



**ADNA BRADWAY LEONARD, D.D., LL.D.,**

**General Corresponding Secretary Emeritus of the Board of Foreign Missions  
of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Corresponding Secretary 1888-1912**

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FOR THE YEAR 1912

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

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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## ERRATA

1. The name of H. K. Carroll should appear on page 7 as a member of the Standing Committee on Finance.
2. The name of Adna B. Leonard, General Corresponding Secretary Emeritus, should appear on page 15 as a member of the General Committee of Foreign Missions.

## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

### Officers

#### *President*

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON

#### *Vice-Presidents*

BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN,

" J. M. WALDEN,  
 " J. H. VINCENT,  
 " EARL CRANSTON,  
 " D. H. MOORE,  
 " J. W. HAMILTON,  
 " J. F. BERRY,  
 " W. F. McDOWELL,  
 " J. W. BASHFORD,  
 " WILLIAM BURT,  
 " L. B. WILSON,  
 " T. B. NEELY,  
 " W. F. ANDERSON,  
 " J. L. NUELSEN,

BISHOP W. A. QUAYLE,

" C. W. SMITH,  
 " W. S. LEWIS,  
 " E. H. HUGHES,  
 " ROBERT MCINTYRE,  
 " F. M. BRISTOL,  
 " H. C. STUNTZ,  
 " T. S. HENDERSON,  
 " W. O. SHEPARD,  
 " NAPHTALI LUCCOCK,  
 " F. J. MCCONNELL,  
 " F. D. LEETE,  
 " R. J. COOKE,  
 " W. P. THIRKIELD,

GEORGE J. FERRY, JAMES M. BUCKLEY, EDWARD L. DOBBINS, EZRA B. TUTTLE,  
 WILLIAM V. KELLEY.

#### Elected

#### *Corresponding Secretaries*

1912. S. EARL TAYLOR.....150 Fifth Ave., New York  
 1912. WILLIAM F. OLDHAM.....150 Fifth Ave., New York  
 1912. FRANK MASON NORTH.....150 Fifth Ave., New York

#### *General Corresponding Secretary Emeritus*

1912. ADNA B. LEONARD.....Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Ave., New York

#### *Recording Secretary*

1902. STEPHEN O. BENTON, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

#### *Field Secretaries*

1903. JOHN B. TRIMBLE, 3532 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.  
 1903. JOHN C. FLOYD, 1020 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

#### *Secretary for Young People's Work*

1909. GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

#### *Acting Treasurer*

1913. JOHN R. HUFF, Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

#### *Assistant Treasurer*

1900. H. C. JENNINGS, Western Book Concern, 220 Fourth Ave., West, Cincinnati, O.

#### *Editor of Missionary Literature* *Secretary of Candidate Department*

1912. J. E. CROWTHER, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Day Missions

**Managers****Bishops****Elected***Managers ex-officio*

1872. BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, Orange, N. J.  
 1884. " JOHN M. WALDEN, 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, O.  
 1888. " JOHN H. VINCENT, 5700 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 1896. " EARL CRANSTON, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.  
 1900. " DAVID H. MOORE, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 1900. " JOHN W. HAMILTON, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.  
 1904. " JOSEPH F. BERRY, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1904. " WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, 1020 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 1904. " JAMES W. BASHFORD, Peking, China.  
 1904. " WILLIAM BURT, 455 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 1904. " LUTHER B. WILSON, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
 1904. " THOMAS B. NEELY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1908. " WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, O.  
 1908. " JOHN L. NUELSEN, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 1908. " WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, Saint Paul, Minn.  
 1908. " CHARLES W. SMITH, Saint Louis, Mo.  
 1908. " WILSON S. LEWIS, Foochow, China.  
 1908. " EDWIN H. HUGHES, 435 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 1908. " ROBERT MCINTYRE, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1908. " FRANK M. BRISTOL, Omaha, Neb.  
 1912. " HOMER C. STUNTZ, Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America.  
 1912. " THEODORE S. HENDERSON, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 1912. " WILLIAM O. SHEPARD, Kansas City, Kan.  
 1912. " NAPHTALI LUCCOCK, Helena, Mont.  
 1912. " FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL, Denver, Colo.  
 1912. " FREDERICK D. LEETE, Atlanta, Ga.  
 1912. " RICHARD J. COOKE, Portland, Ore.  
 1912. " WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, New Orleans, La.

**Missionary Bishops***Managers ex-officio*

1888. BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN, Meadville, Pa.  
 1896. " JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, Funchal, Madeira Islands.  
 1900. " FRANK W. WARNE, Lucknow, India.  
 1904. " ISAIAH B. SCOTT, Monrovia, Liberia.  
 1904. " JOHN E. ROBINSON, Bangalore, India.  
 1904. " MERRIMAN C. HARRIS, Seoul, Korea.  
 1912. " JOHN W. ROBINSON, Bombay, India.  
 1912. " WILLIAM P. EVELAND, Manila, P. I.

**Ministers**

1876. J. M. BUCKLEY, D.D., Morristown, N. J.  
 1880. H. A. BUTTZ, D.D., Madison, N. J.  
 1884. J. F. GOUCHER, D.D., 2313 Saint Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 1892. C. R. BARNES, D.D., 518 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.  
 1895. E. S. TIPPLE, D.D., Madison, N. J.  
 1896. G. P. MAINS, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1898. W. V. KELLEY, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1898. J. L. HURLBUT, D.D., 93 Quitman Street, Newark, N. J.  
 1899. G. P. ECKMAN, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1900. B. C. CONNER, D.D., Care Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.  
 1901. J. W. MARSHALL, D.D., 93 Webb Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.  
 1902. W. I. HAVEN, D.D., Bible House, New York City.  
 1904. A. J. COULTAS, D.D., 103 Oak Street, Fall River, Mass.  
 1905. J. E. ADAMS, D.D., New Britain, Conn.  
 1906. ALLAN MACROSSIE, D.D., 126 Claremont Avenue, New York City.  
 1907. CHARLES REUSS, D.D., 407 Oak Street, West Hoboken, N. J.  
 1907. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D.D., 46 East 60th Street, New York City.  
 1908. JOHN KRANTZ, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1908. P. M. WATTERS, D.D., 141 West Fourth Street, New York City.

**Managers—Continued****Elected****Ministers**

1910. E. G. RICHARDSON, D.D., 211 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1910. J. SUMNER STONE, D.D., 155 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 1911. A. B. SANFORD, D.D., 1602 Crotona Park, East, Bronx, New York City.  
 1911. G. C. PECK, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1911. G. W. IZER, D.D., 1402 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912. H. H. BEATTYS, D.D., 164 Summit Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
 1912. G. H. BICKLEY, D.D., 5319 North Front Street, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1912. DILLON BRONSON, D.D., "The Hemenway," Boston, Mass.  
 1912. W. H. BROOKS, D.D., 316 West Fifty-third Street, New York City.  
 1912. F. T. KEENEY, D.D., 115 Comstock Place, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1912. W. H. MORGAN, D.D., 2190 Seventh Avenue, New York City.  
 1912. E. S. NINDE, D.D., Providence, R. I.  
 1913. C. L. GOODELL, D.D., 550 West End Avenue, New York City.

**Laymen**

1866. HON. G. J. FERRY, 21 West Fourth Street, New York City.  
 1876. LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 69 Wall Street, New York City.  
 1880. E. B. TUTTLE, Care Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1884. W. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth Avenue, New York City.  
 1888. J. M. CORNELL, 560 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.  
 1890. HON. E. L. DOBBINS, 752 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.  
 1892. HON. J. E. ANDRUS, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 1897. SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 1898. G. C. BATCHELLER, 237 West 72d Street, New York City.  
 1899. WILLIS McDONALD, 139A South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1900. CHARLES GIBSON, 415 State Street, Albany, N. Y.  
 1904. G. W. F. SWARTZELL, 727 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 1904. J. M. BULWINKLE, 413 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1904. J. W. PEARSALL, Ridgewood, N. J.  
 1904. JOHN GRIBBELL, 1513 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1906. F. A. HORNE, 161 Chambers Street, New York City.  
 1906. J. E. LEAYCRAFT, 30 East 42d Street, New York City.  
 1906. M. S. CORNELL, 489 East 18th Street, Flatbush, L. I.  
 1907. W. A. LEONARD, 245 West 125th Street, New York City.  
 1908. W. O. GANTZ, 52 Broadway, New York City.  
 1909. H. K. CARROLL, 145 Westervelt Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.  
 1910. CHARLES R. SAUL, 149 Columbus Avenue, New York City.  
 1912. C. E. WELCH, Westfield, N. Y.  
 1912. JAMES R. JOY, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1912. JOHN T. STONE, Care Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md.  
 1912. S. R. SMITH, Freeport, N. Y.  
 1912. R. H. MONTGOMERY, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.  
 1912. W. A. FOOTE, Jackson, Mich.  
 1913. E. M. MCBRIER, 280 Broadway, New York City.  
 1913. G. B. HODGMAN, 806 Broadway, New York City.  
 1913. W. W. CARMAN, Summit, N. J.

**Honorary Managers****Elected**

1912. GENERAL J. F. RUSLING, Trenton, N. J.  
 1912. JOHN R. MOTT, 125 East 27th Street, New York City.  
 1912. R. B. WARD, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 1912. GEORGE WARREN BROWN, Saint Louis, Mo.  
 1912. HANFORD CRAWFORD, Saint Louis, Mo.  
 1912. JAMES A. HUSTON, Sewickley, Pa.  
 1912. JAMES H. WELCH, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 1912. REV. A. H. TUTTLE, D.D., Summit, N. J.  
 1912. REV. J. B. FAULKS, D.D., Chatham, N. Y.  
 1912. REV. D. G. DOWNEY, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 1912. REV. L. C. MURDOCK, D.D., Scranton, Pa.  
 1912. REV. A. B. LEONARD, D.D., 203 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Meetings of the Board

The Board of Managers meets regularly in the Board Room in the Book Concern and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, on the third Tuesday of each month, at 2:30 P. M.

"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."



## Standing Committees

## Executive Committee

L. B. WILSON, *Ch'n*,  
 J. M. BUCKLEY,  
 LEMUEL SKIDMORE,  
 H. A. BUTTZ,  
 E. B. TUTTLE,  
 J. F. GOUCHER,  
 E. L. DOBBINS,  
 C. R. BARNES,  
 E. S. TIPPLE,  
 W. V. KELLEY,  
 G. P. ECKMAN,  
 W. I. HAVEN,  
 J. M. BULWINKLE,  
 J. W. PEARSELL,  
 F. A. HORNE,  
 J. E. LEYACRAFT,  
 ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
 P. M. WATTERS,  
 E. G. RICHARDSON,  
 J. R. JOY,  
 R. H. MONTGOMERY.

## Advisory Members

S. E. TAYLOR,  
 W. F. OLDHAM,  
 F. M. NORTH,  
 S. O. BENTON.

## Foreign Administration

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,  
 H. A. BUTTZ,  
 E. B. TUTTLE,  
 W. H. FALCONER,  
 J. F. GOUCHER,  
 J. M. CORNELL,  
 C. R. BARNES,  
 E. S. TIPPLE,  
 G. P. MAINS,  
 J. L. HURLBUT,  
 G. C. BATCHELLER,  
 G. P. ECKMAN,  
 WILLIS McDONALD,  
 B. C. CONNER,  
 CHARLES GIBSON,  
 J. W. MARSHALL,  
 W. I. HAVEN,  
 A. J. COULTAS,  
 G. W. F. SWARTZELL,  
 J. W. PEARSELL,  
 JOHN GRIBBELL,  
 J. E. ADAMS,  
 J. E. LEYACRAFT,  
 ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
 CHARLES REUSS,  
 W. A. LEONARD,  
 WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
 JOHN KRANTZ,  
 P. M. WATTERS,  
 H. K. CARROLL,  
 E. G. RICHARDSON,  
 C. R. SAUL,  
 J. S. STONE,  
 A. B. SANFORD,  
 G. C. PECK.

G. W. LEEB,  
 C. E. WELCH,  
 H. H. BEATTYS,  
 G. H. BUCKLEY,  
 DILLON BRONSON,  
 W. H. BROOKS,  
 F. T. KEENEY,  
 W. H. MORGAN,  
 E. S. NINDE,  
 S. R. SMITH,  
 R. H. MONTGOMERY,  
 W. A. FOOOTE,  
 E. M. MCBRIER,  
 W. W. CARMAN.

## Home Base

F. A. HORNE, *Ch'n*,  
 W. V. KELLEY,  
 G. P. ECKMAN,  
 W. I. HAVEN,  
 J. M. BULWINKLE,  
 ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
 J. E. LEYACRAFT,  
 WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
 W. O. GANTZ,  
 E. G. RICHARDSON,  
 C. E. WELCH,  
 J. R. JOY,  
 E. S. NINDE,  
 S. R. SMITH,  
 J. T. STONE,  
 J. M. CORNELL,  
 E. S. TIPPLE,  
 P. M. WATTERS,  
 H. K. CARROLL,  
 J. S. STONE,  
 G. C. PECK,  
 W. H. MORGAN,  
 W. A. FOOOTE,  
 G. B. HODGMAN.

## Finance

J. E. LEYACRAFT, *Ch'n*,  
 G. J. FERRY,  
 LEMUEL SKIDMORE,  
 E. B. TUTTLE,  
 E. L. DOBBINS,  
 J. E. ANDRUS,  
 SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN,  
 G. W. F. SWARTZELL,  
 J. M. BULWINKLE,  
 J. W. PEARSELL,  
 JOHN GRIBBELL,  
 F. A. HORNE,  
 M. S. CORNELL,  
 W. A. LEONARD,  
 W. O. GANTZ,  
 E. G. RICHARDSON,  
 C. R. SAUL,  
 C. E. WELCH,  
 R. H. MONTGOMERY.

## Candidates

J. F. GOUCHER, *Ch'n*,  
 C. R. BARNES,

J. M. BUCKLEY,  
 LEMUEL SKIDMORE,  
 H. A. BUTTZ,  
 E. B. TUTTLE,  
 J. M. CORNELL,  
 E. L. DOBBINS,  
 E. S. TIPPLE,  
 W. V. KELLEY,  
 J. W. PEARSELL,  
 G. P. ECKMAN,  
 F. A. HORNE,  
 J. E. LEYACRAFT,  
 ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
 WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
 P. M. WATTERS,  
 G. C. PECK,  
 J. R. JOY.

## Nominations

(Chairman to be chosen.)

L. B. WILSON,  
 W. V. KELLEY,  
 F. A. HORNE,  
 J. E. LEYACRAFT,  
 J. F. GOUCHER,  
 E. B. TUTTLE,  
 CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
 COMITY AND COÖPERATION,  
 WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
 C. R. SAUL,  
 C. E. WELCH,  
 W. H. BROOKS,  
 E. S. NINDE,  
 S. R. SMITH.

## Comity and Coöperation

(Chairman to be chosen.)

L. B. WILSON,  
 LEMUEL SKIDMORE,  
 J. F. GOUCHER,  
 W. V. KELLEY,  
 G. P. ECKMAN,  
 W. I. HAVEN,  
 J. W. PEARSELL,  
 JOHN GRIBBELL,  
 WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
 H. K. CARROLL,  
 J. T. STONE.

## Audits at New York

E. B. TUTTLE, *Ch'n*,  
 W. H. FALCONER,  
 M. S. CORNELL,  
 WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
 P. M. WATTERS,  
 G. C. PECK,  
 H. H. BEATTYS.

## Audits at Cincinnati

R. H. RUST,  
 A. J. NAST,  
 J. N. GAMBLE,  
 E. E. SHIPLEY.

## MEMOIRS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD

### BISHOP WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU

The Methodist Episcopal Church has had no more ardent and enthusiastic supporter of its foreign mission enterprises than Bishop Willard Francis Mallalieu. From the beginning of his ministry to the close of an unusually long and active life he was filled with a militant spirit that was restless unless engaged in conquest for his Lord and Master. As a pastor, he stirred his church to the support of the Missionary Society; as a presiding elder, he led the district to a higher realization of its duties to the missionary cause. As a bishop presiding over Conferences he was an unfailing friend of the Society, and on the committees and before public audiences he always stood for advance. He believed in the biggest appropriations and that the church would rally to them. He believed in entering new territory where there were providential indications of doing a needed work for the Lord. He was not simply an enthusiastic optimist, for he supported his convictions by interesting his friends all over the church in these advance movements. He was ready to contribute generously himself and urged generous contributions upon others. He believed that the church had a mission not only to the pagan world, but to those portions of Christendom that were lagging behind in a true conception of the simplicity and power of the gospel. Almost his last active service in connection with the missionary movement was an earnest pleading with the General Committee to take advantage of unusual opportunities in the Spanish peninsula.

Bishop Mallalieu was born in Sutton, Mass., December 11, 1828. He joined the New England Conference in 1850, and as pastor and presiding elder served the church in that Conference for twenty-six years. In 1884 he was elected to the episcopacy and took up his residence at New Orleans, La., where he was in labors abundant in the missionary work in those regions, which at that time were a part of the activities of the Missionary Society before its division into separate Boards. He died in Auburndale, Mass., August 1, 1911, an ardent and faithful servant of Jesus Christ, a devoted friend of all the work of the church. The Board of Foreign Missions has lost in him a most loyal advocate and counselor.

### THE REV. GEORGE B. SMYTH

Rev. George B. Smyth, D.D., was born in Oranue, County Clare, Ireland, September 22, 1854. His father was a man of respectable station in life, and until his death the family lived in comfort. George was then about fourteen years of age. The widow shortly after remarried and came to New York with her husband and children. After arriving here, the family scattered and George was left to care for himself. In some accidental way he came to Five Points Mission, where he was recognized as a boy of superior station and ability compared to the average immigrant, and attracted the interest of prominent friends, the most influential of whom was Mrs. H. B. Skidmore. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1876, and from Drew Theological Seminary in 1881.

After serving as pastor at Linden, N. J., in the Newark Conference, he volunteered for the foreign mission work and was transferred to the Foochow

Conference. There he began the work of a missionary as a teacher in the Anglo-Chinese College, at Foochow, in the autumn of 1882. The following year he was elected president of that institution. This position he held for seventeen years, when, in 1899, he returned to America because of impaired health. In 1900 he was appointed one of the assistant secretaries of the Missionary Society and continued in charge of field work of that Society, and then of the Board of Foreign Missions, chiefly on the Pacific Coast, until 1910. He labored successfully until his health gave way completely, resulting in his death, December 14, 1911.

Brother Smyth was a born student and teacher, eminently fitted for his position as president of the Anglo-Chinese College. He familiarized himself with the Chinese language, both literary and colloquial. As a writer and teacher his success was very marked. His native intelligence and acquirements, his genial disposition, his entire devotion to Chinese history and the Chinese people, made his work highly effective and his personality attractive. He had great influence with the native students and raised the college from small beginnings to a large institution.

Brother Smyth was also naturally gifted as a public speaker. While in China, he served for a time as correspondent for the London Times. He collected what is probably the rarest collection of Chinese literature in the United States.

For the last six years he had been a member of the California Conference. On January 24, 1884, Brother Smyth married, in Foochow, Miss Alice Barton Harris, who, with four children, survives him. We assure Mrs. Smyth, the loving and loyal wife, and the children, of our heartfelt sympathy and earnest prayer to the Divine Husband and Father in their affliction.

We cannot better conclude this paper than by quoting from Brother Skidmore:

"It is one of our world mysteries that the burden of ill health should have prematurely cut short the work of such a man both in China and in this country. I believe he did accomplish much for our mission work, but had he continued in good health, it does seem as though he could have done much more. These things are beyond my understanding, but we know that all things work together for good to those in whose number I sincerely believe George B. Smyth was included."

#### THE REV. HENRY AUGUSTUS MONROE

The Rev. Henry Augustus Monroe, D.D., a member of the Board since 1887 and fourth in order of seniority when he died, July 16, 1912, was a remarkable man and had a remarkable career. Those familiar with his face and form knew that while he stood as an able and loyal representative of his race, there was Indian blood as well as African in his veins. His mother, a devout Congregationalist, was the granddaughter of a full-blooded Wampanoag Indian of the stock of King Philip. His father was a Baptist cabinetmaker, from Richmond, Va. Henry's youth was spent in an intelligent and religious home which was a headquarters for abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass, Lewis Hayden, Captain Drayton, and other friends of John Brown. The lad enlisted in the first colored regiment that went to the front—the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts. Three years he served, and was always grateful that he was allowed to help make the Emancipation Proclamation possible. He became later an agent of the Freedmen's

Bureau and organized schools for colored people on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He had become a Baptist in his early youth, but in his manhood he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and was received into the Delaware Conference. His pastoral service was eminently successful. He preached, printed, lectured, organized, inspired, trained, and, like Paul, was "all things" to his people. He delighted in undertaking impossibilities. Coming to New York from Wilmington, he removed Saint Mark's from a small, windowless building on Thirty-fifth Street to a beautiful, commodious edifice on Forty-eighth Street. He had a great revival, and left Saint Mark's with a building and a congregation worthy of the metropolis and became a presiding elder in the Delaware Conference, serving in all twelve years in that capacity.

He was an honored and useful member of this Board for a quarter of a century. Honored by his Conference by a seat in the General Conference in 1896, 1900, and 1904, he had the signal mark of respect and esteem in being chosen as a member of the General Missionary Committee in 1900 and 1904 by the delegates of the Second General Conference District, including New York, New York East, Newark, New Jersey, Troy, Wilmington, and Delaware Conferences.

A Christian gentleman; a loving, heroic spirit; a devoted servant of the Master who makes men free; a lifelong lover of his fellow men; a diligent workman who wrought so continuously and in such varied tasks that death gave him literally his first furlough; a minister who lifted every church he served to a higher range of Christian living and Christian endeavor; a presiding elder who inspired pastors and people with courage and energy; a manager of the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions who was in hearty accord with larger plans for the advancement of the Kingdom in all the earth, Henry Augustus Monroe used time, talent, influence, opportunity with diligence, energy, and enthusiasm, and so closed the life of threescore years and three in honor and triumph.

#### BISHOP HENRY WHITE WARREN

Some men are monolithic. The hand of the human cutter and polisher serves only to accentuate the craft of the Divine Artificer who fashions the stone in his quarry. They stand alone as an obelisk does or a pillar at Stonehenge, calling attention to their own massiveness; or they may support the arches of a temple, reminding others of the greatness of God. But of whichever type, they are inevitably impressive. Cromwell or Cæsar; Lincoln or Louis XIV, they bulk and tower. God must give heroic size material for Michelangelo to work on.

Such was Henry White Warren. To say that he was full-size manhood is to say enough. Henry White Warren was all man. If there was an unvirile streak in him, we never found it. Flashes of humor and freshets of tenderness emphasized the clear-grained manliness of him. It may be doubted if he knew how to be small. Who thought of his elevation to the episcopacy as an "elevation"? A recognition, if you please; a call to larger service of the church he loved so whole-heartedly; a command like that which set Paul over the churches. But Bishop Warren was never "up-in-the-world." Through a long, symmetrical, upright life he kept the ground his humble Lord walked. As a student, as a school principal, as pastor, as bishop, he held the path of downright brotherliness. As little need to reach up to him as occasion to come down to him; he was on

the level always. He was man. His characteristic dignity was touched with mellowness. A certain aloofness was lighted by the rarest of smiles as a mountain is touched into glow by the rose hues of sunrise. His trumpetlike voice spoke for his heart. He was born to command, and he commanded after the fashion of his Master. His was not the charm of the salon; it was the charm of Christian knighthood. He was steel and silk. He was a saint without trappings or halo. He was intellectually keen, but with no raw edges. He was a prince without pose. He held his office high, as a lifter of men should.

For such a man to be provincial in his thought and hope for the Kingdom is incredible. His bigness demanded a world for his Lord. Distinctions between "home" and "foreign" missions meant nothing to him. He, too, claimed a world for his parish. A cry from China sounded as loud in his soul as the call of the needy in Denver. In missionary journeys, once to the Orient and twice to South America, he was always on native soil. He joyously claimed the alien kingdoms of this world for the Man of the Pierced hands.

To grow in the thought and affection of a whole church, as Bishop Warren did; to be never more of a man, never more heroic, never more masterful in his Christ-mastered life than in its closing days is adequate monument. His life had no protracted twilight, no season of folded hands and wistful eyes. When the church at large caught sight of him at the occasion of his retirement, he stood colossal. His valedictory was such a clarion as few men ever sound at the meridian of life. We shall love long to remember him as he stood on the platform of the General Conference in its closing sessions, "the noblest Roman of them all." He, too, "stooped to conquer" the fresh love and reverence of his brethren. Death cannot uncrown such a king. He stood up toward the setting of the sun. And hardly had the acclaim of love which greeted him at Minneapolis died away into silence before he himself had "fallen on sleep." It was as we would have had it; nay, as he would have chosen himself. He stopped as he began, as he lived—a full man. Seldom has the description of an ancient leader such appositeness as in the case of Bishop Warren: "His eye was not dim, neither was his natural force abated."

#### GEORGE I. BODINE

George I. Bodine was born August 9, 1845, and died at his home, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, December 16, 1912.

He was an ideal Christian gentleman. In business his sterling integrity was noteworthy, being seen in the time of business reverses as well as when prosperity smiled upon him. In his local church he was an earnest, devoted worker, a leader of men whose advice was sought by many and whose influence was commanding.

His interests reached beyond his own denomination. There was scarcely any interdenominational movement in his own city with which his name was not associated. He gave largely of his time and his means.

The breadth of his interests is shown by the various positions of trust he held. He was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, a trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, president of the Chartered Fund, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American and Pennsylvania Bible Societies. He was a trustee of the Arch Street Church and its treasurer for eighteen years and one of the founders of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

To those who were privileged to know him intimately and to see the simplicity of his faith, the depth of his spirituality, and the beauty of the life he lived in Christ with God, there came an added blessing and an abiding memory of great and growing beauty.

Brother Bodine was elected a member of the Board of Foreign Missions in March, 1907. He served its interests with fidelity. At times of financial crisis or of special need in the missionary situation, it was to this man the secretaries and bishops turned to plan and lead in securing funds in his own city. The universal confidence with which he was regarded was a great asset at such times.

His life was full of good works. His faith was in the everlasting Christ, his Saviour. He loved the church and gave to her his toils and cares until toil and care have ended and he has entered into his reward. His memory is blessed.

#### THE REV. HOMER EATON

Dr. Eaton was born at Enosburg, Vt., November 16, 1834. He was educated at the Academy at Bakersville, Vt., and at the General Biblical Institute, at Concord, N. H. In 1857, at its annual session, held in Pittsfield, Mass., he entered the Troy Conference, and had he lived until its ensuing session, to be held at Saratoga, April 9, would have completed an uninterrupted, effective membership of fifty-six years.

Dr. Eaton was a member of ten General Conferences, the first in 1872, and then continuously from 1880 to 1912.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society to succeed Dr. Watson L. Phillips. He succeeded the late Dr. Sandford Hunt as treasurer of the Missionary Society, in 1896, which office he held until 1907, when, upon division of said Society, he became the treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, which position he occupied until his decease, February 9, 1913. As treasurer he maintained the high financial standing among the banking institutions of America and of foreign countries attained by his predecessors. Never has a draft upon the treasury been protested or failed to be paid promptly upon presentation at the treasurer's office, nor has any sum, small or great, failed to be honestly accounted for.

Although there have been periods when the treasury was heavily burdened with debt and the money market exceedingly stringent, Dr. Eaton was always equal to every emergency, and in not a single instance did he fail to provide the funds needed to maintain the credit of the treasury unimpaired and to carry forward our work. A draft on the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day is as good as gold the world around.

By his stalwart personality Dr. Eaton made a strong impression upon all with whom he came in contact. Like one of old, "from his shoulders and upward he was higher than most, if not all, of the people." His features were regular, with a suggestion of humor sometimes, and on occasion readily broke into a genial smile. In the social circle, while never obtrusive, he was always cheerful, agreeable, and companionable.

He was wise in counsel and possessed the rare faculty of at the opportune moment pointing a way out of a tangled business situation. His words were usually few and always to the point. No one of average intelligence could fail to understand his meaning. He despised and did not fail to characterize in striking terms anything that he regarded as deceptive or dishonest.

Although he has vanished from our sight, his stalwart personality, warm handgrasp, and cordial greeting will always linger among us as a delightful memory. His colleague in the agency of our Book Concern, Dr. Mains, rightly describes him as "tall, rugged, sun-crowned like the peaks of his native State, human to the core, large-hearted, kindly, generous, wise, a very Nestor among the counselors of the church, this man's escutcheon was without spot. Walking in the white light of the open, he commanded in public life for more than half a century the unclouded confidence of a great church."

All who have had the privilege and pleasure of being guests in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Eaton have had glimpses of the gentleness and devotion of each toward the other which characterized their long wedded life. To the one who sits quite alone in her great bereavement we tender deepest sympathy and assure her of our prayers on her behalf to the God of all grace, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

#### ALEXANDER H. DE HAVEN

In the death of Mr. Alexander H. DeHaven, on April 16, 1912, the Board of Foreign Missions lost one of its most loyal and intelligent members, who proved his faith in the cause of foreign missions by liberal gifts of money, covering a long period of years, and by his constant supplications to the Throne of Grace in behalf of the standard-bearers of the Cross in the far parts of the earth. Probably no appeal for special gifts to relieve an emergency or to lift the burden of debt from the Board of Foreign Missions ever failed to receive a generous response from him. His interest in foreign missions was also manifest in the concern he had for enlarged collections from the church of which he was a member. For many years he had been one of the leading spirits of Saint Paul's Church, New York city, and a faithful supporter of all its institutions. His accumulation of wealth seemed in no way to diminish the fervor of his spiritual zeal. He had been a member of the Board of Foreign Missions for twenty-four years. His modesty and disinclination for debate prevented him from taking part in the discussions of the Board, but he served on the important committees with which he was identified with great fidelity and displayed much practical wisdom in the discharge of his duties. Men of his type are all too rare at any time, and his loss is greatly deplored by his fellow members in this Board, who take this opportunity of recording their grateful appreciation of his services and their deep sympathy with his bereaved family.

#### GEORGE GREENWOOD REYNOLDS

This useful and distinguished citizen was born February 7, 1821, in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York.

He prepared for college in his native place, which was the seat of Amenia Seminary, an institution of high repute, but now closed. He entered the Class of 1841 of Wesleyan University, and at the end of a successful career therein immediately began the study of law in Poughkeepsie in 1842-43 and in part of 1844 in Brooklyn, and there was admitted to the bar the same year.

Beginning practice in Milton, Ulster County, New York, in 1850 he removed to Poughkeepsie. By this time his reputation as an able and honest lawyer was established, and in 1854 he removed to Brooklyn, where he lived, increasing in the confidence of those who knew him, in favor with the public, and, so far as human eyes can see, with God.

After six years of practice in Brooklyn, he was appointed Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn. In 1872 he was elected one of the judges of the city for fourteen years, and in 1881 he was appointed; while still holding that post, by the Governor of the State of New York, to hold the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

After stepping from the bench to the office again, he practiced law until a few years before his career rounded up; and even to the last his judgment was often sought.

In the church he used his influence to purify, to strengthen, and to increase.

Promoting the right of the laity to direct representation, he entered as a delegate the General Conference in 1872, when the Constitution, like a father allowing a son to become a partner in his business, opened its arms to receive into the ruling power lay delegates upon the same platform of legislation, which before was monopolized by the ministers.

In 1871 he was made a trustee of his *Alma Mater*, and for many years was president of the board. To the last he attended the sessions of the board, the commencements, commencement dinners, and the yearly festal meetings of his Fraternity. He was one of the original trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and was present at the last meeting of the Board before his death. He became a manager of the Board of Foreign Missions in 1869 and was always as interested as the youngest member. In the local churches of which he was a member he was loved, and being such, and also being wise, he was both a promoter, a peacemaker, and a peace keeper.

Should not such a man be called "great"? And should not such a man be called "good"? For without goodness greatness cannot be symmetrical. But what pen, voice, or brush could delineate the personality of our departed friend? When he appeared it was as though the Maker of all had arranged a temperament, a countenance, a smile, or a tearful eye betimes, to show that strong manhood and sweetness may live together in one personality.

#### JOHN BEATTIE

Our Board has sustained a sad loss in the death of Brother John Beattie, who for more than a generation has been one of the best known figures among the Methodist laymen of New York city. Mr. Beattie died at his home, after a brief illness, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

He began as a young man in the painting and decorating business, and by dint of earnest toil and native ability rose to prominence in his trade. He was several times president of The National Master Painters' Association and an influential member of The Building Trades Association. He employed a large number of men and filled many important contracts.

He was an active member of Union Church of New York, and loyal and liberal in all his relations to it. For thirty-five years he was teacher of the Earnest Workers' Bible Class. His zeal and labors in connection with this class furnish a notable instance of lay ministry in recent times. By the force of his personality and the practical character of his teaching he was able to hold his class together in spite of changing conditions.

He was elected a member of this Board in 1894 and served on the following committees: Japan and Korea, Publications and Young People's Work, and Audits. He was also a member of the General Committee in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910.



## GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

### *Bishops*

THOMAS BOWMAN,  
JOHN M. WALDEN,  
JOHN H. VINCENT,  
EARL CRANSTON,  
DAVID H. MOORE,  
JOHN W. HAMILTON,  
JOSEPH F. BERRY,  
WM. F. McDOWELL,  
JAMES W. BASHFORD,  
WILLIAM BURT,

LUTHER B. WILSON,  
THOMAS B. NEELY,  
WM. F. ANDERSON,  
JOHN L. NUELSEN,  
WM. A. QUAYLE,  
CHARLES W. SMITH,  
WILSON S. LEWIS,  
EDWIN H. HUGHES,  
ROBERT MCINTYRE,  
FRANK M. BRISTOL,

HOMER C. STUNTZ,  
THEODORE S. HENDERSON,  
WILLIAM O. SHEPARD,  
NAPHTALI LUCCOCK,  
FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL,  
FREDERICK D. LEETE  
RICHARD J. COOKE,  
WILBUR P. THIRKIELD.

### *Missionary Bishops*

JAMES M. THOBURN,  
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,  
FRANK W. WARNE,

ISAMAH B. SCOTT,  
JOHN E. ROBINSON,  
MERRIMAN C. HARRIS,

JOHN W. ROBINSON,  
WILLIAM P. EVELAND.

### *Corresponding Secretaries*

S. EARL TAYLOR,

WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,

FRANK MASON NORTH.

### *Recording Secretary*

STEPHEN O. BENTON.

### *Acting Treasurer*

JOHN R. HUFF.

### *Assistant Treasurer*

HENRY C. JENNINGS.

### *Representatives of the General Conference Districts*

WILLIAM SHAW,  
F. D. HOWARD,  
ALLAN MACROSSIE,  
S. R. SMITH,  
S. J. GREENFIELD,  
T. D. COLLINS,  
J. G. WILSON,  
H. S. DULANEY,  
J. S. SECREST,  
O. F. HYPES,

J. H. SCOTT,  
C. W. KINNE,  
D. E. SKELTON,  
R. S. LOVINGGOOD,  
A. B. HESTWOOD,  
J. L. TAYLOR,  
J. R. GETTYS,  
C. R. BENEDICT,  
ROBERT STEPHENS,  
PERLEY LOWE,

C. B. ALLEN,  
W. E. CARPENTER,  
J. G. MOORE,  
F. J. CLEMANS,  
OTTO WILKE,  
J. S. SCHNEIDER,  
D. D. FORSYTH,  
A. J. WALLACE,  
J. P. MARLATT,  
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### *Representatives of the Board of Managers*

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J. F. GOUCHER,  
E. G. RICHARDSON,  
J. M. BUCKLEY,  
W. V. KELLEY,

A. J. COULTAS,  
WALLACE MACMULLEN,  
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,  
F. A. HORNE,  
J. M. BULWINKLE,

H. K. CARROLL,  
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,  
J. R. JOY,  
C. E. WELCH,  
WILLIS McDONALD.

## Representatives of General Conference Districts and their Conferences

I. REV. WILLIAM SHAW, D.D., Montpelier, Vt. F. D. HOWARD, Chicopee Falls, Mass. (East Maine, Eastern Swedish, Maine, New Hampshire, New England, New England Southern, Troy, Vermont.)

II. REV. ALLAN MACROSSIE, D.D., 126 Claremont Avenue, New York S. R. SMITH, Freeport, N. Y. (Denmark, Italy, New Jersey, New York, New York East, Newark, Norway, Sweden, Porto Rico Mission.)

III. REV. S. J. GREENFIELD, D.D., Utica, N. Y. T. D. COLLINS, Nebraska, Pa. (Central New York, Erie, Genesee, Northern New York, Wyoming.)

IV. REV. J. G. WILSON, 2017 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. H. S. DULANEY, 517 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. (Baltimore, Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Wilmington.)

V. REV. J. S. SECREST, D.D., Coshocton, O. O. F. HYPES, Springfield, O. (Central Ohio, Cincinnati, North-East Ohio, Ohio, Kentucky.)

VI. REV. J. H. SCOTT, D.D., 1310 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa. C. W. KINNE, Jacksonville, Fla. (Alabama, Blue Ridge-Atlantic, Central Tennessee, Delaware, East Tennessee, Georgia, Gulf, Holston, Liberia, North Carolina, Saint Johns River, South Carolina, Washington.)

VII. REV. D. E. SKELTON, D.D., 742 Barr Street, Cincinnati, O. R. S. LOVINGOOD, Austin, Tex. (Atlanta, Central Alabama, Central Missouri, Florida, Lexington, Lincoln, Little Rock, Louisiana, Mississippi, Savannah, Tennessee, Texas, Upper Mississippi, West Texas, South Florida Mission.)

VIII. REV. A. B. HESTWOOD, D.D., Wichita, Kan. J. L. TAYLOR, Pittsburg, Kan. (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Northwest Kansas, Oklahoma, Saint Louis, South Kansas, Southwest Kansas, Western Swedish.)

IX. REV. J. R. GETTYS, D.D., David City, Neb. C. R. BENEDICT, Shelby, Ia. (Des Moines, Iowa, Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Nebraska, Upper Iowa, West Nebraska.)

X. REV. ROBERT STEPHENS, D.D., Danville, Ill. PERLEY LOWE, 1822 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (Central Illinois, Central Swedish, Illinois, Norwegian and Danish, Rock River, Southern Illinois.)

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., Grand Forks, 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.)

**TREASURERS' REPORT TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1912**

**Receipts from Conferences and Missions**

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1911	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912
Alabama	\$508 00	\$388 00	\$402 00
Alaska Mission	115 00	64 00	155 00
Arizona Mission	1,026 00	1,131 25	1,143 40
Arkansas	593 00	645 00	615 50
Atlanta	380 00	573 00	524 00
Atlantic	77 00	50 00	36 00
Austria-Hungary Mission Conf.		43 20	58 40
Austin	1,259 00	1,834 60	1,371 00
Baltimore	29,670 52	29,956 19	29,864 00
Bengal		315 40	126 66
Black Hills Mission	361 25	271 70	365 00
Blue Ridge	212 00	232 00	
Bombay		388 09	66 38
Bulgaria Mission Conf.		101 14	
Burma Mission Conf.	155 79	56 80	51 67
California	8,469 09	8,412 86	11,238 22
California German	915 00	1,145 00	989 00
Central Alabama	363 15	421 17	396 70
Central China		602 75	
Central German	6,272 00	4,714 00	4,587 50
Central Illinois	17,797 55	16,071 75	16,772 55
Central Missouri	620 85	666 25	466 12
Central New York	27,054 93	24,565 44	24,008 06
Central Ohio	19,938 64	21,152 78	21,214 28
Central Pennsylvania	36,200 58	33,729 07	34,186 80
Central Provinces Mission Conf.		47 38	55 00
Central Swedish	2,994 00	2,732 00	2,858 00
Central Tennessee	392 00	380 00	345 00
Chicago German	3,125 50	3,238 50	2,872 00
Chile	376 00	184 00	145 00
Chinese Mission			
Cincinnati	20,404 55	18,108 99	18,416 92
Colorado	14,457 71	12,140 08	11,565 32
Columbia River	7,310 18	6,890 29	7,663 42
Dakota	9,331 63	4,548 39	7,941 68
Delaware	2,670 00	2,486 50	2,009 10
Denmark	681 94	717 52	779 51
Des Moines	18,980 77	17,621 55	19,317 46
Detroit	19,246 79	18,802 57	18,162 44
East Cen. Africa Mission Conf.		11 00	
East German	2,562 00	2,649 00	2,457 00
East Maine	1,893 22	1,956 80	1,603 22
East Ohio	30,824 72	29,285 02	
East Oklahoma	1,085 00	839 00	
East Tennessee	711 50	171 00	427 00
Eastern South America	995 00	1,223 00	755 00
Eastern Swedish	1,347 60	1,485 00	1,618 00
Erie	18,240 85	16,324 97	18,315 83
Finland			685 83
Finland and Saint Petersburg	950 58	721 36	

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1911	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912
Florida	\$267 50	\$401 45	\$331 00
Foochow	133 73	138 28	143 05
France Mission Conf		25 00	25 00
Genesee	26,235 55	24,253 92	24,956 68
Georgia	359 43	278 50	332 00
Gulf	780 00	1,063 26	867 00
Hawaii Mission			
Hingwa	33 46	36 79	37 76
Holston	3,355 37	2,760 75	4,247 00
Idaho	3,869 03	3,390 86	3,109 19
Illinois	24,101 05	23,029 35	24,546 19
Indiana	19,289 21	17,386 09	16,808 75
Iowa	12,393 00	11,416 81	11,742 00
Italian Mission	26 00	49 54	54 25
Italy	310 00	320 00	325 00
Kansas	14,792 32	15,225 99	14,659 50
Kentucky	2,094 88	1,494 50	1,366 00
Korea	50 00		
Lexington	808 00	820 25	876 11
Liberia	350 00	279 00	318 00
Lincoln	130 67	216 20	338 40
Little Rock	501 00	334 50	336 00
Louisiana	1,174 00	999 84	538 00
Maine	3,537 00	5,175 25	3,854 25
Malaysia	50 00		633 00
Mexico	447 00	434 00	408 00
Michigan	22,112 37	22,842 81	22,580 69
Minnesota	6,778 14	6,133 67	6,146 76
Mississippi	914 95	576 45	1,039 90
Missouri	6,445 25	5,875 85	6,018 45
Montana	2,030 75	2,197 52	2,101 90
Nebraska	13,146 61	11,112 05	10,609 16
Nevada Mission	535 00	582 00	632 00
New England	20,364 14	15,488 04	17,014 54
New England Southern	10,269 54	9,242 96	9,611 50
New Hampshire	4,055 10	4,100 00	4,160 50
New Jersey	16,781 22	15,311 12	14,836 54
New Mexico English Mission	966 45	1,083 00	999 50
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conf		179 00	105 00
New York	31,300 22	25,879 93	23,495 25
New York East	30,056 21	28,338 62	27,767 05
Newark	27,003 07	26,878 93	25,286 88
North Africa Mission Conf			
North Andes Mission Conf	55 00	55 00	
North Carolina	49 38	33 00	476 25
North China	1,428 88	954 42	
North Dakota	4,050 82	3,754 53	4,879 00
North Germany	1,143 73	1,139 12	1,273 76
North India			361 72
North Indiana	23,236 85	21,687 43	21,137 78
North Montana	984 00	852 00	868 77
North Nebraska	4,911 00	4,900 77	5,011 51
North Ohio	12,751 70	11,412 98	
North-East Ohio			42,901 16
Northern German	2,208 00	2,059 50	2,153 00
Northern Minnesota	7,422 30	6,051 85	6,744 49
Northern New York	13,020 20	11,661 00	12,149 07
Northern Swedish	998 00	1,113 00	1,235 00
Northwest German	2,318 72	2,336 00	2,730 50

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1911	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912
Northwest India . . . . .		\$344 07	\$144 75
Northwest Indiana . . . . .	\$12,945 10	11,624 50	11,848 61
Northwest Iowa . . . . .	17,058 53	16,267 66	17,807 37
Northwest Kansas . . . . .	7,117 31	6,734 42	5,236 63
Northwest Nebraska . . . . .	877 25	669 00	714 65
Norway . . . . .	1,116 67	1,001 34	1,034 95
Norwegian and Danish . . . . .	2,534 00	2,881 00	2,316 50
Ohio . . . . .	17,484 00	17,150 99	18,303 16
Oklahoma . . . . .	1,409 24	8,787 88	5,292 01
Oregon . . . . .	6,304 00	6,552 00	7,939 28
Pacific Chinese Mission . . . . .	100 00	100 00	168 00
Pacific German . . . . .	882 00	896 00	929 00
Pacific Japanese Mission . . . . .	320 00	390 00	390 00
Pacific Swedish Mission Conf. . . . .	584 00	645 00	702 00
Philadelphia . . . . .	39,497 91	36,016 32	33,425 54
Philippine Islands . . . . .		36 00	
Pittsburgh . . . . .	40,889 22	34,363 80	35,411 71
Porto Rico Mission . . . . .	18 00	116 00	
Puget Sound . . . . .	9,006 80	9,034 15	9,367 75
Rock River . . . . .	28,511 94	27,962 37	28,362 79
Russia Mission . . . . .			118 40
Saint Johns River . . . . .	902 33	1,092 12	1,121 90
Saint Louis . . . . .	11,670 08	18,318 74	10,910 89
Saint Louis German . . . . .	3,503 00	3,459 50	3,396 50
Savannah . . . . .	436 00	409 00	413 00
South Carolina . . . . .	2,952 25	2,676 64	2,357 25
South Florida Mission . . . . .	47 00	79 30	75 00
South Germany . . . . .	1,185 40	1,315 24	1,375 65
South India . . . . .	151 36	121 40	124 11
South Kansas . . . . .	10,550 44	10,781 13	9,954 00
Southern California . . . . .	23,484 12	23,080 37	27,627 47
Southern German . . . . .	1,432 00	1,644 00	1,640 50
Southern Illinois . . . . .	10,265 62	8,182 61	11,205 85
Southern Swedish Mission Conf. . . . .			
Southwest Kansas . . . . .	14,323 18	17,208 82	14,697 30
Sweden . . . . .	4,000 81	4,009 41	4,117 20
Switzerland . . . . .	2,025 30	2,055 45	2,068 35
Tennessee . . . . .	720 35	158 00	407 00
Texas . . . . .	898 00	905 45	507 00
Troy . . . . .	28,828 92	21,794 66	22,025 68
Upper Iowa . . . . .	17,860 13	16,796 02	18,927 27
Upper Mississippi . . . . .	844 27	634 40	781 00
Utah Mission . . . . .	927 65	758 00	643 00
Vermont . . . . .	3,178 51	3,086 52	3,679 80
Washington . . . . .	2,763 00	2,628 00	2,305 50
West Central Africa Mission Conf . . . . .	27 00	27 00	4 00
West China Mission Conf. . . . .			
West German . . . . .	6,967 50	5,549 00	6,257 35
West Nebraska . . . . .	3,857 00	3,235 00	2,980 50
West Texas . . . . .	1,013 75	981 00	1,032 45
West Virginia . . . . .	12,432 89	11,955 84	12,693 70
West Wisconsin . . . . .	6,050 06	5,911 43	7,424 63
Western Norwegian-Danish . . . . .	471 00	468 00	624 00
Western Swedish . . . . .	1,745 00	1,639 00	1,667 00
Wilmington . . . . .	14,297 00	14,321 00	14,126 50
Wisconsin . . . . .	10,562 21	9,797 32	8,820 33
Wyoming . . . . .	20,096 12	19,008 75	17,923 00
Wyoming Mission . . . . .	922 00	897 00	976 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,101,043 91</b>	<b>\$1,040,215 66</b>	<b>1,046,113 51</b>

**RECAPITULATION OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
FOR 1912**

**Regular Receipts**

Conference Collections .....	\$1,046,113 51
Lapsed Annuity Funds .....	18,631 39
Legacies .....	42,126 89
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	2,132 71
Through Commission on Relief and Reënforcement Fund (not including amounts credited in Conference Collections or in Special Gifts) .....	38,419 96
<b>Total Regular Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$1,147,424 46</b>

**Regular Disbursements**

Austria-Hungary .....	\$5,029 94
Bengal .....	19,427 38
Bolivia .....	10,705 75
Bombay .....	29,270 12
Bulgaria .....	8,791 27
Burma .....	11,979 54
Central China .....	42,315 53
Central Provinces .....	22,933 02
Chile .....	25,501 41
China (General Editorial, Educational, and Publishing Work) ..	11,001 32
Denmark .....	7,754 09
East Central Africa (including Inhambane, \$5,157.04, and Rhodesia, \$12,342.82) .....	17,499 86
East Japan .....	46,395 95
Eastern South America .....	53,215 55
Finland and Russia .....	12,781 97
Foochow .....	29,338 87
France .....	6,722 26
Germany (Martin Mission Institute) .....	1,000 00
Hinghwa .....	15,648 59
Italy .....	60,365 90
Korea .....	44,616 44
Liberia .....	16,734 28
Malaysia .....	23,519 88
Mexico .....	62,953 73
North Africa .....	5,759 56
North Andes (including Panama, \$2,296.95, and Peru, \$16,318.95) ..	18,615 90
North China .....	57,039 85
North Germany .....	15,050 00
North India .....	68,249 77
Northwest India .....	34,230 47
Norway .....	12,084 32
Philippines .....	31,032 16
South Germany .....	19,286 63
South India .....	27,417 45
Sweden .....	15,739 25
Switzerland .....	6,659 25

West Central Africa (including Angola, \$9,937.92, and Madeira Islands, \$3,598.57) .....	\$13,536 49
West China .....	35,044 86
West Japan .....	22,521 00
<b>Total charged to Missions .....</b>	<b>\$967,769 61</b>
Support of Missionary Bishops .....	14,145 80
Incidental Needs of the Missions (\$29,615.05, charged to Mission Accounts) .....	4,741 92
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans .....	22,535 83
Publication Fund .....	21,207 08
Young People's Work .....	5,860 60
Salaries (and expenses) of Field Secretaries .....	14,510 05
Salaries of Office Secretaries .....	17,666 68
Office and General Committee Expenses .....	23,115 31
Miscellaneous Expenses (including interest, net, \$9,146.02) .....	27,856 10
Coöperation in Laymen's Missionary Movement .....	9,189 33
<b>Total Regular Disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$1,128,598 31</b>

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS FOR 1912**

**Summary of Regular Receipts and Disbursements**

Receipts from November 1, 1911, to October 31, 1912 .....	\$1,147,424 46
Disbursements from November 1, 1911, to October 31, 1912 .....	1,128,598 31
Receipts in excess of Disbursements .....	\$18,826 15

**Statement of Debt**

Treasury in debt November 1, 1911 .....	\$171,976 14
Applied from Debt and Emergency Fund (see Summary of Special Gifts) .....	33,614 85
Treasury in debt November 1, 1912 .....	\$138,361 29

**Summary of Special Gifts**

Balance on hand November 1, 1911 .....	\$50,593 23
Received during the year (including receipts for Debt and Emergency Fund, \$43,575.80) .....	391,979 51
Disbursements during the year:	\$442,572 74
To the fields .....	\$380,396 17
Applied on the debt from Debt and Emergency Fund .....	33,614 85
Expenses of Debt and Emergency Commission .....	4,358 48
	<b>418,369 50</b>
Balance Special Gifts on hand (including \$5,602.47 from Debt and Emergency Fund to be applied to Emergencies in the Missions) November 1, 1912 .....	\$24,203 24

**Combined Receipts**

Regular Receipts from November 1, 1911, to November 1, 1912 ..	\$1,147,424 46
Special Gifts Receipts from November 1, 1911, to November 1, 1912 ..	391,979 51
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,539,403 97</b>

### Combined Disbursements

Regular Disbursements from November 1, 1911, to November 1, 1912.....	\$1,128,598 31
Special Gifts disbursed from November 1, 1911, to November 1, 1912.....	418,369 50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$1,546,967 81</b>

### FOR CONVENIENCE OF COMPARISON

#### ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS (IN PART, 1911)

##### Emergencies in the Missions

Sundry special grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families .....	\$26,810 31
Sundry other special grants to Missionaries and their families, for salaries—otherwise unprovided for—medical and funeral expenses, etc.....	5,715 04
Sundry special grants to Missions for repairs (\$9,628.26); other property expenses (\$4,416.71); the work at Bastar (\$1,383); Itinerating and Sanitarium expenses, South India (\$1,000), and other smaller items (\$3,368.86) .....	19,796 83
<b>Total (all charged to the respective Missions)</b> .....	<b>\$52,322.18</b>

##### Incidental Needs of the Missions

Sundry special grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families. ....	\$12,840 45
Sundry other special allowances to Missionaries and their families.....	12,531 46
Sundry special grants to Missions for Property expenses (\$4,522.52); Furniture (\$1,495); to supplement the regular appropriation for Northwest India (\$1,784); allowance to Belgaum and Raichur Districts, South India, (\$1,500); and other items—all under \$1,000 (\$4,291.99) .....	13,593 51
<b>Total charged to Missions</b> .....	<b>\$38,965 42</b>
Episcopal Visitation.....	4,894 67
Cablegrams (\$788.62) and expenses incurred in examination of candidates (\$347.66) .....	1,636 28
<b>Total (including \$38,965.42 charged to the respective Missions)</b> .....	<b>\$45,496 37</b>

##### Publication Fund

World-Wide Missions, including cost of			
Paper.....	\$9,294 47	Mailing.....	\$8,128 15
Plates.....	2,276 08	Postage.....	3,170 70
Presswork.....	5,100 00	Other items.....	361 69
			<b>\$28,331 09</b>
Less receipts from subscriptions.....	\$261 05		
and advertising.....	9,841 44		<b>10,102 49</b>
			<b>\$18,228 60</b>
World-Wide Missions—Clerical Work.....			1,543 40
Missionary Editor's Office: Salaries (\$6,638.86) and other items (\$74.16).....			6,713 02
Literature Department: Printing .....	\$1,826 74		
Postage .....	671 88		
Tracts and other supplies.....	831 31		
Expressage, etc.....	72 58		
			<b>\$3,402 51</b>
Less receipts from sales of old plates.....	\$30 49		
and literature.....	1,015 61		<b>1,046 10</b>
			<b>2,356 41</b>
Literature Department—Clerical Work.....			1,110 00
Annual Report.....			2,359 45
Apportionments.....			1,732 30
<b>Total, as above</b> .....			<b>\$34,043 18</b>



### Office and General Committee Expenses

Salaries of bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.....	\$15,515 94
Supplies: Printing, stationery, blank books, etc.....	1,429 58
General Committee expenses, 1910.....	2,286 49
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$19,232 01</b>
Less income from bequest of Oliver Hoyt.....	400 00
<b>Total, as above.....</b>	<b>\$18,832 01</b>

### Miscellaneous Expenses

Our share of the cost of supporting certain Anglo-American churches in various parts of the foreign field .....	\$175 00
Collection: Printing.....	\$534 64
Immediate Advance Movement.....	638 05
Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.....	657 73
Traveling Expenses to World in Boston.....	436 60
Legal Expenses, postage, telegrams, etc.....	201 35
Exchange on Checks.....	615 09
	<u>3 083 46</u>
Interest paid (\$14,822.77); less Interest received (\$11,642.01).....	3,180 76
Conference visitation by secretaries and other representatives of the Board .....	2,319 72
Administration: postage (\$1,154.48); auditing accounts (\$400); telegrams, telephone, and other expenses (\$778.36).....	2,332 84
Rent.....	2,852 92
<b>Total, as above.....</b>	<b>\$13,944 79</b>

### ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS (IN PART, 1912)

#### Emergencies in the Missions

Sundry special grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families .....	\$18,196 80
Sundry other special grants to Missionaries and their families for salaries—otherwise unprovided for—rent, etc.....	10,186 80
Sundry special grants to Missions (for repairs \$9,508.50); other property expenses (\$857.50); Immediate Financial relief to University of Peking (\$2,500); expenses caused by rebellion in China (\$4,007.32); and other smaller items (\$3,482).....	20,355 32
<b>Total (all charged to the respective Missions).....</b>	<b>\$48,738 92</b>

#### Incidental Needs of the Missions

Sundry special grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families.....	\$5,545 48
Sundry other special allowances to Missionaries and their families.....	8,883 74
Sundry special grants to Missions for Property expenses (\$1,581.27); Furniture (\$550); to inclose our property in Puebla (\$3,575); Interest on Bombay Vernacular Property Debt (\$2,000); the work at Bastar (\$900); Sanitarium expenses (\$800); Repairs (\$2,220); and other items—all under \$1,000—(\$3,559.56).....	15,185.83
<b>Total charged to Missions.....</b>	<b>\$29,615 05</b>
Episcopal Visitation.....	3,408 93
Cablegrams (\$724.50) and expenses incurred in examination of candidates (\$608.49).....	1,332 99
<b>Total (including \$29,615.05 charged to the respective Missions).....</b>	<b>\$34,356 97</b>

#### Publication Fund

World-Wide Missions, including cost of			
Paper.....	\$2,722 88	Mailing.....	\$872 05
Plates.....	818 87	Postage.....	830 61
Presswork.....	1,636 47	Other items.....	243 23
Composition.....	2,017 23	Refund under the contract for advertising..	2,580 37
			<u>\$11,751 71</u>
Less receipts from subscriptions.....	\$859 39		
and advertising.....	2,572 97		3,432 36
			<u>\$8,319 35</u>

World-Wide Missions—Clerical Work.....		\$1,164 00
Missionary Editor's Office: Salaries (\$4,617.00) and other items (\$13.84).....		4,630 84
Literature Department: Printing.....	\$874 64	
Postage.....	599 50	
Tracts and other supplies.....	476 81	
Expressage, etc.....	106 17	
	<u>£2,057 12</u>	
Less receipts from sales of literature.....	701 53	
		<u>1,355 59</u>
Literature Department—Clerical Work.....		1,142 00
Annual Report.....		2,427 83
Apportionments.....		2,167 47
Total, as above.....		<u>\$21,207 08</u>

### Office and General Committee Expenses

Salaries of bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.....	\$16,690 61
Supplies: Printing, stationery, blank books, etc.....	2,142 83
General Committee expenses, 1911.....	4,681 87
Total.....	<u>\$23,515 31</u>
Less income from bequest of Oliver Hoyt.....	400 00
Total, as above.....	<u>\$23,115 31</u>

### Miscellaneous Expenses

Our share of the cost of supporting certain Anglo-American churches in various parts of the foreign field.....	\$282 00
Collection: Printing.....	\$434 16
Postage.....	281 06
Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.....	300 48
Expenses of Relief and Reinforcement Commission.....	6,505 63
Sundry other expenses.....	538 81
Exchange on Checks.....	570 01
	<u>8,680 15</u>
Interest paid (\$23,654.22); less Interest received (\$14,508.20).....	9,146 02
Conference visitation by secretaries and other representatives of the Board.....	1,966 67
Administration: postage (\$926.10); auditing accounts (\$400); office furniture (\$339.65); telegrams, printing, and other expenses (\$1,240.26).....	2,906 01
Rent.....	4,875 25
Total, as above.....	<u>\$27,856 10</u>

HOMER EATON, Treasurer.

H. C. JENNINGS, Assistant Treasurer.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1913

### I.—INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

(These appropriations are administered by the Board.)

1. Emergencies in the Missions .....	\$50,000	
2. Incidental needs of the Missions .....	30,000	
3. Allowances for retired missionaries, widows, and orphans .....	23,000	
Total .....	\$103,000	

### II.—DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS

NOTE.—All appropriations are to be distributed by the Finance Committees of the respective Missions, with the concurrence of the presiding Bishops and the approval of the Board of Managers. In the distribution of the appropriations, if, in the judgment of the Finance Committees of the respective Missions, the Bishops in charge and the Board of Managers, any part thereof can be applied to property, it may be done.

#### DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia

1. CHINA:	(1) FOOCHOW CONFERENCE .....	\$28,631	
	(2) HINGHWA CONFERENCE .....	13,722	
	(3) CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE .....	39,179	
	(4) NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE .....	50,363	
	(5) WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE (of which \$1,250 is for the Union University) .....	25,124	
	Union Publishing House .....	1,500	
	Salary and rent for editor .....	1,000	
	Interest on loan to Publishing House .....	1,000	
	Salary, rent, and traveling expenses of Secretary of Board of Education .....	3,000	
	Salary of Bible translator .....	1,300	
	Total for China .....	\$164,819	
2. JAPAN:	(1) EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE (of which \$1,960 is for Theological School, Tokyo) .....	\$40,169	
	(2) WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE (of which \$742 shall be applied to debt on Chinzai Gakuin) .....	21,892	
	Interest on Publishing House debt .....	3,000	
	Total for Japan .....	65,061	
3. KOREA CONFERENCE .....		39,922	
	Total for Eastern Asia .....	\$269,802	

#### DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia

1. INDIA:	(1) NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE, including Tirhoot District, transferred from the Bengal Conference .....	\$65,441	
	(2) NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE .....	24,262	
	(3) SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE .....	26,028	
	(4) CENTRAL PROVINCES MISSION CONFERENCE .....	18,493	
	(5) BOMBAY CONFERENCE .....	24,129	
	(6) BENGAL CONFERENCE, less Tirhoot District, transferred to North India Conference .....	13,579	
	(7) BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE .....	10,932	
	Total for India .....	\$192,864	
2. MALAYSIA:	(1) MALAYSIA CONFERENCE .....	\$22,278	
	(2) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE .....	27,250	
	Total for Southern Asia .....	\$242,392	

#### DIVISION 3.—Africa

1. LIBERIA CONFERENCE .....		\$15,612	
2. EAST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE .....		14,434	
3. WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE .....		12,389	
4. NORTH AFRICA MISSION .....		7,534	
	Total for Africa .....	\$50,269	

**DIVISION 4.—South America**

1. EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE		\$53,130
2. CHILE CONFERENCE:		
(1) Chile	\$24,040	
(2) Bolivia	5,410	
	<hr/>	\$20,450
3. NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE:		
(1) Ecuador and Peru	\$15,980	
(2) Panama	2,300	
	<hr/>	18,280
Total for South America		<hr/> \$100,860

**DIVISION 5.—Mexico**

MEXICO CONFERENCE (of which \$1,500 shall be for the Dispensary and Hospital work at Guanajuato) . . . . \$60,496

**DIVISION 6.—Europe**

1. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE		\$6,211
2. NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE		15,000
3. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE		18,000
4. MARTIN MISSION INSTITUTE		1,000
5. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE		7,000
6. NORWAY CONFERENCE:		
For the work	\$11,550	
For theological school at disposal of resident Bishop	650	
	<hr/>	12,200
7. SWEDEN CONFERENCE:		
For the work	\$13,550	
For theological school at Upsala, at disposal of resident Bishop	1,500	
For interest	350	
	<hr/>	15,400
8. DENMARK CONFERENCE		7,600
9. FINLAND CONFERENCE:		
For the work	\$6,850	
For theological school, at disposal of resident Bishop	1,000	
	<hr/>	7,850
10. RUSSIA MISSION		6,000
11. BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE, at disposal of resident Bishop		10,700
12. ITALY CONFERENCE		54,278
13. FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE		8,100
14. ITALIAN CHURCH, ZURICH		500
	<hr/>	
Total for Europe		<hr/> \$169,839

**III.—GENERAL EXPENSES****I.—Expenses of Collection**

(1) Publication Fund:		
(a) Publications of Board	\$4,000	
(b) Joint Publication, or such other method of disseminating missionary intelligence as may be determined upon by the several Boards	15,000	
	<hr/>	\$19,000
(2) Young People's Work		6,750
(3) Field Secretaries		7,000
(4) Follow-up Work		4,750
(5) Department of Income, including Special Gifts, Station Plan, Parish Abroad, Annuities, etc.		10,268
		<hr/> \$47,768

**2.—Expenses of Administration**

(1) Office Secretaries	\$21,000	
(2) Office and General Committee Expenses	25,778	
	<hr/>	46,778

**3.—Miscellaneous**

(1) Miscellaneous	\$10,000	
(2) Interest, rent, and Treasurer's office	7,800	
	<hr/>	17,800
Total for General Expenses		<hr/> \$112,346

## Recapitulation

I. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS (administered by the Board).....		\$103,000
II. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS:		
1. China.....	\$164,819	
2. Japan.....	65,061	
3. Korea.....	39,922	
4. India.....	192,864	
5. Malaysia.....	49,528	
6. Africa.....	50,289	
7. South America.....	100,880	
8. Mexico.....	60,496	
9. Europe.....	169,839	
	898,658	
Total for Missions.....		\$996,658
III. GENERAL EXPENSES:		
1. Expenses of collection.....	\$47,768	
2. Expenses of administration.....	46,778	
3. Miscellaneous.....	17,800	
Total General Expenses.....		\$112,346
Grand Total.....		\$1,109,004

## Supplementary Appropriations

The following supplementary appropriations were granted:

1. Five hundred dollars for the Foochow Conference, conditioned upon the payment of the same by an unnamed person, whose pledge for the purpose was announced by J. F. Goucher.
2. Four thousand dollars to be divided between the Presses in Calcutta and in Madras, conditioned upon funds being received for the purpose.
3. Thirty pounds for the founding and maintenance of a language school for missionaries at Bangalore, conditioned upon funds being received for the purpose. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is requested to bear one half of this expense.
4. Forty pounds to assist in the work of the Bombay Tract Society, conditioned upon funds being received for the purpose.

## Special Gift Appropriations

WHEREAS, The burden of cultivating special gifts in many of our missions is proving intolerable to the missionaries and they ought not to be compelled to spend so much of their energies in raising supplies for their own fields, and  
 WHEREAS, These gifts, when invested in the current work of the missions, cannot cease without doing irreparable harm to the whole life of the mission, and

WHEREAS, The General Conference has ordered (Paragraph 407, Section 2, Discipline of 1912) that the General Committee shall make supplemental appropriations for the work of 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"; Therefore, Be It

Resolved, That the General Committee of Foreign Missions request the Board carefully to ascertain the amount of Special Gifts received for the current work in each of our mission fields during the past three years, and that the Board be authorized to apply both designated and undesignated amounts as supplemental to these missions up to the average amount of special gifts received for this purpose during the past three years, so far as this money can be secured from the donors.

WHEREAS, There are several missionaries regularly appointed by the Board dependent upon Special Gifts, which in many cases have a large degree of permanency in expectation,

Resolved, That the Board be authorized in cases where a special gift missionary is supported from reasonably permanent sources to transfer his salary to the regular budget, which shall be increased by that amount.

## WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

### Officers

#### *President Emeritus*

MRS. C. D. FOSS, 4816 Warrington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### *President*

MRS. W. F. McDOWELL, 1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

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MRS. A. W. PATTEN, 616 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill.

#### *Secretary*

MRS. C. W. BARNES, 354 Perry Street, Fostoria, O.

#### *Treasurer*

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Room 30, 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

#### *General Counselor*

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

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MISS FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, Lynn, Mass.

MRS. J. M. CORNELL, Seabright, N. J.

MISS C. J. CARNAHAN, Shady Avenue and Walnut Street, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. E. D. HUNTLEY, "The Portner," Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. F. T. KUHLE, 607 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.

MRS. W. B. THOMPSON, Bedford, Ia.

MRS. F. F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. F. JOHNSON, 273 S. Catalina Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

MRS. A. N. FISHER, 214 Twelfth Street, Portland, Ore.

### Appropriations for 1913

<b>CHINA:</b> North China ..... \$44,401 Central China ..... 69,500 West China ..... 31,060 Foochow ..... 62,904 Hingwa ..... 17,710 Total for China ..... \$225,575	<b>INDIA:</b> Central Provinces ..... \$25,962 Bombay ..... 40,446 Bengal ..... 25,086 Burma ..... 9,590 Total for India ..... \$293,624
<b>JAPAN:</b> East Japan ..... \$52,215 West Japan ..... 25,578 Total for Japan ..... \$77,793	<b>MALAYSIA</b> ..... 23,850 <b>PHILIPPINES</b> ..... 18,217 <b>AFRICA</b> ..... 9,917 <b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> ..... 21,245 <b>MEXICO</b> ..... 30,957 <b>GERMANY</b> ..... 150 <b>SWITZERLAND</b> ..... 150 <b>BULGARIA</b> ..... 4,420 <b>ITALY</b> ..... 8,244 <b>CONTINGENT</b> ..... 24,724 <b>THANK-OFFERING</b> ..... 18,225 <b>MISCELLANEOUS</b> ..... 7,687
<b>KOREA</b> ..... \$41,100	<b>INDIA:</b> North India ..... \$80,590 Northwest India ..... 63,989 South India ..... 48,011
	<b>Total</b> ..... \$805,878

## 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.), 1900, *Fairfield, Ia.*, Central Provinces.  
 Adis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.  
 Aldis, Ethel Fry, 1912, *Arlington, Kan.*, Central Provinces.  
 Alrich, 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, Harry Linus, 1909, Puget Sound, Chile.  
 Allen, Edith Marlatt (Mrs. H. L.), 1909, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.  
 Alston, William G., 1912, Texas, Liberia.  
 Alston, Nellie Laundry (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.  
 Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.  
 Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.  
 Armani, Bertha King (Mrs. S. H.), 1910, *Bullerville, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.  
 Arms, Goodsil Filley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.  
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.

- Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Northwest India.  
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.

### 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, Albert Hamilton, 1881, Vermont, South India.  
 Baker, Rachel Sorby (Mrs. A. H.), 1883, South India.  
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.  
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.  
 †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North China.  
 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 Walthier (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.  
 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.), 1905, *Mount Vernon, Ia.*, Mexico.  
 †Bateman, Clark Newton, 1913, *Kansas City, Mo.*, South India.

- Batstone, William Henry LeMesurier (M.D.), 1892, *Toronto, Ont.*, South India.
- Batsone, Alice Nichols (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1892, *Toronto, Ont.*, 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, South India.
- Beal, Bessie Robinson (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, *Claverack, N. Y.*, South India.
- †Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Chile.
- Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
- Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
- Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, North Ohio, Central China.
- Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Hwaiyuan, China*, Central China.
- Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
- Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
- Bennett, Virginia, 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Chile.
- Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, Newark, Japan.
- Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, Columbia River, Bombay.
- Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Bombay.
- Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
- Bishop, Olive Whiting (Mrs. C.), 1876, *Jasper, N. Y.*, Japan.
- Bissonette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bissonette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanor, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
- Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
- †Blackwood, Oswald Hance, 1909, *Plushing, O.*, North India.
- Bogges, Arthur Clinton, 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
- Bogges, Ina Gould (Mrs. A. C.), 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
- Boyyer, John Wesley, 1912, *Vancouver, B. C.*, Central China.
- Boyyer, Mrs. I. Ellmers, 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.
- †Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herington, Kan.*, Chile.
- Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan.*, Chile.
- †Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
- Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
- Brewster, William Nesbitt, 1888, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
- Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884 *London, O.*, Hinghwa.
- Briggs, George Weston, 1903, *North Branch, Mich.*, North India.
- Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1907, *San Francisco, Cal.*, North India.
- 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, Central China.
- †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, Northwest India.
- Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, *Gettysburg, Pa.*, Northwest India.
- Bull, Earl Rankin, 1911, New England, Japan.
- Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, O.*, Japan.
- Bunker, Dazell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
- Bunker, Annie Eilers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, Vermont, Korea.
- †Burns, Ray George, 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Chile.
- Burns, Perle Hall (Mrs. R. G.), 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Chile.
- Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O.*, East Central Africa.
- Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, Northwest India.
- Butler, John Wesley, 1874, New England, Mexico.
- Butler, Sara Aston (Mrs. J. W.), 1878, *Patchogue, L. I.*, Mexico.
- Buttrick John Bazandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
- Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
- Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
- Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889 *Georgetown, Ont.*, Bengal.
- 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 Manaseth, 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.
- Campbell, Buel Owen, 1892, New Hampshire, Chile.
- Campbell, Esther Soule (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 1906, Dakota, Mexico.
- Carhart, Edith Noble, 1911 (Mrs. R. A.), *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
- Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
- Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
- Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
- Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hinghwa.
- Chappell, Benjamin, 1889 *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Japan.
- Chenoweth, Arthur Ellsworth, 1901, Central Ohio, Philippine Islands.
- Chenoweth, Minnie Viola Sprout (Mrs. A. E.), 1901, *Fostoria, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
- Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Cherubusco, 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 Crammer, 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 Buttz (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, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Coates, Olive Brinney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Cobb, George C., 1898 (reappointed, 1907), Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
- Cobb, Helen M. (Mrs. G. C.), 1898 (reappointed, 1907), *Evanston, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.
- Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
- Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
- Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
- Coleman Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C.*, Liberia.
- Compton, Harry, 1883, Cincinnati, 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.
- 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.
- Cors, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North India.
- Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
- Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
- Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
- Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
- Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
- Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
- Courtney, Laura Jean, 1911, *Jackson, Mich.*, Chile.
- Craver, Samuel Porch, 1875, Iowa, Eastern South America.
- Craver, Laura Gassner (Mrs. S. P.), 1875, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
- Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, West China.
- Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, West China.
- Cronin, Elizabeth, 1911, *Holland, Mich.*, Chile.
- Culshaw, Joseph, 1893, Bengal.
- Culshaw, Ruth Cartland (Mrs. J.), 1897, Bengal.
- Curnow, James Oats, 1894, *England*, West China.
- Curnow, Mary Eland (Mrs. J. O.), 1894, *England*, West China.

## D

- Darling, Arthur Ellis, 1912, Northern New York, Central Provinces.
- Darling, Ellen Minard (Mrs. A. E.), 1912, *Frankfort, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.
- Davis, Charles Elwood, 1911, Southwest Kansas, Malaysia.
- Davis, Delle Holland, 1911, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Malaysia.
- Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
- Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, North China.
- Davis, George Ritchie, 1870, Detroit, North China.
- Davis, Maria Browne (Mrs. G. R.), 1892, *Melrose, Mass.*, North China.
- Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, 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.
- Davison, Mary Stout (Mrs. J. C.), 1872, *Andover, N. J.*, Japan.
- Dease, Stephen Stragen (M. D.), 1880, Philadelphia, North India.
- Dease, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.), (M.D.), 1895, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North India.
- †Dee, Norman Bliss, 1911, *Lebanon, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
- Dee, Loubelle Jody (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, Bengal.
- Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, Bengal.
- Denyes, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Denyes, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionis, Mich.*, Hinghwa.
- Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionis, Mich.*, Hinghwa.
- †Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich.*, North China.
- Dodson, William Patterson, 1898, *Easton, Md.*, West Central Africa.
- Dodson, Catherine MacKenzie (Mrs. W. P.), 1898, *Belle Creek, Nova Scotia*, West Central Africa.
- Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Northwest India.
- Donohugh, Agnes Leayersaft (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 Combe (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Ovensville, 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.  
 Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, North India.  
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, North India.  
 Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.  
 Felt, Louise Whittey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.  
 Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.  
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.  
 Fisher, Albert Henry, 1910, Toronto, Malaysia.  
 Fisher, Alice H., 1893, *Catawissa, Pa.*, Chile.  
 Fisher, Jesse Clyde, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.  
 Fisher, Effie Pyle (Mrs. J. C.), 1905, *Partridge, Kan.*, Bombay.  
 Follwell, Edward Douglas (M.D.), 1895, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.  
 Follwell, Mary Harris (Mrs. E. D.), 1895, *Delaware, O.*, Korea.  
 †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.  
 Ford, Edie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.  
 Fowles, Bertha E., 1910, *Mountaindale, Ore.*, East Central Africa.  
 Freese, Edwin Field, 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.  
 Freese, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O.*, North Africa.  
 †Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont.*, West China.  
 Freeman, Florence Morton (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.

## 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, Central China.  
 Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Central China.  
 Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, Newark, North China.  
 Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.  
 Garjen, Joseph Hendry, 1884, Kentucky, South India.  
 Garjen, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, South India.  
 Gates, John Richard, 1906, Rock River, East Central Africa.  
 Gatas, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, East Central Africa.  
 Geisenhauer, Augusta M. (contract), 1913, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Bengal.  
 Gendron, Violet May, 1909, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Liberia.  
 †Gholz, Walter Irwin, 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.  
 Gill, Mary Wilson (Mrs. J. H.), 1910, *Pauri, India*, North India.  
 Goddard, Ruby Neal, 1911, *Lake Bluff, Ill.*, East Central Africa.  
 †Goesard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.  
 Goesard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.  
 Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.  
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.  
 Graves, Willard Edwin, 1908, *Salina, Kan.*, Burma.  
 Graves, Almira Alford (Mrs. W. E.), 1908, *Salina, Kan.*, Burma.  
 Greeley, 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), *Odel, Ill.*, Italy.  
 †Grey, Arthur Lee, 1907, *Maryland*, Northwest India.  
 †Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.  
 Grose, Richard Charles, 1900, New England Southern, Bengal.  
 Grose, Margaret R. (Mrs. R. C.), 1900, *Providence, R. I.*, Bengal.  
 Grove, Paul Luther, 1911, Des Moines, Korea.  
 Grceve, Frances Phillips (Mrs. P. L.), 1911, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.  
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 1903 (reappointed, 1909), New York East, East Central Africa.  
 Gus', Carl Friedrich Herman, 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.  
 Gus', Anna Elicker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscantine, Ia.*, Central Provinces.

## H

Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.  
 Hansen, Christian Budtz, 1910, Montana, Bombay.  
 Hansen, Florence Estes (Mrs. C. B.), 1910, *East Concord, N. H.*, Bombay.  
 Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.  
 Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.  
 Hart, Caroline Madoeck (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, *Chicago, Ill.*, Central China.  
 Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Chile.  
 Hartzell, Laura Kennedy, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Chile.  
 Hauser, J. P., 1902, New England, Mexico.  
 Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.  
 Hawes, Louise (contract), 1913, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.  
 Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorrancton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.  
 Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Lorrancton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.  
 Headland, Isaac Taylor, 1890, Pittsburgh, North China.  
 Headland, Mariam Sinclair (Mrs. I. T.), (M.D.), 1894, *Sarnia, Ont.*, North China.  
 Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio, Japan.  
 Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lake-side, O.*, Japan.  
 Heicher, Merlo Karl Wordsworth, 1906, *Plainfield, N. J.*, Japan.  
 Heicher, Margaret Hallock (Mrs. M. K. W.), 1906, *Rochester, N. Y.*, Japan.  
 Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.  
 Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.  
 Henke, Frederick Goodrich, 1900, Northwest German, Central China.  
 Henke, Selma Hirsch (Mrs. F. G.), 1900, *Charles City, Ia.*, Central China.  
 †Henry, George Frederick, 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.

- Henry, Julia Reeve (Mrs. G. F.), 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.
- †Hibbard, Earl Randall (contract), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), (contract), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Hill, Charles Baylis, 1837, 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, *Eranston, 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.
- Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
- Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
- Hopkins, Nehemiah Simes (M. D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
- Hopkins, Fannie Higgins (Mrs. N. S.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
- Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
- Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
- Hotton, David Paul, 1908, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
- Hotton, Florence Broom (Mrs. D. P.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Central Provinces.
- Housley, Edwin Lowman, 1907, Ohio, Philippine Islands.
- Housley, Ella Schmuck (Mrs. E. L.), 1907, *Osnaburg, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
- Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *La Crosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
- Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, East Central Africa.
- Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, East Central Africa.
- Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.
- 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 Alchin (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.
- †Irie, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.

- Irie, 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

- Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Central China.
- Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Central China.
- †Johnston, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, North China.
- Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
- Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Ia.*, Burma.
- †Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.
- Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
- Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.
- Jones, George Heber, 1887, Northern New York, Korea.
- Jones, Margaret Bengal (Mrs. G. H.), 1890, *Pomeroy, O.*, Korea.
- †Jones, James Ira, 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
- Jones, Bertha Masden (Mrs. J. I.), 1903, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
- Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
- Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.

## K

- †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, Elma Beck (Mrs. M.), (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.
- †Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Kent, Charles Augustus, 1912, Southern California, East Central Africa.
- Kent, Pearl Finney (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.), 1903, *East Canton, Pa.*, North China.
- Keys, Phny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, East Central Africa.
- Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, East Central Africa.
- †King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, South India.
- King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.
- King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.
- King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.
- King, Sarah Hoekenhull (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, Minn.*, South India.
- Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.
- Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanson, Ill.*, South India.
- 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.
- †Klebsattel, August, 1913, *Pforzheim, Germany*, West Central Africa.
- Klebsattel, Elise Schick (Mrs. A.), 1913, *Pforzheim, Germany*, West Central Africa.
- Kiser, Edwin Dicken, 1913, East Maine, Chile.
- Kiser, Mrs. Nancy A. (contract), 1913, *Ellsworth, Me.*, Chile.
- Klinefelter, Daniel Herbert, 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
- Klinefelter, Blanch Palmer (Mrs. D. H.), 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.

- †Knapp, Percy Charles, 1909, *Jamestown, N. Y.*, West China.  
 Knapp, Hattie Mays (Mrs. P. C.), 1911, *Benton Harbor, Mich.*, West China.  
 Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.  
 Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devils Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.  
 Koehler, Charles William, 1907, Southern Illinois, Philippine Islands.  
 Koehler, Ida Smith (Mrs. C. W.), 1907, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Philippine Islands.  
 †Korns, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.  
 Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.  
 †Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.  
 Krause, Minnie Lankford (Mrs. O. J.), 1907, *Princess Anne, Md.*, North China.  
 †Kumlien, Wendell Frichof Ludwig, 1911, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, North India.  
 Kupfer, Carl Frederick, 1881, Central German, Central China.  
 Kupfer, Lydia Krill (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, *Perrysburg, O.*, Central China.

## L

- †Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, 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.*, Bombay.  
 Langdon, Viola Griffith (Mrs. E. H.), 1912, *Danville, Ill.*, Bombay.  
 Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.  
 †Lawton, Burke Reed, 1909, *Twin Bluffs, Wis.*, Korea.  
 Lawton, Olive Hardy (Mrs. B. R.), 1909, *Eranston, Ill.*, Korea.  
 Lawyer, Franklin Pierce, 1902, Mexico.  
 Lawyer, Amelia Van Dorsten (Mrs. F. P.), 1902, Mexico.  
 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.  
 Lendrum, Frederick Alexander, 1909, Wyoming, Mexico.  
 Lendrum, Mary Crist (Mrs. F. A.), 1909, *Oxford, N. Y.*, Mexico.  
 †Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Central China.  
 Lewis, Spencer, 1881, Rock River, Central China.  
 Lewna, Esther Bilioie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, Central 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, Cincinatti, 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, *Marselles, O.*, South India.  
 Lobdell, Jess; Mourou, 1905, *Canastota, N. Y.*, Burma.  
 Lobdell, Helen Weed (Mrs. J. M.), 1906, *Drownville, R. I.*, Burma.  
 Long, Estell's Clarsman (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed, 1913), *Albion, Mich.*, Eastern South America.  
 Longjen, Wilbur Cummings, 1883, Michigan, Central China.  
 Longden, Gertrude Kidder (Mrs. W. C.), 1883, *New York City*, Central China.

- †Longshore, Milton Mahlon, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.  
 Lovejoy, Marjorie, 1912, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, 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, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.  
 Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.  
 Lyon, Lilius Rhenius (Mrs. J.), 1881, *Bangalore, India*, Northwest India.  
 Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.  
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

## M

- †McBride, George McCutcheon, 1908, Chile.  
 McBride, Harriet F. (Mrs. G. McC.), 1898, *Colfax, Ia.*, Chile.  
 McCartney, James Henry (M.D.), 1890, *Girard, O.*, West China.  
 McCartney, Saddle Kissack (Mrs. J. H.), 1896, *Paisley, Ont.*, West China.  
 †McCartney, Le Roy Wesley, 1913, *Ada, O.*, West China.  
 McCracken, Mabel Anna, 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.  
 McGuire, Frank Edwards, 1904, *Scottdale, Pa.*, Mexico.  
 McGuire, Lillian Rood (Mrs. F. E.), 1904, *Big Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.  
 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 Bralsh, 1913, *Monrovia, Cal.*, Liberia.  
 Main, William Artyn, 1896, Dcs Moines, Foochow.  
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Foochow.  
 Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.  
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.  
 Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.  
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.  
 Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Malaysia.  
 Mansell, Ethel Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Malaysia.  
 Mansell, Florence Perrine (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, *Albion, Mich.*, North India.  
 Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.  
 Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.  
 Matlack, Edith L. (contract), 1912, *Rockford, Ill.*, Bengal.  
 †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, Euretta, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, Chile.  
 †Meuser, Edwin Nelson, 1909 *Elmwood, Ont.*, West China.  
 Miller, George, 1909, *Kildyph, Scotland*, Central China.  
 Miller, Mrs. George, 1909, 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*.
- Milward, William, 1908, *Crafton, Pa., Central China*.
- Millward, Jennie Fitzgerald (Mrs. W.), 1911, *Atout Pleasant, Pa., Central China*.
- Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, *Nebraska, Foochow*.
- Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb., Foochow*.
- Moe, 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*.
- Morrow, Harry Earle, 1912, *Des Moines, Mexico*.
- Morrow, Myrtle Person (Mrs. H. E.), *Yorktown, Ia., Mexico*.
- Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky., East Central Africa*.
- Musser, Howard Anderson, 1905, *Kansas, Central Provinces*.
- Musser, Rachel Mason (Mrs. H. A.), 1905, *Nelsonville, O., Central Provinces*.
- Myers, William Edward, 1907, *Philadelphia, Eastern South America*.
- N
- Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, *New York East, West China*.
- Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn., West China*.
- Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, *Cincinnati, West Central Africa*.
- Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass., West Central Africa*.
- Noble, William Arthur, 1892, *Wvoming, Korea*.
- Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Korea*.
- †Nordahl, Henry Alfred, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal., Chile*.
- Nordahl, Ruth Iliff (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
- O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill., East Central Africa*.
- O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill., East Central Africa*.
- Ogata, Sennosuke, 1885, *North Indians, Japan*.
- Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, *Japan*.
- †Ogden, Lloyd Wayman, 1910, *Clarksburg, W. Va., Chile*.
- Ogden, Rachel Cousins (Mrs. L. W.), 1910, *Hadley, Pa., Chile*.
- Ogg, Albert Edward, 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md., South India*.
- Ogg, Dolores Davis (Mrs. A. E.), 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md., South India*.
- P
- Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, *New Jersey, Foochow*.
- Park, George Washington Valteau, 1890, *Simcoe, Ontario, Bombay*.
- Park, Wilhelmina Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, *Chicago, Ill., Bombay*.
- Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, *Southwest Kansas, Bombay*.
- Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan., Bombay*.
- Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C., South India*.
- Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa., South India*.
- 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*.
- Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, *West Wisconsin, Central Provinces*.
- Perkins, Della Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Urm, Minn., Central Provinces*.
- Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan., Bengal*.
- Perrill, Mary Voigt (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill., Bengal*.
- †Person, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden, East Central Africa*.
- Person, 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*.
- \*Plomer, Claude Harrison, 1882, *India, Northwest India*.
- \*Plomer, Ella Mercado (Mrs. C. H.), 1886, *Northwest India*.
- Pointer, James Doan, 1913, *Gulf, East Central Africa*.
- Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La., East Central Africa*.
- Porte, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O., North Andes*.
- Porte, Rosa Pena (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama, North Andes*.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y., Liberia*.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla., Liberia*.
- Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, *Saint Louis, Bengal*.
- Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia., Bengal*.
- †Purdy, Frank Marshall, 1906, *Sibley, Mich., Eastern South America*.
- Purdy, Katherine Swanson (Mrs. F. M.), 1906, *Sibley, Mich., Eastern South America*.
- †Pyke, Frederick Merrill, 1913, *Cambridge, Mass., 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*.
- Rayner, Ernest Adolphus, 1906, *Central Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands*.
- Rayner, Klara Bruske (Mrs. E. A.), 1906, *Selinsgrove, Pa., Philippine Islands*.
- Read, Harriet C. (contract), 1913, *San Diego, Cal., Malaysia*.
- Reed, John Hamilton, 1905, *Little Rock, Liberia*.
- Reed, Maggie Jackson (Mrs. J. H.), 1905, *Little Rock, Ark., Liberia*.
- Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, *Vermont, Chile*.
- Reeder, Marian Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City, Chile*.
- Reppert, Roy Ralph, 1908, *Kansas, Korea*.
- Reppert, Nellie Morgan (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Baldwin, Kan., Korea*.
- 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.
- Robbins, William Edwin, 1872, *Indiana*, Bombay.
- Robbins, Alice Miles (Mrs. W. E.), 1876, *Bombay, Bombay*.
- †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, 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, Chic.*
- Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, *Chile*.
- 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 Hoseie, 1911, *Genesee*, North China.
- Rowland, Mildred Ament (Mrs. H. H.), 1911, *Rochester, N. Y.*, North China.
- Rufus, Will Carl, 1907, *Detroit, Korea*.
- Rufus, Maud Squire (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Owosso, Mich.*, Korea.
- †Russell, Wallace Boyd (M.D.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- Russell, Elizabeth Hutchison (Mrs. W. B.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- S
- St. John, Burton Little, 1902, *Sterling, Ill.*, North China.
- St. John, Io Barnes (Mrs. B. L.), 1902, *Duluth, Minn.*, North China.
- Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, *New England Southern*, Mexico.
- Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chatham, N. J.*, Mexico.
- Schaeuzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, *Central German*, Bengal.
- Schaeuzlin, Elizabeth Lagemann (Mrs. G.), 1912, *New Knoxville, O.*, Bengal.
- Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O.*, South India.
- Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O.*, South India.
- Schermerhorn, William David, 1906, *Northwest Kansas*, South India.
- Schermerhorn, May Hoffman (Mrs. W. D.), 1906, *Wilson, Kan.*, South India.
- Schilling, Gerhard Johannes, 1893, *Newark, Chile*.
- Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, *New York City, Chile*.
- Scholberg, Henry Caesar, 1906, *Minnesota*, Central Provinces.
- Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Ortonville, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
- Schutz, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Bengal.
- Schutz, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, Bengal.
- 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.
- 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*.
- †Sheldon, Francis Baldwin (M.D.), 1910, *Topeka, Kan.*, Foochow.
- Sheldon, Inez Fiske (Mrs. F. B.), 1910, *Topeka, Kan.*, Foochow.
- Shellabear, William G., 1890, *England*, Malaysia.
- Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athens, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shelly, Jessie Tribby (Mrs. W. A.), 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, West Central Africa.
- Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
- Shuett, Mary Sorrell (Mrs.), 1898, *Dallas, Tex.*, West Central Africa.
- Sibley, Fred Ray, 1908, *Northwest Indiana*, Central China.
- Sibley, Nora Bailey (Mrs. F. R.), 1908, *Corchaeton, O.*, Central China.
- Simmons, John Wesley, 1910, *Philadelphia*, Bengal.
- Simmons, Alice Deal (Mrs. J. W.), 1910, *Jarrettown, Pa.*, Bengal.
- Simons, George Albert, 1907, *New York East*, Russia.
- Simpeon, Charles Eric, 1904, *Central Swedish*, North India.
- Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trede Lake Wis.*, North India.
- Simpson, John Arthur, 1899, *Atlanta*, Liberia.
- Simpson, Mattie Hampton (Mrs. J. A.), 1890, *Iberia*.
- Sites, Clement Moore Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
- Sites, Evelyn Worthyley (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, Frank Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
- Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
- †Smith, Stephen Parsons, 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Chile.
- Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, *Pleasie, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheriot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snyder, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leytondale, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Snyder, Alva Lee, 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Snyder, Grace Edmondson (Mrs. A. L.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Soper, Julius, 1873, *Baltimore*, Japan.
- Soper, Mary Davison (Mrs. J.), 1873, *Andover, N. J.*, Japan.
- 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 Raamussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, West Central Africa.
- Starr, Cora M., 1902, *Greencastle, Ind.*, Chile.
- †Stauffacher, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, *Little Creek, Mich.*, East Central Africa.
- Stauffacher, Grace Belins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, East Central Africa.
- Stephens, William H., 1880, *Bombay*.
- Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1895, *Cincinnati, O.*, Bombay.
- \*Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaysia.
- Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, *Central Swedish*, Bengal.
- Swan, Edna Lundeen (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Gaita, Ill.*, Bengal.
- Swearer, Wilbur Carter, 1898, *Pittsburgh*, Korea.
- Swearer, Lillian Sbatuck (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, 1906, *Cogan House, Pa., Chile.*  
 Teeter, William Henry, 1904, Wisconsin, 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.*  
 Tomlinson, William Edwin, 1906, North Dakota, Northwest India.  
 Tomlinson, Viola Van Steenbergh (Mrs. W. E.), 1906, *La Moure, N. D., Northwest 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.*  
 Traylor, Lucy Alice, 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla., Chile.*  
 †Trieschmann, Jacob E., 1911, *Wellman, Ia., South India.*  
 Trimble, Frederick Homer, 1904, *Sioux City, Ia., Hinghwa.*  
 Trimble, Rena Bowker (Mrs. F. H.), 1906, *Odebolt, Ia., Hinghwa.*  
 Trindle, John Robert, 1903, *VanMeter, Ia., Central China.*  
 Trindle, Josie Newland (Mrs. J. R.), 1903, *Shanghai, China, Central China.*  
 Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, 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.*  
 †Vance, Carl Nye, 1903, *Noblesville, Ind., North Andes.*  
 Vance, Mary Jackson (Mrs. C. N.), 1903, *Anderson, Ind., North Andes.*  
 †Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill., Central China.*  
 Vaughan, Daisy Mathis (Mrs. J. G.), 1909, *Prophets-town, Ill., Central China.*  
 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.*  
 Walley Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886, *England, Central China.*  
 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.*  
 †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 Talbot (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind., West Central Africa.*  
 Werner, Gustav Adolph, 1912, *Pacific Swedish Mission, Eastern South America.*  
 Werner, Marie Anderson (Mrs. G. A.), 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal., Eastern South America.*  
 West, John Nikark, 1892, North Ohio, North India.  
 West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, O., North India.*  
 †Wheeler, Harvey Arnold, 1910, *Eugene, Ore., Japan.*  
 Wheeler, Ruth Baldersee (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Eugene, Ore., Japan.*  
 †Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo., Chile.*  
 †Wilcox, Berton Oliver, 1910, *Norwalk, O., Malaysia.*  
 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 Webster (M.D.), 1901, *Iowa, Foochow.*  
 Williams, Grace Travis (Mrs. W. W.), 1910, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Foochow.*  
 Williams, William Walter Burford, 1905, *North Minnesota, Liberia.*  
 Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa., Liberia.*  
 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.*  
 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, Northwest India.*

Wood, Thomas Bond, 1869, Northwest Indiana, North Andes  
 Wood, Ellen Dow (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, Valparaiso, Ind. North Andes  
 Worley, James Harvey, 1882, Nebraska, Foochow  
 Worley, Imogene Field (Mrs. J. H.), 1882, Palmyra, Neb., Foochow  
 Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, Abingdon, Ill., Malaysia.

## Y

Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.  
 Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, Nichols, Conn., West China.  
 Yost, John Wycliffe, 1903, Stewartstown, Pa., West China.  
 Yost, Edna Bowman (Mrs. J. W.), 1904, Stewartstown, Pa., West China.

## 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.

B  
 Bishop, Mrs. Nellie D., 1904, Bombay, Mount Pleasant, Ia.  
 Blackstock, Mrs. Lydia D., 1881, North India, Bareilly, India.  
 Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Khedgaon, Bombay Presidency, India.  
 Bruere, Mrs. Carrie P., 1886, Bombay, Collingwood, N. J.  
 Butler, Mrs. Clementine R., 1856, India and Mexico, Newton Center, Mass.

C  
 Cady, H. Olin, 1886, West China, 538 Locust St., Elgin, Ill.  
 Cady, Mrs. Hattie Y., 1894, West China, 538 Locust St., Elgin, 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, 1601 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Conklin, Mrs. Mary, 1886, Northwest India, 24 North Franklin St., Delaware, O.

D  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary C., 1880, India, 130 West 104th St., New York City.

F  
 Fox, Mrs. Ellen, 1881, Bombay, Poona, India.  
 Fulkerson, Eppersen R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.  
 Fulkerson, Mrs. Anna S., 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

H  
 Hall, Mrs. Christiania W., 1901, China, 920 West Fifth St., Faribault, Minn.  
 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.

## M

McMahon, Mrs. Sarah D., 1870, India, Cross Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 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.  
 Nuelsen, Mrs. Rosalie, 1851, Germany, 922 West Fifth St., Sedalia, Mo.

## 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. Lois L., 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.  
 Parker, Mrs. Lucy M., 1906, Bombay, Adams, N. Y.  
 Filcher, 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, 62 Whymark Ave., London, England.  
 Robbins, Mrs. Alice M., 1876, India, 62 Whymark Ave., London, England.

## 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.  
 Siberts, Mrs. Mary F., 1876, South America, Bedford, Ia.  
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah O., 1881, Mexico, 176 North Bever St., Worcester, O.  
 Spangler, John M., 1887, South America, 2360 Thompson St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Spangler, Mrs. Martha T., 1887, South America, 2360 Thompson 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.  
 Thomas, James B., 1889, India, 1036 West 36th St.,  
 Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth W., 1889, India, 1036 West 36th  
 St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, Secunderabad, Deccan,  
 India.

## 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.  
 Ward, Mrs. Ellen M., 1879, Central Provinces, Medan,  
 Sumatra.  
 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, 1237 Oak Hill Ave.,  
 South Pasadena, Cal.  
 Withey, Mrs. Irene A., 1885, West Africa, 1237 Oak Hill  
 Ave., South Pasadena, Cal.

## 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.), 1888, New England, Bombay.
- Allen, Mabel, 1894, Des Moines, Foochow.
- Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
- Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
- Anderson, Naomi A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
- Ankeney, Jessie V., 1908, Des Moines, Foochow.
- Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, Japan.
- Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
- Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.
- Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
- Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.
- B
- Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Foochow.
- Bangs, Louise, 1911, Northwestern, Japan.
- Barber, Emma S., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
- Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
- Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, Japan.
- Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
- Beggs, Nelle, 1910, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
- Beiler, Mary, 1910, New England, Korea.
- Benedict, Ruth E., 1910, New York, Korea.
- Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
- Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1896, Northwestern, Mexico.
- Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
- Betz, Blanche, 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
- Biehli, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
- Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
- Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
- Blackstock, Ella, 1889, Minneapolis, Japan.
- Blackstock, Isabella T., 1905, Philadelphia, North India.
- Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
- Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
- Boddy, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
- Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
- Boggs, L. Pearl, 1910, Northwestern, Central China.
- Bonafeld, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.
- Borg, Jennie, 1907, Topeka, West China.
- Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
- Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
- Broadbooks, Edith, 1912, Northwestern, South India.
- Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
- Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
- Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi Mission.
- Budden, Annie M., 1880, New York, North India.
- Bullis, Edith M., 1905, Northwestern, Japan.
- Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
- Burt, Edith, 1905, Northwestern, Italy.
- C
- Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
- Carncross, Flora, 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
- Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
- Chappell, Mary, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
- Charles, Bertha, 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
- Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Bombay.
- Ciancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
- Clark, Grace, 1911, Columbia River, East Central Africa.
- Clark, Elise G., 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
- Clinton, E. Labuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
- Cochran, Ruth, 1912, Northwestern, Northwest India.
- Cody, Mary A., 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
- Coffin, Sophia J., 1906, New York, East Central Africa.
- 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.
- Creek, Bertha, 1905, Northwestern, Bengal.
- Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
- Cushman, Clara M., 1880, New England, North China.
- Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1899, New York, Korea.
- D
- Daniel, Nell M., 1898, Des Moines, Japan.
- Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
- Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
- Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Bombay.
- Day, Georgia E., 1910, Des Moines, West China.
- Deyoe, Ella M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
- Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
- Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, Japan.
- Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, Japan.
- Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
- Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, Japan.
- Dreisbach, Gertrude I., 1906, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
- Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, West Central Africa.
- Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
- Dunmore, Effie M., 1891, Philadelphia, Mexico.
- Dutton, Mrs. May L. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Central Provinces.
- Dyer, Clara Pearl, 1907, New England, North China.
- E
- Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
- Easton, Sarah A., 1878, Cincinnati, North India.
- Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
- Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.
- Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
- Eichenberger, Emma, 1910, Northwestern, Foochow.
- Ekey, Mary E., 1911, Cincinnati, North India.
- Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
- English, Fannie M., 1884, New York, North India.
- Erbet, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
- Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
- Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
- Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.
- F
- Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
- Fearon, Josephine, 1911, Cincinnati, North China.
- Fenderich, Norma H., 1903, Philadelphia, South India.
- Files, Estella M., 1888, New York, Burma.
- 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.
- Frazey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
- Fretts, Millicent N., 1911, Philadelphia, Japan.
- Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.
- G
- Gabrielson, Winnie, 1908, Topeka, Northwest India.
- Galloway, Helen R., 1894, Des Moines, West China.
- Gardner, Minnie, 1908, Topeka, Japan.
- Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.

Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.  
 Glendon, Dora B., 1911, Minneapolis, Mexico.  
 Glassbueuer, Mamie F., 1903, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.  
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.  
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.  
 Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Bombay.  
 Grandstand, 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.  
 Grunewald, Cornelia H. A., 1912, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

## H

Haenig, Huldah A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.  
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.  
 Hampton, Mary S., 1881, New York, Japan.  
 Haney, Ida C., 1912, New England, Central Provinces.  
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Harmon, Grace L., 1911, Northwestern, Korea.  
 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.  
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1833, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Hefty, Lura M., 1903, Columbia River, Foochow.  
 Hewett, Elizabeth, 1886, Northwestern, Eastern South America.  
 Hewett, Ella J., 1884, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Hewett, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.  
 Hill, Katharine L., 1905, Philadelphia, North India.  
 Hillman, Amanda (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Korea.  
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.  
 Hiltz, Abbie M., 1910, New York, Eastern South America.  
 Hiltz, Carrie A., 1910, New York, Eastern South America.  
 Hoffman, Carlotta, 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1832, 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.  
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.  
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.  
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1906, New York, Kiangsi Mission.  
 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, India.  
 Hughes, Jennie V., 1905, New York, Kiangsi Mission.  
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.  
 Hyde, Flora A., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.

## I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.  
 Imhof, Louisa, 1883, Topeka, Japan.  
 Ingram, Helen, 1838, Minneapolis, North India.  
 Isham, Ida G., 1912, Pacific, South India.

## J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.  
 James, Phoebe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.  
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1908, Northwestern, North China.  
 Jewell, Carrie I., 1884, Cincinnati, Foochow.  
 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., 1912, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Jordan, Ella E., 1911, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.

## K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.  
 Kessler, Marv G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.  
 Ketchum, Edith L., 1911, Des Moines, Japan.  
 Ketring, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, West China.

Kidwell, Lola M., 1894, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, North India.  
 Kipp, Julia L., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Knapp, Lizzie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.  
 Knowles, Emma L., 1881, New England, Bengal.  
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.  
 Kyle, Theresa J., 1885, Philadelphia, North India.  
 Kyser, Kathryn B., 1911, New York, Mexico.

## L

Landrum, Margaret, 1909, Northwestern, North India.  
 Larsson, Maria E., 1911, Topeka, West China.  
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.  
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.  
 Layborne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Bombay.  
 Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, Japan.  
 LeHurray, Eleanor, 1884, New York, Eastern South America.  
 Lewis, Amy G., 1898, Baltimore, Japan.  
 Lewis, Ida B., 1909, 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., 1909, New England, West China.  
 Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, Central China.  
 Loper, Ida Grace, 1898, New York, North India.  
 Lybarger, Leila, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.  
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), 1890, Northwestern, Foochow.

## M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.  
 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, Jessic L., 1906, Northwestern, Eastern South America.  
 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.  
 Masters, Luella (M.D.), 1892 (reappointed, 1910), Northwestern, North China.  
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 1888, New York, Bengal.  
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.  
 McClurg, Grace, 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
 McDonnell, Ciella E., 1912, Minneapolis, Kiangsi Mission.  
 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.  
 Melton, Mary E., 1897, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.  
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.  
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.  
 Mills, Harriet M., 1911, Northwestern, Northwest India.  
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.  
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.  
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.  
 Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, Bengal.  
 Muir, Winifred, 1908, Northwestern, Central China.

## N

Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.  
 Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.  
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Nelson, Caroline C., 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 L., 1899, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.  
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.  
 Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, East Central Africa.

## O

Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.  
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.  
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Orcutt, Hazel, 1912, Cincinnati, Burma.  
 Organ, Clara M., 1900, New England, North India.

## P

Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.  
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.  
 Parkhurst, Minnie, 1906, Des Moines, Northwest India.  
 Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, Bengal.  
 Peters, Jessie L., 1903, Northwestern, North India.  
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.  
 Peters, Sarah, 1888, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Phelps, Frances E., 1889, Des Moines, Japan.  
 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.  
 Porter, Clara G., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.  
 Preston, Grace, 1912, New York, Japan.  
 Pugh, Ada, 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Purdy, Caroline M., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.  
 Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.  
 Pyke, Mildred, 1912, Northwestern, North China.

## R

Rabe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, West China.  
 Randall, Susie E., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.  
 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 E., 1902, New York, Bombay.  
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, North India.  
 Rockey, Lois, 1912, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Ross, Elsie, 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.  
 Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, West Central Africa.  
 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., 1911, New York, Burma.

## S

Salmon, Lena L., 1910, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.  
 Santee, Helen C., 1908, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Saxe, Agnes E., 1904, New York, Northwest India.  
 Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.  
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.  
 Scott, Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Secor, Valeria, 1909, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Seods, Mabel K., 1902, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Seidlmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
 Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Shaffer, Olga, 1910, Cincinnati, Korea.  
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.  
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., 1908, New York, Korea.  
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.  
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Simester, Mary A., 1905, New England, West China.  
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.  
 Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.  
 Singer, Florence E., 1893, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.  
 Smith, Madorah E., 1911, Minneapolis, West China.

Snaveley, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.  
 Snyder, T. Chestora (M.D.), 1912, Cincinnati, West China.

Soper, Ethel Maud, 1903, Philadelphia, Japan.  
 Spaulding, Winifred, 1902, Topeka, Philippine Islands.  
 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, Central Provinces.  
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), 1890, Topeka, North China.  
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.  
 Stistrud, Louise, 1906, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.  
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.  
 Stone, Mary (M.L.), 1896, Des Moines, Kiangsi Mission.  
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinanwa.  
 Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Foochow.  
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.  
 Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.  
 Sutton, Marianne, 1907, Minneapolis, Malaysia.  
 Swan, Hilda, 1905, Topeka, Bengal.  
 Sweet, Mary B., 1911, Topeka, Italy.  
 Swift, Edith T., 1902, Northwestern, Italy.

## T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.  
 Tang, Hien, 1906, Minneapolis, Kiangsi Mission.  
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.  
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.  
 Terry, Edna G. (M.D.), 1887, New England, North China.  
 Thomas, Hettie A., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.  
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.  
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.  
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.  
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.  
 Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.  
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.

## V

Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 1881, Northwestern, Japan.  
 Varney, Elizabeth W., 1898, Topeka, Hinghwa.  
 Voigtlander, Gertrude, 1912, Northwestern, South India.

## W

Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.  
 Walter, A. Jeanette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.  
 Wanzer, Menia 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.  
 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, Hinghwa.  
 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.  
 Wilson, Frances O., 1889, Des Moines, North China.  
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.  
 Winslow, Annie S., 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.  
 Wisner, Julia E., 1885, Cincinnati, Bengal.  
 Wood, Daisy D., 1909, Des Moines, Bengal.  
 Wood, Elsie, 1889, New York, North Andes.  
 Wood, Catherine A., 1892, Des Moines, South India.  
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Central China.  
 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, 1911, to October 31, 1912. Names of new missionaries are marked with an asterisk (\*).

### CHINA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA

November 5 (1911): Joseph L. Keeler, M.D.  
 November 5: Mrs. J. L. Keeler.  
 December 7: Rev. Arthur W. Martin.  
 December 7: Mrs. A. W. Martin.  
 December 14: Mrs. Anna G. Stuart.  
 December 22: Mrs. Henry S. Houghton.  
 December 22: Mrs. Henry W. Irwin.  
 February 15 (1912): Mrs. James H. McCartney.  
 February 23: Rev. Frank D. Gamewell.  
 March 9: John J. Mallowney, M.D.  
 March 9: Mrs. J. J. Mallowney.  
 March 18: Rev. Elrick Williams.  
 March 18: Mrs. Elrick Williams.  
 March 23: Mrs. William N. Brewster.  
 April 26: Rev. William T. Hobart.  
 April 26: Mrs. W. T. Hobart.  
 April 29: Rev. Harry R. Caldwell.  
 April 29: Mrs. H. R. Caldwell.  
 May 13: Claude W. Freeman, M.D.  
 May 13: Mrs. C. W. Freeman.  
 June 11: Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites.  
 June 11: Mrs. C. M. L. Sites.  
 June 17: Wallace B. Russell, M.D.  
 June 17: Mrs. W. B. Russell.  
 August 5: Jesse H. Baldwin, M.D.  
 August 5: Milton R. Charles, M.D.  
 August 5: Mrs. M. R. Charles.  
 September 29: Mr. Edward F. Black.  
 September 29: Mrs. E. F. Black.

#### SAILED

January 23 (1912): Mr. Henry V. Lacy.\*  
 April 10: Edgerton H. Hart, M.D.  
 April 10: Mrs. E. H. Hart.  
 June 22: James E. Skinner, M.D.  
 July 26: Rev. John McG. Gibb, Jr.  
 July 26: Mrs. J. McG. Gibb.  
 August 23: Rev. F. Stanley Carson.  
 August 23: Mrs. F. S. Carson.  
 August 23: Rev. Harry G. Dildine.  
 August 23: Mrs. H. G. Dildine.  
 August 23: Mr. John H. Irish.\*  
 August 31: Mrs. Henry W. Irwin.  
 August 31: Mrs. James H. McCartney.  
 September 17: Rev. Perry O. Hanson.  
 September 17: Mrs. P. O. Hanson.  
 September 21: Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites.  
 September 21: Mrs. C. M. L. Sites.  
 October 5: Rev. Walter M. Crawford.  
 October 5: Mrs. W. M. Crawford.  
 October 8: Rev. John W. Yost.  
 October 8: Mrs. J. W. Yost.  
 October 19: Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D.  
 October 19: Mrs. R. C. Beebe.

### JAPAN

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

November 30 (1911): Rev. Julius Soper.  
 November 30: Mrs. Julius Soper.  
 May 30 (1912): Rev. F. Herron Smith.  
 May 30: Mrs. F. H. Smith.  
 June 11: Rev. David S. Spencer.  
 June 11: Mrs. D. S. Spencer.  
 July 22: Rev. John C. Davison.  
 July 22: Mrs. J. C. Davison.  
 July 22: Mrs. Frederick W. Heckelman.

#### SAILED

October 19 (1912): Rev. Charles Bishop.  
 October 19: Mrs. Charles Bishop.

#### DIED

July 10 (1912): Mrs. Benjamin Chappell.

### KOREA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

March 20 (1912): Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker.  
 March 20: Mrs. D. A. Bunker.  
 April 19: Rev. W. Arthur Noble.  
 April 19: Mrs. W. A. Noble.  
 July 17: Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D.  
 July 17: Mrs. E. D. Follwell.

#### SAILED

August 7 (1912): Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker.  
 August 7: Mrs. D. A. Bunker.

### INDIA

#### ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

February 4 (1912): Mrs. Elizabeth H. Messmore.  
 March 21: Rev. Frank L. Neeld.  
 March 30: Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D.  
 March 30: Mrs. S. S. Dease, M.D.  
 March 30: Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D.  
 March 30: Mrs. F. R. Felt.  
 April 8: Rev. William W. Ashe, M.D.  
 April 8: Mrs. W. W. Ashe.  
 April 10: Rev. William E. Robbins.  
 April 11: Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh.  
 April 11: Rev. Lewis E. Linzell.  
 April 11: Rev. William H. Stephens.  
 April 11: Mrs. W. H. Stephens.  
 April 14: Rev. Albert H. Baker.  
 April 14: Mrs. A. H. Baker.  
 April 24: Rev. John W. Robinson.  
 April 29: Rev. George S. Henderson.  
 April 29: Rev. James Lyon.  
 April 29: Mrs. James Lyon.  
 May 11: Rev. Charles W. Scharer.  
 May 11: Mrs. C. W. Scharer.  
 August 16: Mrs. Oscar M. Buck.

#### SAILED

November 1 (1911): Mrs. Joseph H. Garden.  
 November 11: Rev. Charles L. Bare.  
 November 11: Mrs. C. L. Bare.  
 November 11: Rev. William A. Mansell.  
 November 11: Mrs. W. A. Mansell.  
 November 15: Mrs. Lewis A. Core.  
 December 2: Rev. George W. Park.  
 December 6: Rev. Steadman Aldis.\*  
 December 6: Mrs. Steadman Aldis.\*  
 January 6 (1912): Mr. Jacob E. Trieschmann.\*  
 January 9: Rev. J. Benson Baker.  
 January 21: Mrs. J. B. Baker.  
 February 3: Rev. John T. Robertson.  
 February 3: Mrs. J. T. Robertson.  
 March 2: Rev. Philo M. Buck.  
 March 2: Mrs. P. M. Buck.  
 June 18: Rev. Lewis E. Linzell.  
 June 28: Rev. Preston S. Hyde.  
 June 28: Mrs. P. S. Hyde.  
 August 3: Mr. John N. Hollister.\*  
 August 24: Rev. Marcellus D. Ross.\*  
 August 24: Mrs. M. D. Ross.\*  
 September 3: Mr. Ernest H. Langdon.\*  
 September 3: Mrs. E. H. Langdon.\*  
 October 19: Rev. Arthur E. Darling.\*  
 October 19: Mrs. A. E. Darling.\*  
 October 24: Rev. Walter L. Morgan.\*  
 October 31: Rev. William H. Hollister.  
 October 31: Rev. William L. King.

#### MARRIED

November 20 (1911): Mr. James J. Kingham married Miss Grace M. Woods.\*  
 December 2 (1911): Rev. M. Wells Branch married Miss May C. Widney.\*

January 2 (1912): Rev. Franklin M. Wilson married Miss Mary E. Gregg.\*  
 September 5 (1912): Rev. Herman Gusé married Miss Anna K. Ehcker.\*

**BURMA****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

April 4 (1912): Rev. Owen I. Truitt.  
 April 4: Mrs. O. I. Truitt.

**SAILED**

November 9 (1911): Rev. Cyrus W. Severance.\*  
 November 9: Mrs. C. W. Severance.\*  
 November 23: Rev. Benjamin M. Jones.  
 November 23: Mrs. B. M. Jones.  
 January 17 (1912): Rev. Clarence H. Riggs.  
 January 17: Mrs. C. H. Riggs.\*  
 April 5: Mrs. Willard E. Graves.

**MALAYSIA****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

December 22 (1911): Rev. Floyd R. Maynard.  
 April 16 (1912): Rev. John R. Denyes.  
 May 1: Rev. William T. Cherry.  
 May 1: Mrs. W. T. Cherry.  
 August 24: Rev. George C. Cobb.  
 August 24: Mrs. G. C. Cobb.

**SAILED**

November 29 (1911): Rev. William G. Shellabear.  
 June 5 (1912): Miss Rita M. Kinzly.\*

**MARRIED**

November 23 (1911): Mr. Charles E. Draper married Miss Marv E. Parks.\*  
 July 18 (1912): Mr. Berton O. Wilcox married Miss Rita M. Kinzly.\*

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

April 29 (1912): Rev. Harry Farmer.  
 July 23: Rev. Charles W. Koehler.  
 July 23: Mrs. C. W. Koehler.

**SAILED**

June 18 (1912): Rev. Harry Farmer.  
 September 27: Rev. Oscar Huddleston.  
 September 27: Mrs. Oscar Huddleston.

**AFRICA****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

March 29 (1912): Rev. John H. Reed.  
 May 7: Rev. John R. Gates.  
 May 11: Rev. Walter B. Williams.

**SAILED**

November 25 (1911): Rev. Abraham L. Buchwalter.  
 November 25: Rev. Eddy H. Greeley.  
 November 30: Miss Lettie M. Mason.  
 December 2: Rev. William G. Alston.\*  
 December 2: Mrs. W. G. Alston.\*  
 August 31 (1912): Mrs. Abraham L. Buchwalter.  
 September 12: Rev. William C. Terril.  
 September 12: Mrs. W. C. Terril.  
 October 3: Mrs. Friederika S. Robertson.  
 October 19: Rev. Charles A. Kent.\*  
 October 19: Mrs. C. A. Kent.\*

**MARRIED**

January 15 (1912): Rev. Ray B. Kipp married Miss Lettie M. Mason.  
 August 7 (1912): Mr. George A. Roberts married Miss Bertha M. Fowles.

**SOUTH AMERICA****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

March 3 (1912): Miss Minnie V. Taylor.  
 April 12: Rev. William F. Rice.  
 April 12: Mrs. W. F. Rice.

April 23: Rev. Goodsil F. Arms.  
 April 23: Mrs. G. F. Arms.  
 April 23: Miss Adelaide G. Burch.  
 April 23: Rev. Samuel P. Craver.  
 April 23: Mrs. S. P. Craver.  
 May 21: Rev. Harry Compton.  
 July 13: Rev. John L. Keefer.  
 July 13: Mrs. J. L. Reeser.  
 August 21: Rev. Charles W. Ports.  
 August 21: Mrs. C. W. Ports.

**SAILED**

November 23 (1911): Mr. Charles A. Irie.\*  
 November 23: Mrs. C. A. Irie.\*  
 December 14: Miss Elizabeth M. Cronin.\*  
 December 14: Miss Minnie M. Huckett.\*  
 December 14: Miss Susie H. Vasey.\*  
 March 30 (1912): Miss Elizabeth F. Munson.\*  
 April 20: Rev. Gustav A. Werner.\*  
 April 20: Mrs. G. A. Werner.\*  
 June 21: Mr. Frank S. Beck.\*  
 June 21: Rev. Harry Compton.  
 July 3: Miss Alice H. Fisher.  
 July 27: Mr. Charles S. Braden.\*  
 July 27: Mrs. C. S. Braden.\*  
 July 27: Mr. Earl A. Robinson.\*  
 July 27: Mrs. E. A. Robinson.\*  
 July 27: Mr. Stephen P. Smith.\*  
 July 27: Mr. Milton M. Longshore.\*  
 July 27: Mr. Henry A. Nordahl.\*  
 July 27: Mrs. H. A. Nordahl.\*  
 August 15: Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling.  
 August 27: Rev. Goodsil F. Arms.  
 August 27: Mrs. G. F. Arms.  
 August 31: Mr. Ray G. Burns.\*  
 August 31: Mrs. R. G. Burns.\*  
 August 31: Miss Marjorie Lovejoy.\*  
 August 31: Rev. William F. Rice.  
 August 31: Mrs. W. F. Rice.  
 September 28: Miss Virginia Bennett.\*

**MARRIED**

January 23 (1912): Mr. L. Wayman Ogden married Miss M. Rachel Cousins.  
 April 19 (1912): Mr. Merritt M. Thompson married Miss Elizabeth F. Munson.\*

**MEXICO****LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES**

April 15 (1912): Rev. John W. Butler.

**LEFT FOR THE FIELD**

February 5 (1912): Rev. Harry E. Morrow.\*  
 February 5: Mrs. H. E. Morrow.\*  
 June 21: Rev. John W. Butler.  
 June 23: Mrs. Franklin P. Lawyer.

**ITALY****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

March 12 (1912): Rev. Walling Clark.

**SAILED**

December 12 (1911): Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple.  
 July 2 (1912): Rev. Walling Clark.

**GERMANY****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

April 24 (1912): Rev. Henry L. E. Luering.

**SAILED**

June 15 (1912): Rev. Henry L. E. Luering.

**RUSSIA****ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES**

April 9 (1912): Rev. George A. Simons.

**SAILED**

July 13 (1912): Rev. George A. Simons.

# THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

## FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Mission territory is colored in red.

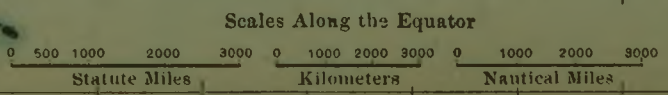
Distances from New York in Nautical Miles.

Christiania	3835	Tokyo	13,072
Hamburg	3577	Buenos Ayres	5638
Rome	4176	Panama (Colon)	1972
Bombay	8153	Valparaiso, via	
Calcutta	9795	Panama	4077
Singapore	10,141	Mexico (Vera Cruz)	1992
Shanghai	12,324	Manila to San	
Manila, via Suez	11,584	Francisco	8238

Moscow to Peking (via Trans-Siberian Ry. 5,920 Stat. Miles)



Railways: ———  
Steamship Lines: - - - - -



## 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 Malaysia.

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 1912

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	PLACE AND DATE	BISHOP
Foochow	Foochow, December 4	Bashford.
Hingbwa	Hingbwa, December 12	Bashford.
Central China	Kiukiang, November 14	Bashford.
North China	Peking, October 30	Bashford.
West China	Shanghai, January 16	Bashford.
Korea	Seoul, March 5	Harris.
North India	Lucknow, January 4	Warne.
Northwest India	Meerut, January 11	Warne.
South India	Madras, December 5	J. E. Robinson.
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore, January 11	J. E. Robinson.
Bombay	Poona, January 4	J. E. Robinson.
Bengal	Calcutta, December 16, 1911	Warne.
Burma	Rangoon, November 23, 1911	J. E. Robinson.
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, February 15	Oldham.
Philippine Islands	Manila, March 7	Oldham.
Liberia	Monrovia, February 7	Scott.
East Central Africa	Old Umtali, February 17	John R. Gates.
West Central Africa	Quessua, January 6	Hartzell.
North Africa	Tunis, February 21	Hartzell.
Eastern South America	Buenos Ayres, February 28	Bristol.
Chile	Santiago, February 14	Bristol.
North Andes	Lima, Peru, January 5	Bristol.
Mexico	City of Mexico, February 15	Neely.
North Germany	Berlin, July 3	Nuelsen.
South Germany	Heilbron, June 26	Nuelsen.
Austria-Hungary	Ujvidek, Hungary, August 29	Nuelsen.
Switzerland	Solothurn, June 19	Nuelsen.
Norway	Trondhjem, July 17	Nuelsen.
Sweden	Lenkoping, July 24	Nuelsen.
Denmark	Odense, July 10	Nuelsen.
Finland	Bjorneborg, July 30	Nuelsen.
Russia	Kowne, August 9	Nuelsen.
Bulgaria	Voyvodovo, September 5	Nuelsen.
Italy	Bologna, September 18	Nuelsen.
France	Albertville, September 26	Nuelsen.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Missionaries of the Board, Men.....	400
Missionaries of the Board, Women.....	391
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	404
Other Foreign Workers.....	207
Total Foreign Workers.....	1,402
Ordained Native Preachers.....	969
Unordained Native Preachers.....	4,415
Other Native Male Workers.....	1,558
Native Female Workers.....	2,734
Total Native Workers.....	9,676
Full Members.....	182,710
Members on Probation.....	192,777
Total Number of Members.....	375,481
Baptized Children.....	76,322
Unbaptized Adherents.....	109,761
Total Number of Members and Adherents.....	561,564
Adults Baptized in 1912.....	23,354
Children Baptized in 1912.....	13,506
Universities or Colleges.....	14
Teachers in Colleges.....	173
Students in Colleges.....	2,303
Theological and Bible Schools.....	37
Teachers in Theological and Bible Schools.....	147
Students in Theological and Bible Schools.....	1,655
High Schools.....	73
Teachers in High Schools.....	661
Students in High Schools.....	8,435
Elementary Schools.....	2,444
Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	3,491
Students in Elementary Schools.....	70,858
Total Number of Students in all Schools.....	83,251
Sabbath Schools.....	6,820
Sabbath Scholars.....	327,745
Churches and Chapels.....	2,205
Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.....	\$7,036,172
Parsonages and Missionary Homes.....	1,206
Estimated Value of Parsonages and Missionary Homes.....	\$2,209,376
Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, etc.....	\$2,708,451
Estimated Value of Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	\$2,048,218
Debt on Real Estate.....	\$2,960,932
Amount Paid on Property Indebtedness in 1912.....	\$48,257
Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field:	
For Foreign Missions.....	\$17,326
For Other Benevolent Purposes.....	\$25,668
For Support of the Local Church.....	\$388,941
For Church Building and Repairing.....	\$186,051
For Other Local Purposes.....	\$204,772
Total Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field.....	\$822,758

**THE THREE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS**



**S. EARL TAYLOR**



**WILLIAM F. OLDHAM**



**FRANK MASON NORTH**



BISHOP JOHN W. ROBINSON

John Wesley Robinson was born in Moulton, Ia., January 6, 1866. At the age of twenty-one he was so clearly called to preach that he went to Garrett Biblical Institute. In 1890 he was admitted to Des Moines Conference, and three years later went to India, having obtained his divinity diploma at Evanston in 1892. That same year he went to North India and preached until 1900 in the "English-speaking" church at Lucknow, assisting Bishop Parker in the work of the press, doing evangelistic work in the vernacular and later editing *The Star of India*. He has been Epworth League secretary for Southern Asia. His varied experience has given him unusual preparation for the larger duties of missionary bishop, to which the church called him at the General Conference of 1912. His episcopal residence is Bombay.

William Perry Eveland was born in Harrisburg, Pa., February 12, 1864. In early boyhood he was thrown upon his own resources. At the age of twenty-two the converting influences of the Holy Spirit reached him. After two years at Pennington Seminary, he entered Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1892 with Phi Beta Kappa rank and the valedictory honor. He became a member of Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1891. From the pastorate he was twice called aside (1896-8 and 1905-12) to educational work, first as Director of Tome Institute, and later as President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. His alma mater gave him the Ph D. for work accomplished in 1896, and later conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. At the General Conference of 1912 he was elected Missionary Bishop for Southern Asia, with residence at Manila.



BISHOP WILLIAM P. EVELAND

## A SURVEY OF THE FIELDS

### THE HOME BASE

BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY S. EARL TAYLOR

The Edinburgh Conference placed new emphasis upon the development of the spiritual and financial resources of the home church. A commission on "The Home Base" was appointed in preparation for the Edinburgh Conference, and in the report of the Conference one of the largest volumes is given over to the report and findings of that commission. After the Edinburgh Conference, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America appointed a standing committee on "The Home Base," and during the past year a number of societies in Europe and America have been giving fresh consideration to their general policy with reference to the cultivation of the home church.

In line with this movement, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church has created a strong standing committee and has outlined a comprehensive policy.

The work of our Board of Foreign Missions may now be roughly divided into two main divisions: the division of Foreign Administration and the division of the Home Base. The Home Base division is specialized through departments of: Income, Education, Field Work, Records, Candidates, Office Supervision, Comity and Coöperation, Investigation, and Christian Stewardship.

Under the general direction of the division of the "Home Base" emphasis is placed upon the financial program, which involves coöperation with the other benevolent boards of the church through the Commission on Finance for the purpose of securing adequate apportionments for the work of the Board of Foreign Missions and for the other missionary and benevolent boards on the basis of specified needs, and securing an adequate income through the introduction of the financial plan adopted by the last General Conference.

The Home Base side of the work is being reduced to a science. Some of the ablest missionary leaders of the world are devoting their energies to the development of this phase of the work in the whole Christian church. At the Garden City meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference a Committee on Efficiency was appointed to work in coöperation with the standing committee of that Conference on the Home Base. This committee is now conducting an extensive investigation concerning:

Cost of Administration.

The Cultivation of Individual Givers.

The Cultivation of Legacies and Annuities.

The Educational, Field, and Publicity Plans of the Boards.

The Educational Process in the Average Church.

The Extent to which New Testament Ideals of Christian Stewardship are Commonly Preached and Practiced.

Multitudinous Appeals.

Methods for Encouraging Intercessory Prayer in the Home and in Connection with Public Worship.

Modern Methods of Efficiency as Applied to Financing the Local Church.

Office Administration: The Different Methods Used and How to Secure the Best Results.

Foreign missionary work is becoming very extensive and very complex.

The financial side alone is simply staggering. The income of the Protestant Foreign Missionary Societies of the world, at home and abroad, last year exceeded \$38,000,000. This is big business from any point of view, and to handle such a vast and world-embracing work a highly efficient organization must be developed. There is much machinery in connection with the Home Base side of the work, and to the uninitiated mind the details are bewildering; but certain facts stand out so clearly that he who runs may read. The Almighty God is holding the nations of the world in the hollow of his hand. Vast continents are open to the full proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the income of the Foreign Missionary Boards, large as it is, must be quadrupled in the immediate future if the work is to go forward in any adequate measure.

The financial methods which have hitherto prevailed in the church and which may have been adequate to an earlier day have absolutely broken down in the face of present-day world movements. If the boards are to secure an adequate income more people must give, and those who do give must give in greatly increased measure. It seems clearly Providential that at such a time the whole Christian church should become aroused in the effort to introduce the scriptural plan of systematic giving on the part of every man, woman, and child in its membership.

But organization and machinery unaided will never accomplish the task. The final victory is to be accomplished not by might alone, nor by an army, but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts. The new day of supreme opportunity demands a new dedication of the powers of the church to the accomplishment of the larger task.

We heartily indorse the following statement from the report of the Edinburgh Conference:

"Much of this report is engaged with the discussion of material plans and measures which have already been employed with more or less success by different missionary societies, or which, in the judgment of the commission, may be successfully used. The commission is confident that many of these plans and devices have proved to be of considerable value to different societies and may yet become of still wider use if more generally adopted. Yet we desire to record our strong conviction that all of them must fail unless they represent first and always the Divine Spirit working through human instruments. There can be no forward movement in missions, no revival of interest, no new era of giving, no great offering of life, except as these are attained through a deepening and broadening of the spiritual life of the leaders of the church and a real spiritual revival among the members. New methods, attractive literature, widespread cultivation, and appeals for volunteers can accomplish nothing unless begun, continued, and completed in prayer and permeated from first to last with the Holy Spirit of God.

"The spiritual life of the church at home is in a large measure dependent upon the part taken in the evangelization of the world. There is no such thing as inactive and unfruitful spirituality. Neither can unselfish effort for a world in sin be long continued without raising the standard of the spiritual life of those who make the effort. These two forces act and react upon one another, until spiritual vitality becomes the corollary of missionary effort as missionary endeavor springs from new spiritual vision. The life that is hid with Christ in God is the life of power that will lift this world lying in darkness and sin into the light of the gospel of Jesus Christ."

## India, Malaysia, the Philippines, South America, and Mexico

BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY W. F. OLDHAM

### INDIA

These missions are scattered all over India, perhaps too widely. Greater concentration would doubtless add to efficiency. These scattered forces vary greatly in closeness of organization, in resources of men and means, and in *esprit de corps*. They consequently differ greatly in strength of impact upon Indian life and in effectiveness as evangelizing and cultural agencies. Broadly, there has been a marked revival movement over many areas. Particularly is this true in the earliest of the Methodist missions, the North India and the Northwest India Conferences. There have been large ingatherings in the Punjab and in parts of Rajputana and the Northwest Provinces. Comparatively young mass movements to Christianity have begun also in the south among the Kanarese and Telugu peoples. That among the Telugus, in the Hyderabad territory, promises to develop into large proportions.

The need for a better trained native ministry is acutely felt and several embryo training schools of the humbler kind are being slowly evolved.

Meanwhile, the Central School at Bareilly continues to provide native leaders in the Hindustani area and the Baroda School grows in strength and efficiency in Gujerat.

In the far south there has been marked awakening, and several hundred baptisms point to the beginning of another mass movement sweeping from Tuticorin northward. Great progress is being made in Sunday schools, both in numbers and effective organization and teaching. The recent development of the Epworth League among the young people of Methodism is revealing capacity and fitness among young Indians for lay activity both in the spiritual and temporal matters of the church which promises much for the future.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in India covets and courts the closest fellowship with all evangelical Christians, but it is inclined to wait for the growth of wider knowledge and more definite sentiment in its membership before it commits itself unreservedly to the "union movements" which are being fostered by the missionaries, particularly in South India.

The church continues its work among the settled English and Eurasians of the land, and proposes to address itself earnestly to meeting the exactions of the government regarding school staffs and equipment. Its European schools for boys and girls in Bangalore, Poona, Naini Tal, Calcutta, and Darjeeling are among the best in the country.

Under the leadership of its three bishops, the Methodist Episcopal Church in India proposes closer organization, greater concentration and coordination, unification of methods—in a word, larger efficiency. Our numbers are increasing greatly. We devoutly desire and plan not merely a numerous, but a strong church, strong in its rooting in Christ Jesus, strong in the practices and institutions that develop Christian character, and strong in initiative and capacity to carry forward the evangelization of the great people amid whom it lives and of whom it is a part.

### MALAYSIA

The Methodist Church alone represents America in these islands outside of the Philippines. The mission is largely educational. Great schools, enrolling

in some cases from a thousand to fourteen hundred students, as in Singapore and Penang, engage large attention. These schools are largely supplied with teachers from America, while the students are of many races and tongues—chiefly Chinese and Indians. The religious work in the schools is of a pronounced type, and several student baptisms have occurred during the year. The girls' schools grow in numbers and thoroughness. Female education is in growing demand, and many of the older conventions that hindered the training of women are disappearing. A remarkable alliance has been made between this mission and the Chinese merchants of Java, whereby missionary teachers of English are supplied to the schools maintained by the Chinese. This leads to an extension of the mission in the Netherlands Indies. We are also planting a series of mission schools among the natives, and several promising congregations are being gathered among Moslem people around these school centers.

### THE PHILIPPINES

In common with the other evangelical bodies at work in these islands, the Methodist mission in the Philippines is embarrassed by its success. So many thousands of interested people, in the sum total, invite the presence of gospel preachers, and so many communities are endeavoring to erect churches and establish settled centers for preaching, that this young mission feels itself undermanned and underequipped to a painful degree. The most hopeful feature is the quality and the fine zeal and eagerness of the young Filipino pastors, who in the first generation of Methodism in the islands are already taking places of responsibility and leadership that give largest hopes for the rapid founding and growth of evangelical Christianity in the islands.

There is the utmost union of feeling and coöperation in effort among the denominations. All the Protestant bodies are uniting in laying plans for a "Union Christian College" and the Methodists, Presbyterians, and United Brethren are already conducting a joint "Bible training school" for native pastors. This mission seeks to put dormitories in all the state schools. That at the state university in Manila is crowded with men. Much attention is being given to evangelizing students in the English tongue. "A wide door and effectual" opens before us in the student population. The mission grows by leaps and bounds.

### SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist missions are found in the east and west coasts of South America. In the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, and on the opposite coast in Chili, Bolivia, Peru, and Panama, much attention is being paid to high schools. Those in Bolivia are largely maintained by subscriptions from the government. The schools for boys are entirely self-supporting. Steady preaching is maintained both in Spanish and English, wherever possible, and the beginnings of an evangelistic advance are manifesting themselves at several centers. The young South American preachers are, happily, among the most earnest and effective of the evangelists.

Under the leadership of Bishop Stuntz, a seasoned missionary with experience in the Philippines, we look for a marked advance in the planting of evangelical Christianity in the various republics where Methodist missions are found.

### MEXICO

Amid much disturbance and turmoil the mission holds its own in Mexico. As yet no actual disruption of the work has come from the presence of revolutionary armies, but the agitation of the public mind and the feeling of insecurity makes it impossible for the missionaries to do more than to comfort and strengthen the young churches. Cordial coöperation with the Methodist Church, South, involving some redistribution of territory, is working to the advantage of both missions.

### Africa, China, Japan, Korea, and Europe

BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY F. M. NORTH

### AFRICA

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church is maintaining four centers on the continent of Africa. Related to these is the mission on the island of Madeira. Valuable property has been acquired and important work is being done there.

The church's first mission was in Liberia. Work was begun in 1833. The dignity of a permanent local status as a Mission Conference was given to the mission in 1836. Centers are maintained at Cape Palmas, Grand Cess, Monrovia, and other coast towns, and some advance toward the interior has been made, with the constant desire that equipment and funds may be secured for more definite work back from the coast. The chief event of the year has been the donation of property and equipment for the West Africa University, investment in buildings approximating \$10,000 having been made early in the year. The work of the school here and at Cape Palmas is promising, and the development of a theological training school at Monrovia seems nearer of accomplishment than hitherto.

The West Central Africa Mission is located in Angola, in Portuguese territory. One of our missionaries, J. M. Springer, in recent years has crossed Africa from the east coast and is now pioneering a new work eastward from the older missions at Quiongoa, Pungo Andongo, Quessua, and Malange, and an advance deeper into the continent awaits only men and means.

In East Central Africa the work is maintained in southern Rhodesia, with Umtali as the center, and at Inhambane in Portuguese East Africa. Here again, with centers well located and a record of successful work, the year has been marked by no special advance, chiefly because of lack of resources.

The founding of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Africa is a striking event in recent missionary history. The cities occupied are Algiers, Tunis, Constantine, and Oran. The tendency to specialization in the French and Spanish languages, as well as in the Arabic, has been quite marked. The theory of the Board is that the main objective of the mission must be a strong approach to the Mohammedan population. Some good work is done among the Kabyles. The hostel for boys and the school for girls promise good results. The questions involved in the occupation of North Africa are most perplexing. Clearly the advance must be by siege rather than attack, and a longer preparation for conquest than is natural for an ardent evangelistic temperament is inevitable. Close observers of the work among Mohammedans agree that the last two years have yielded unusual results in this field.



### CHINA

It is perhaps enough to report concerning the work of the Board in China that political agitation and the social changes and the revolution which have this year produced the new China in the concrete form of a republican government have not arrested the progress of the church's work nor definitely affected it to any measure except in West China. The very promising developments in Szechwan have been delayed in realization by the revolution, and the necessary withdrawal of the missionaries who for several months have been waiting in Shanghai for the opportunity to return to their fields has halted the advance. Many of them are now on the ground again, and the medical, educational, and evangelistic projects which have been temporarily suspended will soon be in the way of accomplishment. Definite progress in the development of the educational policy has been made, first, in the appointment of a superintendent of all the educational work of the denomination in the empire, and, second, in the election of the superintendent, Dr. F. D. Gamewell, to a like position in the entire field of Protestant educational work. The standardizing of the primary and secondary schools, the development of the right relations between them and the higher institutions, and a definite movement toward the development of union colleges and universities are marked events of the year. To these plans for union educational work the Methodist Church is definitely and without reluctance committed, and as rapidly as resources may be secured will take its share in the larger enterprise.

The Central Conference of the Methodist Church, held at Foochow, was significant in the amount of constructive work carried through. An executive committee was appointed, subject to the call of Bishop Bashford. Conference Boards of Education were provided for and a General Board of Education for China was appointed. The forces of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the great empire and at home are thrilled with the sense of opportunity in China to-day and are stirred to new enthusiasm for work such as has not been excelled in any of the heroic years of the past.

### JAPAN

The organization of the Methodist Church of Japan five years ago left as the special tasks of the home churches which prompted that organization the work of education and publication. The educational work has been strongly maintained and unusual interest has been developed in the work of publication, new plans having been under consideration in both departments of service. The political changes in Japan and the new activity of both the Buddhist and Shinto cults have been accomplished by the national recognition of Christianity to a degree which has not prevailed hitherto.

There are some significant facts. Mr. Soroku, a prominent Methodist and a temperance worker, was appointed by the emperor to life membership in the House of Peers. The government recognition of the Doshisha as a Christian university is coincident with the marked progress toward a Christian university for all the churches, a movement in which the Methodist Episcopal Church shares. The death of Bishop Honda, of the Japan Methodist Church, is greatly lamented. He was a man of gentleness and force and a wise and capable leader. As his successor, Dr. Y. Hiraiwa was elected by practically a unanimous vote, and the spirit of the church is aggressive and hopeful. Methodist forces recog-

nize the value of the scientific investigation of the status of Christianity in the whole of Japan by the Conference of Federated Missions, and believe that the assignment of different sections of the country to the various existing missions, with accompanying responsibility for the evangelization of the respective areas, affords a definite advantage in the orderly and successful evangelization of the empire. A marked and growing sentiment is the conviction that the organization of the Methodist Church of Japan, so far from relieving the home churches of responsibilities really offers larger opportunities for service, and that the withdrawal of resources and influence by the home boards would be a distinct break in the hitherto successful policy.

### KOREA

Little comment is required concerning the events in Korea. They are an open book, and the world is reading carefully line by line. In the trial of the alleged conspirators, only five members of the churches under direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church were included among the accused. The attitude of the missionaries has, on the whole, been satisfactory, under conditions of peculiar delicacy and strain.

The movements in the educational field are rather notable—the establishment of the senate, the opening of the Union Theological Seminary in Seoul, from which the first class of 37 men has been graduated, the steps toward the establishment of a Bible teachers' training school at Seoul through the gifts in memory of Dr. A. T. Pierson, the movement toward a union college, in conjunction with the Presbyterian Mission, in Seoul, in all of which the missionaries of our Board and the home authorities have been deeply and actively concerned.

The quarter-centennial for the securing of funds and resources for the work in Korea has terminated within the year with large advantage to the work, an advantage, however, which is offset by the fact that larger resources develop larger opportunities. In Korea, as well as in all the other fields occupied by the missionaries of the Board, the limitations felt by the inadequacy of resources and equipment are a humiliating factor in the great work.

The range of the Board's interest is great. During the last fiscal year, exclusive of the gifts and work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, over a million and a half of dollars were put in the various fields, but this large sum fails utterly to meet the demands and opportunities.

### EUROPE

There are no events of striking importance in the year's review of the progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe. Steady growth and important gains are reported in Italy, Russia, and Austria. Those in charge of the administration greatly desire the development of a common ground of sympathy and understanding between the forces of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other Protestant bodies at work on the Continent. Some special results in France have indicated lines of operation there which would, it is believed, be not only fruitful, but thoroughly welcome to the Protestant forces of the country.

## ASIA

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in Asia are in China, Japan, Korea, India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands.

The China Mission was commenced by the Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. The Mission has since developed into the Foochow, Hingwa, Central China, and North China Conferences and the West China Mission Conference.

The Japan Mission was commenced under the superintendency of the Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who arrived in Japan June 11, 1873. The Japan and South Japan Conferences became part of the Japan Methodist Church in May, 1907.

Korea was visited by the Rev. R. S. Maclay, D.D., of the Japan Mission, in 1884, who recommended the establishment of the Mission. The first missionaries arrived, the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, April 5, 1885, and the Rev. William B. Scranton, M.D., May 3, 1885. The work is now organized as a Conference.

The India Mission was commenced by the Rev. William Butler, D.D., who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856. The mission has enlarged into the North India, Northwest India, South India, Bombay, and Bengal Conferences and the Burma and Central Provinces Mission Conferences.

The Malaysia Mission was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham, who was appointed missionary to Malaysia from the South India Conference at the session held in Hyderabad in November, 1884. He arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The work is now organized as a Conference.

The Philippine Islands work was begun by Bishop J. M. Thoburn in March, 1899. The first missionary to arrive for permanent occupation was the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The work is now organized as a Conference.

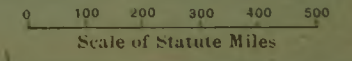
**DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL POINTS**  
*Nautical Miles on Water, English Statute Miles on Land*

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 ———

## CHINA



DELEGATES TO THE FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CHINA AND THE  
ASSEMBLY HALL

## 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 semitropical.

## 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 com-

mands 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 and Mrs. Billing, Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell (on furlough) and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Rev. Eddy L. Ford (on furlough) and Mrs. Ford (on furlough), Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, 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 and Mrs. Main, Rev. George S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. Frederick H. Trimble and Mrs. Trimble, Rev. Ralph A. Ward and Mrs. Ward, W. F. M. S.: Misses Jean Adams, Lulu C. Baker (on furlough), Julia A. Bonafield, Elsie G. Clark, Ella Deyoe, Edna Eichenberger, Lena Hatfield, M.D., 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 (on furlough), Lydia E. Wallace (on furlough), 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 Training School, Liengau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Women's Industrial Home.

The Rev. Ralph A. Ward, missionary, reports as follows:

Just before the Conference of 1911, Foochow witnessed its battle of the revolution, with the attendant distractions. This year it has undergone its share of the struggles of the infant republic. It has also received most promising opportunities of the new life. The events of the past year have developed a better vision of the Christian's office as merely that of a "prophet." There must not be an identification of church with state. The presence of Christians in office must not make the church a political faction. The church cannot afford to avail itself of special privileges. Its preachers to-day must cry out more loudly than ever as men in the isolated wilderness, "Make straight the way of the Lord."

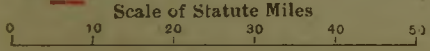
Foochow City is the center of Foochow District. It is also the political center of the province. In it is the provincial assembly, where leading men meet from every county who are on fire for reform, yet scarcely know whither they would go. To so preach the gospel that Christ shall lead these leaders in the present crisis is the far-reaching privilege of His Foochow prophets. The city is full of students who not only hold in their hands the leadership of to-morrow, but have much power in shaping public sentiment to-day.

The Tract Society has for some years maintained a public reading-room in the heart of the city. Its work this year has taken on a new aspect. About 500 men daily enter its doors. They are the reading, the influential class of the city. Weekly lectures have been established which have become so popular with the students that the room is crowded to its utmost standing capacity at each meeting. The speakers are always Christian leaders, and these meetings furnish an excellent point of contact. Our Methodist Church has endeavored to do its share in following up this contact by appointing a strong Christian student to take charge of the meetings whose chief business it is to acquaint himself with the student life of the city. A graduate of the Anglo-Chinese College, one of our city pastors, has this year been preaching with increasing power at a center where government school students come to hear him.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**CENTRAL FUKIEN**  
**FOOCHOW AND HINGHWA**  
**CONFERENCE.**

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: ---

Thirty years ago, five years, or even one year ago, it was far more difficult for a Christian to get a hearing before the so-called intellectual classes. An illustration of the change is found in the nonreligious "Student Alliance," with 1,000 members, having public lecture meetings on Sunday, their school holiday. Christian Chinese, and missionaries also, have been invited to speak on such topics as they please. At this time of such general social longing the church should act not as an invited guest, but as a strong attracting and compelling force.

During the year we have had many special meetings throughout the district for the presentation of gospel truths in the light of present-day problems. At three places on prominent streets we held daily preaching services for several weeks, with most encouraging results. During the summer and at other vacations two student gospel bands helped to quicken the life of our churches. In one place 30 additions to the church have followed since their visit. At another some prominent families have opened their doors for regular services and have enrolled themselves as "learners."

It is especially encouraging that the recent graduates of our theological school are doing more thorough work in teaching candidates for membership. On one circuit the pastor had practically no membership two years ago. To-day his Sunday school superintendent is a farmer who in the last year has learned to read the Bible and the hymnal and to pray. He expounds the Scriptures well, leads the singing, and is most aggressive in winning others to Christ. There are many other active members.

This is a day of wonderful opportunity. Decades ago there was but an "open door" for preaching in the land. To-day there are open ears and open hearts everywhere. The increases reported this year are but trifling. There should be a great harvest. This is the time for a wonderful ingathering of souls, for the winning to Christ of the leaders of this new nation.

#### **Foochow Union Theological School**

The Rev. William A. Main, president, reports as follows:

The year just closing has been one of the most eventful in the history of our school. Important and radical changes have been made both in the government and curriculum of the institution. The Anglican, American Board, and Methodist Missions have united their separate theological work, forming a union school which carries on its work in the Methodist Theological School building, as it is the best place available. The needs of the school will soon require larger accommodations, and it will be necessary either to enlarge the present building or to secure entirely new quarters.

One of the chief advantages resulting from the new plan is the addition made to the faculty, giving us more than double the number of teachers we had formerly. This has made it possible to give the students a more thorough course of training and instruction. An important step has been taken in opening a department for advanced biblical and theological training, of which opportunity we hope that many of our college graduates will avail themselves.

The school is greatly indebted to Dr. W. W. White, of New York, for his aid in securing a gift of \$2,000 (gold) for the work of the school. Part of this fund is being used to secure the much needed school equipment. Our small library has been increased by a number of English and Chinese books. The building has been equipped throughout with electric lights. Besides furnish-



ing us with these improvements, Dr. White's gift has also been used in helping to defray current expenses of the school, thus supplementing our meager funds.

Sixty students have been in attendance this year, and a class of twelve will probably be ready to graduate at the end of the term. To emphasize the need of a larger number of young men under theological training I would mention the fact that one of our missionaries has written that he needs at least ten additional men for the work on his district. When we remember that there are eight more districts in the Conference, all needing additional workers, besides the demands of the other two churches associated with us, we can realize our inability to supply the demand for new workers. Without an adequate supply of well-trained and equipped helpers we cannot expect the fullest development of our work.

A plan has been arranged for holding an institute for workers, to open as soon as the regular term of school closes in June. About sixty of the outside pastors will be invited to come to the theological school for several weeks of training and instruction, this number being divided equally among the three missions cooperating in the union.

#### **The Anglo-Chinese College**

The Rev. John Gowdy, president, reports as follows:

Contrary to all expectations, the college has had an unusually quiet year. We had anticipated that with the country at large in a political turmoil, the work of the college would be seriously affected. Even though political disturbances kept the people in this city in constant anxiety for months, there was no serious outbreak, and we did not discontinue study for a single day. For a time it seemed as if we would be compelled to close, for we became the center of unrest through the murder, for political reasons, of one of our students, a member of the senior class. But the good sense of the students kept them very calm during those troublous days, and they faithfully continued their work.

During the summer we suffered a great loss in the closing of the engineering department, as that meant the going home of Mr. and Mrs. Black and Mr. Smith. The expenses of the department were becoming increasingly heavy as more expensive equipment became necessary. We had hoped to receive more help from America, but as that was not forthcoming, on the advice of Bishop Bashford, we closed the department.

In spite of this setback, the work of the college has gone on with enthusiasm. We have had the usual full quota of students, and some decided steps in advance have been made in the curriculum. For the first time in the history of the college a postgraduate course of study is offered for next year. In the last two years of the regular course the elective system has been introduced, so that it is possible for a student to do some specializing. Courses in psychology, zoölogy, and industrial history are being given for the first time, which is another indication of the progress made.

During the spring term we were greatly blessed by a visit from the Rev. Ding Le Mei, of Shantung. As a result of the special services then held, about 40 of the students became Christians, and a Student Volunteer Band, with a membership of 35, was organized. The spiritual life of the college received a great impetus.

We have been greatly encouraged as we have learned how the students are carrying to their homes the good news of Jesus Christ. In this way the

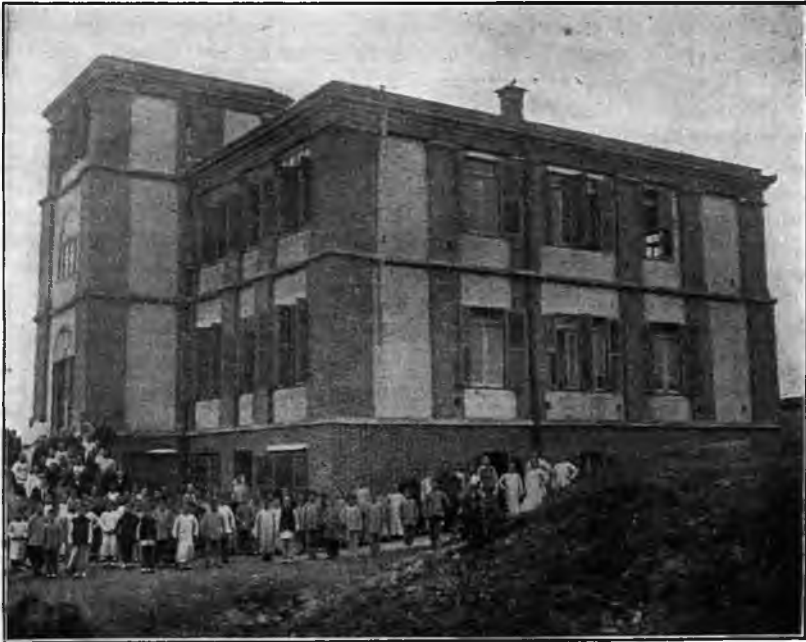
college becomes a distributing center for the gospel. It makes and keeps us very humble as we learn what some of these young men have to endure for the sake of this gospel.

Our staff of teachers has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Hu Sie Guong and Mr. Uong Gang Huo. Both are graduates of the college, and both taught here before going abroad for further study. Mr. Huo studied for almost six years in Japan, and Mr. Uong returns to us with an American college degree. These are two of the most earnest and efficient Christians whom we have ever sent out, and it is a pleasure and privilege to welcome them back again. They will doubtless do much for the spiritual and intellectual life of the college.

### Special Gift Day Schools

The Rev. George S. Miner, superintendent of the day schools, reports as follows:

One of the significant evangelizing agencies in the Foochow Conference is the "Special Gift Day School." The missionaries, the district superintendents, and the pastors are aiding greatly in this work. The meetings with the teachers,



THE FOOCHOW NORMAL SCHOOL

the visits to the schools, and the new system of supervision have been a real help to both teachers and pupils. At the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Tieng Ang Dong charge forty-two students from the schools connected with this circuit united with the church on probation. The seed which is being sown in the hearts of these boys and girls is growing and bearing fruit. Although many who come to the schools remain but a short time, even these benefit by the Christian

influences with which they have been surrounded. It requires but \$40 added to what the pupils pay, to support one of these schools, with twenty or more pupils for one year. Where can you invest two dollars to better advantage than to give a little Chinese boy or girl Christian instruction for one year? Where can you invest \$40 to better advantage than in the support of a day school for one year?

We cannot afford to retract or withdraw at this time. Now when China is awake to the fact that the idols and household gods have no power, if we do not give her the gospel, her people will fall into infidelity and skepticism, and I fear the last stage will be worse than the first. Come to the rescue and aid us in taking China for Christ.

### **The Foochow Academy**

Mr. Arthur W. Billing, principal, reports as follows:

The Foochow Academy is not only holding its own as compared with other institutions of learning, but is making substantial progress. The preparatory students have been moved to other buildings, so now only those who are in the Academy studies proper are connected with the school. Because of this the enrollment has not been quite as large as formerly.

The work in the classroom has been very good, and eleven young men are expected to graduate at the close of this term, making the largest number in years. All are planning to enter Christian work.

The moral and religious tone of the school has been commendable. Thirteen students have united with the church and five have been granted exhorter's license. All of the meetings are well attended, and the Young Men's Christian Association is a very influential factor in the school. The meetings of the debating society also are exceedingly interesting. The young men of the new republic are in training and will be ready to pilot the "Ship of State" when opportunity offers.

### **The Methodist Publishing House in Shanghai**

Rev. William H. Lacy, manager, reports as follows:

The work of the Methodist Publishing House in Shanghai has gone forward during the past year very much as in other years. During the first few months of the revolution we realized a very large decrease in the mail order business, sales in the merchandise department falling off perhaps 50 per cent. Business in the manufacturing department felt the depression less quickly, as sufficient contract work was in hand to keep the presses and bindery busy for several months, and by that time business conditions had somewhat revived. Our fiscal year will not close until the end of December and we cannot just now give definite figures as to the amount of business done during the year. But the financial statement for the six months closing June 30 was far more encouraging than we had dared to hope, the business for the period being only about 13 per cent less than that for the corresponding period in 1911. As many of the higher schools under government control have not yet reopened since the revolution, the trade in school books has not regained its former volume, and the heavy expense incurred by many of the missionaries while away from their homes during the revolution has necessitated economy in other lines; so that we do not anticipate any increase of sales during the year, though it is possible that the gross volume of business for 1912 may equal that of 1911. Our branch

stores opened for the summer at Kuling and Kuliang proved a successful venture, and our sales were larger than in 1911.

During the year our Methodist Missions have offered very little denominational literature for publication. The Rev. Dr. M. C. Wilcox has sent us the completed manuscript of Sheldon's Systematic Theology, in Wenli. The Rev. P. T. Dempsey, of the Wesleyan Mission at Hankow, has prepared a Life of Dr. Coke, which will soon be issued. This is a companion volume to the Life of Wesley, prepared by Miles, of the same mission, recently published in the Mandarin. Our missionaries are too busily engaged with other work to do much in the preparation of denominational literature.

The fact that the Methodist Episcopal Mission has had no separate editor since the death of Dr. Stuart, and that our editor, Dr. A. P. Parker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has so many calls on his time from other organizations, makes it difficult to arrange for the preparation of much needed Methodist literature. Both branches of Episcopal Methodism ought to have new translations of our Disciplines. There have been repeated requests for new editions, and these ought to be prepared.

Dr. Parker has been abundant in labors, and has furnished considerable material for the presses of the Methodist Publishing House during the year. Besides the weekly issues of the Chinese Christian Advocate, for which he is responsible, the most of the uniform series of the International Sunday School Lessons, published by the China Sunday School Union, have been produced by Dr. Parker.

#### **The Methodist Publishing House in China, Foochow Branch**

Mr. Walter N. Lacy, superintendent, reports as follows:

It might be expected that any report from the Foochow Branch should be included in Dr. Lacy's report as manager of the Methodist Publishing House in China. But this institution has so long had an important field of usefulness in



SETTING TYPE

the Conference that it seems desirable to give its work in more detail than would be possible if the reports were merged.

The figures for the year ending October 31, 1912, when compared with

those in our report of a year ago, show a small but gratifying increase in our business. The only decrease in our manufacturing output has been a large one for the North Fukien Religious Tract Society, a decrease partly to be explained, no doubt, by the increasing use which this society makes of native presses. The chief cause of this decrease, however, has been the discontinuation of the Cau Hai Gung Dau Bau, an event which was greatly to be regretted, but which ought to result in a largely increased patronage of our own Christian Advocate by the preachers and members throughout the Conference.

In spite of the falling off in the sales of the Methodist Tract Society, the Methodist Sunday School Union, and the American Bible Society, our general sales show a slight increase. This feature of our business was doubtless not even contemplated at the establishment of the Mission Press in 1862, but has come to fill a need and can further aid in accomplishing the purpose of the institution.

During the year ending October 31, 1912, our total output has been 148,461 volumes, or 4,847,595 pages.

We can only hope and pray that the appropriations from the Board of Foreign Missions may soon be large enough to send us a man who can give at least half his time to this work. Then, and only then, can this institution reach the limit of its usefulness in the dissemination of Christian literature for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ.

#### 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.

#### HAITAN DISTRICT

Haitan 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 Haitan 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:* Francis B. Sheldon, M.D., and Mrs. Sheldon. 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 (formerly Ngucheng) 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. Con-

siderably 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. Wesley S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Rev. Harry R. Caldwell (on furlough) and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Mr. Henry V. Lacy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen, Jessie Ankeny, and Li Bi Cu, M.D. (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute, W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Lungtien Hospital.

The Rev. Wesley S. Bissonnette, missionary in charge, reports as follows concerning the Futsing, Haitan, and Lungtien Districts:

The Conference of 1911 met just after the revolution in Foochow had been accomplished, and too soon for a true realization of what had happened. We are now only beginning to see the vast meaning for Christ in the changes that befell the government and to feel the import of the mighty forces which are heaving under the surface and ever thrusting out some new projection of the kingdom of God.

The signs of the times point to a slow but sure betterment of life among the people, but "Wait" is the watchword of to-day, as "Act" was the slogan of yesterday. The Chinese are showing an almost divine patience and a humble confidence in their leaders that augurs well for the future. Some of our Christians have high places in the government; some have suffered death for the new republic; but the great mass of God's people are quietly bearing their accustomed burdens, serving their fellow men best by first seeking the kingdom of God. On the whole, I believe that this steady bearing of the cross by the common soldiers of Christ through the changing days has been the great gift of Chinese Christianity to the new government; although it must be said that a good number of the leaders are men who have been under direct Christian influence. While the world has been filled with the noise of war, the army of Christ has moved quietly, but invincibly, forward. More than ever before, the church is facing and conquering foes without and within.

It was with a deep sense of responsibility that we undertook the care of the three districts of Futsing, Haitan, and Lungtien, representing a large proportion of the Christians of Foochow Conference, which for eight years have been under the able hand of Brother H. R. Caldwell. Before leaving China, he said to me, "Let me have responsibility for financing the work; give your time to intensive spiritual effort with the people." We began with a Bible study institute with about forty of our preachers, for four days, studying with them the Word of God. The Rev. Ngoi Gi Lang, one of our oldest district superintendents, said that he had never attended a Conference where the time was spent wholly in the study of the Bible. We next began something of the same kind in the separate charges, visiting nearly every charge on the three districts, giving Bible readings in the churches and homes of the people. We have been wonderfully blessed ourselves in finding the hundreds of hard-working and hunger-driven people so eagerly attentive to the "words of eternal life." He must be

a skeptic indeed who does not see in the Chinese a people peculiarly fitted to become the children of the Kingdom. They seem, more than other races, to belong to Him by likeness of character. They have native insight for divine meanings. One evening in April I was explaining the second beatitude to a little group of rustic Christians in the village of Beck Guo. In the midst of my discourse an old man of sixty years, with eyes that shone with the Spirit, spoke out, and pointing to another man whose face bore the marks of sorrowful experience, said, "He understands the meaning of the Scripture, 'Blessed are they who mourn.'" Later I learned that the one to whom he pointed had lost two sons the year before by drowning. Thus the Bible "finds" men in every clime and country. A lady who for twenty years worked among the women of this region has written to me that "the Ngucheng people were always earnest and responsive, open-minded and willing to learn." In eighty different meetings with them since January 1, 1912, I have ever felt that we were sitting together at the feet of Jesus, learning the lessons of redeeming love. The missionary who preceded me on these districts, the Rev. Harry R. Caldwell, made extraordinary efforts to build suitable places of worship, and, thanks to his efforts and the self-sacrifice of the people themselves, we are better churchied than any other part of the Conference.

Religious liberty has been proclaimed from the capital, but it is hardly a realized fact in all the provinces. There have been some cases of persecution during the year, the worst being the severe beating of our preacher at Sang Sang. He is now recovering, but dares not yet to venture out upon his circuit. The building of a new church at Okau was stopped for a while by enemies, but these have now desisted and the building goes on.

A tragic event, involving the death of one of the brightest young men in our church, occurred in Foochow this spring. Mr. Uong Ga Sing, nephew of Rev. Uong De Gi, our Chinese delegate to the General Conference, was murdered on the public street in Foochow by a band of hired assassins. I was well acquainted with him. The last time we met in Ngucheng he talked enthusiastically about the new era of liberty and equality. His favorite saying was, "The tree of liberty must be watered by the blood of patriots," and he too soon furnished the tragic illustration of his own words. About the time his uncle was calling upon the General Conference at Minneapolis to recognize the new republic of China, the nephew was giving his life's blood for it in Foochow.

### Haitan

Haitan Island, with its 70,000 of the poorest, but most hospitable people in the world, was visited three times, and each time the missionary felt (for the time being) as he crossed the rough channel that it was the last. The island is one huge sandy sweet-potato field, and is slowly recovering from last year's famine. Nearly all the preachers are behind from 20 to 40 per cent on the salaries of the past year. (The average salary is about \$50 per year.) One day while on the road to Ngiu Seu, I passed a man who was hitched to his own plow, while his boy held the handles. I hailed him in Chinese, inquiring why he was pulling the plow. He replied that his ox had died and that he was too poor to buy another. So hard was the pinch of famine that some of the preachers met to discuss the wisdom of seeking other employment, the preacher's salary always being the first item to be cut in the matter of economy. Two churches have been dedicated, one on the island of Deng Chiong, a green circular hump

of earth rising clean from the sea-line, covered with tiny wheat fields, and dotted with stone fishing villages along a sandy beach. The islet is perhaps a mile long by half that in width, holding a population of 5,000. The people are all closely related, and it is safe to say that the whole mass is directly influenced by the little church cast like leaven in the lump. Miss Glassburner has been doing a searching work among the women of the place. The other new church is on the island of Iong Len Seu. Thus the gospel is being planted in the isles of the sea, and a rich harvest is already reaping. As a training ground for Christian workers these desolate scattered rocks and barren sea ridges cannot be beaten. The salt of the sea seems to get into their blood. A few miles to the north of Haitan a long green crescent rises from the sea. It is Duaidieng, a separate island. Accompanied by Ding Do Ngie, a teacher who lived there last year, we made a visit to this place. The people told us that no other white man had been there since the Rev. J. H. Worley, who preceded us, nearly fifteen years ago.

A new church has been dedicated at Deng Diong, on the West Hokchiang District. In this new field there are now four stations, Choi Die, Gi Bang, Uong Kang and Deng Diong. It has been a hard year for the little band of Christians who are living in the mountains. Heathen opposition has been strengthened, and the faith of the believers sorely tried. Plague and other disease attacked the families of two of our official members, causing the death of the sons of these Christians, and their pagan neighbors have interpreted these misfortunes as the work of ancestral spirits who are angered because their descendants have turned to Christ.

Many of our church buildings suffered heavy damage in the great typhoon of last year. We have a number that are still waiting to be repaired. If we had about five hundred dollars to aid in putting our chapels in repair, great good would be accomplished. Our Chinese contribute largely, but their means are insufficient, while they have hardly recovered from the famine. The Christian Herald Orphanage, which is under our supervision this year, continues its good work, though sadly crippled by the reduction of one third of its support from the Dr. Klopsch fund. We hope to be able to continue without sending away any of the orphans. Don't forget this institution and these little helpless wards of God.

The Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute is now under the care of Mr. H. V. Lacy, who was sent out especially for that work early this year. With a missionary giving his entire time to the school, its Christian usefulness will be more than doubled.

### KUDE DISTRICT

Kude District lies in the three civil counties, Aungang, 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.

### 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



GENERAL VIEW OF KUTIEN CITY

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 at 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 (fairly 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., and Mrs. Coole, Rev. James H. Worley and Mrs. Worley. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Frazey, 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.

The Rev. James H. Worley, missionary in charge of the Kude and Kutien Districts, reports as follows:

Notwithstanding there is a considerable breaking away from idolatry as shown by neglect of temples, pilgrimages, and idol processions, and a greater desire to hear the gospel since the revolution, there has not been a great increase in the number of those who have taken a stand for Christ. But the evidences of unrest and change in the religious thought of the masses are very many, and we firmly believe the day is not far distant when multitudes shall be gathered into the kingdom of God. They will either speedily lapse into religious indifference or atheism, and thus become more difficult to reach than formerly, or they will accept Christ. This then is a crucial hour, and all the resources available should be used *now* in order to win a great victory for our King.

The exodus of our members by scores to Borneo and Malaysia still continues, so that in some places we can with difficulty make good the losses. Several circuits on the Kude District have suffered greatly this year. Those who migrate are the able-bodied men, while the old men, women, and children are left behind, thus making more difficult the question of self-support.

The problems are so many and the territory so large that we ought to have two district superintendents, but for several years, on account of insufficient funds, one man has had charge of two districts. And now that there are enlarged opportunities, the demand for better supervision is even more imperative.

Early in the year the local authorities requested our preachers to serve as heads of vigilance committees for the suppression of illicit sale and use of opium. Some of them have met with thrilling experiences and all have aroused the ill will of the baser element, but they have gained the gratitude of all good citizens. For several years our church has received unstinted praise for its leadership in the fight against this giant evil.

During the early part of June a most profitable union Bible conference with the Church Missionary workers was held. Such great benefit was derived that we have decided to hold one or two such meetings each year.

About a month after Conference the pastor of First Ward Church, Kutien City, died, and it was impossible to find a man to fill the place; so the pastor of Fifth Ward Church was appointed to look after the two charges.

A severe typhoon almost destroyed the rice crop in many localities. This, added to other adverse conditions, mostly due to the revolution, has caused very hard times. The cost of living is so great that our preachers, most of whom depend partly on the gifts of their members, suffer from high prices and deficit in salary. In some parts many people are forced to eat fern roots. Those who are able to get one meal of rice a day do pretty well, but the condition of those who are unable to afford anything but roots is pitiable indeed. Swellings which cause excruciating pain, come out over the whole body. Some of our members are thus on the verge of starvation and many others are not far removed.

While other places have suffered from cholera and plague, as well as riots, we have been free from all, and we render sincere thanks to the Giver of all good for his manifold mercies during the year.

#### **Schell-Cooper Academy**

Mrs. Cora L. Coole, principal, reports as follows:

November, 1911, will be a memorable time in the history of China. But to us foreigners who had to be called away from our peaceful homes and close up the institutions committed to our care it was not a pleasant task. However, by consular order, all foreigners were called into port, and the boys' school, with all of the other institutions at Kutien, was closed.

After an interval of five weeks, with the permission of Bishop Bashford the school was allowed to reopen, with the monitor, Ling Gieng, Mi Sing Sang, and the other native teachers, in charge, and the work of the term was completed. After a three months' stay in Foochow we were allowed to return to our stations, and we thought that Washington's Birthday was a very suitable time to return to our work in the new Chinese republic.

Joy filled our hearts as we caught the first glimpse of the old wall that was built when Columbus was discovering America, and we could again see our own homes and workshops. We were nicely settled when the boys came back to begin a new term in a new year in a new China. On the opening day there were only two queues to be seen, and they soon disappeared when their owners saw the other students. We were very glad to open work under the new

plan as worked out by Dr. Gamewell and adopted by the China Central Conference. This new plan entailed the buying of many new books, every one of which has been purchased by the students. This purchase of books, with the increased cost of living and the shortness of funds from America, would naturally tend to lessen the school's attendance, but notwithstanding these hindrances the enrollment has not lessened and the attendance, especially the last term, has been more regular than in previous years. As yet there has been no death or serious epidemic in the school. The first term one of the upper-class boys was in the hospital very ill for several weeks, and there was little hope of his recovery, but, thanks to God and the good care that he received, he has thoroughly recovered and has been able, by diligent work, to make up the first term's work and stands well in his class to-day. The enrollment for the year is eighty and the regular attendance at chapel this term has been eight rows of students with nine in each row, which has made a very symmetrical showing. The boys have been too busy to get into mischief, and the spiritual condition has been shown by a steady interest in Epworth work and in their own regular Friday evening devotional meetings. There is always a crowd around the bulletin board Thursday morning, when the subject for the Friday evening meeting is posted.

The church record of the school is as follows: Baptized students, 37; in full membership, 34; fifteen of these having taken the examinations and received their exhorters' licenses. Of the eighty students enrolled, ten have been doing preparatory work, and they are all fourth-year day-school pupils who have not had the opportunity of taking the fourth year's work in their own villages.

A new self-supporting student from Sarawak, Borneo, has entered this term, his father having sent him back from the south to his native place to receive his education in a school that he believed would help him to grow up to be a Christian worker. He starts out well and we pray that we may be able to help him get the desired training and prepare him for usefulness. One of our soldier boys who went to Nanking came back with a broader vision of life and is working hard to prepare himself for his lifework.

Our teachers are the same as last year, and they work in harmony with one another and with the boys. Notwithstanding the new spirit of republicanism that is abroad in the land, there has been no questioning of the authority of those in authority, and we believe that this spirit will breed a stronger race of men to take up the responsibilities of life later on.

The grading of the Chinese essays last term by the Board of Education was very satisfactory to our teachers, as the grading coincided with what they thought the boys had really done.

Boxes received during the year from Elmhurst, N. Y.; Sutherland, Ia.; Sparta, Mich.; San Diego, Cal., will help to make many hearts glad and homes brighter at the Christmastide. We desire here to thank these many friends, also Washington Avenue Church Sunday School, Kansas City, who have so generously come to our help with scholarships and the two boxes now on the way.

Friends, one and all, who have helped with money, boxes, and prayers, we thank you, and may the blessing of the givers be yours.

### **Wiley General Hospital**

The Rev. Thomas H. Coole, M.D., superintendent, reports as follows:

Wiley General Hospital, open to men, women, and children, is a beacon light

of Christianity amid the hills of Kutien. It offers a door of hope to the sick and suffering and teaches the Way of Life.

We are thankful that in the Providence of God the hospital has been able to keep open its doors throughout the year excepting a period of three months during the revolution, when we were called to the Port of Foochow by our consul. On Washington's Birthday we were allowed by the new government to leave port for our home, and the last day of February saw us once more within the walls of Kutien and delighted to at once begin work again. That the doors have been kept open is due to the special gifts of the many friends of the hospital in America, as, owing to the depleted treasury of the Missionary Society, no money could be appropriated for the hospital work. Realizing what a disaster it would be to close, I became responsible for the finances of 1912, and we will close the year out of debt.

We are hoping that this period of having to finance the hospital work, as well as doing it, is but a passing one. Indeed, it cannot continue indefinitely, as one man is not able to thoroughly do all the work alone. Two doctors and a trained nurse are the minimum requirement of every established hospital in the field.

On our return we found the hospital property in excellent condition. Not the slightest untoward circumstance had arisen, and all the workers were ready to begin work. We immediately set to work and tore down the old dispensary and chapel, cleared and graded the site, made the necessary repairs to the hospital building, and at last were able to complete the system of paved pathways, which now gives us splendid paths through the hospital grounds. This last is a condition of affairs that will surely be appreciated by all who have ever visited the hospital. With the old buildings torn away, one is now able for the first time to see the front of the hospital, which presents a most pleasing appearance.

Our return was signaled by our entrance into the use of the Henrietta Schmidt Dispensary and Surgical Building and also of the Jane Churchill Thompson Memorial Chapel. None but a hospital staff working in inadequate quarters could tell the joy it has been to us to enter into the use of these commodious and convenient buildings. The buildings were erected by the special gifts of many friends. I wish that you could visit us in our mountain valley home to look upon the results of your splendid gifts. Come; the latchstring is out.

Work was begun on the Clyde Edwards Clardy Memorial Sanitarium. This cottage building is being erected with funds given by my friend the Rev. J. W. R. Clardy, in memory of his son, who, before he died, was greatly interested in Wiley Hospital and wished to take a doctor's course and come out to help. This will give us a most suitable building for the treatment of special cases. Of brick construction, it will have four private wards and one small public ward.

We are glad to report that there has been no serious recurrence of the plague, which last year devastated our city. The medical school of the hospital has to report the nine students assiduous in their studies and faithful in the work of the hospital. Two students have charge of the drug room and do all the prescription work. They rotate in service every two months. Each month a junior drug clerk becomes a senior. By this method responsibility is fixed to advantage and the students become proficient in the names of drugs.

We have been able to begin work on a water system for the compound to replace the unsanitary and antiquated system of bucket supply, but will have to await funds for completion.

Two hundred and seventy-one in-patients registered, spending a total of 4,718 days in residence, an average of eighteen and one half days to the patient. There have been performed 529 operations, of which 34 were under chloroform and 25 by local anæsthesia. We have been unable to carry out our long-cherished wish to make an extended country trip. With the care of the hospital and of the schools of the three missions here, there seems always more than enough to do at home.

The religious work of the hospital is well cared for by our chaplain and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Bible woman. Many evidences of the Christian influence of the hospital come to our attention to make our hearts glad. Many women have pledged themselves to unbind their feet.

With the news of no increase over our last year's appropriation, we are anxiously praying for the year to come.

### 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.

### Mintsinghsien

Mintsinghsien (formerly Mingchiang) is situated on the Min River, about thirty miles up the river from Foochow.



BOAT VILLAGE ON THE MIN RIVER

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. No other mission board is at work here.

*Missionaries*: Rev. James B. Eyestone and Mrs. Eyestone. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones, Mary E. Carleton, M.D., and Rose A. Mace.

*Institutions*: Boarding School for Boys, Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

The Rev. James B. Eyestone, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

We are happy to record another peaceful year in which preachers and teachers alike have labored with increased faithfulness to promote the gospel message. The missionary in charge has tried to be second to none in bringing to largest efficiency all forms of the district work.

The pastors were soon back at their places after the Conference, with the exception of a few men who were appointed to new places. The Chinese habit of putting off till to-morrow everything which for any reason need not be done to-day causes their business affairs to assume a noticeably unfinished aspect at any given time, so it seems almost necessary to allow the man appointed elsewhere to remain about a month or six weeks at his old appointment in order to collect his quarterage and finish up his business before going to his new field.

One man was transferred from another district about ten days farther up the river and was, in consequence, latest of all in arriving; and added to this, immediately after arrival he had to set out again in search of his young daughter, who had run away to war. In company with the district superintendent, whose daughter had also run away, he journeyed to Shanghai, where the girls were then in camp. It may give a little glimpse of the new woman of China, to say that both daughters refused to return with their parents. The district work was further hindered by the preacher appointed to the county seat, who also ran away to war. I use the word "ran," for it was all done secretly, lest parents and friends might find it out and prevent them.

The shortage of men caused the county seat afterward to remain without a pastor for three fourths of the year, and the last quarter was supplied only by taking a teacher from the boarding school. He did as good work as possible, considering that he was called home forty miles away by the death of his child and the serious illness of his wife, by which his heart was greatly bowed in sorrow.

Speaking further of sorrow, the pastor whose daughter ran away had another daughter swept away by a flood. She and her father and some friends were crossing one of the rickety, slanting bridges everywhere used by the Chinese. A torrent was raging below, into which the girl fell and was carried away before any help could be given.

Another pastor lost a daughter by the dread disease consumption, which carries off annually so many thousands of China's population.

With these exceptions the work has moved on nicely and much progress has been made.

Calls for preachers or teachers have come to us from several new fields, the most important being the fifth township, where live the fiercest of all the tribes of the district, who have faithfully stoned the prophets sent unto them and have steadfastly refused the gospel up to the present time.

About fifteen years ago one of their number belonging to a wealthy family became a Christian, and he was thereafter treated with such contempt and persecution that he fled to Borneo, to the new colony which is being formed

there by Foochow-speaking people. There, under the direction of the Rev. James Hoover, he taught and preached, and between times planted rubber trees and pepper plants, which at present provide him a competent income. There his wife died, and a few months ago he returned to his old home for another. This time his old tormentors, seeing that, notwithstanding the gospel, he had become a man of means, regarded him much more favorably. Meantime, also, God had been softening the hearts of his friends, and they were very willing to listen to the strange new doctrine to which he held so tenaciously and for which he had left father and mother, brothers and sisters, houses and lands.

His former wedding was given under the direction of a Christian friend to whose home he had escaped when being persecuted. The present wedding was held in the home of his aforesaid persecutors and was conducted by our district superintendent. If the man and the means can be found, I hope to form a new circuit with this place as a center.

Another new opening was found in the home of a family in the third township, the members of which have for several generations been of official rank, many of their number having received actual appointment. Seventy years ago they used a portion of their spoils to erect a magnificent dwelling house, or better termed, by reason of size and use, a "fort house." The walls at the base are of stone, fifteen feet thick and strongly built. The floors and open courts are of cement, which, after seventy years of service, scarcely show the trace of wear. Doors and windows are beautifully carved; figures of men and animals carved from solid pieces of wood adorn the niches. The house is practically three stories high and the wooden pillars of the great reception room would delight the eye of the most practiced lumberman.

Under the new government, their old methods of support are, of course, gone. I have employed one of them as teacher in the boys' school and through him an opening has been made. After preaching there a few times in company with the district superintendent, we enrolled thirteen names. Thus the gospel is finding its way to the needy hearts of all classes alike throughout the district.

A new church has been built at the twelfth township. The District Conference was held there in November of this year, and a special feature of the program was the dedication of this beautiful little church, which will seat about one hundred and fifty persons. The gift of \$200 (gold) which made the church possible was given by Mrs. Eliza McDonald, of Lexington, Ia., now passed on to her reward, but who, before her death, left this sum of money to be used for the spread of the gospel in foreign lands.

The little handful of faithful members, together with their equally faithful pastor, labored heroically with heart and hands, giving what money they could and filling in any lack with personal labor freely given.

Other pastors, inspired by the dedication, were led again to renew most urgently their requests to the missionary in charge to help them also. One special appeal came from the fifteenth township, another from the fourteenth, both of which congregations certainly are in great need. In each case the members have already made generous subscriptions, but cannot meet the entire need themselves. A gift of \$500 (gold) for each place would make possible these two churches.

The long-delayed residence for the missionary in charge is at last in process of building, not as large and convenient as we had hoped, but the money on hand being insufficient, no other course was open to the building committee.

But our hearts are happy in the prospect of any kind of foreign house. At present we are living in a native house through which the cold wind sweeps in the winter, while the summer sun attempts to bake our heads through the roof tiles, which are but a few feet above.

### **New School Building**

Sufficient funds for the erection of the new building have not yet been collected, though the fund is growing all the while, and ere many more months pass we hope to have the building under way. The need increases each year with the increase of students. The present year saw eighty-four names enrolled for study under most unfavorable and unsanitary conditions. I anticipate over one hundred applications at the opening of the new term.

Five boys are to graduate in a few weeks, one of whom will follow the custom of his country in an early marriage, he being fifteen years of age. Two will probably take a course in the normal school to prepare to be Christian teachers, and two will enter the theological school.

A word of thanks is most gratefully spoken to all those who by prayers and gifts have made possible the progress of the Kingdom in the Mintsing District. And now, as we are about to enter upon the new year of work, we again ask your hearty cooperation, whether near or far, that the coming year may be better and fraught with greater results than any previous year.

## **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, Jesse E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Rev. Bernard H. Paddock, James E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, M.D., Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma L. Ehly, Mabel Hartford (on furlough), and Alice Linam.

*Institutions:* Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Training School.

The Rev. Frederick Bankhardt, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

In writing a report of the past year's work one is tempted to tell in detail all about the revolution, its effects and results, what part Christianity had in it,



and what it has all meant for the kingdom of our Lord here in China. But as much has been written on that subject during the past year, we will refrain from writing in detail. But it must be borne in mind that it is impossible to write a comprehensive report of our work without making mention of the great part Christianity has had in the making of new China and the great opportunities the revolution has brought about.

As has been the case in other lands, the revolution here brought with it more or less suffering. Many had a wrong impression of freedom and misused it in many ways. Robber bands passed through a large part of our field, burning and plundering at will, in one place burning down one of our chapels and killing two Christians. That at such a time the work will come to a seeming standstill can easily be seen. At first it seemed as if there would be nothing but sorrow and defeat to write about at the close of the year. But such is not the case. The work of our Master is not so easily brought to a standstill. It would be easier to stop the flow of the Min River than to bring to naught at one stroke the work of Christ. Even a revolution cannot stop the progress of Christianity. It may seem to do so for the time being, but underneath the surface it goes on doing its wonderful work, which will sooner or later burst out and glorify the Father. Thus we are able to praise God in reporting at the close of this year that, although such a great revolution swept through the land, causing suffering and hard times, the work of our Lord has steadily gone forward. We can report an increase both in membership and collections.

A year ago we did not dare mention the advance made in self-support, fearing the revolution would upset all and we would have to report a backward step this year. Two years ago our native district superintendent urged five charges to become self-supporting. During the trying times of the past, these charges still remained self-supporting, and from all indications will remain so and bring others into line before long. All credit for this must be given to the faithful district superintendent. It was entirely his plan. He is a power among the preachers, a help and example to them and to the members.

Two Bible conferences were held during the past year and proved a help and a blessing to many. One of these was a union Bible conference, held at Kienning, the seat of the Anglican Mission. There were ninety-eight delegates present, representing the American Board, the Church Missionary Society, and the Methodist Episcopal Mission. This is the largest and best attended union Bible conference we have yet had. One of the greatest factors of this conference, from the writer's point of view, was the bringing together of these workers from different missions. It revealed to these men that they had things in common; that although they belonged to different denominations, the end aimed at by each was the same. They realized that they were all coworkers together with Christ and for Christ. Our hearts are filled with joy and thankfulness to see the movement toward union and coöperation among the different missions on the mission field. During the past year the American Board have turned over to us all the work they had in Yenping County, and we in turn have turned over to them the Ciong Loh County, with the exception of one place on the border line which they asked us to retain.

We go to Conference this year in some respects with a heavy heart, heavy because we have not the men nor the money we need to answer all calls for preachers. Many doors have been opened to us; the people are willing to listen to the gospel, but we have not the men to send nor the money to support new

workers. Our prayer is that at this present Conference session at least five new workers will be given us. We could use ten. The harvest truly is great; let us pray for workers and for means to support them.

Space will not permit going into detail to tell about each native worker and the condition of each charge. This much must be said: A deeper sense of what the church is here for is being realized by the members. But few pleas come for help in worldly matters. Both preachers and members realize as never before that the church is here to bring men to Christ—not for any personal help in law cases, etc. Circuits where but little fruit has manifested itself in the past are now beginning to show signs of life and even fruit. Some preachers who have not been as faithful as we would have liked to see them are now waking up, and many members throughout the district are living better lives. Most of the native workers have been brought nearer to Christ and are doing better work. Also the members are helping preachers in the great work of saving souls. Said one preacher, pointing to a member, "That member brought more people into the church this year than I did," and that preacher is one of our best workers. We ask your prayers for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our work and workers, that China may soon be won for Christ.

We had hoped that during 1912 we could put up at least five new chapels in needy places, but our hopes have not been realized. The funds we expected did not come. But, nevertheless, we are thankful that kind friends have made it possible for us to begin at least the work on one of these needed chapels. We are still about \$500 short, but we hope and pray that that will come before the building is finished. There is much more to write about, but space bids us close.

#### **Nathan Sites Memorial Academy**

Our Academy is situated in Yenpingfu, the capital of the Yenping Prefecture. It is a most promising place. Should, as seems very likely, the railroad pass through this part of the Fuhkien Province, this city will be a great and important place, being on the direct overland road between Foochow and Shanghai, and, besides, being at a place where the railroad will branch off to Shaowu and other northwesterly prefectures. From all indications Yenpingfu will be the center of business and educational institutions in this part of the province as never before.

It has now been a little over ten years since this school was opened. Since then a large number of boys have attended school here. Some are now ministers, some doctors, some teachers, others have gone into business, and still others are now in higher educational institutions preparing themselves for their lifework. With but few exceptions, all boys who stay with us a reasonable length of time leave this school professing Jesus Christ. A faculty composed of Christian men with the help of God will bring the students to know and confess Christ. What mission schools have done for China has been revealed in a remarkable way during the past year. Much has been written about the great influence Christianity has had on the minds of the Chinese and how the new government is looking for Christian men for public offices. We need not go into detail here. Christianity has even a greater mission to fulfill now than ever before. It is the confession of many great men in and out of the church that Christianity is *the* factor that will make China a real republic. Without Christianity China will sink deeper into sin and corruption than ever before. A great responsibility

falls on our mission schools and colleges. The present students now in our schools will be the coming influential men and women. They will help form the future laws and character of China. If ever mission schools needed the prayerful support of the church of Christ, they need it now.

We have in our academy three departments: (1) a preparatory department for boys who have not had enough schooling to enter the regular academy; (2) the academy proper; and (3) a Bible class to train Christian workers for the ministry. It is our hope in a few years also to add a high school department. During the past year sixty-three students registered. As is the case in every school, some of the boys dropped out during the year and a few had to be dismissed for inability and a few for misconduct.

It affords us pleasure, as well as great hope for the future, that we are getting native young men of the Yenping Prefecture into our Bible class who are preparing themselves for the Christian ministry. In the past we had to get our men from Foochow, who would then have to learn these up-river dialects before they could begin doing any real fruit-bringing work.

During the past few years our work has had to be supported entirely by special gifts for want of adequate appropriation. Mrs. G. S. Brown has been a great help to us in interesting in our academy many kind friends who have given many generous gifts for teachers, students, and repairs. We don't know what we would have done without the help of these and many other kind friends who have been sending us gifts for the work. We want to use this opportunity to express our thanks to these kind friends for their prayerful and financial support. Many a boy has been given an education who, without the help thus generously provided, would have gone through life with but little equipment for real living. Space will not permit making mention here of the names of those who have sent us money for teacherships, scholarships, and improvement of the plant. We have sent to each donor separately a report of what his gift is doing. But their names are written in China's book of life and the Master himself has promised that they in no wise shall lose their reward.

#### **The Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Yenping**

J. E. Skinner, M.D., superintendent, reports as follows:

Personally I am able to report only on the last five months, as Dr. Gossard was in charge the first half of the year. I had hoped to be up and at work early in September, but illness delayed me so that it was the end of September before the hospital was really opened. Since that time the attendance at the clinic has been gradually growing as the news of the return of the foreign doctor has reached the outlying districts. During the past two months there have been 20 calls to see patients in their homes—a good record for conservative Yenping. One of our first operative cases was an old woman, blind eight years from cataract. I hear she has been displaying the removed lenses to many admiring friends, and whether as a result of such advertising or not, just lately two similar cases have come in and have received their sight.

Dr. Harriett U as first assistant has done splendid work. During the summer months she held the fort quite alone, and showed herself capable of handling really difficult cases. If all Chinese girls prove to be as much of a success as Dr. U, they will find a widely opened door before them in China. Last month one of our former students wished to return and finish his term of service and so get his diploma. We gladly took him on, as he is able to render

valuable service in the medical work, and in addition, his influence as a Christian counts for much. In fact, it is our aim to employ only earnest Christians, from the coolie up to the first assistant. Their cumulative influence tells powerfully with the patients.

The chaplain, Brother Mo, and his old mother, the Bible woman, are ceaseless in their Christian testimony. It is not their fault if anyone leaves the hospital without a saving knowledge of Jesus.

For this last year or two the Yenping hospital has had to be run on faith, depending on local receipts and special gifts to meet its needs. This year \$250 (Mex.) has been received from patients, and nearly \$1,300 (Mex.) from friends here and abroad. From one good friend, who asks us to withhold his name, we received \$225 (gold) to be expended on equipment for the operating-room; and we now have a good operating-table, a pressure sterilizer, an instrument cabinet, and a number of greatly needed instruments.

### YÜKI DISTRICT

Yüki (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.

The Rev. Bernard H. Paddock, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

In spite of wars and rumors of wars our work has progressed almost uninterruptedly. For a month following the last Conference the missionary was kept a prisoner in Foochow because of the disturbed condition of the country. Later, when he was permitted to return to his station at Yenping, he was not allowed for more than another month to do country itinerating. The fact that bands of outlaws were taking advantage of the disorganized state of the government to rob and plunder the defenseless made it advisable for the new officials to take unusual precautions to protect the lives of foreigners. During these days of commotion a few of our members suffered loss at the hands of these marauders, while all were affected by the obstruction to business and industry, with resulting high prices. Especially have the people suffered because of the high price of rice, which in some places is actually double what it was three years ago. However, no serious harm has come to any of our Christians. The church has grown in favor with all the people, even with many who were once bitter enemies. For this we have great reason to be thankful.

As I looked at the preachers and members assembled at our District Conference this year, I could not fail to notice the change which had taken place in their appearance since the preceding Conference. Last year there was not a man who had cut off his queue; this year there was not one with long hair. In the removal of the queue, as in other things, the church has taken the lead. Our preachers have preached the gospel of liberty and plied the shears until not a queue is to be seen in our churches. At this session of the District Conference a few minutes were spent in instructing the people how to write their first ballots for the coming election of delegates to the provincial and national parliaments. The church is doing its share to prepare the people to take an intelligent part in the new government.

Statistics of Foochow

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missions		For Missionaries, Women's For. Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unord'd Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adults	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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		
	Men	Women																						
<i>Foochow District</i>																								
Tiengangdong	6	7	13	4	1	1	3	4	121	3	474	229	703	144	90	23	4	1	25	376	1	9	60	1
Siuliangdong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	97	38	135	41	90	2	2							
Hokingdong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	94	12	106	24	35	9	2							
Ngungdie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	25	11	36	8	15	2	2							
Daingie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	62	36	98	14	120	12	2							
Auchang	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	10	39	5	7	4	4							
Ngiesou	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	59	40	99	24	90	6	9							
Iekiong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	4	20	2	2									
Guanguongdie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	57	40	97	34	50	20	4							
Luloi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	31	18	55	7	7	2								
Ngukand and Guihung	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	41	11	52	19	25	1	1							
Bodenghaeng	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	70	20	90	5	6	3								
Puoa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	40	21	61	26	50	2	6							
Gangsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	26	16	42	3	3	14	8							
Cingsingdong	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	90	46	136	25	70	12	3							
<i>Futung District</i>																								
Futung	3	6	6	6	6	385	42	427							10	1								
Haikau	4	4	4	4	4	120	38	158							6	3								
Sentan	1	1	1	1	1	49	20	69																
Chiehaery	5	5	5	5	5	89	30	119							25									
Sading	4	4	4	4	4	104	45	149							18									
Gonggingdang	1	1	1	1	1	125	220	345							8	6								
Gongginga	1	1	1	1	1	98	102	200																
Gonggingang	1	1	1	1	1	95	17	112							4	18								
Nguka	1	1	1	1	1	117	45	162							10	15								
Dengdiong	1	1	1	1	1	54	80	134							6	4								
Buolang	2	2	2	2	2	37	59	96							1	12								
Beekbuimouci	2	2	2	2	2	67	38	105							6	6								
Sungio	1	1	1	1	1	38	44	82							5	4								
Chiangtau	2	2	2	2	2	40	40	80							3									
Huangdio	3	3	3	3	3	29	29	58																
Sachekia	2	2	2	2	2	44	13	57							5	30								
Chiodie	4	4	4	4	4	22	32	54							3	1								
Liouchieo	1	1	1	1	1	20	29	49																
<i>Hailang District</i>																								
Bangtang	1	1	2	4	5	112	47	159					100	6	7									
Ngiesou	1	1	1	1	1	6	168	161	329				150	5	6									
Bangle	1	3	3	111	130	241							5	6	4									
Daibo	2	3	3	114	115	229							80	21	19									
Duaibang	1	4	1	88	45	133							30	5	4									
Bangtangiang	10	5	5	104	120	224							65	5	13									
Gengtau	2	1	1	30	50	80							20	3	3									
Asanga	2	2	2	47	40	87							30	1	4									
Dengchiong	4	4	4	42	54	96							45	6	1									
Bakiengak	1	1	1	35	110	145							60	7	1									
Dengngokang	3	3	3	36	9	45							10	2	4									
<i>Kude District</i>																								
Duaigiang	7	2	45	26	71	19	12	10	2	45	26	71	19	12	10	2	45	26	71	19	12	10	2	45
Sengiong	5	2	64	27	91	48	10	7	4	4	64	27	91	48	10	7	4	4	4	64	27	91	48	10
Tienghu	1	1	20	16	36	10	7	1	1	1	20	16	36	10	7	1	1	1	1	20	16	36	10	7
Buangiang	5	4	19	18	37	8	7	2	1	1	19	18	37	8	7	2	1	1	1	19	18	37	8	7
Lungsaikiong	9	6	78	24	100	18	10	10	4	4	78	24	100	18	10	10	4	4	4	78	24	100	18	10
Godong	1	5	38	24	62	18	10	10	6	6	38	24	62	18	10	10	6	6	6	38	24	62	18	10
Kude	3	3	57	26	83	21	12	2	2	2	57	26	83	21	12	2	2	2	2	57	26	83	21	12
Liangnang	4	1	57	20	77	41	10	8	10	10	57	20	77	41	10	8	10	10	10	57	20	77	41	10
Giachiodie	1	1	7	16	23	17	4	1	1	1	7	16	23	17	4	1	1	1	1	7	16	23	17	4
Dodong	1	1	15	2	17	4	1	1	1	1	15	2	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	17	4	1
Huangkang	1	8	78	20	96	52	8	2	2	2	78	20	96	52	8	2	2	2	2	78	20	96	52	8
<i>Kutien District</i>																								
Kutien City, First Ward	1	1	3	1	6	1	164	40	204	20	20	20	20	8	10									
Fifth Ward	1	1	1	27	1	123	45	168	10	20	123	45	168	10	20									
Eighteenth Township	1	1	3	3	48	30	73	32	18	5	48	30	73	32	18									
Seventeenth Township	1	1	3	3	47	39	86	38	17	2	47	39	86	38	17									
Lohung	3	3	64	22	86	44	10	1	1	1	64	22	86	44	10	1	1	1	1	64	22	86	44	10
Boks	1	1	27	14	41	13	7	7	1	1	27	14	41	13	7	7	1	1	1	27	14	41	13	7
Dica	1	1	29	17	46	23	8	8	2	2	29	17	46	23	8	8	2	2	2	29	17	46	23	8
Donghuang	1	1	71	30	101	19	18	18	2	2	71	30	101	19	18	18	2	2	2	71	30	101	19	18
Chongtau	2	2	53	52	105	36	20	12	6	6	53	52	105	36	20	12	6	6	6	53	52	105	36	20
Lalang	9	9	48	25	73	12	10	10	10	10	48	25	73	12	10	10	10	10	10	48	25	73	12	10
Dengsaka	2	1	41	52	93	21	20	20	6	5	41	52	93	21	20	20	6	5	5	41	52	93	21	20

Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction
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Statistics of Foochow

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		For. Missionaries, Women's Per. Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordain'd Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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	
	Men	Women																				
<b>Lungtien District</b>																						
Lungtien	2	1	3	8	29	19	626	611	1,237				42	29								
Genagiang				1	17	2	377	320	697			20	17	32								
Singdong				1	10	2	281	258	539			50		7								
Haiien				1	7	4	103	270	373					9								1
Siekeng				1	7		272	175	447			75	10									
Dengiang				1	6	3	156	152	308			40	25									
Hau				1	5	3	121	147	268					9								
Huabacksa				1	2	4	155	101	256			20	3									
Sangsang				1	1	3	54	67	121					1								
Dengshah					3		1	56	117					1								
Liangtau						1	42	65	107													
<b>Mindzieg District</b>																						
Gaingdong					2		56	14	70		10											
Second Township					8	2	109	65	174		7											
Cieba					2	1	48	55	103					6								
Third and Fourth Town p					4		47	12	59		3			2								
Sixth Township	1	1	3	2	7	3	130	88	218		3		20	14							1	
Eighth and Tenth Town p					2	1	31	71	102		12			7								
Seventh & Ninth Town p					2	1	19	11	30		4			1								
Eleventh Township					2	1	32	35	67		9			13								
Twelfth Township				1	2		53	35	88					11								
Fourteenth Township				1	8	1	87	132	219		35		20	15								
Fifteenth Township				1	7	1	86	18	104		26		3	3								
Sixteenth Township				1	2		53	50	103		22		2									
17th Township, Upper					2		24	24	48		3											
17th Township, Lower				1	2		48	20	68		14		10	2								
Ciongiang					3		44	15	59		14		5	2								
Aiong					2		16	40	56		2		14	3								
Siongiong					1		5	15	20		5		3	1								
Sionggingka					4		14	35	49		5		6	1								
Sionggah					2		15	21	36		3		1	4								
Dnoimekiang					1		11	21	32					2								
<b>Yenping District</b>																						
Huisiang				1		1	15	10	25		3	5		1								
Ado					2		40	40	80		12	20	7	3								
Yenpingfu	2	2	2	3	9	3	152	36	188		11	20	2	4							1	
Daihuang					2		13	6	19		1		2	1								
Sakuang					2		45	56	101		3	16	3									
Hakhu					1		6	35	41		4	30	1	4								
Sagaing					5	3	40	72	112		6	60	1									
Uongdai					3		2	41	30		7	8	32									
Longkau				1	7	3	54	27	81		4	10	3	3								
Songchiong					4		1	51	21		72	10	40	9	8							
Siakiang				1	1		44	35	79		8	31										
Daigang				1	4	1	57	38	95		13	37	2	6								
Gotang					1		22	20	42		4	10	9	10								
Ciongho				1	1	1	23	35	58			6		2								
<b>Yuki District</b>																						
Cionghubuang				3	5	4	105	32	137		41	40	12	8								
Yuki	1			1	4	2	54	87	141		29	25	6	3								
Daisieuing					4	1	24	36	60		18	14	12	2								
Kioktau				1	4		21	6	27		5	7	2	4								
Hungiang					2	1	32	30	62		15	29	9	3								
Taihang					2	1	9	8	17		1	6	1									
Fourth Township					2		11	19	30													
Fourteenth Township					6	2	32	36	68		10	40	8	1								
Fifteenth Township					4	1	30	50	80		17	25	7	4								
Seventeenth Township					5	4	75	56	131		53	22	14	14								
Eighteenth Township					5	1	21	23	44		22	18	1	1								
Twentieth Township					3	1	50	65	115		30	21	20	6								
Twenty-second Township					4		19	10	29		3	9	2	2								
Fiftieth Township					9	2	73	50	123		28	23	6	3								
<b>Yungan District</b>																						
Yungan	1	1		1	3		22	8	30		29	66	9	14								
Saiong					1		19	5	24		9	48	3									
Total	22	19	27	3	90	473	76	221	9,609	6,900	16,107	1,474	3,444	750	591	1	25	376	1	9	60	5
Last year	21	19	26	68	465	83	214	9,094	7,167	16,261	1,419	1,180	1,403	1,295	1	24	370	1	9	40	5	

Conference—Continued

No. of Teachers in same	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 Schoolars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
10	77	8	8	184	261	2	5	7	4,300	2	550	600	17,500		11	16	327	237	27	618
								6	2,750	3	750				5	6	159	60	60	290
								5	2,475		400				3	10	88	45	30	176
								5	1,925	2	450				3	2	67	45		117
								5	2,575						2	6	81	30	20	139
								5	980						1	1	63	35		100
								2	1,000	1	150				1	2	42	17	12	74
								3	600						2	2	22	15		39
								1	135						1	1	23	7	15	45
								2	300						1	1	27	15		44
								1	285								10	10		20
								1	250							6	5			11
								1	400						1	12	77			90
								1	21						1	7	22	2	6	38
								1	22						1	1	22			33
								1	41						5	105				

When at length I was allowed to leave Yenping, it was a privilege to be able to spend a week in evangelistic work at each of a number of the churches. During the day my plan of work was to preach on the streets, sell tracts, and visit the church members in their homes. In the evenings we stretched a canvas in temples, courtyards, ancestral halls, on bridges and village greens, wherever there was a place large enough to hold the people, and showed pictures of the life of Christ and told the old story to many who had never heard it before. During the summer I sent out two young men, students in our schools, to visit churches I had not had time to reach myself, and to go with the pastors to all the surrounding villages. They took with them a phonograph, which was of great assistance in attracting crowds to listen to the message they were bringing.

One of the events of the year was the sending of one of the preachers to North China to attend the summer training school for Sunday school workers. He came back full of enthusiasm and new ideas. In two Conferences which have since been held, one in Foochow and the other on Yüki District, he has opened the eyes of our preachers to the importance of Sunday school work. At the District Conference he conducted a model Sunday school, which was exceedingly instructive to our people.

It has been my privilege to have a small part in a primary school teachers' institute at Yenping, and also in a Bible conference at Sung Chiong on the Yenping District. On Yüki District we have just finished a Bible conference which followed directly on the District Conference. Dr. and Mrs. Worley, of Kutien, and Rev. F. Bankhardt and his district superintendent, of Yenping, consented to come and help us. The studies which they led in "Ephesians," the "Life of Saint Paul," "Soul Winning," "Duties of Official Members," made this gathering a great blessing to preachers and members. In the afternoons following the study classes the preachers were sent on the streets in groups for street preaching. In the evenings evangelistic services were conducted by Dr. Worley. One cannot over-emphasize the importance of such conferences. Our preachers who are alone most of the year amid heathen surroundings both need and long for these times of prayer and Bible study in company with others. It is my hope that as soon as we can establish a mission station at Yüki City, we may also build a dormitory to accommodate the preachers and others who come to these conferences. Then we can gather in our Sunday school superintendents, Epworth League presidents, and official members for instruction in their duties and especially for prayer and Bible study. I am sure that nothing the missionary can do for the district will produce better results than this kind of work.

As we come to the close of the year, it is with joy that we can report an increase both in membership and collections. In membership there has been a gain of 117, or 12 per cent. In total collections we have gained \$40.55, or 4.6 per cent. If to this amount be added the sum which our members have raised for the Conference dormitory to be built in Foochow, our increase in collections over last year is \$135.25, or 15 per cent. We have gone forward. Difficulties which threatened to hinder our work have finally helped rather than impeded. For this we are truly grateful to God.

## 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 and adjoining territory where the Amoy dialect is spoken. 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 1864, 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, and the English Presbyterian Mission.

The Rev. William N. Brewster, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

We have passed through a year such as we would reasonably expect immediately following the revolution of last year. That it has not been worse is a matter for profound thanksgiving. Other years, when we were supposed to be protected by an established and recognized government, we have had to report more violence to persons and property than in this year of reconstruction and local rebellion against the new régime. Several members have suffered injury, but no more than an ordinary year included. Let us not lament, but give thanks.

This is not a year to be tested by statistics. The cold winter reveals the hardness of the tree, but it shows nothing of its power to grow. For that you must wait for the springtime; but the power to abide through the coldest winter is a no less valuable quality than its growing power. The Hinghwa church has passed through two such winters: in 1900, when the "Boxer" madness swept the north, and the revolution, which has covered the whole land. The first test left the church stronger and was followed by a decade of extraordinary progress in every line of effort. The fruits of the second have not yet had time to appear, but I believe we have every reason to expect that the result of the next decade will be manyfold more abundant than the former.

We have directed our efforts this year toward planning for taking the fullest advantage of the extraordinary opportunities that we believe are certain to be opened before us in the immediate future. Three years hence, the year 1915, will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Protestant Christian work in Hinghwa. The first class was organized in 1865, as near as we can learn from the Foochow Mission Annals. This was in Chau-bo, the native village of the Rev. Na Cing Ting, the heroic pioneer of our church in Hokchiang, Hinghwa, and Yungchun. The leaders in Hinghwa City have entered heartily into the plans. It is proposed to plan a three years' special evangelistic campaign and to raise a permanent fund, the interest upon which would displace after the Jubilee year the foreign funds now used in evangelistic work. Last spring a rough census was taken of each circuit and a map made of the territory for which each preacher is responsible. A good man in America, who never will let his name appear even on the Mission ledger, furnished the funds to make a full set of these maps and frame them for each chapel. Then a chart was printed to be hung up beside the map, on which a record is to be kept of the evangelistic visits made to each locality. The plan involves at least one visit to each place every month,



and a record of the tangible results is to be kept. Every district has been organized, and the machinery, at least, is all in working order.

### HANKONG DISTRICT

Hankong (Antau) District includes the market towns Gangpau and Hankong and the surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain east of Hinghwa city. The population of the seaport town Hankong is estimated at about 100,000. Here is located the large Aaron Baker Memorial Church.

The Rev. Li Diong Sui, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Although there have been constant village fightings and bandits robbing within my territory and the general conditions worse than those of the previous years, yet our church has not been affected to any extent. The inquirers of the gospel have been greatly increased. This was due to the faithful and diligent work of our brethren, who were not afraid of personal danger. I do thank them heartily.

*Gong Giah Circuit.* A new church was opened last year in this mountain region, where there are numerous villages densely populated. A regular pastor, it seems to me, must be appointed to take charge of this church in order that a rich harvest may be expected in the near future.

*Hankong Circuit.* Brother Hng Deh Ging, a zealous member of the Hankong Circuit, went to Dng Tau, a few miles from Hankong, to do evangelistic work. It is a large village, with numerous inhabitants. As a result, scores of people have signified their intention to lead the new life and join our church. They are of good reputation and came with no other purpose than to seek the Word of Life.

*Ng Cia Circuit.* Dang Mai used to be a barren place. Last year a church was reopened and the gospel seeds were again sown. The townsmen have come to seek the truth of the gospel. We may look for a rich harvest in the future. It is my earnest hope that our brethren may continue their good and faithful work, and may the Holy Spirit fill the hearts of the multitude of the people and urge them to come to our church, so that three years hence, at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Hinghwa Mission, there will be great tidings to report.

### HINGHWA DISTRICT

Hinghwa District includes the prefecture city of Hinghwa and surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain. The people are extremely friendly to the missionaries, and for many years there has been no organized opposition. Houses three stories high have been erected without any complaints from the people.

Methodist missionaries from Foochow began preaching in this district in 1864.

#### 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 (on furlough), and Mrs. Brewster (on furlough), Rev. F. Stanley Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. Winfred B. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Rev. Harry G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Mr. John H. Irish. W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora M. Brown, Mary M. Thomas (on furlough), Elizabeth W. Varney, Pauline E. Westcott, and Minnie E. Wilson.

*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.

The Rev. Dng Seng Ngeng, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Since the revolution of last year all have expected great changes and hoped for great progress. The preachers of my district have been awake to their opportunities, conscious of their responsibilities, and earnest in their labors. We all realize that to save China the people must understand and accept the gospel of Christ, that they may have awakened consciences and live true lives. Early in the year there were many new inquirers coming to the churches. In view of these exceptional opportunities, Mr. Brewster asked that each of the preachers take a census of his pastoral charge and draw a sketch map of it. These were to be copied and duplicated, one copy to be sent to the patron of the preacher in America and the other to be framed and hung up in the chapel, to be a guide in evangelizing every part of his territory. All the preachers very gladly cooperated in this work.

We also organized the Jubilee Evangelistic Bands, for three years hence we are to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the beginning of Protestant Mission work in Hinghwa. We plan to have two special evangelistic campaigns each year, in the first and eighth moons, giving ourselves wholly to the work of evangelization and urging all our people to join in this work.

We had a summer Bible school in Hinghwa City, for teaching and training lay workers. We provided the place, the teachers, and the books; food and traveling expenses were provided by the students themselves. The school lasted for nearly a month and was a great benefit to all.

The rebellion came upon us unexpectedly in August. It was led by a notorious robber chief, Ng Liang, who raised his standard of revolt on the Good Red Mountain. Two appointed local preachers, Dng Coh Ing and Ng Sing Tong, have been attacked and wounded. Mr. Brewster's traveling cook and burden-bearer were severely wounded by a spear. These three narrowly escaped death. Moreover, two Conference preachers, Rev. Au Deh Lai and Na Deh Cu, and seven others. Bible women, students, and church members on their way to Hinghwa City to attend the District Conference, were robbed of all they had and narrowly escaped with their lives by running back to Pohio.

The results of the year, in spite of these difficulties, have not been discouraging, for a careful examination of the reports shows that there has been even a slight advance. Not counting the men in educational work, we have twenty-eight preachers. We have been called to mourn the death of two, Revs. Geo Hi Ming and Gong Guang Deng. Both of these men were noble in character, young in years, pillars of the church. Their sickness and death was the direct result of excessive labor for the Master, and God has called them early to their great reward. The present loss to the church is very serious indeed.

Several new stations have been opened. These show fine opportunities and great sincerity on the part of the new people. There has been a large ingathering, mostly of entire families. These new people attend church services regularly, earnestly read their Bibles, and seem determined to become true Christians. This is, humanly speaking, due to the faithful work of the pastor, Rev. Go Teng Sui. He has diligently visited and prayed with the sick and has won the hearts of the whole community by his loving example.

### Guthrie Memorial High School

The Rev. Y. C. Koh, vice-principal, reports as follows:

Mrs. E. F. Brewster, acting principal of the school, our representative to the General Conference in America, has remained in the United States because of ill health. I was requested to make the report in her stead. She has left the school so well organized that I needed to do but little other than routine work. The spirit of obedience and faithfulness has prevailed on the part of the students and most of their work has been satisfactory. In the matter of religion the school has had especial attention. It has had a part in all of the religious movements, and is therefore an important factor in the church life. The complaint so generally heard of the decrease in the supply of men for the Christian ministry is no longer believed. Out of twenty-seven students in the high school department, we already have five studying in the Bible school, preparing themselves for large usefulness in the future.

The total enrollment of students during the year is 184. In the primary department there are 57 students; the intermediate, 100; the high school, 27, after the graduation of a class of ten in the spring. Before the close of the term a class of 24 students in the intermediate department will graduate into the high school. We hope some of them may become efficient helpers in the future.

Death has invaded the faculty circle this year. Mr. Gong Guang Deng, monitor of the school and instructor in the Bible department, died October 3, 1912. He was in close sympathy with students and conducted the affairs of his office kindly, justly, and wisely. His valued counsel among the students makes many feel his loss most deeply.

New instructors have come upon the staff. Mr. F. I. Li, a former student of the school and a graduate of the Syracuse University, has returned to take up a department of work in connection with our school. With his educational training he will be admirably qualified for his work. Mr. John Irish, the newly arrived missionary, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, has come to fill the chair of English. He is a man of intelligence and skill, which prophesies a good future.

The status of the schools was somewhat discussed at the China Central Conference, held in Foochow last year. It has been decided that in order to meet the requirements of the standards of to-day the school should be put on a new basis. Its future deserves further consideration now. The high school department should be separated from the intermediate department and should have a distinct staff of instructors of its own. The matter of scientific equipment for the laboratories should be vigorously pushed. I am glad to report that the Rev. H. G. Dildine, the principal of the school, after his furlough in the United States, has just come to us and is devoting all his energy to the development of the school.

China is at the turning point, and the young republic has just granted religious liberty. Now is the time and now is the opportunity. China is asking, "Who will help us?" The republic is new, our men are young, and it is these very young men that the new republic of China is needing. Here are yet unremoved doubts, undispersed superstitions, undisciplined and untrained forces, and unenlightened souls. The accomplishing of this task rests upon these young men in our schools. Let us therefore push forward, for He is asking to supply our needs.

We are grateful to the friends in America for special gifts to aid students, and we also extend our thanks to Miss C. M. Brown that through her personal generosity four of our boys are helped to remain in the school.

### Hinghwa Biblical School

The Revs. F. Stanley Carson and W. B. Cole report as follows:

As we look back over the work of the past year we have every reason for thankfulness and praise to God. It has been a year of marked progress. While the revolution, with its after disturbances, has interrupted the pastoral work of our students, yet it has had very slight effect upon the class work. Classes were closed for only two weeks, and that was at the time when this city was being taken over by the new government.

The fall term of school opened in September, when most of the people of this city had fled to the hills and villages for fear of an attack by the bandits, yet most of the students returned and new ones came, so that within a few days after the opening we had an increase of about ten over the spring term.

The present enrollment is fifty-six. While this is an increase over last term, yet it is smaller than the enrollment of two years ago. Several things have combined to produce this result. Three students have died within the past year. Some answered the call of the new-born republic and joined the army and have not yet returned. We have also set a higher standard of discipline and efficiency, which has weeded out several undesirable persons. Nevertheless, we find that the remnant is a purified one, and we are stronger than we were with the larger enrollment.

This year there has been an entire absence of petty quarrels and expressions of ill feeling among the students. The spirit of love has prevailed in their midst. They have been doing hard and faithful work, both in their studies and in their pastoral work.

During the past year I have visited several of our students in their charges and I have been impressed by the way in which the Lord is using them to bear the light to their own people. At the present time we have twenty-one students who have regular appointments among the surrounding villages. Thus our school makes possible weekly preaching in twenty or more villages that could not otherwise have it. All of our students do evangelistic work in connection with their studies. Efficiency in the former, no less than in the latter, is a requirement for graduation from the school. Our students are soul-winners while still in school.

This fall we received a class of six students from the Anglo-Chinese High School. Special prayer had been made for these men, and we accept them as a direct answer to prayer. It marks an advance step in our work and means better equipped preachers as well as our best young men for the ministry.

We are glad to announce that a gift of \$10,000 (gold) has been given by a friend in America for new buildings. Work has been begun on the recitation hall, which we hope to have completed by the middle of next year. We also plan to build a dormitory for the students and a residence for the vice-principal. When these buildings are completed our present building will be used for a residence for members of the faculty. This gift has come as an answer to prayer that we might have a suitable place in which to conduct the school. For several years we have had to carry on the school work in two sections in places about two blocks apart. Part of the students have been compelled to live in a damp,

unsanitary native house, resulting in the death of one of our brightest men. For our new equipment we are deeply grateful to our heavenly Father and to the giver of the gift that has made it all possible.

The outlook for the school is bright and promising. We believe that we are called to a larger and more efficient work. There is a prospect that we will have a continuous supply of students coming to us from the intermediate and high schools of this Conference. This enables us to set a higher standard and furnish a better grade of preachers to the Conference. The training of these men must be done here. Language barriers cut us off from other schools, and we are shut out from a union of forces, such as has been accomplished by the union of several denominations at Nanking and Foochow. To-day we find ourselves in the midst of a vast multitude more open to the gospel than ever. We realize that it is impossible for the foreigner to reach them directly. It can be done only by taking some from their own numbers and equipping them for leading their own people into the kingdom of God. If China is to be evangelized it will be by her own sons. We are bound, therefore, to put emphasis on the equipment of these native evangelists. The Biblical School is the strategic point for a forward movement in evangelism. If provision be made for the adequate training of an intelligent Spirit-filled Chinese ministry, the success of winning these masses to Christ is assured. It causes anguish of soul when we face a situation that does not promise the undivided attention of one foreigner for supervising, teaching, and financing this school, when two is the least number possible for highest efficiency. The number of students we are training compares favorably with that of other biblical schools in China, on whose faculties there are from three to five foreign instructors.

Removed, as we are, from the large commercial centers, we have greater opportunity of winning the young men for the ministry. The prospect is good for a large increase of enrollment if we want to receive it. It will even be possible for us to train workers for other Conferences, since thorough instruction in the Mandarin language is already a part of our course. We long to be able to take advantage of these great openings at the flood tide. We realize that our burden is but one of the many of this undermanned Conference and pray that more laborers may be sent into the harvest field.

### **Rebecca McCabe Orphanage**

The Revs. W. N. Brewster and Go Teng Hi, assistant superintendents, report as follows:

The lot of the orphan is indeed most pitiable; the child without the providing toil of the father or the loving care of the mother is an object of compassion that none can resist. It is for this purpose the orphanage has been founded and carried on for more than a decade. It has been a blessing to many, not only in providing food and clothing, but in giving them an education and training in Christian character. Coming, as they do, from so many places and families, it is inevitable that there be among them bad as well as good; some that greatly disappoint us, as well as those who give us encouragement. The difficulties are very great, and but for the help of the Holy Spirit and faithful friends and helpers in and out of the Orphanage, we would fail utterly.

The Orphanage is a preparation for the future. We plan to keep our boys and girls only so long as is necessary to prepare them for their work in life. A number of our boys were ready to go out into the world, but openings in China

are difficult to find. The country is crowded; land is expensive. The way for them seemed opened provisionally in the colony proposition from the government of Sarawak, in Borneo, where there is a successful Foochow colony. The advantages gained were (1) relief to the orphanage; (2) free land for the boys; (3) good moral and religious surroundings. Rev. Deng Bing Deng went as pastor, and Mr. Hng Ga Ming had charge of the colony, and their aid was indispensable. We are grateful to them for their help.

There are twelve groups of students in the Orphanage, eight of boys and four of girls. Last year we had all the boys in our own school, but this year we have arranged with the Guthrie Grammar and Primary School of the Mission so that hours of work do not conflict with studies, and we send all there but the little fellows who are too small to work. The girls go to the boarding school, the older ones as boarders, and the little ones as day pupils. There are five of our girls in the Woman's College, at Foochow, two in Peking, and four in the Sienyu Hospital as nurses or in training.

The Orphanage has been established more than fifteen years and already a large number have gone out into the world. Among these there have been five graduates of the Guthrie Anglo-Chinese High School; seventeen have graduated from the Grammar School; three have graduated from the Biblical School. Among the girls, one has graduated from the Preparatory School of the Woman's College at Foochow and is now in America, taking a college course. Eight have graduated from the Grammar School here. Eleven of our boys are graduating this year from the Grammar School. There are preachers, teachers, biblical students among the boys who have gone out from the Orphanage, and many others who are doing life's work faithfully and well.

The problem of the future support of the Orphanage is a very serious one. We have not received any new applicants this year because of this. The burden of correspondence is too heavy for anyone to carry and the resources are too uncertain. In our distress we have cried unto the Lord and he has heard our cry. We have seen clearly for years that a land endowment would be the best solution of the problem, but the country here is so crowded and the fields so small that we dared not believe that it would ever be possible to get a farm in one place large enough to suit our needs. We had seriously thought of going to the Southern Seas, where land can be had for the asking; but the distance seemed prohibitive.

Thirty or more years ago a tract of land of about 200 acres, at the mouth of the river, was redeemed from the sea by a company of wealthy men. The land proved fertile, but law suits about water rights and many other things, together with the difficulties of collecting rents from the villagers, have made it unprofitable to the investors. Necessary improvements require further capital, which these owners do not have or are unwilling to pay out, owing to mutual distrust. Some of these men let us know last September that they would gladly sell out cheap. Settling money has been paid on about seventy-five acres, and nearly as much more has been agreed upon, but not formally settled at this writing because of absence of parties from the city. Our plan is to sell the Orphanage property in the city to other institutions and move out to this farm if the purchase is completed, as it seems probable. The Orphanage property in the school compound is already sold to the Guthrie Memorial High School, which has a fine gift of \$16,000 (gold) to buy and build. We will require a large sum, no doubt, to repair or rebuild the dyke and equip the farm with buildings

and machinery necessary to make the farm productive. We will also need an agricultural specialist from America. But He who has so wonderfully provided in the past and opened the way before us "will supply all our needs according to his riches." We estimate we will need about \$15,000 (gold) to put the Orphanage upon a self-sustaining basis.

Our hearty thanks are given to the many faithful helpers in this work, among them, the matron, Mrs. Ng Meong Hong; assistant manager, Ceng Sing Ciah, and his wife as assistant matron; the teachers, Na Au Po and Dng Teng Gang, and Dr. Walker, Miss Forge, and their assistants in the hospital. Already the services of Rev. Deng Bing Deng and Mr. Hng Ga Ming have been mentioned with gratitude. Many others have helped with their gifts and their prayers.

Above all, we are grateful to God for his mercies every day and hour of the long and trying year that closes with such bright promise for the future.

#### **Industrial Mission Press**

The Rev. William N. Brewster, manager, reports as follows:

The year has been a very busy one. We have worked long hours, often burning the evening oil. Part of the year we have published two classical newspapers, one for outside parties and one for the church. The one for outside parties was stopped by the same government authorities that throttled the newspa-



CHINESE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

pers at Foochow and destroyed all freedom of the press in this province. We had no responsibility for the matter published.

The Revivalist in Romanized has been made a weekly and it contains the Sunday school lesson as a prominent feature. The Board of Sunday Schools has appropriated for this and enabled us to sell the paper at a nominal rate.

The New Bible in Romanized has been completed and is now ready for the binder. I am inexpressibly grateful for the faithful and efficient coöperation of

all my fellow workers that made the completion of this task possible. There is sure to be a great increase in the demand for Romanized literature. The Educational Board at Peking has declared in favor of an alphabetical literature as a necessity for general education. The classical character will not be displaced, but supplemented by this simple form of writing that is adopted by all civilized nations of the world.

#### PINGHAI DISTRICT

Pinghai District includes the eastern end of the Pinghai peninsula and the adjacent islands. Lamyit Island is the place where our mission first started in 1864. The first station on the mainland was near Pinghai, 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.

The Rev. Li Ko Ding, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is the fourth year that I have been appointed by the bishop to superintend this district. I have done my best, with the help of my coworkers, to do the work that has been assigned me.

When the Summer Preachers' Conference convened in Hinghwa City, I was sent, together with two pastors, to Foochow, to attend the Provincial Preachers' Union, the object of which was to demand the rights of voting and holding office in the government. According to the proposed constitution of the new republic, we are denied these rights.

When I returned I found that six members of my family, one after another, were being attacked by the cholera, which had been epidemic in nearly every village. For a whole month I was engaged in nursing them and summoning physicians, scarcely having an opportunity to sleep at all during that time. Thank God, all recovered except my third boy, a beautiful child of twelve months, who was beyond cure and was taken to the Lord. This was a bitter experience, and yet, indeed, I have not been forsaken by the Lord. In it all he has been very precious to me.

Since the Manchu Dynasty began its rule, two hundred and seventy years ago, our fellow countrymen have been subjected to absolute monarchy, with its oppressive government and its horrible punishments. They have not only enslaved our bodies, but also our very souls. The light of knowledge and truth has been shut from us in order that we may not receive the spirit of democracy. But very fortunately a revolution was started in Hankow and Wu Chang last year. In a month all the province had set up the reformed government. Hundreds of years of absolute monarchy were then discounted and the emperor forced to abdicate his throne. Then a glorious republic was formed to take its place. But the masses of the people are not, as yet, fitted for such a government. In higher society there are often quarrels for power, influence, and profits, and the receiving of bribes, while the lower classes organize into bands of bandits for the purpose of killing and robbing. Locally, Ng Liang, the leader of the bandits, invented such rumor as to deceive the foolish people, telling them to grow the forbidden opium plants, uniting the thirty-six villages to refuse to pay taxes, and even leading a crowd to attack Hinghwa City. Although he suffered defeat at the hands of the soldiers, he is still fool enough to stand against the law of the country, not being afraid of death. In addition to this trouble, there has been constant fighting elsewhere. Innocent people are the ones who have suffered the most. O, it is a great pity that they have no gospel and lack the spirit of



patriotism! Therefore, during this critical period, we must preach the Word of God with greater earnestness, so that those who dwell in the darkness may receive the rays of Christ's light. May their minds be opened to knowledge and their hearts to receive Christ, and thus made worthy to be the citizens of the new republic.

Dr. Brewster, with the spirit of self-sacrifice and of love, has rendered a perfect service to this district. Perceiving that the Hingwa Mission has made progress in every line, he still determines to have the gospel preached in every nook and corner of its confines, so that nobody is to be deprived of the opportunity of hearing the gospel. In consequence of this determination he requested all the preachers to draw maps of their respective territory, to investigate the population therein, and to record the number of Christians and non-Christians. The maps and statistics were to be framed and hung up on their church walls. The daily visits of the pastors and leaders were also to be recorded and posted on the walls for exhibition. Thus, by inspection of them, it may be known what



A PINGHAI DISTRICT PASTOR'S FAMILY

to do, how to do, and whether or not they have faithfully discharged their duties. This was definitely organized during the Summer Preachers' Conference, known as the Anniversary Missionary Band, with the headquarters in the city and branches at the central points of the various districts. The object of the Band is to seek men and bring them to Christ. The preachers in my district have planned to meet once a month, giving reports of their work during the month, so that they may encourage and exhort each other. We have met three times already and planned to divide the workers of each church into small groups. These were to spend four days of the week in visiting and preaching the gospel to the non-Christians. The members were also to be exhorted, that each may

bring at least one man to Christ this year. Even in times of disturbances these workers were energetic and faithful in performing their duties. So this year the members and collections of this district have been increased.

*Pinghai Circuit.* Pastor Sang Deh Sing had a bitter experience this summer. His third and fifth daughters were attacked by the cholera and died in a few days. He then took his family to the city, because his wife was very weak. One month later she departed for the heavenly home. All who knew her lament her loss because of her charity and good character.

*Li Au Circuit.* The general condition of this circuit is fair, but unfortunately two of its most earnest Christians and experienced leaders passed away, one after another, in a short time. De Tau church formerly had not an adequate building for worship, but now the Christians, and even the non-Christians who really desire the public good, have willingly contributed more than \$300 toward the building fund. Dr. Brewster has kindly raised \$200 more, so that they could buy a large old house and put up a good two-story building.

*To Tau Circuit.* The condition is good and the subscriptions have advanced over those of last year. Pastor Dau Ka Tai had a heavy burden. Assistant Pastor Ua Sa Ching, having tuberculosis, was unable to do his best. His father, a retired minister with wide experience, had also contracted this disease and died last summer. There is a newly opened church in this circuit. If great care is given to it there will be a rich harvest in the future.

*Dang Gau Circuit.* The condition has been fair for the past year. On account of much fighting, two innocent families have been visited by misfortune. They were robbed of all they had. Vile words were spoken against their pastor, who was obliged to remove his residence to the newly opened station in another village. The members of this church willingly contributed more than \$20 for the repairing of the parsonage. At Ha Su there were several strong Christians, both men and women, who died of the bubonic plague.

*No Cho Circuit.* Two new churches were opened last year. The members have increased to more than 100, and the subscriptions to \$40. The condition in this circuit is good. At Sai Gi, a poor old man who has served the Lord very faithfully was deprived of his wife and two granddaughters this summer by the deadly plague.

*Sauh Sia Circuit.* The members here have a stanch faith in Jesus. There has been constant fighting between two villages for three years, with forty lives lost on both sides. Although our members were neutral, two of them were shot to death and two seriously hurt. Their pastor, with some neutral village leaders, have made efforts to settle the dispute and stop the fighting, but the good results never lasted any length of time. The building of a new church had to be postponed. At Ng Gua Su the collections have advanced over those of last year and the general condition is fair.

*Nang Cih Circuit.* Sa Cai was visited by the plague and as a result eight members died. Despite this fact the other members kept up their enthusiasm in building a two-story church. Dr. Brewster has kindly helped them by raising \$100 elsewhere to complete their work. At Eong Li, the members were earnest and faithful. They desired to put up a building for worship; but having only \$500, they hesitate to start till some definite assurance of help is given them. They have given to their limit. Request has often been made to the missionaries, but it has not yet been granted. We pray that the honored bishop and the missionaries will help them to raise the sum needed, and thereby encourage

them to complete the work. At Sau Tau Bua, a new station has been opened. The opportunity is good.

*Hoh Gai Circuit.* This place is now very densely populated. Although our two churches in the circuit have not been long in existence, there is a goodly number of members in both of the stations. The opportunity for the evangelistic work is good. It is a pity that they have not a church of their own. The house which they rented for a place of worship is small, dirty, and old. We hope that a little more attention may be given them and help them to build a church fitted for their use. The members and collections have increased.

My district is along the sea coast. It is very hard to summon the physicians from the city. The death rate, as the result of the bubonic plague, is greater than that of the former years. We respectfully request the honored bishop to make known to the Missionary Society that we urgently need a hospital, and kindly ask them to raise the sum needed in order to complete the work at Hankong. Then the doctors can easily come to our district, to do the vaccination and dispensary work, so that the deadly plague may be prevented.

Although Hai Sing School has been successful to a certain extent, we have been obliged to use our church for classrooms. We do sincerely request the honored bishop and the missionaries to furnish us a building, so that we can do better work.

Besides the Nang Cih Island, there is a group of five islands, inhabited by more than 10,000 people who have not heard of the gospel. Inasmuch as they speak the Hinghwa dialect, we ought to have a preacher to take charge of the work. We make this as a request which, we hope, the honored bishop will grant. There is a great future for the evangelistic work.

#### **Haising Intermediate School**

The Rev. Li Ko Ding, principal, reports as follows:

Four years have passed since our school was established. The regulations of the school have all been improved and the students have all made good progress in their studies. This year six students have graduated from the grammar department and five from the primary department. These six graduates all desire to enter the biblical school and prepare to be true soldiers of the Cross. They have been advancing spiritually as well as mentally, and therefore are desirous to engage in evangelistic work. Every Sunday night they lead meetings in various places. They are bold to speak the Word, and in this way have become familiar with the most important passages in the Bible.

We regret that our school has not yet established an industrial department, whereby the students can earn part of their support by their own work. Because of this last spring six undergraduates left our school and went to the Guthrie School, in the city. There they can get work to do, whereby they can earn part of their expenses.

The enrollment this year has been about the same as last year, about sixty students. Our school is in need of money, because we sadly lack suitable equipment. Fortunately Dr. Brewster, because of his interest in education, is endeavoring to secure funds to help us, so that we will not have to close the school. The vice-principal, Mr. Na Cing Gi, and the teachers, Mr. Deng and Mr. Ng, are all excellent teachers and all use good methods in governing the students. But unfortunately our district is very poor. The people are poverty-stricken. Although there are young children, we have no means with which to educate them.

We always have to stop half way. If, indeed, we can open an industrial department, so that poor children can study half a day and work half a day, thus earning their tuition, we will then be able to educate them thoroughly. As a school building has not yet been erected, the students have no place to stay. Formerly we rented a native house, but now the time is up and the landlord wants the house back.

We hope that the bishop and missionaries will plan to raise money to build a school and establish an industrial department. If this can be done, then we can receive students from other districts and educate them well, thus making a foundation for the gospel. This is my desire.

### 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 the valley 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 Seidlmann.

*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.

The Rev. Deng Cih Sing, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Another year of work, in obedience to the appointment of the bishop, is closed. At the beginning we were in great peril through the lawless conditions following the revolution. But through the efforts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries engaging extra watchmen, and Mr. Trimble and Francis Brewster supervising these guards, and later, by securing a guard of soldiers, the crisis was safely passed. After the republic was established and a central government organized, we all thought our troubles were over, but in this we were greatly disappointed. The worst elements in the community seized the political power and the church has had a year of much trouble and persecution.

The Go-lo-hoi (Society for Preserving Old Customs) suddenly appeared everywhere. They opened their offices, enrolled names, hoisted flags. They armed themselves to intimidate the people. They were all-powerful in the courts, because the officials of the new government were members of their secret society. They did not scruple to do anything, as they knew they would not be punished. Thus they instituted a small reign of terror among the good citizens who would not join their society, and great numbers, for self-protection, were induced to ally themselves with them. Many of our members have suffered severe persecution from these bad men.

The lottery gambling, always common in Sienyu, has been much worse than usual this year. Everybody—men and women, old and young—has bought these tickets day after day. They have gone to the temples to secure lucky numbers by dreams. Nothing can be worse for the morals of a community than this

custom. Many of our people, not yet established in the faith, have yielded to this temptation.

Because of the local rebellion in the Po Cheng County vicinity of Hinghwa City there has been a general increase of lawlessness. Village and clan fights have been numerous and bloody, and our people have suffered from having their growing crops destroyed and being forced to pay the expenses of the fighting, though they did not join in it.

In times of trouble it is all the more important that we be diligent in our work of preaching the Word. More than half of the preachers have followed Paul's exhortation, "Be instant in season and out of season." In the face of all these difficulties they have doubled their zeal and labors to bring the people to accept the gospel of Christ.

We have carefully organized the Jubilee Evangelistic Commission. There are three branches: (1) Sienyu City, Hing Tai, Leng Hua, Leng Keo Sua Circuits; (2) Leng Ceo, Hau Deng, Cui Gau, Ga Deng Circuits; (3) Giang Sua Cia Sua, Meong Su, Heong Au Circuits.

Each group has a president, vice-president, secretary, and executive committee. They have two days at least each week for work of evangelization among the people. Once a month each branch meets to report and arrange the work for the next month and inspire each other to good work. We have followed this plan now for two months and have received great benefit. We have great hopes that next year there will be large results.

*Sionyu City Circuit*, De Hau Tong, pastor; Li Ung Cheong, assistant. These preachers have been very laborious and faithful. The official members have helped earnestly and many new inquirers have been added.

*Leng Ceo Circuit*. Here there have been serious village fights and the members have suffered greatly. But the pastor, Sang Bang Ciong, has been very tactful in handling the delicate situation, and they are very diligent in their work, so that they have had a prosperous year. There has been a good advance in numbers, contributions, and faith.

*Ga Deng Circuit*. Pastor Na Ging Eong and his assistant, Na Ging Seng, have done a very faithful and fruitful year's work. At Nia Tau, the head of the circuit, the people have subscribed liberally to build a new church. A promising new station has been opened at Sai Bo, and there is an advance in membership and in contributions.

*Leng Hua Circuit*. Here there has been one less preacher than last year, and many of our best families went with the colony to Sarawak, in Borneo. That there has been but a slight decrease in membership and collections is due to the earnest work of Pastor Deng Sing Bi and his assistant, Lau Da Long.

*Cui Gau Circuit* has had a very hard year, as it was here that the Go-lo-hoi people did their worst work. The junior preacher, Ku Coh Hau, was driven from the chapel at Boi Dng and all the furniture of the church was taken. Two members of the church were very severely beaten. We have not been able to hold services there since the attack.

*Hing Tai Circuit* has had one less preacher this year than last, but through the earnest efforts of the pastor, Da Sing Hi, and assistant, Chua Geh Ching, there has been progress in all lines.

*Leng Ho Sua Circuit* has in Na Ciang Cheong a pastor who cares for the sheep of his flock, and all his people love him.

*Meong Su Circuit* has had one less preacher than last year, but the pastor,

Na Ca Cheong, has made good use of the lay workers. Here there has been a splendid Sunday school that passed a fine examination.

*Hau Deng Circuit* has had a hard year. Two junior preachers died here last year, and only one was sent to take their place. The year has not been a prosperous one.

*Cia Sua Circuit* has suffered from the falling into sin of a junior preacher, who had to be dismissed. Yet they have advanced at *Sai Eng*.

*Giang Sua Circuit* has been more affected by the "lottery gambling" than any other part of the district. A number of our members have had to be suspended because of this, and the church is in a weak condition.

*Heong Au Circuit*, in the mountains, has had an ordinary year.

Dr. Brewster has made frequent and helpful trips to the district. Miss Lebeus has superintended the work of the Bible women and has done much traveling and personal work, which has borne abundant fruit. Dr. Betow has lovingly and skillfully cared for the people in sickness. On account of the large number of circuits and the importance of having all quarterly meetings held on the Sabbath, I have secured the help of Dr. Brewster, Revs. De Hau Tong, Sang Bang Ciong, Da Sing Hi, Deng Cing Sing, Na Ging Eong, Na Cong Bau, Na Geh Ciong, each of whom has held one or more meetings for me, and I am glad to acknowledge my debt of gratitude. I earnestly ask that the bishop instruct me in my work and that he pray for the Sienyu District, that next year we may see a great ingathering into the kingdom of God. This is my most earnest desire.

#### **Bohang Intermediate School**

Mr. Deng Cih Sing, principal, reports as follows:

Mr. Na Geh Ciong, our monitor, has been very strict in demanding order; and in teaching he has carried heavy work. There are, besides Mr. Na Geh Ciong, six teachers in this school: Ng Hah Ming, Lang Ka, Deng Ung King, Au Sa Ming, Na Sa Ging, De Boh Seo. Some of these teachers are long-experienced men of letters and masters of the classics and well able to teach them; others are well equipped to teach modern subjects; all have done their best. I myself as principal of the school have given time and labor according to my ability to the work, and our united effort has made the school what it is.

The following subjects have been taught: English language, arithmetic, geography, science, nature studies, history, four classics, Bible studies, Romanized, composition, drawing, writing, and singing. The Bible is the place to find nourishment for a virtuous life. Therefore the Bible is taught in our boys' school every day. We also have prayer meetings both morning and night. All students attend Sunday school. Thus we make it a point that the boys become well acquainted with the Bible, so as to understand the sermons preached on Sunday mornings.

Wherever there is a boarding school, there ought to be a proper school building. Most of our students come from the villages of the district. They cannot go home at night. Our bedrooms are overcrowded and we are also short of classrooms. During the year we were able to buy a piece of land inside the city wall. It is a splendid site for a schoolhouse. We hope that before long there may be erected a large suitable building, so that we may be able to admit new applicants and thus give many more boys the benefit of an education. The work of the boys is satisfactory and we are eager to help them in every possible way.

### 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.

The Rev. J. W. Hawley, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Last year, after the close of our Conference session, I was appointed as missionary in charge of the Tatien District in addition to my other work. I have been unable to give to that field the attention and care that it deserves, but have done the best I could under the circumstances.

The closing year has been an exceedingly hard one throughout all our fields, and the three districts in my care are neither better off nor worse than most of the other fields. The Tatien District has been the most seriously affected by the conditions attendant upon a change of national local government. This district is infested with robbers, who find easy escape from the soldiers to the mountains. Not a few of our church people have suffered at the hands of the robbers, while the feeling of unrest and uncertainty throughout the region has seriously affected the progress of our church work, as is shown by the district superintendent's report. The fact that any advancement has been made under such circumstances is proof of the virility of the church in that district.

In the second quarter, in company with the district superintendent, I made a complete round of all the circuits on the Tatien District for the first time. The opportunities for building up a strong church in that region are much better than in either of the other two districts, and it is too bad that the district cannot be given more thorough missionary supervision. This, however, is impossible so long as it is administered by a man tied up with the school work here in Yung Chun. Furthermore, Yung Chun is not the best center from which to work the Tatien District, but as it is now the only center left, since Yung An has been turned over to Foochow, a man should be stationed at Yung Chun to give his entire time to the district work, which should be ample burden for any ordinary man.

The Yung Chun and Tehwa Districts have both been affected by the unrest and change of the past year, though we have not had the robbers to contend with as in Tatien. Emigration from these two districts seriously interferes with our church work. Not only do large numbers of our church members go abroad, but also hundreds of the very finest of the non-Christian young men from whom the church might be drawing recruits for its workers. The exceedingly high prices of all the necessities of life during the past two years have also affected the income of the church, so that a general decrease in contributions is evident.

During the past year we have greatly missed the three ladies from the Tehwa Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work. The school girls have been anxiously waiting and asking for news as to when the school would reopen, but up to the present time we have had no word for them. Some of the girls have been studying this year in the English Presbyterian school here in Yung Chun.

We have lost by death this year one of our best preachers from the Tehwa District. We can ill afford to lose such men, as workers are too scarce now. The lack of even fairly well-equipped men for the work of these districts is the chief cause of our slow progress. While the Hinghwa Districts are well sup-

plied with trained, Hinghwa-speaking men, these three districts have scarcely any trained men and none who are natives of this region. As I have said elsewhere and at other times, our great need here is a suitable Bible school in which to train young men who are native to these districts, but the outlook for such a school is not very bright, I am sorry to say.

In spite of the disturbed conditions of the country during the past year, our church has had coöperative peace and quiet within itself. Here in Yung Chun there has been some trouble with the new magistrate over tax questions, and some of our church people were involved in this; but this has now been settled with no very serious consequences. There has not been the increase in membership and collections that we could have desired, but some allowance must be made for the conditions prevailing during the past year.

It is with a grateful heart that we look back over the past year and see where the Lord has led us over the rough places and where he has made clear his will to us. We are grateful that he has intrusted to us a bit of his vineyard to till.

The Rev. Hng Bo Seng, district superintendent, reports as follows:

By the abundant mercies of God I have been able this year to carry the burdens of my office and to do the work of this district. He has so sustained and helped me that I have not lost one day of work nor missed an appointment. During this year of changes in our national life I have sought to help my countrymen by preaching the gospel and by trying to establish more firmly our church as a means of bringing my fellow countrymen out of their darkness into the light. With this in mind, I have traveled my district, not fearing the long roads nor the dangers of robbers, and the Lord has kept me safe from all evil. All the pastors and brethren have been abundant in their labors with me, and to them I am very grateful.

At last year's session of Conference the missionary in charge of this district was not decided upon. Not until the Foochow Conference was held was it decided that Mr. Hawley should have charge of the Tatien District for this year. Hence for a time we were like children, weeping because we had no one to care for us. We are grateful to the bishop for appointing Mr. Hawley to this work. On my rounds of the circuits for the second quarter the missionary in charge was with me, encouraging and exhorting the brethren, for which we are all very grateful. Although the roads are long and hard to travel, and the discomforts not a few, yet we visited every circuit and point on this trip.

At the time of our District Conference in October we were very unfortunate, because just at that time the robbers made an uprising and so disturbed the region that the preachers did not dare leave their homes, families, and circuits. As a result, we had but few at the Conference and not so good a session as we otherwise would have enjoyed. In many places throughout this district the robbers have been very aggressive this year, and not a few of our church people have suffered at their hands. Some of our people have been seized and held for ransom while others have been robbed and their property destroyed. The robbers have not preyed upon Christians only, for non-Christians have also suffered severely. Soldiers have been sent into the region for our protection, but the robbers still evade them and continue their depredations. As a result of these disturbances, all the necessities of life are very expensive.



However, through all these difficulties the Lord has not deserted us, and we are truly grateful for his loving care.

On the *Tatien City Circuit*, there has been real advancement and the chances for continued prosperity are splendid. On the *Tho Goan Circuit*, success and failure come and go with the years, but this year the circuit has just about held its own amid discouraging conditions. The same is true of the *Khoe Sia Circuit*. Here the subscriptions and membership remain the same as last year. At Thng Thau, on the *Ngo Po Circuit*, for several years we have had a junior preacher, who has also acted as day school teacher, but this year, due to the unsettled conditions of the country, the students could not come to school, and so that school was closed. In previous years these students had paid fees to the amount of \$32, which was supplied to the salary of the junior preacher, but this year, with no school, of course we had no fees, and so less money to apply to the self-support of the preacher. However, in spite of this shortage, the brethren have done exceedingly well at this point, and the prospects there are good. At Si Go To, the opportunities are abundant, as this is a wide and fertile field. The pastor in charge and the junior preacher have done exceedingly well with their work, but they are not sufficient for it. We greatly hope that next year we may be able to appoint another junior preacher on this circuit at Si Lak To, where there is an excellent opening. *Si Poeh To* is a very mountainous circuit with wretched roads, ignorant and superstitious people, and a not very efficient pastor. Hence the church at this place makes but little progress. *Khoe Khau Circuit* is where I live and act as pastor when I am not out on the district. The members here have produced much real fruit and the church is progressing nicely.

Last year we had on this district five day schools, but this year we have only two; one at Khoe Khau and one at Tatien City. The total enrollment of these two schools is only 36, and they paid as fees this year \$68. I have carefully examined the work of the two teachers and find that they are doing excellent work and that the students are making progress.

We have made some increases this year in membership as follows: Full members 14; probationers, 9; baptized children, 4; hearers, 15. This is not so large an increase as last year, but too much must not be expected under conditions such as we have had this year. As to the collections, I am sorry to say we have made no increase at all, but have fallen off, due to the conditions mentioned in the earlier part of this report.

#### TEHWA DISTRICT

Tehwa (Dehhuwa) 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 (Dehhuwa) is located on the Shwangki River, in a mountain valley, about eighty miles west of Hingwa city. It is in the heart of the pottery region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. No other mission boards are working here.

*Missionaries*: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie A. Marriott (on furlough), Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), and Althea M. Todd (on furlough).

*Institutions*: W. F. M. S.: Susie L. M. Mansfield Girls' Boarding School, Carrie R. Donnel's Women's School.

The Rev. Sih I Siong, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the past year the Lord has wonderfully helped and guided me in

all the work of this district. Unfortunately, Tehwa is a hard district to work, and last year at the time of the revolutionary troubles the people were circulating stories that the church was trying to get control of China, thus trying to stir up hatred of the church. This is one example of the ignorance of the people in this region. These stories originated with one of our old enemies here, but the Lord thwarted their designs and no harm came of it.

This year we have been having trouble of another kind. At first long droughts and then floods have spoiled much grain and caused high prices of all things we have to use. In this district there are also plenty of robbers, who are making trouble for the people, and the magistrate does nothing to stop them. Thus the poor people are disturbed on all sides. One other thing that is now making some trouble for us is the fact that nonchurch people are saying that the Methodist Church is going to give up the work in this region, and so they are bold to persecute and annoy the church members, not fearing, as formerly, that the church will take up the matter. Early in the year, when we saw all these difficulties confronting us as a church, we called a meeting of the preachers to confer with the missionary as to the question of self-support for these two districts. At this meeting we talked and prayed over plans which we hope will eventuate into self-support. The brethren were very happy to undertake the matter, and so we can believe more than ever His words, "My grace is sufficient for you." Although we have had so many difficulties of all kinds, yet the pastors and preachers and the missionary have all worked together in unison for the advancement of the good of the district. The supervision of this district is made difficult by the long, hard roads, high mountains, and many streams which are impassable in times of heavy rains; but God has helped me in all my travels and I have met no accidents nor missed a date. Thus I must praise him for making my weakness into strength to do his will.

The outlook at *Chhiah Tsui* is excellent. Although there has not this year been much of an increase in membership, there has been a large increase in the collections. There has been spent in this circuit this year more than \$800 for church building and repairs; \$500 of it at *Chhiah Tsui* and \$300 more at *Au Pi*, on this same circuit. Practically all of the money has come from the people themselves. At *Geh Poa*, on this circuit, there is land ready for a church, but there is no money with which to build. During the year there has been some trouble among the brethren at *Chhiah Tsui*, but now it is all healed up and peacefully.

On the *Nia Kha Circuit* there has been progress. At *Ji Kau To*, a point on this circuit, we have a young local preacher in business who is also acting as a voluntary pastor for the place. There have been new members and collections added at this point.

The *Koah Khi Circuit* is like a dry tree which puts out new buds and leaves in the spring. A new point has been opened on this circuit with over thirty hearers and members. One of the hearers has loaned us his house as a church. One of the earnest brethren from *Chhiah Tsui Circuit* takes turns with the pastor of the *Koa Khi Circuit* in ministering to the people at this new point. If we can appoint a preacher to this village this year it will be a great blessing to the people there and a step forward for the church.

New members have been added to the church at *Tsui Khau*, and also at *Gia Thau*, on this circuit. Most unfortunately, in the fourth quarter of this year the pastor of the *Tsui Khau Circuit* suddenly sickened and died. The

church building at this place is not yet completed, and the taking away of the pastor is a blow we hardly know how to sustain. We request that the bishop and all who read this will pray for this circuit and for the bereaved family of this pastor.

The prospects at *Lam Tia* are only fair. During the year the pastor there had trouble at his home in the Hinghwa region, and so he was obliged to return home for several months. While he has gone, his church was like sheep with no shepherd. Thus we can truly grieve over the lost opportunity here.

On the *Au Pang Circuit*, there is an excellent opportunity, but the pastor there this year has been hampered by a trouble with his throat which has prevented his doing his full work as a preacher. Thus the work has suffered some.

My own circuit at *Tehwa* has been about the same as usual. The preacher stationed at Chioh Khoe on this circuit has been of great help to me this year, but he cannot take the place of an assistant pastor, such as we should have at Tehwa. When I am away on the district, there is no one to take the services except some of the official brethren, and they are not fitted for the work. Our work at Tehwa suffers much from this lack of a suitable assistant pastor. The girls' school has not been open this year and we have missed the students and their teachers. We have also missed the contributions which formerly came from them, but not counting these, we have this year increased our giving at Tehwa.

We have three day schools on this district, with fifty students, who pay \$150 a year as fees. One of these three teachers received no help from the Missionary Society at all, depending entirely upon what the students pay him. It seems to me a great pity that just now, when our new government is making such extra efforts to establish and strengthen the government school system, we as a church should not be doing the same thing for our young people in this region.

We ask the prayers of the bishop and all our friends that we may be given strength and wisdom sufficient for all the duties devolving upon us, so that next year we may receive an even larger harvest than this.

### YUNGAN DISTRICT

Yungan is the southernmost county of the Yenping Prefecture and in size corresponds to a square of about fifty miles. It has a population of about 250,000. Like all this part of China the country is mountainous, though in the neighborhood of the city of Yungan (the county seat) the mountains are much lower. The view from the high ranges on the eastern border is magnificent. The broad basin with the river winding through it, the sandstone hills worn by wind and water into fantastic shapes, the city with its walls and pagodas, and the lines of mountains far off on the western horizon, make a view not soon forgotten.

A fine quality of red sandstone is found in parts of the county. Coal is also present. Rice, wheat, buckwheat, soy beans, sugar cane, and sweet potatoes are raised. Paper made from bambo is manufactured and exported in large quantities. Great rafts of timber are constantly floated down.

The people are a mixture of, approximately, one third native stock, one third from Amoy, and the rest from various neighboring parts of China. This makes a knowledge of at least two different dialects absolutely essential to anyone working among them.

### 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 and Mrs. Hawley.

*Institutions*: Hardy Training School, Biblical School.

The Rev. Lim Po Chin, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is my fourth year as superintendent of the Yungchun District. Yungchun is in the center of five places; Hinghwa and Sienyu on one side and Tehwa and Tatieu on the other, and the conditions on this district are different from all the others. I fear I have not the ability to bear the burdens of this district, but the Lord has greatly helped me and not allowed me to fall into any dangerous pit. I have also been greatly helped by the faithful preachers and brethren.

Now I wish to say a little about the conditions on this district during the past year, and will divide what I have to say into several divisions. First, as to how the Lord has protected me: During the summer I was appointed as a delegate to go in August to Amoy to attend the Jubilee meetings of the churches there. Just at the time of these meetings there was serious trouble in Hinghwa, and I knew the delegates from there would not be able to go, so I thought I *must* go so that our church would be represented. I first decided to go by boat and engaged my passage, but somehow missed the boat. The next day I hired a horse, intending to ride him to Chinchew, but I had not traveled many hours before my horse suddenly fell over a high precipice. Certainly the Lord sent his angels to guard me, for I lodged against a tree only part way down the cliff, receiving but little injury, while the horse fell to the bottom of the ravine and was killed on the rocks. At another time I was out on a short trip with the Oiu pastor when we were watched and followed by a tiger for some distance over a mountain road; but here again the Lord kept us safe. Also from many other dangers, seen and unseen, the Lord has preserved me. Thus I dare not but say that the Lord sent his angels to guard me, else how would I be here to-day?

Second, concerning subscriptions for self-support: This year the Tehwa and Yungchun Districts started a movement toward entire self-support, and up to the present time subscriptions have been received to the amount of several thousand dollars. Within three years we expect to collect enough to become entirely self-supporting. We are trying to follow the teaching of the Scripture where it says that man's work shall be tried by fire to see of what sort it is. We are not using wood, hay, nor stubble with which to build, and when the time of testing comes we hope that our work will not be found wanting.

Third, concerning some difficulties here: During the summer there arose some difficulties between the merchants and the new magistrate over what the merchants thought to be unjust taxes. To bring the matter to a head, the merchants went on strike and refused to do business. There were false accusations made to the magistrate, and some of the merchants were obliged to flee, and among them one of our Methodist brethren. Some of the shops of these merchants were sealed up by the magistrate, and the shop of our church member who fled also was sealed. I plainly reproved some of the brethren

who did wrong, and so they were angry at me. The official brethren very earnestly entreated me to try to get the magistrate to unseal this brother's shop, but, unfortunately, I was not able to accomplish this, whereupon the brethren were very angry with me and have made many false statements.

Fourth, regarding the preachers on the circuits: On the *Tan Koan Circuit*, a large river divides the three classes of the circuit, but the preacher has never complained of the difficulty of the place nor the hardness of the road he has to travel. The pastor at Chhim Tsui Tan has been diligent in all his duties, and has not feared to reprove several unruly members, even though they tried to make it unpleasant for him. On the *In Chiu Circuit* there is a good chance to open a new point, and the people there are very anxious that a preacher be sent to them. At Oiu, there are many members and much work, and the pastor is very zealous in all his work. He so manages affairs that there is seldom, if ever, any trouble in his flock. The pastor at Tsoa Thau Iu is a young man with the wisdom and ability of an old one. From this dry circuit has sprouted a new branch under his care and guidance. As to the *Yungchun Circuit*, of which I am pastor, it is needless to say that I am away some of the time on my official duties as superintendent of the district. While I am thus away, old Mr. Tsan has helped me with the circuit work, for which I am indeed very grateful to him.

#### **Hardy Training School**

The Rev. J. W. Hawley, principal, reports as follows:

Like most human endeavors, the work in our school this year has had its successes and failures, its joys and disappointments. On the whole, however, the year just closing has been more satisfactory than last year.

We have now a total enrollment of 59, 40 of whom are boarders and the other 19 are day students. There has been a spirit of earnestness among the students, and with the majority of them a very marked desire to make the best of their opportunities to get an education. Many of them come from long distances, walking four, five, and even six days to reach our school, and this over the most mountainous roads. As an evidence of their real desire for an education, some of them not only walk these distances, but also work half a day in the shoe or weaving shop to earn their expenses, and then study the other half day. It is a pleasure to work with and try to help such boys.

The contracts for our industrial work of making shoes and weaving cloth both expire at the end of this school year, and it is not yet certain in what form they will be renewed, if at all. Working half a day and studying the other half is not an ideal arrangement for the students, but with many of them it is a necessity if they are to study at all.

All the teachers, with one exception, have been very faithful in their work throughout the year. Shortly after the opening of the second term the classical teacher was involved in trouble which necessitated his leaving school. Another man was soon secured to take his place, so the work was interfered with but little.

The health of the students has been fairly good during the year. One student was obliged to go home on account of consumption, and at the time of the writing of this report another boy is ill with smallpox. He has not yet reached the crisis, so we can only hope and pray that he will recover. He has been isolated from the rest of the students and all the others have been

vaccinated, so there is little danger of further trouble. Dr. Maxwell, of the English Presbyterian Mission here, still continues oversight of the health of the school.

At the close of last year we graduated two fine young men, one of whom is now studying medicine under Dr. Maxwell, and the other one is teaching with splendid satisfaction in our school and at the same time doing some work in the Bible school. I wish we had many more like these two.

The chief need of our educational work in Yungchun is now, as it always has been, a young and competent teacher for the Bible school. At present our Bible school is hardly more than a name, there being this year only five students in attendance. Had we a thoroughly trained teacher for this work, we could see some hope eventually of getting suitable preachers for these districts. Until such time as we can provide adequate training for our young men our church in this region cannot make progress as it should.

Now we wish to record our gratitude to God for his help and guidance in all the school work of the year. Our gratitude is also due to the faithful teachers for their good work, and we wish also to thank our friends in America who have sent us money and sympathy for our needs.

### Statistics of Hingwa

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mexican = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Evangelists		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adults	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of Theological and Bible Training Schools	Number of Teachers in Schools	Number of Students	Number of High Schools	Number of Teachers in Same	Number of Pupils
	Men	Women																	
<i>Binghai District</i>																			
Binghai Circuit				2	22	2	151	60	211	99	166	6	8						
Chausia Circuit				1	6	2	81	45	126	60	114	3	12						
Danggau Circuit					7	3	121	78	199	55	130	5	3						
Hohgai Circuit					3	2	33	52	85	25	106	11	6						
Liau Circuit				2	7	2	110	98	208	99	162	17	8						
Nangeli Circuit				1	5	2	76	45	121	61	80	12	23						
Nocho Circuit					5	2	88	158	246	72	280	6	22						
Totau Circuit					7	1	61	93	154	79	181	4	4						
<i>Hanyong District</i>																			
Aung Circuit					10	3	58	32	90	43	195	8	4						
Dangmoi and Ngcia Cir't					4	2	53	15	68	44	154	2	3						
Denking Circuit				1	4	2	47	26	73	25	50	1	1						
Duadokau Circuit				1	1	2	40	19	59	26	82	4	4						
Gangkau Circuit					9	2	58	20	78	27	94	4	1						
Gongghai Circuit					6	1	39	35	74	27	112	1	6						
Gusan Circuit					5	2	66	39	105	46	80	4	1						
Hangkong Circuit				3	8	3	113	53	166	65	150	15	15						
Nanglo Circuit					4	1	34	9	43	5	52	2	2						
Odin and Dingsa Circuit					5	1	22	23	45	9	112	6	5						
<i>Hinghua City District</i>																			
Audang Circuit					7	2	59	29	88	56	79	12	12						
Chengnai Circuit				1	1	2	69	36	105	66	90	3	11						
Godeng Circuit				1	18	2	175	276	451	87	400	15	4						
Hinghua City Circuit	5	3	4	10	65	8	437	210	647	140	410	23	4	2	14	99	2	8	33
Huadeng Circuit					11	2	107	123	230	101	250	17	25						
longoang Circuit					1	1	47	21	68	10	45	6	1						
Kaboh Circuit					8	1	58	24	82	42	70	6	1						
Kiosau Circuit				1	16	2	108	46	154	49	172	9	1						
Pohio Circuit				1	8	3	83	49	132	79	83	7	16						
Sahoi Circuit					8	1	51	45	96	48	80	6	12						
Siongta Circuit					10	2	84	153	237	69	300	18	20						
Uacai Circuit				1	8		93	67	160	75	150	3	15						
<i>Sienny District</i>																			
Ciasua Circuit					5	2	95	40	135	58	62	4	6						
Gadeng Circuit				1	9	2	63	180	243	73	120	9	5						
Giangsua Circuit				1	8	2	58	35	93	35	100	6	7						
Haudeng Circuit					4	2	97	47	144	39	120	6	7						
Heongan Circuit				1	1	1	27	34	61	33	108	2	1						
Hingtai Circuit					6	3	53	62	115	30	180	4	2						
Lengcoo Circuit				2	7	1	97	88	185	65	160	10	10						
Lenghosua Circuit					3	1	34	20	54	16	46	4	3						
Linghua Circuit				1	8	1	89	35	124	57	58	6	13						
Meongsu Circuit				1	5	1	41	18	59	23	40	3	4						
Sienny City Circuit	4	3		11	112	249	104	353	147	130	13	14	1	6	50	1	15		
Suigan Circuit					2	1	50	53	103	38	144	12	8						
<i>Tatien District</i>																			
Kakau Circuit				1	3		44	13	57	26	22	2	1						
Koisia Circuit					4		26	29	55	15	45	2	3						
Ngobo Circuit				10	1		48	10	58	7	28	2	2						
Sibado Circuit					2		27	7	34	8	13	3	3						
Singodo Circuit					9		59	21	80	19	30	3	3						
Tatien City Circuit					3		39	18	57	36	40	3	3						
Tongeng Circuit					7		65	23	88	39	60	6	6						
<i>Tehwa District</i>																			
Aubang Circuit					2		23	12	35	22	40	1	1						
Chiasu Circuit					4		54	14	68	34	50	3	4						
Cuikau Circuit					2		29	8	37	21	35	1	1						
Guaka Circuit					1		7	6	13	4	8	1	1						
Nangdia Circuit					1		7	3	10	11	40	2	2						
Niako Circuit					2		12	4	16	7	30	2	2						
Tehwa City Circuit				1	2		30	11	41	32	110	2	4						
<i>Yungchun District</i>																			
Ausiong Circuit					2		22	10	32	3	39	3	3						
Catauu Circuit					3		11	3	14	5	14	1	1						
Chinguideng Circuit					3		21	15	36	42	39	2	2						
Danguang Circuit					1		34	13	47	33	65	2	2						
Hou Circuit					3		45	22	67	21	140	1	1						
Yungchun Circuit	1	1		3	9	1	50	21	71	36	125	1	1	5					
Total	6	4	8	45	424	89	4,170	2,745	6,915	2,721	6,700	338	350	4	21	154	3	8	48
Last year	3	3	8	42	139	70	4,057	2,405	6,462	2,486	5,792	394	355	2	14	64	1	5	32

### Conference, 1912

in 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	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of Property of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
3	5	108	108	3	180	4	6,000	1	2,200	500		1	59	235	16	240	551
2	2	41	41	4	78	1	300	1	300			1	7	135		100	243
2	2	49	49	4	106	3	1,030	1	300			1	9	148	20	114	292
2	2	46	46	4	84	1	80					1	8	115	30	110	264
1	1	22	22	8	150	2	1,750	2	1,000			1	28	204	250	66	549
2	2	42	42	4	115	2	630	2	500			1	8	140	210	109	468
1	1	21	21	4	120	2	600					1	14	186	10	97	308
2	2	48	48	6	200	2		1				1	18	166		105	290
4	4	101	101	4	60	2	2,800	2	400			1	15	162	130	187	495
1	1	20	20	3	50	1	600	1	400			1	2	111		49	163
1	3	60	60	2	40	2	700	2	400			1	7	99		93	200
				2	38	1	850	1	100			1	4	75	32	9	121
3	3	93	93	3	93	1	1,000	1	200			1	25	98	3	183	310
1	1	20	20	2	26	1	1,500	2	500			1	12	161	57	61	292
3	4	64	64	4	140	3	2,900	1	800			1	11	180	10	151	353
2	4	70	70	2	100	2	7,500	1	3,000	1,000	2,000	1	28	410	350	89	878
				1	20		900					1	4	76	4	10	95
1	1	22	22	2	30	2	1,200	1	550			1	4	128		62	195
1	1	24	24	4	96	2	1,200					1	3	133	5	79	221
2	2	42	42	2	100	2	1,800	1	300			1	1	112	50	102	285
4	4	90	90	7	270	7	3,000					1	8	417	60	261	747
5	11	336	468	3	800	2	8,000	5	29,600	55,500	25,250	20	100	1,771	80	331	2,302
2	2	35	35	3	80	2	2,440					1	7	316	40	125	489
				1	34	3	3,200					1	2	45	4	52	142
				1	31	3	830					1	2	115	50	31	202
3	3	65	65	5	85	5	4,700					1	6	239	110	186	542
2	2	40	40	3	110	2	1,450	2	900			1	20	170	45	131	367
1	1	20	20	2	50	1	850					1	5	114	43	60	223
2	2	36	36	2	30	2	3,600	1	600			1	5	260	60	123	440
3	3	56	56	5	220							1	4	216	400	182	803
2	2	32	32	4	60	4	2,500					1	23	199	38	78	339
1	1	20	20	4	65	4	1,100					1	6	209	56	272	567

## 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, part of the province of Anhwei on both sides of the Yangtze, Kiangsi, especially in the neighborhood of the Poyang Lake and extending southward to the borders of the Fukien Province, and a small part of Hupeh north of the Yangtze. 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 and from Kiukiang southward to Nanchang.

Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission 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.

### CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Chinkiang District includes the prefecture cities of Chinkiang and Yangchow, in the Kiangsu Province, and about a half dozen out stations. The Grand Canal passes through the district and touches both of these cities. The Shanghai and Nanking Railway passes 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 when the Tientsin-Pukow line (now under construction) is completed it will have a railway connection with Peking and Tientsin. How natural the location 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. To-day 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.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Southern Presbyterians.

*Missionaries:* Mr. John W. Boyver and Mrs. Boyver, Rev. Wilbur C. Longden (on furlough) and Mrs. Longden (on furlough), Rev. Fred R. Sibley and Mrs. Sibley. W. F. M. S.: Misses Flora M. Carncross, Emma E. Robbins, M.D., and Gertrude Taft, M.D.

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Hospital.

### 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 Nanafu 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.



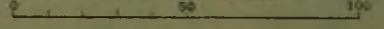


- ★ Capital of Provinces
- ◎ Prefecture City
- Sub Prefecture City
- Other Cities and Places
- Railroads
- - - Canals
- - - Cable Lines

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



THE EAST-HONGKONG MAP WORKS, HONGKONG, H. K.

Longitude East from Greenwich 114° 116° 118° 120° 122°

The Rev. John R. Trindle, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year has been one of varied experiences fraught with great blessings. Direct evangelistic effort, the regular rounds of the district, holding the Quarterly Conferences, the District Conference of the three South Kiangsi districts in May, the summer school in July, the finance committee meeting in August, four weeks special effort at Kwanyuenmen in September, the fourth Quarterly Conferences and a trip through Juichowfu, Huipu, and Fingsinshien in October constitute the chief events of the year.

With the exception of Fengchenhsien, where a change of preachers had made a temporary break in the work, steady progress has been made throughout the district. Where we had expected that it would be necessary to mark time with no advance, the revolution has brought the church into a better light and opened new doors for all kinds of Christian activity.

The District Conference at Changshu was the best we have had. The sunrise prayer meeting, bringing us into praying touch with the program of the day, was the most inspiring service of each day. The reports were followed by special prayer for the charge reporting, and the presence of the Spirit was felt in our business sessions as well as in the discussion of topics in the afternoon sessions. At the dedicatory service on Sunday the debt of \$146 was cleared. As one result of the Conference an Epworth League has been organized.

There was a larger attendance at our summer school than last year and there is reason to believe that the benefits derived exceed those of the previous session. The teachers are taking a new interest in their work and the organization and discipline of the schools are greatly improved. On the Changshu Circuit, we provide one fourth of the local budget with building and equipment. This method encourages the teacher to solicit students. Exclusive of about 100 pupils who are daily studying the Sunday school lessons where regular attendance upon church services is impossible, we have 400 in the Sunday schools of the district. We hope that the children may soon be organized into Junior Leagues.

A good work is being done at Changshu. Brother Hwang has opened three new day schools. This circuit can boast of 10 day schools with an enrollment of 153 boys and 51 girls. Of their total budget of \$1,282 for schools, \$655 has been raised locally. Four boys from the schools have gone to our William Nast College. A keen sense of the responsibility of the local church for preaching the gospel to its immediate neighbors has been manifested in the organization of an Epworth League.

While Sinkan and Siakiang are considered a part of the Changshu Circuit, there should be a preacher stationed at each of these places. Brother Wang Ding Hua has been preaching at these two points, but finds it difficult to concentrate his energy sufficiently to make much progress. He has a good school at Sinkan, however, and the interest in spiritual affairs is steadily growing.

Brother Li Ching Shen has had a good year, and the condition of the work at Fengchenhsien is most encouraging.

The situation at Kwanyuenmen is a trying one, yet we feel greatly encouraged. Brother Liu Siyuen has been faithful in preaching at the week-day services, holding class meetings and teaching in the day school.

The supreme need is for more workers, trained Chinese who are ready to sacrifice their lives, if need be, for the cause of Christ. There are many signs

of a movement toward the church, but are we ready to direct those that are coming? At one place a layman is considering the plan of opening a day school that his neighbors' children may learn of the Christian teaching. At another place, a man of letters has bought quite an extensive Christian library. At still another, a teacher has come with his twenty students, giving evidence of a desire to embrace the new faith. We might recite other instances of a movement toward the church.

Dr. McCartney, of Chungking, presented us with a motor boat which has been given him by Mr. M. C. Thompson, Texarkana, Tex. Dr. McCartney found it impractical at Chungking, but it is well adapted for this district and promises to be a time-saver in our work.

### 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, Fuchaufu and Kienchangfu, Kienchangfu is centrally located and the natural base from which to work. Fuchaufu, 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.

### 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.

#### 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 and Mrs. Gale, M.D., 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., 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.

The Rev. William R. Johnson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Owing to the revolution, the work in the hospitals and in the schools was discontinued from November till March. The missionaries returned to Nanchang in March and April. However, there has been a substantial advance in every part of the work and we have a much brighter outlook than ever before.

Nanchang District is a small one, most of the work being included in the City of Nanchang and its suburbs. The number of workers remains substan-

tially as last year, except for an increase in the number of school-teachers and hospital assistants.

The most conspicuous advance during the year has been at Panpugiai, where Pastor Wang is already reaping the results of his bravery and faithfulness during the recent trying months. At the outbreak of the revolution he organized a vigilance committee which restored the first semblance of order within the city. Soon the former provincial treasurer and other officials moved into this territory.



GYMNASTICS AT GIRLS' SCHOOL, NANCHANG

On one occasion when spies were reported to have poisoned the city wells and the people were excited and planning to leave again in large numbers, Pastor Wang restored confidence by going to the well in his neighborhood and drinking all the water he could, bidding the people observe the result. At one time the dictator sent for Pastor Wang and Mr. H. C. Hwang, whom he had often consulted, and informed them that he could no longer withstand those who wished to loot and burn the capital. After a long consultation he consented to hold on, though with little hope of success, provided these two men would remain while he issued important orders. Though blackmail was systematically exacted for months, the city was preserved from acts of extreme violence. Last winter a large band of armed men attacked the Panpugiana Chapel, killing one man at the door and wounding others, and scattering a band of police who had been sent to guard the property. After they had rushed on through the chapel and come up to the parsonage, which is just in the rear of the chapel, Pastor Wang and his nephew dispersed them by firing rifles out of an upper window, while the children were huddled together on the bed and Mrs. Wang reloaded and passed the guns to them. It is little wonder that the people have confidence in such a man and are glad to accept the gospel of salvation and service which he preaches. As he said to me on my return from Shanghai, "The people have finally come to believe that we are here for their good and not for selfish purposes."

At Central Church, street preaching has been continued and there is a small number of inquirers. Including the workers and some who will join by letter, a church organization should soon be effected.

The educational work has been conducted about as last year, except for the break due to the revolution. The Goucher Summer School was conducted for the primary teachers of three districts as last year, with increased attendance and interest.

As a result of the work of Nanchang College Committee, appointed last winter, more than fifty acres of land have been secured on a rise of ground between the city wall and the Kan River. Besides this large tract, more than

twenty smaller lots have been purchased, Pastors Chiang, Wang, and Chu all giving freely of their time for this work. These lots, with a few additional tracts which we hope soon to secure, will make a fine site for the two Kiangsi schools for boys and girls.

The people are now looking to us for leadership. It is improbable that such opportunities will be continually presented to us. We should have at once greatly increased resources, in men and funds, to carry on the work which the church should do, but most of all we need the prayers of all of God's people that God may pour out his Spirit upon us, his workers, and upon the multitudes about us who are groping for the light.

### **Nanchang Hospital**

J. George Vaughan, M.D., superintendent, reports as follows:

From December to April there were no foreigners here directing our work.

Upon our return to the city at the close of the revolution, some alterations were made in our Central Church Dispensary, enlarging it and making a better arrangement of the available space. We have recently reopened it. Three days a week we hold a men's clinic here; and three days a week Dr. (Mrs. F. C.) Gale holds a women's clinic.

At our regular dispensary on the hospital compound, outside the North Gate, we have treated an average of 1,000 cases a month.

Our twelve beds have rendered genuine service to a number of sufferers, despite the fact that we have been compelled to put them all—beggars, officials, and merchants—in the same room together. With the completion of our new kitchen and the removal of our nurses to the upstairs rooms there, two rooms are now open for the use of private patients.

Out of gratitude for the surgical help given to his wife, a Chinese first gave \$200 (Mexican) to the hospital, and then later gave \$300 more to buy an operating table and other needed equipment. This presages well for the acceptance of surgical work in this city.

During the half year covered by this report we have performed 18 major operations and 196 minor operations, besides assisting Dr. Barrie in six major operations at Kuling.

In these statistics is included the work of Mrs. F. C. Gale, M.D., who unselfishly gives of her time to answer medical calls.

The daily preaching and explanation of the gospel to the waiting patients has been conducted by Mr. T'ao. During the period covered by this report he has distributed to the patients over 1,000 Gospel portions and 3,000 tracts.

Every Sunday afternoon a service for women is conducted by our Bible woman, Mrs. Chen, and on one afternoon a week we are trying to establish a children's Bible hour, when our hospital nurses will teach the children of the neighborhood gospel songs and Bible verses.

We have seen some encouraging advance this year. A building containing hospital kitchen, laundry, bathrooms, and two living-rooms for nurses, has been built at a cost of \$450 (Mexican). A steam-pressure sterilizer costing \$200 (U. S.) has been ordered. The fees and gifts received from patients during the six and a half months covered by this report are almost \$1,200 (Mexican), or about double the amount of the previous twelve months. The coming of Mr. Alfred Chen, of Chinkiang, to assist us has been of inestimable value.

### Future Plans

During the coming year we hope to see greater advances made toward a hospital building than we have seen during the past year. We have a little over \$4,000 (U. S.) in hand, the gift of Mr. F. X. Kreidler, of Pennsylvania. About \$3,000 more is needed to erect the main building. We would like to lay this need as heavily as we know how on the hearts of the friends of China in the home land. Our present pavilion plan of construction provides for five buildings, of which the one for which we are now seeking funds will be the main or administrative building. In it we hope to put a good operating room with modern equipment, a surgical ward, children's ward, women's ward, private rooms for Chinese patients, a suite for foreign patients, administrative and supply rooms, and rooms that can be adapted to living-rooms for a foreign nurse when the good time comes that we can have one.

There are still several pieces of land to be purchased to complete our hospital site. These will cost about \$1,000 (U. S.). We are also still awaiting the assistance of friends for the erection of a brick wall to inclose our hospital compound. For this, \$300 is needed.

### 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, 500,000) is the official capital of 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 now is 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.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Advent Mission, American Presbyterian Mission (North), the American Presbyterian Mission (South), American Society of Friends Foreign Mission, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Young Men's Christian Association.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. James H. Blackstone and Mrs. Blackstone, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. Frederick G. Henke and Mrs. Henke, Mr. William F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. Arthur W. Martin (on furlough) and Mrs. Martin (on furlough), Rev. William Millward and Mrs. Millward, Rev. Harry F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon. W. F. M. S.: Misses L. Pearl Boggs (on furlough), Winifred E. Muir, Sarah Peters, Ella C. Shaw, Laura M. White.

*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.

The Rev. Li Yuin Shen, district superintendent, reports as follows:

After the last Annual Conference I returned to Nanking. The six missions at that time working in the city felt that the opportunity was ripe for special effort. So the city was divided into districts, and north, south, east, and west we went preaching the gospel. At that time there were many soldiers here

and whether preaching to soldiers, or scholars, or merchants, we always had attentive audiences.

At Fu Tsz Miao, where formerly the Confucianists had preached the Sacred Edict, we proclaimed the gospel of Christ, and the result was that in all the churches there were a large number of inquirers. This interest was due in part to the fact that Sun Wen was known to be a Christian, and it was also known that the churches in Nanking had presented him with a Bible.

We held the District Conference in May at Nanking, and were especially blessed because of the presence of Mr. Yang Wei Han, who helped us greatly in our Bible-study work.

At Chiang Ling Chen, for the first time in several years members have been added. Five adults have been taken into full membership and six children have been baptized. There are here also two schools: one for boys, with 32 pupils; and one for girls, with 10 pupils. At the public services the place is full to overflowing.

At Sungchuang, the outlook is very good. In the boys' school there are 14 pupils. At Siaotanyang six adults have been added to the church and seven children baptized. In the boys' school there are 24 pupils and in the girls' there are 21.

At Mulingkwan two adults have been added this year. In the boys' school there are 20 pupils and in the girls' school 14.

There is a small boys' school with eight pupils. In the boys' school there are 18 boys; and in the girls' school there are 15 girls.

At North Nanking eight adults have been added this year. In the girls' school there are 130 pupils, and in the women's school there are 42 women.

In addition, there is a day school at Kuilan, attended by both boys and girls. There were 45 boys and 100 girls in attendance during the first half of the year.

A girls' school has been started near Chao T'ien Kung, in which there are 25 girls; and on Tahsianglu another, in which there are 36 girls.

On this district there are altogether 161 boys and 403 girls in our day schools, or 564 in all.

The Rev. Frederick G. Henke, missionary in charge, reports as follows concerning North Nanking:

Since the organization of the Union University it has become necessary for us to develop the work at Kuilan, a busy street not far from the university. This work was carried on for many years in rented quarters and comparatively unfavorable surroundings until last February, when the W. F. M. S. Girls' Day School was placed at our disposal.

The population of Kuilan is composed largely of merchants, weavers, and their families. We estimate that the average income of these families is from \$120 to \$180 (Mexican) per year. Although not the poorest, they cannot be called middle class. In addition to these, we are working among the day school pupils and the women of the Women's Bible Training School. Several of the Methodist theological students from the Union Bible Training School and students from the University of Nanking have also rendered us valuable assistance. Our policy has been to open the street chapel three or four times a week, and attentive audiences have gathered at our services. Tracts and Scripture leaflets have been distributed at every meeting, and have doubtless done much good.

Our Sunday morning services have been held in the chapel of the Girls' Day School. This has a seating capacity of about 150 and is usually well filled. We estimate the average attendance throughout the year as 120.

We have in prospect a new edifice to consist of a church building that will accommodate an audience of over 1,000 persons, a street chapel with a seating capacity of about 200, and also rooms for a day school and for a modern Sunday school.

A modern Sunday school has been established at Kuilan in the Girls' Day School building. A primary department was first opened, and later junior and adult departments. The material used for instruction is that of the Sunday School Union, which has been translated by Mr. E. G. Tewksbury.

During this year both the boys' and girls' day schools have been conducted in the girls' day school building. We have had an attendance of eighty girls and twenty-five boys. During the present year boys and girls have met in the same classes and success has attended the faithful work of Miss Chou and her staff of teachers.

Mr. Tsu has visited the church members and the inquirers in their homes, talked with them about their spiritual life, prayed with them, and urged them to attend church. From his own funds he has presented nine Bibles to needy inquirers and probationers.

#### Philander Smith Memorial Hospital

Wallace B. Russell, M.D., physician in charge, reported as follows for the year 1911-1912:

The year just passed has been one of opportunity and busy service for all concerned with the hospital.

We have treated 22,000 patients at our hospital dispensary and 830 in-patients at the hospital during the year. Of the dispensary patients, 20,387 registered,



MEMBERS OF STAFF OF PHILANDER SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NANKING

10,204 paid 10 cents at their first call, with the privilege of returning twice free; 8,722 returned, and 1,463 were seen and treated or given medicine without any



charge. The out-calls and school work have been about as in previous years, save that we gave up our Java School work when Dr. Beebe left for America.

Mr. Chang, Yung Hsuin, pastor of our Saint Luke's Church, and Mrs. Chen, our faithful Bible woman, who has been with the hospital for nearly twenty years, have had charge of this important side of our work in the dispensary chapel and hospital wards. They were both forced to be out of the city for some time during the siege of Nanking, but have shown a splendid spirit and have been encouraged by the results of their labors.

The outlook for our work grows brighter every year. Our opportunities as well as our responsibilities are constantly increasing.

### Nanking School of Theology

The Rev. H. F. Rowe reports as follows:

Last year we reported that the plans for federating in a union school at Nanking the Bible-training work of the Presbyterian, Christian, and Methodist Missions in Central China had been consummated. This year we are able to report that after a year's trial we have proved the scheme a success. In the report of the faculty for 1912, we say, "The faculty desire to express to the managers their deep and strengthening conviction that the present method of cooperation in theological instruction has already proven a success and has won widespread sympathy."

• There are in the school at present 66 men. Of this number the Presbyterian Church has 30, the Christian Mission has 8, while the Methodist Episcopal Church has 18, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 5, and the Advent Christian Mission 5. Of this total enrollment, about half are in the advanced department, the minimum educational requirement for which is a college preparatory course. Of the Methodist Mission's eighteen men one half are in the advanced course. We would call attention to the fact that there are being trained in this school a class of men equal to one third of all the Chinese preachers now working in this Conference. If the Conference can find and send to us suitable candidates we can in a very few years send back to the stations as many trained preachers as the whole Conference now contains. This may serve as an illustration of the importance which attaches to this school. If China is to be evangelized by the Chinese, here is the place where the men who are to do this work may be trained for their life service.

We desire to emphasize the requirements for entrance to the school. While we are prepared to receive men with only an elementary training, we aim to present a course of study and do a grade of work which will appeal to the men of the very best training. Theological training has been despised in China for the reason that with each Mission having to support its own school and provide its own faculty, it was impossible to maintain a standard which appealed to the men who were educated. Our attendance shows that this is being changed, since there are in the junior class of 17 in the seminary 10 men who have college training. No comment is necessary as to the bearing this will have on the quality of the Christian ministry in China.

During the fall term, a plan was inaugurated by which the whole student body is divided into four groups; one group spends the practice hours of the term in chapel or church preaching; another group spends the practice hours in personal work; another group spends the practice hours in Sunday school work;

and another in the teaching of inquirers' or other Bible classes. A foreign and a Chinese professor are in charge of the work of each group.

#### University of Nanking

The Rev. Arthur J. Bowen, president, reports as follows:

During the year that has elapsed since our last report to this body, not a few changes have taken place. We are now working under a well-ordered local government in harmony with the central republican forces of Peking. During the year there have been anxious times on the part of the people, but all seem to be settled down again to the routine of earning a living under rather adverse social and economic conditions.

It is a fallacy, I believe, to think that because the government schools are largely closed, therefore our schools will be overcrowded. I am convinced that the longer the government schools remain inactive, the harder it will be for *all* schools, our own Mission schools included. Hence we shall welcome for many reasons the reestablishment of government educational work.

We are confident that the new forces are going to organize on a wiser and more efficient basis. Greater emphasis will be put upon elementary education. The permanent foundations will, I believe, be laid, and a structure erected that will not topple over. A more determined effort will be made to provide the rudiments of education to all. The effort, we believe, will not be made to give university and highly specialized technical training to youths who should still be taking good high school courses. There will be the danger of modeling too closely after the Western system of education, which authorities tell us is far from meeting our own modern needs. The modern world is an industrial world. Every trade and occupation is now a science, and our schools both here and at home should help fit the youth to take his place and earn a living wage in this modern world. If "it is a social crime to set a boy adrift at fourteen or sixteen without having given him those fundamental powers which will permit him to become not only self-supporting, but also to marry and rear in decency a family," much more is it a crime in this land so to divorce education from life as the "new education" of the past five or six years has done. Government elementary schools have given little more than head training. Mission schools have added only some heart and soul training. What is needed is also body training, sense training, manual training, industrial training, so that at fourteen or fifteen the youth, though not taught a trade, yet will have those fundamentals that lie at the basis of all industries—able within a reasonable time after leaving school to become capable and effective in whatever work he engages. In a word, our own Mission education should be shaped more by the actual needs and conditions of our constituents rather than by ideals, and those chiefly Western. Another thing that our own Mission must do, and do it seriously and consistently, is to place much more emphasis upon primary and secondary education.

Now, as to the University, we have had a fairly satisfactory year, considering the disturbed state of affairs and the financial stringency that is even yet felt. Sixteen foreign teachers, counting the three now in the homeland, and Mr. Bailie, who is giving all of his time to the colonization work, are connected with the institution, though several give only part time to the University.

The fall term opened September 4, with 359 students (college, 42; high and middle, 270; elementary, 47), a falling off of nearly one hundred students, which was due chiefly to the financial stringency and to serious floods in much of our

patronizing territory. Probably the political unrest had also, even as early as September, begun to register its influence. There was a corresponding falling off in students' receipts, the total amount actually received being \$8,263, and due bills to be collected during the first three months amounting to \$1,537, of which only a small part was collected. Classes were continued until about November 1, and after suspending classes for nearly a week, the school was finally dismissed and the remaining students sent home.

By the middle of January, 1912, though peace had not yet been restored, the republican forces had gotten matters so well in hand that we felt justified in calling our students back. We therefore sent out notices that work would be resumed February 1, and though the classes were small at first, all work was resumed and the attendance for the spring term reached 383 in all departments. There were 501 different students registered for the fall term of 1911, and the spring term of 1912 had an attendance as follows: College: freshmen, 31; sophomore, 15; junior, 7; senior, 3; high school, 179; middle school, 224; lower middle, 42. In the two and a half years of union work, 754 different students have been in attendance.

A much closer feeling of unity among the Chinese teachers and older students is noticeable. A slight shifting of teachers among the various plants has had good results. Our proctors, Mr. Chen, Mr. Tsao, and Mr. Hung, have given faithful and efficient service, and all teachers, both Chinese and foreign, have exerted themselves in every possible way for the good of the institution.

The famine relief work undertaken under the efficient leadership of Mr. Bailie has had a potent effect on the peace of the city. This, with the more recent developments of the colonization scheme, is bringing not a little credit upon the University. Is not this the strategic time for us to seek an agricultural department, where experiments may be carried on along all lines of modern methods and where new products suitable for the Yangtze Valley may be tested? Will it not be possible to get some of our State universities in America—for example, Wisconsin—to establish an experiment station here with us?

The completion of all the building operations begun last year includes six dwellings, enlarging two dormitories, the science hall, and minor buildings and changes incident upon getting our property into more effective working order.

The religious work of the fall term was just getting under way when the revolution put an end to all school activities, and throughout the year it has suffered more or less because of the unsettled state of the students' minds. Special meetings for the spring were planned for, but the leader was unable to come, and so only the regular work was carried on.

A number of the other students have conducted an unusually successful Sunday school on the street for children in the day school and others in the neighborhood. Each Sunday this school has been crowded beyond its capacity. A few of the other students go out to the other churches and chapels throughout the city and render such assistance as is required either in preaching or in teaching in the Sunday school.

In order that the missionaries who are teaching in the high school and college may come in closer touch with the boys and be able to help them in all their needs—physical, mental, or religious—the boys have been divided into groups, over each of which an instructor is placed, and to whom the boy may go in trouble or for advice of various kinds. The non-Christian boys are receiving special attention in preparation for our meetings.

The normal training department has made a beginning in the recently acquired T'ao Yuen, in getting a primary school started which will be the practice school for the normal students. During the year one young man has been sent to Manila for special work in forestry and agriculture, and two for work in the normal school there. They will return in the summer of 1913 and help in the normal school in the fall of that year. The department for language study for missionaries opened October 15, and there are now thirty-four enrolled and some six or eight others coming soon. No more applicants will be received this term. This department is going on very successfully and, we trust, will prove its usefulness and permanent value.

We cannot close this report without recording our deepest appreciation of the cheerful and efficient help all of the teachers have uniformly given me along many lines. Each one has contributed a distinct part to the whole and has carried on most satisfactorily the special work assigned to him.

We also wish to thank our many friends in America and elsewhere for the financial help they have afforded us in the way of special gifts. The work that Mr. Williams has been doing for us in America has been a constant source of inspiration and encouragement.

We are profoundly convinced that God himself has been and is leading in this union effort here. We have many indications of his favor and grace. We believe that he is preparing us and the students for a gracious revival during this term. For this and our whole work we most earnestly crave your constant prayers.

#### 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 pastors.

The Rev. Tsu Chin Chen, district superintendent, reports as follows:

*Mitosi Circuit* has sprung up like a reed, but is showing a healthy and prosperous growth. The members are composed of merchants and farmers, all respectable people and eager to learn, but unfortunately we have no church building here. At the last Quarterly Conference the members petitioned me to erect a chapel and pledged \$500 toward it.

*Taiho Circuit* has made excellent progress. The pastor, Wang Shan Chih, had one assistant, Nieh Chi Chen, as there are three appointments on the circuit. Good will and harmony prevail. Among many reforms now in progress our people take the lead. The outlook at Susung Circuit is also good, although the older members are reluctant to abandon their former ways.

*Hwangmei* members are progressing in their spiritual life. The pastor, Tsü Ching Chu, is assisted by Yü Seo Hsien, a local preacher.

At *Kunlung*, the members seem faithful and are doing well. The pastor, Tsai Tsentsan, works to the best of his ability. He also preaches in surrounding places.

At *Hushihpeh* also the prospects are very fair. A church and parsonage have been built. This work, largely among the country people, promises to yield a hundredfold.

At *Siaochikow* the people have voluntarily contributed \$40 for a school building. The future outlook of this place promises well.

The primary schools of the district are all in good condition. This work we consider of great importance.

### 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, Mrs. Louise M. Walley. W. F. M. S.: Misses Nelle Beggs, Jennie V. Hughes, Clara E. Merrill, Mary Stone, M.D., and Mabel A. Woodruff.

*Institutions:* William Nast College. W. F. M. S.: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Ellen J. Knowles Bible Training School, Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital.

The Rev. Harry F. Rowe, district superintendent, reports as follows:

There are but two circuits and four stations on this district. The college church has been very prosperous. During the year Pastor Tinglimei conducted a series of meetings which were remarkable in their manifestations of spiritual power and results achieved. There were a number of conversions. The spiritual life of the entire membership was greatly quickened, and the response made to the appeal for volunteers to the Christian ministry brought fifty students into a volunteer band. The imperative of the call to preach appeals to the Chinese student, and there is large hope in it for the future of the ministry of the church.

The college church is thoroughly organized and does a large amount of aggressive work. This is done through the Young Men's Christian Association Committees (which is an organization among the students of the college and is one of the simplest ways of organizing the Christian forces of our schools) and the Girls' School Christian Work Committees. The work consists of (1) Sunday school work, a number of cottage Sunday schools being conducted; (2) of evangelistic meetings and street preaching conducted by the students of the college; (3) of visitation from house to house among Christians and non-Christians.

The day schools on this district have done good work. Including the school in connection with the William Nast College, there are four boys' schools and four girls' schools, the latter under the care of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. We believe that we have been successful in a larger measure than in the previous year. The number of students from these schools who come to the college and girls' high school is large; some of these are students who have come up through the day schools.

This report would be incomplete without some mention of the higher educational work in Kiukiang. The attendance in each of the schools has been large, the amounts received from fees have increased, and our influence through these schools has grown.

A large share of the membership in the two Kiukiang Districts has come to us because of the school work. If our evangelistic work were as well manned and as uninterruptedly prosecuted as our school work, I believe we would speedily outstrip the school work.

#### William Nast College

The Rev. Carl F. Kupfer, president, reports as follows:

Our students are divided into four grades with four correlated courses of study: the primary schools, four years; the intermediate school, four years; the Academy four years; and the college, four years. There is also a fifth grade which does not admit of classification. Every year a large number of students apply for admission who are well advanced in Chinese studies and could be classified with college students if they had the slightest knowledge of Western learning. Of these we have more than usual this year, while not a few of the older students have remained in the army. All the studies of the theological course except homiletics, pastoral theology, history of the dogmas, and history of Methodism are included in the academic and collegiate courses. A good beginning has been made in our normal department. A number of promising young men are being trained for our primary schools on the district. The burden of administration was much relieved through the close coöperation of the senior members of the faculty and of Professor F. R. Brown.

Our heartfelt thanks are due to our patrons in the home land. Without their continued assistance our school must have closed its doors at the opening of the new year, with all these promising opportunities before us.

### WUHU DISTRICT

Wuhu District includes the central and eastern parts of the Anhwei Province. The country around Wuhu is one of the finest rice-producing districts in all China. A short distance from Wuhu City are great deposits of coal, iron, and copper.

#### Wuhu

Wuhu (population, 130,000) is situated in the Anhwei Province on the Yangtze River, about 250 miles from Shanghai. It is a great rice emporium. A complete network of small rivers, which empty into the Yangtze near Wuhu, makes this an important port, and makes the city a strategic base from which to carry on evangelistic work in other parts of the empire. A railway is being constructed to connect Wuhu with the southern portions of this province. This will tap the great tea districts as well as the coal and iron fields. Another railway is projected between Nanking and Wuhu. The Wuhu Railway will eventually connect with a proposed line to Nanchang (Kiangsi).

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Advent Mission, American Protestant Episcopal Mission, China Inland Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

*Missionaries:* Edgerton H. Hart, M.D.,<sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Hart, Miss Mabel A. McCracken, and Rev. George Miller and Mrs. Miller, Wallace B. Russell, M.D., and Mrs. Russell, and John A. Lewis. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith M. Crane and Kate L. Ogborn.

*Institution:* Wuhu General Hospital.

The Rev. George Miller, district superintendent, reports as follows:

In the face of many difficulties which have beset us this year I am glad to

<sup>1</sup> Died, April 14, 1913.

report progress. The floods of last year were repeated on almost as large a scale, so that there is still much suffering. The dyke building which the missionaries of this center supervised has stood the severe strain, and in the localities which the dykes protect the farmers have had a very good harvest. As secretary and chairman of the local famine-relief committee I had additional responsibilities. The committee built twelve miles of dyke, employed ten thousand famine sufferers, and distributed \$100,000 (Mexican). When the work was first completed, owing to the heavy rains and the melting of the snow on the high distant mountains of the west there was a sudden rise of the Yangtze which threatened to destroy the work done. By strenuous emergency work, however, the situation was saved. The part we have taken in this work has given us a measure of prestige among the people; but more, it has emphasized the fact that in all our mission effort we seek not our own, but the welfare of those around us. The work done was not only Christian in character; it opened a way for progressive evangelism. My brother David for many Sundays in succession conducted very encouraging services. One of the best families which lived in the center of the section over which we had control offered their Ancestral Hall. The people gathered there and the gospel was preached every Sabbath for hours to a most interesting crowd. Scripture portionettes, tracts, and other Christian literature were freely distributed. The local gentry showed him much kind hospitality. The immediate result of all this work is that it has created a "sweet reasonableness" between the missionary community and the people. The permanent and future results will be according to the just and eternal law of compensation.

At *Hochow*, from the roll of 23 probationers 16 have been received into full membership. At the services there is an average attendance of 250. The total contributions for the year have reached the high-water mark of \$972.



FAMINE SUFFERERS IN CENTRAL CHINA

During the year we have opened two new out stations. The work of the circuit has grown so much that we hope next year to divide it into two circuits.

At *Yuintsao*, we have been able to repair the damage done to our property by the floods of last year. We have extended the mission compound. The church and parsonage have been rebuilt, and an additional day school building erected. At the out station, Tongcheng Kiah, we have also been able to improve our accommodation. Pastor Hwang, who is a native of this place, is doing good work. My brother and he held a fortnight's special services. At every service the church was filled, and as a result a number of promising young men have become interested.

At *Tikang* there is commendable progress. Although none have been received into full membership this year, there are a number of probationers. The members here are anxious to enlarge their borders. The present premises are not very convenient for aggressive work. They have subscribed some money and have bought a piece of land.

The work in the city at *Second Street Circuit* has gone on steadily. Building operations have somewhat hindered the evangelistic department. The regular work at Hwakiai has been continued and many of the people in that quarter of the city attend the preaching services. The most encouraging branch of the work here is the day schools. Altogether there are in this circuit 37 probationers and 35 inquirers. The contributions have been somewhat over \$200 (Mexican).

The *Ichishan Circuit* is a splendid center for work. The hospital draws the sick and the suffering from a large area. Here rich and poor meet together at a place of healing. The hospital chaplain is diligent in his endeavors to interest them in spiritual things.

The *Tai ping Circuit* has had a time of refreshing. Pastor Yang is a man of good executive ability, and is also an excellent preacher. The present condition of the work there is more encouraging than it has been for some years. The pastor's daughter, who is a graduate of our Chinkiang School, has opened a girls' day school.

In viewing the district as a whole we recognize notable developments. Already two fine buildings have been put up, one at Yuintsao and one at Hochow. Another striking feature of the year's development is the growth in self-support. The greatest gain of the year, however, has been that of evangelistic opportunity. On every side the door has been opened and the willingness of the hearers has given us much encouragement. I may also add that we sent six students to the Nanking Union School of Theology. Four are taking the full theological course and two the Bible school course.

### **Wuhu General Hospital**

Edgerton H. Hart, M.D., Superintendent, reported as follows:

The summer was an unusually trying one. Cholera, typhoid fever, and malaria were epidemic. Several thousand lives were sacrificed to these diseases in the Wuhu District. We are able to relieve many who came to us early for treatment. The distress, which was so widespread, incident to flood, famine, and revolution, contributed largely to the increase in the number of those who sought relief in our hospital and dispensaries. The hospital had almost the appearance of a military institution with so many patients suffering from gunshot and sword wounds.

The changing conditions and distress brought added opportunities for service. Many who knew nothing of Christianity came to appreciate it for its practical, philanthropic, and humanitarian aspects. The gospel message has been



### Statistics of Central

(According to Minutes)

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		W. F. M. Society	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Prob. Inners	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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	
	Men	Women																			
<i>Chinking District</i>																					
Chang	1	1	4	1	2		3	100	18	118	10	20	16								
Yangchow				1				12	5	17		6	2								
<i>Kan River District</i>																					
Changshu				1	1	7	2	9	24	33	3	11									
Fengchenghsieu								12	17	29		6									
Juichow																					
Kwanyuenmen	1	1	3		1	1	4	9	14	23		10									
<i>Kieuchang District</i>																					
Fuchow				1	1			4	10	14	12	12		5							
Kieuchang				1				7	8	15	1	5	1	1							
Likiatu								10	16	26	6										
Nanfeng								1	1	2	3	4		1							
<i>Kiukiang District, North</i>																					
Hwangmei				1		3		82	40	122	2		2								
Hwangnitang								9	25	34											
Kunglung								42	42	84											
Shuichuang								20	17	37	5		3								
Siaochikow								16	4	20											
Susung				1	1			23	21	44	4		1	1							
Taiho				1	3			28	84	112	2										
Mitsoi				1	1			1	46	47											
<i>Kiukiang District, South</i>																					
Kiukiang				1				37	23	60	15	11	2	2							
Kiukiang City	3	3	3	1	2	3		203	70	273	2		39	2	1	4	19	1	7	92	
Shaho				1				6	10	16	2		2								
<i>Nanchang District</i>																					
Meichuan				1	1	2		2	13	15	3										
Nanchang Central	1	1		1	1	1													1	3	36
North Nanchang	3	3	1	1	1	3		45	22	67	5	15	8	1							
Tainsienhsien				1	1			9	7	16		20									
<i>Nanking District</i>																					
Central Church	1	1	1		2		1	46	45	91		34	13	2							
Chianglingchen				1				21	18	39	3	24	3								
Molingkwan				1				8	7	15	3	17		1							
North Nanking	6	4	5	1	1			223	43	266	1				3	16	381	1	2	44	
Siaotangang				1	1	1		20	16	36	7	50		8							
Sungchwan				1	1			28	2	30	6	5									
West Nanking	2	3		1	1	1		89	14	103	17	10		7							
<i>Wuhu District</i>																					
Hochow				1	1	6	1	31	42	73	12	150	6	10							
Wuhu: Hospital Chapel	3	2		1	2	2		30	10	40	12	10	1	4							
Second Street			2	1	2		3	30	35	65	14	20	4	1							
Taipingfu				1				18	13	31	7	4									
Tikang				1	1			32	10	42	10	65	6	19							
Yüntsoo				1	1			78	34	112	23	10									
Total	21	19	19	19	31	34	22	1,341	784	2,125	190	519	109	65	4	20	400	3	12	172	
Last year	23	21	19	28	39			1,274	781	2,055		578	93	59		21	29	3	9	130	

### China Conference, 1912

of Conference for 1911)

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in Same	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.	Contributions for Foreign Missions	Contributions for other Benevolent Purposes	Contributions for Support of the Local Church	Contributions for Church Building and Repairing	Contributions for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	21	100	1	2	85	185	4	270	2	6,000	4	18,500	43,000	12	4	137	23	176	176
			1	1	16	16	1	20	1	1,600	2	5,500				20	12	32	32
			1	9	87	87	2	87	2	1,500	3	1,900					12	35	47
			1	8	140	140	1	70	1	2,000	2	800	300				26	40	66
			1	6	58	58	2	90	1	500	2	700					40	44	84
			1	4	46	46	2	128	2	2,100	1	1,700	150	1		10	40	51	51
			1	2	22	22	1	40	1	1,500	5	2,800		1		6	35	42	42
			1	2	32	32	2	50	3	3,400	4	1,600				6	16	22	22
			1	1	14	14	1	32	1	1,500	1	1,300		1		3	3	7	7
			1	1	12	12	1	22	1	1,400	1	700		1		17	36	54	54
			1	3	49	49	1	32	1	1,000	1	350		1		17	19	37	37
			1	1	21	21	1	35	1	2,000	1	700		1		9	8	18	18
			1	1	16	16	1	50	1	1,600	1	650		1		27	18	46	46
			1	1	21	21	1	50	1	1,200				1		6	7	14	14
			1	1	21	21	1	50	1	1,800	1	600		1		25	33	59	59
			1	1	21	21	1	51	1	2,000	1	1,000		2		28	37	67	67
			1	1	13	13	1	20			1	200			4	32	36	36	36
									2	35	3	12,400	500	8		33	8	49	49
	2	16	187	1	5	79	377	1	13	3,000	7	24,500	140,000	10		20	6	36	36
								1	31	600	1	400	100	1		1		2	2
			1	2	25	25	2	30	1	50	2	300	11,800						
			1	1	148	148				8,000									
	2	11	50	1	3	40	90	3	300	1	2,500	7	28,500	2		9	61	72	72
			1	1	15	15	1	40	1	200	2	300	100				28	28	28
			1	3	42	42	3	95	1	12,500			54,000	3		13	50	75	141
			1	6	90	90	1	30	1	400	1	400				10	22	32	32
			1	1	20	20	1	30									9	18	18
	1	17	103	1	3	52	580	1	70		6	34,000		59		304	100	55	518
			1	2	48	48	1	50		500	1	900		1		21	54	76	76
			1	1	13	13	1	25	1	300	1	400				14	4	27	27
							2	100	1	4,000	4	18,900		2		72		74	74
			1	3	84	84	2	84	2	1,800	2	1,500	40	3		244	370	68	685
							1	50	4	18,800	5	50,250	5	3		114	20	142	142
			1	3	151	151	5	190	1	2,000	1	600	500	16		5	101	47	169
			1	1	17	17	1	17	1	500	1	500	200			2	12	9	21
			1	1	21	21	1	25	1	300	1	200	50			32	25	59	59
			1	2	42	42	1	45	1	700	1	700	200	4		29	51	88	88
6																			

faithfully presented to our patients and hospital attendants by the pastor and chaplain, the Rev. Liu Shen Ming, and other mission and hospital workers.

To Dr. Irwin, now of Chungking, we are very grateful for the generous and able manner in which he assisted us during his stay in Wuhu. To Doctors Charles and Russell we wish to express our thanks for caring for the work after Dr. Irwin left for Chungking.

Miss McCracken, who has been a student of the language, is now devoting more time to the directing and training of nurses, as well as looking after her many and varied duties as superintendent of nursing.

Dr. Chung, our Chinese assistant, has devoted himself faithfully to the services of the church and hospital.

As the flood of 1911 inundated our Second Street Dispensary, it was necessary to close it. Since the early part of 1912 we became responsible for the care and treatment of the patients attending the Red Cross Society's Dispensary on the Maloo, so have not as yet reopened our own dispensary.

There is great need for a separate building for women and children. Last year the hospital bed accommodation for the whole of China averaged five to each bed; but we had an average of over fourteen to a bed. The 200 women patients that we have every year should be in a building devoted exclusively to their needs. An increasing number of foreign patients have taken advantage of the rooms reserved for them.

114°

116°

118°

120°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**NORTH CHINA**

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

Scale of Statute Miles

Treaty Ports are underlined in  
black: Tientsin

M O N G O L I A

Shara unran

Maklakia

Shibosumo

Tungkiayingtze

Chihfeng

Orsbikiatze

Dolon-nor

Makiayingtze

Hwokiati

Hungchengtze

Imperial  
Hunting Ground

Hwankinchangtze

Chaoyangfu

Shangtshor

Imatukala

Hwangkutun

Heicheng

Tushikow

Fenging

Lankow

Pingchuan

Chiencheng

Lwanping

Chengtehfu

Foyehtung

Lungmet

Kupukow

Nungyuarchow

Saimenyusu

Siwantze

Wanchan

Kalgan

Suanhwafu

Hwailai

Yankingchow

Shaho Pinghsien

Changpingchow

Yenchow

Yungkingchow

Shunyi

Yangkechwang

Shanhsiensien

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GULF OF CHIH LI

Takow ho

To Chefoo

Laichow wan

Laichow

Changyi

Pingtu

Weihsien

Chuchow

Chuchow Sung

Chuchow Sung

Kwangling

Hunyuan

Lingkiu

Kwangchang

Yichow

Jungcheng Chi

Ansuh sien

Tanghsien

Chi

Fuping

Kuyang

Tingchow

Lingshow

Chengtingfu

Hwailu

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Chochow

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Yungching

Pachow

Yangliutsin

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Anchow

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## NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

The North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church theoretically includes the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Chihli, and the Chinese empire 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 of the empire, 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 by missionaries from Foo-chow 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.

### 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 a 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 Mukden divides the district into two parts. The population is between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000.

The Rev. J. H. Pyke, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The outlook for work on the district at the beginning of the Conference year was far from promising. The heavy rains and floods of the summer had greatly damaged the crops and on some of our circuits had practically ruined them. Rebellion had broken out in West China, and great anxiety was felt for our people and churches in Szechwan. Soon the storm swept over Wuchang and Hankow and rapidly spread over all China and to the regions beyond the great wall. Everywhere there was alarm, and many were hastily removing and many more fleeing to supposed places of greater safety.

The dangers of war and famine have been averted, and one by one other difficulties have been overcome. Kind friends who had heard of the suffering of many of the people from famine sent in donations for their relief to the amount of \$340.

The subscriptions for the support of pastors and other helpers have been paid in full, except that in two charges they have asked for a small loan till the next crops were harvested. Two charges have slightly increased their contributions. Not a few instances of liberal giving have been reported, and some who were themselves in poverty have shown beautiful charity to those who were still more needy.

The winter Bible class was held at Lwanchou. It was made possible by the gift of a lady in America who sold her diamond wedding ring to raise the money. The class began well, with over 20 members, and made good progress for several weeks, but when the city was threatened with siege and the families at home were in danger, the work was suspended.

Another class of eight promising young men was held at Pencheng. They completed the course prescribed and passed a very good examination. The class was almost entirely self-supporting.

There has been a good deal of revival fire in several places on the district, notably at Tangchiaho, on the Laoting Circuit, and at Shahoi, on the Chiupeihui Circuit.

Two new chapels have been opened during the year, one on the Chentzuchen Circuit, at the town of Wangkuanying, and one on the Laoting Circuit.

The statistics show an encouraging gain in members and probationers. The results of nine months have fallen but little below those of twelve months in previous years. The number of interested, earnest inquirers has been much greater. We feel that real progress has been made.

#### NORTH PEKING DISTRICT

The North Peking District includes the Tartar city of Peking and the walled cities Changpingchow, Hwailai, Miyün, and Yenkingchow. The area of the district is about 7,000 square miles. In the mountains north of Peking a large amount of coal is found. The Peking Kalgan Railroad runs through the district. The great camel road from Russia crosses this district, and early in the fall thousands of sheep and oxen are brought through the district from the plains of Mongolia.

All of the Methodist churches of this district were destroyed by the Boxers



ASBURY CHURCH, THE LARGEST METHODIST CHURCH IN PEKING

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 (on furlough) and Mrs. Hobart (on furlough), Rev. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., and Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. Harry E. King and Mrs. King, George D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry, Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. Frederick M. Pyke, Miss Alice Terrell, and Mr. Edward J. Winans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh (on furlough), Josephine O. Fearon, Gertrude Gilman (on furlough), Anna D. Gloss, M.D., Myra A. Jaquet, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell, Misses Emma M. Knox (on furlough), M. Mabel Manderson, M.D., Alice M. Powell (on furlough), and Minnie Stryker, M.D.

*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.

The Rev. Ch'en Heng Te, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At *Peking Asbury Church*, pastor Liu Fang has again had charge. This is the largest church in North China and gives to the preacher in charge ample occupation. His intense earnestness and great activity have brought much success.

The following instance of a young man's zeal will be of interest. His wife was urged to attend service, but she said that she would rather die than attend church. This was sad news for the husband, so that he neither ate nor slept for some days. At last, the wife, convinced by the eagerness of her husband, promised to obey him. She joined the church and has become a loyal disciple. Now the devoted couple march hand in hand on their joyful pilgrimage.

*Huaiihsien Circuit* is situated outside the northern boundary, where modern civilization is not so evident. The old customs prevail and the people are ignorant. Few of them dare to enter the church. When the preacher itinerates from village to village, few will listen to the message; hence the growth of the church has been slow.

At *Huaijohsien*, Mr. Sun, a deacon, has been presiding. He is an enthusiastic worker and has led his people forward in the Christian life. The membership has greatly increased and a large number of Christian books are sold. The churches at Kaoliying and Minlanshan also show progress.

At *Shihhsiachen*, a primary school has been started at a cost of \$300, the whole amount being contributed by the local church.

At *Yenchinchou*, some of the old Christians have forsaken their God and few new ones have come in, so the church has been making a "descending march." Mr. Hsu Yung Chen is in charge of this church. He has labored steadily and unceasingly in reversing this deplorable condition; by means of good counsel and appropriate recommendation many who had gone astray have returned.

At *Miyunhsien*, the membership has increased to three times as many as last year. The advance was checked slightly last winter by the fact that a collection of Bannermen, who reside here, thought that we were too zealous in the cause during the revolution. The building will soon be too small to hold the worshippers. There are six day schools on the district, in which there are 78 pupils.

### Peking University

The Rev. H. H. Lowry, president, reports as follows:

A glance at the statistics will show a steady and constant increase in the work of the university. There are now 97 in the collegiate department, and 463 preparatory students, or a total of 560. There are also 78 in the Union Medical College. The university also controls the Peking Intermediate School, which has 194 students. The Theological School has been suspended during the two semesters under consideration, but will be reopened and reorganized during the year. The coöperation of the United Methodist Church, which has been contemplated for several years, is now an established fact.

We could have from 200 to 300 more students in the intermediate department if we could accommodate them. The enlargement and development of the intermediate and day schools of the Mission are intimately related to the success of the university.

In many respects the past year has been one of the most eventful years in our history. It has changed not only the political, but the religious and educational outlook for the future.

During the revolution, part of the university was taken possession of by American troops. We have nothing but praise for the loyalty and patience of our students in these trying times. The vast majority of them were enthusiastic



PEKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND GIRLS FROM THE METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL ENTERING ASBURY CHURCH

republicans, but they wisely concluded that they could serve the cause best by remaining quietly at their studies. With the exception of the girls' school the university was the only institution in China that kept its doors open throughout the revolution.

Although we have had fewer special services than in other years, I doubt if there has ever been a more genuine respect manifested by the non-Christian students, or a more intelligent consecration to the highest ideals of Christian

life and service among the Christian students. The enthusiasm for Christian service may be indicated by the following extracts from letters of students sent out during the summer vacation:

One says: "Preaching the gospel is the most important thing anyone can do in China to-day. Since China has changed her exterior appearance, we Christians ought to work hard to change her inner life. The door of the gospel has opened wide. Many people of the upper classes want to know what Christianity is."

Another summer worker writes as follows: "An officer often came to the church to hear the preaching. Once we talked with him about the coming of Christ, his kingdom, his glory, and his people. He said: 'It is beautiful. How splendid it will be when all the people in the world shall become like the people of Christ! But who would think of these things except as you speak of them as we talk together.' After that he asked to be taken on as a probationer in the church."

"One Sunday afternoon a rich merchant came to the church. He was anxious to hear about the gospel. So I explained to him some of the doctrines of Confucius, such as to brighten virtue, to obtain the best, and to keep from those things which are uncomely, all of which are good doctrines; but who can perform them without the help of Jesus Christ? He comes to fulfill, not to repeal, the law of the saints. Then he said: 'Now I know the revolution of last year is to reform the politics, but Christ is to reform the inner life and free us from the devil. Hereafter I will try to learn this important doctrine of Christ, so that I may be one of his people.'"

These extracts illustrate the important place that the Peking University gives to the training for service. Besides the regular meetings in the church, the students are trained in the Epworth League meetings, class meetings, the Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, and through the Volunteer Band, which annually sends out nearly a hundred representatives to preach during the summer.

Never have the institutions of higher education been so popular in China as they are to-day, and the fact is fully recognized by the leaders in the nation that Christian schools introduced the Western education which has supplanted the ancient system that directed the thought of the people from the earliest time. This indicates our opportunity. It also suggests our great responsibility. In the interest of the church, in the interest of the nation, in the interest of humanity, let us seize the opportunity and accept the responsibility.

### **Peking Medical Work**

N. S. Hopkins, M.D., and G. D. Lowry, M.D., physicians in charge, report as follows:

Except for political conditions which affected all departments of the work during the revolution, the report of the Hopkins Memorial Hospital is much the same as in former years. During the crisis we were glad to offer both our hospital and our services. As a result of the local mutiny among the soldiers, we had a number of wounded brought to us.

The teaching in the Union Medical College was interrupted during the winter for more than two months. Dr. Hopkins has given full time to teaching in this college and also in the Woman's School.

The optical department has carried on an eye clinic throughout the year



and has established a lens-grinding plant. This clinic has been well patronized.

Physical examination of the students in the university has been taken up this year as a new departure. It is our plan to give all students a thorough examination, keeping a record of their condition and their family history.

The Chushihkou dispensary was closed after the Chinese new year through February and March. During this time some slight alterations were made.

The religious work has been carried on in much the same way as in previous years. A few patients have shown an interest in the gospel and some have joined the church. We hope to be able to keep track of all patients who show any interest in religion.

The year has been one of interest in many respects, although the numbers treated in the hospital and in the dispensaries have been somewhat less than usual, owing to various causes. We have treated 27 cases wholly as charity patients.

### 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.

The Rev. Carl A. Felt, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Concerning the work in the Southern City, I cannot do better than to quote one of our missionaries. He says: "The year has been one of excitement and change. In one stroke China has moved from a monarchy to a republic. It would be too much to expect that this could take place without more or less disturbance in our work. But on the whole we believe that it has turned out for the furtherance of the gospel. At the beginning of the Conference year we prayed for 100 baptisms. Almost immediately trouble broke out in the south and our daily congregation became more and more excited. Crowds entered the chapel for news, and as we preached Christ as the help of nations and individuals, we found ready response to our preaching. Inquirers became numerous, and the energies of the preachers were taxed to help them to a clear understanding of the gospel as the need of China.

"Nearer and nearer the storm approached us, and the Christians were ready to flee in any direction. Asbury Church cellars had been used as storage for two weeks' provisions, and Christians were given tickets of admittance to the church, as if they were in real danger. At last the mutiny of Yuan Shih Kai's troops took place, and that night we had about 200 refugees in the church. But soon the clouds were dispersed, peace was assured, and the people went back to their homes.

"The Huashih Chapel is already too small for the Sunday congregations. Two schools, one for boys and another for girls, are doing good work. Mr. Chao, the preacher, being a native of the city, is in great demand, even outside the bounds of his own work. Each evening there is a Bible class for inquirers, and his people gather for prayers.

"*Chushikhou*. Mr. Shih has been active and diligent. It is no small task to be expected to preach from the same platform six days a week and a regular

Sunday service besides, but with help willingly given by a band of warm-hearted Christians, the work has progressed satisfactorily."

About the middle of March, Dr. and Mrs. Hobart left for the homeland on furlough, when Mr. Brown was left in charge of all the South City work, consisting of three chapels open each day for preaching, with three regular services on Sunday. The work needed constant care, and during the summer three Student Volunteers assisted. They rendered very efficient service. For the regular Sunday services we decided to interchange, and have worked on a plan system ever since.

### **Fair Work**

Peking is peculiar in that during the first six months of the year there are a continual succession of fairs in different parts of the city and its suburbs. To bring the gospel more efficiently before the people, there has been organized an International Evangelistic Society, which erects tents and keeps up a regular stream of preachers during the whole time of the fair. Three tents are erected, one each for women, children, and men. Each mission takes charge in turn, while preachers from all the missions take their appointments. Thus thousands of people are attracted to listen to the gospel message. Perfect order is maintained. The fairs vary in length, but the average is about two weeks. The work is most interesting and effective, and at the close of a fair the names of the inquirers are handed to the mission working nearest to the place. To my knowledge two churches have been organized this year as a result: one by the American Board Mission at Hsiting, and one by our own Mission outside the Yungting gate. While these services were in progress, the three chapels were kept open and the regular work carried on. This has meant that hard work and continual oversight has been necessary. We hesitate to estimate how many thousands of people have heard the gospel for the first time in these places, but we have had hundreds of inquirers, and after careful sifting have baptized 104.

I have personally visited each circuit during the fall, holding all of the Quarterly Conferences. At several points signs of a steady growth during the year were very evident as proof of pastoral diligence.

While at Pachou, three T'sui brothers came to call on me. They are of a wealthy family; in former years the family has been very unfriendly to the church, but gradually becoming acquainted with the tenets of the Christian faith, they have become convinced that the doctrine we preach is the true doctrine and the hope of the country. The oldest of the three has an official position, the second has charge of the family estate, while the third is still young and has been in school. All have received an education above the average, even the women of the family. So interested have they become in our work that they have decided to enter our schools for the further understanding of the gospel. The three wives will enter the Woman's Training School at Ch'angli, and the third brother, some twenty-five years old, will enter the theological school at Peking. This means much for the community of which they are a part. Shall we not pray that God will through them richly bless the church at Pachou and bring the light to many who as yet are in darkness even as this family has been up until these last weeks when Pastor Yen has been able through God's help to bring them to the light?

Practically all of this territory has suffered from the summer floods. Much damage was done by the excessive rains. In a large part of our field the people

have not secured more than half of the customary crop. The devastation wrought by the overflowing of the waters of the Hun River, however, was most complete. In the region about Hantsun the crops were utterly destroyed. Riding through this country, there are miles where, except on the very high ground, one sees not a spear of grain remaining. Much damage was done to the dwellings, especially of the poor. Their homes are mostly of mud and were unable to resist flood waters from the Hun River. The people have already sold most of their animals at a sacrifice in order to get money to buy food for their families. In this region there will be much suffering and death. It is a joy to report that all this devastation has not hindered the progress of the gospel, but has rather tended to quicken the prayer and faith of believers.

### 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:* Joseph L. Keeler, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Keeler (on furlough), Edwin M. Kent, M.D., and Mrs. Kent, Rev. Henry H. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland, Rev. George W. Verity and Mrs. Verity. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer (on furlough), and Ella E. Glover.

*Institutions:* Martyrs' Memorial Hospital, Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: C. E. Thompson Memorial Woman's Training School, Hospital, Alderman Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Te Jui, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the year we have been blessed in both spiritual and temporal affairs. Every church shows improvement and the members are more zealous than ever before.

There are sixteen preachers on this district besides others who have done excellent work, but without salary. Some of our preachers teach in the day schools also.

During the year we have established three new chapels, besides prayer-meeting places and one new circuit. There are now 19 chapels, and in a number of places the people meet for prayer in the members' homes.

There is an increase in the number of baptisms. More than 100 young men have received the sacrament this year.

Although the contributions for self-support have not advanced, because of the failure of crops in so much of our territory, it is no small victory to have kept up to the standard of last year. Up to June 30, when, according to the action of our last Conference, our statistical year closes, the amount raised was \$637.

### **Changli Intermediate School**

The Rev. Carl A. Felt, principal, reports as follows:

Our buildings are new, only two years old, but are already outgrown. During the spring term the capacity of dormitories and classrooms was taxed to the utmost. It became necessary to overflow into the gate house of the north compound. By some readjustments, we have been enabled to make room for more boys this fall. During the fiscal year to June 30 we enrolled 149 boys. When the spring term comes, with the large number of new boys who are sure to come from our almost forty day schools, we will be face to face with the impossible.

An effort is made to develop our boys physically as well as mentally and spiritually. Dr. Kent has given generously of his time. Each boy has been thoroughly examined and the results tabulated. As a result, some have not been allowed to return to school, but have been urged to pursue such work as will strengthen their bodies.

In the matter of scholarships, there is fine development. To stimulate effort we have offered prizes for those standing highest. As a result, a genuine and wholesome rivalry has been produced. Where formerly a passing grade would satisfy, now there is a genuine struggle for the first place.

While schools nearly everywhere were closed because of trouble incident to the revolution, we were enabled to hold on, although at times it took twenty-four hours a day vigilance to keep so many boys sufficiently calm to go forward with their work.

### **Changli Medical Work**

Edwin M. Kent, M.D., reports as follows:

The monotony of the daily clinic, where the majority of the cases are abscesses, ulcers, and skin diseases due to lack of cleanliness, has been varied by cases of blood-poisoning, tubercular bones and joints, railway accidents requiring sometimes an amputation and sometimes an undertaker. Men of all classes come, from the dignified official with his many bows to the half-witted little beggar boy that was playing on the track at train time.

In the belief that hospital in-patients are more ready to receive the gospel than any other class of people in China, every effort is made to give them an understanding and believing knowledge of Jesus. During a part of the past year we have had the services of an evangelist, who has preached every morning to the out-patients in the waiting room. Evenings he has taken his turn with the different members of the staff in explaining the doctrine to the in-patients. He has also helped many to learn to read, for, as he astutely puts it: "Teach a man to read a passage of Scripture and he will be so pleased over his attainment that after he goes home he will read it to all who will listen, and thus the work will spread." Four of the patients have recently joined the church on probation.

Each one admitted into the hospital has his name, age, sex, address, and attitude toward Christianity recorded on a special card. These are filed and a careful record kept of the results of the religious treatment administered. When

the patient leaves the hospital, word is sent to the pastor living nearest his home, and thus the church is put in touch with a patient when the influence of the hospital ceases.

### TAIANFU DISTRICT

The Taianfu District is in the western part of Shantung Province. It is about one hundred and twenty-five miles long, east and west, and forty miles wide, bounded on the west and south by the Yellow and Wen Rivers, respectively, and on the north and east by the mountains, which reach their highest elevation in Taishan (5,500 feet), near Taianfu.

As the population of the region is the densest in the empire, averaging 683 to the square mile, the district, probably, contains 2,500,000. Work done elsewhere by animals is here performed by men, persons and freight being transported on wheelbarrows, over unspeakable roads. The ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year being grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gathered in October. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will intersect the district. The language is Mandarin, and differs but little from that about Peking, so that one from the north may be easily understood.

#### Taianfu

Taianfu is in the western part of the Shantung Province, about forty miles east of the Yellow River, and between 250 and 300 miles from Tientsin by canal or cart road. It lies at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China, and not far from the birthplace of Confucius.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first settled in Taianfu as a residence in 1898. Other boards at work in the district are the English Baptists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

*Missionaries:* Jesse H. Baldwin, M.D., Rev. George L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. Perry O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Ernest M. Johnstone, M.D. (on furlough), John Korn, M.D., and Mrs. Korn. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estie T. Boddy, Emma E. Martin, M.D., Lizzie E. Martin (on furlough), Edna G. Terry, M.D., 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.

The Rev. George W. Verity, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Conference had adjourned but a few days when civil war began, the new movement sweeping the country as by a whirlwind, and grave fears were entertained lest the whole country be thrown into anarchy. But all our workers went to their respective appointments, boarding schools were opened as usual, with their full quota of pupils. So serious was the outlook, however, that the United States Minister in Peking sent a communication urging us to repair to the coast. It was, indeed, no easy matter to decide.

The government being absorbed in its life-and-death struggle, and its local authority being weakened, the fellows of the baser sort availed themselves of the opportunity to plunder, and in parts of our district anarchy reigned. Friends warned us, privately, that these robbers were planning a raid on our mission. It was known that troops of both sides were massing 200 miles south of us on the railway line, and a great battle was expected, the result of which would probably be hordes of defeated and disorganized troops soon upon us. The difficulty and danger of sending the school girls from one to three days' journey to their homes under such circumstances was very great, and the responsibility of keeping them till such an emergency should arise was more than we dared assume. Consequently, in January it was finally decided to close the schools and that our women and children should go to the coast. We, remaining, helped to organize and operate a Red Cross Society. Our meager hospital equipment was placed at their disposal, and Drs. Johnstone and Korn offered their services. Some

thirty wounded men were brought up from Hsüchoufu and received careful treatment. Some of them are still in the hospital. One who had a leg amputated and was sent home, when his wound was fairly healed, returned to secure a new appendage in the shape of a wooden leg.



CLASS IN GYMNASTICS

In spite of the fact that no appropriation could be made for day schools we succeeded in securing special gifts to maintain 20 schools during the year; and the ladies of the women's boards maintained 14 girls' schools.

On *Anchiachuang Circuit*, the work has gone on as usual. At *Hsiaomen*, they have paid their own preacher and teacher this year and assisted an adjoining village, by use of its temple property, to maintain one there too.

In *Tungninchou*, they have shown considerable zeal in self-support in donating work toward the new church which we plan to erect. The property which we have rented for the last eighteen years was given up, and the necessary financial aid enabled us to buy an old brick building near by, which the members, contributing their labor, tore down, and in a short time removed all the material to our new site.

At *Feicheng*, the work has gone on as usual. Persecution at Chuszu has continued as we reported last year. All the believers are cursed by their neighbors, some beaten, and some others have their crops stolen. One inquirer planted a lot of trees and the neighbors pulled them up. Another member who had been in our Bible school became disaffected, but, becoming sick, saw his error, became reconciled, and died trusting in Jesus for salvation.

There are six places on the *Taianfu Circuit* where regular services are held. Special gifts came to hand from unexpected sources, enabling us to clear off

the incumbrance from our Fanchiachuang property and to enlarge that at Maotzu.

We again availed ourselves of the coming of pilgrims during the first three months of the Chinese year to preach to them the Word of Life. The priest granted us the privilege that we have enjoyed for the last four years, of erecting our gospel tents, one for men and one for women, anywhere we chose within the court of the Great Temple. Here, for seventy days, several hours per day, we preached to an aggregate of some 4,000 women and 25,000 men of Him "who is mighty to save."

#### Taianfu High and Intermediate Schools

The Rev. George L. Davis, principal, reports as follows:

Many times during the year, especially during the revolution, it looked as if everything must stop, but we were able to complete the year with the loss of only a few weeks. The buildings remain the same and, with much patching and coaxing, they have held together. We greatly need new buildings. The school has grown so much that we were obliged to put a few of the larger boys across the road in the Men's Training School.

During the year we have had enrolled over 160 boys from the homes of the rich and from the homes of the poor, and with one or two exceptions they have done their best to maintain the reputation of the school. The majority of the boys enjoy the military drill and take an interest in athletics, but we are in great need of a good ball field and an equipment that will keep the boys exercising out of school hours, although I will say that the boys in the training took such an interest in physical drill that sometimes they forgot to stop when the "lights out" bell rang.

I am sure that it would be hard to find in a boys' high school in America so many active Christians or so many boys who can lead a meeting. Nearly all the boys in the school have become Christians.

When the republic became an assured fact, I was very anxious to try self-government in the school. There were several boys who would have made most excellent judges, and they would have been able to settle all cases of discipline between the small boys and the new boys, but it would have been impossible for the judge to sentence his own classmates without making a personal enemy. Wealth may give a man a higher standing on the outside, but the school recognized no such division, and the sons of wealthy men, who had never worked in their lives, were compelled to do their full share of all the work. We are praying earnestly for the day to come when the Christ Spirit shall so fill the school that our Taianfu boys will show in their lives that they have been in the presence of the Master.

The faculty has remained the same this year as last, except that Mr. Liu was called home by the serious illness of his mother and resigned, and his place was taken by Mr. Li. The faculty have been remarkably harmonious and willing to assist wherever they have been asked to do so, and in this year of nervous excitement they have been able to hold the respect of the students to the extent that no serious case of insubordination on the part of students toward the faculty was reported. Rev. Wen Jung T'ai, the assistant principal, was so burdened with the duties of the local church that he could not do much teaching, but his advice in faculty meeting and in cases of discipline was most helpful. Mr. Verity

kindly taught a class in music daily, and Mrs. Verity added to her numerous other burdens a class in English. Mrs. Davis also taught one class. The boys were greatly helped by these teachers. Mr. Chao I Hsiu held the weekly court for small offenders, and saved the principal from warming many small boys who had carelessly mixed a blow with a caress or a lie with the truth. Mr. Ma was the most ardent republican on the faculty. Mr. Chi and Mr. Chang have always been willing to help where called to do so.

We have passed a law that all the boys must pay the amount they promised at the beginning of the term. This has caused us many unhappy hours every term, but on the whole the boys have done very well.

To run the school for one year, cost \$4,400. Of this amount, the Mission gave \$700 and the boys paid in \$1,400. It was one of the principal's duties to raise the balance. I can not thank too heartily the kind friends in China and America whose generosity made it possible for so many poor boys to attend school. We could dismiss all the poor boys and fill their places with boys who could afford to pay the full fees, but then the very purpose of the school would be defeated, as the rich boys would not feel themselves under obligations to do Christian work, and would study simply to prepare themselves to earn a living, and not to serve the church in Shantung. If we let the poor boys go who come from Christian homes, the principal would be saved a great deal of work and his friends would save their pocketbooks, but in the long run the number of noble men who would be lost to the church would amount to far more than the few dollars it costs to keep them in school.

When school opened in the fall only two boys were without their queues, but during the Goforth revival meetings one of the young preachers suggested that they all cut them off as a sign that they all intended to be better men. In a few minutes half the queues were gone, and when the spring term closed only two were left in school. They are happy now, but when it was reported that Chang Hsun was coming to kill all those who did not wear their hair in the old style, there were some scared boys.

One evening the principal happened to see a boy out of bounds during study hours, and would have supposed that he had permission, but the boy started to run. He was followed, and the principal found him praying most earnestly that the Lord would keep him from being caught. Since that event the boys have decided that the Lord will not help evil-doers.

We need kind friends who will give us \$10,000 to build a new school that will accommodate 200 boys. We have purchased ground north of our present plant, and hope the day will soon come when our boys can be at least comfortably housed.

#### **Taianfu Medical Work**

J. H. Korn, M.D., and E. M. Johnstone, M.D., report:

Within the last year there has been a complete change in physicians and assistants. Dr. Baldwin leaving on furlough in January, Drs. Johnstone and Korn succeeded him. The first assistant, who had been with the hospital for seven years, resigned to accept a military position at a salary reported to be five times as great as we were paying him. The second assistant was advised to leave because of ill health. The hospital preacher for reasons mentioned below was given an appointment on the district by Mr. Verity. The new force, however, is working in the same old buildings. Last year a gift of \$5,000 (gold) for a new



hospital was reported at this Conference, but on account of the revolution and its sequel, the construction of the new buildings was delayed. Plans acceptable to the Conference Finance and Building Committees have been prepared, so the work should begin next spring. We look forward eagerly to more ward space and to a cleaner and more sanitary plant. To do an aseptic operation under present conditions is practically impossible.

In spite of our determination not to enlarge the work this year, but rather to give our time to language study, there has been a marked increase in the number of dispensary and in-patients. For example, during September, 1912, there were 75 per cent more dispensary patients than during September, 1911. During the year ending September 30, 1912, there were 90 per cent more in-patients than during the previous twelve months.

During the year three things were impressed upon our minds as newcomers. First: The average Shantung patient is too poor to pay as much as one fourth of the cost of his treatment. This means that our work cannot be made self-supporting for some time at least. Second: The surprising readiness the patients exhibit for undergoing operations shows that their confidence in us as foreigners is increasing and their prejudices are disappearing. Third: The in-patient work is *the important work*. The patient who stays in a ward ten days or more can hardly help learning why the missionary doctor is here and what the principles of Christianity are. Of the eleven patients who joined church during the year, all had been in the hospital some weeks before taking the step.

### 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. Oliver J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Rev. James H. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. Burton L. St. John and Mrs. St. John. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara M. Cushman, Ida B. Lewis, Grace A. Meek, Iva M. Miller, M.D., Ida M. Stevenson, M.D. (on furlough), L. Maud Wheeler, and Frances O. Wilson.

*Institutions:* Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Isabella Fisher Hospital.

The Rev. J. H. Pyke, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is probably the smallest district in Methodism, as it comprises but two charges, *Wesley* and *West City*, but there are 200,000 people dependent upon us for the gospel.

Wesley has had a good year. The Sabbath morning congregations almost fill the church. Students and teachers from government schools are often seen in the audience. Not a few of these have become inquirers and some have joined the church. The increase in members and probationers is larger than for several years past, though the report covers but nine months, instead of a year.

Sunday school and preaching services have been held regularly at Ting-

chuang, where there is a boys' day school with 40 or more pupils and a girls' school with a still larger enrollment.

*West City.* This church, under the pastorate of Tseng Kuo Chih, has also had a prosperous year, having grown even more than last year.

#### **Tientsin Intermediate School**

The Rev. Burton St. John, principal, reports as follows:

The total number of students enrolled during the year (not including 70 from the Peking Intermediate School during the fall term) was 176. Of these,



ONE OF THE BOYS

15 were registered as primary students and 161 as students in the intermediate school proper.

The religious census showed about one third to be baptized Christians, another third probationers, and the remainder non-Christians. This percentage

varies, and has always shown a larger number of Christians at the end of the term than at the beginning. Only about 40 per cent of the students come from Christian homes.

Just at the beginning of the year for which we are reporting we moved to the new compound and took possession of the new buildings. The opening of the new school building took place in a pouring rain. But this did not interfere with the auspicious occasion. Dr. C. D. Tenny, Bishop Bashford, Dr. H. H. Lowry, Consul-General Knabenshue, Dr. Gamewell, and others, initiated the new equipment, and the benediction of their good wishes has not departed from us. The new building will actually accommodate, without unhealthful crowding, 20 fewer than we had estimated. Our limit will be about 165 students, not more than 120 of whom can be boarding students. We are therefore very near to the limit of our capacity. We believe that the entire school has done better work in every way on account of the improved conditions under which the work has been done.

### SOUTH TIENSIN DISTRICT

The Rev. George R. Davis, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is a new name for a long-standing work. All those charges and circuits beyond Tientsin City and to the south are included. The old Tientsin District was divided last Conference for convenience of oversight and administration. The South Tientsin District was assigned to me.

The work is not compactly developed, the charges being far apart and many of them weak. At the present writing much of the territory is badly flooded, many towns and villages surrounded by water, crops spoiled, famine and misery staring the inhabitants in the face.

At *Yancliuching*, the congregation for Christian services has been steadily growing. A class of probationers and inquirers has been formed in a market town seven miles to the northwest.

At *Wangchiakou*, we have very good promises for our work, located on the main street; the best plant on the whole district. There have been a few accessions, both by baptism and on probation. The congregation has kept its promise as to self-support.

From Wangchiakou, 20 miles south to *Taicheng*, our next center, the whole region has been under water. There are several out-villages, where services are regularly held. There is here a day school for boys, well attended and doing well.

At *Chinghsien* we have a comparatively new work and as yet a small membership. We have no chapel building at all, as the mud hut building formerly used along the street has fallen down. This town is certain to grow in importance and is about the center of the entire district.

About 50 miles to the south, on the old highway, but eight miles from the nearest railway depot, is *Nanpihsien*. Here we have a church, a young local preacher in charge. We have here also a day school for boys.

In the market town of *Ssumentsum* we have recently rented premises for chapel work. There have been a few baptisms of adults and a small number of probationers added.

### 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 the tombs were covered with very fine timber. Enough money has been spent on building roads to the tombs to have built several railways. The distance from the railroad makes the people a little less inclined to adopt new ideas.

Methodist mission work was commenced in 1873, one year after the region had been visited for the first time by Methodist missionaries.

*Institution: Boys' Intermediate School.*

The Rev. G. R. Davis, district superintendent, reports as follows:

With the experiences of 1900 still fresh in our minds, it was but natural that our Christian congregations should be anxious and disturbed. Not one of the preachers on the district was for a moment inclined to desert his post of duty for personal safety. All went on with their work, watchfully and carefully. Never have our street chapels, opened for all day preaching on market days, been so crowded with quiet, apparently eager listeners, nor such crowds willingly listening at the many temple fairs, ready to purchase portions of the Holy Scriptures offered for sale.

The work on this district is largely evangelistic. The staff of preachers consists of five members of our Conference, one on trial and eleven local preachers as supplies, with as many more local preachers aiding in the work. There are 31 appointments where there is regular preaching on Sabbath days, 21 Sabbath schools conducted, and numerous smaller appointments in villages, where, on fixed days during the week, preaching and prayer meetings are held. There are 17 chapels regularly open to street preaching on the oft-recurring market days; many other market towns are constantly visited by preachers, wherever convenient for preaching and selling Scriptures. During the past year, 52,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures were sold on this district by preachers, colporteurs, and the more earnest local preachers.

The intermediate school at Tsunhua has had a fair year. At the Chinese New Year 10 of the graduating class went to the Peking Preparatory School. During the spring term the number of pupils averaged 45, many from non-Christian families.

#### **Tsunhwa Intermediate School**

Wang T'ien Hsiang, principal, reports as follows:

I decided to resign the principalship of the school last Conference, but Dr. Davis detained me and compelled me to do the work with my whole strength. And by God's help and his great blessing we have had another successful year.

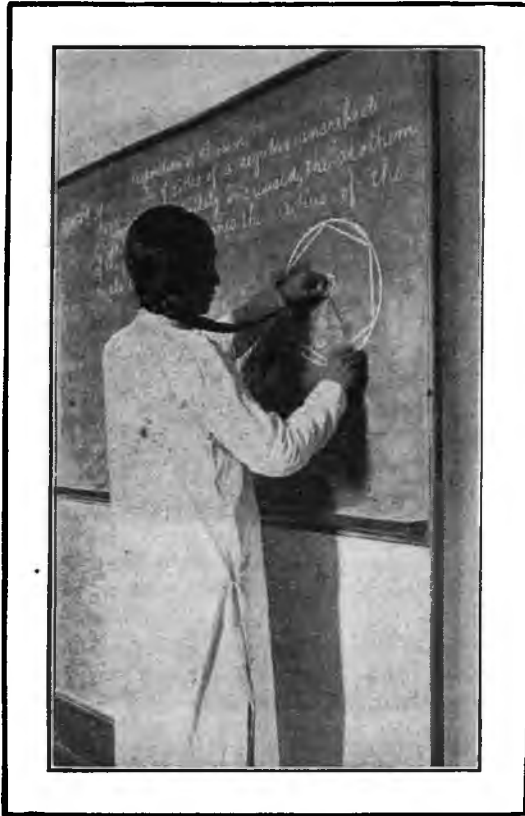
On account of the revolution at Wu Ch'ang last fall, the southern provinces were all stirred up, and the northern places also were very much disturbed.

Tsunhwa is near the Tung Ling, where there are many Manchu soldiers, and there were no rations for them at that time. If they should suddenly become disorderly, then Tsunhwa City would be very much troubled. But fortunately they were very still. Though many of the schools were stopped by these troubles, our intermediate school finished its work. And in the spring, when it was time for school to open again, trouble was going on in Peking, Tientsin, and Paoting, and many buildings were ruined by the late evil performances of the soldiers. The people were very much discouraged. Only our school boys

from all places on the Tsunhwa District came to school on time, and their number was a little larger than any year before.

If it had not been for God's protection we could not have kept the school open freely in such dangerous times.

The people in Tsunhwa had seen that our school was peaceful and safe



CHINESE STUDENT IN GEOMETRY

from dangers, and they knew that some of the chief officers of the republic of China were Christians; then they were more willing to join us than before.

In the middle of April, Mr. Ch'i Yen Chang and his wife came to Tsunhwa; he took my place at teaching, so I could devote my whole time to preaching. Mr. Ch'i is a man of ability, and so helps the students very much.

There were 46 students enrolled. Their ages range from nine to twenty. Most of them are Christians. Eleven of the students finished the course of the intermediate school and ten of them entered Peking University.

#### 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 Tainfu 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.

The Rev. Liu Chi Lun, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At *Ningyanghsien* there are three out stations. The first is Hushukou, where Jen Chao Chang, a colporteur, works diligently. The second place is Kuanchuang, 25 li from the city, where Hsu Kuang Lu goes every market day to sell books. The third is Tsaochiatsun, only ten li from the city. At this place we have a day school.

At *Yenchoufu*, many are interested in the gospel, but some have gone to the Catholic Church because the priests support practically all who will join that church. I often visit our Kuantsun and Kuochiatien day school, where the outlook is very hopeful.

At *Tsiningchow*, the pastor, the Rev. Kuo Ying, has visited nearly all the Christians in their homes. Tsui Cheng Chieh is the school-teacher, and Yang Yu Tzu is the book-seller.

At *Tsouhsien*, Yang Hsueh Shih, the pastor, has been seriously sick during the year. Li Tzu Chuan, one of our church members, has done marvelous work voluntarily. He leads to Christ his comrades of the salt-shop.

At *Kaihechun*, the work is very successful; 14 have been baptized and there are also many probationers.

In *Chufuhsien* and *Szushuihsien*, we have sold many gospel portions. We thank the Volunteer Band from the university for sending students to help us. Our colporteurs during the year have sold 12,000 Scripture portions and have preached to 140,000 people.

The Rev. George L. Davis, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

As soon as Conference was over last fall, we hurried back to Shantung, to try to be in two places at once most of the time this year—in the school at Taian, and out on the district. We made several delightful trips in the fall, and then the trouble started, and the work was greatly delayed.

### Revivals

In November Mr. Goforth came to hold a week's revival, and through the kindness of Mr. Verity, all the preachers and teachers on the Southern District were invited to enjoy the meetings. The workers were greatly aroused and stirred up to a sense of their need of deeper consecration. Most fervent prayers were offered that they might be more effective in the work of the future. The results of the year of the revival cannot be measured in the terms of an ordinary year. The fact that none of the workers left their posts during all the excite-

ment was due largely to the devotion that came as they prayed together, just as the trouble started. Mr. Goforth was disappointed in the fact that the meetings were not more emotional and the confessions more startling, but the fact is that the only Judas among the preachers had resigned just at the close of the Conference, and none of the cold-hearted church members would attend long enough to feel the spirit of the meetings, but the entire atmosphere of the school was changed.

On the district we were not able to hold all the meetings that we had planned, as the troubles and dangerous conditions of roads unsettled the people's minds to such an extent that they did not feel their need as they should. This was the case among the new members and the outsiders.

### **The Revolution**

We thank God that the district was spared from the great bands of robbers that wandered just west of Wenshang and Chiningchou. The common people were very much disturbed by the movement of the troops along the railroads and by the heavy enlistments that took place in all the large cities in this part of Shantung. The rumors terrified the people more than the actual facts.

### **Growth of the Church**

In spite of the revolution and all the disturbances in the province, the church has made steady growth in every place, and in every one of the churches there have been additions. At Chiningchou, the church has grown not only in numbers, but in spirituality, and I constantly pray that the Lord will raise up more men like Brother Kuo. We must do something for the great city with its tens of thousands of people, as there is not a good street chapel belonging to any denomination in the city. The main streets are even more crowded than the great streets of Tsinanfu, and remind you of the traffic on the great street outside the Chienmen in Peking. I would not for one moment say that Mr. Kuo and his colleagues stay cooped up in the chapel, as they go daily to preach at the famous Tushan, but results are hard to get where the surroundings are so worldly.

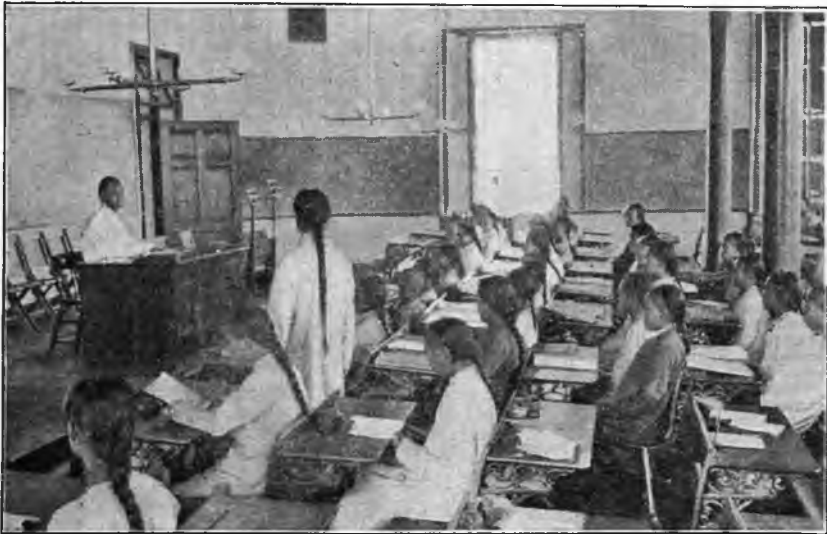
Our problem is Yenchowfu. Since the railroad has reached the city it has taken a new lease on life, and it will grow in importance, as it is commonly reported that the trains running from Tientsin to Pukow will stop there over night. The branch for Chiningchou starts there, and in addition, Chang Hsün has made his permanent camp there and added to the fixed population of the city over ten thousand men.

This year has been a good one for the Bible Society's men working on the district, and they have been able to sell a great many Scripture portions. We certainly owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Blackstone for his kindness in sending out such liberal supplies of literature for free distribution.

### **The Training School**

The training school opened last November in Taianfu, with men from both districts, and the teaching was in the hands of Rev. Wen Jung Tai and the teachers of the boys' intermediate school. The plan was to take men who could read and had some knowledge of the Bible and to give them a thorough grounding in the Bible and in practical Christian work. Fortunately, the school had been running only a few days when the revival meeting started and the school was given a spiritual tone right from the start.

In January, when the boys went home, the training school men went at the same time, and things were so disturbed in the spring that we did not start



STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM

the school up again. Our regular plan is to give the men practical experience in preaching in the tent at the fair in the great temple in the city. The fair lasts three months and the preaching lasts all day, so the men are very well tired out.

#### **District Conference**

In the latter part of June, the two Conferences united in a meeting at Taianfu. The preachers were entertained in the school quarters by the faculty, with some help from the local church and the foreigners in Taianfu. The meetings were not only spiritual, but many practical problems were brought up, and the idea was to get practical help, and not Wenli essays.

#### **Self-Support**

In a recent Northwestern it was said of a district superintendent in North Dakota that he had taken advantage of the splendid wheat crop and was sending his men out into the country, and that he confidently expected to be able to report the organization of several new churches in a short time. So it seems that it is necessary even in America to have something before the people can support a church. When will we ever get self-support down here in Shantung, where famine, pestilence, and robbers vie with each other in their ravages? The wheat was fairly good this spring, but the shortage of rain made the fall crop almost a total failure, and the price of grain has fallen but little.

This year has been a little better for the preachers, as the salaries were raised a little, so that all but one have been able to keep out of debt, and that poor man has been blessed with too many relatives. I have been very much pleased with the men on the district as I have met them in Taianfu and in their chapels. They are certainly in earnest. The burden of the boys' school and



### Statistics of North China

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. P. M. S.	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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	
	Men	Women																		
<i>Lanchow District</i>																				
Ankocwang	1	4	5	153	92	245	220	8	3											
Chentzechen	4	2	2	206	45	251	232	14	8											
Chienanhsien	1	5	7	210	131	341	255	13	10											
Chiupaihu	1	1	1	173	50	223	130	12	4											
Lanchow	1	1	1	223	86	309	130	7	4											
Laoing	1	6	9	231	193	424	200	34	4											
Pencheng	1	4	12	258	75	333	450	31												
<i>North Peking District</i>																				
Changpingchow	1	2	3	34	33	67	9	4												
Hwaihouhsien	1	1	1	16	14	30														
Hwaihsien	1	1	1	25	22	47	5													
Kupeikow	1	1	1	5	6	11														
Miyunhsien	1	1	1	51	49	100	16	17												
Niulanahan	1	1	1	19	2	21	14	5												
Peking: Asbury	9	8	9	795	478	1,273	30	68	33	1	18	97	1	4	11					
Shihhsia	1	1	1	70	29	99	15	9												
Yenchingchow	1	2	3	41	25	66	9	6												
<i>Shanghai District</i>																				
Changlihsien	3	3	2	1	6	5	1	215	104	319	49	28	6							
Chienwei	1	1	1	19	50	69	20	37	15											
Funinghsien	1	1	1	165	90	255	33	14	2											
Haiyang	1	1	1	100	65	165	30	38	1											
Niutai	1	1	1	30	18	48	15	11	1											
Shanghai	2	1	1	137	40	177	15	9	5											
Shikhechuan	2	2	2	105	20	125	15	8												
Shihmenchai	1	1	1	228	120	348	15	12	2											
<i>South Peking District</i>																				
Hantsun	1	2	4	48	19	67	10													
Hwangteun	1	1	1	38	31	69	7	4												
Kuan	1	1	1	30	8	38														
Ninton	1	1	1	15	12	27	10	4												
Pachow	1	1	1	20	33	53	5													
Peking: Chuahihkon	2	1	1	111	52	163	300	27	8											
Husshih	1	2	1	118	124	242	120	58	22											
Shunchihmen	1	1	2	96	159	255	120	19	22											
<i>Taiwan District</i>																				
Anchiachuang	1	3	2	95	49	144	50	9	4											
Feichenghsien	1	1	1	56	38	94	75	8												
Tainanfu	5	3	4	295	99	394	100	36	8											
Tungpingchow	1	3	4	97	28	125	125	37	3											
Tungahsien	1	1	1	22	20	42	15	4												
<i>Tientsin and South Tientsin Districts</i>																				
Chiaobe	1	1	1	24	20	44		3												
Chinghsien	1	1	1	9	12	21	8													
Litan	2	1	1	67	9	76	25													
Nanpshien	2	1	1	34	11	45	6													
Taicheng	1	2	1	74	29	103	10	34												
Tientsin: Wesley	3	3	8	188	105	293	20	26	11											
West City	1	1	4	99	110	209	40	28	34											
Wanckiakow	1	1	4	46	24	70		2												
Yangliuching	1	1	1	36	23	59	17	7												
<i>Tsunhua District</i>																				
Fengjun	1	2	8	89	81	170	4	4												
Haincheng	1	4	7	190	77	267	10	15	2											
Pinganchengtau	1	4	5	163	72	235	5	8												
Shaluhe	1	5	8	212	58	270	20	13	10											
Tiehchang	1	2	2	31	32	63	3	2												
Tsunhuachow	1	1	1	76	31	107	3	2												
Yutien	1	5	3	157	48	205	21	12	2											
<i>Yenchowfu District</i>																				
Chingchow	1	1	1	27	17	44	15	5	6											
Ningyanghsien	1	5	3	96	117	213	25	8	4											
Tsowhsien	1	1	1	16	10	26	10	11												
Weshanghsien	1	1	1	30	9	39	10	5	2											
Yenchowfu	2	1	2	24	38	62	15	7												
Total	23	19	23	33	126	146	31	6,238	3,412	9,650	3,119	771	265	1	18	97	1	4	11	23
Last year	21	17	22	40	202	138	78	6,098	2,001	8,099	2,663	614	786	1	8	59	1	1	4	13

\* Included all baptized children.

### Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	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 Houses	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Houses	Value of Outparages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, Etc.	Contributions for Foreign Missions	Contributions for other Benevolent Purposes	Contributions for Support of the Local Church	Contributions for Church Building and Repairing	Contributions for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	1	16	1	6	19	19	2	60	1	1,900	1	1,700	...	31	31	43	...	...	105
2	2	37	2	12	48	48	3	150	2	1,400	2	1,300	...	20	20	93	...	...	133
4	4	25	4	25	25	25	3	160	3	8,500	3	1,200	...	35	35	153	...	...	223
4	4	48	4	48	48	48	5	120	5	4,800	5	2,000	...	13	13	30	...	...	56
2	2	30	2	30	30	30	2	120	2	3,200	2	1,200	...	33	34	36	...	...	103
4	4	45	4	45	45	45	4	216	4	2,600	4	800	...	45	44	49	...	...	138
5	5	59	5	59	59	59	5	210	3	5,080	3	1,500	...	44	44	38	...	...	126
1	1	6	1	6	6	6	1	28	1	1,000	1	500	...	9	30	20	...	...	68
1	1	6	1	6	6	6	1	28	1	800	1	700	...	5	10	19	...	...	57
1	1	6	1	6	6	6	1	15	1	900	1	400	...	6	7	27	...	...	49
1	1	9	1	9	9	9	1	10	1	1,100	1	600	...	2	2	2	...	...	6
1	1	9	1	9	9	9	1	10	1	900	1	500	...	16	24	24	...	...	76
1	1	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	1	1,000	1	500	...	3	3	9	...	...	17
1	1	28	1	28	28	28	1	830	1	20,000	1	5,000	40,000	300	380	480	...	...	684
1	1	19	1	19	19	19	1	35	1	1,300	1	700	...	4	260	10	...	...	281
1	1	10	1	10	10	10	1	28	1	700	1	500	...	7	12	13	...	...	39
1	7	149	5	6	211	360	5	278	2	10,000	1	1,000	15,000	73	142	236	44	36	531
4	4	74	4	4	74	74	2	50	1	1,000	1	500	...	11					

the load of raising the money for the district and school have kept me from making more frequent trips into the country.

I am glad to report that the country has quieted down so that all the foreign ladies are with us this year.

Just before Conference, the American Consul at Chefoo, Mr. Arnold, made a trip to Chufuhsien, and the Min Cheng Chang told him that he was very anxious to have us put a church there, which is a report very different from the one received two years ago, when the Consul reported that we would not be allowed to enter the home of Confucius.

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



## WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West China Mission 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 Szechwan 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 68,724,900. 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.

### CHENG TU DISTRICT

Chengtu (Chentu) District includes the city of Chengtu, which is the capital of the province of Szechwan, two other walled cities, and part of another county on the Chengtu plain. This is one of the most densely populated portions of the globe. Within a radius of about fifteen miles from the capital city there are fifteen walled cities, and scattered among these are a large number of towns and market places. The river as it enters Chengtu plain on the northwest is first divided into two parts. These are divided and subdivided until the whole plain is covered with a network of irrigating canals. These uniting finally form again two rivers, one of which breaks through the surrounding mountains to the east. The other flows south and enters the Yangtze.

No other mission boards are at work in this district except in the city of Chengtu.

### Chengtu

Chengtu (Chentu) (population, 350,000) is the capital of the province of Szechwan 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 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 and Mrs. Beech, Rev. Harry L. Canright, M.D., and Mrs. Canright, Claude W. Freeman, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Freeman (on furlough), Rev. George B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Rev. James M. Yard and Mrs. Yard, W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara J. Collier, Georgia Day, Anna Lulu Golisch (on furlough), Mary A. Simester, and Annie M. Wells (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Chengtu College (part of the West China Union University, interdenominational) and Intermediate School, Biblical Training School, Chengtu Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Day School.

The Rev. George B. Neumann, of Chengtu, reports as follows:

Our West China Mission Conference met at Chungking, January 22 to 30, 1913. In the absence of Bishops Bashford and Lewis, we elected Dr. Spencer Lewis as our president, and the other regular organization of the Conference, with Chinese and foreign secretaries, was then effected.

The reports showed that the work of the Mission had been carried on in a most encouraging way, even though many of the foreigners have been absent during much of the year 1912. Among the building operations that had been completed was a new plant at Yuinchang, consisting of a church, school build-

ings, guest-rooms, and rooms for foreign itinerants. All are built of stone and brick, and furnish one of the most satisfactory plants that the Mission possesses at the present time. The reports of Dr. Spencer Lewis and the Rev. W. Edward Manly showed that they had spent a very large percentage of their time in traveling and in working among the out-stations of the entire Mission, and that work in the day schools especially had been very encouraging. The Conference was much pleased to learn of the great success of the work of the Chungking high school, which during the last half year has been conducted in union with the Canadian Methodist Mission. The members of this year's graduating class, learning of the need for teachers in some of the mission schools, quite without suggestion from the foreigners, volunteered their services for the coming year, postponing their senior work one year. It was with much pleasure that their offer was received and at once accepted.

The medical work in Chungking, which for several years has been self-supporting, was reported as having had a successful year financially as well as in the number of patients treated. Several Chinese members were examined and found to be prepared for ordination, and the ceremony will be performed when Bishop Lewis reaches the field.

Our action in regard to church union was to cordially adopt the proposals of the Church Union Committee, with one or two suggested changes.

We adjourned one of our finance committee meetings in order to join the other missionaries of Chungking in responding to an invitation of the self-governing church to meet with them and learn their hopes and plans.

#### **Chengtü Hospital**

Claude W. Freeman, M.D., reports as follows:

When the revolution was at its height, the viceroy requested all foreigners in the city of Chengtū to assemble in the new hospital building of the Canadian Mission. This caused our building to be hurriedly emptied, and all our patients



THE CHENGTÜ HOSPITAL BUILDING

were sent to their homes. A few weeks later the out-patients department was opened again. I made a daily trip across the city, and even on the day when we were all forced to leave our homes I saw 67 patients. Our work was completely closed on December 8, 1911. During the six months of 1911 in which our hospital was open we had about 200 in-patients and nearly 10,000 out-patients.

Dr. Canright has recently sailed from America to reopen the work.

### CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Chungking District includes the city of Chungking, together with five other 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, 200,000) is the second largest city in Szechwan 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 consulate. The business hongs 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, Henry W. Irwin, M.D., and Mrs. Irwin, Percy C. Knapp and Mrs. Knapp, Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D., and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. LeRoy W. McCartney, Rev. C. Bertram Rape and Mrs. Rape. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie Borg, Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D., Lillian L. Holmes, Dorothy Jones, Anna C. Linblad, and Chestora Snyder, M.D.

*Institutions:* Boys' High School, Chungking Hospital. W. F. M. S.: School for Girls, William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Flora Deaconess Home.

The Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D., superintendent, writes as follows:

When Dr. A. E. Smith, the noted writer on Chinese subjects, visited West China four or five years ago, he predicted that we were going to see another great uprising in China within the next ten years, similar to the Boxer trouble; that it would not be against the foreigner this time, but against the ruling classes. How true his prophecy has become the world knows.

At that time Dr. Smith said it might be necessary for missionaries to retire for a while. Nearly everyone withdrew to so-called places of safety. Not more than 20 missionaries out of 300 or 400 remained at their stations. It seems too good to be true that the revolution which started in West China should have spread all over the country, and resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in so short a time.

The success of the uprising was a foregone conclusion, since 999 out of 1,000 were rebels. The queue, which was imposed upon them over two hundred years ago by their Manchu conquerors, and which, almost to a man, they had grown to think was a part of themselves, is gone to stay. The new government has come out strong against the custom of foot-binding, absolutely forbidding the same. The reform against opium-smoking is equally enforced. They have changed from the lunar month to that of the sun; and dating from this year, their year will be the same as the foreign. The better classes have, almost to a man, adopted the foreign hat, and those who can afford it are wearing

foreign shoes. Foreign tailoring establishments are springing up all over the city. I am told that as soon as the government is properly established, all business will cease on the Sabbath day. This does not mean that they are keeping the Sabbath from a Christian standpoint, but because they recognize the importance of one day of rest.

Recently the writer was requested to organize a local branch of the International Red Cross Society, which was done, and nearly \$10,000 was subscribed in less than two weeks. Permanent quarters have been rented. Five substations have been opened, and ten young men are under training as nurses. We have undertaken to bury all the dead found on the streets and to care for all destitute sick. Our hospital was chosen as one of the Red Cross hospitals of the city.

The fruits of Christian teaching are now being gathered. To whom do the Chinese turn at this time? To the young men who have been educated in our schools. The head surgeon of the government hospital in this city is a Christian, trained in our hospital about ten years ago. This is the greatest opportunity the church has ever had for entering in and possessing the land.

### HOCHOW DISTRICT

The Hochow District covers two magistrates' districts, or counties; namely, Hochow and Tingyuen. They have the two county cities of Tingyuen and Hochow and about ninety towns with adjoining villages and country neighborhoods thickly settled. This district spreads itself out on all sides of and between three large rivers, the Fow, the Chu, and the Kialing.

#### Hochow

Hochow (population, 90,000) is at the junction of the Fow and Kialing Rivers. The Ku River empties into the Kialing six miles above Hochow, hence Hochow is at the head or else at the foot of three rich valleys. It is a very busy center. It was the old capital of the Szechwan 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 Szechwan Province.

No other mission boards are at work in Hochow.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Benjamin F. Lawrence, Rev. Ray L. Torrey (on furlough) and Mrs. Torrey (on furlough).

The Rev. B. F. Lawrence, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

We are still here all alone and very busy on the house. We have over 80 men at work. For a while they gave poor satisfaction, so I began a system of rewards for the best work done, and the plan has worked well. It has given the men a personal interest in their tasks. The placing of the weights and pulleys in the windows was finally solved by offering a liberal reward for a successful model. By some assistance from me the reward was soon won.

This year, instead of the usual Christmas decorations, it was decided to help the poor of the city. Accordingly, a subscription list was sent around among the church people and sufficient funds were secured to give a simple meal to over 300 people. Tickets were issued to the leaders and stewards of the church, who in turn distributed these among the poor of this large city. On the afternoon of Christmas Day the service was held, and only those with tickets were admitted. The Chinese pastor told the poor folks the story of Christ's birth and its message of joy. Such a needy crowd of people I have never seen in church before. The halt, the lame, the blind, the dumb, and the aged—all were there. After the service, as they passed out one by one, at the door, we took up the tickets and gave in exchange three meal tickets to each person. We hope that this way of celebrating Christmas may become a fixed custom in the Hochow church.

The Conferences for Chungking and Hochow Districts were held in a union session. Fifty delegates were present and were entertained by the local church. The sessions were intensely interesting.

### 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, over 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 Szechwan 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 (on furlough) and Mrs. Curnow (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen R. Galloway and Gertrude Tyler.

### TZETCHOW 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 and Mrs. Manly (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice B. Brethorst (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, Ella Manning and Lena Nelson.

*Institution*: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Bible Training School, Girls' Day School.

The Rev. W. Edward Manly, district superintendent, reports as follows:

To give the progress of the year and state the present conditions and future prospects of the Kingdom as the missionary sees it constitute the aim of this report.

About one year ago this time, the Tzechow missionaries were coming by boat to the entrance of this same gorge where I am now beginning to write. Entrenched in the village below were supposed to be 1,500 revolutionists. The Chinese colonel who was allowing us to travel under his protection had sent out 200 soldiers to disperse them. We could hear the firing farther on in the gorge, and presently, as we dropped down in the rear of the other boats, we could see the skirmish up on the height above the village. It was a short affair and soon the firecrackers told that the villagers were trying to propitiate the victors. Two days later the colonel himself had to turn back at the news of the fall of Chungking to the revolutionists. We did not accept his invitation to turn back with him, but decided to keep on our way and meet the revolutionists where they were besieging a city ten miles below. It seemed a dangerous thing to do in spite of their reassuring proclamations, but it proved the safest course.



Long before we arrived we saw the smoke of the burning buildings, and later we saw the fire, unhindered, eating away the walls. We were stopped, and expected to be robbed of money at least. They wanted the help right sorely, but when I began to parley about the money, they said, "No, not that, but what can you tell us of the forces that you left up river?" And they seemed most



TWO METHODIST LEADERS IN WEST CHINA

grateful when we told them that they had nothing to fear immediately, if at all, from the colonel, whom we had seen starting back upstream. We were not molested, and arrived safely in Chungking. Indeed, we seemed to be welcomed there, for I never saw the people so friendly as when we walked through the streets that day.

This has been the story, repeated with variations, throughout the whole course of the revolution. We have seen plenty of smoke and some fire, and there has been a great deal of fear on the part of the Chinese as to how the revolution would end. But the foreigners have not been molested. From lessons of history, and especially the history of China for the last few years, the United States Government was undoubtedly right in demanding that her citizens get out of the supposedly dangerous parts of China. But from our experience of sincere friendliness on the part of the Chinese, an experience repeated again and again, and from their evident appreciation of what little we could do to help steady the popular mind against panic and disaster, there was absolutely nothing for some of us to do but to remain. Nor did it require any especial degree of courage or recklessness on our part.

The problem that I had to work on during the year was to look after the church and schools in two and one half districts, besides helping in the Chungking Institute. As to the latter, we decided to put out an advertisement of a regular program, to begin on time and continue as best we could for the year. It had to be under Chinese management, save that Dr. Lewis, when at home, was near for consultation, Mrs. Lewis taught English twice a week, and I was able to give twenty days to the school. It was most gratifying to prove the loyalty and ability of the Chinese teachers. And in the general interruption from

which all schools suffered everywhere in the province, it is good to record that this school had a most prosperous half year. Nevertheless, it was a matter for thankfulness to hear from Brother Rape that he was going to get here for the autumn opening "even if he had to walk."

The general prosperity of our schools is the marked feature of the year. Where we went ahead regularly, even at considerable risk of failure, we have made a success in nearly every instance. And I think, too, that the example was of considerable use in helping the government schools to get in running order again. The schools have been larger than usual and have had a more regular attendance. At the same time in the general rise of wages it has cost more for each school than before, and will continue to do so. We were less inclined to push the girls' schools, but the desire for them was so general that most of them were opened. Their management has of necessity been in the hands of the Chinese; nevertheless it has proved very good. Preachers, teachers, and Bible women have worked together very well in this.

A few Sundays ago we dedicated the best plant in our mission outside of where a foreigner resides. This is at Jung Chang, the walled city three days up the Big Road from Chungking, and the same distance from Tzechow. The plant consists of guest-room and preacher's study, church, boys' school, girls' school, besides the repaired Chinese houses for preacher, teacher, and a few schoolboys. The buildings are well built of box-brick, paved with stone, of good size, and should last half a century, and yet they cost in all only \$650 (gold). I do not know where in the world they could be duplicated for the same sum.

The membership has not increased during this year of turmoil, and it could hardly be expected to do so. Nevertheless, it is a matter of deepest concern to us how to be of the greatest use, expecting that the numbers will grow. I think we have too much territory for our present force of men, but it is grow or die for every sort of Christian activity, so why should we not accept the challenge? The recent test has shown that our Chinese are dependable to a remarkable degree. This is one of the distinct gains of the year. Another gain is that the forces of Christianity have been seen to be the most powerful in building the new China. I suppose that we shall have to continue to depend upon faith for proof of the real value of our present missionary activity, as it has been, now is, and will forever be. Nevertheless, it was one of the keenest pleasures of the year to talk with the acting governor of the province and have him acknowledge the benefits he derived from our Chungking school some sixteen years ago, And if his present efforts to put down the opium traffic prove successful, as they probably will, I think that some of the credit might go to that same school. And yet sixteen years ago I could not help but admit that it would be difficult to show what effective work was being done in that school to advance the Kingdom. Much of our present efforts may seem like rowing through the night when the way is far from clear. Nevertheless, by His grace and direction we shall be certain to come out on the broad Yangtze of His great plan sweeping on through the ages.

As to specific work done, I have been out itinerating six and one half months of the ten ending October 30, and have traveled 120 stages, or 3,000 miles. This does not count the time spent in the Chungking school. Shall be glad when I can spend more time in the villages and more time at each of the stations and less on the road.

## Statistics of West China Mission Conference

(Repeated from the Report for 1911)

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of the Foreign Missions

	CIRCUIT OR STATION		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.	Native Ord. Preachers	Nat. Unord. Preachers	Nat. Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities or Colleges	No. Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. Sabbath Scholars	Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	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 Miss. Society	Collected for Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes.	Total Contributions on the Field			
	Men	Women																																		
<i>Chengt'u District</i>																																				
Chaochen.....			4	2	13	1	13	13	26		20	2	10									1	1,100	1	200			2	2	8			12			
Chengt'u.....	5	5					143	54	197	14	40	10	1									2,500	7	13,000	55,900	13,100	19	19	221			259				
Hwaichow.....							19	28	47	6	55	14										500					2	2	12			28				
Kienchow.....							69	55	124	10	40	14	6									700	1	200	200		7	7	77			91				
Lungchuenyi.....									5	20	2	2															2	2	25			29				
Sisen.....							36	22	58	4	80	3										900	1	200	300		2	2	9	188			201			
<i>Chungking District</i>																																				
Behsü Circuit.....				1			20	44	64		20																									
Chungking Circuit.....	3	2		5	1		124	17	141	35	30		4									2,000	4	16,900	26,798	17,800	3	4	3			10				
Dseojiangai Circuit.....	2	2		1	5		47	25	72	7	15	7	2														12	72	69			153				
Dangan Circuit.....							21	17	38		20	2															10	3	2			15				
Jingwantsang Circuit.....							20	20	40		20	3																								
Kiangph Circuit.....							60	37	97	2	8		2															1	3	3			17			
Lai Fengyi Circuit.....							33	18	51		3	3											3,000				14	5	3			160				
Linshin Circuit.....							8	12	20		20											3	500				2	17				29				
Nganlung Circuit.....																																				
Pishan Circuit.....							21	17	38		9											24	2	30				3	1				4			
Wangpin Circuit.....							45	55	100		15	9										66	1	700				4	7				11			
Shinlung Circuit.....							13	5	19		3	2										2	25	1	400			2	6	4			12			
Yungchwan Circuit.....							62	73	135		100	8										20	30	1	120			2	2				11			
<i>Hochow District</i>																																				
Hochow Circuit.....	1			1			32	22	54	1	30		1																							
Dahoba Circuit.....							7	9	16		20																									
Sierdungchia Circuit.....							24	25	49		20		1																							
Yuenko Circuit.....							7	2	9		20																									
<i>Suning District</i>																																				
Suning Circuit.....	2	2		5	2		95	35	130	40	72	12	5									13	15	321												
Dsitongtsen Circuit.....							48	19	67	8	16	5																								
Aryo Circuit.....							22	45	22	67	6	11	3																							
Lochi Circuit.....							21	23	44		32	1																								
Sitwanchen Circuit.....							24	12	36		6																									
Pangsedien Circuit.....							17	18	35																											
<i>Tzechow District</i>																																				
Tzechow Circuit.....	2	1	3	1	7	1	103	51	154		40	17	3									18	20	504												
Jungchang Circuit.....							28	24	52		3	100	6																							
Lochenjin Circuit.....							30	34	64	5	80	6	2																							
Lungchang Circuit.....							9	9	18		20																									
Neikiang Circuit.....							69	42	111		50	6	5																							
Panlung Circuit.....							42	33	75		15	80	1																							
Tiengchiiao Circuit.....							76	72	148	3	200	9	2																							
Tze yang Circuit.....							55	27	82		7	20	14																							
Total.....	15	12	12	9	74	5	1,486	991	2,477	171	1,315	147	41	1	6	28	81	125	2,405	79	2,651	48	32,027	32	42,075	94,173	35,750	175	223	823	717		1,938			
Last year.....	14	15	10	8	81	10	1,509	1,321	2,920		2,097	465	131				43		1,039	81	2,540	29	36,535	21	49,530	90,506	11,442	104	543	210	250	447	1,554			

Note.—Chengt'u has 1 high school, with 4 teachers and 7 students; Chungking has 1, with 7 teachers and 57 students. Theological Schools: Chengtu has 2, with 4 teachers and 26 students.

# NORTHERN PART OF JAPAN

Same Scale as Main Map



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

## JAPAN

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

0 50 100 150 200

Scale of Statute Miles

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —



PACIFIC  
OCEAN

FORMOSA  
and the  
LIUCHIU ISLANDS  
Same Scale as Main Map

## JAPAN

The empire of Japan consists of four large islands, besides Formosa, the Pescadores, Port Arthur in China, the southern half of Saghalien and about four thousand small islands, of which the Liuchiu on the south and the Kurile on the north are the most important groups. During 1910 Japan annexed Korea, over which she had held a protectorate since the close of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. Korea now becomes a province of Japan. The islands extend in the form of a crescent from latitude  $24^{\circ} 14'$  to  $45^{\circ} 30'$  north, about the same parallels between which lie the states of the Mississippi valley. The total area of Japan proper is about 161,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California. The annexation of Korea increases this by 80,000 square miles. Its island formation gives it 18,000 miles of coast line. The climate is more varied than may be found from Minnesota to Louisiana, and in the principal islands of Japan, although somewhat debilitating, it is fairly salubrious. No month is exempt from rain, although it is most plentiful from June through September. The chief occupation is agriculture, the principal products being rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea, tobacco, and mulberry trees are cultivated. The last named are raised in connection with the silk industry, which is Japan's most important industry. Other important industries are fishing, mining, and a number of mechanical arts, in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 4,200 miles of railway and more than 33,500 miles of telegraph in the empire. Other modern improvements common to Western nations are being introduced in Japan.

The population of 1903 was estimated at over 49,000,000, and the normal increase was said to be about 500,000 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 missionaries 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 first Methodist missionaries to arrive in Japan were the Rev. and Mrs. Robert S. Maclay, the Rev. and Mrs. John C. Davison, the Rev. and Mrs. Irving H. Correll, and the Rev. and Mrs. Julius Soper, who arrived in the summer of 1873. The Rev. and Mrs. Merri-man C. Harris arrived soon afterward. The stations occupied by these first missionaries were Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagasaki, and Hakodate. The Japan Mission 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 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 of 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 remain in the hands of the missionaries.

### Bishop Yoitsu Honda

In the death of Bishop Yoitsu Honda, March 26, 1912, the universal church of Christ lost one of her great leaders. The newly formed Methodist Church of Japan honored itself, in 1908, by electing President Honda (then at the head of the Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo) as its first bishop. Throwing himself into the work of evangelization as well as administration, by his strong spiritual leadership he soon completely unified the three branches of Methodism comprising the new church. For many years he was an influential leader in the Evangelical Alliance, and was the efficient president of the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association. During the crisis in the Japan Church, after the introduction of higher criticism, the entire Protestant Church looked to President Honda for safe and sane leadership, and looked not in vain. Others co-operated with him, but he was a conservative leader in the crisis. The office of

bishop in the Japan Methodist Church will always be bigger because it was first filled by the great and good Dr. Honda, the Christian Samurai.

#### **Bishop Yoshiasu Hiraiwa**

On April 6, 1912, Dr. Yoshiasu Hiraiwa was elected to succeed the late Yoitsu Honda as Kantoku of the Japan Methodist Church. For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Hiraiwa had been a faithful and successful worker in the Canadian Methodist Mission, and as bishop is abundantly proving the wisdom of the choice made. He has been spending October, November, and December in West Japan and Korea.

### **EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE**

#### **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, Millicent Fretts, Mary S. Hampton, Florence E. Singer, and Alberta B. Sprowles.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Caroline Wright Memorial School.

#### **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, 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 Helen C. Santee.

#### **Hirosaki**

Hirosaki (population, 36,400) 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 sixteen Methodist preachers, one of whom was Bishop Yoitsu Honda. The American Protestant Episcopal Church has mission work in Hirosaki.

*Missionary:* W. F. M. S.: Miss Bessie Alexander.

*Institutions:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten.

#### **Hokkaido District**

The Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Work in the Hokkaido District has centered chiefly in and around the large cities. Many of the outlying towns have scarcely been touched. We have not been able to keep pace with the advance in population. Towns and villages are springing up in all the provinces. If we could start work with the beginning of villages, Christianity would have an assured victory. We greatly need reinforcements.

During the past few years we have emphasized the importance of building our own churches, so as to save rent. Within the past eight years a church and parsonage have been built in Hakodate, a church and parsonage at Ebetsu,

a chapel at Yamahana, and most recently, a church and parsonage at Yakumo, and a church at Iwamizawa. We will close the year in Hokkaido with ten churches, all out of debt.

Our present task is the strengthening of the work in hand and a pushing out into the towns and villages not yet touched. We must make a greater effort also in country evangelization. The people, having come from all parts



KINDERGARTEN CLASS

of Japan, are largely free from religious prejudices, and hence accessible to the gospel.

A conference of all the missionaries working in Hokkaido was held last year. We agreed that if the present missions were reinforced sufficiently we could undertake the evangelization of the island. We also agreed on the following: (a) That the large cities should be regarded as common territory; also that the Central Province of Hokkaido, Ishikari, should be common territory; (b) that other parts are to be covered by the missions of the Methodists, Presbyterians, American Board, Baptists, and Church Missionary Society, with the understanding that while fixed limits cannot be established, the missionaries will respect each other's field of activity; (c) further, we recognize the fact that the Hokkaido is still only sparsely settled, and any territory now recognized as the field of responsibility for a certain church is liable at any time to witness the entrance of a colony of Christians from another church.

There never was a time in the history of our work here when the gospel had a better chance than now. The field is open. The people are ready. There is no opposition. The officials are more than friendly. The newspapers are lending their columns to the publication in full of sermons which have been preached by our pastors. The preaching services are well attended. The

Sunday schools are filled with children. The young people are organizing for aggressive work. The men of the churches are beginning to realize their responsibility. Materialism, rationalism, and immorality are here, but the people are ready to be led to the cross. After all, Christ makes a living appeal to the young mind of Japan. Hard work awaits us. Difficult problems need solution, but now is the time when we must both sow and reap in this fertile field of Japan.

### 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, Louisa Imhof, and Mabel Seeds.

*Institutions*: W. F. M. S.: Industrial School, Union Orphanage.

### Sendai District

The Rev. Charles W. Iglehart, district missionary, reports as follows:

The past year has been marked by steady and sure growth. In some of the churches there has been no large advance in numbers, but in almost all the interest and spiritual life have been quickened. At Yonezawa, to which Brother Miura, of Tokyo, was sent at Conference, there is a decidedly new interest and life. He says that there are a number of men in the church who are eager for an opportunity to preach. Our new church at Yamagata is not yet begun, but the pastor, the people, and the missionary are still hoping for help from friends at home so that the brave little group in that old city may have a fair equipment with which to combat present difficulties.

At the town of Takabatake, the Christians are now organized and have pledged themselves to meet all the current expenses of weekly meetings. They are now paying the railroad fare of Brother Miura, who comes over from Yonezawa to hold regular services. At the Hot Spring Akayu, Dr. Endo, an earnest Christian physician, holds his home open for the biweekly meetings of the Methodist circuit rider.

The self-supporting church in Sendai, under the leadership of District Superintendent Kawasumi, is in a most prosperous condition. Its membership is constantly growing, and what is better, the spiritual life of the church is deep and real. A successful Young Men's Club finds expression for the zeal of its members in helping with the mission preaching in another part of the city. Once a month the young men take charge of the evening church service, one of their number preaching the sermon. The mothers' meetings have been especially encouraging this year.

The watchword of the Japan Methodist Church—sounded by Bishop Honda just before his death—is "Aggressive Evangelism." Throughout the connection an effort is being made to carry the gospel message with increasing faith and power into new fields, into towns and villages that have not yet received the Word. Our district is planning a forward movement which shall include special meetings at established points, preaching tours into the country places,



and probably the starting of work in one or two cities. Recently Christians have made a very generous offering toward the financial support of the work, and a committee of all the churches in the district is at work perfecting plans for the campaign.

The seed is being faithfully sown by the pastors and local preachers, and by the earnest Christians who are daily living the power of Christ. If very large results are not to be seen immediately, we rejoice in the fact that the Lord of the harvest has his own times and seasons for planting and garnering his grain.

### 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 in 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. Charles S. Davison and Mrs. Davison, Rev. Gideon F. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. Sennosuke Ogata, and Mrs. Ogata, Rev. Julius Soper (on furlough) and Mrs. Soper (on furlough), Rev. David S. Spencer (on furlough) and Mrs. Spencer (on furlough), and Miss Jennie S. Vail. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ella Blackstock, Edith M. Bullis (on furlough), Nell M. Daniel (on furlough), Amy G. Lewis (on furlough), Myrtle Z. Pider, M. Helen Russell, E. Maud Soper (on furlough), Matilda A. Spencer, Anna L. White, and Grace K. Wythe.

*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.

### East Tokyo District

The Rev. Gideon F. Draper reports as follows:

This district covers an extensive territory, in addition to one half of the great metropolis, including three entire prefectures and a part of a fourth, with a population of 2,840,000, exclusive of Tokyo. We may, therefore, safely estimate a population of 4,000,000 souls within the bounds of the district.

In the capital and in many parts of the prefectures there are other churches at work, sharing with us the responsibility of evangelization; but in not a few of the towns and in very many of the villages we have the field entirely to ourselves. The responsibility lies heavy on the Methodist Episcopal Church, as it works here in coöperation with the Methodist Church of Japan for the salvation of this multitude of souls.

Methodism has eleven organized churches and nine other preaching places in this district. The superintendent of the district is also pastor of one of the churches in Tokyo, and is thus hindered from doing as much touring as is necessary for the proper development of the work.

It is estimated that only about one in 2,000 of the people in this district "have had a good chance to hear the gospel."



STUDENTS OF AOYAMA JO GAKUIN (GIRLS' COLLEGE), TOKYO

The poverty of the Japanese churches, most of which are still unable to pay their pastors without aid from mission funds, makes it impossible for them to raise what is needed to do aggressive work in evangelistic touring and in circulating Christian literature, for example. The missionaries should open preaching places at suitable points in the cities and towns as evangelistic centers to be carried on in coöperation with the local churches.

#### **Reinforcements**

From the standpoint of our mission alone we must emphatically reiterate the cry of the past for more missionaries. We have at this time but two men in the mission who give their full time to evangelistic work. We ought to have at least six in order to maintain the work. It is not a question of efficiency, but of really accomplishing something.

But from the broader standpoint of the responsibility of the Christian Church for the evangelization of this empire, the need presents itself with even greater insistence. The missionary forces in the land have felt this need and have studied the situation with care. The Japanese churches also, through their Federated Council, are considering the problem.

The great mass of the unevangelized presents itself to the mind with a terrible pathos. Probably over 30,000,000 of these people have had no opportunity to accept Christ, and of the other twenty-odd millions only a very small proportion have any sufficient knowledge of the way of salvation. Investigations show that the Buddhist and Shinto priests nearly equal in numbers all the Protestant Christians—that is, 66,104 priests to 78,875 Christians. The present number of Japanese evangelical Christian preachers allows but one preacher to 86,000 of the population.

The new Japan Methodist Church cannot make an extensive effort after

the unevangelized millions—at least, not within the present generation. It must needs strengthen its hold on the centers it now occupies. There is a very large field for the missionary in every district of the Conference to labor—not in rivalry, but in full coöperation with the Japanese Church.

#### **Anglo-Japanese College (Aoyama Gakuin)**

The Rev. Benjamin Chappell, dean, reports as follows:

The academic and collegiate departments of Aoyama Gakuin, our school in Tokyo, have together, and excepting the School of Theology, a present attendance of about 450, an enrollment for the year of about 500. The work of the institution moves on quietly and prosperously, the one need being, in this case a clamant one, that more funds be available in order to bring the institution, in buildings and equipment, nearer to government institutions of the same grade.

#### **Theological School of Anglo-Japanese College, Aoyama Gakuin**

The Rev. Arthur D. Berry, dean, reports as follows:

By a strenuous effort and with the help of many gifts from friends in America, the Theological School closed the year 1912, without deficit or debt. There are many important lines of the theological school work that have not been included because of insufficient income. But it is encouraging to be able



CHAPEL OF AOYAMA GAKUIN, TOKYO

to carry on the ordinary work of the school. During the year a new and attractive eating hall has been built for the use of the students. This is the gift of a generous friend of the school in America. The money for furniture and other equipment was raised by the students themselves. Their first Christmas dinner in the new eating hall was the gift of the missionaries on the compound.

The attendance has kept up to 35, the high level of the previous year. But in order to raise the grade of work and the quality of the student candidates for the ministry, it may be necessary to make readjustments that will cause

a decrease in numbers for a few years. Japan needs a higher grade of ministerial students, intellectually and spiritually.

#### **Scholarship Students**

The Goucher Korean Scholarship students have added interest to the work of the school. No one can foretell the far-reaching effects of this work on the Korean Church of the future and the relationship of the Korean Christian body to the Christian movement in Japan. We have five Korean students in the school at present.

#### **Coöperation**

During the year the relationship between the Canadian Methodist Mission and the Theological School has been readjusted. That mission will continue to support a Japanese member of the teaching force and will contribute a fixed amount to the scholarship fund. The Canadian Mission will be free to send to Aoyama students from their evangelistic centers. This relation of the Canadian Mission to our school, in addition to their school work in Kobe, is very gratifying and cannot fail to increase the general fraternal feeling among the different sections of the Methodist work in Japan.

It may be interesting for readers to know that the "Jerusalem Chamber," used for the revision of the Japanese Bible, which is now being carried on, is a room in the Theological School at Aoyama.

#### **Mrs. Mary Hofbrook Chappell**

At the beginning of the summer, Mrs. Chappell finished her brave, long fight with disease and pain in a beautiful, triumphant death. She came to Japan first as a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in 1878, and in 1890 she was married to the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. She died July 10, 1912, at her home in Aoyama.

During her thirty-four years in Japan Mrs. Chappell was a true missionary. Her home life was very beautiful, but her influence constantly radiated far beyond the home, in Tokyo and in all Japan. But the supreme triumph of her Christian life was the way she met the long fight with pain and staring death—the unfaltering, patient bravery and the unconquerable cheer that she flung in the face of the creeping enemy. Her last months and days had an indescribable, uplifting influence upon those around her. She still seems to be present on the compound where she lived and worked so long.

#### **Methodist Publishing House**

There is no missionary publishing house like this in all Japan. The past year has not been a very prosperous one for book and printing houses in this country. Business conditions have been somewhat unfavorable. One large printing and publishing house in Tokyo became insolvent and carried down with it a number of other publishing houses. The Fukosha Book and Publishing Business carried on for some years by the Anglican Churches closed its doors in October, and our house purchased the entire stock of English books, periodicals, and stationery, and the good will of the business. Our enterprise during the year has been reasonably prosperous. The business is not yet on a sound financial basis. It has been necessary to negotiate loans, which have been growing ever since the establishment of the business.

We are publishing and printing the Japan Evangelist, the chief missionary paper in Japan. We are joint publishers of the Japanese hymn book, which has had phenomenal sales throughout the country. We do all the printing of the many styles of this book. We print practically all the Sunday school material for the Japan Sunday School Association, and, besides, prepare lessons of our own. We do a large publishing business in tracts and in religious books, both in Japanese and English.

A new departure has just been made whereby an able and experienced Japanese printer is to take charge of the printing house and to maintain up-to-date business methods. The printing house business will not pass from our control, but a larger measure of responsibility will be given to the Japanese superintendent, who is well fitted for his tasks.

Perhaps the most promising feature of the year has been the step taken toward union with other Methodist bodies. As our own church, the Methodist Church in Canada, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now are united with the Japan Methodist Church in carrying forward the cause of Christ in Jāpan along evangelistic and educational lines, it seemed suitable that they should also work together in spreading the printed page.

The Methodist Publishing House of Tokyo, in the publication and wide dissemination of Christian literature, has a strategic position in Japan. Japanese read and study, and the printed page has access to practically every home in the empire. Other denominations are taking no steps to compete with us in this great work, and it therefore rests upon us as a great responsibility.

### 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 Mrs. Schwartz. 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.

### WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE

The West Japan Mission of the Japan Methodist Church covers the following territory: Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima Prefectures, in the island of Kiushiu, the group of islands forming the former kingdom of Liuchiu, now the Okinawa Prefecture, and in addition to this the densely populated provinces of Owari, Mino, and Mikawa, lying around the city of Nagoya. The latter territory is separated from Kiushiu by hundreds of miles and more naturally belongs to the East Mission, though at present it is included within the bounds of the West Conference. 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.

### Fukuoka

Fukuoka (population, 82,000) 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 recently the third Imperial University to be called the Kiushiu Imperial University. Fukuoka is advancing at a great rate commercially, and is a most important city. It is also of historic



THE WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE IN 1911

interest to the Christian, for the great Shinto shrine there 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 and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Miss Lola M. Kidwell.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' School.

The Rev. J. Ira Jones, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

After completing the Japanese language course, I began to preach some in the native tongue, but not until last June, when Dr. Davison returned to America on furlough, did I have regular work for which I felt entirely responsible. Since that time I have traveled over his circuit, preaching and conducting the general work of his district. In addition, I have recently opened up a preaching place at a neighboring village of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants in which no evangelistic work has been done. The wife of the leading physician of the town was converted on our last visit, and several have asked to be enrolled among the inquirers. We have been searching all the fall for a suitable evangelist to work with us. This is our imperative need just now.

As soon as such a man has been secured, we expect to open another preaching place in this city. In the absence from the field of both Dr. J. C. Davison and Brother F. H. Smith, our two most experienced evangelists, it falls to me to make the regular trip through our Japanese work in Chosen [Korea] this year.

### 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.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses L. Alice Finlay and Reba Snapp.

### Kagoshima District

The Rev. F. N. Scott reports as follows:

The work here remains much the same as last year. We are facing a great opportunity, but we have no missionary at this point. In case the Nagoya work is transferred to the Canadians, we hope to put a man at Kagoshima. We had a missionary here five years ago, but he was taken away to fill a vacancy in the school at Nagasaki. There are said to be 10,000 students in the city of Kagoshima.

### 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 (on furlough), and Mrs. Davison (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Hettie Thomas and Caroline Teague.

**Kumamoto District**

Dr. and Mrs. John C. Davison left on furlough in June. Since that time the Rev. K. Kawase, a graduate of Chinzei Gakuin, has taken his place as



PARSONAGE IN THE WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE

district superintendent, and the Rev. J. Ira Jones has had charge of the distinctly evangelistic work of the mission, which was also under Dr. Davison.

**Nagasaki**

Nagasaki (population, 176,000) is the seventh city of Japan in size and third in the importance of the foreign settlement. It lies on a deep and beautiful bay at the western end of the island of Kiushiu. It is known for its large shipbuilding trade, for its coal mining, and for the manufacture of the renowned "egg-shell china." From the Christian standpoint Nagasaki is the most interesting city, historically, in the empire. It was at one time, over three hundred years ago, a thoroughly Christian city. Afterward it became the scene of the most terrific persecutions; twenty-seven priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands. Within a few miles of Nagasaki are the remains of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women, and children were put to the sword. When the first Protestant missionaries came after Commodore Perry's visit they landed at Nagasaki.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Merlo K. W. Heicher (on furlough) and Mrs. Heicher (on furlough), Rev. Francis N. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Rev. F. Herron Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), 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 Mariana Young.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Japanese College. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

**Nagasaki**

The Rev. F. N. Scott reports as follows:

The evangelistic work here has suffered greatly on account of the lack of men. The missionary at present in charge of the school work has made that his main business. We went out to the North stations once during the summer, which is not a good time; nevertheless, we had a large meeting at Haiki and another at Sasebo. All the evangelistic activities on the Nagasaki District are now in my charge. Perhaps the most prosperous work is across the bay from Nagasaki, where we wish to build a memorial church. A Chinzei



Gakuin graduate is the pastor, and under his leadership the membership has more than doubled since Conference time. A much better house has been secured, and in a short time a kindergarten will be started by graduates of Kwassui Jo Kakko, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School.

#### Chinzei Gakuin

The only one of their countrymen upon whom the Japanese could agree for president of the school being unavailable, the Rev. F. N. Scott was elected to the position last March. It is already known that the school's first and only Japanese president (Uchichi Sasamore) was called up higher a year ago. His loss has been keenly felt, especially from the viewpoint of religious work. No one can take his place.

From the material standpoint the school has never before reached prosperity. The tuition was raised at the beginning of the school year to an even dollar, including the athletic's fee. This did not seem in the least to cut down the attendance, as we thought it might. We had all the students we could take within one day of opening, and since then we have been constantly refusing them. Of eleven applicants we took three at the beginning of the fall term. This is probably due in part to the increased tolerance toward Christianity since the religious conference called by the government last winter. In part also it is due to the good reputation of the school. We have never had so fine a corps of teachers, and for their loyalty and earnestness, as well as for the studious attitude of the boys, the writer is most thankful.

Religiously, the conditions are about average. At the present we are having a week of special meetings under the Rev. Joseph H. Smith, and everything points to blessed results. To a curriculum already overloaded the educational department added this year several hours of Chinese and Japanese, so that it is difficult for the students to give much time to religious work. However, we keep up our systematic chapel instruction. We also have the Morning Watch, which is Mr. Wheeler's special responsibility, and a very efficient Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices a prayer meeting is held four evenings each week. All this, of course, is in addition to the regular Bible teaching in the school classes and the Christian interpretation of Japanese ethics taught from a Japanese textbook.

#### Nagoya

Nagoya (population, 400,000) is the sixth city of Japan in population. It is situated in the southern part of the island of Hondo, about 150 miles southwest of Tokyo. It is a great center for the manufacture of porcelain and silk. One of the sights of the city is the feudal castle.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Southern Presbyterian Church.

*Missionaries:* W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna P. Atkinson, Mabel Lee, and Georgiana Weaver.

*Institutions:* Nagoya English Night School. W. F. M. S.: Pure Stream Girls' School.

#### Nagoya District

The Rev. F. N. Scott reports as follows:

I regret that we have no missionary here. Brother W. de L. Kingsbury is living in the mission house and is teaching in the night school to reimburse us for the rent of the house.



A BUDDHIST TEMPLE AT NAGOYA

I have no means of knowing what other work Brother Kingsbury is doing. At one time he had some Bible class work.

Since April negotiations have been in progress for the transfer of the Nagoya District to the Methodist Church of Canada, in whose territory it properly belongs.

#### Naha

Naha (population, 43,000) 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. Earl R. Bull and Mrs. Bull, Rev. Henry B. Schwartz and Mrs. Schwartz.

#### Liuchiu Islands

At the Conference last March it was decided to transfer all the Okinawa evangelistic work from the Japan Methodist Church to the Mission, so that the Liuchiu Islands are now Methodist Episcopal territory. The Mission retained that part of the subsidy to the Japan Methodist Church which formerly went to that part of the work.

A short time after Conference, Dr. Schwartz received a cable to go at once to America because of the serious illness of Mrs. Schwartz. This left the Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Bull alone in the islands about six months after their arrival in Japan. They have loyally stayed and done their work, not being daunted by climate, loneliness, or responsibility. During Dr. Schwartz's absence, Brother Bull has taken charge of the evangelistic work, besides teaching in the government school and studying the native language.

The Rev. E. R. Bull reports as follows:

Most of the year Dr. Schwartz, the missionary in charge of the work in these islands, being at home, we have striven to take care of the work. While we have been in Japan only one year, and are still therefore in the throes of language study, we have been here long enough to see that this is an unusually promising field for our work. We now have five preaching places among the islands, and one of them has a new church which awaits dedication at the hands of Bishop Hiraiwa in December.

We have a Sabbath school of 60 children, meeting weekly at the Mission

house. Mrs. Bull and I each have Bible classes in English, one in Naha, and one in Shuri, and are thereby endeavoring to reach some of the many students. I am now teaching eight hours a week in the government middle school at Shuri, thus giving our itinerating work needed financial assistance. This, with a semimonthly English-speaking club for the English-speaking teachers, is giving us a hold on the teachers.

The prospect here for our work is most promising. The old religions so strong in Japan do not hold sway down here. Yet we need in order to get the harvest Loo Chooan workers and preachers. At this time there are six young men knocking at our doors asking for theological training. If we do not give them this, and tie them up to our work, we shall throw away the best means of accomplishing our ends here.

This is the newest work in our Conference, and as the nursery, it demands more attention than many other parts of this section. This work has in it the same glorious prospect that Captain Bickel has worked out of the islands dotting the Inland Sea.

## KOREA CONFERENCE

The Korea Conference includes the work in the empire of Korea. Korea is a peninsula lying between Japan and China and 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.

### Notable Events in Korea During 1912

There has been a forward step taken in the matter of missionary union. The year has been marked by a serious consideration on the part of missionary leaders, both in Korea and in America, of the problem of higher Korean education. This has resulted in a tentative proposal for the missions to unite in a Union Christian College at Seoul. The discussion is still in the formative stage. It is of vital importance to our own Mission, for we have in our own educational institutions 6,713 pupils, of whom twenty-five are in college grade, 309 in high schools, and the remainder in the elementary schools. The proposition for union is one that is very welcome to the missions at work in Korea, whose relations with each other are cordial and intimate. The practicability of union and cooperation has been demonstrated in the Union Academy and College at Pyongyang, which is maintained conjointly by the Presbyterian Mission and that of our own church.

Some years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, united with our own church in establishing a union theological seminary under joint control of the two churches. Through the generosity of Mrs. W. A. Gamble, of Cincinnati, O., a fine property has been secured outside the west wall of the city, and plans are in preparation for commodious and well-adapted buildings. The past year has been marked by the graduation of its first class, numbering 39 men. This auspicious event marks the beginning of another great stage in the naturalization of the Christian religion in Korea. There is a total enrollment of 194 students for the ministry in the school.

The Korea Annual Conference was represented in the General Conference of 1912 by the Rev. Dr. W. Arthur Noble, as ministerial delegate, and Dr. Syngman Rhee, as lay delegate. Dr. Rhee is the first Korean to become a member of the supreme legislative body of the Methodist Church. Educated in the mission high school in Seoul, he came to America, where he took his college work, winning the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Princeton. Dr. Rhee is now giving himself to the work of education among his own people.

Another of our young Korean Methodists, Mr. I. C. Lee, has produced the New Testament section of a reference Bible for the Korean Church and will complete the Old Testament.

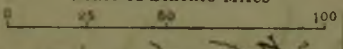
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

# 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



Work on behalf of the Chinese, resident in and about Seoul, has been undertaken by Mrs. Charles S. Deming and a successful beginning inaugurated. We understand this is the only work carried on for the Chinese under Christian auspices in Korea.

### 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



METHODIST EPISCOPAL BUILDINGS IN SEOUL

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. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, Rev. George M. Burdick, Rev. Elmer M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. Charles S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Rev. George Heber Jones (on furlough), and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. W. Carl Rufus and Mrs. Rufus, Rev. Orville A. Weller and Mrs. Weller. W. F. M. S.: Misses Millie M. Albertson (on furlough), Naomi A. Anderson, Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Lulu E. Frey, Huldah Haenig, Grace L. Harmon, Amanda Hillman, M.D., Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Mrs. Mary S. Stewart, M.D., Ora M. Tuttle, 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, Rev. Henry C. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor. 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.

The Rev. Charles S. Deming, district superintendent, and associate workers, report as follows:

The churches in the city of Seoul have for many years been the standard for the church life throughout the district. Therefore, their spirit of progress and vigor means much for all our work. The Chong Dong Church is practically isolated except in its relation to two schools. Much of the congregation is found outside the west-wall of the city. While the Sunday morning church attendance is large, it is difficult to collect a congregation for the ordinary evening services. The Mead Memorial Church is rapidly becoming separated from its people also. The Japanese population will soon crowd the Korean people northward across the city. This year, however, it is the banner church of the district. In order to solve the problem of isolation, we opened church work at Chongno, in the heart of the city, two years ago, and we now have a following of over 300. We need a new church building capable of seating 1,500 people. The people propose to raise 3,000 yen (\$1,500) toward the project if the Mission will do the rest. This effort on their part is certainly heroic. The East Gate Church is well located in its relation to the city and the country. If the Chongno Church is built, we will have in these two churches a powerful leverage for our work.

There are 66 churches on the district outside of the city of Seoul. The total membership and adherents number 15,711.

Chemulpo has the largest church outside of Seoul, with a membership of over 1,000. A revival took place in this church recently which stirred the whole Korean Church.

### The Union Methodist Theological Seminary

This is the first year that the institution has had its own quarters. The accommodations have been much better than formerly. Last December the first class was graduated. Thirty-three out of a class of 39 were from the Methodist Episcopal Church. All the graduates are in charge of churches or circuits, and are not only preachers with theoretical ideas, but with practical knowledge and ability. The school year is divided into two semesters of three months each, one in the spring and one in the fall, which is double the work of any previous year. The Bible work of the seminary has been carried on successfully in the Union Bible School.

A fund of \$25,000 for the establishment of the Pierson Memorial Bible Institute has been raised by the friends of the late Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*. This interdenominational institute will be related to the whole Korean Church, and we are invited to share in its management.

### Pai Chai Educational Work

The Rev. W. C. Rufus has become president of Pai Chai School and superintendent of all our school work in the South. Three primary schools have been organized during the year in this city. Plans are in progress for the further development of both the Pai Chai High School and College.

There are 46 day schools in this section of our work that center in Seoul, with 1,697 pupils. These schools are a bulwark to the life of the church. I believe that we should have one good school building in every county which not only shall meet the requirements of the government, but shall command the appreciation of the people. The character of our evangelistic work is rapidly changing, and we must not neglect this great source of advantage.

Concerning the college work, it should be stated that arrangements were made with the Presbyterian Mission at Seoul whereby the college work of the two stations should be united and the old Press Building on the Pai Chai compound was fitted up for the purpose.

In reporting for our Academy, let me say that our enrollment during the year from April last has reached 137. Of this number 72 are in attendance at the present time. We have a staff of 15 teachers, 5 foreigners and 10 Koreans. Our teaching force also has work in the college, which accounts for light work in the academy. We consider ourselves fortunate in being able to secure specialists for most of the work. Our policy from the beginning of the fall term has been to raise the standard both of curriculum and discipline, and we are gratified to report much improvement in this direction.

Nine scholarship students are on our rolls. These boys render a return of service by preaching on different circuits, by street preaching and itinerating, by Sunday school work, and by employment around the houses and yards. We have a school Young Men's Christian Association which is fine in spirit and promises much for the future.

### 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., and Mrs. Norton. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary Beiler and Gertrude E. Snively (on furlough).

The Rev. Charles S. Deming, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Gratifying gains have recently been made on the Haiju District. The station was reinforced at the beginning of the year by the Rev. N. D. Chew's family and later by the Rev. Paul Grove and wife.

The Rev. N. D. Chew, summarizing the chief events of the year, says:

In August, a special class was held for all the leaders in my circuits. During the first few days of the meeting the worst storm of the season was



experienced. Bridges were inundated or washed away. Some of the brethren traveled long distances over muddy roads, through wind and rain, even fording swollen streams, to get to the class.

During the year three new groups were started and four new churches built. One of these churches was built not far from the grave of a new Chris-



A TYPICAL KOREAN FAMILY AND THEIR HOME

tian. One of the near relatives of the deceased, while intoxicated, expressed his bitterness toward the Christians by pulling all the straw off the church roof. He beat the class leader and warned the Christians not to worship again in that building. When he became sober, however, he apologized to the class leader, replaced the straw on the roof, and promised not to molest us again.

During the spring and summer, I traveled 3,000 li (1,000 miles) in the country, walking most of the way. In Korea, nearly everybody walks a great deal, and our Christians are no exception. One of our new believers walked 82 li to attend church. All the circuits are helping to support their preachers, and we anticipate that the work will soon be on a self-supporting basis. Although we cannot report phenomenal growth, the work shows a steady increase.

#### **Haiju Hospital**

In connection with the Korea Quarter-Centennial, funds pledged largely by friends in the Central German Conference and by members of Dr. Norton's family made possible the erection of a new hospital at Haiju. This is a greatly needed institution.

Dr. Arthur H. Norton, superintendent, says:

Our total number of patients during the past year is more than double the number of the year previous.

My first assistant, Han Won Gin, has refused to take a vacation, saying that it would leave too much work for the others. I expect to send him to the Medical College in the spring. In his place I shall take one of the graduates with a government license. My second assistant, Myung Do Hong, is an expert in calming the fears of children, which in this land of needles, burns, and filthy medicine is often difficult, as the child dreads the doctor more than he does anyone else.

Every Sunday the first assistant assembles the helpers and in-patients and conducts a class for them, after which they all go to church if they are able to walk. Kim Yung Man, the evangelist, conducts daily services just before the clinic opens.

On a six days' trip over the western territory I saw 114 patients and advertised the dispensary so fully that the number of patients from that region has since increased. After the new hospital is built, I hope to do much more itinerating, as it is a profitable method of treatment for the simpler ailments.

Each year we have interesting cases, many of which are the results of the native doctors' "operation." A boy who had a pain in his shoulder was punctured with a red-hot iron. Somehow this failed to cure, and so he came to us. We made a two-inch incision and extracted a piece of dead bone from the upper end of the boy's arm.

Our present lack of equipment limits us to the crudest kind of work, but we use what resources we have. We have found that a collar button will effectually mend a hole in the roof of the mouth, provided, of course, the hole is the right size; that a strip of cloth twisted with a stick does duty as a tourniquet; and that a kitchen meat-saw will amputate a leg. We do not have to use the latter instrument now, as friends have supplied us with more suitable tools.

Our new hospital is becoming a reality. The wall is laid to the first-story floor, and much of the material for its further construction is on the ground. Enough money has been raised to cover the contract price of the building, but there is still a deficiency in the equipment fund. The normal capacity of the building will be about 20 in-patients. With the facilities afforded, we hope to train a number of Korean young women in elementary nursing, so that they will be able to go about the homes and teach their people some of the fundamentals of hygienic living.

One old lady from whose eye we had removed a cataract spread the news so widely that many from her neighborhood came in to have corneal opacities "scratched off." Our inability to do this in every case somewhat clouded our fame. One fellow who, in a quarrel with a companion, had the end of his nose bitten off, came to us, saying that no matter what it cost, he wanted his nose made perfect again. We did the best we could for him, and when healed, he wasn't so very badly disfigured after all.

### 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 people.

### 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 and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. James D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Rev. Franklin E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alice Hammond Sharp.

*Institutions:* Hospital, Boys' High School.



A GROUP OF CHRISTIAN VILLAGERS

The Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The Kongju City Church has revived the old-fashioned Methodist class meetings which have exerted a strong spiritual influence upon the whole church. The tithing system has been introduced with good results.

#### The Northwest Circuits

Mr. Kim Kwang Sik has assisted me in the pastoral work of the five northwest circuits. He has united with the helpers in holding training classes of four or five days each, which are a great profit to the work. Only one of the circuits shows loss; on others there have been considerable gains. The church work on the island of An Myen Do is especially encouraging. The people are much in earnest and have built a chapel, though they are quite poor.

#### The South Circuits

In addition to his heavy school work, the Rev. F. E. C. Williams has cared for the two circuits nearest Kongju, going out each Sunday whenever possible to hold services at the various churches from five to forty li distant from Kongju. These circuits have prospered and the work is very encouraging. I have had the four more distant circuits to look after personally. Mr. Hong Seungha has assisted.

#### School Work

Mr. Williams has conducted the Kongju Boys' School in a capable way, the highest grade taught being that of the third year high school. He has also had charge of two or three schools in the South Circuit, which are doing good

work. Mrs. Swearer and Mrs. Van Buskirk have both taught classes in the Sunday school and have visited the women in their homes.

We deem it a privilege to have a share in forming the man of to-morrow. Who can better teach and preach God's gospel to the ignorant, longing souls of to-morrow than our Christian students of to-day? We praise God for those of our boys who have already determined to enter the ministry. What an opportunity for our Christians at home to be the means of promoting the salvation of their brothers in the East by helping to educate these boys.

### **Kongju Medical Work**

J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D., physician in charge, reports as follows:

Very little of special interest has occurred in our dispensary during the past nine months. The number of cases treated is greater than in the corresponding months of last year. Our average recently has been over 15 cases a day. This is gratifying when we consider that the government hospital has an adequate staff and equipment. A hospital must soon be built in Kongju. A fine hospital site has been leveled off at a cost of 176 yen (\$88). But the floor in our dispensary had to be repaired, and we decided to build additions, which have considerably increased our dispensary room.

There is a fine field for a hospital in Kongju. There is much surgery to be done, and no place to do it. A small hospital will have all the work it needs, and one physician will have his hands full. Kansas City is working hard for a new Methodist Hospital, and desires not only to erect a \$200,000 local institution, but also to have a hospital in Kongju. It is proposed to build a "Bethany Methodist Hospital Foreign Extension" in Kongju.

### **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 people.

The Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work on this district is inspiring, and the steady progress that has been made foretells a strong and vigorous church. As the time has been short, I have been able to travel over the district but once.

Brother Corwin Taylor has shepherded this work faithfully, and the results of his close supervision are shown in the enthusiasm and diligence of his strong body of preachers and in the spiritual growth of the believers, as well as in the increased membership. The preachers, without exception, are strong, earnest, consecrated men.

There is one thing that is apt to become a weakness on every district, and that is the lack of parsonages at different centers. Most of the men own the houses in which they live or live in one place and work on a circuit some distance from their homes. We have found that from three to five years exhausts the usefulness of most preachers in any one circuit. If we had a parsonage belonging to the church in the center of each circuit, we could change our preachers about without entailing hardship, and the work would be greatly benefited.

Another thing that would contribute greatly to the development and proper control of the churches is a "rest house" at On Yang, geographically the center

of the district. Such a place would enable the superintendent and pastors to articulate the various church enterprises and give unity to the whole church.

There is not a Christian school on this whole district. It would be wise, now that the churches are assuming a greater degree of permanence, to begin the establishment of schools at the various strong centers.

### 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 coöperating 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.



A CORNER OF THE MISSION COMPOUND

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:* A. Garfield Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. Arthur L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. Bliss W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., (on furlough), and Mrs. Follwell (on furlough), Rev. W. Arthur Noble (on furlough) and Mrs. Noble (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth E. Benedict, 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.

The Rev. Charles D. Morris, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The principal Methodist church at Pyengyang City, seating 2,500, is the largest building for Protestant worship in Korea. At services of special in-

terest it is crowded to its utmost capacity. We have three other Methodist churches here, and within five miles of the city, seven additional ones.

#### **Chil San Circuit**

This circuit has a total of seven churches, with an average attendance of 933. The item of self-support is more than double that of any previous year. We have seven primary schools, with a total enrollment of 161. Three of these are of the grammar grade, and all follow the curriculum laid down by the educational senate. Bible study classes lasting ten days have been held in each church. An advance along all lines is evident.

#### **Drew Appenzeller Chapel**

This church has a total membership of 244, with an average attendance of about 200, nearly double that of last year. There is a children's Sunday school, numbering about 250.

#### **Ku Kol**

The church here has grown to such an extent that the little building is crowded. On Sunday mornings 150 are often present, and Sunday evenings about 100. There are two good Sunday schools, one for adults and one for children. There is no charge on mission funds, as our young students do the work. A spirit of unity makes this a delightful church to serve. Through the generosity of Miss Emily Packer, of Newtown, Pa., a church building has been erected at Yi Moon Kol, and was opened for service last July.

#### **Northeast Whang Hai Do Circuits**

This work includes five circuits, in all of which both the educational and evangelistic work are prospering.

#### **Pyongyang Union College and Academy**

A. L. Becker, W. Carl Rufus, and B. W. Billings report as follows:

The college work for the year opened on September 15. We received 37 new students, 25 from our academy and 12 from other schools. The total enrollment was 68, of whom 14 were Methodists. The college has been conducted almost entirely by missionaries, with departments as follows: Bible and ethics, mathematics, physics and chemistry, biology, history and political economy, mental science, music, languages, athletics, and industrial work.

The spiritual condition of the college students has been highly satisfactory. There is abundant evidence that they have advanced. Students and faculty have come very close together this year.

The students of the academy are all Christians, averaging 19 years of age. A large number of these are self-supporting. It is interesting to note that 78 per cent of the total number of graduates are actively identified with Christian work.

In accordance with our slogan, "Make progress," we have endeavored to raise our standards not only in the amount of work done, but in the quality required, and the students have surpassed our expectations.

#### **Half Memorial Hospital and Dispensary**

Dr. E. Douglas Follwell, physician in charge, reports as follows:

During our 15 years of medical work in Pyongyang, 125,000 visits have been made to us and we have given all possible help.

In our dispensary patients are treated daily (except Sunday) from early morning until late afternoon. They come and go, the halt and the lame, the blind, the helpless, the outcasts, old people and children.

Funds are being pledged for a new hospital building, which will make possible the better care of those who come to us for treatment. Fees from patients during the year amounted to \$736.50.

One day last summer I was called to see a young man far gone in consumption. He was very frail and weak, and the vision of the heavenly kingdom was not far away. Sitting by his bedside, I asked, "Is it peace?" "Ah! yes," said he, "all is at peace." After a little while my friend whispered, "Hold my hand tightly. Through God's grace you have come to see me, and I am so thankful." So we sat until over the face of the weary one came rest.

A boy eighteen years old came to us with an opacity of the cornea on one eye. He was anxious to have this removed, that both might be the same color. He naively explained that he was unable to get a wife with one of his eyes white and the other black. Girls are particular, you know, and the "go between," on looking him over, objected to the white of his eye, and said the girl she had in mind wanted two black orbs to gaze into. We were glad to be able to help one more unfortunate, and to send him home happy.

We have recently had two interesting cases of cataract. One, a woman who was quite blind, came from Kang Saw, about 23 miles away. The operation was successful, and that dear old woman went home rejoicing in heart, and thankful for the great gift of renewed sight.

An old man of sixty-four who had been totally blind for several years came a distance of over 30 miles, led all the way from home by his younger brother. After preparing him for the operation, we successfully removed both cataracts at one sitting. Three weeks later the old man returned to his home seeing with physical and spiritual eyes.

The ignorant and superstitious practices common among these people are not confined to non-Christians, but are found even among our oldest church members. One woman who has been closely associated with us for years came to us with an acute inflammation of the middle ear. She said she had suffered much pain for three days, and although she had eaten lots of fat pork, was unimproved.

### PYENGYANG WEST DISTRICT

The Rev. Kim Chang Sik, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Among the many things to be grateful for this year is the good news that the brethren at home have succeeded in raising all the money needed to build the long-desired church in Chinnampo. After waiting in expectancy for many years, this good news has filled us all with joy. To Brother J. Z. Moore we owe a special debt of gratitude, because he has completed the sum needed by pledging \$2,500.

Our church at Ham Chung suffered a great blow last summer. After years of effort, the people had almost succeeded in finishing a structure adequate to their needs. Unexpectedly, a tornado struck the building, and in a few minutes the efforts of years lay on the ground. In spite of their disappointment, the leaders have been heroic and have temporarily remodeled an old building in which they have been worshiping. They must have help to aid them in erecting a modest church this year.

This district represents our oldest work in northern Korea, and from among the church members have come the majority of our theological students and



A KOREAN DEVIL HOUSE

candidates for the ministry. Men from this district are filling pulpits in all sections of Korea.

#### SUWON DISTRICT

This district was cut off the Seoul District in 1908 and includes the southern tier of counties in the Province of Kyungki 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 Suwon, which is the capital of the Kyungki 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.

The Rev. George M. Burdick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

I have made 18 trips into the country, traveled 7,005 li, or 2,335 miles, more than half of the distance on foot, have made 180 visits to churches, held one District Conference, 39 Quarterly Conferences, personally conducted one preachers' meeting, two leaders and stewards' meetings, and two training classes, have administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper 44 times in the public congregation and 10 times to the sick, have baptized 156 adults and 33 children, received on probation 45 candidates and into full membership 71 candidates; have preached during my travels daily, often several times a day; in many places have visited from house to house, especially where there were sick people or inquirers or backsliders; have conducted church trials and have given personal interviews to inquirers and backsliders; have spent a total of 163 days in the country.

The habit of tithing is making progress, and the practice of the women taking out a handful of rice for a contribution to the work every time they prepare a meal is becoming common. A new church building, costing about \$450, contributed partly by foreign funds and partly by native contributions, has been dedicated at Suwon. Other smaller church buildings have been put up by the native Christians. The shortage in funds places the work in a position of chronic embarrassment. As the work now stands, we cannot spare one man



from our preachers' list. Some of the men are looking after more than twenty churches. In the educational work on the district, there is an imperative demand, by reason of higher government standards, for better school equipment, and for a higher grade of teachers, requiring larger salaries. On this account, our schools are in danger of extinction. Nor can we expect sufficient help from the native churches, as the people are taxed to support government schools. With opportunities far beyond human power to meet, the one dark cloud on our horizon is financial stringency.

### WONJU DISTRICT

Wonju District covers eleven counties in the southern part of the Kangwon 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.

The Rev. W. A. Noble, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

We have 2,860 church attendants, who are scattered over the whole section. There are 34 churches and 54 groups who gather for worship in other buildings than churches, making a total of 88. It requires a journey of over 2,000 li and a period of 45 days to visit the work once. There are two ordained preachers, four local preachers, and six exhorters to do this work. There are no Bible women on the district. About 600 were taught in Bible classes during the



W. A. NOBLE AND A GROUP OF CHURCH OFFICIALS

winter. We have only one church school on the district. There are about 40,000 children of school age in this territory. There are seven government schools and four private schools organized with about 800 pupils. That means there are nearly 40,000 children without any school privilege. On the island of Ulungdo, about 100 miles from the coast, we have one church and three other groups of Christians.

Brother Pak, the district superintendent, has done excellent work. He has pushed forward self-support with great care. At Yoju, the people have asked for a pastor, promising to pay \$7.50 a month for his salary. In Ulchin, also, they have agreed to pay \$5 a month toward a pastor's salary.

Plans are under way for the erection of a house for Dr. A. G. Anderson. Before the end of the year the house will be completed, and I trust that a hospital building will at least be started.

This is our youngest district and is one of the most promising fields in Korea.

### YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

The Yungbyen District includes all our work in the province of North Pyen-gan, which has a population of 600,119. It is a mountainous region and difficult of access. The people are not so advanced as those to the south. It is in this region that the very valuable mining concession owned by Americans is located. Coöperation 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:* Ira M. Miller, M.D., and Mrs. Miller, 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.

The Rev. Charles D. Morris, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work in Yungbyen City has remained about the same as last year. The basement of the church has been completed, which adds greatly to the usefulness of the building. Dr. Miller has enlarged his dispensary and will report a large clinic. He has also had a biweekly clinic at Kosung, the seat of the Chosen Mining Company. By a mutually satisfactory arrangement he cares for their work, and they show their appreciation in a substantial way. Mrs. Miller has assisted in the evangelistic side of the hospital work.

#### Schools

There are 14 day schools, with 373 pupils. An academy building is now being erected in the city of Yungbyen, which will obviate the necessity of sending our young men to Pyengyang and Seoul to be taught in the lower grades, and will make it possible to instruct many of our Christian boys who would otherwise attend non-Christian schools.

#### Medical Work

Ira M. Miller, M.D., physician in charge, reports as follows:

The hospital work grows in interest day by day, bringing to us surprises and unheard of happenings, to say nothing of the many opportunities for speaking a word here and there for Him, and the occasions for rejoicing over souls born again.

At present we have accommodations for 17 in-patients. Our building was put up for temporary use only, as we hoped in the near future to have a new hospital with sufficient capacity. However, news has come from home that no

### Statistics of Korea

All sums of money are in yen (1 yen = \$0.50). For equivalents in

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		For. Missionaries, Women's For. Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native/Ordinary Preachers	Native Unord'd Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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																						
<b>East Kongju District</b>	1	1		1	19	2	245	524	769	50	1,452	105	41							1		5		
<b>Haiju District</b>																								
Haiju City	2	2		2	1	6	138	272	410		132	15	31											
Yunan	1	1		1			204	471	675	19	744													
Paikchun				1			248	225	473	17	465													
Yongchin				1			25	40	65		81													
Kangyang				1			117	129	246		125	6	1											
Faruhai				1			115	181	296		154	27	154	19										
Kotmc				1			115	181	296		154	27	154	19										
<b>Pyengyang District</b>																								
Namsanchai							355	194	549		754	68	10											
Sinchunchaikol							79	65	144		100	35												
Kookol							39	44	83		132	5												
Imunkol							9	17	26		60													
Chilsan							405	194	599		344	84	15											
Choongwha							204	152	356		181													
Pongsan							120	64	184		109	19	8											
Pongsung							143	146	289		146	35	8											
Sowan							58	56	114		90	31	2											
Paimi							37	37	74		38	14												
Sinkay							46	73	119		149	11												
<b>Seoul District</b>																								
Seoul: First Church	2	2		3	1	8	530	982	1,512	217	338	2	17			1	5	10	3	7	140	1	7	
Mead Memorial	1	1		2	2	9	671	1,065	1,736	233	1,171	233	59											
East Gate	1	1		4	2	14	355	633	988		612	55	12											
Chongno	1	1		1	1	1	25	88	113	22	252	19	10											
West Gate	1	1		1	1	1	115	194	309		348	17	11											
Yangchun (Changhai)	1	1		3	3	95	322	417	739		273	25	19											
Chemulpo	1	1		2	2	9	273	665	938		374	31	19											
Whado				2	2	8	34	63	97		53													
Pupung				1	1	2	222	442	664		312	5	7											
Kangwha City				11	11	36	266	385	651		313	7	13											
West Circuit				8	8	24	232	324	556		252													
South Circuit				10	10	30	253	343	796		382													
Kyodong				15	15	45	292	690	982		360	23	6											
Tuck Church				3	3	9	7	77	84		64	32	3											
Yungheung				5	5	15	55	112	167		39	20	10											
Yungchong				3	3	9	63	289	352		350													
Chinyum				3	3	9	30	120	150		74	8	6											
<b>Suwon District</b>																								
Suwon City and Circuit	2	2		2	2	6	156	383	539		387	36	9											
Namyang, East, Circuit	2	1 1/2		2	1 1/2	4 1/2	159	263	422		342	23	16											
Namyang, West, Circuit	1	1 1/2		1	1 1/2	3 1/2	166	233	399		484													
Ansan Circuit	1	1		1	1	3	78	309	387	46	280	8	9											
Ichon Circuit	2	1		1	1	3	168	275	443		327	8	6											
Yesju Circuit	1	1		1	1	3	121	183	306		414	11	4											
Noaju Kwangju Circuit	2	1 1/2		2	1 1/2	5 1/2	97	149	246		234	19	5											
South Kwangju Circuit	1	1 1/2		1	1 1/2	3 1/2	119	122	241		149	4	6											
Eumjuck Circuit	1	1 1/2		1	1 1/2	3 1/2	93	76	169	7	101	7	5											
Eumjung Circuit	1	1 1/2		1	1 1/2	3 1/2	9	22	31		63													
Chungju Circuit	2	1		1	1	3	77	185	262	22	185	30	8											
Chaychun Circuit	2	1		1	1	3	42	121	163		105	10												
<b>West Kongju District</b>																								
Kongju City	1	3		1	7	1	83	179	262		282	16	6										1	3
Kongju South Circuits	1			1	18	3	149	354	503		708	43	10											
Kongju Northwest Circuits	1			1	15	2	86	229	315		1,076	5	9											
<b>West Pyengyang District</b>																								
Chinnampo							290	276	566		565	32	6											
Samwha							295	175	470		462	31												
Kangsang							251	211	462		308	31	7											
Hamcheung							455	239	674		266	60	9											
Cheungsan							294	153	447		240	19												

### Conference, 1912

United States currency see statistical summary of 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. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value (Orphanage Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.)	Value of all Property of Churches and Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church, Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
2	2	35	40	23	669	15	615						35	14	64	84	215		377	
3	4	136	136	22	428	6	2,300	2	15,000	5,000	8,000				150	228	46	657	1,081	
2	5	107	107	4	257	11	1,125	2	90	300				223	29	411	90	210	1,468	
5	8	177	177	8	755	10	1,297	1	400	1,090				170	69	939	250	91	160	
2	19	72	72	19	116	2	208								14	31	24	235	383	
3	3	26	26	3	226	6	302								26	86	36	285	610	
3	3	26	26	3	350	7	600			12				92	6	360	244	384	232	
2	2	24	24	4	190	12	760			10					30	153	15			
2	2	447	447	3	1,478	1	17,000	6	31,000						61	903		1,094	2,058	
1	1	40	40	2	253	1	3,000								17	133	12	50	213	
1	1	40	40	2	230	1	800								61	81	7		149	
1	1	49	49	1	90	1	2,000									29			44	
7	7	161	161	7	898	7	1,165	1	156						12	165	125	947	1,249	
6	6	101	101	4	375	6	2,000				</									

Statistics of Korea

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		For. Missionaries, Women, For. Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unord'd Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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																						
<i>Wonju District</i>																								
Wonju					2	2	1		89	95	184	15	171	7	8									
Yawju						2			44	67	111		212	5	28									
Hoingsyung						2			66	92	158	17	146	14	14									
Pyeongchang						1			25	27	52		63											
Youngwol									72	94	166	11	40											
Pyeonghai						1			12	288	300	2	212	23	2									
Woolchin						1			40	143	183	1	142	19	1									
Samchook						1			65	65	130		134	17										
Kangnung									80	80	138	8	137	19	8									
Wooldo						3	1		58	43	43		43											
<i>Yengbyen District</i>																								
Yengbyen									86	100	186		159	19	2									
Hueichyun									124	139	263		190	16	1									
Taichyun									66	80	146		121	16										
Uusan									141	53	194		539	19	2									
Sinchang and Chapa									321	158	479		852	44										
This year	22	21	23	230	269	18	26	10507	15,618	26,125	257	21,119	1,538	450	2	7	26	3	7	145	3	15		
Last year	26	25	26	17	76	130		8352	16,674	25,026		24,088	2,673	555	1	6	2	3	14	183	5	20		

Conference—Continued

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 Schools	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value 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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	1	20	20	2	100	2	170	2	260						7	24	49	26	24	130
1	1	20	20	2	90	4	1,150								3	5	35	1,012	266	1,321
1	1	21	21	1	150	4	220	1	100						6	21	48	23	14	112
															9	9				9
															2	21	20			43
															6	6	21	290		323
															1	6	11		1	19
															3	60	51	2	12	87
															27			3		128
																				30
2		94	94	1	186	4	5,120	3	12,400							10	198		81	289
3		45	45	3	220	7	610									13	108		300	430
3		82	82	2	257	2	600									11	151	34	520	725
3		85	85	3	333	5	700	1	70							67	238		476	761
3		67	67	3	808	13	2,325	1	400							18	192	55	200	474
197	181	254	6,062	6,430	331	23,944	437	133,763	58	146,893	32,390	152,950	717	512	180	2,470	12,998	9,450	18,593	43,691
586	139		5,486	6,268	281	28,308	373	112,947	46	135,035	105,070	235,544	11	439		652	7,570	7,187	16,134	31,543

money is forthcoming. We have already raised \$1,500 toward these enterprises. There is needed \$7,500.

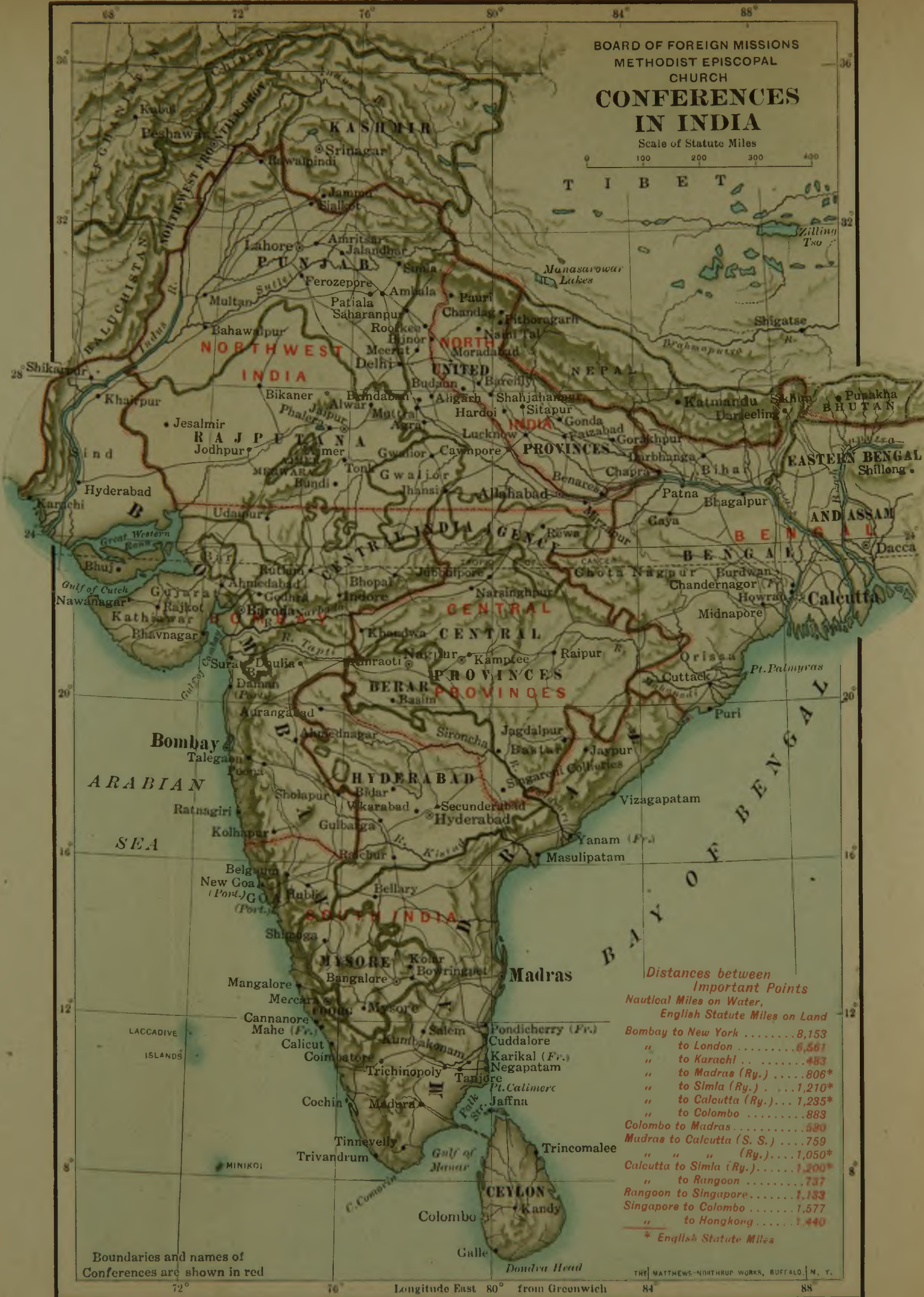
Our work is rapidly increasing. The greater the demands, the better we must be prepared to handle the situation. We have patients from three mines and a fourth one will soon be started within six miles of Yungbyen. This will put the hospital on a self-supporting basis, provided we can give the class of treatment they demand. Otherwise, it will be supplied by the starting of a non-Christian hospital, and thereby we will miss the opportunity of coming in touch with an additional 10,000 to 20,000 souls each year.

In October, we opened a branch dispensary at Sansung Kol, 12 miles from Yungbyen, making two trips each week. At first there were only a few patients, but now we have from 10 to 15 each time.

Our Bible woman, Sinun, visits this dispensary to work among the women.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**CONFERENCES  
IN INDIA**

Scale of Statute Miles  
0 100 200 300 400



*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	680
Madras to Calcutta (S. S.)	759
" " (Ry.)	1,050*
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

## INDIA

### 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.

Bishop Frank W. Warne writes, concerning "The greatest continual revival movement Methodism has ever seen":

"A careful observer has described our Indian revival as 'the greatest continual revival movement Methodism has ever seen.' It began in power in 1905 and has increased in momentum yearly from then until now. As proof of this, our Mission alone has had over 200,000 baptisms during the past eight years.

"This marvelous revival has had all the signs of genuineness and permanence. It began with great demonstration and very noisy meetings, with singing and shouting. On several occasions I have seen the jerks just as Peter Cartwright saw them. I have seen members become unconscious and lie in that condition for hours, and then come out with their countenances lighted with a light from the other world. This phase is not so manifest now.

"It has, however, not only borne the test of time, as did the original Methodist revival under Wesley, but it has borne the test of severe persecution. The new converts have been beaten, their houses burned, false charges made in court, their village wells closed, leaving many without water in the midst of the heat of India. I have preached to men, beaten and bleeding, and have heard them rejoice that they have been permitted to have fellowship with Jesus in his suffering. This persecution has come from those to whom these new converts were formerly in servitude. The greater the number of converts, the greater has seemed the persecution.

"It has also stood the test of financial responsibility. If the readers will consider that the income of the average village convert is about \$3 per month, or about ten cents a day, he will have a new appreciation of what giving means for these men in contrast to what it often means at home.

"There are four stages in self-support on mission fields. (1) The beginning stage, when the mission has to support all the converts; (2) when the converts support themselves; (3) when the converts support their own pastors; (4) when, in addition, they give for missions.

"We have entirely passed the first and second stages of self-support. In

our Northwest India Conference last year we baptized 15,000 new converts and do not support one of them. Through the influence of this revival we are in the third and fourth stages, where a number of congregations support their pastors and give toward mission work among the non-Christians.

"Rev. Rockwell Clancy, district superintendent of the Muttra District, who baptized the first convert in a new Conference territory where we have now 115,000 of a Christian community, has in his own district about 18,000 Christians, who, in addition to supporting themselves, and, in a number of cases, their pastors and giving to missions, also furnish 217 persons for voluntary mission work.

"Of Delhi District, where the chaudaries, or headmen, of the villages are made responsible, without pay, for the advance movement and the discipline of the church, Rev. F. M. Wilson writes: 'There has been an increase this year of more than fifteen hundred per cent in the number of applications for baptism, more than four hundred per cent in the number of baptisms, more than eight hundred per cent in the self-support received from the villages, and the progress in spiritual life made by the chaudaries and those with whom they have worked is gratifying beyond expression.'

"Concerning this movement of self-help, let me quote again from Brother Wilson:

"The work is growing so rapidly that the last statistics sent to you are rather microscopic. Last week, on the strength of the \$200 you sent me, in five days I baptized 718 people. In each case I baptized all the people of the section of the village where they were ready, and in most of these villages the heathen shrines had all been torn down before I arrived, and the people had been for months worshipping God. In the few places where there had been shrines they were torn down, and all symbols of heathenism destroyed or surrendered to me. Then the people were baptized. Sunday night I baptized 155 people in the village, and saw eight heathen altars destroyed between nine o'clock and eleven o'clock.

"I am off this evening to see 1,300 applicants for baptism. At present, besides those baptized last week, I have more than 8,000 applicants for baptism. Would that the people of America could hear the appeals of these people and could realize what it means for these people to get the gospel. As I walked along a cowpath the other day going from one village to another, one of the chaudaries walked with me and told me of the misery of his past life and the joy that had come to him through the good news. He said, "I used to be deceived in every way, and tried in every way to get rid of my sins, but I never found peace until I learned of Christ and accepted him." Then he went on to tell of the great change that had come in his village since he and his neighbors became Christians. This work is marvelous; it is not of man. As I hear the appeals of the people, and must decide whether they shall receive baptism, I sometimes feel as if the burden of putting off the multitudes for whom we cannot care would kill me.'

"What are the secrets of such a continuous revival? In 1905 our people began to study the teachings of Christ to his disciples that the Holy Spirit would be sent first upon them, and that after he had come upon them, then the promise, 'He will convict the world in respect of sin,' etc. At that time our Indian Christians read the story and began to realize that they stood in the same relation to the work in India, in the heart of the heathen world, as did the



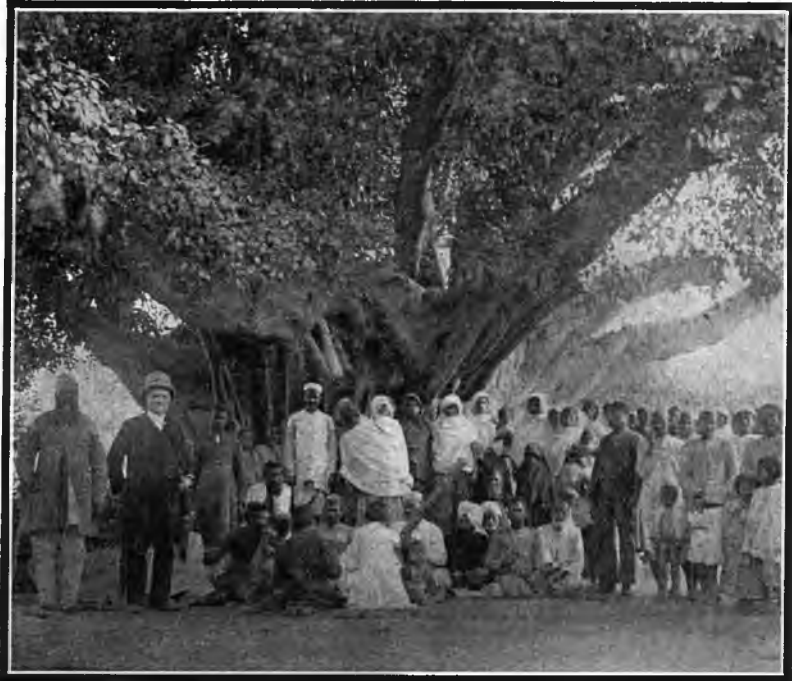
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE**  
and  
**NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE**

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.



disciples to the task in their generation. And, they reasoned, we, too, must have the pentecostal equipment for witnessing if we are to win India for Christ. Picture a little company of Christians in the midst of hundreds of millions of non-Christians reaching this conclusion and beginning to pray for the outpouring of the Spirit upon themselves, continuing to pray until it came, and



BISHOP WARNE AND A GROUP OF BAPTIZED INDIAN CONVERTS

you will soon see that our revival is on a spiritual basis, and why it has been called the new Acts of the Apostles.

"During 1905 the following prayer card was widely circulated:

"Will you make this your  
Daily Prayer  
Until the answer comes?  
O, Lord, send a revival and begin in me,  
For Jesus' sake."

"I think such a card with the emphasis on '*Begin in me*' would be helpful in any church. At Asansol, near Calcutta, after weeks of prayer, the first great outpouring of the Spirit came at an eight o'clock Sunday morning service. The prayer and praise continued all day. It was an outpouring away beyond all former experiences, and it would require columns to describe it. This was followed by similar outpourings of the Spirit in various cities and centers of our work in India, and also among other missions. In various forms this has

continued and increased through the years. We close almost every District and Annual Conference with a day given to prayer.

"The preaching through these years has centered round Calvary and the cleansing blood. I have seen audiences on their faces in silence for a long time after a sermon on the crucifixion. In a new sense I have seen what it means to preach 'Christ and him crucified.' Luke 24. 44-49 has been the core of the teaching. Christ crucified, repentance, remission, cleansing, and the necessary pentecostal equipment before witnessing—'keep silent until you are clothed with power from on high' is often heard in the teaching.

"The special teaching concerning the Holy Spirit has centered around such verses as 'And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions; and also upon the servants, and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit.' (Joel 2. 28, 29.) 'He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' (Matt. 3. 11.) 'And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit.' (Acts 2. 4.) 'The Holy Ghost fell upon them even as on us at the beginning.' (Acts 11. 15.)

"I pass on this account of our revival for several reasons. First and foremost, to ask the prayers of God's people that this revival may continue in the lives of these people. This is our ideal, and the textbook on revivals for our Indian Church. We set apart one month out of each year to be wholly devoted to evangelistic work.

"In the Delhi District alone 8,000 persons are crying for baptism, and, humanly speaking, \$2,000, sent in small sums from a large number of people to help in the answering of their prayers, would enable us to put in the reapers that would gather this glorious harvest within a year. Marvelous openings are also in other districts. Our appeal to God's chosen people is this, Pray! Pray! Give praise and pray—pray—pray—pray."

### BAREILLY DISTRICT

The Bareilly District includes the two districts of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, an area of about 3,800 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in about the geographical center of the North India Conference. All three railways in the North India Conference pass through this district. The Bareilly preaching 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.

#### Bareilly

Bareilly (population, 131,000) 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. No other mission board is at work 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., Rev. William A. Mansell<sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Mansell. W. F. M. S.: Misses Celesta Easton, Esther Gimson, M.D., and Ethel M. Laybourne, M.D.

*Institutions:* Bareilly Theological Seminary, City High School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, Girls' Orphanage.

<sup>1</sup>Died, March 4, 1913.

### Shahjahanpur

Shahjahanpur (population, about 80,000) 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. Harry H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. John N. West and Mrs. West. W. F. M. S.: Miss Fannie M. English.

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

The Rev. J. N. West, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of this district during the year 1912 has been characterized by steady progress and a high level of effort has been maintained. There have been 595 baptisms, several of which have been noteworthy. The revival month was observed throughout the district, and was fruitful in the spiritual conversion of hundreds of our nominal Christians, bringing new life to the church as a whole.

Mrs. West and I had a week of successful itinerating in *Faridpur Circuit*, in which 60 were baptized. Then we made a tour of eleven days along the banks of the Ram Ganga in a section of our district far removed from railways, including parts of four circuits. We held 35 public services at as many different places. Hundreds of our Christians whom we met in these distant villages were greatly encouraged by our visit. Brothers W. M. Scott, Lakhon Singh,



CLASS ROOM IN FRONT OF OLD BARRACKS

and Debi Din accompanied us. The home of the Christian family usually formed the pulpit from which we addressed a large crowd of Hindus and Mohammedans, eager to hear the Word.

Our summer school in Lodhipur in June and our District Conference at Bareilly in November were times of special blessing, and the two days at the

close of District Conference, when our whole staff of workers tarried in prayer for special preparation for work, will never be forgotten.

Several mission buildings have been erected in the district. Among these are the new church and the new bungalow and servants' quarters at Shah-jahanpur, the new industrial workshop at Lodhipur, the theological seminary hostel in Bareilly.

The institutions of the district are all in a prosperous condition. The theological seminary has had a good year. The Woman's School, under Mrs. W. A. Mansell, has also prospered. Dr. Esther Gimson, assisted by Dr. Ethel Laybourne, has been abundant in labors, healing the sick. Mrs. Blackstock, in the city work, and Miss Easton, in the Orphanage Girls' School, have been greatly blessed spiritually. We feel fortunate in having Rev. H. H. Weak at the head of our industrial work at Lodhipur. The city high school, also under his care, is flourishing.

### **Bareilly Theological Seminary**

The Rev. W. A. Mansell, principal, reports as follows:

With the opening of the year, at the direction of the trustees, a class of 32 was admitted. We had received over fifty applications for admission, many of whom were in every way eligible but could not be received because of insufficient funds. During the year three students had to leave on account of health failure, two left on account of family reasons, and we have closed the school with an enrollment of 65 in the seminary proper and 28 in the Woman's School.

The health of the school has been good during the year. There has been no outbreak of plague or other epidemic. The work of the seminary has been very good, some of the classes having attained a higher standard of scholarship than ever before.

The spiritual life of the school has also been gratifying. Two series of special meetings have been held, which were productive of blessed results, and through the liberality of a friend in America we were able to send the entire senior class to the Daslehra meetings at Lucknow. We have much hope for the outgoing class this year that they will be greatly blessed of God for the enlargement and upbuilding of the church. While smaller than usual, being only fifteen in number, it is a class of unusual promise both mentally and spiritually.

The outstanding events of the year have been the changes in the faculty. Professor Jwala Singh was transferred from Bareilly to Muzaffarpur in the Tirhoot District. His successor is Professor James Devadasan, of Saint John's College, Agra, a former student of our Methodist College in Lucknow.

The treasurer's report shows an increase in income from endowment, and the financial condition of the school is very satisfactory.

The Erie Conference Hostel and Warren Memorial Hall have been occupied during the year, and a new wing affording accommodation for 18 more unmarried men, with an additional hall built on the same plan and site, is nearing completion.

The trustees have decided that in future our seminary year shall begin in July instead of January. This is in order to bring our institution into harmony with the other educational institutions of the Conference. The new class will, therefore, not be admitted until the middle of July, 1913.

## 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. Previously it was superintended from Moradabad. No other mission board is at work in this district.

## 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. George W. Briggs (on furlough) and Mrs. Briggs (on furlough), Rev. Lewis A. Core and Mrs. Core.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. L. A. Core, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is the writer's third term in charge of the district, each period having been one year, with a decade between. Twenty years ago the Christian community was only 2,500 less than at present. At the end of another decade I found that it had advanced 650. But in this interval it became apparent that the church records of the different circuits contained many names of persons who could not be found. A thorough revision of records resulted in the reduction of the Christian community by 2,000. Counting the additions made during the current year, we have a net gain in twenty years of about 2,500. The present membership is 7,868, distributed in about 500 villages and towns.

Our converts are largely from the lowest caste, though there are quite a number from a tribe known as Nats. Some also come from the Chamar class. These Christians are mainly servants. Some find employment in the different municipalities, others in the homes of Hindus and Mohammedans, while about one third of the male population finds service in the various hill stations for eight months of the year, but none of the sweeper class are cultivators. This fact is significant to our work. They are poorer than their more fortunate neighbors in other districts and are brought into closer touch with idolatrous practices. Often their daily bread is conditioned on their participating in these rites. Until half a century ago there was no helping hand held out to that class lowest in the social scale. Christianity came, and saw, and helped.

I wish to set forth one of the needs vital to the progress of the work in this district—a boys' boarding school. We have a splendid, well-organized, well-conducted girls' school, with about ninety boarders. As yet there is the merest beginning of a boys' boarding school. Our Sunday congregation, composed of more than three fourths women and girls, presents an anomaly difficult to duplicate in India. This unbalanced situation is pathetically abnormal and cries loudly for a remedy. Such provisions for the education of the boys of the district as are enjoyed by their more fortunate sisters is imperatively needed before such lasting injury be done to the work that a generation of patient, hard work will not efface.

Among the other activities of the year, an English service has been kept up on Sunday evenings during the hot seasons and at such other times as the missionary was in the station. These have been attended by all the civilians present in the station.

The year under review has shown signs of progress in almost every department of the work. There has been a substantial growth in the Christian community, the contributions from the common people have increased slightly, and an improved spiritual condition generally is manifest. The workers went back to their places of labor from an unusually helpful and inspiring District Conference, with a renewed consecration and with a definite purpose to give themselves as never before to the work of turning men from sin unto righteousness.

### 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.

The Rev. William Peters, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The spiritual condition of the Christians in this district is improving. Special preaching services were held in the villages, mohallas, and bazaars, and the people eagerly accepted the Gospel teachings. The non-Christians were greatly impressed with the manner in which our converts observe their special feasts and services.

The Epworth League is successfully at work in this district. Sunday schools are established in all villages and are making progress. The number of village day schools is small, but every preacher and pastor is also a teacher and gives two or three hours a day to the instruction of children and youth. There is great need for primary schools. We have a middle school for boys, with an enrollment of 70, which is self-supporting and doing well. Through the interest of the inspector of schools, the teaching staff has been improved.

A new school building and boarding house have been erected for the girls' school. The director of public instruction has inspected these buildings and is greatly pleased with the way in which the government grant-in-aid has been expended. The school has moved to its new quarters and now has 106 girls on the roll. These girls are very zealous in their religious life. Five of them passed the lower middle examinations during the year. Miss Means, the superintendent of the school, has done excellent work. In October, Miss Yeager was also appointed to this work.

The zenana work and district evangelistic work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been under the superintendence of Miss F. A. Scott, who is doing effective service not only in her itinerating, but also in her work of teaching and directing.

At the District Conference and workers' meeting Bishop Eveland by his spiritual counsel, brought our people very near to the Lord Jesus.

### 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. The area of the district is 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 Kotdwar 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 5,300 feet. Pauri is forty-six miles—a four days' march—from the railway terminus at Kotdwar.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1865.

*Missionaries:* Mrs. Mary W. Gill, Rev. Preston S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde. W. F. M. S.: Misses Loal E. Huffman, M.D., Mary Means, and E. May Ruddick.

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

The Rev. P. S. Hyde, district superintendent, reports as follows:

*Pauri* is the hub of this district. Here the superintendent has his family and his headquarters. Here is the church, built by the former superintendent, the late Rev. J. H. Messmore. Here is the pride of the district, our large boys' high school, which attracts students from all over Garhwal. In connection with this institution is the hostel for non-Christian boys, built by the government on mission land. It now houses over 100 Hindu boys who remain under Christian influence even outside of school hours. Here also is our Christian boarding house for boys, with 25 in residence. Here also is a little dispensary, which ministers not only to our Christian settlement, but to surrounding villages as well. Two miles away are the headquarters of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Here is the Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School, which has just closed a very successful year.

Most of the other centers of work are in strategic positions. Kotdwar, on the Lansdowne Circuit, is the gateway of Garhwal. It affords one of the best opportunities that we have for seed-sowing. During the winter the village and surrounding country teem with people, who come from distant upper countries, where no mission work at all is being done. We have three stations on the Pilgrim Line—at Srinagar, Nandprayag, and Lobha. Thousands of people pass these places during the summer, coming from all parts of India, to visit sacred places high up in the mountains. Here Garhwal ministers to all India. What permanent results follow this work among the pilgrims we never know in Garhwal. Results there must be, known to the Lord of the harvest. This work is important and must be maintained.

Our chief obligation, however, is toward the Garhwali people themselves. They offer to the church material capable of development into strong leader-



ship. They have a dialect of their own and are greatly attached to their native land. Life here is very primitive, and strenuous, too, for these old hills make poor grain fields, at best yielding not nearly enough to feed the people.

Our high school constitutes our most strategic position. It is easily the center and head of the educational interests of the district. The government has a high school at Srinagar, only ten miles away, but the enrollment of that school is only 148, while ours is 303.

Our centers of work are scattered, our Christians isolated—a family or two on this mountainside and one or two on yon hilltop, with hours of climbing between. Thus it goes through most of the district. The superintendent, in a recent tour, the special object of which was to visit Christians, spent three weeks



THE JUBILEE CHURCH IN PAURI, GARHWAL

in visiting three circuits, and covered over 200 miles. He was actually traveling 13 days, averaging 9 hours a day in saddle or on foot. In all that time he saw only 19 Christian families.

Our village schools have suffered for lack of the superintendent's personal supervision. At one time we had 22 of these schools; now we have only 8. They are, as they always have been, an indispensable factor of our work. In one circuit, characterized by Mr. Messmore as the most important on the district, our mission workers were received indifferently, even with some show of hostility, until a school was started. Now the general attitude of the community toward us is one of great friendliness. Many more schools should be established at once, especially in communities where our Christian boys are growing up without any education. It is urgently incumbent upon us to make proper provisions for these boys. We must have an industrial department for our high school. To teach carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking would put some of our boys in the way of a comfortable livelihood.

No one could come into this district and get acquainted with our people without feeling convinced that the work of our Mission here has been abundantly worth while. We have some excellent Christians and a splendid body of

workers, who are wide awake, intelligent, well-informed, and, best of all, men of spiritual vigor, of insight into the Word, of power in prayer.

In these huge mountain furrows the seed has been sown. Already a healthy plant is in evidence. Let the church now give it the chance it deserves.

### GONDA DISTRICT

The Gonda District includes the Gonda and Bahraich civil districts, with an area of 5,436 square miles and a population of over 2,400,000, and is the eastern-most 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 mingling 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, from Bengal tigers down. It is preëminently 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. There are three cities, 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 male 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. W. F. M. S.: Miss Laura S. Wright.

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

The Rev. N. L. Rockey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have had a year's experience in the school of patience. We have been building, and that is not at all like the same operation in America. The girls' school needed enlarging, and new barracks were required. The money was in hand, \$2,000 from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and double the sum from the government, which is increasingly eager to promote the education of women. The work was to be finished to the satisfaction of the government's civil engineer by March 31, 1912. Owing to repeated interruptions in the work of construction, from one cause or another, these buildings have not yet been completed.

It is our aim to visit at least once a year every hamlet where Christians live, and to visit all the circuit centers much oftener. I have been out 113 days this year, but my visits have been rush ones, and several subcircuits have been missed.

At Colonelganj, an important mart where we have rented property for thirty years, I secured an excellent site from the government on perpetual lease at a low rental, and out of the ruins of former houses on the site I built for \$150 very good quarters which will accommodate two families. The rent will pay for them within ten years and will keep up repairs. This excellent site and the fact that it will be a permanent home, gives promise of stability to our work there, and the people are planning for a vigorous campaign.

At Mankapur, another important railway center, where we have never had a house, the Rajah gave me land and, at a cost of \$75, I built a dwelling far better than the surrounding homes. The rent will pay for it in five years. A

friend who lives in Pennsylvania has been supporting the work at that station, and his money has made these improvements possible. Each of the homes has a "Nicodemus room" and a veranda that will house a small congregation for service.

We have also had other reasons for encouragement. The Rajah of Balrampur has given us land near the jungles, where for years we have desired a home, that we might live in closer touch with the interesting forest people along the Nepal border, whose conversion to Christ has several times been nearly accomplished, only to be thwarted by the enemy. We are gaining their love and hope to make a home among them soon. The government has given me timbers and stones, and plans are under way for substantial, simple home and school quarters. Many earnest hopes are centered in this enterprise. I have about money enough to build this house and to stock a small supply of medicines there for a self-supporting work. A good father in Kansas has given and prayed for this work for over twenty-five years.

We have a very good site in Gonda to complete the block occupied by the girls' school and the ladies' home. We have tried to get it for twenty years. Now it is secured and paid for locally. It is the site for our future church, the "Samuel Knowles Memorial Chapel," to perpetuate the memory of the first recruit of William Butler. Brother Knowles was the first appointee to Gonda, having joined our mission force in August, 1858.

Our Sunday schools have prospered. Our day schools have done very well, earning the increased attention of the government. The number of baptisms has been 158. We have had interesting inquirers from among the Moslems and high-caste Hindus, who desire to accept Christ openly, but fear opposition. Meanwhile, they no longer believe in idols or in the Arabian Anti-Christ. Some day the awakening will come that will bring them and thousands like them into the Kingdom. It may come next year.

### HARDOI DISTRICT

The Hardoi District is coextensive with the Hardoi civil district, with a population of above 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. During the year 1908 this district was annexed to the Bareilly District because of the death of the presiding elder, the Rev. Samuel Tupper. In January, 1909, it was separated from the Bareilly District. 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.

*Missionary:* Mrs. Lois L. Parker.

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

The Rev. S. B. Finch, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district includes two civil districts, Hardoi and Unao. Our evangelistic force is divided into nine circuits. There are 144 workers of both sexes, who

have at heart the welfare of about 2,500 Christians. Most of these Christians live in villages so distant from each other that the workers can hardly finish their weekly visits. There are also unsalaried workers, who minister to the spiritual needs of the communities in which they live.

There are 29 places in this district where Sunday services, Sunday school, weekly prayer meetings, and Epworth League meetings are regularly held. In nine places out of these 29 we have preachers' houses with small chapels, where religious services are held. We receive from our poor Christian community \$33 a year, and we hope soon to promote further self-support. The paid workers, besides the other collections, such as missionary, Bible Sunday, mission pension, and Children's Day collection, give every year \$168 toward the pastor's fund, which wholly supports ten low-grade workers.

In February and March we held services at 77 places for our village Christians. And we were glad to notice that many were converted and many grew in grace. Though they have not such a profound knowledge of Christianity as those who live in cities and towns where pastors hold services regularly and visit them, yet according to their status they are true and faithful.

Besides working among our Christians we have preached the gospel to 8,000 heathen and sold 1,000 Gospel portions and distributed 5,000 tracts.

In several places we found that the door was open for new work. Special services were held during the Easter week for the school boys and girls and other Christians of Hardoi.

In general, our Christians are free from idolatry, heathen customs, and intemperance. We have baptized up to date this year 200 men and women from different castes and communities.

At *Beniganj*, which is in the Sandila Circuit, we have opened work among the Chamars. Two head men of that caste, with their families, have been recently baptized.

At *Unao Circuit*, we have also baptized two high-caste men. But in general, here as elsewhere, our work is among the low-caste people, who are despised and ignorant.

The work in the remaining seven circuits is going on chiefly among Chamars and Sweepers. Several successful workers in this district are from the people and are truly eager to bring others to Christ. Their Christian life and influence are significant.

We had a summer school session for six weeks in May and June. Besides the regular religious and secular training, two devotional meetings were held every day. Almost all of our workers were in attendance and derived great benefit from this conference.

### KUMAUN DISTRICT

The 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 headquarters 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.

### 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.

### 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 May C. Widney.

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

### 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.

### Eastern Kumaun

The Rev. G. C. Hewes reports as follows:

Eastern Kumaun is the youngest district in the North India family. It began its separate existence this year. Pithoragarh has always been, Bhot has usually, and Gangalihat was once a separate circuit. This year, under the name of Lohaghat, all the work in Kali Kumaun and the Bhabar was separated from Pithoragarh.

The year has been one of combined difficulty and encouragement. The death of Dr. Sheldon left a gap in the work impossible to fill, for she had learned the Tibetan, Bhatiya, and Nepali languages, and had many friends among those peoples.

This might be called the "double-doored district," for it has one door open into Tibet and another into Nepal, the two chief "Forbidden Lands" to-day. Starting from the Pilibhit District on the plains, the Eastern Kumaun District consists of a strip of territory lying along the western boundary of Nepal for about 175 miles. Tibet bounds it on the north and the London Mission in Bhot, the Chowpatta Industrial Mission, the London Mission in Almora, and the Kumaun District on the west. The Great Tibetan Road runs the full length of the district, while the Almora and Nepal road intersects it at Pithoragarh, 14 miles from the Nepal boundary.

Our colporteur has made a few trips into Nepal for selling Scriptures, in company with one or two workers. They attended a large mela and were able to do some preaching. Had we the money to open a dispensary in Nepal we could extend the great work. Many persons come to Nepal from a distance to be treated at Pithoragarh dispensary, which has had a successful year. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society dispensary fulfills a useful purpose, although it is not so largely patronized by non-Christians as the men's dispensary.

The boys' school at Pithoragarh, which is an upper vernacular primary, has had a good year. It is acknowledged to be the best boys' school in Eastern Kumaun. It is a matter of regret that the study of English has not been maintained, for our best boys have to go to Almora, Dwarahat, and other places to finish their education, and we lose many of them.

Miss Mary Reed continues to care for the souls and bodies of the lepers at Chandag. She succeeds in winning nearly every one to Christ. Our preachers in Pithoragarh give them a service nearly every Sunday. Miss Reed also maintains an excellent school for boys and teaches them English too.

Our four hospitals report 1,964 in-patients and 1,353 out-patients. The support of pastors from Hindustani members has increased from 164 rupees to 285 rupees. Small gains are seen in the missionary and mission claimants' collections. Our schools have gained in almost every particular. We hope for still better results next year.

Our District Conference was preceded by three days of special services for the deepening of spiritual life. They were very helpful and all who took part seemed to work together for the one end.

### Western Kumaun

The Rev. R. I. Faucett reports as follows:

Since the division of the Kumaun work this has been a district composed of three circuits. Though our centers are few, yet the possibilities of the work are great. Scattered over these mountains and in the valleys within the bounds of this work there are said to be 600,000 people, most of whom are the high-caste pahari, who as yet have paid little heed to the message of the gospel.

They are people of sturdy character, worthy of our best efforts.

At *Naini Tal Station* we have the most important work of the district. Here we have the Wellesley Girls' School and the Philander Smith College, both of them maintaining a high standard of learning and on a more satisfactory basis than at any previous time. The new building for college classrooms is up-to-date in all respects and is the first of a group of buildings. Our English work this year has been successfully carried on. The Hindustani work has received help from outsiders in the special services, which have been a blessing to many. The boys' high school building has had a much-needed addition, which makes it possible to handle our large number of Hindu boys to the satisfaction of the government. The small girls' schools have had a good year, though we are having some opposition from rival schools.

At *Dwarahat* we have large opportunities for village and evangelistic work. Our school for boys is in a flourishing condition and is highly appreciated by all the people. A hostel for Hindu students coming from a distance has recently been given to us. A small boys' boarding school is also maintained. A girls' boarding school is doing efficient work. Our dispensary is of great service to the community in ministering to the thousands that come for treatment.

The third center of this district is at Shabar and at Tarai, and is worked from Haldwani as a center.

### 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, 76,000) 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, Wendell F. L. Kumlien, Rev. Charles E. Simpson (on furlough), and Mrs. Simpson (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Isabella T. Blackstock (on furlough), Margaret Landrum, Clara M. Organ, Nora B. Waugh, and Maud Yeager.

*Institutions:* Parker Memorial High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School and Normal School.

The Rev. Robert I. Faucett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

For the most part our converts find it difficult to attain a high standard of Christian character. During the past year we have made special efforts in the work of preparing probationers for full membership. The plan adopted has resulted in bringing into the church a membership not only much larger than usual, but of higher spiritual grade.

Our small schools in the district have done good work. Many of the boys in these schools will not have an opportunity of attending those of higher grade; therefore we attempt to give them the rudiments of learning in their own village homes. Some of the brightest boys, however, are sent to our Moradabad Boarding School.

Our training school has been moved from Sambhal to Moradabad. This school for the training of workers has produced some of our best village helpers. We have on our waiting list a large number of promising young men and their wives, who are eager to enter this school.

While we are constantly securing new converts from the lower castes, at the same time we have recruits from practically all castes. In the case of the higher castes, the social and family conditions greatly retard our progress. To accept Christ means to give up property and family. Convictions must, of course, be most profound if one is prepared to make such a sacrifice. To some extent mass movements help to create better social conditions. We are getting more and more strict as to the requirements of those whom we take into the church.

In some of the village work we have been surprised at the knowledge the people have of the essentials of Christian faith. Many are able to lead in

prayer, and seem to understand much of the life of Christ and his teachings. More or less well-organized efforts are evident among our Christians to form a Brotherhood. As yet we have not found a satisfactory solution to the many problems that this movement involves. Some of our leaders in the Indian Church are giving much time and thought to the matter, and such an organization may soon be perfected.

One of the resolutions adopted at our District Conference provided that in addition to the collections now given to the work, the entire expense of the Sunday school shall be sustained by the circuits. This means that all our Sunday schools will be self-supporting.

#### **Moradabad City and Circuit**

The Rev. Charles E. Simpson reports as follows:

The work during the year has, on the whole, been good. In some places it has shown weakness, while in others there has been a deep and blessed work of grace. One new subcircuit has been added to Moradabad this year, which makes 13 small circuits outside of Moradabad City. We have a membership of about 4,150. We have also extended the work into the Rampur state. This is new territory and has not been much worked before.



A SCENE AT THE MORADABAD CAMP MEETING

Though the number of English-speaking people here is not very large, and though there are two other English congregations besides our own, yet we have had a good average attendance at our meetings. A Sunday school of 40 children has been organized and is doing well.

In regard to our high school, I am glad to say that it is prospering. The coming of Mr. Kumlien to take up work in the school and later on to take full charge of it has been a great help in this direction.

Another new feature of the school work is that the Christian boys have now moved into a new building. Although not finished as yet, it accommodates from 125 to 140 boys. When our plans are completed, Moradabad will have one of the best, most substantial, and most commodious boarding schools in all India.

#### **OUDH DISTRICT**

The Oudh District includes the territory which was formerly the kingdom of Oudh, the annexation of which caused the Mutiny of 1857. It lies west of the Gogra River. The general aspect of the region, except during the hot season, is that of a rich expanse of varied crops, interspersed with numerous ponds or shallow



lakes, mango groves, and damp clumps. It is said to have the densest rural population of any equal area in the world. 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 for the tilling of the fields and harvesting the crops.

### Lucknow

Lucknow (population, about 270,000), 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 fourth 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, (on furlough) and Mrs. Badley (on furlough), Rev. Charles L. Bare and Mrs. Bare, Oswald H. Blackwood, Arthur C. Boggess and Mrs. Boggess, M. Wells Branch and Mrs. Branch, George F. Henry and Mrs. Henry, John N. Hollister, William S. Meek and Mrs. Meek, J. Waskom Pickett, Murray T. Titus and Mrs. Titus. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma Barber, Grace Davis, Harriet Finch, Katherine L. Hill (on furlough), Elizabeth Hoge, Helen Ingram, Roxanna H. Oldroyd, Flora L. Robinson, and Ruth E. Robinson.

*Institutions:* Methodist Publishing House, Reid Christian College and High School. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Normal School, and High School, Deaconess Home, and Home for Friendless Women.

### 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, and is connected by the Oudh and Rohilkhand 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 Ida Grace Loper.

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

The Rev. L. A. Core, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Work in Lucknow

The English Church has had a year of blessing. In March a departure from the usual order was made and the annual evangelistic services were held in a tent pitched in the railway quarters at Char Bagh. The first week's meetings were conducted by the pastor, and those held in the second week by the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, of Sitapur. There were 58 conversions and an addition of 12 to the church membership.

Regular bimonthly services have been conducted here with very encouraging results; and so rapidly has our membership grown that the railway authorities have promised to erect a suitable modern church, in the use of which we are to alternate with the Church of England congregation.

The agent of the Methodist Publishing House reports a successful year. Business to the amount of \$23,333 has been transacted, and a substantial profit

has been made. The usual number of Sunday school papers, lesson leaves, church periodicals, books, and tracts have been printed, but the amount of commercial printing, owing to keen competition of Indian presses, has been considerably reduced. The book room has also had a prosperous year, the sales in this department amounting to over \$16,666.

The principal of Reid Christian College reports that in many respects this has been a record year. The large collegiate school building now in process of erection occupies a considerable portion of what was formerly the boys' playground. In order to provide a new playground, the government has granted us land lying to the north of the boarding premises, on which a splendid cricket and hockey field is being prepared.

We are indebted to the government for a gift of \$2,000, which has enabled us to add to the equipment of both the collegiate school and the college. The departments of commercial education, normal training, and Urdu shorthand have maintained a high standard of efficiency. The teaching staff of both schools has been increased. The college has the largest enrollment in its history, exceeding that of last year by nearly 45 per cent.

A number of interesting lectures, concerts, and socials have recently been given in the college. Dasehra, the week that means more to us than any other in the year, brought an unusual measure of spiritual help and inspiration. An aggressive campaign for Christian work is being enthusiastically carried forward by almost the entire staff, a number of the college girls and normal students, and all our Christian servants. Each has pledged himself to give a half an hour each day to work in the city where Christian work is not now being done.

It is gratifying to note that in the awakening of interest in girls' education among Hindus and Mohammedans these communities are looking to us more and more for advice and help, and draw largely on our graduates for their teachers.

### **Work in the District**

In the Barabanki's civil district, containing over a million souls, we have two circuits, with a total of 34 workers, or an average of nearly 33,000 persons to each worker. In the Rae Bareilly District, with about the same population, we have 29 workers, averaging one worker to every 34,000 people; while in the Kheri District, which includes the Lakhimpur Circuit, there are 40,000 people to each worker. As we survey these great harvest fields to which the Methodist Church alone sends reapers, we earnestly ask the Lord of the harvest to send more reapers into this whitening field.

One of the preachers tells the story of a head man in a certain village who for years had been a bitter enemy of Christianity. He had delighted in driving away every preacher who came to this place. One night his house was destroyed by fire, and he and his wife were both badly burned. He sent for the preacher and asked him to pray with him. Then he requested baptism for himself and his whole family. This was done in the presence of the entire village. The man was very happy and asked that the preacher come every day and pray with him. His injuries, however, were so serious that after a few weeks he died, testifying to God's love and mercy, which had saved him at the last hour.

At one of the melas (religious fairs) our preachers saw thousands of

people worshipping a snake. A venerable worshiper explained to the Christians that many ages ago there had been in that place a great serpent which was famous throughout the country for its piety, and which had the power to grant to its worshipers freedom from the results of sin, and that even to the present day those who come here to worship are granted salvation.

The preacher in charge of Sitapur Circuit writes of his work:

I have spent about six months of the year in evangelistic work in the English churches of India. Hundreds have recently found the way of life, and believers have been led into the life more abundant. Many centers have been visited, but many invitations have remained unaccepted for lack of time. There have been a large number of baptisms. All our preachers have made it a special point to sell Bibles and Scripture portions, with the result that in the Sitapur Circuit more Gospels have been sold than in any other circuit in North India. Each preacher is also a teacher, giving from two to three hours a day to this work, in addition to his other duties.

There has been much interest in Christianity manifested among the educated classes of the city. I have been repeatedly invited by lawyers and other educated men to lecture before them on Christianity and kindred topics. At the close of one of these lectures I was cross-examined by about thirty lawyers on the evidences of Christianity, and the testimony was unshaken. On one occasion a debate was arranged for between a European representative of the Ariya Somaj and the writer. The place was crowded, and the debate lasted three hours. The civil surgeon, who was one of the hearers, said he did not know but that his services might be required, as the Somajist trembled like a leaf. They themselves confessed defeat, and a new interest has sprung up in the religion of Christ.

#### 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.

The Rev. G. H. Frey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Owing to ravages of the plague work in many parts of this district has been seriously retarded.

At *Ostona* a Jat landlord punished one of our teachers simply because he was teaching Christianity to the new converts of that village. This man called the teacher to his house and asked him to show his Bible. The landlord took it and threw it away with great contempt. He also took Sunday school papers from the man and tore them to pieces. Then the landlord became so violent that he caned the teacher. The case was brought to the notice of the government officials of the district, who have promised to help us.

Some non-Christians of Kicha, close to the Beheri Circuit, wrote a letter to one of our missionaries, saying that there are many persons in that village who would like to learn something of Christ Jesus, but there is no preacher living in this place or coming here from the neighboring village. Since then

our workers have visited the place regularly. The gospel is always preached at the melas and the village markets, so that the people who attend them have an opportunity to hear the Word of God. Bibles and Gospels are sold there, and tracts are distributed gratis. During the revival months, 30 New Testaments, 15 Bibles, and 500 Gospel portions were sold, and 1,400 tracts distributed.

The chief drawbacks to our work are those resulting from the ignorant and undeveloped character of many of our probationers. They are still afraid of a Christian marriage ceremony because it must be accompanied by govern-



FAKIRS, OR RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS, AT A FAIR

ment registration. Still, we are making progress in persuading them to abandon their old customs. We are preparing probationers for full membership, and two or three Christian marriages have been solemnized in each circuit.

The number of workers in our district is very small. We hope something may be done in future to increase it. Some of the Christians have put their services at the disposal of the church, and help us in our work while they do other work to earn their bread.

We have a training class of five for the married young men. Three were sent out this year to work in the villages. The wives of these men preach to the women in the zenanas and teach the girls. There is great demand for such teachers. On the last day of our District Conference all the workers prayed to God for special help in the work of the coming year. Now they are earnestly teaching the people about Christ.

The villagers speak freely in the meetings, their fear and timidity having been overcome. We have no girls' boarding school. All the larger girls are sent to the Bareilly school.

## TIRHOOT DISTRICT

Tirhoot District includes most of the civil province of Behar and a small portion of the southeast corner of the United Provinces. The district includes territory on both sides of the Ganges River, the land on the north being low, level, and very fertile; that on the south not so fertile. The district contains 25,000,000 people, having many large towns of from 45,000 to 135,000 inhabitants. The language used is Hindi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in June, 1888.

## Arrah

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

Independent mission work, begun by the Rev. A. L. Grey in 1904, was turned over to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1907.

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

The Rev. Fred M. Perrill, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

This year I have brought to Arrah five of the young preachers, and 12 Christian boys from among our new converts. Our people are reluctant to let their boys leave them. The low-caste people are made to think that education is not for them. They have been warned that if they attempt to educate themselves calamity will come upon them. Thus the high castes maintain their sway. This fear still possesses many of our people and will be overcome but slowly. Then, too, they think, they need the few pennies the boys can earn.

I hope soon to have a boys' school in Arrah. Living as they do in the villages among heathen people, surrounded by idols and heathen temples, visited only once or twice a month by the native pastor, I wonder that they grow in grace at all. I want to pick out the promising boys and have them here in Arrah, where they can be taught and safeguarded. But I have no funds for a school. For these few months I am renting a little house for them. But it is in the city and not well situated. I want to put a little building, with two or three rooms, where thirty boys can be cared for, here on the mission grounds. It could be done with \$100. Friends would support the boys, I am sure, if we just had a place for the school. You who are interested in the work here, pray about the matter. I believe the \$100 will come from somewhere, as the plan seems to be in accord with the Lord's will. Some day a letter will come containing all of it, or a part of it. When the first penny comes I will lay it by, looking upon it as the sure promise that the rest will follow.

In this world's goods our Christians are very poor. Their houses, with mud walls and grass roofs, have damp mud floors. The barest necessities in the matter of food, clothing, and shelter are all they hope for. Many are deeply in debt. The tricky land-owners try to get them in debt, in order to secure a hold on them. Money is gladly furnished for wedding or funeral expenses, and a debt is started that hangs on the family, perhaps for generations. The interest is all the landlord wants, and at 24 per cent he does well enough. One of our Christian families was struggling under a debt of what had been \$30—equal to a man's entire wages for a year and a half. The father died, leaving the debt. I found that three sons had been working eleven years for the landlord, receiving only scanty food and clothing. They were supposed to be working out the debt, but the landlord, a Hindu, told me that, with interest compounded, the debt had grown to \$500; and he calmly said that the family should be put under contract to work forever, just receiving food and clothing. It was useless to reason with him. I told him squarely that a new day had

come for these people, and that if he had money coming to him he could proceed to collect it, but that the sons were free to work for him or not, as they pleased. He threatened to sue. But he will not sue. That would cost money, and the poor people have nothing. He was simply holding them in slavery. But, "if the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." Christ is freeing these people. They will come gradually into their heritage, of course. They must not be spoiled by making them insolent or arrogant toward their landlords. Justice is all we ask of them. We tell them to work hard and win the favor of the landlords by showing that Christian tenants are the most profitable. When the landlords find this out, the day is won. I am happy to say that there are friendly landlords even now. I want to train the boys of these poor village Christians, and I want your prayers for them, and for the school we so much need.

The prospects on Arrah Circuit were never better, but the difficulties were never greater.

#### 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, mission work having been started a few years previously by an Independent Canadian Mission, which, because of financial difficulties, asked the Methodist Episcopal Mission to take over its work. No other Mission Board is at work here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Herman J. Schutz and Mrs. Schutz.

#### 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. John O. Denning and Mrs. Denning.

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

The Rev. J. O. Denning, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have had a year of progress in the Tirhoot District, showing 762 baptisms, nearly all of them new converts from heathenism. The Christians here have been systematically instructed, and have made satisfactory progress in their religious life.

*Ballia* and *Arrah Circuits* have furnished most of the converts. These are nearly all from the shoemaker caste, which numbers 250,000 on these circuits. The great majority of these cultivate farms instead of following the profession of their caste. We now have 3,200 Christians on these two circuits, living in many villages. Delegations from new villages come to us, saying, "Send us teachers to teach us this new religion. We have heard something of this Saviour from our relatives and we want to know more."

We might have many times the present number of converts if we had a sufficient number of workers to respond to these calls. There seems to be no limit to the openings.

Very promising new work has opened up in *Chapra* and *Sitamarhi Circuits*, yielding 100 converts the past year. Three schools for the training of Bible

Statistics of North

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Elementary Schools	
	Men	Women														
<b>Bareilly District</b>																
Bareilly	3	2	4	9	3	14	11	423	390	813	335	1	60	14		
Sadar Bazar					1	4	5	114	335	449	334	36	64			
Faridpur					1	5	5	253	255	508	334	48	61			
Jalalabad					1	4	3	297	312	609	274	7	20	1		
Khara Bijhera					1	4	2	212	283	495	198	19	16	2		
Miranpur Katra					1	5	2	132	274	406	208	11	43			
Mohamdi					4	4	4	48	62	110	38	12	9	2		
Panahpur					1	6	5	196	89	285	133	18	1			
Powayan					1	6	2	214	245	459	303	9	27	3		
Shahjahanpur: East	1				7	16	5	103	183	292	120	4	3	2		
West	1	1		3	3	4	2	101	142	243	165	12	10	3		
Dilawarganj					3	2	4	66	306	372	140	17	14			
Tilhar				1	3	2	5	180	284	464	166	10	10	1		
<b>Bijnor District</b>																
Bijnor	1	1			1	6	1	9	184	303	577	374	14	57	12	
Chandpur					1	6	7	189	299	488	218	34	42	8		
Dhampur					3	6	4	8	185	483	668	4	48	14		
Kiratpur					1	3	3	6	119	337	373	30	36	9		
Mandawar					2	4	3	7	304	385	689	12	30	7		
Najibabad					3	5	1	6	178	180	358	13	72	7		
Nagina					2	2	4	8	160	259	419	26	40	9		
Nurpur					3	1	3	5	151	308	459	20	22	5		
Seohara					2	2	5	173	257	430	208	14	41	6		
<b>Budaun District</b>																
Aonla					2	4	3	7	1,020	400	1,420	976	940	23	42	4
Bhamora					2	9	6	16	228	479	707	561	600	32	43	5
Bilsi					2	6	1	8	280	840	1,120	827	540	14	61	7
Bisouli					2	7	2	11	640	765	1,406	514	460	18	65	4
Budaun			3	4	3	7	8	25	426	395	821	444	240	15	35	19
Dataganj					1	3	2	4	400	417	817	298	215	18	2	
Kakrala					1	6	4	5	383	244	627	361	280	25	22	5
Ujhani					1	6	1	8	471	455	926	691	310	3	60	6
<b>Garhwal District</b>																
Dikhwali					1	7	2	10	51	96	147	167	...	2	4	
Lansdowne					1	2	2	4	50	26	76	25	...	9	1	
Lohba and Kainur					1	5	8	8	24	15	39	35	...	2		
Nyar Valley					1	5	1	7	53	38	91	53	...	4	1	
Pauri	1	1	4		4	9	3	24	129	33	162	207	1	12	5	
Ramnee					3	2	4	11	18	29	62	...	1	2		
<b>Gonda District</b>																
Bahraich					1	6	1	6	26	96	122	176	...	8	11	3
Balrampur					1	4	1	5	16	72	88	22	...	4	9	2
Bhinga					3	1	2	5	18	13	31	20	...	7	6	2
Colonelganj					2	1	1	4	20	29	49	31	...	21	8	
Gonda	1	1	1		3	5	2	11	110	47	157	147	...	31	17	4
Kaisarganj					2	3	1	4	39	153	192	147	...	15	7	
Mankapur					1	1	1	3	11	4	15	7	...	2	2	1
Nanpara					2	1	1	4	7	76	83	32	...	1	6	2
<b>Hardoi District</b>																
Bilgram					2	5	1	7	38	41	79	44	15	6	10	1
Hardoi		1		1	3	5	7	16	112	155	267	270	30	12	22	4
Mallanwan					1	6	2	7	40	110	150	35	10	17	8	2
Pihani					1	4	4	5	44	129	173	80	25	2	13	2
Safipur					1	2	2	2	28	76	104	39	11	8	4	1
Sandi					1	4	1	4	75	173	248	98	19	7	13	2
Sandila					1	4	1	6	15	18	33	12	5	10	2	1
Shahabad					3	5	2	6	190	180	370	280	35	12	40	7
Unao					2	6	3	9	84	150	234	47	9	20	6	2
<b>Kumaun District</b>																
Kumaun District	3	4	4	8	7	41	10	71	436	454	890	543	...	31	42	44

India Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Clinics	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	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 Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
40	677	68	3,528	4	15,823	6	35,170	103,700	35,000	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	176
...	...	18	327	1	408	1	300	1,000	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
...	...	13	390	2	400	2	360	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
...	...	17	266	3	350	2	560	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
...	...	69	464	1	13,500	2	300	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
...	...	8	318	...	...	3	5,170	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	17	145	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
...	...	49	338	1	500	2	280	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
...	...	34	364	1	2,040	4	2,040	25	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
...	...	72	338	2	6,500	4	5,260	12,000	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	76
...	...	220	470	1	3,700	4	8,470	...	27,325	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	105
...	...	5	211	1	500	2	800	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
...	...	7	583	1	500	4	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
...	...	19	213	18	407	1	10	3	11,420	...	...	...	7	29	56	...	92
...	...	8	74	16	313	1	100	3	1,200	...	...	...	3	5	55	...	63
...	...	14	155	13	385	1	500	1	1,500	...	...	...	2	5	68	...	75
...	...	7	95	11	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	36	...	41
...	...	7	112	14	332	1	1,600	1	200	...	...	...	1	5	44	...	50
...	...	6	70	9	160	1	4,000	1	450	...	...	...	1	6	45	...	52
...	...	9	86	13	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	50	...	60
...	...	5	48	11	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	31	...	37
...	...	6	64	12	253	1	300	2	580	...	...	...	1	4	23	...	28
...	...	4	88	10	1,090	2	1,500	4	850	...	...	...	3	8	73	...	93
...	...	4	119	10	1,120	2	615	4	491	...	...	...	3	8	67	...	85
...	...	6	82	8	1,380	2	650	3	550	...	...	...	3	7	67	...	89
...	...	4	83	14	325	1	150	3	1,200	...	...	...	3	7	73	...	93
...	...	38	738	21	1,033	2	19,500	3	7,320	3,590	16,000	...	22	3,512	59	10	3,673
...	...	2	38	8	700	1	800	4	400	...	...	...	2	5	53	...	70
...	...	5	59	19	960	1	120	5	600	...	...	...	2	6	69	...	82
...	...	6	90	11	253	1	150	3	300	...	...	...	3	6	58	...	71
...	...	4	85	10	250	3	500	2	600	...	...	...	6	21	20	...	47
...	...	1	12	8	289	2	3,510	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	20	...	35
...	...	2	47	6	110	1	200	3	1,768	...	...	...	2	9	20	...	31
...	...	1	26	8	160	2	1,200	6	2,000	...	...	...	2	9	28	...	39
...	...	14	138	16	372												

Statistics of North

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Elementary Schools	
	Men	Women														
<b>Moradabad District</b>																
Amroha				1	4	6	9	314	707	1,021	339		16	39	13	
Bahoi				1	2	5	5	254	356	610	340		14	53	7	
Babukhera				1	6	1	9	132	217	349	169		9	15	2	
Chandausi				1	8	8	10	282	630	912	534		2	85	12	
Dhanaura				1	4	1	4	255	478	733	322		64	30	6	
Gunnaur				1	2	5	5	226	519	745	377		5	73	7	
Hasanpur				1	6	4	7	296	544	840	374		40	44	3	
Kanth				1	5	8	3	185	470	655	400		4	41	4	
Kandarki				1	1	1	9	288	906	1,194	699		44	73	2	
Moradabad	8	3	3	11	22	7	40	929	2,131	3,060	1,579		40	128	49	
Rajpura				1	3	2	3	207	371	578	407		38	117	5	
Rajahpur				1	3	2	7	149	246	395	204		54	33	5	
Sambhal			3	2	7	12	14	199	602	801	488		37	69	10	
Sharipur				1	1	8	6	195	275	470	186		5	25	7	
Sira				2	4	5	3	140	451	591	208		21	21	1	
Thakurdwara				1	3	2	8	136	464	600	245		15	43	6	
<b>Oudh District</b>																
Bara Banki				2	8	2	9	92	225	317	232		21	7	2	
Fatehpur				1	5	4	7	29	89	115	38		4	1		
Itanja				1	3	1	4	18	8	26	17		24	15		
Lakhimpur				1	10	1	10	56	256	312	158		72	35	2	
Lucknow: English	1							95	26	121	95		3	8		
Hindustani		6			4	18	12	278	154	432	187		35	20	6	
Rae Bareilly				2	10	4	15	65	250	315	79		15	9	1	
Sidhauri				1	10	2	8	136	146	282	312		29	7	1	
Sitapur	1	1	3	4	10	3	10	133	215	348	53		45	18	3	
<b>Pilibhit District</b>																
Behari				2	4	3	7	399	353	655	304		44	68	9	
Bisalpur				2	3	2	4	145	377	522	252		41	74	4	
Fatehganj				2	3	10	8	750	450	1,200	298		30	70	9	
Mirganj				1	2	3	7	213	310	622	280		35	45	7	
Nawabganj				1	1	4	6	210	388	598	313		3	197	5	
Pilibhit				3	4	6	8	411	374	785	358		15	78	11	
Puranpur				1	1	3	5	195	163	358	169		11	40	8	
Rampur				1	3	5	3	250	450	700	400		33	33	12	
Shahat				1	2	3	7	353	486	839	280		33	33	7	
Serauli				2	2	5	7	812	532	1,344	457		46	92	9	
<b>Tirhoot District</b>																
Arrah	1	1		9	2	7	26	1,060	1,086	250		140	51	2		
Balia	1	1	1	10	1	4	26	1,203	1,229	672	500	520	29	5		
Chapra				1	1	3	5	40	45	15		40	1			
Darbhanga				3	2	2	9	76	85	15		4		2		
Muzaffarpur	1	1	1	5	2	10	26	45	71	65		6		2		
Samsatipur				1		3	8	18	26	9				1		
Sitamarhi				3		1	40	66	106	46			32	10	1	
<b>Total</b>	26	25	36	36	144	502	293	754	18,529	29,543	48,072	24,637	4,241	2,390	3,182	500
<b>Last year</b>	22	19	26	22	142	471	287	724	18,138	26,416	44,554	21,983	3,741	2,205	3,091	483

NOTE.—Lucknow has 2 colleges, with 27 teachers and 153 students. Bareilly has 1 theological seminary, with 5 teachers with 17 teachers and 250 students; Pauri, 1, with 14 teachers and 254 students; Kumaun District, 3, with 43 teachers and North India reported only by Districts for 1912, and we have followed their report. The "Circuit" statistics are taken

India Conference—Continued

No. of Teachers in name	No. of Pupils in name	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Churches, Schools, Parsonages, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
8	118	21	485	1	840	6	1,720					3	34	88	43	10	178
2	27	10	314	1	160	4	611					2	6	45	47		100
5	41	9	281	1	100	3	575					2	10	46	23	1	82
12	223	20	620	2	772	4	1,500					3	5	108	145	12	273
6	55	12	360	1	500	4	730					1	10	60	23		94
7	75	10	424	2	120	3	380					5	12	72	46	14	149
3	67	19	570	3	475	3	1,185					2	16	72	24		114
4	25	14	400	1	180	4	1,225					2	12	60	31	1	106
42	75	17	765	5	33,500	4	755					4	17	83		4	108
49	690	54	1,376	5	33,500	16	14,400	86,000	33,004	30,000		400	711	360	205	900	2,576
5	38	9	231	1	200	1	600					2	8	38	14		62
5	43	6	81	1	600	5	600					2	10	48			61
8	95	19	500	2	1,200	4	5,330					5	31	108	27	3	174
7	34	15	490	1	600	3	500					1	11	37	13	1	62
3	75	6	325	3	500	3	500					5	9	48	10	1	73
6	33	12	250	1	125	4	400					2	16	39			101
4	70	23	850	2	6,000	3	3,170					3	8	77			88
		17	475	1	60	1	60					1	9	41			51
		10	218	1	150	1	150					2	4	5	11		20
2	40	38	2,448	2	3,370	5	1,116					4	22	103	85		210
		2	114	1	22,700	4	24,608					150	458	3,861		3,940	8,409
59	332	32	1,085	2	24,000	11	78,000		284,000	41,000	10,000	72	98	1,270			1,440
1	362	32	2,360	1	2,145	2	3,360					2	10	202			214
4	19	18	612	2	200	1	150					2	7	48			57
16	250	30	1,289	3	9,600	3	6,300		35,200			23	38	463			524
9	87	11	346	2	300	3	1,050					1		50		25	76
4	44	7	208	1	150	2	200							41			61
10	234	12	360	1	730	4	1,630					2		80			134
7	97	8	960	1	100	2	300					2		36			60
5	123	7	337	1	200	1	100					1		33			53
11	158	13	463	2	400	7	1,000					1		70			130
8	118	11	341	1	150	1	150					1		40			56
12	245	9	460	1	575	2	575					1		40			62
7	57	12	412	1	145	2	250					1		48			69
9	74	9	502	1	250	3	1,630					1		50			72
2	24	12	180		12,998	1	7,998					26	14	236		100	376
4	65	13	350	2	1,500	3	13,998			2,000	400	32	9	184		100	325
1		2	50									2	1	38			41
2	36	5	120									3	5	6			14
8	103	4	176		12,000	1	9,000	16,998	6,000			57	8	87		104	256
1		2	18		900							2		103			105
1	14	4	148									2		20			22
838	10,515	1,249	49,261	123	278,023	278	345,304	588,869	732,575	79,000	10,400	1,178	6,548	13,192	695	6,146	27,759
819	10,278	1,217	48,209														



teachers have done excellent work in a three months' session. We are greatly in need of buildings and equipment for a permanent Bible school.

Our two boarding schools, with orphanages, at Muzaffarpur, have had a good year. Three of the boys are now in the theological seminary at Bareilly and two more will enter in January. Some of the girls have married Christian workers.

We have a number of village day schools, but many more are needed. Zenana work in Muzaffarpur has been specially encouraging.

*Salia Circuit* has a European assistant, who spends all her time among the villages.

In *Arrah City* two sets of workers make regular visits.

Until January, 1912, our district was a part of the Bengal Conference. The Central Conference made new boundaries and included us in the North India Conference.

## 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 6,000,000, 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. It is 564 miles by rail 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. W. F. M. S.: Miss Bessie F. Crowell (on furlough).

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

The Rev. Frederick B. Price, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### English Work

The English-speaking community in Allahabad, as in other stations in India, is constantly changing, but the year has witnessed cumulative interest in all departments of our work. During the pastor's short absence, though in the hottest part of the year, the people rallied to the support of the church, members of the Epworth League taking the services when ministers were not available. The Sunday school has doubled its membership, has a Cradle Roll and a Home Department, is well supplied with teachers, and the children are enthusiastic. Much stress is placed on temperance teaching, so greatly needed in this land, and many of the young people have signed the pledge of total abstinence. The Epworth League has more than doubled its membership and is active in all lines, while mission study is proving to be one of the most helpful features. The offerings of the congregation for pastoral support, current expenses, and benevolences have considerably increased, as have also those of the Sunday school and Epworth League. The church building has been repaired and new hymnals provided at the expense of the congregation.

#### Hindustani Work

Several pastor-teachers have been added to our staff of workers, but more are needed. The boys' school received government recognition early in the

year. We have the usual number of boarders, some of whom are orphans, and separate quarters, in charge of a competent matron, have been provided for the smaller boys. The Bible is taught daily in the standards. Some of our non-Christian boys have helped in tract distribution, and many of them attend Sunday school regularly.

An evangelistic campaign chiefly among the non-Christians of the villages was successfully carried on from February 15 to March 15. Over 300 services



THE CHURCH FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE, ALLAHABAD

were held, with more than 5,000 listeners, about 200 of whom confessed Christ, and 131 persons were baptized; 11 Bibles, 21 New Testaments, and 562 Scripture portions were sold, and 30,000 tracts were distributed.

Work on the circuits has been conducted as usual. Stress on the promotion of self-support has resulted favorably. Most of our workers have become tithers, and their example has incited the people to more liberal offerings.

The District Summer School and Conference (held from October 26 to November 12) was attended by nearly all our workers, with their families, and proved unusually profitable. The study classes, papers, discussions, prayer and preaching services all awakened deep interest, while the spirit of harmony and fellowship was marked.

The needs and opportunities confronting us far exceed our ability to meet them. Everywhere we find eager listeners, and at the street meetings crowds seem hungry for the gospel message.

The women's work includes that of the Bible women, who visit the zenanas, hold Sunday schools, and otherwise aid in our Christian enterprise. The pupils who were formerly in our girls' school, recently discontinued, have been sent to Cawnpore and Phalera.

#### CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore District is in the northern part of the Allahabad division of the United Provinces. The Cawnpore civil district contains 2,384 square miles, and is bounded on the east by the Ganges and on the southwest by the Jumna. It is part of the great alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna. In the district are six towns and 1,962 villages, and the population is about 1,333,000.

### Cawnpore

Cawnpore (population, 200,000) is situated upon the west bank of the Ganges, 120 miles above its junction with the Jumna at Allahabad. It is 684 miles by rail 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. Harvey R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough), Rev. W. Edwin Tomlinson and Mrs. Tomlinson, Rev. O. Don Wood. W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilma A. Aaronson, Anne E. Lawson, S. Edith Randall, Mary Richmond and Elizabeth J. Wood.

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

The Rev. W. Edwin Tomlinson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This year has witnessed a fruitful evangelistic campaign. It has been carried on simultaneously in all the circuits, in harmony with a general movement throughout India.

The definite results aimed at were (1) that our workers themselves might be revived; (2) that our village Christians might receive the Spirit of God; (3) that many from among the large number of inquirers might come out boldly and receive baptism. The results have rewarded this threefold definite aim.

In a village on the Akbarpur Circuit there is a man who had been an "inquirer for eighteen years! All this time he had willingly received Christian teaching, but had not openly professed Christ. One day the leader of the evangelistic band called upon him to receive baptism. As usual, he declined. Then the workers fell on their knees and prayed for him. But no, not yet. Again prayer was offered, and again and again, after each refusal, until the *fifth* time, when the man suddenly yielded and gladly received baptism. In explanation of this strange change he said: "I do not know what has happened in my heart, but I never felt this way before." He is the head man in a large community of people of his own caste, and has since led a number of them to Christ.

### Self-Support

So far as my information goes, Cawnpore is the pioneer district in enlisting every mission worker, from preacher in charge to pastor-teacher, including the Bible readers and evangelist-teachers, in voluntary tithing of their monthly incomes. This has been done faithfully and with growing conviction, without one exception, since 1909. In the year ending October 31, the district tithe from the native workers yielded \$324.

### Vernacular Work

In church organization, in the activity of its laymen and in self-support, the Cawnpore Hindustani congregation not only leads the district, but is a worthy example to the entire Indian Church.

Its organization comprises an official board, a flourishing central Sunday

school, with 24 branch Sunday schools in the city, two Epworth Leagues, one Junior League, a Prem Sabha, a Pentecostal League Center, a Young Men's Athletic Club (a branch of the Laymen's Missionary Movement), and the Tithers' League.

There is a fine group of young laymen, most of them employed in the Cawnpore mills, who give freely of their time and means to all the forms of Christian activity maintained by the church. Two of them were sent as delegates to the recent General Conference.

The church is entirely self-supporting, which means that the salary of the pastor, all the current expenses, and the annual petty repairs to building and furniture are paid by the congregation without drawing a dollar from the mission. All the church benevolences are presented by the pastor in the course of the year and collections taken for them.

### **New Church Building**

The large congregation, including the boys' and girls' schools, worship in an unsightly building, long since outgrown. The need for enlarging and remodeling it, to keep pace with our Christian community in the great commercial city of Cawnpore, is most imperative. The plan which we have in mind calls for \$2,000.

### **English Work**

The Cawnpore English work comprehends the mission of Methodism to all classes in India. Three of our seven missionaries are devoting all their time to this work.

### **The English Church**

This church has had a good year. It pays the pastor's salary in full and is entirely self-supporting. Its opportunity and influence are not limited to its members, but are as a leaven in the community. The appreciation of this fact by influential citizens of Cawnpore, not connected with the church, is indicated by the liberal donations for the improvement of our church property.

### **Our Central School**

This school for Hindustani boys has had an average enrollment this year of 205; of these 75 are Christians, 72 Mohammedans, and 64 Hindus. The Bible is taught in all the classes and 136 non-Christian boys are under the influence of Christian teaching six days in the week.

### **The Industrial School**

When a young man in India, with a middle or high school education, has learned that manual labor is not a thing to be despised, his whole outlook on life becomes changed. It is to teach this to all our boys, as well as to furnish them with a means of livelihood, that our industrial school exists. A third object is to provide a means by which the boys may help themselves through school. And this threefold aim is being accomplished. All our hostel boys work in the shops three hours a day at carpentry and cabinet-making and some are voluntary "whole-time" workers.

The cash sales of articles made—tables, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, show-cases, side-boards, etc.—amount to \$852, while the cash expenditure has been \$806.

The Young People's Christian Union, of the Pentecostal League, London,

maintains a fund for prizes to our boys for faithful work on Industrial Anniversary Day.

We have a new building for the shops and manager's office, in place of the old mud houses, which were falling down. Half the cost was borne by the government and half was the gift of the London Pentecostal League, in addition to the salary of Mr. W. G. Murphy, the manager.

### Sunday School and District Conference

It cost \$150 to gather all the district workers—men, women, and children—into Cawnpore for three weeks of special training, followed by the District Conference in October. Four meetings a day for instruction in special subjects relating to the field and for revival work, with two hours a day devoted to class work in preparation for the annual examination, gave us a strenuous season of intellectual and spiritual refreshing. Looking backward, we found that the blessing of God had given increase in every part of the field.

## 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. Franklin M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

The Rev. Franklin M. Wilson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

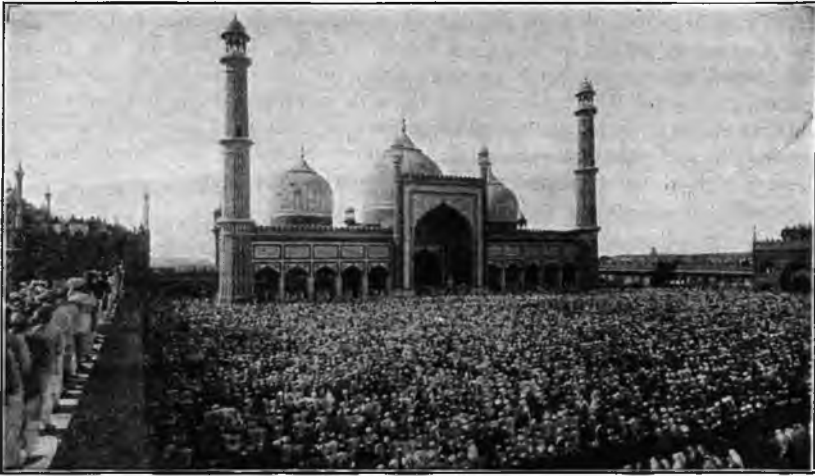
Our people are still worshipping in the open court of the preacher's house, and many of these, who have been used to comfortable churches at other stations, find it rather humiliating to belong to a church which must hold its services in the open air, whether it be in the piercing chill of winter or the torrid heat of summer. If we are to retain choice young men, many of whom are leaders in the religious thought and life of India, we should soon have a church building for our large and growing congregation.

The coming of a large number of Christian families to Delhi makes almost imperative a boys' primary school. If we do not want to lose the children of these second and third generation Christians, and if we wish to educate the hundreds of children who are coming to us through the "mass movement," we must soon have a school in Delhi.

I am convinced that in the mass movement is our hope for the evangelization, not only of the masses of India, but of the classes as well. In the Delhi

district alone, while people are flocking to the Christian standard literally by thousands, no one during the past year has been baptized except upon his personal and definite acceptance of Christ as the Saviour. This proves that the mass movement is not superficial, as many suppose.

Not long ago I received a request from more than 1,600 people in one neighborhood who desire to become Christians and are ready to meet the



MOHAMMEDANS AT THE MOSQUE IN DELHI

requirements, tearing down all shrines, destroying all heathen symbols, and publicly accepting Christ. One day a man walked 20 miles to bring me a request from 1,300 people in another neighborhood. There are at present more than 8,000 people waiting for baptism, but there is no way to care for even a small per cent of these until money is found for several new preachers.

#### **The Laymen's Movement**

In spite of the marvelous progress of the work in other directions, probably the most encouraging thing of the year is the interest taken in self-propagation and self-support on the part of the laymen. A large number of voluntary, unpaid workers give several days a month to preaching the gospel in villages where it has never before been proclaimed.

We were holding a laymen's meeting in a village of recently baptized Christians, several miles from the home of the preacher, and found that although the men had been making good progress in the Christian life, the women had not. Owing to the distance, and to having a babe in arms, it had been impossible for the preacher's wife to visit and instruct these women. During the testimony meeting, which thrilled with the power of the Spirit, one of the chaudharis (head men of the village) rose and said: "We are very sorry that the women of this village are not having an equal chance with the men to learn about Christ. Hereafter, whenever the preacher comes to this village the wife of one of the chaudharis in our village will come along with the preacher's wife and help carry her baby, so that these women may hear the gospel message."

### Self-Support

Largely through the efforts of the chaudharis (head men of the villages) self-support has been greatly increased this year. The movement began with pledges of a certain number of pounds of grain from each family at each harvest time. At first these contributions averaged about one day's wages per family per year, but as the movement spread and the joy of giving was felt, an enthusiasm seized the people, and the size of the contributions has increased to such an extent that some are now averaging more than four days' wages per year, and a number of the villages have paid six months in advance.

### Imperative Needs

For the conservation of the work as it now stands, and to care for those who are applicants for baptism, we should have (1) a church building; (2) a residence for the missionary; (3) a boys' schoolhouse, with its dormitories; (4) support for 8 preachers at \$60 each per year, and for 20 at \$50 each. This estimate does not provide for preachers for any except the 8,000 who are now applicants, and the present Christian community.

Our opportunities for winning the people to Christ are at present unlimited. Thousands are pleading for baptism, and if the needed money is received, I believe there will be such an ingathering as history has never recorded.

### KASGANJ DISTRICT

Kasganj District is in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and is bounded on the north by the River Ganges, on the east by the District of Farrukhabad, on the south by the Jumna, and on the west by Aligarh. Its length is nearly eighty miles and its breadth sixty miles. It includes three government districts—Etah, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, and part of Mainpuri Districts. The population of this territory consists, for the most part, of Hindus. The next great community is the Mohammedan. This district contains 971,960 people, speaking Urdu and Hindi, and following every kind of profession, but generally the people are cultivators. There are three railway lines—the East Indian Railway, running on the borders of south and west; the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passing through many of our circuits; and the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway, running from Kasganj toward the Ganges in the north.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884, when the Rev. Hasan Raza Khan was appointed as preacher at Kasganj. The American Presbyterian Church is also at work in the district.

The Rev. Rockwell Clancy, acting district superintendent, reports as follows:

As the failing health of Rev. Mahbub Khan, superintendent of the Kasganj District, made it impossible for him to continue his work, Bishop John W. Robinson asked me to look after the district. We met at Kasganj for the District Conference November 4. Two days later Mahbub Khan died, and we buried his body by the grave of Rev. Hassan Raza Khan, who died in 1899. Hassan Raza Khan was a convert from Mohammedanism, under the preaching of the Rev. Robert Hoskins. Later, he was sent to Kasganj to open Christian work west of the Ganges River. At the time of his death Hassan Raza Khan left several thousand Christians in the Kasganj District.

For a year thereafter the work was superintended by Rev. James B. Thomas, who lived at Agra. Then Mahbub Khan, also a convert from Mohammedanism, was appointed superintendent, which office he held until his death.

A band of Indian men and women have assisted in the work. No missionary of our church has ever lived in the district.





ORPHANAGE BOYS PREACHING TO VILLAGERS

We have about 11,000 Christians in the district. At Kasganj city there is an Anglo-Vernacular school, with an enrollment of about 250 Hindu and Mohammedan boys, and several Christians.

Kasganj city lies between the Ganges River and the great Ganges Canal. Soron, on the Ganges, is only seven miles distant, and is one of the most sacred Hindu shrines. Thousands of pilgrims visit the place.

Etah civil district, in which our Kasganj District Christians live, has a population of 871,997, living in 1,538 villages. The Church Missionary Society has an Indian worker at Soron. Miss C. T. Holman, of our Mission at Aligarh, supervises the woman's work of the Kasganj District.

#### MEERUT DISTRICT

Meerut District, in the United Provinces, is a compact field lying between the Ganges and the Jumna Rivers, being sixty by one hundred and twenty miles, including three government districts—Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr. The territory of this district is one of the richest in India, being watered by the Ganges Canal. Its comparatively high altitude makes Meerut one of the healthiest districts in the plains of India. The population is slightly above 3,500,000, about seventy-five per cent of whom are Hindus. The remainder, except about 70,000, are Mohammedans. Nearly 3,000,000 of the people live in the 3,916 villages. About one half of the population depend directly on agriculture for a living.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal mission work, which was begun in 1875, the Church Missionary Society, the English Baptists, and the Reformed Presbyterian Mission are at work in this district.

#### Meerut

Meerut (population, 120,000) is the administrative headquarters of the Meerut civil district of the United Provinces. It is a military cantonment. The city is situ-

ated 970 miles by rail from Calcutta and 931 miles from Bombay. Meerut is the most important military center in North India. It is the seventh largest city in the United Provinces. Of the population, fifty per cent are Hindus and forty per cent Mohammedans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. The Church Missionary Society and the Reformed Presbyterians are at work in Meerut.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Philo M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh (on furlough) and Mrs. Donohugh (on furlough), Rev. Lucian B. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. John T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Winnie M. Gabrielson, Melva A. Livermore, Caroline C. Nelson (on furlough), and Ethel T. Whiting.

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

The Rev. Philo M. Buck, acting district superintendent, reports as follows:

### **The Year**

The year has been favorable. Crops have been good. Rains were timely and abundant. The ground was in excellent condition for autumn sowings and the prospect for the next harvest is promising. No epidemics of disease have disturbed our work. We are free from the depression and anxiety caused by threatened or present famine or semi-famine conditions. The year has brought us 3,230 baptisms, nearly double our usual number. Our Christian community is reported at 30,048. To care for such a multitude is a task of large proportions.

### **Chamar Work**

The movement among leather-workers—such is the meaning of Chamar—has shown much progress. Persecution in our most important center has given serious trouble. These people are naturally timid, and there are perils of a serious character in this opposition movement. The breadth and momentum of our work are alarming the enemies of the gospel. More recently the pressure has somewhat lightened, and we look for victory. A large proportion of our baptisms have been among this class. Out of almost three and a half millions every sixth man belongs to this caste, and many of our most efficient leaders and workers are Chamars.

The movement toward Christ among higher castes is also extending. In one of the circuits quite a number of high-caste people were baptized. Interesting cases appear in this work. A short time ago the widow of a high-caste man, who had died an unbaptized inquirer, came 25 miles in a bullock cart to ask for baptism, which she received. She has abundance of land and is well-to-do. She went back to her village a disciple of Christ. Returning soon, she reported that her life had been threatened. It is hoped that her relatives and neighbors will become adjusted to the new conditions. A Christian and a good worker, however, was killed in that region only a few years ago, and the matter was kept so secret that to this day his murderer is unknown.

### **Summer Bible School**

Our summer Bible school never had a better session. Several visitors rendered valuable service. Chiefest among these was Bishop Eveland. The theme of most of the preaching was personal acquaintance and union and fellowship with the living Christ.

### **Educational Work**

Our boys' boarding school has 105 boarders and has had a successful year. Many more of our Christian boys are seeking an education here, but financial

stringency ties our hands. All too soon, unless funds improve, the day of these promising boys will be gone and they will not be fitted for better Christian service. We regret that we can do nothing for the thousands of our Christian children who are growing up, unable even to read their letters. We should have a hundred more village schools, costing from \$2 to \$2.50 per month. The girls' boarding school, with 147 on its list of pupils, had a prosperous year.

### Workers Tithing

A book on tithing was recently translated and put upon the market by the officers of the Indian Epworth League. One of the leading native preachers in our district read the book, and being greatly impressed with the plan, he at once put it into practice. Under his leadership the whole body of district workers were brought into line. This illustrates the fact that our people move in bodies. But Indian leadership is essential, as foreigners are usually looked upon as belonging to another plane of life. These workers will now leave one tenth of their income in our district treasury, to be used for the support of others in the work. Their giving will mean more than simple tithing, as calls for help on other lines that come will not be unheard. It seems pathetic to see men with families drawing from \$2.50 to \$10 per month bringing their tenth month by month for the Lord's treasury.

## 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.

### Aligarh

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

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

*Missionaries:* Rev. Floyd C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich. W. F. M. S.: Misses Charlotte T. Holman, Sadie C. Holman, and Julia I. Kipp (on furlough).

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

### 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 by rail from Calcutta and 839 miles from Bombay. 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., 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. Dennis Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. W. Rockwell Clancy and Mrs. Clancy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Adelaide Clancy, Isabel McKnight, and Agnes E. Saxe (on furlough).

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

The Rev. Rockwell Clancy, district superintendent, reports as follows:

While the soil is very fertile in this region, the people are poor, from 500 to 1,000 earning their living off every square mile. They are simple folk, almost wholly illiterate, and very superstitious, but accessible. We have about 22,000 Christians living in 1,493 vilages. They are among the very poorest of the people, and belong to the "depressed classes," of whom there are 50,000,000 in India. These people had no chance in life until they became Christians. They could not enter a Hindu temple, and the curse of Hinduism was on the head of him who taught one of them to read. Their miserable mud huts were on the outskirts of the villages, and they were not allowed to walk the streets in daylight lest their shadow might fall on some high-caste man and defile him. From among these degraded outcasts from Hinduism Christ has raised up hundreds of preachers, Bible readers, and teachers, many of whom are now teaching the sons of the proud Brahmans. Others are holding positions of trust under the government of India, on the railways, in commercial houses, as doctors or lawyers.

### Our Schools

It has been stated that if each of 10,000 village women of the United Provinces were given a copy of the New Testament in their own language, not more than thirty would be able to read the book. Is there any doubt about the need for educating Indian womanhood?

The Blackstone Missionary Institute, at Muttra; with its splendid buildings—the Home, Gracie Hall, Smith Hall, and the girls' dormitories, the gift of Mr. W. E. Blackstone and his family, of Chicago—is in charge of 4 missionaries

of the Woman's Society. More than 100 girls are in the boarding school. The training school has a vernacular and an English department, with 50 Indian girls and several Anglo-Indian girls. It is a two years' course, similar to that in training schools of America. The girls of many missions are here. A class for training women for village work is one of the departments of the school.

The Anglo-Vernacular school for boys is located in Flora Hall, at Muttra city, in the midst of Hindu temples. Mr. Blackstone gave this splendid building as a memorial to his daughter Flora, who wished to be a missionary. More than 100 Hindu and Mohammedan boys and about 60 Christians study together, and the Bible is a textbook. The Christian boys have their hostel in a building in the Mission compound, also provided by Mr. Blackstone. On Sunday about 200 Christian girls and boys march through the streets to Flora Hall for Sunday school, which the Hindu and Mohammedan boys also attend. And all this is in Muttra, the city of the god Krishna, in the very heart of "Braj," the Holy Land of the Hindus.

At Aligarh we have three important institutions. The Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Aldrich are in charge of the Boys' Industrial School, which has 60 boys in its departments of carpentry, shoemaking, weaving, and gardening. The boys spend half their time in school, where they get a liberal education in the vernacular. At the end of a year's training in the shops, a boy can earn a good living. The teachers are our own trained boys. The school is supported by a government grant, sales of work, and by special gifts from friends in America. It costs \$20 a year to support a boy. At the Dairy Farm, near Aligarh, Mr. Keventer employs a large number of Christians and has a day and night school for them.

### **English Work**

Muttra always has a regiment of British cavalry, and there is talk that the number is to be increased because of its nearness to Delhi—the new capital of India. The district superintendent is nonconformist chaplain to the troops, and the church services are also attended by civilians and missionaries. At Agra, the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Plomer have a good English work. At Aligarh, Rev. F. C. Aldrich has occasional services at the Dairy Farm.

### **Our Indian Workers**

The greatest problem connected with the evangelization of India is that of qualified and devoted Indian workers to shepherd the converts. We have had about 2,000 baptisms annually in this district for several years. We could have had twice the number if we could have given them pastors. There are more than 5,000 villages in this district in which we have no Christians. Thousands of Chamars (leather-workers) live in these villages and are asking us for teachers. Undoubtedly the next great mass movement will be among these people. Every one of our Indian workers is now trying to teach the Christians in from twelve to thirty villages.

A year ago the Rev. F. B. Meyer visited India. One day I asked him how he would work if he were an Indian missionary. He replied: "I would find twelve young Indians, train them in the gospel, and send them out to live among their people and teach them." "What would you do next?" I asked. He replied: "I would train twelve more."

In Muttra we have a training school for village pastor-teachers; also a

summer school lasting six weeks. Every Indian worker is required to be present. It is a "Northfield" in Muttra. We follow up this work of training right through the year, in the eighteen Quarterly Conferences. The time will never come when we can give paid pastors to the thousands of Christians. We now have 217 chaudharies (head-men) who are giving a part of their time to Christian work without pay, and we have appointed those who can read the Bible to teach others. We call them "Madadgars" (helpers). Our slogan is "Chela banao!" (Make disciples.)

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

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

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

*Institution:* Johnson Memorial Training School.

The Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

It is pleasing to record another large addition to our Christian community, which has increased from 11,438 to 15,035, of whom 3,605 were baptized during the past year.

At *Ambala*, our work continues to be strongest among the servant classes, though all of our workers have done more or less in the villages. They report 122 baptisms during the year and an enrollment of 591 Christians.

*Barnala* has been made a separate circuit and has developed great strength. Ten men have been at work, who report 486 baptisms and a Christian community of 580. The work of this circuit is practically all in the native state of Patiala, but spreads out a little beyond the borders of that state.

*Batala* has always been a fruitful field, and has now recovered from the loss sustained by the cutting off of Horton-Kalwan. These two circuits report 5,133 Christians, while the *Batala Circuit* alone reports 3,441.

*Bhatinda* is a railway center in the heart of a large territory where no other mission is at work. This town should be made the headquarters of a new Southern Punjab District. The work of the circuit has taken quite a start this

year. Eight men have been employed, who report 150 baptisms and a Christian community of 313. Over 5,000 Gospel portions have been sold, most of them at the railway station.

At *Ferozpur*, we have six workers, one of whom, a blind man, has learned to read the characters for the blind and is a powerful singer and speaker.

*Horton-Kalwan* has no railway, but it is traversed by two irrigation canals. The people are a vigorous lot. The canals add to the wealth of the country and cause it to be densely populated. Our preacher-in-charge keeps a pony, and the local workers easily visit their villages on foot. This circuit reports the largest number of baptisms, a total of 774, with a Christian community of 1,692.

*Kana Kacha* takes the lead in self-support and reports 594 baptisms and 2,584 Christians.

At *Lahore*, the opening of a girls' boarding school has increased the membership of our Central Church, and the evening congregations are already taxing our seating capacity. Five men have been at work in the circuits and four in the schools. We have 215 baptisms to report and an enrollment of 1,017 Christians. *The Johnson Memorial Training School* has had 26 men and women students. Four of these have gone out into our work, twelve have returned to preach in their own villages, and ten are remaining for further instruction. *The Charlotte M. Bridge Memorial Hall* has given shelter to 46 boarding-school boys. The work of the boarding and training schools has been combined.

*Lahore North*, a new circuit, has had seven men at work, who report 115 baptisms and a Christian community of 370.

*Multan*, an important commercial center, has also a large military cantonment. We have four workers here, who report 50 baptisms and 778 Christians. The work has been largely among the servant classes.

At *Patiala*, we have only four workers, who report 44 baptisms and 616 Christians. Next to Cashmere, Patiala is the most important native state in the Punjab. It has a population of 1,600,000. We are the only Mission attempting serious work here.

*Raewind*, 25 miles from Lahore, is a railway junction. There have been only six men in this circuit this year, but they report 396 baptisms and a Christian community of 2,302. Raewind has been second only to Kana Kacha in the matter of self-support, our people having contributed nearly \$120, practically \$20 for each worker.

*Sangrur* reports the smallest Christian community of them all. During the year the Barnala Circuit was cut out of it. Nevertheless, the Christian community is larger than last year.

### 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.

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 74,000) 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. William Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe, Rev. J. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura G. Bobenhouse, Harriet N. Mills, and E. Lavinia Nelson (on furlough).

*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. Mott Keisler and Mrs. Keisler, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estella Forsyth, Carlotta Hoffman, and Mary A. Parkhurst (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Medical Dispensary.

The Rev. Mott Keisler, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### The District Work

*Rajputana* is a difficult field. It is a desert—a bed of sand. During the windy months the sand drifts like snow. Gangs are kept on some parts of the railways to prevent the obstruction of trains. In such a country vegetation is sparse, and the villages are miles apart. Some of the preachers have to go 20 or 30 miles to visit their people. In the wake of famine, the work is doubly difficult. From almost every circuit requests have come for teachers. The money raised for self-support is nearly double the amount of the previous year. Nearly all of our preachers have become titheers. An interesting incident is the completion of the mission building on the foundation of a Hindu temple, at Pushkar, on Ajmer Circuit. Several years ago this splendidly situated property, having a large walled compound, was purchased from a bankrupt priest. He had built the walls about five feet above the foundation, and was unable to finish the temple. This year we have seen the completion of the building. It has a comfortable room for missionaries, homes for two preachers, and a good school-room. At the great mela just closed we occupied it for the first time. The shrine at Pushkar is one of the most sacred in India, and thousands of pilgrims come from all parts to the mela or religious festival, which is held annually. Great numbers are also attracted by the fair held in connection with the mela. Twenty-six of our workers, including five missionaries, went among these multitudes, preaching the Word and distributing literature. Adjoining Pushkar is our large *Pisangan Circuit*, with more than 1,000 Christians in 46 villages. We have a new subcircuit at Ajmer, with one of our best young men in charge. When I came to Rajputana, twelve years ago, he was a boy in my school. The men under him are all boys from the orphanages. At the other end of the dis-



trict, 250 miles from Ajmer, is the capital of the progressive state of Bikanir. It is a city of 125,000 inhabitants, where, according to Kipling, "the wells are 300 feet deep and walled with camel bones." This is one of our most hopeful fields. A new railway opens up the vast regions beyond. Another is contemplated



A FAMILY OF BHILS

connecting Bikanir with Delhi, the capital of the empire, and Karachi, a rapidly growing seaport. These new railways open a field large enough for an Annual Conference, a field untouched by the gospel. In the whole of Bikanir state the only Christian workers are the handful of native Methodist preachers and Bible women. There is no opposition to Christian teaching. The little church in Bikanir is now supporting two workers. On all the other circuits the doors are open. In some places we meet with opposition—even beating has befallen one preacher—but the work continues. Revival meetings have been held throughout the district. The Christian community numbers 7,679.

#### English Work

The Rev. J. Benson Baker holds regular Sunday evening services at *Ajmer*. In the morning the Sunday school meets, with an average attendance of fifty. Some splendid Christian workers have gone out from our little English church.

#### Education

The girls' school at Phalera, under Miss Forsyth, has 116 girls and women. This is particularly an industrial institution, but regular school work is also carried on. The school in Ajmer, under the Misses Bobenhouse and Mills, has 97 girls. Of these, about one half are boarders. The boys' school at Ajmer has 87 Christians and 20 non-Christian boys in attendance. These are transition

days. Former orphan boys are now working and sending their children to school. The institution is on a good footing and is doing splendid work under the management of the Rev. J. Benson Baker. The training class is a very important feature. Besides these, there are 21 small day schools on the district, with 51 Christians and 246 non-Christians.

#### Medical Work

*The Mary Wilson Sanitarium* for tubercular girls, at Tilaunia, under the management of Mrs. Mott Keislar, M.D., and Mrs. Baksh, M.D., has had its best year. It has provided treatment for 75 patients and has returned a goodly percentage as cured. This year a union with the United Free Church of Scotland has been effected. They are erecting temporary buildings and expect to send about thirty patients as soon as the wards are completed. Dr. Baksh has also a dispensary, at which many patients have received treatment. The dispensary at Phalera, with Mazhar Husain and Bella Lal as medical assistants, has treated 2,222 patients. A Bible woman at the dispensary is doing good work.

#### The Hostel

The hostel, or workmen's home, in Ajmer, is occupied by unmarried Christian men who have gone out from our schools. A part is assigned to the pastor, whose residence and personal supervision assure us that the boys have good care.

#### The Workers' Institute

This gathering lasted from October 9 to November 6. The Epworth League general secretary for India was with us for two days and brought much spiritual uplift and inspiration. The local secretary of the Indian Sunday School Union also brought help to us. The Rev. J. R. Chitambar came in the interest of the Student Volunteers. After the institute four days were given to the District Conference, which was followed by five days devoted to the deepening of the spiritual life.

### 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 2,500,000, 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 Thomason 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. Arthur L. Grey and Mrs. Grey, Rev. James Lyon (on furlough), and Mrs. Lyon (on furlough).

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

### Statistics of Northwest

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women															
<i>Allahabad District</i>																	
Allahabad: English.....						1	2	6	48	7	55	50	1	9			
Hindustani.....	1	1				15	3	3	84	80	164	192	4	8			
Banda.....						11	12	23	11	12	23	16	5	5			
Bharwari.....						9	7	16	9	7	16	7	4	4			
Chunar.....						4	4	8	82	175	257	64	109	77			
Karwi.....						1	1	2	5	22	27	12	2	2			
Manikpur.....						2	2	4	15	17	32	15	2	2			
Shankargarh.....						1	1	2	4	18	22	11	18	7			
<i>Cawnpore District</i>																	
Akbarpur.....					1	3	4	7	27	218	245	87	41	22			
Auraiya.....					2	2	2	7	27	247	274	86	48	30			
Bilhaur.....					1	3	4	6	29	91	120	51	25	17			
Cawnpore: English.....						6	4	7	66	4	70	22		9	112	131	
Hindustani.....	2	1			6	19	13	365	90	455	195	20	31	32			
Fatehgarh.....					4	7	3	6	47	276	323	144	62	32			
Konch.....					2	1	1	4	40	237	277	60	17	11			
Madhogarh.....					1	1	1	4	24	92	116	59	16	8			
Orai.....					1	3	2	3	17	141	158	54	8	8			
Tirwagarj.....					1	3	2	6	34	135	169	59	26	12			
<i>Delhi District</i>																	
Bahadurgarh.....						3	3	16	1,666	1,682	497	931	233				
Delhi.....	1	1				1	8	148	785	933	259	49	51				
Gurgaon.....						1	5	160	522	682	266	106	57				
Panipat.....						1	4	171	558	729	384	75	89				
Rhotak.....						1	2	3	502	505	257	199	107				
Sonepat.....					1	3	6	76	1,955	2,031	498	360	169				
<i>Kasganj District</i>																	
Aliganj.....					1	1	1	372	248	620	380						
Etah.....					1	2	3	480	306	786	522	55	68				
Kasganj.....					4	9	1	460	385	845	465	30	45				
Marchra.....					1	3	3	365	245	610	324	24	26				
Patiali.....					1	3	2	460	298	758	492	18	32				
Qaimganj.....					1	1	2	198	107	305	208	18	22				
Sahawar.....					1	2	4	310	274	584	326	30	20				
Sakit.....					1	1	2	1	199	416	301	22	26				
Sikandra Rao.....					1	4	1	749	673	1,422	679	25	40				
Soron.....					1	3	4	345	281	626	315	32	50				
<i>Meerut District</i>																	
Anupshahr.....					1	6	2	600	198	798	297	58	47				
Baraut.....					2	10	8	820	2,800	3,620	900	325	75				
Bulandshahr.....					3	8	4	762	1,078	1,840	1,271	57	53				
Gaziabad.....			1	2	2	14	6	652	2,120	2,772	1,162	320	80				
Hapur.....					1	7	4	303	1,153	1,546	1,156	48	74				
Jahangirabad.....					1	5	2	265	270	535	350	60	87				
Kandja.....					1	4	2	700	400	1,100	375	55	90				
Khurja.....					2	6	4	1,324	670	1,994	136	113	85				
Mawana.....					1	6	4	517	547	1,064	135	81	54				
Meerut Circuit.....					2	7	3	903	1,116	621	154	118	3				
Mission Compound.....					1	7	3	78	90	168	142	1	3				
Mussoorie: English.....	3	3				1		24	24								
Hindustani.....					1	7	2	267	52	319	44	3	3				
Muzaffarnagar.....					2	4	4	642	913	1,555	405	293	144				
Rabapura.....					1	6	6	185	224	409	372	134	85				
Sikandrabad.....					1	10	2	2,212	1,400	3,612	210	271	229				
<i>Muttra District</i>																	
Agra.....			3		9	16	8	380	663	1,043	324	23	37				
Aligarh.....	1	1	3	6	15	22	15	328	1,179	1,507	452	172	100				
Atrauli.....					1	4	4	170	1,546	1,716	853	61	97				
Bharatpur.....					1	4	5	156	568	723	165	24	43				
Brindaban.....			2		4	6	16	354	110	464	186	55	52				
Deeg.....					1	3	1	52	265	317	156	5	29				
Firozabad.....					1	1	2	115	182	297	267	37	28				
Hathras.....					2	4	1	464	1,046	1,500	1,076	82	139				
Iglas.....					2	1	1	61	735	796	557	44	85				
Jalesar.....					1	2	4	157	371	528	279	4	44				

### India Conference

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Wom. For. Miss. Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
3	16	180	180	12	130	1	30,000	1	7,500	20,000			110	83	1,523	130	885	2,731
													28	11	280		37	356
													5	2	56		11	74
													4	2	45		7	58
													8	4	33		13	108
													6	2	54		6	68
													5	2	67		12	86
													4	2	40		7	53
8	8	49	49	10	795			2	300				2	5	147		3	157
													2	10	133		4	149
													1	4	75		1	81
													209	2,280	3,500	1,412	7,401	
													5	360	616	242	1,223	
													2	3	123		4	133
													1	5	53		3	62
													2	4	56		2	64
													1	4	95		3	103
													1	4	67		2	74
6	6	38	38	8	270								3	17	139		1	160
													10	37	209		2	256
													3	5	106		1	115
													3	4	65		1	73
													1	1	16		1	18
													3	5	128		1	137
2	2	24	24	4	150										4		1	5
													2	1	82		2	87
													1	1	178		1	181
													1	1	49		1	51
													1	1	44		1	47
													1	1	18		1	21

Statistics of Northwest

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missions, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women															
<b>Mutra District—Continued</b>																	
Khair					1	3	1	3	302	777	1,079	390	28	139			
Koti					2	2	1	3	84	404	488	105	103				
Mshaban					4	4	1	5	187	232	419	391	14	66			
Muttra	1	1		3	14	15	30	40	486	659	1,145	772	51	110			
Saadabad					6	2			213	316	529	362	54	51			
Shikohabad					1	1			111	479	590	301	47	38			
Tajganj					2	2			204	194	398	300	52	70			
Tappal					1	1			138	252	390	281	84	106			
<b>Panjab District</b>																	
Ambala					2	2	4		84	395	479		71	51			
Barnala						2	8		10	325	335		284	202			
Batala					1	2	3		926	895	1,821		273	175			
Dhatinda					3	2	3		35	199	234		120	30			
Firozpur					4	4	5		165	172	337		41	25			
Horton-Kalwan					4	4	7		594	495	1,089		289	485			
Kana Kacha					5	1	6		299	1,384	1,683		194	400			
Lahore	1	1			4	1	4		82	645	727		95	120			
Multan					6	1	7		32	184	216		59	56			
North					4	2	4		152	363	515		34	16			
Patiala					3	1	4		84	427	511		24	20			
Raewind					4	3	6		146	1,342	1,488		169	227			
Sangrur					3	1	3		22	162	184		94	51			
<b>Rajputana District</b>																	
Ajmer	1	1	2	1	3	29	14		275	113	388	135	6	8			
Bandikui					1	8	7		138	262	400	98	22	18			
Bikaner					10	3	6		168	1,099	1,267	200	28	12			
Naraina					3	5	8		220	445	674	252	19	11			
Nawa					1	5	5		189	689	878	263	30	39			
Phalera	1	1	2		10	1	11		200	198	398	72	9	22			
Pisangan					3	6	3		333	312	645	630	57	30			
Ramsar					4	2	6		100	477	577	102	9	8			
Tilaura					8		11		208	292	500	200	6	34			
<b>Roorkee District</b>																	
Dehra Doon					1	10	3		300	139	439	160	10	18			
Deoband					5	1	3		597	634	1,231	443	84	62			
Jalalabad					2	1	3		134	421	555	196	45	15			
Lhakar					3	8	5		1,058	1,530	2,588	1,412	250	24			
Qazikapur					8	10	7		745	1,430	2,175	824	63	45			
Roorkee	1	1			4	15	3		1,381	3,484	4,865	2,240	211	163			
Saharanpur					3	13	3		108	450	558	148	91	26			
Total	14	12	20	32	120	468	220	570	27,863	52,632	80,465	29,832	7,984	6,282	1	12	131
Last year	14	10	20	32	55	559	267	539	27,309	46,405	73,714	32,747	6,095	6,048	1	10	140

India Conference—Continued

No. of Elementary Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Wom. For. Miss. Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
10	8	185	185	10	863	1	500	2	300	50			1		57			2	60
6	6	32	32	8	251				25				1		44			3	47
3	3	43	43	7	183								1		44			1	48
21	23	402	402	22	707	3	40,000	2	15,000	7,000	60,000		63	30	503		30	626	
12	12	255	255	23	531								1	1	61			2	64
4	4	42	42	8	206								1		19			1	21
6	6	85	85	6	464	1	50						2	17	33			2	52
4	4	89	89	8	430								2		46			1	49
2	2	30	30	7	260								2	2	76			1	81
				19	325														
7	7	55	55	18	802	1	200						6	3	186			2	197
2	2	12	12	6	160								4	2	64			1	71
5	5	55	55	7	150								4	2	71			1	78
5	5	41	41	20	349			1	1,200				5	3	123	1,200		1	1,331
5	5	79	79	16	619								5	3	233			1	241
6	7	120	120	22	278	1	9,000	2	16,500				25	28	340			9	402
9	9	80	80	10	300			1	200				5	2	103			1	111
3	3	30	30	7	168	1	3,000	1	1,650				4	2	87	50		16	159
2	2	27	27	13	131	1	260						6	4	259			2	271
8	8	68	68	33	726								6	2	228			2	238
4	4	50	50	9	190								5	2	82			1	90
9	23	294	294	37	1,004	1	10,500	2	15,645	44,300	40,000	1,200	15	17	368		885	1,285	
5	5	63	63	12	540								1	5	98			3	107
				24	1,024								2	97	36			8	143
3	3	33	33	19	1,200								1	1	65			2	69
4	3	30	30	11	395								2	4	96			2	104
1	7	116	116	24	615	1	1,500	2	18,000	5,000			1	130	109			1	241
1	1	16	16	22	1,050									3	18			1	21
2	3	45	45	8	340	1	300							4	53			2	59
				12	495	1	7,000	1	1,195				1	9	60			2	72
2	1	25	25	10	280								1	5	115			4	125
				18	378	1	200						3	8	107			8	126
				5	265								4	7	41			6	58
13	6	96	96	38	1,702	3	95	3	315				4	13	150			13	180
				27	1,390			1	100				5	16	136			14	171
1	1	26	26	56	4,010	4	19,000	5	13,000	18,000		6,000	5	32	1,205		27	1,269	
				10	483								3	7	81			8	99
486	496	8,066	8,197	1,461	64,911	52	278,965	73	190,122	239,423	418,150	20,200	603	2,051	18,076	5,045	4,371	30,146	
528	572	9,011	9,151	1,395	66,580	64	280,198	78	232,391	299,999	429,000		450	465	17,268	2,629	4,637	25,449	

The Rev. Arthur L. Grey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of this district is carried on both in English and in the vernacular. During the past year there have been readjustments of circuit boundaries. On the whole, the work has been intensive rather than extensive. We have thought it best to confine our efforts at this time almost entirely to the converts of other years, and to baptize only such as are fully prepared to confess Christ.

#### **The English Work**

In looking over India where we have English work I find no more important center for such work among Europeans than in Roorkee. It is a college town. Here is located the great government engineering college, with its more than 500 students from all parts of India. Young men who pass through our English schools come here for their course in engineering, and from here go out to establish homes in various parts of India. If we want them to establish Methodist homes we must arrange for their continued instruction in spiritual things. In other words, we must keep our hands upon them while they are taking the course here. This cannot be properly done until we have another missionary for Roorkee.

#### **The Vernacular Work**

Our vernacular work is divided into seven circuits, within whose boundaries is a population of about 2,500,000. Some 800,000 belong to those classes who, of all Indians, are the most accessible. Our work extends over two civil districts and part of a third. Space limitations forbid an extended account of the activities of the various circuits. Suffice it to say that the work, which is largely among Mohammedans and Hindus, has made progress during the past year, in spite of the fact that we are handicapped by lack of helpers.

#### **Institutions**

We support no teaching staff, but send our boys to other schools to be taught. Most of them go to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission School for instruction, and the rest go to the government school.

Our training school is young and small, but nevertheless important. Into this school we aim to gather young men and their wives from among the converts and train them for evangelistic work. During the year only two families have been in regular attendance, but at times there have been as many as five. Those now in training have done well and give promise of becoming efficient workers.

The work of the leper asylum is made possible by the efforts of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East and the gifts of the residents of Roorkee, plus a small grant from the municipal board of this station. We have been overcrowded this year and have had to erect grass huts for some of the patients, whose number has averaged 62. We have patients in almost every stage of this disease. In some it appears no longer active, while in others it is continuously carrying on its work of destruction. A short time ago one of the Christian lepers lay sick unto death, and it was my privilege to kneel in prayer at his bedside. He lay quiet and listened while prayer was being offered on his behalf. Before leaving I asked: "Are you ready to go?" "Do you want to go and live with Jesus?" To each he answered in the affirmative. I think he had been a leper all his life, but it was not until he was housed in a leper asylum under Christian influences that he became a Christian.

74° Longitude 70° East from 80° Greenwich 82° 84°



**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.

Boulder Pt.  
Trincomali  
Manor  
Anuradhpura  
Bataloa  
Chilau  
Kurubegala  
Negombo  
Kandi  
Badulla  
Adams (Pk.)  
Pt. de Galle (Galle)

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

74° 76° 78° 82° 84°

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

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

### BANGALORE DISTRICT

Bangalore District lies in the southeastern part of the Mysore state. The civil district of the same name has an area of 3,992 square miles and a population of about 900,000. Of this number over 25,000 are Christians, there being in this district more than half of the Christians in the state of Mysore. The majority of native Christians are Roman Catholics.

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

#### Bangalore

Bangalore (population, about 160,000) is the seat of government for the Mysore state and a British military cantonment. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea and enjoys a pleasant and temperate climate, which has attracted a considerable European and Eurasian population. It is the meeting place of four lines of railway, being 219 miles by rail from Madras and 602 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 and Mrs. Coates, Rev. Henry F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Mr. Jacob E. Trieschmann. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fannie F. Fisher and 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 railway station for the Kolar mission station, and also for the Kolar gold fields.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant mission here.  
*Missionaries:* Rev. John B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick (on furlough).

#### 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:* Mr. Clayton E. Gabel and Mrs. Gabel, Rev. William H. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Martha A. Griffin, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., Florence W. Maskell, and Urdell Montgomery.

*Institutions:* Biblical Training School, Kanarese Boys' Boarding School, Industrial Training Institute. W. F. M. S.: Kanarese Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School, Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

The Rev. John B. Buttrick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

No two years are exactly alike either in the personnel of the workers or in the experiences met with in carrying on the work of this district.

In Bangalore, where our English work bulks so largely, the year has been an encouraging one. This English work, which consists of church services in three sections of Bangalore, and two high schools, for girls and boys respectively, has always been more or less adequately supplied. Both the evangelistic and educational enterprises are filling a large place in the life of India. The English Church has been ably served by our lay brother, Mr. H. Stephens. Brother H. F. Hilmer, superintendent of the Richmond Town, Bangalore, Sunday School, has also enhanced the efficiency of this work.

The English high schools are meeting not only the educational, but also the spiritual needs of the youth in the domiciled community. With the increasing English Church membership in India which the coming year doubtless will bring, our church cannot afford to withdraw its support from such schools as these.

The boys' school has had a prosperous year. Brother A. B. Coates, Mr. Trieschmann, and others constitute the staff. One bright boy has earned for himself and the school a prominence throughout the British empire by winning



SOUTH INDIA GYPSY CONVERTS

the Lord Meath League of the Empire Challenge Cup and a prize of \$26.50, in an essay competition open to secondary schools in all parts of the empire.

Kolar is the real center of our vernacular work where missionary activities of many and varied forms are carried on. Brother Gershom, who was assigned to the evangelistic work here, has steadily visited the villages where converts are living, teaching them and preaching to their kinsfolk and to their fellow villagers.

The industrio-educational phase of our work in Kolar has been well directed by Brother Clayton E. Gabel, our lay missionary. Many of the boys in



our orphanage and school are supported by this department. Capable boys become skilled workmen in the various industries.

### **Medical Work**

Miss Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., of the Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital, has had a very busy year with numerous in-patients and with more than 15,000 dispensary cases. No patient, either in the dispensary or in the hospital, is permitted to leave without hearing in her own tongue the wonderful gospel message.

All the missionaries on the district have helped nobly in the support of Indian preachers during the past year. One missionary has supported three preachers; another has supported one preacher and furnished partial support for a second. Still another missionary has provided for a part of Brother Gershon's support. It has been very cheering to receive such practical help from those who are in near view of the work itself.

## **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 1,000 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, 37,000) is situated at an elevation of nearly 2,500 feet and enjoys an exceptionally mild climate. It is on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The great vernaculars, Marathi and Kanarese, meet here. Limitless scope for village evangelism offers in this promising field.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William D. Beal (on furlough) and Mrs. Beal (on furlough), Rev. David O. Ernsberger and Mrs. Ernsberger, Rev. Earl L. King, Rev. Charles F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp, Rev. Charles W. Scharer (on furlough), and Mrs. Scharer (on furlough). 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.

The Rev. D. O. Ernsberger, district superintendent, reports as follows:

### **Evangelistic Work**

This department of the work is carried on from four circuits and twenty subcircuit centers. Our Christian community now numbers 5,498, an increase of a little over 11 per cent for the year. All but 200 of these are converts from the depressed classes. Where adequate help has been given, gratifying progress has been made. Our people are not unresponsive to religious instruction, but for lack of workers they are to a large extent destitute of it.

To meet this need for additional helpers, and to provide further instruction for those already working with us, we arranged for a weekly training class in the Kanarese Church at Belgaum. The results have been very encouraging.

We have 56 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 1,536. In connection with the Belgaum Kanarese Church 62 of our scholars took the All-India Sunday School Examination, and 55 passed and one girl was awarded a medal.

In the matter of self-support, some progress has been made. The entire contributions from the native church for the year were about \$333.

### **Education**

The educational work of the district consists of one high school, one boarding school, one hostel, seven vernacular schools, and thirty-nine village schools.

The high schools, which will bear the names of the two missionaries of the London Missionary Society who were connected with the institution 70 of the 80 years of its existence, is now known as the Beynon-Smith High School. At the time of the government inspection it had an enrollment of 412 boys. The instruction is given by 18 teachers, several of whom are its graduates. Besides the regular class instruction, lectures on moral and religious subjects are given. A social department has been organized with centers where the boys may play games and have access to magazines and newspapers. The Indian Student Record, a biweekly paper edited by the principal, is published chiefly for the students, although it circulates beyond the school.

The boys' hostel, which has been in charge of Mrs. Ernsberger since last April, has 25 boys. Eleven of these attend the high school, and the rest our Vernacular Mission School. Nearly all the high school boys and also those in the vernacular school have been promoted.

Viewing our educational work as a whole, it will be noted that the entire enrollment is 1,567, of whom 549 are Christians. In other words, 34 per cent of all the pupils in our schools are Christians. In 1904, when we began the work here, less than 2 per cent of the students were Christians.

#### English Church

The Rev. C. F. Lipp has charge of this work, the membership of which is small. The congregations consist chiefly of British soldiers. The attendance at the evening services is from 50 to 75 persons. Prayer meetings and class meetings, maintained in connection with this church, are well attended. There is also a Sunday school with an enrollment of 50.

The evangelistic side of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work has been in charge of Mrs. Ernsberger and Mrs. Lipp, who have 35 Bible women under their supervision. In nearly every village where we are working there is one or more Bible women actively occupied. The weekly prayer meeting and the monthly day of fasting and prayer have been kept up throughout the year for the women living in Belgaum.

### 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 26 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.

#### Bidar

Bidar (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the Bidar civil district of the state of Hyderabad. It is situated on an elevated and healthy plateau, 2,330 feet above the 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. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth M. Biehl and Norma H. Fenderich.

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

### 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. William L. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Rev. Marcellus D. Ross and Mrs. Ross, Rev. Charles W. Ross de Souza and Mrs. Ross de Souza, Rev. William D. Schermerhorn (on furlough) and Mrs. Schermerhorn (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Evans, Margaret Morgan, and Catherine A. Wood.

*Institutions:* William Taylor Bible Institute. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' Boarding School.

### Secunderabad

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

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

*Missionary:* Rev. Matthew Tindale (retired).

The Rev. Charles E. Parker, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A more devoted band of missionaries could not be found than we have on Hyderabad District. Every one, though already carrying a heavy load, has been willing, owing to emergencies, to take on more.

The year began with plague in Hyderabad city, and there has been either plague or cholera in some part of the district throughout the year. Five of our Bible women, one local preacher, and many Christians have been taken away by these diseases.

In April last it was our privilege to welcome to India our beloved friend and helper Brother George O. Holbrooke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who for years has given his money to support the work and has now come to give his life in service for the people whom he loves.

In October we welcomed Brother and Sister M. D. Ross, of Lindsburg, Kan., whom God sent out in answer to our prayers.

### English Work

In each department of the work there has been growth and development.

Our English Church at Hyderabad has had a good year. The services have been well attended, and all financial obligations have been met. The pastor has had to give much of his time to vernacular work.

Brother Tindale, pastor of the Secunderabad English Church, reports a year of progress, services well attended, Sunday schools and class meetings in a prosperous condition.

The Hyderabad Bible Training School, under the care of Brother and Sister Ross, has graduated six young men and sent them out into the work this year.

### Educational Work

We have six boarding schools, three of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and three of the parent board. The Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' School,

in charge of Misses Evans and Morgan, has the distinction of being the only high school for girls in the dominions. It receives a special grant from the government this year because of its normal training work. The Mary A. Knotts School for girls has had a good, but most trying, year. In addition to looking after the school, Miss Wells has had to superintend the work of the Bible women of the Vikarabad, Tandur, and Kohir Circuits, and this without the aid of an assistant. The Bidar Girls' School, in charge of Miss Biehl, has had a splendid year.

While the increase in attendance at the Bidar Boys' School has been small, the spiritual tone has been high. It is developing boys who are to be the evangelists of this great Bidar field.

The J. L. Crawford Boys' School has suffered from not having a missionary's full time. The week of prayer for boarding schools was observed, and, as a result, many of our boys gave their hearts to the Saviour.

The Yellandu School is small, but is supplying a great need there. Brother and Sister Hotton are giving special attention to the day school work among the miners. The superintendent of the mines has been very friendly and has helped them in many ways.

#### **Medical Work**

Regular medical work is carried on only at Bidar. Dr. H. H. Linn reports an increase in the number of in-patients. An American trained nurse is greatly needed. We hope to begin our hospital in Vikarabad soon and to have it completed within the year.

#### **Evangelistic Work**

In evangelistic work this has been one of the greatest years that I have known. The district to-day is composed of twelve regular circuits. With the exception of the Hyderabad, Hindustani, and the Hominabad Circuits, every vernacular circuit on the district has a larger Christian community and has raised more toward self-support this year than did the vernacular church of the whole district itself in 1901. The Vikarabad Circuit, after cutting off Tandur, Kohir, and Vikarabad station, has twice as large a Christian community as the whole district had in 1906, the Jubilee year. More responsibility has, of necessity, been placed upon the Indian local preachers and exhorters, most of whom have borne it well. We have succeeded in getting nearer to the people than ever before. Our one aim has been to bring the church to the people.

At the beginning of the year we went out praying for 10,000 souls for Christ. It has been a glorious year. The revival has gone on without a break. Our accessions number 5,933, making our Christian community on the Hyderabad District 14,076. The majority of these new converts are either in villages where we had Christians before or so near that the worker in charge can visit them frequently. We still have long lists of names of people who are begging us to baptize them. Men have walked fifty miles or more to beg us to come and baptize their people. During the awful siege of cholera I received a letter containing the following heart-rending sentence: "Why do you not come and baptize us before we die? We have given our lives to Jesus Christ, and we want to be real Christians." One old man who is practically head of his caste in fifty villages, who for years has fought Christianity and who signed a paper forbidding any of his people to become Christians, gave his heart to God and is now an earnest witness for him. Meetings have lasted all night. The people went

before us beating their drums and singing praises to God. The principal movement on this circuit has been among the Telugus, but there have also been a number of baptisms among the Kanarese people.

I believe that we shall soon see a mass movement among the Hindustani people in this district.

The Indian Church alone, apart from the gifts of Europeans, has raised for pastoral support and all other collections \$1,322, being an increase of \$662 over last year.

### 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:* Rev. Albert H. Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough), Mr. Clark N. Bateman, Rev. William H. L. Batstone, M.D., and Mrs. Batstone (on furlough), Rev. James J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham, Rev. Albert E. Ogg and Mrs. Ogg. 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.

Rev. W. H. L. Batstone, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

The circuit includes Vepery, Otary, Royapuram, and Pudupet. Special mention should be made of the revival at Vepery during the past year. In September, the Rev. E. Stanley Jones spent over two weeks with us. He held Bible readings in the morning and evangelistic meetings at night, and it was most gratifying to see the church packed night after night, people often coming an hour before the service opened, in order to secure seats. The altars were crowded with inquirers, and between one and two hundred men, women, and children were brought to Jesus, while other churches besides our own were blessed. During the year a Ladies' Aid Society has been formed, and also a Methodist Brotherhood. The Junior and Senior Epworth Leagues have been reorganized so that the former cares for the children below fourteen, and the latter includes only the young people.

There has been some advance in Otary, while Royapuram has had an espe-

cially good year. Our Royapuram people should have a small church or hall in which to hold their services. Pudupet is our Mission Hall, and henceforth the Epworth League is to be responsible for the work there among the poor.

The boys' boarding school has taken on new life. It is no longer connected with the press, but belongs to the whole district. It began the year with 9 boys and closes with 28. Some of these came from Tuticorin, over 400 miles away. I have 58 applications from parents of boys in that section who are willing to pay fees. There is no limit to the number of children we could receive if we only had the scholarships and a building. We are preaching at 30 different places in Madras in the Telugu language.

Our Tamil work in and around Madras has heretofore been divided into the Madras Tamil, Publishing House, Vepery Tamil, and Saidapet Circuits, with sub circuits in each.

The Methodist Publishing House, under the direction of Brother A. E. Ogg, has had a successful year. I wish to draw particular attention to the fact that it is *our* publishing house, and while it belongs to the whole of our church in India, its interests should be of special concern to the church in South India, where it is situated. Let us give it more sympathy and help, and let our prayers constantly arise that through the printed page it may accomplish a great and mighty work for God in Southern Asia.

I desire to make an earnest plea for two men and two buildings, the minimum equipment necessary for a successful campaign in this great southland.

We now come to what may be regarded as the most critical situation we have to face on this district. I refer to our work in Tinnevely, the Tuticorin, Puducottah, and Puthalapuram Circuits. Our connection with this field began three years ago, when we took over our independent church of about 200 members in Tuticorin, it being an offshoot from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Rev. J. J. Kingham was appointed to this field, but with a faithful and energetic missionary on the spot, the work could not be confined to Tuticorin, and it has now spread and developed so that at the present time we have a Christian community in Tinnevely of 2,500 souls, which is scattered through the country to the north for about 40 miles and is shepherded by 35 agents. We are now beginning to secure property in the villages, and eight separate locations, valued at \$2,000, are now in hand. But the time has now come for us to decide whether we shall have a substantial mission plant or not, whether we shall have a missionary's residence, boys' and girls' boarding schools, and another missionary.

#### **Madras Publishing House**

The Rev. A. E. Ogg, agent, reports as follows:

During the year ended June 30, 1912, the Publishing House did the greatest volume of business in its history. The total amount of business done was Rs. 72,604 (about \$24,201), and Rs. 10,640 (about \$3,546) above the average for the past four years.

The new building was completed by January 1, 1912, and there was added to the floor space 5,000 square feet, making the total used for the work of the press 16,500 square feet.

Additions to machinery and plant amounted to Rs. 5,013 (\$1,671). The amount paid for the new building during the year was Rs. 6,695 (\$2,231), completing the cost of the building in full, amounting in all to Rs. 12,000 (\$4,000).

The amount of religious printing done was 580,560 copies; 11,760,510 pages, and 66,584 Bibles and portions were bound.

Gradually the work of the Publishing House finds recognition for high-class work and is evidently meeting a need felt in many quarters.

The work for which the press was instituted is not, however, that of catering to the interests and doing the business of the commercial community, but rather to augment and assist the brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the work of their publicity programs and of supplying them with such printed material as is essential to the properly carrying out of the affairs and office establishment of the church in the foreign field.

We have a staff of 250 employees, with six cylinder machines, ten platen machines, and 16,500 square feet of floor space. We do on the premises die stamping, copper-plate printing, embossing, photo-engraving in line and half-tone, electrotyping, stereotyping, type-casting, book-binding, and general printing in five languages. This gives you some idea of the magnitude of our equipment and of its power for Christ if utilized throughout for missionary work.

But there are twenty million Tamils, fifteen million Telugus, and ten million Kanarese in this portion of India, to say nothing of the Hindustanis, the Guzerathis, Mahrattas, and other vernaculars. "What are these among so many?" Help us to help others.

India is awakening and will not hold to the ancient faiths that have throttled her progress, if she can be made acquainted with Christianity. It's a glorious opportunity. God is with us.

### 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.

#### 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 and district of the Hyderabad 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. Joseph H. Garden and Mrs. Garden.

#### 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 and Mrs. Cook, Rev. David P. Hotton and Mrs. Hotton.

*Institutions:* Boys' Boarding School at Anandapur, Girls' Boarding School at Raichur, Training School for Pastor-Teachers in Gulbarga.

The Rev. J. H. Garden, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of this district has been carried on during the year with ever increasing efficiency. I have been associated more or less with this work for twenty-five years, and it is my mature conviction that we are in the midst of a very remarkable work of God on both these districts. Not only among the depressed classes, the Malas and the Madigas, but also to a great extent among



A HINDU DEVOTEE SWINGING OVER A FIRE

Lingaits, and even Brahmans, we have received tokens of God's presence and power among the people.

#### **Tithes and Offerings**

That this is the financial foundation upon which God would have us build up our Indian church is a conviction that is speedily taking hold among our people, and the work of the district is being organized along these lines. The sooner we can develop the financial responsibility of our Indian Church the better it will be for all of us. Everywhere we are teaching our people that it is the duty and privilege of Christians to give to the work of God.

#### **Boarding Schools**

We have two boarding schools on the district, one for boys and the other for girls. The boys' school is partly supported by special gifts. The income is wholly insufficient to develop the work properly, and a marked decrease in the number of students, now but 22, must be reported. The girls' boarding school, however, under the management of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, shows a steady growth, the average enrollment for the year being 51.

#### **Training School**

At Gulbarga, we have the beginnings of a training school for pastors, teachers, and Bible women. At the close of the year there were 10 men, 7 boys, and 7 women in attendance. Ten have been sent out to the villages during the year to carry the gospel message to their people. As an instance of the work that is being done among these humble workers, it may be stated that certificates



were issued by the All India Sunday School Union to 10 of our students for passing in their yearly Scripture examination.

#### Accessions

On every circuit we have had an encouraging number of accessions, the smallest number being 40. But on the other four circuits a work has been carried on which surpasses that of any previous year. The greatest harvest has been at Raichur, where the Rev. A. E. Cook has baptized during the year 1,075 souls. The total baptisms for the year amount to 1,712.

Mr. S. N. Chinnayya, a local preacher on the Kopbal Circuit, has been working for several years among a wild tribe called the Korachare. The baptisms there are 152 for the year, and the Christian community now numbers 431, an increase of about 52 per cent over last year.

#### Sunday Schools

Of these there are 68 in the district, with 1,863 scholars. The total Christian community numbers 5,240, which is 11 per cent more than the entire South India Conference reported six years ago.

### VIKARABAD DISTRICT

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, Rev. C. Edward Parker and Mrs. Parker. W. F. M. S.: Miss Mildred Simonds (on furlough), Gertrude M. Voigtlander, and Elizabeth J. Wells.

*Institutions:* J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Charles E. Parker, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The great ingathering of last year made it impossible to continue the Hyderabad District as it was before and keep in touch with the people, and so, after much prayer before and at Conference time, the Hyderabad District was divided, and the Vikarabad District was formed. Our new district comprises 16,500 square miles of territory, with 6,150 villages, several of which are practically cities, with a population of 1,650,000. Our Christian community to-day numbers 9,323. We began the work on our new district with an all-day service of prayer and praise, when God gave us as our watchword for this coming year, Mark 9:23. "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." We have taken as our motto the words of our dear comissionary, Miss Dosch, who laid down her life in this work last year, "I will try my best to extend the kingdom of Christ in India, and will give my life for it." The task before us this year seems great, but with the experiences of last year, with our watchword and our motto for this year before us, we go out expecting great things to be accomplished.

The Rev. W. L. Morgan, of the Pittsburgh Conference, has arrived and taken charge of the J. L. Crawford Boys' School. Mrs. Gisriel could not have made a better investment for the Lord than she did when she undertook his support. I feel sure that he is the man for whom I have been praying many years. His heart is already aflame with zeal for the school work. The Lord has answered our prayers and has sent us Brother Hollister to take charge of all

### Statistics of South

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Nat. Ord. Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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																	
<i>Bangalore District</i>																			
Bangalore: Richmond Town	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	85	2	87	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baldwin High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint John's Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kanarese Circuit</i>																			
Bowringpet	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	17	..	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolar	2	1	3	..	8	6	63	225	..	706	481	706	163	209	49	15	11	..	..
Kuppam	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	13	17	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mulbagal	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	7	..	22	29	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinivassapur	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	16	..	40	56	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Belgaum District</i>																			
Bail Hongal	1	1	..	..	1	2	9	9	23	972	995	491	71	63	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum: English	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational	2	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17
Kanarese	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	12	68	863	931	245	99	28	..	..	..	..	..
Gokak	1	1	..	..	6	14	14	40	1,957	1,997	828	279	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hyderabad District</i>																			
Bidar Circuit	1	1	2	..	1	9	11	25	106	896	1,002	433	457	228	..	..	..	..	..
Hominabad	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	60	64	24	37	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad: English	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	84	14	98	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindustani	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	24	7	31	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular	2	2	1	1	27	7	22	126	1,527	1,653	564	366	193	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohir	..	..	..	..	10	2	11	148	1,097	1,245	493	141	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nander	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	6	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad: English	1	1	..	..	2	5	5	38	25	63	39	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shankarapully	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	10	48	975	1,023	443	289	165	..	..	..	..	..
Tandur	..	..	..	..	9	7	12	85	1,341	1,426	712	746	429	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vikarabad Circuit	..	..	..	..	18	5	15	238	1,701	1,939	876	765	481	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vikarabad Station	1	1	2	1	11	12	7	123	695	823	286	596	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellandu	1	1	..	..	10	1	10	82	515	597	211	491	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Bible Institute.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	29	..	..	..
J. L. Crawford Boys' School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Madras District</i>																			
Madras: English Circuit	1	1	2	..	10	..	6	130	40	170	14	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Circuit	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	40	150	190	96	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegu	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	46	72	118	17	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vepery and Tamil	..	..	2	1	1	2	43	103	64	167	172	19	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pondicherry</i>																			
Tuticorin	1	1	..	..	8	4	1	58	93	151	95	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puthalapam	..	..	..	..	7	15	2	15	755	770	440	120	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puducottah	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	7	46	53	12	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Raichur District</i>																			
Gulbarga	1	1	..	..	1	4	21	14	57	273	330	112	33	18	..	..	..	..	..
Kopbal	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	10	271	281	150	91	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur	1	1	..	..	15	2	12	53	1,337	1,390	746	636	439	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shorapur and Shabpur	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	63	1,175	1,238	472	22	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yadagiri	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	20	332	352	193	237	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	20	17	4	233	158	341	2,256	17,896	20,152	8,441	5,794	3,297	1	4	20	3	38	591
Last year	24	20	15	8	68	54	53	1,855	11,942	13,797	4,657	1,936	971	2	8	35	2	36	574

### India Conference, 1912

in 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. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. 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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	3	41	41	3	249	1	16,000	1	10,000	500	..	..	70	645	854	..	..	1,569
6	6	206	207	5	617	1	10,000	1	4,000	144,000	81,000	39,900	5	5	329	..	..	339
1	1	25	25	16	414	1	1,200	1	6,000	5,800	..	3,050	5	32	83	82	..	10
16	49	662	662	23	817	5	11,200	1	10,000	79,725	105,296	..	18	47	119	..	..	202
..	..	..	..	2	115	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	6	70	1	500	2	265	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
7	8	92	92	10	204	..	..	2	3,500	720	..	..	2	109	24	..	..	135
8	9	357	741	1	50	1	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	10	90	197	..	..	297
13	13	131	131	22	709	3	3,900	4	24,600	31,880	..	..	5	179	114	..	..	298
19	19	233	233	23	573	1	950	1	300	696	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	15
2	6	75	75	40	664	..	..	1	10,500	17,650	18,000	10,500	7	129	130	50	2	318
1	1	12	12	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	2	85	1	30,000	1	20,000	..	..	..	100	363	1,478	906	..	2,847
8	5	220	220	8	350	..	..	..	..	..	27,000	..	5	23	102	..	..	132
15	19	357	357	46	597	..	..	1	12,000	..	48,000	11,300	8	64	25	..	..	99
16	16	91	91	18	459	..	..	5	1,000	600	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	9
1	1	14	14	4	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	75	1	9,600	..	..	..	..	..	50	110	238	..	..	398
10	10	113	113	23	335	..	..	2	1,450	50	..	1,200	2	6	..	..	..	9
7	7	65	65	24	485	..	..	2	1,500	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	31	547	..	..	7	2,800	..	..	..	2	67	..	..	..	71
..	..	..	..	16	442	..	..	1	12,500	..	33,000	3,000	17	202	3	..	..	222
8	9	100	100	16	285	..	..	..	..	30,000	..	..	5	31	629	..	..	667
1	10	129	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	234	3	18,000	1	13,000	..	..	..	65	130	2,250	800	5	3,250
5	6	152	152	11	239	..	..	1	500	860	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	7
3	3	69	69	11	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
11	35	755	755	11	768	..	..	..	..	110,500	..							

the building work of the district. He will put up the Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital and also the Fred Ward Detwiler Memorial Building in Kohir. It has been a great disappointment to us that we could not erect these buildings sooner.

I expect to start out on a tour within a few days, and I hope to spend all my time in the villages trying to lead souls to Christ. God has sent us the needed help, not that I might do less, but that I might give my life more fully to this one work. I want to lay my life on his altar for this special service. My heart overflows with joy as I think of the mighty possibilities. In my vision I can see the people still coming by the thousands.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES MISSION CONFERENCE

The Central Provinces Mission 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 Mission 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.

### 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 784 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. Arthur E. Darling and Mrs. Darling, Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Felt (on furlough), Rev. Carl C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. Lahuna Clinton, Mrs. Alma H. Holland, Miss Josephine Liers, and Lydia S. Pool.

*Institutions:* Johnson Anglo-Vernacular School, Thoburn Biblical Institute. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Normal School, Johnson Vernacular 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.

The Rev. David G. Abbott, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Early in the year, when I took charge of the district, I found very few of our Jubbulpore Indian workers at their posts. Several thousands died of plague in Jubbulpore City, many fled to the villages only to spread the disease, and our workers moved into tents or straw huts outside of their villages, where they remained for three months. The people feared that our workers might infect them with plague, and our workers felt much safer when keeping away from plague-stricken sections. Therefore but little aggressive work was done.

The month for prayer and special evangelistic effort (February 15 to March 15) was observed throughout the district. On account of the plague many of the workers in Jubbulpore were camping at that time on the Mission compound, and they met daily in groups for prayer. In the girls' school prayer bands were

organized and special meetings held. Each day at twelve o'clock work stopped and three minutes were devoted to silent prayer. The results of these meetings were wholesome and encouraging. In the district as a whole 200 meetings were held and the gospel was preached in 70 melas and bazaars. About 100 Bibles and 300 Scripture portions were sold, and 6,000 tracts distributed.

There have been baptisms in all of the 10 circuits of the district, and while the total number is not large, there are some in nearly every circuit who are ready for baptism, and other inquirers who are being taught. The two Indian pastors in Jubbulpore receive most of their support from their congregations.

In *Baihar Circuit* the Gonds are turning to the Lord. An Indian evangelist working in the jungle, 50 miles from the railway, invited about 300 of his Hindu neighbors to celebrate Christmas with him. They accepted his invitation. He and his wife sang for them, read the Scriptures, and then showed them a picture of the birth of Christ, telling them the wonderful story of his coming, his love, and his salvation. A month afterward he brought two young men for baptism, and later others. Still more are expected to follow. We are praying that hundreds in that community may turn to Christ this year.

*Balaghat* has been without a missionary for more than a year, and little work has been attempted aside from that of the school. It was expected that the Rev. A. E. Darling would be stationed here, but since Brother Musser's health necessitated his going on furlough, Brother Darling has been appointed to Kamptee.

The English Church has had a prosperous year, with an increase in the amount given for benevolences and pastoral support.

The Thoburn Biblical Institute as yet has no home, and the principal, the Rev. C. C. Herrmann, divides his time between the school and the English Church, of which he is pastor. A pledge of \$10,000 has been received for new buildings for the institute. Part of this amount is already in hand, and we hope to have the buildings erected soon. A class of 10 will graduate in November. We have a new class, composed of experienced workers, who desire further preparation for their lifework, and who have taken up their studies with eagerness.

The Hardwicke Christian High School has had a successful year. The attendance has been increasing, and the principal, the Rev. H. C. Scholberg, has difficulty in providing room for the classes. The government has increased the grant from \$400 to \$1,100, and has designated this school as the model high school for the civil district. Two of our Christian young men have passed the matriculation examination, and are now teachers in the school. The son of one of our local preachers received his bachelor's degree from the Allahabad University this year, and he also has joined the high school teaching staff. The primary schools at Baihar, Balaghat, Chhota Chhindwara, and Narsinghpur are well attended, and are meeting the needs of the Christian communities in these places.

### KHANDWA DISTRICT

Khandwa District includes all of the Nimar civil district and part of Kandesh north of the Tapti River, with the western boundary not definitely fixed. The population numbers at least half a million. At present there are two large circuits, Khandwa and Burhanpur, 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 the 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 and Mrs. Gusé.

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

### NAGPUR DISTRICT

Nagpur District embraces the greater part of the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces Mission 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.

### 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. May L. Dutton, M.D., Misses Ida Haney and Elsie Reynolds (on furlough).

*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.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ariel N. Warner and Mrs. Warner.

### 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 of 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. Howard A. Musser (on furlough) and Mrs. Musser (on furlough).

### Sironcha

Sironcha is a town in 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.

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

### RAIPUR DISTRICT

Raipur District includes a territory of 35,000 square miles, and has a population of about 3,000,000. 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.

#### Gondia

Gondia is a town of about 5,000 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 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 1906. No other Mission Board has work in the Gondia Circuit.

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

#### Jagdapur

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

#### 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



A BRAHMIN PRIEST LATER CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY

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 and Rev. Judson T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins. W. F. M. S.: Miss Emily L. Harvey.

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

The Rev. George K. Gilder, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### **Evangelistic Work**

Throughout the district vigorous campaigning has been successfully carried on, both in town and village. Wherever our workers have gone they have been courteously received and their message has borne fruit. Converts and inquirers in the northern section of the district are from the Satnami Chamers. Those in the southern portion are mainly from the Uriya-speaking Mahars. In the western extremity of the district, where Marathi obtains as the vernacular, our Christians are from the Mahars also.

#### **Educational Work**

At Raipur we have a boys' and a girls' orphanage, that for girls being under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are also seven village schools. The orphanages are of middle school grade and are Anglo-vernacular, while the village schools are all of the primary grade. At Jagdalpur we have two orphanages—one for boys and one for girls—of primary grade. Drug has three village schools—two for boys and one for girls—all of primary grade.

#### **Industrial Work**

This work is limited to Jagdalpur, in Bastar. We are at present engaged in agricultural work on our mission property. In addition, our missionary at Jagdalpur is teaching some of the boys carpentry. There is a great demand here for skilled labor. If we can train our lads to become efficient industrial workers it will be greatly to our advantage.

#### **Colportage Work**

Through rain and shine our colporteurs have traveled all over the district selling Bibles and Scripture portions, which have thus been disseminated far and wide.

#### **Sunday School and Epworth League Work**

We have Sunday schools at each one of the circuit headquarters and at outlying points. Epworth League work is confined to Raipur and Jagdalpur.

#### **Christian Community**

Our Christians are all from the poorer classes. In conduct and character they are on a level with the Christians that Saint Paul had to deal with in certain places. They have much to learn, and there is much also that they have to unlearn. Some of them have suffered persecution at the hands of unprincipled malguzars (village landlords) and their darogas (village agents). Nevertheless, by Divine grace they "continue unto this day."

#### **Property Needs**

Within the borders of this district there is Mission property estimated at \$27,123. Of this, property valued at \$13,790 is owned by the Methodist Board. New property is needed in several of the centers where we have work, notably at Drug, Kondagaon, Dongargarh, and Gandai.



Statistics of Central Provinces

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of Theological and Bible Training Schools	Number of Teachers in Same	Number of Students	Number of High Schools	Number of Teachers in Same	Number of Pupils	
	Men	Women																			
<i>Jubbulpore District</i>																					
Baihar			2	3	6	10	101	44	145	78		12	13								
Balaghat			1		3	1	20	14	34	13			8								
Chhindwara				1	5	3	45	142	187	83											
Godawara				4	3	7	20	45	65	13			4	3							
Jubbulpore City	1	1	3	5	8	11	56	44	100	11			4	1	1	6	32				
English	1	1	1					41	4	45	25			5							
Sadar			2	4	4	20	111	51	162	76			1	5							
Narsinghpur	1	1		4	17	10	75	115	190	86			8	9			1	15	142		
<i>Khandwa District</i>																					
Burhanpur			1	7	6	6	252	40	292	104			2	12							
Khandwa	1	1	1	2	16	8	26	136	410	546	327		1	7							
Pandhara				4	2		6	125	131	56			7	20							
<i>Nagpur District</i>																					
Basim and Hingoli	1	1	3	1	22	2	15	90	11	101	129		11	12							
Kamptee			1	8	2	8	34	131	165	49			7	3							
Nagpur	1	1		19	3	8	77	38	115	8			7	10							
Sironcha			1	2	1	18		22	95	109	204	92		4	2						
<i>Raipur District</i>																					
Raipur	1	1	1	14	11	20	92	84	176	105	90	42	17								
Drug	1			6	3	5	21	8	29	43	30	1	3								
Gondia	1	1		1	8	6	24	14	38	24			6	7							
Jagdarpur	1	1	1	2	25	25	104	768	872	413			34	10							
Total	10	8	9	5	11	138	116	203	1,400	2,197	3,597	1,735	120	159	139	1	6	32	1	15	142
Last year	10	8	7	8	196	75	209	1,655	1,902	3,557	1,414	1,110	260	262							

Mission Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Number of Elementary Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number, of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
4	7	228	228	19	400	1	1,000	1	3,800	3,850			3	28	86		24	141
1	2	29	29	3	55	1	3,000	1	9,000	1,000			2		114		449	565
2	2	17	17	7	250	1	600	1	600	300			5	7	33		28	73
				10	259			1	700	150			3	24	40			67
2	2	50	82	21	537	1	11,000	3	18,000	1,300	15,000		10	23	282			315
				1	65	1	7,000						62	383	1,274		532	2,251
7	17	149	149	14	525	1	4,000				50,500		9	50	244			303
7	10	204	346	23	680	1	3,300	1	7,500	18,100				20	159		65	244
<i>Khandwa District</i>																		
2	6	93	93	7	402			1	3,000	4,200			49	77	1,200			1,326
10	20	241	241	14	324	1	3,500	1	8,000	10,000	32,000		38	234	175			447
2	2	20	20	5	47			1	1,500	500			1	5	20			26
<i>Nagpur District</i>																		
3	8	150	150	14	800			2	20,000	11,300		12,000	25	5	86	50	50	216
4	10	233	233	14	425	1	2,000	1	5,000	2,650				10	35			45
4	7	385	385	2	275	1	9,000	1	25,000			3,500		30	150			180
						1	600	1	3,000	13,950	32,000		165	106	150	105		524
<i>Raipur District</i>																		
9	8	205	205	20	764	1	3,000	1	15,000	8,000	48,000	10,000	10	180	100	150	859	1,299
3	3	52	52	19	500					3,000			2	23			224	249
				15	225			1	5,000			4,620	3	12			40	55
2	6	40	40	15	291								15	32	60		160	267
62	110	2,096	2,270	223	6,824	12	48,000	18	125,100	78,300	177,500	30,120	400	1,249	4,208	305	2,431	8,593
74	137	2,894		226	7,824	11	51,800	18	139,150	89,500	169,000		168	776	4,426	1,320	1,927	8,617

## 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 Mission 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, east of the peninsula of Kathiawar, south of Rajputana, and west of the Central India Agency. 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.

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

The Rev. Frederick Wood, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Last year we were in the grip of famine. Our relief operations extended over the Baroda, Kathiawar, and Ahmedabad Districts. In July copious rains fell, which greatly relieved the situation and brought cheer to all hearts. Our general work suffered because of the scattering of the people in search of employment. There was no difficulty in gathering audiences to listen to the preaching of the Word of God, although our regular congregations were affected.

During the month of revival effort (February-March) the whole countryside was stirred. In each circuit the workers banded themselves together and went about preaching the good news to multitudes in town and hamlet and field. The people were in a good frame of mind to listen. The drought had turned their thoughts Godward. Some high-caste people attended the services



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-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

68° Longitude East 70° from Greenwich 72° 76°



FIRST FRUITS OF FAMINE AT NADIAD

(A widow and her children who sought help from the Missionaries)

held for our Christians in the low-caste quarter, and invited us to go into the caste quarter and preach to them. These invitations were not refused. Hindus and Mohammedans heard the Word gladly, and many acknowledged the truth of our message. Great spiritual power was evident, and hundreds responded to our appeals, asking pardon for their sins. Glad testimonies assured us that "the old-time religion" suits India's people, too. The people showed their appreciation in their gifts. On one circuit the collections amounted to quite a sum, which was used in famine relief.

We suggested that as a thanksgiving for rain, and also as an indication of gratitude for the liberality of the home church in sending the gospel, the people should make an offering. This was done throughout our Gujarati Church. I expected we would raise \$11.60, the amount apportioned to our district, but when the returns came in the total was \$29—over 248 per cent better than was asked.

There have been 514 baptisms during the year, and there are still on the rolls 678 candidates for baptism. These figures would doubtless have been larger but for the famine and drought.

The amount raised by the Gujarati Church, mostly for pastoral support, has been \$758.60, being an increase over last year of \$60, and this a famine year! There are 15 circuits in the district, with 108 appointments, consisting of 230 towns and villages, in which our 8,181 Christians live. To care for these we have 83 preachers and teachers, of whom 52 are also teachers of day schools.

**Thoburn Hospital, Nadiad**

During eight and a half months there were treated at this hospital and dispensary 18,756 out-patients and 138 in-patients, making a total of 18,894. There were 62 major operations and 659 minor operations, making a total of 721. It is interesting to note how freely the upper and lower castes of Hindus mingle together in the hospital. Every day about twenty minutes are set apart for Christian teaching and preaching to the patients. The high-caste people listen attentively and respectfully, sitting beside the low-caste folk. The outlook is very favorable.

There have been some wonderful cases of healing. One elderly man underwent an operation for cataract, which was very successful. One day, some time after, I was driving through the city of Nadiad, and was accosted by a man who called after me, "Padre Sahib!" Then he came up to me followed by a number of people who were curious to hear what he had to say. When I asked him who he was, and what I could do for him, he replied, "Sahib, I do not want anything. I am the man who was blind, but your great doctor sahib at the hospital gave me my sight again." And he looked as happy as he said he was.

Another case was an operation on the eye of the only son of a wealthy merchant in Ahmedabad. It was eminently successful, and the glad father is loud in his praises of the doctor who gave eyesight to his youthful heir.

A young caste Hindu underwent a serious operation. While under the anæsthetic he repeated the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and Apostles' Creed; then he prayed to Jesus. He had registered himself as a Hindu, and the staff were naturally surprised. After the operation, he was questioned, and he replied, "It is true that I am a Hindu, but I have learned these beautiful truths from the Methodist preacher in my village. And I like them." In this way the leaven of the gospel is working.

**The Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute**

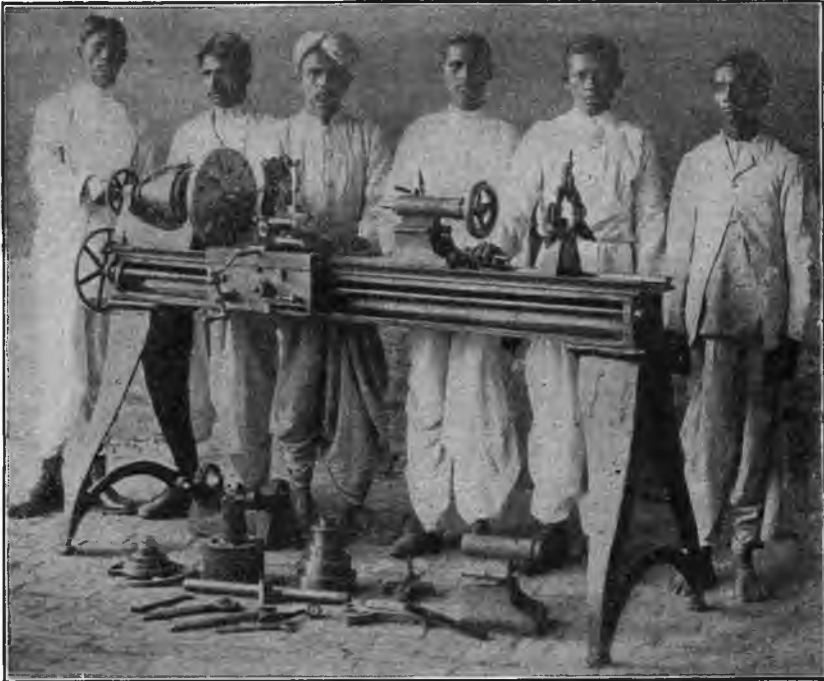
Mr. Carl H. Conley, missionary in charge, reports:

In reviewing the past twelve months we can see that there has been real progress along many lines in connection with this institution.

Twelve lads have left us to make their own way in the world. In place of these we have taken new students, so that there is no decrease in our enrollment. Out of 86 boys who took the All India Sunday School Examination, 67 received certificates of merit. Three fourths of the number enrolled passed their annual vernacular school examination and were promoted to higher standards. The government inspector, on visiting the school, spoke highly of the work and remarked that, though all the boys came from the lower castes, their work compared favorably with that done in schools for high-caste students. We now have as superintendent of the shops an Indian who is a graduate of the College of Engineering, at Poona.

In the vernacular school we have only one Christian teacher and three Hindus; in the shops, four Christians and three Hindus. Of course we would prefer that all of them be of our faith, but at present we are unable to find such.

We are proud of the fact that the boys themselves have helped materially toward their own support. The total income for the past year was \$7,043, and the expenditure was \$274 less than that amount. Our course of training in



NADIAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BOYS AND THE LATHE THEY MADE

future will be more systematic, and we shall require a higher grade of workmanship. The demand for boys trained along the lines we teach is constantly increasing.

### BARODA DISTRICT

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

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

#### Baroda

Baroda (population, 125,000) is the capital of the native state of the same name. It is situated on the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles by rail from Bombay, and 60 miles southwest of Ahmedabad. There are many important buildings in Baroda including notable Hindu temples. Under the progressive and enlightened administration of the present 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, Mr. Ernest H. Langdon and Mrs. Langdon, Rev. Lewis E. Linzell and Mrs. Linzell, Rev. Albert A. Parker

(on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Belle Allen, M.D., Laura F. Austin (on furlough), Elma M. Chilson, Cora L. Morgan, Dora L. Nelson, and Helen E. Robinson.

*Institutions:* Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' Orphanage, Coeducational 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), and Elsie Ross.

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

The Rev. Lewis E. Linzell, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year 1912 opened with famine, and thousands of Christians had to incur heavy debt to save themselves and their children from starvation. Cattle were turned out either to wander into the jungle to die, or to find food as they



CHURCH AND SCHOOL, BARODA CAMP, GUJARAT

might. In June, the rains fell in abundance and a good harvest has been reaped nearly all over the district. It was a gladsome sight to watch the poor people bringing their offerings after the famine. So grateful were they for the abundant rain that they gave joyfully. One man brought a goat, another a buffalo, two poor women gave half a cent each (as much as they were able), others brought grain.

### Village Churches

During the year five village churches have been dedicated in the Baroda District. These cost on an average about \$333 each, and were paid for partly by friends in America and partly by the contributions of the poor Christians. Eight years ago the writer walked into Jambusar, the only Christian preacher

within thirty miles. He was not kindly received, and until midnight mud and brickbats were thrown into his room by an angry mob outside. Now we have hundreds of Christians in the circuits around that town, and in one week two of the forementioned village churches were dedicated there.

An advance of great significance has taken place in Godhra under the direction of Mr. Lampard, who has begun work among the Kolis, a strong industrious caste of farmers. Heretofore our work has extended chiefly among the unclean castes, "the untouchables," but the Kolis are a clean caste, and an entrance into castes of this type presents to us the greatest possible opportunity for extending our work. Forty-two Kolis were recently baptized.

The rapid extension of the work in the Bhil country gives us both cause for gratitude and added responsibility. Brother Lampard's years of experience with the aboriginals of Central India has fitted him to lead to Christ the Bhils of Gujarat. During the year 80 Bhils have been baptized, and many villages are asking for Christian preachers.

#### **Educational Work**

The great institutions at Baroda depend entirely upon our village children, and we bring to these educational centers every year the most promising boys and girls from the village schools. As our work is almost entirely supported by special gifts, and not a single rupee ever comes for village schools, we have had great difficulty in providing books, slates, and school furniture. However, as the years go by we are the more convinced that we must find money to finance these primary schools. In the north side of the district the Jesuits bribe our Methodist children to attend their schools, and we have lost nearly all our children in two large villages this year through their sinister methods.

Our Baroda high school continues to prosper, and the coming of Mr. E. H. Langdon into its work brings us greatly needed help. In the orphanage and boarding school there are some very promising lads. Our Anglo-vernacular school is coeducational and as yet only experimental.

#### **Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology**

One needs only to watch the young preachers who are rising to positions of influence in our mission to realize the good accomplished by the Baroda Theological School. This institution and its principal are supported by special gifts, and much of the missionary's time is spent in raising funds. However, it is to the credit of the principal that there is no debt on current work. Each year about 12 students are graduated from the school. But the demand is greater than the supply. On Sundays and during the special evangelistic months bands of students go out into Baroda and the surrounding country, preaching to thousands of non-Christians and conducting Sunday schools in the near-by villages.

### **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 Methodist, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William E. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, Rev. Charles B. Hill (on furlough) and Mrs. Hill (on furlough), Rev. William H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens, Rev. Ariel N. Warner and Mrs. Warner. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna A. Abbott, and Miss Elizabeth W. Nichols (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Seaman's Rest. W. F. M. S.: Thornburn 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 and Mrs. Park, Rev. Fawcett E. N. Shaw, and Mrs. Shaw.

The Rev. Charles B. Hill, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Most of the work of this district is in the English churches of the Conference, though it embraces also the vernacular work in Sind and in Quetta, British Baluchistan. It is a district of great distances, having at its two extreme points Poona and Quetta.

The churches are at Poona, Bombay, Lonavla, Karachi, and Quetta.

### Poona

Here is the Taylor High School for Girls, the Anglo-Indian Home, and the English Church. The English congregation is largely composed of the girls in our educational institutions, a considerable military element, and a smaller number of civilians. Material improvement has been one conspicuous feature of the work at Poona. A member of the church has paid the cost of tiling the floor and repainting the edifice.

The Taylor High School for Girls has had a year of uneventful but solid work, under the direction of Mrs. Fox, the Misses Goodall and Stephens, and an efficient corps of teachers. An outbreak of plague made it necessary to close the school for nearly a month, but it was reopened in November. A house adjoining the school has been secured for the accommodation of the smaller boys. The cost of this—\$4,500—was met by the earnings of the school and two gifts amounting to \$1,500.

The Anglo-Indian Home, under the superintendence of Mrs. Hutchings, with over 80 homeless children, has continued its beneficent work. The staff has been strengthened by the arrival of Miss Taylor from England. The fund

for the improved education of Europeans in India initiated by Sir Robert Laidlaw will prove of help to this institution.

### **Lonavla**

This beautiful and quiet station at the head of the ghauts leading down to Bombay has a modest church where the Rev. J. N. Hawkins, a local preacher, ministers voluntarily to the little flock. Brother Hawkins is a retired railway official who has made his home at Lonavla.

### **Bombay**

We have two English churches in this city—the Bowen Memorial and the Taylor Memorial, situated at a distance of four miles from each other. Here may be found all the activities of the average aggressive church in America. The Rev. A. N. Warner is pastor of Bowen Church, which is situated in an important European residential center, and is entirely self-supporting except for an annual ground rental of \$360. During the year a primary Sunday school classroom has been added to the church, largely through the generosity of Mr. E. W. Fritchley. This room is known as Morris Hall, in memory of an Englishman, now retired, who was long connected with Methodism in Bombay.

Varied activities characterize the Taylor Memorial Church at Byculla. It is more of an institutional church than any other in India, with a greatly needed work among young people in this section of the city. The church has a debt of \$14,000, but the property is valued at \$14,000. The pastor, who is superintendent of the district as well, is leaving India on furlough, and the Rev. and Mrs. William H. Stephens will take up this work. These churches in Bombay contribute \$500 annually to vernacular city mission work.

The Seamen's Rest is highly valuable as a means of spiritual and social uplift for seamen visiting the port. The institution is entirely self-supporting. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hudson have worked faithfully during the past year.

### **Karachi**

This city, which fifty years ago was a fishing village, has become one of the important port towns of India. Situated near the mouth of the Indus River, it is the port for the great grain-producing province of the Punjab. When the projected railroads are completed, it will be the terminus of the India-European Railway through Persia and Russia. Here we have an English and a vernacular church. The English congregation owns a valuable site, with a church, an institute, and a parsonage. During the year, a member of the congregation gave an endowment of \$500, the interest on which is to be used for the upkeep of the church. The pastor is the Rev. Fawcett E. N. Shaw.

### **Vernacular Work**

The vernacular work this year has been under the leadership of the Rev. George W. Park, who was transferred from Gujarati to Sind. This work is not limited to Karachi, but extends as far as Hyderabad, Sind.

Our Christian community is composed chiefly of settlers in the province of Sind. We have not yet begun to reach the native Sindhis. Our activities have been among the Gujaratis and Punjabis. If this vernacular work is to become an important factor among Sindhi people, we must have schools and a well-located orphanage.

**Quetta, Baluchistan**

Up at this distant fortress, on the borders of Afghanistan, we have an English and a vernacular church. The English church is supplied by the Rev. James Shaw, and the vernacular by an Indian local preacher, Brother Stephen. The English congregation owns its church and parsonage. "Epworth" is now being rented, in order to meet the indebtedness incurred in its construction. Brother James Cumming, the city magistrate, who is also a local preacher, has a vision that Methodism starting from Quetta will some day overrun Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Our vernacular work is largely among the Punjabi immigrants who have come up from India in the trail of the military. We have not yet attempted work among the nomadic Brahui or the fierce Pathans.

**KATHIAWAR DISTRICT**

Kathiawar District includes the peninsula of that name and eastward on the mainland to within seven miles of Nadiad, and includes a population of over 1,500,000 of various nationalities and beliefs, yet all speaking Gujarati. There are 195 native states on the peninsula.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895. The Irish Presbyterian Church has work in a few of the principal towns of the north and in one or two of the south.

**Dhola**

Dhola Junction, in the native state of Bhavnagar, became the missionary headquarters of the Kathiawar District because it had an empty railway bungalow, the only one anywhere available, the village itself containing only mud huts.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1904. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the Salvation Army are at work here.

**MARATHI DISTRICT**

The Marathi 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 line 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.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Jesse C. Fisher (on furlough) and Mrs. Fisher (on furlough), Rev. Christian B. Hansen and Mrs. Hansen.

**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 E. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke. 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.

*Missionary:* W. F. M. S.: Miss Christine H. Lawson.

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

The Rev. William E. Bancroft, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Bombay

We are conducting 13 day schools in Bombay, with an enrollment of over 500 boys and girls. In many parts of the city we are carrying on evangelistic



MR. LAMPARD, OF BOMBAY, AND HIS TRACT DISTRIBUTERS

and zenana work in five different languages: Marathi, Gujarati, Hindustani, Punjabi, and Persian. We have encouraging work in all of these languages, and converts have been won from Hinduism and Mohammedanism.

A very hopeful work is developing among the Persian Mohammedans. In spite of persecution, our converts have remained loyal to Christ. Many of these have had to sacrifice everything for their faith. Six young men are at Reid Christian College, Lucknow, completing their education.

#### Kalyan

Kalyan is located 34 miles by rail from Bombay and is destined to be a great railway center. The freight between North and South India will be handled here in the future. We have a day school in this town, with an enrollment of over 40 children. One evangelist is kept on the station platform selling Scripture portions and talking with the passengers.

Statistics of Bombay

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missions		Other Foreign Workers	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	(Ch. Native-Male Workers)	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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																			
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>																					
Ahmedabad	1	1		1	2	3	104	4	108	21	16	6	2								
Alina					3	13	286	299	127	33	3	3	24								
Atarsumba					4	15	266	281	51	35	3	9									
Bhalej				10	8	50	814	864	308	45	48	6									
Dasroi				1	5	30	518	185	78	47	42										
Dengam					5	14	171	185	61	21											
Kapadwanj					4	13	320	342	61	21											
Katblal					3	17	575	592	91	47	36										
Manutha				1	5	5	390	421	134	48	36										
Mensana					3	17	66	83	19	23	16										
Nadiad				1	5	5	31	390	421	134	48	36									
Salua	2	2	1	1	5	5	216	291	80	33	16										
Umreth				1	5	5	252	269	37	27	6										
Uttarsanda				1	7	7	599	668	155	126	40										
Vaso				1	8	8	538	554	123	44	8										
<i>Baroda District</i>																					
Amol					2	7	53	60	20	15	10		5								
Balasnor					5	12	228	240	76	41	22		27								
Baroa	3	3	5	6	2	10	154	282	436	81				1	7	78	1	8	103		
Baroda Circuit					3	6	37	43	11	4	1										
Godra	1	1	1		1	1	84	150	234	65											
Godra Circuit					5	9	162	171	102	40	60		55								
Jamnour					6	4	13	350	363	15	28	15	7								
Kalsar					7	3	15	433	448	239	71		13								
Kalol				1	5	5	28	394	422	179	26	10	4	6							
U.					8	5	50	729	779	373	48		2	2							
Padal					4	10	226	236	100	27	5	8									
Padra					10	2	67	661	728	321	20	5	15								
Palaj					2	1	17	59	67	43	1		7								
Savali					7	2	46	680	726	220	70	23	52								
Sanasal				1	3	5	18	528	556	224	101	20	37								
Tasra					7	3	14	453	467	148	63		4								
Timoa					4	1	4	10	231	241	68	34	1								
Valvod					7	5	39	695	734	207	100	24	20								
Vasaj				1	3	3	35	438	473	103	68		2	3							
Varama					2	2	5	96	101	45	15	8	13								
Vagasai				1	6	1	5	70	866	936	275	30	30								
<i>Bombay District</i>																					
Bombay: Boreas Man. Eng.	1	1					98	2	100	16			5								
Taylor Memorial, English	1	1					68	6	74	21			12								
Kanarese							30	3	33	2			2								
Seamen's Rest, English																					
Karachi: English	1	1					12	17					3								
vernacular				1			23	54	77	32		16	20								
Korri and Hyderabad							7	50	57	25		33	22								
Poon: English	1	1	3				22	26	48	90			1					1	10	47	
Lodavli: English							2	2													
Quetta: English							2	2													
vernacular							9	48	57	12		6									
<i>Kathiawar District</i>																					
Asamil					3		12	81	93	95		12	9								
Dandnuka				2			20	132	152	77		12	18								
Dandi					5		2	6	8	4			6								
Jetalgar					2		1	3	20	23	13		5	4							
Judagadh					2		2	25	27	20			2	5							
Vasanan					2		10	35	45	48		26	15								
<i>Marathi District*</i>																					
Bombay: Gujarati					2	7	2	121	35	156	40		7	8							
Hinjusani					1	1		32	15	47			1	3							
Miranji	1	1	2		5	2		53	20	73	25		3	360							
Igatpuri: English	1	1			2	1		21	21	19			2								
Marathi					2	1		16	2	18	10		3								
Kalasa					1			2	2	3											
Poon: Loni & Marathi Cir's	1	1	1	1	5		125	55	180	45		4	8								
Pantamba					3	4		60	137	197	28		10	1							
Talegaon and Induri					2			32	15	47	40										
Total	16	14	13	11	33	220	25	166	2,045	14,416	16,461	3,324	1,428	622	679	1	7	78	2	18	150
Last year	15	13	16	9	5	98	221	178	1,923	13,897	15,820	5,857	1,433	914	1,510	2	2	81	3	34	237

\* Report for 1912 not received. Figures taken from Report of 1911.

Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches & 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 Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Paid on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Individuals	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	4	7	67	3	130			1	30,000			28,000		5	9	118			142
1	7	4	67	10	246									1	11	78			90
1	34	34	9	9	230									2	10	79			91
18	179	179	19	637	1	5,242	2,500	300	2,242					2	31	187			220
1	96	96	16	480										1	19	96			116
2	26	26	7	105										1	14	108			123
6	49	49	13	655										1	16	125			142
6	62	62	9	126										1	13	92			106
7	73	73	12	334	1	2,550	2,900	1,500						2	24	173			199
7	7	7	5	81										1	7	60			68
6	8	141	141	6	195	1	18,000	16,532	105,462	18,000	10,244			5	89	158			252
3	33	33	10	140										2	14	96			112
13	13	165	165	13	314	1	1,500	1,800	2,570			4,241		3	29	165			197
13	6	115	115	12	430	1	1,224							3	28	166			197
6	3	26	26	28	1,057				850					2	34	179			215
2	2	27	27	5	71				2,000						15	55			70
4	3	58	58	5	160			1	36,50										

**Igatpuri**

Both English and vernacular work are carried on at Igatpuri by the Rev. C. B. Hansen and wife. The membership of the English church has held its own during the year, and the Sunday school is in a flourishing condition. The day schools have improved and will receive an increased grant from the government next year.

**Puntamba**

The work at Puntamba is under Rev. Robert Duthie, and the baptisms this year have nearly reached the hundred mark. Owing to famine conditions, many of our people have gone to other places to earn a living.

**Poona**

The work at Poona consists of the boys' high school and orphanage, the Fox Memorial Training School, day schools in the city and surrounding villages, and evangelistic work. This is all under the direction of Rev. W. E. L. Clarke and wife, who are also in charge of the English work in Poona belonging to the Bombay District.

Mrs. D. O. Fox and Miss Veda Stephens, in addition to their work at the Taylor High School for Girls, look after the girls' vernacular day schools in Poona and the medical work at Loni.

The boys' high school and orphanage is in excellent condition in every way except financially. Each month there is a deficit in the running expenses of the school.

In the Marathi congregation, which is quite large, we have had a satisfactory year.

Three young men were graduated from the training school this year. Six boys from the orphanage have been sent to Bombay to learn the painters' trade and one to study cabinet-making.

**Talegaon**

Our girls' boarding school and orphanage is located here, under the management of Miss C. H. Lawson. During the year a new school building was dedicated by Bishop J. W. Robinson. It is a memorial to Miss Ordella M. Hillman.

We also have under construction a church and school building at Indhuri, which will be dedicated in the early part of January. We are conducting two day schools, one at Talegaon and one at Indhuri.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
 CHURCH

### BENGAL AND BURMA

Places where Methodist Episcopal  
 Missionaries reside are underlined  
 in red.

0 50 100 150 200  
 Scale of Statute Miles

Railroads: — Cable Lines: - - -

THE MATTHEW-NORTHROP SERIES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## 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. It also includes a small part of the United Provinces. 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 District includes the towns of Asansol, Pakur, and Bolpur. Around each of these cluster other centers which spread into several civil districts of Bengal Presidency. Asansol is in Burdwan District, but the mission work runs into Manbhum, Bankura, Birbhum, and the Santal Pergannas.

#### 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. 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, Rev. James P. Meik and Mrs. Meik. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rachel C. Carr and Eugenia Norberg.

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

The Rev. W. P. Byers, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The beginning of this year was full of anxiety and care, owing to the persecution by Brahmin landlords, who had determined to drive our little Christian community at Paharbera away from their homes and holdings. Months passed and much precious time was expended in attending court. Finally, after seven months of struggle and much expense, they gave up the task and sued for peace. They will let the Christians alone now, and have expressed a wish to be forgiven.

Nevertheless, our Christians were visited in their villages, and it was a great pleasure to be with them in their homes, if only for a few days at a time.

The spiritual side of our work has suffered because of distractions arising from the necessary secular work, and we have not been able to preach and teach as we desired. We are happy to have Miss Eugenia Norberg and her helpers with us again to continue their work among the women. They had a good time, touring in tents during the cool season.

Our first camp meeting convention for the Bengal Province, which was held recently, has been a great blessing to us, as well as to our visitors. There were several interesting conversions, and two young men have heard God's call to preach. We trust that from year to year these meetings will increase in power and value.

The English Church has had a fairly good year, but owing to removals and other changes we have not been able to build up a permanent congregation.



The leper asylum has been full to overflowing, and these unfortunates still "help together by prayer" in all our enterprises. Our year has been a "short" one, yet there have been 66 baptisms and many inquirers.

Our prayer is,

"Say to the heathen from Thy throne,  
 'I am Jehovah, God alone!'  
 Thy voice their idols shall confound  
 And cast their altars to the ground."

The workers have all gone forth to a new year of labor, full of hope and courage.

### CALCUTTA DISTRICT

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

#### 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, Rev. Richard C. Grose (on furlough) and Mrs. Grose (on furlough), Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener (contract), Rev. G. S. Henderson (on furlough), Rev. C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch, Rev. David H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. David H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Miss Edith L. Matlack (on contract), Rev. John W. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, Rev. Homer E. Wark and Mrs. Wark. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fanny A. Bennett, Elizabeth Maxey, Josephine Stahl, and Daisy D. Wood.

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

#### Calcutta English Church

The Thoburn Church and parsonage have been in the hands of the builders during the past year for thorough renovation and improvements, but before they were completed, Dr. R. C. Grose, the pastor, whose health had been very poor for some time, was sent home on furlough. Dr. H. E. Wark, of Central Church, Kansas City, Kan., was selected to fill the vacancy, and during the interim Dr. Manley, district superintendent, officiated as pastor. The attendance has kept up and the Thoburn Church has continued to be the center of a great work for the lowly of Calcutta.

#### Lee Memorial School

The great building and greater work in memory of the six children of the Rev. D. H. Lee, who lost their lives in the earthquake of Darjeeling, has added

another year of steady work and progress to their already enviable record. A force of five missionaries, under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Lee, make their home a center of village work, widows' work, zenana visiting, and general evangelistic work, to say nothing of a normal training school and also a boys' and girls' boarding school, with over 300 pupils in residence.

#### **Calcutta Boys' School and Calcutta Girls' School**

These two great schools, under the management of the Rev. J. W. Simmons and Miss Stahl, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, have added another year of success to their record and have been linked up with a movement for the help and endowment of Christian education among the European children in India. An effort is being made to secure a fund of \$1,500,000 to be administered by an interdenominational committee of ministers and laymen representing all the Christian schools of India. The fund was founded by a wealthy Methodist layman and is limited to the help of European children. About \$500,000 has now been promised for the fund.

#### **Collins Institute**

The Collins Institute and Training School has added another year of good work to its record under Dr. Manley. A number of mission workers have come out from it and, because of their training in Methodist doctrine and polity, are our most effective workers in the field. We predict a great sphere of usefulness and influence for the Collins Institute.

#### **Seamen's Mission**

The Seamen's Mission, under the Rev. John Byork, has done a great work ever since its transfer to Kidderpore, in close proximity to the ships in the docks. The sailors come into the mission rooms every night after their work is done, and concerts, temperance meetings, and evangelistic work among them are the daily routine. Many a young man has strolled into the mission and there had his heart and life turned to higher things, and letters are constantly arriving telling the story of men who were converted in the mission and are now filling trustworthy and responsible positions in other lands and keeping true to the Saviour, thankful that they were ever led into the Calcutta Seamen's Mission. Sunday is practically one continuous service of song, recitation, or testimony, and is called the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon," the service continuing to eleven o'clock at night, or sometimes near midnight, and often the room is so crowded it is not easy to obtain a seat.

For some years the work was carried on in a rented building, but owing to the difficulty of getting a building large enough for the steadily increasing work, it was determined to acquire our own building, and a near-by hotel was purchased. Improvements and enlargements made brought the expenditure up to about 75,000 rupees (\$25,000) which the superintendent desired to pay. Through the generosity of the Calcutta firms, the greater part had been paid, and during the past year a donation of 5,000 rupees came from Her Majesty Queen Mary of England and Empress of India, who personally looked into the work being done in the Mission for the sailors who visit Calcutta. This donation was just enough to pay the last of the debt on the institution and greatly rejoiced the heart of the superintendent and his committee.

### 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. Joseph Culshaw and Mrs. Culshaw. W. F. M. S.; Misses Bertha Creek (on furlough), Ava F. Hunt, Emma L. Knowles, and Julia E. Wisner.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School.

### Darjeeling

The Rev. Joseph Culshaw has carried on the work of pastor of the Union Church in addition to his duties as editor of the *Indian Witness*, the leading religious paper of India. The church has been thoroughly renovated, a new vestry and other conveniences being added, and the parsonage has been remodeled. The expenditure was all met by local contribution.

Trying as the work of an editor is in India, it is doubly trying when the editing has to be carried on three hundred miles from the office of the paper. Nevertheless, the *Indian Witness*, under Mr. Culshaw, has attained a high state of excellence and speaks with authority on questions of religious and missionary interest. Missionaries of all denominations almost universally throughout India subscribe for it, in order to be kept informed on the live topics of the



A VILLAGE SCENE IN BENGAL

day. The paper is widely quoted in England and America, and through it Mr. Culshaw advocates the missionary cause and preaches weekly to a large congregation.

The girls' school at Queen's Hill is a high grade school for European girls, who come mostly from the homes of missionaries or railway and government officials, at work on the plains of India and who have to send their children away for the hot season.

The school has done a great work for many years, and Miss Knowles, the efficient principal, has been a second mother to many a girl who will ever remember her kindness and sterling Christian character. The fine body of girls filling one wing of the church are a great inspiration to the preacher.

### 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.

### DIAMOND HARBOUR DISTRICT

Diamond Harbour District is in the southwestern part of the civil district of 24 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.

### PAKUR DISTRICT

Pakur is a town situated near the Ganges River, about 100 miles northeast of Asansol, the center of a great rice-growing country. The rajah has his residence here, and the English magistrate's court and residence make this place of some importance. The languages used are Bengali and Santali.

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

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

### Bolpur

Bolpur is on the loop line of the East Indian Railway about ninety miles from Calcutta on the way up to Pakur. It is an export market town with an immense rice trade and is chiefly inhabited by brokers and grain dealers. The language used is Bengali. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a church, mission house, and school, with buildings for the native assistants.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Gottlieb Schaezlin and Mrs. Schaezlin.

The Pakur District includes the northern section of the Santal country, but the mission work extends across the Ganges River into the Murshidabad District, and down into the Bolpur and Suri Districts of the Bengal government.

The work on the Pakur District has been gathering strength very rapidly during the past few years, a large new boarding school for boys which has been under construction for the past three years being lately completed and put into use. It has materially aided in the instruction and especially in the health of the boys. With the new church, the new missionaries' residence, and the large girls' school, Pakur is now well equipped for carrying on an aggressive work in the heart of the Bengali and Santali community.

The first missionary sent to Pakur lately visited the district in the company of Bishop Warne, who baptized the grandson of the first convert. A Christian community has been gathered which is yearly growing larger, and Pakur is the center of a general campaign for the uplift, education, and evangelization of the surrounding villages, which is being steadily and effectively pushed on.

### Bolpur

Through sickness and many changes in the Bengal Conference, Bolpur has often been left without a resident missionary, to the great disadvantage of the work there. During the past year, however, Rev. G. Schaezlin has returned from America, bringing a new and welcome addition to the district in the person of Mrs. Schaezlin, and the work so long neglected will have the care of a resident missionary we hope for many years to come.

### Statistics of Bengal

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Women For Miss Society	Other Foreign Workers	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers		Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same		
	Men	Women																									
<i>Asansol District</i>																											
Asansol: Bengali	1	1	2	1	6	12	15	261	297	558	386	25	39									7	13	275			
English	1	1						17	60	77	35				8												
<i>Calcutta English District</i>																											
Calcutta: Boys' School	1	1																	1	10	159	1					
Girls' School			2																1	14	218						
Industrial Home			1																								
Kidderpore Mission	1	1	1	3	2	32	1	33	7						7												
Queen's Hill Girls' School			3	4															1	11	95						
Methodist Pub. House	1	1																									
Thoburn Church	1	1	3	10				225	50	275	160				16												
<i>Calcutta Vernacular District</i>																											
Baliaghata			1	4	4	19	12	31	26						2							4	14	430			
Collins Institute	1	1	1	4	6														1	13	320	1	3	75			
Dharamtala: Bengali			6	1	2	10	95	131	226	145					3	6						4	16	375			
East Calcutta Circuit			1	8	4	6	101	193	294	99					8	14						3	5	163			
Hindustani Church			1	2	3	83	66	149	49						2	15						3	5	72			
Tamluk			2	1	6	11	3	14	5													3	4	80			
<i>Diamond Harbour District</i>																											
Diamond Harbour			1	4	2	6	58	33	91	58					3	12						5	5	210			
South Villages			1	1	2	1	120	140	260	120						6						2	2	140			
<i>Pakur District</i>																											
Bolpur	1		1	5	7	7	25	43	68	40	4	1	4									10	10	233			
Pakur	1	1	2	11	13	29	224	278	502	491	20	12	17									8	26	465			
Rampur Hat			1	1	2	11	13	24	17	10					2												
Total	9	8	15	23	8	52	46	91	1282	1320	2602	1638	34	54	148				3	48	798	55	103	2,518			
Last year	14	12	18	13	37	64	130	1325	4405	5730	1580	1000	193	247					1	2	4	3	39	643	80	139	3,314

### Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches & Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number 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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
275	5	210	4	3,075	2	40,000	6,900	45,000			25	36	43		119	223
	1	60	1	12,000	1	6,000						10	1,180	138	1,058	2,386
159							585,000		83,595		1,893				34,311	36,204
218							200,000		30,400		1,480				35,591	37,071
							30,400		30,400							
95							155,000		52,000		20				33,115	33,135
							600,000		121,000							
	1	300	1	175,000	1	36,500		60,000		280	926	9,273	8,317			18,796
430	5	225					54,200	300					13	20	11	54
401	3	130										810			6,294	7,104
375	4	295	1	12,000			210,000	400		15	17	258	61	10	361	
163	3	180	2	25,000								11			97	108
72	3	80									13	7	214	15	18	267
80	2	50						17,000		2	21	28		14	65	
210	5	230	3	400	2	3,000			2,202							
140	2	75	2	350	1	102										
233	5	130	1	2,100	2	6,000	4,800	2,400			3	5	12			20
465	10	450	6	13,200	6	18,000	24,000	41,100	21,000		17		88			105
	3	113											3			3
3,316	52	2,528	21	248,969	15	109,602	1,515,200	521,200	310,197		375	5,229	11,119	8,542	110,637	135,902
3,961	101	4,213	21	212,225	22	144,599	1,354,598	503,098	383,202	3,533	312	10,147	11,857	13,965	141,884	178,165

## 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 snowline. 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 Moham-medans, Hindus, and Christians, the latter numbering about 150,000. The Burmans are ardently devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, yet they are probably the most literate of all heathen peoples.

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

### 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. Clarence H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs.

*Institution:* Methodist Tamil School.

### 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 and Mrs. Graves, Rev. Benjamin M. Jones, and Mrs. Jones, Rev. Cyrus W. Severance and Mrs. Severance. W. F. M. S.: Misses Joan Davis, Phoebe James, Alvina Robinson, Valeria Secor, Mary E. Shannon, and Grace L. Stockwell.

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

### 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

refineries 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' 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.

*Missionaries*: Rev. Jesse M. Lobdell and Mrs. Lobdell.

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

The Rev. Benjamin M. Jones, superintendent, reports as follows:

The year under review has been one of marked progress in many departments in the work of the Methodist Mission in Burma. There is no startling increase recorded in the statistics, but the membership list has been pruned, and much greater care than formerly has been used in admitting candidates. There are several new candidates for the ministry of a much more promising character than we have had before. The fact is thoroughly impressed on those responsible for the work that their business is not to preach all the heathen into the Kingdom, but to establish a Christian church among the people that shall unite them for the evangelization of their race. This is a mighty task, and only the Holy Spirit can direct it to a successful issue.

The schools are for the most part self-supporting, and are sending out into the civil life of the communities numbers of young men and women more thoroughly instructed in Christian doctrine perhaps than the average American youth. Some are earnest Christians, some only nominal, but practically all are convinced of the truth of Christianity and the falsity of their ancestral faiths. We are satisfied that the result amply repays the expenditure of time and effort. The institutions have prospered in proportion as attention has been given them. The school for boys in Rangoon, receiving nearly the whole time of a missionary, has become a young giant, with upward of 700 boys in attendance, and urgently demanding increased accommodations. Other schools have had only the divided attention of a missionary, with large circuits; but all have outgrown their quarters, and at Thongwa it was necessary to conduct some of the classes in a thatched bamboo shed, though the rainfall in that locality amounts to about ten feet during the six summer months.

The work in Burma was begun by the opening of a self-supporting church and a girls' high school for English-speaking people in Rangoon. These have flourished for over thirty years. This school has 300 pupils in all grades. The school at Thandaung is an offshoot of this institution. It has had a good year and an increase of attendance, but is greatly in need of extensive repairs on its building.

**Epworth Memorial Church**

For this church, at Rangoon, the Rev. C. W. Severance, pastor, reports:

"The work of Epworth Memorial Church has in many ways been most satisfactory. The members are very loyal, giving freely of their time and money that the work of the Kingdom may be advanced.

"When we arrived in Rangoon and took up the pastorate, last December, we found that there was a burden of debt which the people here, even by their most heroic effort, will be unable to discharge. It taxes all their resources to meet the running expenses and the annual interest of a little over \$666. We have been able to make a small payment on the principal, and by observing Lent as a period of self-denial and prayer we met the semiannual interest.

"The spiritual life of the church is good, and we believe that a great outpouring of the Spirit is in store for us during our coming revival. We greatly need a school for English-speaking boys. There are two for girls, but the boys have none. This condition threatens the future of our church in Burma, for our girls marry into other churches, too often into the Roman Catholic Church. This, at best, gives us only half a family. However, as we have no source of help from America except that of special gifts, we must pay our debt first, and then make the advance movement. This puts our relief far distant."

**Tamil Work**

Tamil work was opened by lay members of the English-speaking church and has been subsidized somewhat by the Mission. There are about 150 Christians in and around Rangoon, and also a congregation at Pegu. This is a large field and demands more attention than we can give it with our present force.

The opening of Burmese work in Rangoon is of comparatively recent date. The church during the past year has been nominally in charge of the district superintendent, but has been managed for the most part by the native pastor, with the assistance of the superintendent of the boys' school. The congregation is composed chiefly of those connected with the boys' and girls' schools, and numbers 200 or more. The girls' school has had a successful year.

**Boys' School**

The Rev. W. E. Graves, principal, reports:

"The enrollment continues at upward of 660 boys at one time. It could not be more with our present quarters. The need for a high school is continually becoming more urgent. There are 91 boys in the seventh, the highest standard of the middle school. One of our scholarship boys has been transferred to the Bible school for theological training, and two of our last year's graduates are preparing for teachers. One of our Christian scholarship boys contracted leprosy, and it was necessary to send him to a leper asylum. One seldom experiences a sadder event than his departure from the school. He broke down and wept like a child, but said not a word, nor did he utter a sound in his weeping. We have begun the erection of a long-needed drill shed, which will serve as a gymnasium. It is expected that its erection will be completed and the building paid for in full before the end of the year."

**Chinese Work**

Chinese work has been carried on for ten years in Rangoon, but recently it has received a new impetus. The congregation has doubled and is composed



of families, instead of men alone, as formerly. So important has this work become that the recent Conference made provision for the bringing out of an ordained Chinese preacher from China, and also for a missionary to work among the Chinese in Burma. The Chinese are thrifty and very responsive. They are also held in respect by the Burmese, and a strong Chinese church would be very influential in reaching the natives of the country. We have 75 boys in the Chinese department of our boys' school.

#### **Pegu District**

The circuits outside of Rangoon where missionaries are stationed are Pegu, Thongwa, Twante, and Syriam. The Pegu Circuit covers a very large and populous area. Twenty-five new native preachers are urgently needed on this circuit at once. The Rev. C. H. Riggs, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

"The more familiar I become with this circuit, the more I am impressed with its size and the great opportunity for work. It comprises practically the whole of the Pegu civil district and contains at least 500 towns and villages. The district has a population of over half a million, and it is far too large for the one Methodist and the one Baptist missionary working in it. One is almost



A STREET SCENE IN A BURMESE VILLAGE

appalled at the number of villages so easy of access, but which the missionaries seldom reach. One could spend the whole year going from village to village and yet not cover more than a fourth of the territory. One is able to make but a slight impression when he can only get to the villages once in so long a time. Moreover, most of the villages are practically inaccessible during the six months of rain; and one or two months of the hot season are too warm for active work. Thus the working season is greatly shortened. However, the villages are becoming more and more accessible during the rainy season, and so there is always plenty to do. We greatly need more workers so that they can reach these villages regularly, conduct meetings, and instruct the children.

Our greatest need is a church and school building at Pegu, for which the people have been waiting far too long."

### **Thongwa**

Thongwa Circuit has a large number of villages that are difficult of access a large part of the year. Projects for new roads, railways, and canals for this very rich section of the country have been on paper for a long time, but are slow to materialize. Meanwhile, the missionary and his assistant, in spite of much hardship, have faithfully covered the circuit on foot, by sampan, or bullock cart. The Rev. J. M. Lobdell, missionary in charge, reports:

"The work on this circuit has been growing during the year. Doors are continually opening, but we cannot enter, because we have neither the men nor the money. Whatever new work is undertaken must be made self-supporting. The educational work is growing. The Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School at Thongwa needs new quarters. For the past seven years this school has paid all expenses aside from the missionary's salary. The Burmese girls' school at Thongwa is growing in favor with its patrons. Recently the Educational Department made us a grant of \$100 toward a school building, half the proposed cost. We must find the other hundred dollars. At Kavan, a village of 4,500 people, twelve miles north, the people themselves have pledged and paid in \$300 toward opening an Anglo-vernacular school. The school has been opened, and so the work grows. Many eager listeners are found in all the villages, over fifty of which in this field have been visited. We find a good many who are mentally converted, and should a mass movement occur in Burma, many of these would join the ranks of the Christians. At present, fear of ridicule restrains many. There have been eight baptisms this year, and six more are under instruction preparatory to baptism. The Word has been scattered at the rate of over 1,500 portions annually for several years."

### **Twante Circuit**

Twante Circuit covers a large part of the Irrawaddy delta, and many large towns are accessible by the river steamers of the Flotilla Company. For purposes of missionary supervision it has been combined with the Syriam Circuit, but has had considerable attention from the missionaries of the Woman's Society and their Bible women. The Rev. I. M. Tynan, missionary in charge, reports as follows for Twante and Syriam:

"The work on this large, needy, and important circuit has suffered the past year because of the requirements of the Syriam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and circuit. The missionary has been able to visit the villages but seldom. The Sunday schools have been carried on by Miss Secor, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

"The Syriam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has had a prosperous year, though the work has suffered somewhat from the opening of two new schools in the vicinity. The enrollment has continued as the year before, namely, 125. The examination results were gratifying, and the school stood well in the percentage of passes. Grants from the government and the usual fees have made the school almost self-supporting. The sum of \$666 has been paid toward the indebtedness on the school building. Funds are in hand for a needed wing, which it is hoped will be constructed during the coming year. The spiritual needs of the pupils have not been overlooked. Services have been held each Sabbath and have been well attended. The Scriptures have been taught daily

in the seven standards of the school. One special feature of the religious work of the school is the interest and coöperation of the teachers, who are earnest Christian men and women. A Sunday school is carried on in connection with the day school, and the teachers are responsible for the various classes. Three other Sunday schools are conducted in different villages about Syriam, two of which are held in vernacular schools. The principals of these schools have given us the privilege of an hour's instruction each week. This enables us to reach a large number of heathen children. There have been some baptisms. Others are under instruction. Christian literature and Scriptures have been sold and gratuitously distributed."

## Statistics of Burma Mission Conference, 1912

(According to Minutes of Conference held November 23-27, 1912)

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$3.33). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	CIRCUIT OR STATION		Foreign Missionaries W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of High Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils	Number of Elementary Schools	Number of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number 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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field				
	Men	Women																																			
290 Pegu-Sittang: Burmese.....	1	1	1	1	1	61	117	178	7	4	..	..	..	1	32	32	4	247	1	1,000	2	7,500	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chinese.....	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Tamil.....	..	..	..	..	2	27	14	41	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Rangoon: Burmese.....	2	1	4	1	1	1	90	13	103	13	1	..	..	..	2	650	650	9	503	1	18,000	1	12,000	200,000	63,000	20,000	1,000	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese.....	..	..	..	..	1	48	3	51	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Epworth Memorial.....	1	1	1	..	..	242	39	281	..	19	1	18	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175,000	1	12,000	260,000	125,000	36,875	1,000	119	15	3,915	2,212	1,036	7,297	..	..		
Tamil.....	..	..	..	1	2	105	20	125	3	10	..	..	..	..	3	70	70	2	35	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Syriam.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	117	117	1	20	..	..	2	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thandaung.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thongwa.....	..	..	..	..	..	29	21	50	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	106	106	2	120	..	..	2	4,000	5,000	..	..	600	6	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Twante.....	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total.....	4	3	8	2	2	9	633	241	874	41	42	2	21	338	10	997	1,335	29	1,599	4	194,300	8	40,500	474,000	258,000	58,875	2,600	155	20	5,656	2,212	1,156	9,199	..	..		
Last year.....	4	3	8	2	2	1	273	556	820	1	74	2	21	338	10	997	1,335	26	1,061	4	194,300	5	35,000	474,000	258,000	133,458	2,000	168	559	4,124	5,297	..	..	..	..	..	



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**MALAYSIA**

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

Scale of Statute Miles  
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.

## 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.

### 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.

*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 railroads 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. Edwin F. Lee and Mrs. Lee. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lucella Anderson, Mabel Marsh, and Minnie L. Rank (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

#### 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 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a mission here.

*Missionary:* W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada Pugh.

*Foreign worker:* Rev. Abel Eklund.

*Institutions:* Anglo-Chinese Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's School, Girls' 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.

### 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.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home and Girls' School.

The Rev. William Shellabear, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The district reports two English charges, eight Tamil, thirteen Chinese, and one Malay-English. Of the thirteen Chinese charges, one is Foochow, five are



HOME OF A CHINESE CHRISTIAN AT SITIAWAN

Hakka and Cantonese, and the remaining seven are Hokkien. In the Malay-English congregation the preaching is in these two languages, and the people are Europeans, Tamils, and Straits-born Chinese. Of the missionaries, only one besides the superintendent is able to preach in Chinese.

#### Chinese Work

In the Chinese work the most conspicuous advance has been made by the Foochow congregation at Sitiawan, which has raised \$550 for the pastor's support, as against \$220 last year. This was due to the arrival of the Rev. Huong Pau Seng, who has been loaned to us by the Foochow Conference, a man of unusual ability and experience, who has been a district superintendent for years in China. Considerably over 1,000 persons are living on the Mission concession under strong Christian influence, and there is a great and important work to be done.

The Foochow preachers appointed at last Conference to take charge of the schools and churches at Malacca, Kampar, and Telok Anson as pastor-teachers did not accept their appointments, because they were dissatisfied with the salaries offered. One of them proved to be very deficient in colloquial English, and the experiment would probably have failed for that reason in another case. Besides, experience has shown that Foochow preachers are not acceptable to Hokkien congregations. After many months' delay, a Penang Hokkien, Baba Lim Eng Choan, was engaged for the Kampar school, and is doing excellent work in both school and church. About the same time a young man of the same type, but Cantonese by birth, was put in charge at Malacca, with most satisfactory

results, as he preaches in Hokkien as well as in Hakka. The trouble is, however, that these pastor-teachers have little or no time for pastoral visitation, and do not get out beyond the limits of the towns in which they live.

### **Hakka Work**

The Hakka work in Ipoh and vicinity has been well cared for by Rev. Lau Yip Heng, under the Rev. W. E. Horley's vigorous supervision. Both of these workers visit the churches at Kampar, Tronoh, and Sungei Siput, and preach at other centers where churches have not yet been organized. The Kinta Valley is a very compact and fruitful field for work among Hakkas, and additional workers should be employed there whenever they can be obtained.

At Taiping a noticeable feature in the Chinese congregation is the large proportion of women and girls, the result of the good work of the girls' school and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers. The number of men attending the services appears to have decreased, and there is a falling off in membership, but the amount raised for self-support has increased.

Good work has been done on the Klang and Port Swettenham Circuit, and the congregations have increased. At the latter place the people have erected an etape building as a temporary place of worship, and they are very anxious to have a church building. One member has promised \$1,000 for this purpose, but we have not yet succeeded in getting a suitable site.

### **Tamil Work**

The work on this district for the most part centers around Ipoh in the north, and Kuala Lumpur in the south. The Ipoh Circuit includes Sungei Siput, Kuala Kangsar, Kampar, and Telok Anson. During the past year the Church of England appointed an ordained pastor for its work in Ipoh, and a number of our people who formerly belonged to the Church Missionary Society in India have left us to go back to their own church. The total of members and probationers now reported is 278, as compared with 381 last year, a falling off of 103, which will make a serious decrease in the statistics of the entire district.

In Kuala Lumpur, great care has always been taken by Brother Abraham in admitting members of other evangelical churches, and consequently the recent increased activity on the part of the workers in the Church of England has not resulted in the loss of a single member in our Kuala Lumpur church. On the contrary, there has been a slight increase. Tamil services have been held regularly in our church at Klang by a voluntary worker, and the pastor goes there from Kuala Lumpur once a month. On an estate near Kuala Selangor, the manager wishes to start a Tamil school and has invited us to appoint a teacher, toward whose support the estate will pay \$20 a month. The Church of England has the supervision of a number of such schools in Perak, and I believe that many estates would be glad to cooperate with us also in the establishment of such schools.

### **Educational Work**

The largest boys' schools on the district are at Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, the average attendance being 593 and 322 respectively. The smaller boys' schools, with their average attendance of pupils, are as follows: Telok Anson, 94; Kampar, 54; Tronoh, 50; Gopeng, 37; Sitiawan, 31, and Malacca, 49. The girls' day schools are: Taiping, 95; Ipoh, 61; Kuala Lumpur, 132; Malacca, 84. At Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, and Malacca there are boarding schools for girls.



The significant school enterprises of the year have been (1) the erection of a new building at Telok Anson, which is now ready for use, and (2) the commencement of a new building for the Ipoh school on a splendid site. Brother Horley is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts in these important undertakings, and we are also indebted to him for our fine school building at Kuala Lumpur, which was erected while he was there some years ago. The wealthy Chinese have responded most liberally to his appeals on behalf of the education of the rising generation. We shall soon have a splendid equipment for educational work in these progressive Malay States. Our schools are all strongly staffed, and in almost every instance have been most favorably reported on by the government inspectors.

#### **Boys' School**

Mr. McCoy, principal of the boys' school at Kuala Lumpur, is to go home soon. When he took charge, four years ago, the school had a heavy debt, and was running behind in current expenses, owing largely to an excess of free pupils. Mr. McCoy insisted upon the payment of fees, and the attendance fell from 367 in 1909 to 297 in 1911, but this year has increased to 322. With the fall in attendance, there has, however, been a gradual improvement in the financial position, the debt has been reduced, and the receipts for school fees have greatly increased. The principal conducts a Bible class on Sundays, which is well attended by the senior boys of the school, and the spiritual movement recorded last year is gaining strength.

#### **Problems of Our Work**

The weakest point on the district is the spiritual condition of the Chinese churches. The fact is that our Chinese churches are making practically no impression upon the surrounding heathenism. The number of baptisms and of new probationers enrolled is very small, and the rank and file of our people show no enthusiasm for the spread of the gospel. They expect the Chinese preacher to do that. They themselves for the most part are so ignorant of the Scriptures and of the power of God that they would make poor witnesses. It seems to me that we have no more pressing problem before us than how to make our 650 or 700 members and probationers in the Federated Malay States into effective witnesses for Christ. If we could get even 100 of these men thoroughly aroused to their duties and privileges, we could shake the heathen out of their slumbers. But how can it be done? First, I would suggest that our people must be taught the Bible. They must study it in Sunday schools and Bible classes, and learn to read it in their homes. If they cannot read the character, they must be taught the Romanized. To start this plan, a week of meetings should be held in each charge, the afternoons to be given to Bible study and the evenings to street meetings, followed by evangelistic meetings in a church or other building. Our preachers must be shown how to teach a Bible class, and the people must be taught to read, and pray, and testify.

The condition of affairs in our Tamil churches is not so serious, but even our educated Tamils would greatly benefit by similar efforts on their behalf, and I trust that the coming year will see a great revival of interest in the study of the Bible in all our churches.

### **NETHERLANDS INDIES DISTRICT**

Netherlands Indies District 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, 49,000 square miles, and has a population of 31,000,000, made up of Javanese, Sundanese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. In Java there are 1,500 miles of railroads. Telegraphs and telephones connect all



FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES DISTRICT

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 Battacks 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. Harry C. Bower and Mrs. Bower, Rev. John R. Denyes (on furlough) and Mrs. Denyes (on furlough), Rev. Charles M. Worthington. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. Naomi Ruth.

### 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 and Mrs. Baughman.

*Foreign Worker:* Mr. R. L. Archer.

### 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. Berton O. Wilcox and Mrs. Wilcox.

### 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.

### Medan (Sumatra)

Methodist mission work was begun at Medan in 1912.

*Missionary:* Rev. William T. Ward.

*Institution:* Anglo-Chinese School.

The Rev. Charles S. Buchanan, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This year has been marked by a dearth of helpers, if considered in relation to the spread of our work, more than any previous year. Having lost Brother and Sister Lee, we rejoiced in the coming of Brother and Sister Bower from the Philippines to take their place. We are thankful for the presence of Brothers Underhill and Ward, now beginning a long-waiting work. The staff in Soerabaya was greatly pleased over the arrival of Miss Kinzly, who later became Mrs. Wilcox. Only last December we were all delighted at the coming of our second Woman's Foreign Missionary Society representative, in the return of Miss Stefanski. Nevertheless, we are woefully understaffed.

Brother and Sister Denyes have both been home on furlough; Brother and Sister Baughman have been called away from their appointed field by the Middle School undertaking, and half of Brother Eklund's time is given to another district.

### West Borneo

This year the regular work has been at a standstill, notwithstanding the new work among the Dyaks of Bengkajang, planned for at the last Conference and recently opened. The school here flourished from the very first, with an enrollment of 30 pupils, 16 Dyaks, 8 Malays, and 6 Chinese. Later in the year rioting and guerilla work broke out between the natives of the whole district and the government. This has greatly increased the price of provisions. Sometimes the preacher and his family have had no rice for more than a day. The school is broken up temporarily, though the preacher continues his itinerating. His family is in no danger, as the government has a large body of native soldiers at the fort, in which our preacher and his family are permitted to live.

At a number of places, notably Singkawang, we have for some time maintained congregations. The total number of Christians has been large at times,

and from these centers our converts have swarmed into all sections of the lowlands of the district, until there is scarcely a village or market center where there is not a Chinese Methodist and a home ready to be turned into a public preaching place. For example, Bengkajang lies 47 miles back of Singkawang. This journey takes two days on foot. About half way is Pakmanteo, where the richest and most progressive Chinaman is a convert to Christianity. He offers about one third of his house for holding our services. Such are the conditions everywhere. True, the population is small and villages are distant from one another, but the people are easy of approach and the country is rapidly being settled.

At Sempadang we have a new church, one half the cost of which was raised locally. At Semoedoen, there is also a church building. In Singkawang, we have a building project started, one third of the cost of which will be raised locally. Our work at Pontianak is small, but this city, which is the capital, is a promising place and a great commercial center.

### **Sumatra**

I have not visited Medan, but, according to previous arrangements, Brother Pykett has looked into the work there. Brother Ward has been there about eight months. He is in charge of our school and has permission from the government to do religious work within the municipal limits. He has done some exploring in the surrounding country. Dr. Nommensen, senior missionary in charge of the Rhenish Missionary Society's work among Bataks in Central Sumatra, desires us to open work among the Gayu Bataks, north of Medan, as well as among the Darets, south of their work. He assures us that no society on the field is able, or is planning, to undertake this work.

### **Palembang**

I have been prevented from visiting Palembang a second time this year. When I was there last, both church and school were prospering. Brother Solomon is a most faithful and reliable worker. There are now about 90 pupils in school with afternoon and night classes. Our Tamil teacher of English in the Hwe Koan school is giving satisfaction.

### **Banka**

This island is sparsely populated, except along the main highways, where hundreds of Malays are gathered in large kampongs. From Toboali to Pangkal Pinang, a distance of 80 miles, about every mile there is a good sized kampong. These roads are well made, with only a few small hills, and connect the nine large Chinese towns. The mining districts offer good fields of labor. Brother Freeman is in charge of the English school of the Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan at Pangkal Pinang. He has won his way to all hearts. He now has his requisite permits, and has a Sunday school and a Bible class at work. Here, too, I have been but once, owing to the pressure of other duties. Baptisms and the organization of a church await my coming.

### **Java**

Last Conference it was expected that the Middle School would be established at Buitenzorg, where Brothers Baughman and Archer were appointed to take charge of the whole of our church and school work in the city and neighboring country. Within a month of our return after Conference, the Chinese com-

mittee having in charge the Middle School undertaking decided that the institution must be at Batavia, rather than at Buitenzorg. This necessitated the transfer of Brother Baughman to Batavia, leaving Brother Archer alone at Buitenzorg. The school was opened June 1. In October I was informed by the committee that the rented building in which the school was held had been sold, that they must move, and that they had been unable to secure proper support for the school. I agreed to take Brother Baughman back, and to try to secure for them a single man.

#### **Batavia**

The work in and about Batavia has been, for the most part, in the hands of Brother Worthington, who has also been district treasurer for the year. He has had the oversight of the churches at Kramat and Tanah Abang, as well as our work in the country at Kampong Sawa, Kebantenan, and Bodjong. We hope the coming year to begin work at another place in this region. After Brother Baughman was transferred to the Batavia Middle School, he took charge of the work at Kroekoet, in the old town. Both in the old town and at Tanah Abang we are in great need of better church facilities. We have plans in mind whereby we hope to provide for the work at these places. The arrangement for Tanah Abang appears especially feasible. Brother and Sister Bower have lived on the estate of Mr. Lee Hin Liam, about eight miles west of Batavia, and from this place the former drives every morning to his work in the school at Batavia. Sister Ruth has kept up her work to its high level of former years, and the church at Kramat shows the result of her helpful labors. She is also in charge of the Bible Woman's Training School and Girls' Orphanage. Sister Nichols has done excellent work as a teacher in the Batavia Hwe Koan. She has been of great help to the work about Batavia because of her knowledge of medicine. Sister Stefanski has helped out in Batavia since her arrival, and is now waiting her Conference appointment.

#### **Buitenzorg**

Here, since Brother Baughman's removal to Batavia, Brother Archer has stood single-handed, except for such help as Mrs. Baughman's health has permitted her to give. At Buitenzorg, we have in the pasar a Chinese church, an English school of about 130 pupils (both girls and boys), a boarding school of over 30 boys, a Malay school, and in the suburbs a church and a small Batak boarding school. This kampong is known as Tjikeumeuk. In the country districts we have the beginnings of four churches and three schools. Brother Archer has been preaching in Malay since May. While he has had some faithful and excellent assistants, this work has been too much for any man.

#### **Soekaradja**

Brother Underhill has been stationed here since April. He teaches English in the Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan school, which now has an enrollment of about 95, and is to have an assistant teacher this year. He now has all the requisite permits of the government, and we hope soon to see an organized church here. He has a Bible class and a Sunday school of 45 also. He is also teaching a night school.

#### **Soerabaya**

We rejoice in the strengthening of our work by the arrival of Miss Rita Kinzly, who is now Mrs. B. O. Wilcox. Brother and Sister Wilcox teach

English in the Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan School. Our work consists of but one Hokkien church, in charge of a Foochow man. He is doing well and is attracting a good class of Chinese. I feel very hopeful with respect to our work in Soerabaya.

### Tjisaroea

Here we have one central meeting place at Tjibeureum, where Sunday services are held; mid-week services are held also at Djogdjogan, a Javanese village in the Sundanese section. We have schools in operation at Tjibeureum, Toegoe, and Leuwihmalang, the buildings at the latter places having been finished since the last district report. We are planning for a building at Djogdjogan this year. Owing to the burden of the district, I have not averaged more than five days a month at Tjisaroea. Here we have much help from the owners of the land. The landlord himself has given both land and timber. One son-in-law gives time in translation work, furnishing us with our hymn book, ritual, and many other helps.

We need your prayers in all this, for nowhere in all this Conference is our problem more difficult than that of how to bring salvation to the Mohammedans.

## 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, also a part of the Island of Sumatra. The chief products are cocoanuts, rubber, and tin.

### Penang

Penang (population, 100,986 in 1911) is located on an island of the same name off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula on the Strait of Malacca. The population is made up of Chinese, Tamils, and Malays, the Chinese composing about 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:* Rev. Albert H. Fisher, Mr. Earl R. Hibbard (contract) and Mrs. Hibbard (contract), Rev. George F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie Brooks (on furlough), May B. Lilly, and Clara Martin (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Anglo-Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Alexandra Home for Destitute Women, Deaconess Home.

The Rev. George F. Pykett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

New work was commenced in March at Alor Star, the capital of Kedah, which recently came under British control. A school for Indians was started and has gone on with good success. The congregations average 25 and the collections are good. Of the pastor's salary and house rent, about three fourths is raised from school fees, collections, and subscriptions, and is doing better each month. G. Manuel, formerly of Seremban, is in charge and has done very good work. Alor Star is growing rapidly.

At Medan, in July, the two Chinese young men—one of them, Huay Ginn, was the proprietor of the school there, but turned it over to our Mission—suddenly notified us that they wished to leave Medan and go to Singapore, so it was deemed necessary to send Rev. W. T. Ward over there, and he took charge from the beginning of August. He originally intended to take up Battak work, but so far has not been able to get a permit from the Dutch government allowing him to work among the Battaks.

Our Chinese church in Penang has had a hard time, as Tinsien Sin has suffered from phthisis and during last month (September) went back to China. It is very difficult to get good Hokkien-speaking preachers. Ng Khoan



CHILDREN OF A MALAY FAMILY IN PENANG

Jin, of Bukit Mertajam, has supplied most of the Sundays lately. Miss Martin is back and, with Miss Brooks, is putting good work into that church.

All the other churches are much the same as usual, with a slight increase in attendance and a fair increase in collections and subscriptions. We expect that the FitzGerald Memorial Church will soon be completed.

All the schools show increases in attendance and efficiency. Land has been bought and the government has made a grant of \$17.50 (Straits currency) for a new school building in Nibong Tebal. The boarding school has grown and has all its accommodations taken up.

### 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. Coconuts, pineapples, rubber, and various tropical fruits are produced on the island.

#### Sibu

Sibu is a small town in Sarawak, northwest Borneo, on the Rejang River, 70 miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1902.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Charles E. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. James M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

#### 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.

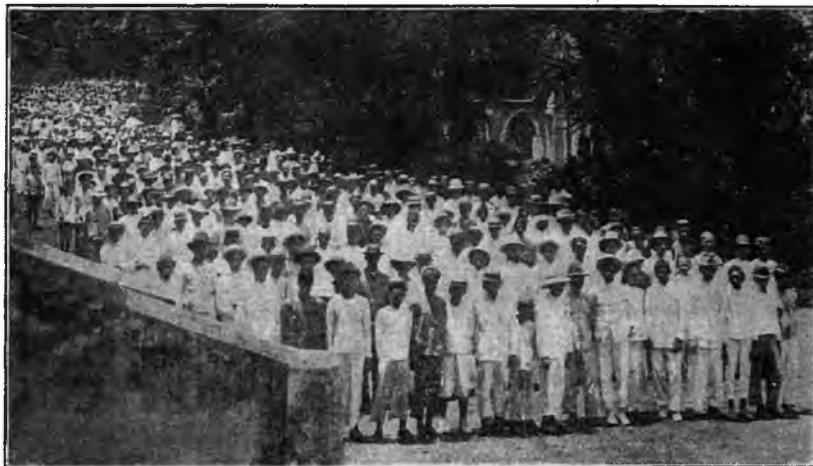
*Missionaries:* Rev. Albert J. Amery and Mrs. Amery, Rev. William T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Miss Loueze Hawes (contract), Rev. Harry B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell, Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (on furlough) and Mrs. Pease (on furlough), Miss Harriett C. Read (contract), Rev. William G. Shellabear and Mrs. Shellabear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

*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.

The Rev. Albert J. Amery, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### **Anglo-Chinese School**

This school on November 1 reported 1,369 pupils under instruction, which will probably have increased to 1,400 by the time this is read. We have pupils who represent over 30 languages or dialects used in the various homes from



BOYS OF THE ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL, SINGAPORE

which they come. Our graduates number thousands, many being wealthy and influential residents of the city. Boys are admitted from six years of age and given a course of study which graduates them in about ten years with an equipment equal to that of an American high school graduate. The Rev. H. B. Mansell is the principal and is ably assisted by a well-qualified staff of American and local teachers. The most noteworthy development this year has been in the commercial classes, which now number over 100, for which credit should be given to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Morris.

#### **Chinese Church Work**

We have purchased a plot of land in the congested Telok Ayer district of Singapore at a cost of \$2,100. On this site, we hope ultimately to build a church for institutional work, including literary and educational classes, and a well-equipped reading and recreation room. We believe this will help us to keep in touch with our Anglo-Chinese School alumni. Services and a Sunday school numbering 50 are held regularly in a tent which has been placed on our new site. At Kallang, we have a site for a Chinese church, and small subscriptions toward a building are reaching us.

#### **English Church Work**

Wesley Church and parsonage were built about four years ago at a cost of \$17,500, toward which \$14,500 was obtained at the time. The \$3,000 remaining has, by interest, become a debt of \$3,500. Dr. W. H. B. Urch, who is



Statistics of Malaysia

All sums of money are in Straits Settlements dollars (\$1 = 57 cents, gold). For

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. Per. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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																			
<i>Federated Malay States Dist.*</i>																					
Ipon: English									16		16				3						
Tamil	1	1			1				395	7	402	50		2	5						
Chinese									125	22	147	39		17	12						
Kajang: Chinese					1				10	4	14	13			2						
Kampar: Chinese					1				33	34	67	13		6							
Klang: Chinese					1				22	22	44	4		2	3						
Kuala Kangsar									25		25	10									
Kuala Lumpur: English									28	2	30	24			3						
Tamil	2	1	4		1				103	128	231	71		13	11						
Hakka					1				19	14	33	17		7							
Hokkien					1				19	6	25	3		2							
Malacca: Chinese					1				17	24	41	7		4	5						
Malay English									9	7	16	10		10							
Port Swettenoam									2	2	4										
Seremban: Tamil					1				28	35	63	22		1	1						
Chinese					1				13	10	23	5		1	1						
Sitiawan: Tamil	2	1			1				14	25	39	5		2							
Chinese					1				130	40	170	75		8	18						
Sungai Siput									35	5	40	6									
Taipeng: Tamil					1				16		16										
Chinese			2		1				32	10	42										
Tanjong Rambutan					1				6	22	28										
Telok Anson: Tamil					1				1	38	39				1						
Tronoh: Chinese																					
<i>Netherlands Indies District</i>																					
Batavia	1	1																			
Bojong					1				5	12	17	2		1	2						
Kampoeng Sawa					1				75		75	38		2	3						
Kabantoenan					2				26	5	31	14									
Kramat	1	1	1	1	3	1			52	26	78	9	15	9	3						
Kroekoet	1	1			1	1			14	10	24	7		3	3						
Tanah Abang					1	1			20	13	33	17	8	1	2						
<i>Borneo (West Afdeeling):</i>																					
Bengkajang					1				7	3	10	1									
Mempawa and Semoedoen					1				8	14	22	1			1						
Sempadang					1				8	24	32	2									
Singsawang					1				40	4	44	22		5	8						
Boeoek					4				4	4	8										
Pakmanteo					3	15			18		18			3							
Pemangkat					6	1			7		7										
Pontianak					14	2			16	6	22			2							
<i>Buitenzorg: Pasar</i>					2	1			104	134	238	60		7	6						
Tjampea					1				31	31	62	20									
Tjibinong					1				12	12	24	25									
Tjikeumeuh					1				5	5	10										
Tjilocar					1				1		1										
Tjiseeng					1				3		3										
Soekaradja	1	1							15	29	44	4		3	2						
Soerabaja	1	1							10		10				6						
Sumatra: Medan					2	2			5	4	9	12	24		7						
Palembang					1				9	20	29	12	34								
Tjisaroea: Tjibeureum	1	1							9		9										
Toegoe					1																
<i>Penang District</i>																					
Penang: Tamil					2				53	9	62	29		3	3						
Chinese			1		1		3		49	23	72	31		9	3						
English	1								24	12	36	14		2							
<i>Bukit Mertajam:</i>																					
English and Tamil					2	1	1		10	5	15	5			1						
Chinese					1		1		27	7	34	9		6	3						
Relan					1				10		10			2							
Medan					1				13	8	21	6									
Nibong Tebal					1	2	1		29	9	38	17		2	2						
Parit Buntar					1	1															

\* Figures for 1912 not received. Figures taken from Report of 1911.

Conference, 1912

equivalents in 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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
1	23	680	1	40	1	11,000	1	4,000	20,000				27	346	720	1,346	11	2,450		
1	20	1,200	1	25	1	1,200	1	500					15	171	510	453	16	1,165		
1	1	1,500	1	20	1	1,500	1	1,500					5	341	341	271	10	627		
1	2	90	1	12	1	3,000	1	400					2		88	99	5	5		
1	1	2,000	1	18	1	2,000	1	900					4	28	95		16	143		
1	6	120	1	60	1	6,500	1	6,000	30,000	25,000			12	413	870		401	1,696		
1	14	400	1	40	1	400	1	300					10		684		202	896		
1	2	74	1	10	1	250	1	250							45		15	60		
1	2	86	1	88	1	8,500	1	1,200							14		8	22		
1	3	86	1	4	1	4	1	300							45		227	279		
1	3	86	1	4	1	4	1	500							10	130	136	280		
1	1	250	1	24	1	2,500	1	500					5	8	240	200	67	520		
1	1	500	1	24	1	2,500	1	500					3	8	29		9	49		
1	1	200	1	110	1	2,000	1	200					5		175	650	72	902		
1	3	72	1	15	1	2,000	1	15,000							80			80		
1	1	29	1	29	1	29									151			151		
1	3	90	1	19	1	19		300	3,000				83	88				171		
1	2	55	1	19	1	19		300	1,000				5	15				20		
1	2	55	1	19	1	19		300	1,000				5	49				54		
1	1	25	25																	
1	1	19	19																	
1	1	32	32	1	50	1	2,000		400	2,000			20	60		90	170	8		
1	1	15	15	1	7	1	7							8				8		
1	1	30	30											25				25		
1	1	16	16																	
1	1	14	14	1	18	1	250							10				10		
1	1	32	32	1	38	1	38													
1	3	70	70	1	30	1	30													
1	4	100	100	1	33	1	33													
1	1	10	10		1	20	1	20												
1	1	20	20		1	140	1	20												
1	3	146	146	2	120	1	4,500	1	2,500			2,000	10	35	140		305	490		
1	1	103	103	1	103	1	2,500													
1	1	15,000	1	15,000	1	8,000	1	8,000					20	30	60	144	20	274		
1	3																			

Statistics of Malaysia

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Wom. For Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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																			
<i>Penang District—Continued</i>																					
Aier Etam					1				12	4	16	8		2							
Kedah: Alor Star					1				6	10	16	8									
Anglo Chinese School	2					30															
W. F. M. S.			3	1																	
Alexander Home								7													
Tamil Orphanage																					
Boarding School	1																				
<i>Singapore District</i>																					
Singapore: English	1			1					85	60	145	8	7		4						
Foochow: Chinese					1				63	3	66	8									
Kallang: Chinese					1				22	5	27	10	3								
Telok Ayer: Chinese					1		1		31	11	42	24	34	9	1						
Hinghwa: Chinese (new)					1				19		19	6	6								
Hakka: Chinese					1		1		5	9	14	6	3	4	3						
Tamil Church					1		1		41	5	46	31	25								
Baba Malay	1				2		1		63	62	125	22	30	11	6						
Anglo-Chinese School	1	1		10															1	8	108
Oldham Hall				2																	
Jean Hamilton Train. Sch.	1	1														1	4	16			
Thoburn House																					
View Place																					
Methodist Book Room	1	1		1																	
W. F. M. S.: Neal Road Sch.				2																	
Short Street				1																	
Nat. Women's Bible Sch.				1												1	1	5			
Deaconess Home				1	1																
Anglo-Tamil School	2	2				12			321	110	431	30	150	28	32						
Borneo																					
Total	24	13	18	20	6	63	36	22	2,332	1,150	3,482	817	527	179	185	2	5	21	1	8	108
Last year	20	16	15	11	7	55	22	11	2,162	1,002	3,164	921	51	192	167	1	3	16	1	6	83

Conference—Continued

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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	1	30	30															
1	1	25	25	1	12													
1	35	1,360	1,360	1	180					90,000		50,000						
1	11	191	191								32,000							
	1	5	5					1		9,000								
1	1	24	24															
		15	15					1		24,000		20,000						
				1	80	1	23,000	1	7,000			6,000	84	166	3,300	200		3,750
				1	30								5	10	72			87
				1	25		2,628					1,800		20	72			72
				2	70		3,600					3,600	35	20	106		125	285
				3	50									5	30			30
				2	160	1	8,000							10	25		25	55
				3	50									75	300		25	410
1	45	1,261	1,369	1	70					62,500		2,500					376	678
				1						50,000								
										10,000								
								1	10,000			3,240						
								1	13,000									
										90,000								
1	10	296	296								25,000							
1	6	170	170								15,000							
1	1	38	38								20,000							
1	1	90	90															
8	9	153	153	4	155	6	1,500	2	6,000				16	15	300		361	692
48	219	6,508	6,616	50	2,026	28	91,797	25	56,774	366,280	115,200	174,140	313	1,341	7,297	2,289	2,185	13,425
46	192	5,350	5,449	52	2,164	23	48,580	20	37,050	182,543	63,270	79,407	203	1,198	4,264	2,433	2,332	10,432

Amount Paid on Real Estate Indebtedness.—Penang District, from \$5,000 to \$6,000 are being paid off yearly. Singapore District, \$900.

now on leave of absence in America, has expressed his purpose to try and remove the incubus of debt. This church provides a spiritual home for those who come to the colonies in ever increasing numbers.

#### **Baba Malay Church**

Under the Rev. F. H. Sullivan, this church, consisting mainly of young English-speaking Chinese, maintains a high level of Christian life and service. An Epworth League recently formed is strong and vigorous.

#### **Tamil Church**

The membership of this church consists to a large extent of Tamil immigrants from South India and Ceylon. Services and an Epworth League are maintained.

#### **Oldham Hall**

Under the care of Rev. W. A. Wells and his wife this school continues to advance in numbers, usefulness, and efficiency. At present it contains 70 boarders, who receive training similar to that of children in America.

#### **Methodist Publishing House and Book Room**

During the absence on furlough of the Rev. W. T. Cherry, our manager, Dr. W. H. B. Urch had expected to take charge, but on his enforced return to America, the Rev. William Shellabear, district superintendent of the Federated Malay States, although busily engaged in the preparation of a Baba Malay translation of the New Testament, took over the management and has maintained a very satisfactory and careful work. There is a large increase in the sale of religious books.

#### **Medical Mission Work**

This branch of missionary effort has been sadly neglected of late. During the past year Mrs. A. J. Amery has been caring for the sick every day. Many lives have doubtless been saved through her prompt help. No other work gives us such easy access to the homes of these people.

#### **Borneo**

Here we have work of an exceptional character, being asked by the authorities to assist in the development of an island continent, consisting for the most part of trackless jungle, but having a soil as fertile and minerals as abundant as any country on the globe. Colonies of Christian Chinese from Foochow and Hinghwa are now farmers in comfortable circumstances on their own little homesteads, and free gifts of land are at the disposal of any who desire to take and develop them.

#### **Jean Hamilton Training School**

There are at present 16 students in residence at this school, 11 Battaks from South India, and 5 Chinese. They are preparing either to become assistants to the missionaries or to occupy the smaller towns where at present no missionary work exists.



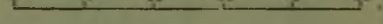
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
 CHURCH

## LUZON

(PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

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

Scale of Statute Miles



Railroads finished ——— Proposed - - - - -  
 Cable Lines . . . . .

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

In accordance with the allotment made by the Evangelical Union, composed of all the evangelical churches working in the Philippine Islands, the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present confines its efforts to that portion of the island of Luzon lying north of a line drawn east and west through the city of Manila. Luzon is the principal island of the Philippine Archipelago, having an area of over 43,000 square miles, about 2,000 square miles less than the State of Pennsylvania. The coast of Luzon is irregular, having large bays and excellent ports and harbors near the center and south. The island is drained by four large rivers and numerous smaller rivers and streams. A number of roads connect the capital with remote points, and there is a railroad which unites Manila with important cities in the north. Luzon has a population of about 4,000,000. The most numerous native race is the Tagalog, which occupies the municipality of Manila and the surrounding provinces, and speaks the Tagalog language. Second in importance is the Ilocano race, occupying the northern part of Luzon. Other important races are Pampangas, Pangasinanes, and Ibanags. Hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, and numerous other staple products grow in abundance in Luzon. There are valuable mineral deposits, including copper, gold, asphalt clays, coal, gypsum, and iron. Methodist Episcopal missionary work was begun by the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The General Conference of 1904 enabled the Philippine Islands District of the Malaysia Conference to become a Mission Conference. In 1908 it was organized as an Annual Conference. The Boards of the following churches are at work in the Philippines: the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Protestant Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ, the American Baptist (North), the Methodist Episcopal, and the Congregational. The American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society are translating and distributing the Scriptures in all the islands. The Young Men's Christian Association is at work here.

Bishop William P. Eveland writes from the Philippines as follows:

I have prayed earnestly that God would help me to be a helper of my people in spiritual things, and that prayer found its answer in a week, during which there were conversions at almost every public meeting.

### Our Native Ministry

The first ordination service I shall never forget. As the men who were to be ordained took their places there was about them a seriousness that was contagious. It meant much to these men to be ordained to the work of the ministry. Every one of them had been tried and not found wanting, for out here their theological training combines practice with precept. A candidate for the ministry is first given work as a local preacher. As such he is put in charge of some work under a pastor in charge. If he does well, he is sent to the seminary for one or two years. Then he must come out of the seminary, and as a pastor in charge, put into practice things that he has been taught. After one or more years as a preacher in charge of work, he is again taken into the seminary, and, if possible, is allowed to remain until he graduates, although it is not unusual for a man to be taken out a second time and kept out to do practical preaching work. This may not be the best method for making theoretical theologians, but the results show that it is a pretty good way of developing effective religious leaders for these people.

It was men of this sort that stood before me that Sunday afternoon, awaiting ordination at my hands. As we finished our impressive ordination service, the impulse came upon me to ask both the newly consecrated elders and deacons to kneel at the altar, and one after the other to pray first for themselves and then for those who knelt with them, that the Lord would then and there so baptize them with his Spirit that they should go forth to be good ministers of

Jesus Christ. As one who was close to that altar I can testify that we were consciously certain that God had answered that prayer. Then I tried to preach an ordination sermon—no, that is not the way to state it—I did not need to try. It would have required real effort to refrain from preaching at that time and in that place. At the close of the sermon an invitation to men to come and seek salvation seemed the only thing. And they came. The altar was filled. Six o'clock came, and then seven, and still that congregation lingered. The evening meeting was only one hour off and we felt that we must close. As I went out I really did feel some compunctions of conscience for having spoiled their evening meeting. No congregation could assemble again in so short a time ready for a live service. But the word they brought back in the evening was that there had been an even larger attendance at that meeting and that the altar had been again filled. Every evening at three churches in different sections of the city evangelistic services were held. At each service a missionary was in charge, but the greater part of the work, both of preaching and personal work, was done by our efficient native preachers. At one of these services many of the student-nurses in the Mary Johnston Hospital were converted, something that will mean much of blessing to the work in years to come.

This is an essentially religious people. In a spiritual atmosphere their hearts open as naturally and as beautifully as a rose opens to the sunshine and the shower. They have their weaknesses, but unresponsiveness to religious influences is not one of these.

#### **Self-Sacrificing Service**

The younger men are facing great opportunities, but, as always, there are many and great temptations. To have the education of a gentleman and be asked to work for the wages of a common laborer! With positions that pay double or quadruple the salary you are receiving open to you for the asking, to keep on working for a mere pittance! To give up the ministry in order to become a policeman means for some of our men a change from want to affluence! But none of these things move them. Like their Lord, they have their minds set on larger things than their own comfort and ease. Their hearts thrill with a passion for service. Their one ambition is to help their people. There are people who are still in their childhood. At present they need the touch of a stronger mind and heart. The one seriously weak point in our work here is the lack of sufficient American missionaries to meet this need, for the raw material out of which to fashion a strong and efficient native leadership is here. They have the ability and the consecration. How my heart was touched one day as we set off of our boat on the bank of a great river, fifteen miles from a city of any size, a young graduate of our theological school, who for the coming year will minister to the little company of Methodists who have been raised up in the neighboring barrios or villages. It was as though a cultured university graduate was burying himself in the depths of the poorest mountain desert. Yet that lad, who had been there before, who knew to what he was going, said to me on the boat, "I do not care where I go. I do not think of the money I am going to receive; I simply want to help my people."

#### **Our Future Task**

Our church has here in the Philippines a work that is small enough to be handled, and promising enough to encourage us to make some serious effort to handle it. It is not a question of dealing with an unhandleable mass like India

and China. There the best that can be done will only be working at the great task. The most optimistic eye cannot begin to see to the end of the task. But in the Philippines, a doubling of the American force on the field, an increasing appropriation that would do a little more than pay missionary salaries, and leave a moderate sum to be used in subsidizing building operations, churches, and parsonages, that would largely be paid for by the natives themselves, would within the next twenty or twenty-five years build up a church organization that could be largely depended on to do the work and pay the bills for the further evangelistic work that would need to be done.

### CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District lies in the central valley of the island of Luzon, and includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, and the larger part of Bulacan. The district measures fifty miles east and west and more than 100 miles north and south, with the southern boundary line near Manila. The territory included in the provinces which form the district is about 8,000 square miles in extent, and supports a population of over 700,000. It is well drained by rivers and creeks. The soil is very fertile and produces sugar, rice, and tobacco. 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, Pangasinanes, Pampangas, and Ilocanos.

#### Malolos

Malolos (population, about 12,500) is the capital of the province of Bulacan, and 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. Malolos is a railroad, telegraph, and military station. It is the seat of a flourishing high school.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Daniel H. Klinefelter and Mrs. Klinefelter, Rev. William H. Teeter (on furlough) and Mrs. Teeter (on furlough).

#### San Fernando

San Fernando (population, 15,000) is the capital of the province of Pampanga, and is situated near the west bank of the Pampanga River. It is a telegraph station and has a military garrison. San Fernando is the shipping point for the sugar grown in central Luzon. It is on the main line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Edwin L. Housley and Mrs. Housley.

#### San Isidro

San Isidro (population, about 7,000) is the capital of the province of Nueva Ecija. It is situated on the east bank of the Pampanga River. It is on the main highway of the province and in road communication with all the towns and provinces in the vicinity. There is direct railway communication with Manila.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Joshua F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham.

#### Tarlac

Tarlac (population, 12,300) is the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated near the center of the province at the point where the Bolso River changes its name to the Tarlac, twenty-two miles above its junction with the Agno. The Manila and Dagupan Railroad passes through Tarlac.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe.

The Rev. Edwin L. Housley, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

To say that it has been a busy year is putting it mildly. After a few days spent in adjusting affairs here in Pampanga, I left Mrs. Housley in charge and set sail for Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to oversee the work begun by Brother Armand on the Vigan house. Not only did we enjoy the construction work, but also the religious work, which naturally came to our hand. When the house was under roof, which was as far as we were commissioned to carry it, we returned to San Fernando. The Quarterly Conferences of the province were held in June

and October. We have attended nearly all of the fiestas (native festivities), preaching the gospel and selling from 200 to 600 Gospels and Bibles on each occasion. Our stereopticon has been of great service in these fiestas in giving the gospel message. In June, work was begun on the San Fernando church, for which we have wished and worked so long. We are happy to report that it is all ready for the nailing on of the iron roof. This fine cement church is a joy to all Pampanga, as well as an inspiration to better things. The year has been a year of building. Seven new churches are either built or in some stage of construction. San Miguel, San Simon, Gatauin, and Arayat have built their first chapels this year. We have a most comfortable and attractive cement-pillared church in Santa Catalina, and one at Lubao is under roof and in use, though not yet completed. Our chapel and the homes of most of our members were burned in this barrio (district) in July. Though some of them have no home, yet they have given of their time and money for the new house of worship; and not only this, but they are willing helpers in the construction of the provisional chapel at Lubao. At Guagua, in the district of Bancal, they are now putting on the iron roof of their hardwood church. November 17 was a day not to be forgotten in Mexico, when at the Sunday morning and evening services the members and friends of the congregation subscribed \$743 for a new church to be erected on the fine site valued at about \$220 given by Brother Mariano Cunanan as a memorial to his mother. In San Vicente, Mexico; Dau, Guagua; Palat Porac; Casinala, San Simon, Planas, and Porac we are planning for new chapels, which we hope to see under construction very soon.

The Bible Institute, held in October, was well attended and profitable. We have an efficient corps of 12 Pampanga preachers and 9 deaconesses. We feel a justifiable pride in the strong and consecrated force of leaders who are carrying forward the King's work in Pampanga. These, assisted by 78 local preachers and exhorters, we hope and pray may have an abundant harvest of converts in the coming year.

The special advances for the past year are along the line of self-support and contributions toward the church building funds. As we turn our faces homeward, on furlough, we are very thankful for every faithful worker, and our hearts and prayers remain with Pampanga.

### 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



BOOKBINDING IN THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE

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 and Mrs. Chenoweth, Rev. George C. Cobb (on furlough) and Mrs. Cobb (on furlough), Rev. Harry Farmer and Mrs. Farmer, Rev. Charles W. Koehler (on furlough) and Mrs. Koehler (on furlough), Rev. Ernest S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. Marvin A. Rader and Mrs. Rader, Rev. Ernest A. Rayner (on furlough) and Mrs. Rayner (on furlough.) W. F. M. S.: Misses Bertha Charles, Margaret M. Crabtree (on furlough), Marguerite Decker, Gertrude Dreishbach (on furlough), Rose E. Dudley, Wilhelmina Erbst, Rebecca Parish, M.D. (on furlough), Lena L. Salmon, Winifred Spaulding (on furlough), and Eleanor J. Pond, M.D.

*Institutions:* Florence B. Nicholson Bible School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.

The Rev. Ernest S. Lyons, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Though young in effort, the Methodist Episcopal Mission in the islands is doing its part toward the general enlightenment and spiritual help of the people of the country.

The Methodist Publishing House is now located in its own building in Manila. Besides giving ample room for the growing work of publications, the building furnishes a sales bookroom, the only one of its kind in Manila where strictly religious books and periodicals may be had. A fine cylinder press lately installed increases fourfold the capacity for printing, and is markedly effective in turning out the Advocates and the Sunday School Journals in the four principal dialects in which we are working, the weekly Observer in English, and the books and tracts that are being widely used among the people.

A union movement has taken hold of the American Protestants, and a uniting of the Presbyterian, Christian, and Methodist congregations is underway. The plan involves the turning over of the present properties to English-speaking Filipino work.

The division of the Central Church work between the other two missionaries here left me with the morning service of the First Church, and until the middle of November I had the Ilocos work of the Northern District as well. These things kept me from doing justice to the field work of the district. There has been splendid progress on some of the charges, and five hundred and sixty converts added during the year.

The churches at Sta Anna and Castellejos have been completed. Improvements have been made on a number of other churches. New work has been established in Zambales and Resal Provinces.

There has been much suffering and almost a cessation of self-support on the district because of the entire failure of crops.

The Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School in Manila has thirty young women now taking the four years' course of study, all of them the brightest and best, picked from the congregations of the country from Manila to the northern-most point of Luzon. The courses embrace history, the Bible, music, and lessons in wholesome living. When they return, they are to go to the important centers of their provinces and work for the general uplift of their Filipino sisters.

The union theological movement has given birth to one for a union college, the dream of the Philippine Protestant world. Already much preliminary work has been done toward finding a site. While the public schools have done much toward breaking up attendance on the Sunday cock-pit and the gambling incident thereto, Sunday desecration is increasing among the students, so that



FLORENCE B. NICHOLSON BIBLE SEMINARY, MANILA .

those who are really interested in the spiritual welfare of the young have come to desire an institution surrounded by a real Christian community, that the moral and spiritual life of the students from our own churches may be developed under proper religious conditions.

The Nicholson Bible School is an institution of great importance. The

need of help encouraged a union movement in the work. There are 30 young men from our own field taking the courses. These men have been carefully chosen from our 700 Methodist local preachers and exhorters and are being taught in English, that they may get at once the wealth of English literature and the missionary point of view that is so difficult to transmit through a dialect. The course of study is being lengthened and helpful subjects are to be added to the curriculum.

The year 1912 saw two other institutions of much importance added to the Manila District, a dormitory for young men and one for young women. There are 80 young men in one and 20 women in the other. Both buildings are crowded, and there is a crying need for more room.

The Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital early made a record for its charitable and efficient work in saving and restoring to health large numbers of women and children, and it soon attracted the attention of the government in a way that resulted in substantial aid being received, enabling the institution to extend its efforts along lines of further usefulness. Dr. Eleanor Pond has had charge in the absence of Dr. Parish, and a splendid record has been made. Six hundred and ten women and children have been patients in the hospital since January 1, and 36,000 surgical and medical cases have been treated during that time in the dispensary. There are now 24 young Filipino women who are taking the nurse-training course, and these have come from many parts of our work to get the training and then go back to their people.

### NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Isabella. This district has an area of about 12,000 square miles and a population of 600,000. The races include the Ilocanos, Igorotes, Ibanags, and others. With the exception of the large Cagayan Valley, the district is mountainous, intervened with fertile valleys and plains. Abundant crops are raised, such as tobacco, rice, corn, indigo, and sugar cane. The mountains contain valuable timber; gold and copper are the principal mineral deposits, and asbestos is being mined on the northwest coast. The chief industries are agriculture, grazing, and weaving. There are no railroads, but boats on the rivers and the China Sea connect the principal cities with one another and with Manila. Some provinces have good, new macadamized wagon roads, while others, like the Cagayan, have but few roads, making travel difficult.

#### Vigan

Vigan (population, 35,000) 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.

The Rev. Oscar Huddleston, district superintendent, reports as follows:

I have just returned from my furlough in the United States and have visited but little of the field. My information, therefore, comes from the report of others. The Rev. E. S. Lyons acted as superintendent until my return, October 22. Brother Lyons has rendered great service to the district; has received reports from the men, paid out money, and in many other ways aided the work. The Rev. Rev. R. Moe, of Tarlac, Central District, was four months in the Cagayan Valley, during which time he traveled almost constantly and

rendered valuable service in that needy field. The Rev. E. L. Housley, of San Fernando, Pampanga, gave two months of his time to the construction of the mission house in Vigan. While the building is not yet finished, the missionary and his family are able to live in it and hope to complete it soon.

The Northern District has 6,170 members, including probationers; 207 preaching places, with nearly 200 licensed local preachers and exhorters. There are twenty large circuits, with much territory untouched. The absence of missionaries, the building projects, and the various changes among the native workers, native men, including the sending back to the seminary and to the United States some of our best young preachers, make it impossible to report any large increase in membership.

New chapels have been built and old ones improved. Sunday school work has grown and the permanency of our work is evident in many parts of the district. Although the last crop was almost an entire failure, the churches have contributed somewhat to self-support and promise regular contributions for the future. The urgent need is to build good, strong chapels and abandon the old bamboo shacks called "chapels."

A mission house is being constructed at Tuguegarao, and one also at Vigan. The one at Tuguegarao, built by Brother Snyder, is of reinforced concrete, and will withstand the typhoons and inclement weather of Cagayan for many years. The house and the concrete church he is building have kept Brother Snyder very busy during the year. The mission house at Vigan has been built of brick and will be plastered inside and out, giving it a concrete appearance. The house has two stories, is large and roomy, and situated on the highest hill in Vigan overlooking the entire city. All our mission property, the church, boys' dormitory, and mission home, is centrally located. Some strong, capable young men and women have been sent back to us from our training schools and are doing gratifying work.

The Northern District had the Pangasinan District separated from it two years ago, and it is large enough now for two. The imperative needs are one more missionary for the Cagayan Valley to take the place of the one removed; one more missionary in the Ilocos field; a doctor in this district so far removed from Manila; two Woman's Foreign Missionary field workers.

### Tuguegarao

Tuguegarao is the capital of the Cagayan province, and in 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. Alva L. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder.

### PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Pangasinan District includes the provinces of Pangasinan and Nueva Viscaya. 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 rail-

road 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.



ON THE ROAD BETWEEN DAGUPAN AND LINGAYEN

### 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. Samuel H. Armand<sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Armand. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Parkes and Louise Stixrud (on furlough).

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Bible School.

The Rev. B. O. Peterson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Pangasinan is called the granary of the Philippines, but the past year was largely a failure, because floods and drought destroyed the rice crop. To teach the people the need of varied crops, corn was raised, and thus a famine was averted.

Early in the year a vigorous campaign for self-support was made in every congregation on the district, but owing to the increased cost of rice and the general hard times, the people have not been able to pay their subscriptions. One preacher, Alejandro Vidal, engaged in road work for the government for three months at a salary of \$20 a month. He resigned that position to go back to preaching at \$10 per month. Three circuits are supporting their own preachers, one of whom is ordained. Eleven other circuits are doing more or less toward the support of their pastors. With a big rice crop now being harvested, we hope to be able to secure much more help from the people and lessen the number of circuits needing help from special gifts.

A thousand new members have been received during the year. Ten new chapels have been erected, all at the people's expense except those at Rosales and San Quintin.

The union of our paper, The Cristiano Abogado, with the United Brethren paper, Naimbag a Damag, has been an advantage to the Ilocano people. This weekly 12-page paper is doing a remarkable work in teaching the people. The

<sup>1</sup> Died, March 29, 1913.

recent revival at Villasis began through the influence of this paper. A monthly paper is also printed in the Pangasinan language.

Recently the Pentateuch was issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The translation of the remainder of the Old Testament is being made by Rev. Teodoro Basconcillo for the same Society. Early in the year a small hymnal was printed for our people in the Gaddang section.

Three native nurses who graduated from the Mary J. Johnston Hospital are working in this district. One is doing private nursing. One is in the government hospital at Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya. The third is a general nurse in Lingayen, teaching also in the Bible Women's School there.

Many of our circuits are so large that it is difficult to carry on intensive work in every town. While concentration of effort is pursued in certain places in a circuit, other valuable centers are neglected. High school, and even college graduates, are needed as candidates for the seminary; for all over the country are young men securing high school and college training on whom our insufficiently trained native ministry has but little influence.

A permanent building is needed for the orphanage. A suitable structure can be built for \$5,000. This institution serves a real need in the Philippine Islands and it should receive the hearty indorsement of all who consider the interests of the rising American Mestizo population.

Dagupan is an important center for commerce and travel by railroad, sea, and river. A pastor-doctor should be sent here. Then \$10,000 for a hospital building will make permanent this most necessary work.

The province of Ifugao, having a population of 120,000, has received no attention from Protestant missions. It joins the province of Nueva Viscaya, a section very difficult to visit from this direction. A missionary should be sent to take charge of both provinces containing a total population of 180,000 people.

Revival meetings have recently been held in Dagupan, Lingayen, and Villasis, resulting in 82 conversions. The meetings in the two latter places were in charge of Brother S. H. Armand. His meetings in Villasis brought over 60 people into the light of the gospel.

There are 26 American school-teachers in Pangasinan Province, but no Sunday school or other Bible instruction can be given by them, as the bureau of education practically prohibits them from doing any work of a religious nature for Filipinos. We are utterly unable to provide the religious instruction necessary to properly balance the education of the public schools. We are hoping that the World's Sunday School Movement may provide the men and means to improve a great opportunity.



## AFRICA

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in Africa are in Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Algeria, and Tunis.

The Mission in Liberia was commenced by the Rev. Melville B. Cox, who arrived in Liberia in March, 1833. The work in this republic has been organized into an Annual Conference.

The Mission in Portuguese East Africa was commenced by the Rev. Erwin H. Richards, who arrived in Inhambane in 1884, and received his commission as a Methodist Episcopal missionary from Bishop William Taylor on Christmas Eve, 1890. The work in Portuguese East Africa is included in the East Central Africa Mission Conference.

The Mission in Southern Rhodesia was commenced by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, who arrived in Umtali December 10, 1897. The Rev. and Mrs. Morris W. Ehnes, who arrived in October, 1898, were the first missionaries to establish a residence there. This work is included in the East Central Africa Mission Conference.

The Mission in Angola was commenced in 1885 by a large party of missionaries under Bishop William Taylor. This work is included in the West Central Africa Mission Conference.

The Mission in Algeria was commenced in 1908, when Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell took over the work which had been carried on by missionaries from England for several years, and organized other work which in the following year became the American Mission in North Africa.

The Mission in Tunis was commenced in 1908, when Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell appointed the Rev. J. H. C. Purdon to work in the city of Tunis under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This mission work is included in the American Mission in North Africa.





## 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 coastline 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.

### 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.

### Grand Cess

Grand Cess is a coast town about fifty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Walter W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams.

### 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:* Mrs. Friedrika S. Robertson (on furlough) 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.



THE PRESENT QUARTERS OF THE COLLEGE OF WEST AFRICA

*Missionaries:* Rev. Joseph F. B. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Diana B. McNeil, Rev. John H. Reed and Mrs. Reed, 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.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott reports as follows:

New work has been opened up among the natives in the region beyond Marshall, and also Lower Buchanan in Bassa County. In Lower Liberia, work has been formally inaugurated at San Quin, Nannah Kroo, Dewh, San-propo, Niffoo, Battoo Town, and Sass Town.

The Rev. W. G. Alston, district superintendent of the Cape Palmas District, which begins at the sea and goes back interiorward to the boundary line of Liberia, reports enthusiastically of the work being accomplished on his district. He has baptized over 1,000 during the past year.

The work among the Americo-Liberians, the ruling class of Liberia, is equally prosperous. These people are contributing liberally for the support of church work among themselves and the heathen. Recently the first church at Monrovia put in stained-glass windows and otherwise beautified the building. Other churches have had similar improvements made on them.

The native churches are being trained to contribute to the benevolent causes, and some of the pastors gather large numbers of silver bracelets, earrings, and anklets that are given by people who have no money, but feel they must make some kind of an offering. One native church, now only about seven years old, collected \$92 on Easter Sunday. Another less than two years old has recently raised \$35.

A large proportion of our native congregations are without church buildings, and the missionaries are compelled to occupy native houses. For some

of these places small amounts have been contributed, and with \$1,000 to supplement what has been given for the purpose, at least six houses could easily be erected.

Seven years ago the total membership was 3,301, but now 7,687. Then the Sunday school scholars were 2,447; now they number 4,442. During the same time the church and parsonage property has increased from \$95,200 to \$165,454. The day schools, which are for the most part among the native people, have an enrollment of 1,925. The Conference is really in the midst of a remarkable uprising of the heathen. Hundreds have been received into the church, but thousands are pleading for admittance. The native workers are willing and, to an extent, effective, but untrained. They need the assistance and guidance of trained missionaries from the home field.

Perhaps the chief event of the year has been the donation of property and equipment for the West Africa University, investment in buildings approximating \$10,000 having been made early in the year. The work of the schools both at Monrovia and at Cape Palmas is promising, and the development of a theological training school at the former city seems nearer of accomplishment than hitherto.

The question is no longer, Why do they not come? but, How shall we provide teachers and preachers for them as rapidly as they come?

During the past eight years we have raised and expended in building and improving church and parsonage property over \$50,000. It now looks as if the whole Kroo tribe and a large part of the Greboes could be Christianized within the next two or three years.

Statistics of Liberia  
(According to Minutes of

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missaries		Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students
	Men	Women													
<i>Bassa and Sinoe Districts</i>															
Bexley and Hartford				1	2			62	10	72	1	4			
Central Buchanan and Krootown				2	1		1	42	14	56					
Edina and Farmington				2	3			111		111					
Fortville and Johnstown				1	1			26	11	37					
Lower Buchanan				1	1			47	7	54		3			
Paynesbury				1	2			37		37					
Upper Buchanan				1	2			77	9	86		2			
Beulah Mission				1	1			12	2	14		1			
Blue Barrow				1	1		1	12	5	17		2			
Bluntville and Louisiana				1	1		1	80	16	96					
Greenville				3	4		1	208	10	218	8	13			
Lexington and Ebenezer				2	2			25		25	2	1			
Sasstown				1	1			40	580	620	97	25			
Surpropo Circuit				1	1			154	584	738	344	55			
Sanquin				1	1		1	150	150	150					
Sinoe River Industrial School		2		1	1	1	1	48	6	54		4			
<i>Cape Palmas District</i>															
Barraka				1	2			48	40	88	6	4			
El Bethel				1	1			22	9	31	5	7			
Garraway and Stations		2	1	1	9	6		191	404	595	94	24			
Grand Cess and Stations				1	1	9		204	900	1,104	150	10			
Mount Scott and Stations	1			3	4			303	6	309	3	10			
Plebo				3	2	1		39	3	42	2	3			
Rocktown and Webbo				1	2	1		35	69	104	11	11			
Tubman Town				1	2	1		196	12	208	8	16			
Tuskegee Chapel				1	1			117	109	226	20	8			
Wissika and Stations	1	1		6				120	80	200	28	4			
Cape Palmas Seminary															
<i>Monrovia District</i>															
Cape Mount and Talla				2	4			25	3	28	1	4			
Johnsonville				1	1			109	20	129	7				
Leonard Mission				1	1			74	3	77		3			
Marshall and Mount Olive				4	4			34	30	64		6			
Monrovia: Claratown				1	1			494	32	526	21	6			
First Church	1	1		1	1			379	160	539	108	40			
Krootown				1	1	2		65	1	66					
Paynesville and Kings Gray				1	1			28	7	35	1				
Powellville				1	1			4		4					
Dwalson															
College of West Africa	3	2	1			1	1						1	9	302
<i>Saint Paul River District</i>															
Bensonville				1	4			56	2	58		2			
Brewerville				1	3			92	2	94		1			
Caldwell Circuit				1	2			149	8	157					
Careysberg				1	1			105	7	112		6			
Clay-Ashland and Sasstown				1	4			156	14	170	5	2			
Crozierville				1	2			87	7	94		4			
Harrisburg				1	1			36	11	47		2			
Millsburg and White Plains				1	1			50	4	54		3			
Robertville and Hedgington				1	1		1	20	8	28					
Virginia				1	1			91	8	99					
St. Paul River Indian Sch and Decoursey			1					21	14	35		14			
Grand Total	6	9	3	45	86	19	4	4,317	3,369	7,686	958	300	1	9	302
Last year	6	8	3	45	85	19	8	3,969	1,658	5,627	347	171	1	8	265

Conference, 1912  
Conference held in February, 1912)

No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	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	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	6	189	29	48	1,391	1,882	83	4,442	68	147,343	31	18,111	419	584	330	914	3,144	6,197	991	11,576
1	6	190	27	51	1,056	1,511	66	3,685	51	129,620	20	18,250	590	341	219	275	2,809	2,719	587	6,609

## 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,



A TYPICAL RHODESIAN KRAAL

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 15,000 whites and 620,000 natives in Southern Rhodesia.

The first Methodist Episcopal missionary in this region was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed in 1890. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the East Central Africa Mission Conference at Umtali, Rhodesia, beginning November 16, 1901, it having been formed by the division of the Congo Mission Conference.

The Rev. John R. Gates, missionary, reports as follows:

### The Opportunity

A large portion of the natives living in the territory occupied by our Mission in Rhodesia are in a state of semicivilization. The gospel of civilization and individualism has been forced upon them, and there are few to whom the gospel of Christ has not been presented. Assimilation has taken place in a very large measure, especially among the youth. The transition period is full upon them. The question is no longer one of emancipation from superstition and savagism. They are coming out, in spite of any effort to stop them. How shall we guide them? What shall we do with them? What methods, what forces do we need to enable us to make the most of this opportunity? It is an opportunity that means life or death to the native, and for us it spells responsibility to God.



The unique power of their barbaric superstitions in the control of their actions, both tribal and individual, has been undermined, and tribal control is almost entirely dissolved. These must be replaced by some definite restraining influence, else their peril will be increased and our problems made vastly more perplexing.

At present we are not prepared to meet this great responsibility. It calls for double our present force of missionaries; and the force of our native evangelists is wholly inadequate, both numerically and in point of efficiency. We are especially thankful for the return after furlough of Rev. A. L. Buchwalter and Rev. E. H. Greeley, two of our strongest missionaries, and in the coming of Miss Goddard and Miss Clark we have two new missionaries who are ready, able, and true.

#### **Power of the Word**

The responsibility is upon us. The opportunity is before us to be seized or lost. We are doing all in our power to merit God's "Well done." The results for the past four years give us courage. The total increase in membership is 3,500 souls, which makes a gain of over 230 per cent. And there are not less than 1,000 converts who are seeking admission into the church. Sixty new churches make an increase of over 100 per cent. Sunday school organizations have increased 120 per cent, which is a gain of seventy new schools. The agencies that have been most effective in bringing about these results are an index to what our future methods must be. The native evangelists and unpaid native workers are engaged in a perpetual campaign of evangelism from kraal to kraal. In all of our day schools, as well as our Sunday schools, the work of evangelism goes on. A ceaseless output of printed helps in the vernacular, from our overworked mission press, is an inestimable factor in the evangelization of this heathen, illiterate people, who are face to face with the necessity of creating a written language. Woman's work among women lends swiftness to our work and makes it far more permanent.

#### **Native Leadership**

Few realize the magnitude of this problem. I am constrained to say: Solve this problem for me and I will solve for you the whole problem of the evangelization of Africa. The difficulties that confront us here are insurmountable, attempted in what I would like to call any ordinary Christian effort. Only absolute subordination to the leading of the Holy Spirit will give us one ray of light. The thoroughly trained, well-disciplined native evangelist and teacher is essential in the work of this mission. Not only is this especially true of African territory on account of vast area, large population, difficulty, dangers, hardship, and slowness of travel; the 843 languages and dialects to master, and the vast regions uninhabitable by the missionary, but because of the native himself. Our first effort in solving the problem of native leadership has been made through the training school at Old Umtali, where, with a small teaching staff and light equipment, most excellent work has been done. Out of this school have gone about 45 of our 55 native evangelists. The urgent demand for workers has made it necessary that we enlist men who have been trained by individual missionaries. We must have at least another strong man for the Bible department and one for the industrial department, and add a first-class normal department to the school before it will be able, in any satisfactory measure, to meet the demands made upon it. The Bible department is first



in importance, but it is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of the industrial training.

In 55 elementary day schools we are directing nearly 4,000 pupils. What these schools mean to this mass of heathenism dwelling in the darkness of illiteracy none can tell but God, who sent us here as the light of life. Mutambara, Nyakasapa, Mount Makomwe, and Gondonzara are among our largest and most successful schools; and 250 people crowd into the pole and grass building at Mutambaras, eager to catch every ray of light. Brother O'Farrell, who is in charge, writes: "The opportunities in all phases of the mission work are increasing out of all proportion to our ability to meet them. In 1910 we opened a winter school at Old Umtali for the benefit of the native evangelists. This marked another important stage in our effort to increase the efficiency of our native leaders."

#### **"Go—Heal the Sick"**

To this great command we are paying almost no heed. Dr. Gurney is confronted with an impossible, an overwhelming task. The Charter Company, governing Rhodesia for purely material gain, is doing more for the native in this respect than we are. The medical missionary has an unparalleled opportunity for hastening the coming of God's kingdom among this people. He is welcomed with open arms when others are driven back. Diseases of the most dangerous type are found here, and the people are utterly helpless in the effort to cure or prevent. They have no idea of segregation in contagious diseases; and there are over 500 cases of leprosy in Southern Rhodesia.

#### **Local Aid and Self-Support**

The local government is giving us from \$1.50 to \$2 (according to the class of school) in support of each pupil who attends school 120 days out of the 180 that each school must be open during the year. In addition to this, they give \$300 per annum in support of each qualified teacher in normal or industrial work. Last year our government grant was nearly \$4,000.

Nearly all of the church buildings and parsonages at our out-stations are built and kept in repair by the natives. The cash collections and other contributions are very meager. At the last Conference we voted to adopt the card system to be used in connection with the class meeting, and we hope for better results in the future. The whole question of self-support as related to a race just emerging from deadly savagism and grossest ignorance is a very perplexing one. It can not be divorced from the question of self-government, and until we are prepared to hand over the reins of local government into the hands of this untrained, undisciplined people, we must continually ask ourselves the question, To what extent do we want the native church to become self-supporting? There is no doubt that it might easily become self-supporting long before it is capable of self-government.

#### **INHAMBANE DISTRICT**

The Inhambane District is located in Portuguese East Africa. It extends from the southern boundary of the governmental district of Inhambane to Makodweni on the north, which makes a distance of about 200 miles. It extends westward to the Transvaal and southeastern Rhodesia, which makes a distance of from 200 to 250 miles. The eastern boundary is the Indian Ocean. In this district there are about 1,500,000 natives composed of three principal tribes: Batswa, Batonga, and Bachopi. Each tribe has a complete and 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 and therefore differ very much from our American Negro. They are a well-built people physically, both men and women, and are also said by those of good authority to be intellectually superior to the tribes which occupy the central portions of Africa. A whaling station has recently been opened in the district and is a great success and one other is being planned which we expect to open in the near future. A railroad is also 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.

#### Inhambane

*Missionaries:* Rev. James D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer, Rev. William C. Terril and Mrs. Terril.

#### Gikuki

Gikuki is the name of the mission headquarters of the district and is located across the bay, a distance of about five miles from the town of Inhambane, on a little knoll fifty feet in height overlooking the waters of the beautiful bay.

*Missionaries:* Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, Mr. Josef A. Persson (on furlough) and Mrs. Persson (on furlough).

*Institutions:* Mission Press, Girls' Training School.



SCHOOL GIRLS STARTING FOR HOME

#### LIMPOPO DISTRICT

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 50 miles north of Lourenco Marques and at the mouth of the Limpopo River. A new railroad has recently been opened leading inland. There are fully 1,000,000 natives in this part of the district, composed in the main of the Bachopi tribe. The governmental headquarters for this part of the work is Lourenco Marques. Because of a lack of workers it has been a necessity for the superintendent of this mission district to live 250 miles away from his work. He cares for 16 out stations in the north and has fully 500,000 more native people to care for, making a total of about 1,500,000 people in this district.

#### Kambini

Kambini is the name of the Mission headquarters of this district and is located inland from the town of Inhambane about sixty miles. It is very beautifully located, and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Raymond L. Bush, Rev. Pliny W. Keys, and Mrs. Keys.

*Institution:* Bodine Boys' Training School.

The Rev. Pliny W. Keys, superintendent of Inhambane and Limpopo Districts, reports as follows:

For the last sixteen months the burden of two districts has rested upon the writer. Therefore, the Inhambane, as well as the Limpopo District, will be included in this report.

The year has brought forth nothing startling in the way of advance. The work as a whole shows a steady gain, which is as much as we could hope for, considering the famine and the limited number of missionaries.

The Bodine Training School demands the full time of three white instructors; two in the classroom and one on the farm and in shop work. The superintendent of the Limpopo District and his wife have been dividing their time between the school and district work, whose 37 stations are widely scattered, covering more than half of our occupied territory.

### **The Famine**

Hundreds of people have starved to death, and thousands more will starve if immediate help is not forthcoming. The aid offered by the Portuguese government is inadequate to meet the needs. Not only is our work affected, but the whole of East Africa.

We have been able to do very little besides helping our own evangelists and the orphans on the Mission stations. The funds available have been small and soon exhausted.

### **The State of the Church**

While the baptized membership has increased 18 per cent, the total gain of Christians is small. The greatest gains are among the stations along the Limpopo River. These people are still stretching their hands toward heaven, praying for a missionary and his wife to come to them.

### **Educational and Industrial Work**

The Bodine Training School has recently closed the best year in its history. During the last term, the native evangelists were encouraged to attend. Some begged to remain at their own expense if we would but teach them. Remarkable progress was made by some of these.

The Mission requires two or three hours a day of religious instruction on each station, besides the morning and evening prayer services, and the reading of the New Testament.

### **The Industrial Farm**

The land that has been cleared and put under cultivation, the increase in live stock and farm implements, the installation of a hydraulic ram, etc., show that some progress is being made. If the reader could but see the hungry children fed from the Mission storehouse, he would never ask if industrial missions pay. Our store of corn and peanuts made it possible to continue the Bodine Training School long into the famine. The natives have long ago eaten their seed peanuts, and were not able to obtain elsewhere, so we are distributing small quantities at a minimum price as far as they will go. The Mission farm yielded more than \$1,000 worth of produce during the year of drought, while thousands of natives did not get back the seed planted, and those who imitated the missionaries (for we have no Portuguese farmers) received enough to stay their hunger.

**The Mission Press**

Several thousand schoolbooks have been printed, including a primer in Gitonga, Mchopi, and Sheetswa, also an edition of Lessons on Agriculture, just translated from the Portuguese into Sheetswa. A large edition of the Sheetswa Hymnal was printed and handsomely bound here.

**UMTALI DISTRICT**

The Umtali District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work in that part of Mashonaland in southern Rhodesia which is south of Old Umtali.

**Mutambara Mission**

This mission is on a fine farm of 3,000 acres, 50 miles south of Umtali, on the public road leading to the farming district of Melsetter. It takes its name from the chief whose villages are near, some of them on the mission property.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1907. Good progress has been made in work, both evangelistic and educational. From this place as a center a number of out stations are supervised.

*Missionaries:* Miss Ruby Neal Goddard, Rev. Thomas A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell.

**Old Umtali**

Old Umtali Mission is in a beautiful valley on the other side of a mountain range ten miles north of Umtali. It was the town site prior to 1897. On the removal of the town to the new site on the railway the old one and buildings were



IN THE CARPENTER SHOP AT OLD UMTALI

given to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The formal opening and dedication took place in 1899.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John R. Gates (on furlough) and Mrs. Gates (on furlough), Rev. Eddy H. Greeley, Rev. Herbert N. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. Charles A. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Miss Pearl Mullikin, Mr. George A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Clark, Sophia J. Coffin (on furlough) and Emma D. Nourse.

*Institutions:* Boys' Training School, Mission Press, and Book Depository, Industrial Mission. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

**ZAMBEZI DISTRICT**

Zambezi District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work in that section of southern Rhodesia which is north of Old Umtali and extends to the Zambezi River. The country is mountainous and fairly healthful, and has large mineral and agricultural resources.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1907 when mission work was opened in what was then called the Umtasa Circuit. The district was organized in 1910.

#### **Mrewa**

Mrewa is the name of a large governmental district, the governmental center of which is about 140 miles northwest of Umtali by the ordinary route of travel, and about 60 miles east of the city of Salisbury. This is the northernmost mission station of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. The white population is small, and consists of government employees, policemen, and a few farmers and traders. These men are, for the most part, scattered and lacking the influences of the church which help to hold men in righteousness. The districts of Mrewa and Mtoko, which are included in the Mrewa Circuit, contain a native population of about 50,000.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was permanently established in this region in 1909 by the Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D.

*Missionary:* Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D.

#### **Nyakasapa Mission**

Nyakasapa Mission (formerly called Umtasa Mission) is located on a large tract immediately adjoining the native reserve land occupied by Umtasa, paramount chief of the Manyika tribe, about 15 miles north of Old Umtali, and 25 miles from the railway at Umtali.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1907 when, after years of opposition, King Umtasa finally asked for a missionary and the Rev. Shirley D. Coffin was placed in charge.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Abraham L. Buchwalter and Mrs. Buchwalter.

The Rev. Herbert N. Howard, acting superintendent of the Umtali and Zambezi Districts, reports as follows:

#### **Umtasa Circuit**

This large work is under the care of Mr. A. L. Buchwalter. With four stations added to Dr. Gurney's work and two to the Umtali Circuit, we now have 27 stations. To make the round of these and to look thoroughly into the work of each teacher would take a month. If we had an additional missionary, he would take the work of the Headlands and the Inyanzuri Circuits. To the north, there is a large area as yet untouched by any church which should be ours as far as the Zambezi.

#### **Mrewa Circuit**

This is the special field of Dr. Samuel Gurney, who has also the work of the Headlands Circuit. Although two governmental districts are open to us alone, we are not able to take advantage of the opportunity. There ought to be two men constantly at Mrewa.

#### **Penhalonga Circuit**

This represents one of the greatest opportunities that Methodism has in Rhodesia. Here are a number of the largest mines, and a population of 4,000 to 6,000 natives. We have one church for white people and two native churches. At present the native work is cared for by Charles Yafele, a native from the Cape. A preaching service, held every other week, has but a small attendance. The native services, however, afford an inspiring sight. At nearly every one of the three Sunday meetings we have from 200 to 350 natives.

#### **Umtali**

All the out-station activities are in good condition. For five years the workers here have had to live in mud houses, which are a menace to health.

The bricks and the iron for the roof are here, the stone for foundations is on the place, and all that is needed is the cost of wood and the salary of a white man to superintend the building. Two natives here are competent to help in the laying of the brick. One thousand dollars would make a comfortable



SAINT ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UMTALI

home. We need at Mutambara a better equipment for working the land, which would help in the matter of self-support. The church at Umtali, cared for by the Rev. William Garner, is having a good year. All the out-stations are prospering. Within the last four months they have been visited twice. Muradzikwa alone is unoccupied.

#### Old Umtali

All the out-stations here are manned by efficient workers. Some of these places have been visited four times in the last four months. The Rev. E. H. Greeley and his helpers are turning out regularly the translations of four or five Sunday school lessons and sixteen pages of notes for the Helper. The Helper is a 24-page booklet for the use of the native teachers in studying the Sunday school lesson. Books or pamphlets of various kinds are constantly being put

Statistics of East Central Africa

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Worn For. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized
	Men	Women													
<i>Inhambane District</i>															
Bingwani									7	17	24		20		
Biyezi									1	13	14		39		
Bokisi									8	29	37	1	60	3	4
Cambeni									9	29	38	2	50		6
Celawani									4	14	18		45		
Cimbutsweni									4	10	14		33		1
Doroti									18	33	51		92	12	3
Gikuki	2	3							18	20	38		80		
Humba									5	16	21		42		
Jogoni									13	20	33		60		
Kobeni									1	12	13		35		
Mangeni									2	20	22		60		
Makodweni					1				27	97	124		281		
Marukule									4	19	23	1	60		
Malele									21	46	67		148	3	5
Malongeni									16	38	54		112		
Marule									1	11	12		35		
Muzungulume									7	23	30		68		
Makahlule									4	16	20		47		2
Masitni									12	10	22	1	30	1	2
Nyambehuni									5	26	31		76		
Nyosamene									3	10	13		30		
Nyazekare									13	33	46		98		1
Ngowongwe									8	14	22		45		
Nyamahanko									4	12	16		36		
Pembe									6	24	30	1	74		
Sabani									2	16	18		45		
Sakeni									28	16	44	2	45	3	
Savati									3	27	30		80		2
Xikokotsa									5	34	39		98		
Xitawe									4	8	12		30		
Xidambane									2	35	44	1	100		
Xitsibene									9	36	38		100		
Congweni (Xikati)									1	20	21		65		
<i>Limpopo District</i>															
Cawo									2	12	14		40		
Fihlwini									8	12	20		36		2
Hlalala									2	13	15		45		
Jabanyani									3	30	33		120		
Kambini	2	1		2					22	95	117	2	280	4	5
Mabuganini									44	21	65	3	65		
Mabose									7	64	71	1	190	2	1
Mayebeni									4	19	23		60		
Madenjele									2	18	20		60	2	
Mangonye									4	20	24		65		
Mabangana									9	9	18	3	33		
Makumani									3	33	34		70		
Makupolani									1	74	119	3	290	1	
Mgulweni									4	10	14		30	3	4
Mangoro									21	33	54	10	90		
Mangwayana									1	13	14		45		
Makumbani									3	20	23	1	60		
Mungwambe									2	20	28		60		2
Makuranga									1	41	36	1	100	2	
Ngonyama					1				15	31	46		100	3	3
Nyopondo									6	7	13		20		
Panga I									5	18	23	4	60		
Panga II									15	29	44	1	90		
Pakule									5	20	25		60		1
Robeni									2	19	24	3	190	3	2
Shipizini									3	25	28		75	4	
Tabani									1	10	11		30	3	
Xilakwe									9	9	11		30		4
Xipongo									2	33	38	2	98	5	4
Xigwelani									1	14	16		45		
Xihuvi									3	22	25		65	5	1
Xituku									3	17	20		50		
Xihlokwan									1	15	16		75	3	
									2	10	12		30		

Mission Conference, 1912

No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	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	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	1	10	1	1	10	10	1	10		\$		\$		\$					\$
1	1	13	1	1	13	13	1	12											1
1	1	34	1	1	34	34	1	38	1	10								4	1
1	1	31	1	1	31	31	1	25		25								1	1
1	1	23	1	1	23	23	1	10		10								1	1
1	1	15	1	1	15	15	1	19		10								2	2
1	1	27	1	1	27	27	1	36		15								10	10
1	1	28	1	1	28	28	1	40		1,000			5,000	5,000					
1	1	19	1	1	19	19	1	20		1		500						10	10
1	1	11	1	1	11	11	1	37		15									1
1	1	15	1	1	15	15	1	30		10								1	1
1	1	28	1	1	28	28	1	30		500								6	6
1	1	48	1	1	48	48	1	55		10								6	6
1	1	21	1	1	21	21	1	25		10								5	5
1	1	58	1	1	58	58	1	67		15								5	5
1	1	18	1	1	18	18	1	55		15								1	1
1	1	13	1	1	13	13	1	11		15								1	1
1	1	24	1	1	24	24	1	22		10								1	1
1	1	21	1	1	21	21	1	23		15								1	1
1	1	16	1	1	16	16	1	26		10								1	1
1	1	17	1	1	17	17	1	20		10								1	1
1	1	12	1	1	12	12	1	13		15								1	1
1	1	25	1	1	25	25	1	11		15								1	1
1	1	15	1	1	15	15	1	15		15								1	1
1	1	7	1	1	7	7	1	12		10								1	1
1	1	20	1	1	20	20	1	16		10								1	1
1	1	15	1	1	15	15	1	15		10								1	1
1	1	15	1	1	15	15	1	15		10								1	1
1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	32		10								1	1
1	1	23	1	1	23	23	1	45		10								1	1
1	1	27	1	1	27	27	1	53		10								1	1
1	1	7	1	1	7	7	1	8		10								2	2
1	1	27	1	1	27	27	1	42		25								1	1
1	1	21	1	1	21	21	1												

Statistics of East Central Africa

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized
	Men	Women													
<i>Umtali District</i>															
<i>Marange Circuit:</i>															
Gwawawa								2	1	3	3		85		
Matanda								3	1	13	13		65		
Munyarari								18	1	15	33	3	90		
Mount Makomwe								4	1	20	57	1	90		5
<i>Mutamba Circuit:</i>															
Chitora								1	1	21	13	34	100	21	
Mutsiyabako									1				40		
Mutamba	1	2						5		15	39	54	250	1	6
<i>Old Umtali Circuit:</i>															
Mandiamira								1		13	26	39	30		
Marara								1	1	14	33	47	55		
Manyarara								2	1	44	41	85	25	6	4
Mundenda								2		19	25	44	80		
Shikanga								3	1	31	51	82	65	10	3
Old Umtali	4	3	3	3				90		55	145	4		17	
<i>Umtali Circuit:</i>															
Bvumba								2		3	30	33	90		
Chitakatira								1		6	40	40	60		
Gudukunurwa								3		6	36	42	100		
Muradzikwa										39	59	98	100		
Umtali: White								30		30	30	2	75		10
Native						1	2	1		90	291	381	150		4
<i>Zambesi District</i>															
<i>Mrewa Circuit:</i>															
Mrewa	1							1					110		
Marimesa								1					75		
Mrewa Location								1					80		
Mitoko													25		
Kanyasi													50		
<i>Penhalonga Circuit:</i>															
<i>Penhalonga: White</i>															
Native						1	3	2	28	94	221	315	400	1	
Rezende								1		9	42	51	100		
<i>Umtasa Circuit:</i>															
Buwa													40		
Chiunya													35		
Dowi								1	1	18	18		80		1
Gondanzara								5	1	60	95	155	100		
Gurure										3	11	14	50		
Headlands								1					80		
Kuguta								2	1				125		
Kanganya										24	24		50		
Mopara								1	1	3	31	34	40	3	
Musakwa								2		131	131		85		2
Muchenga								1	1	5	9	14	100		
Mutopha								1		2	43	45	60		
Mataranyika													50		
Maziti										9	9	10	75		
Mukubhanana						3	1	1	11	145	156		50		
Matika								1					40		
Nyakatsapa	2	2						1		73	116	189	50		
Ndingi								3		12	25	37	90		
Nyatsanza								2	1	41	41		75		
Nyabwedgewi								3	1	21	21		160		
Notothimiyet													50		
Nyamkwarara						2	1	1	2		2		75		
Rukwaza										6			60		
Rupinda								4					150		
Sanzanga								1		3	3		75		
Sakatomba (Chilarhwe)								1		11	11		60		
Sharara									3	10	13		45		
Shirukura								2		20	34	54	65		
Tswikuru								2	1	10	56	66	50		
Vumbunu								2		10	37	47	35		
Muredzwa								1		10	20	30	25		
Total	12	11	3	6	2	2	142	90	1,421	3,638	5,059	85	9,631	129	92
Last year	11	10	2	1	2	1	152	1	1,386	3,678	5,064		21,573	178	86

Mission Conference—Continued

No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	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	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
					60	60	1	85	1	\$25	1	\$20				\$7			\$7
					60	60	1	51	1	20	1	20				7			7
					54	54	1	90	1	25	1	20				7			7
					109	109	1	55	1	500	1	500				10			32
					84	84	1	125	1	25	1	20				10			10
					29	29	1	40	1	25	1	20					45		45
					248	248	1	250	1	25	1	200	7,200			25		265	290
					44	44	1	50	1	25	1	20							41
					53	53	1	70	1	25	1	20					20		40
					78	78	1	107	1	25	1	20				30	20		65
					68	68	1	85	1	25	1	20				2			35
					92	92	1	75	1	25	1	20					25		49
					178	178	2	223	1	2,000	4	18,000	40,200	11,000		74		1,015	1,089
					80	80	1	90	1	25	1	20					25		25
					33	33	1	60	1	25	1	20							3
					65	65	1	85	1	25	1	20							49
							1	125	1	25	1	20					20		20
							1	35	1	25,000	1	1,000	1,500		4,000	700	275		975
					102	102	1	90	1	2,000	1	250							
					65	65	1	25	1	20	1	20							
					30	30	1	20	1	25	1	20							
					30	30	1	25	1	25	1	20							
					10	10	1	25	1	20	1	20							
					25	25	1	25	2	120									
					121	121	1	30	1	5,000									
					20	20	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	400				10			10
					15	15	1	25	1	20	1	20							
					25	25	1	34	1	25	1	20					25		25
					63	63	1	78	1	25	1	20					20		20
					230	230	1	250	1	25	1	20					4	45	49
					119	119	1	100	1	25	1	20							
					54	54	1	95	1	25	1	20							
					127	127	1	140	1	25	1	20							
					35	35	1	75	1	25	1	20							
					53	53	1	59	1	25	1	20							
					116	116	1	125	1	25	1	20							
					100	100	1	97	1	25	1	20							
					91	91	1	125	1	25	1	20							
					43	43	1	54	1	25	1	20							



into the vernacular. With a new helper, Mr. Greeley is now translating Pilgrim's Progress.

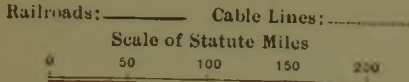
#### **Boys' Central Training School**

This school has departments as follows: Bible, literary, industrial, printing, and bookbinding. Fourteen boys have recently gone out into the work. They are not perhaps all that we could desire, but in most cases they have done well. Mr. Till, who has had charge of the shop class, is soon to leave us, and unless his place can be filled, this side of our enterprise will have to be temporarily abandoned. We must soon make the needed repairs on our buildings.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

# WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

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



Loanda to Funchal, 4,020;  
to Mossamedes, 442, Naut. Miles

Funchal to London, 1,693; to Lisbon, 835;  
to Monrovia, 1,735; to Cape Town, 4,872, Naut. Miles

**MADEIRA**

Scale of Statute Miles



GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

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

12° 16° Longitude East from Greenwich 20°

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the west coast of Africa, south of the equator. Our present work is in the heart of the governmental district of Loanda, and in the southern part of the Lunda District, both in the Portuguese Province of Angola. The Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible also for the intervening stretch of some 600 miles, including the greater part of the civil district of Lunda, a territory on the whole 200 miles from north and south, and 900 miles from west to east. The Madeira Islands are also included.

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



A NATIVE WORKER IN ANGOLA AND HIS FAMILY

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 rivers. A railroad runs 300 miles into the interior from Loanda.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Angola was commenced in 1885 by a large party of missionaries under Bishop William Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the 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 African Mission Conference at Quiongoa, Angola, beginning May 30, 1902. No other Mission Boards are at work in the part of Angola where the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work.

### ANGOLA DISTRICT

Angola District includes a number of centers in the districts of Loanda and Lunda in Angola. The work is carried on principally among the natives of various tribal connections, all except those in the Lunda District speaking Kimbundu, one of the Bantu tongues. These people are intelligent, partly civilized, and a considerable portion can read and write. The Portuguese have built a railway from the seaport, Loanda, to Malange.

#### Loanda

Loanda (population, 28,000), the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, is situated on the west coast of Africa, about nine degrees south of the equator.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It was soon closed, but revived again; then closed for years. It was reopened in 1902.

*Missionaries:* Mr. August Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Mary S. Shuett. W. F. M. S.: Miss H. Elsie Roush.  
*Institutions:* Boarding and Day School for Portuguese and Natives. W. F. M. S.: Boarding and Day School.

#### Lubollo Station

The territory of the Lubollo tribe is south of the Cuanza River, southwest from Quiongoa. The Lubollo people are described as an active, thrifty, and energetic tribe, decidedly superior to many of the other Angola tribes.

Work in this region was begun in December, 1910, when the Rev. William P. Dodson and Mrs. Dodson established themselves at Ndunga. No other Mission Boards have work in this region.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William P. Dodson and Mrs. Dodson.



MRS. DODSON CROSSING A RIVER IN THE LUBOLLO COUNTRY

#### Lunda Station

This is a mission station located among the Balunda tribe, whose territory, about 400 miles square lying on both sides of the Kassai River, is about half in Angola and half in Belgian Congo. This is a rich mineral region, which will soon be penetrated by the Cape-to-Cairo Railway. A large number of the native men are employed in the mines.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened upon the arrival of the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer, in September, 1910. No other Mission Boards have work in this region.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John M. Springer and Mrs. Springer.

*Foreign Worker:* Mr. Herman Heinkel.

*Institution:* Fox Bible Training School.

#### Quessua

Quessua is located at the foot of a high mountain in a healthful and beautiful part of Angola, about six miles from Malange, the present inland railway terminus, and about 300 miles from the coast. Quessua has peculiar advantages for agriculture, its mountain stream lending itself easily to irrigation.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Austin J. Gibbs, Rev. Rav B. Klipp and Mrs. Kipp, Rev. William S. Miller. W. F. M. S.: Misses Susan Collins and Martha A. Drummer.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

#### Quiongoa

Quiongoa is a country place, fourteen miles from the Cuanza River, and the same distance from the town of Pungo Andongo. It is on what was formerly in this region the main caravan route to the interior, but is now about thirty-five miles removed from the railroad, from which freight can be brought by cart.

Quiongoa station has good buildings, built by the missionaries with only unskilled native help. Industrial work has always been an important feature here, and includes at present agriculture, logging, sawing, carpentry, printing, and some minor branches.

*Missionaries:* Rev. John C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz, Rev. Herbert C. Withey and Mrs. Withey.

*Institutions:* Mission Press, Boys' School, Native Training Class, Girls' School.

The Rev. Robert Shields, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At Calomboloca the two great difficulties that confront us are mosquitoes and lack of water; both can be overcome by a mosquito-proof house and a well.

One day I received a message from an old man of eighty-five years asking me to visit him. He was a medicine man, and had a temple in which he kept all his charms and fetishes. I had always been eager to see the inside of this shrine. Now the end was drawing nigh and the old man was anxious for a last talk with the missionary. I talked and prayed with him and pointed him to the Saviour of men. He told me that he had lost faith in his fetishes and was trusting in God.

At Quiongua Mission Station the good work goes on unabated. Here a large pile of fetishes was recently burned. These relics of heathenism are most filthy and as one of our native helpers saw this pile of infection, he remarked to those standing by that the Word of the Lord cleans up things. The church building here was enlarged during the year, but is still inadequate to hold the people who attend. Some of them walk a distance of fifteen miles, leaving their homes on Saturday afternoon in order to reach the services early Sunday morning.

Malange, the present terminus of the railroad and the future headquarters of our Mission Press, gives promise of becoming a great center. It will add much to the efficiency of our work in the interior to have a well-equipped printing and book room establishment here, from which Kimbundu and Portuguese literature may be distributed to all our stations in the interior.

Mr. Withey has given special attention in his translation of the New Testament to the unifying of this beautiful language, so that it will unite the native churches and members scattered over this vast field which we occupy as a mission.

Our forward movement ought to be between Malange and Lunda, in order to complete the line of stations from Loanda to the far interior and hold the territory which belongs to us. A central station could be opened 200 miles from Malange. This would fill the gap between our farthest advanced interior stations and the Lunda country, where Brother Springer is at work. From a center of this kind a dozen native stations could be started 25 miles apart, going east toward Brother Springer and west toward Malange.

### **Hombo-a-Njinji**

The good work continues at this place, the native chief, preacher and evangelist, growing more earnest about the salvation of his people. Four native stations have been opened and manned with preachers and teachers from Hombo-a-Njinji.

We have two native out-posts: at Samba Lucalla and at Cadia Ca-Ndondo. At Samba Lucalla, one of the family idols of Angola was torn from its temple by a convert and held up to ridicule before the people, then dashed to the ground, that the people might see how helpless a thing it was. At Cadia Ca-

Ndondo, our native preachers were presented with a comfortable dwelling house, a gift to the mission from the people of that place who are eager to have us among them.

At Quibinda, on my last visit I preached the gospel to nine native chiefs, who listened with much attention. J. G. Fernandez, our native preacher, is



AN ANGOLA CHRISTIAN TEACHER AND HIS CLASS

doing evangelistic work among the villages. There is a great open door in this Angola Land.

#### Quessua

The Rev. Ray B. Kipp, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

At the close of last Conference I went at once to Loanda to superintend our school work there and to act as mission treasurer during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Shields. At the end of September I turned this work over to Brother Shields and, according to the instructions of Bishop Hartzell, moved to Quessua.

Our Portuguese day school has had a good year. Brother Duarte has taught the advanced class in grammar and history, and Mrs. Kipp and I the rest of the classes in the main school. The primary room with over 30 boys and girls, has been in charge of Joaquina Clemente. At the beginning of June, Mrs. Kipp reopened the native village school in our chapel at Altas Cruzes. With the very competent assistance of Palmyra Bessa and some help from Miss Roush, this work was continued without interruption until the end of September, and satisfactory progress made.

The weekly gospel services at the chapel have been continued. Here I have preached in Kimbundu, taking my turn with the native brethren. A good proportion of our members attend this service as regularly as they did those at the mission, thus showing their appreciation of Kimbundu sermons. At the request of Brother Duarte I took the superintendency of the Sunday school at the mission, which has an average attendance of 140.

Loanda Island is a long spit of sand separated from the city by the harbor and bay, and populated by native fishermen, who, with their families, number

over 2,000. We expect to hold a service for these people every Sunday afternoon.

In March, Mrs. Kipp and I visited our native station at Calomboloca. We were gladly received by the native Christians and adherents. The millions of mosquitoes prevented our having evening services, but in the afternoons we had services at Botomona, Quissambiri, and Calomboloca. While here, a young man came six hours' march, saying he wished to be "baptized and born again."

I held the Loanda Quarterly Conference twice and the Quessua Quarterly Conference once, and was pleased with the clear and comprehensive reports of Francisco Castelbranco, the recording steward at Loanda.

I have solemnized the marriages of two of our native workers, Manuel da Silva and Adao Domingos, each of whom had first been legally married according to the laws of the republic, thus setting a good example for our native Christians.

The first service at the new Quessua Church was held the Sunday following our arrival. It is well-proportioned and the interior coloring tasteful, a monument to the labor of Brother Miller of which he has no reason to be ashamed.

I have visited a few of the villages near Quessua and Malange, and have several times conversed with and read the Scriptures to some of our adherents whom I found in jail.

#### **Lunda Mission**

The Rev. John M. Springer, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Our first work in opening up the Lunda field was that of exploring and surveying the country and becoming acquainted with the people. This has involved a journey of 2,000 miles, all of which had to be accomplished by traveling on foot with native carriers, covering a territory about as large as the New England States, and included a recent trip to Musumba, the capital of Mwata Yamvo, king of the Aluunda.

At the same time we have been acquiring the language, reducing it to writing, and have made a good start in translations, which now include several hymns, the Lord's Prayer, the twenty-third psalm, two sections of the Catechism, and several portions of the Scripture. We are also working on much-needed textbooks for the schools.

Evangelistic services are, of course, carried on wherever we go. So far, this has resulted only in scattering the gospel seed broadcast in the hope and expectation of a future harvest.

The work of the Fox Bible Training School has occupied much of our time, particularly in the more or less shut-in rainy season. This work of preparing the future leaders, evangelists, and teachers among the people is already bearing fruit. Our pupils render assistance in the village schools and in evangelistic work. Satisfactory textbooks in English and French not being available, we have found it necessary to prepare these on several subjects, one being already printed and in use, while others are in preparation. Our boarding pupils receive training in housework, house building, furniture making, gardening, laying out grounds and paths, and constructing bridges, using the simple tools available to the natives.

Several small village schools, with a rather uncertain attendance as yet, have been taught by our senior pupils. Each Sunday the young men and

boys are sent out in groups to the near-by villages to hold services. Occasionally they go out by twos on trips of 150 miles to distant groups of villages.

Religiously, we are the first agent to enter this field. The Mohammedans are as yet a rather remote, but steadily advancing, menace from the north. The Romanists have just prospected, but have not really entered the field. We fear that they will advance this way soon if we do not fully occupy the territory. The people seem particularly open to religious teaching, and we have met no obstacle but indifference. Time will tell how responsive we shall find them.

The outlook is as hopeful and promising as one could expect. We have several cordial invitations from important chiefs to establish stations near them. At some of these places, notably at Mwata Yamvo's, the people are wide awake and alert, even eager. These are inviting opportunities that stir one's soul. Lukoshi was built necessarily as a temporary and reconnoitering station. With the advance northward of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, to reach Kambove next May, we will be able to open a new and cheaper transport route for our supplies. In 1913, with the presence and aid of the Detroit Leagues' missionary, we expect to be able to open two new stations in strategic centers.

#### **Quiongoa Mission**

The Rev. John C. Wengatz reports as follows:

This has been a year of good things at Quiongoa. A spirit of love and Christian fellowship has prevailed among the missionaries. We have had a continuous revival ever since last Conference, and many have given up their fetishes. We know that some have entered into a new life as well. In the boys' school we are limited to twenty pupils because of our financial standing. They are a fine lot of boys, and I am proud of them. It is a privilege to live among these soul-hungry people. I am trying to make the school self-supporting as far as possible. For the past two years no crop had been planted. This year we have built a large dormitory for boys, rebuilt all the fences, and planted more crops than in any previous year. We have two industrial classes, one in masonry and the other in carpentry. Both are doing splendid work. We might have fifty boys in school instead of twenty if we had their support. Brother Webba is my ever-ready and faithful coworker. The boys think everything of him.

#### **The Girls' School, Quiongoa**

Mrs. J. C. Wengatz reports as follows:

I have been able to keep 32 girls all the year, and just now have 34. They have worked hard and deserve a great deal of credit. At one time, when it seemed as if we could not keep them all, I asked if they were willing to do more work in order to stay. Everyone answered, "yes." Since last Conference they have earned over \$40 cash by carrying water during the dry season, carrying wood for us, washing, ironing, and doing other kinds of housework which we had paid outside women to do.

Since the rains began we have been gardening extensively. Mr. Wengatz has succeeded in making ten acres goat-proof, and all of it, save the houses and yards, are in garden. The girls have put in about three and a half acres, and the boys the rest. They are caring for it well, and I hope we may reap a satisfactory profit. I hope we may have fifty girls in school this coming year.



### MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Madeira Islands District includes the islands of Madeira, a Portuguese possession lying off the northwest coast of Africa. This island is 35 miles long and 27 miles wide, and the population is about 150,000. The agricultural products of the island are extremely valuable, especially the corn, sugar cane, and grapes. There is an abundant supply of pure water, much of which runs into the sea, as there are no reservoirs. The island is under Roman Catholic domination, there being about 200 Roman Catholic priests in residence.

Protestantism was introduced by a physician of the Established Church of Scotland in 1838. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898.

#### Funchal

Funchal (population, 45,000) is situated on the seacoast in the southeastern part of the island of Madeira. It is a port of call for the ships of many nations, 1,500 ships of various nationalities calling there every year. It is noted as a winter resort, about 500 English and American visitors spending the winter there every year.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun there in 1898.

*Missionaries:* Rev. William G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

*Institution:* Sailors' Rest.

#### Mount Faith

Mount Faith is the name given to the Methodist Episcopal mission station in the parish of Santo Antonio da Serra, which is about twelve miles northeast of Funchal, and five miles west of Santa Cruz, its nearest seaport. The mission property lies about 2,000 feet above the sea level, in the midst of a farming community, about two miles distant from the parish church and the post office of Santo Antonio da Serra. Mount Faith is reached from Funchal by an hour's ride in a small steamer to Santa Cruz, and thence by a walk of five miles through the mountains.

*Missionaries:* Rev. George B. Nind (on furlough), and Mrs. Nind (on furlough).

The Rev. William G. Smart, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The preaching services have been well attended and there have been several conversions, notably a man who had been undecided for six years. I have also on probation a whole family—mother, daughter, son, and son-in-law.

#### Funchal

It has always been difficult to persuade Portuguese adults that they ought to come to Sunday school. They think it is only for small children. We have about thirty children and adults, and are pleased to report progress in this work. The Drawing-Room Bible Class has been continued with good results. People of the better class attend the meetings. The study of the Bible and prayer are the principal features. We have some progress to report in our temperance work this year. In a wine and sugar-cane brandy country we are glad to testify to what is right and best for all mankind. One of our Bible readers, Joao de Freitas Philippe, has gone to Jacksonville, Ill. Mrs. Nelson is still with us, continuing her good work in the city and its suburbs.

#### Mission School, Funchal

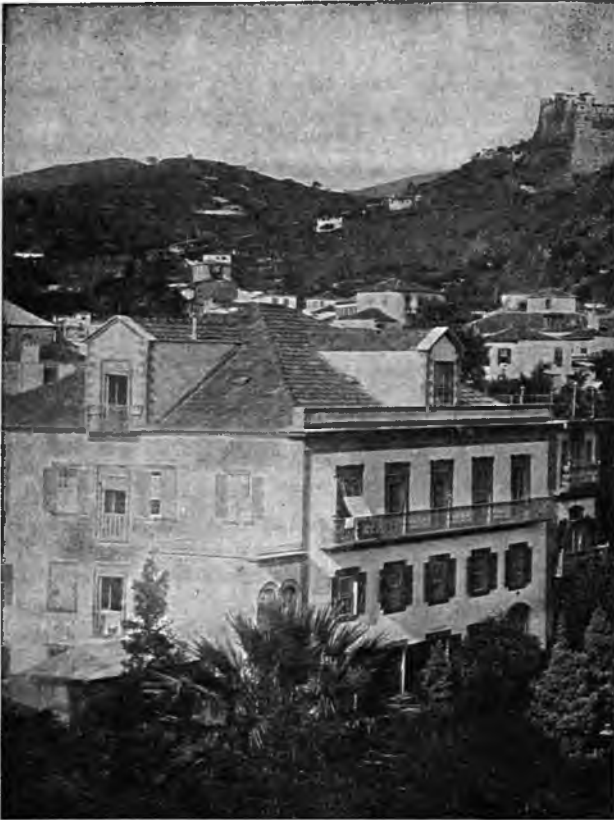
This school, under Miss Caroline Newton, has an enrollment of 30 children and is a very useful institution. In addition to her Portuguese classes, Miss Newton is teaching English to a group of young men.

#### Mission to Sailors and Sailors' Rest, Funchal

This work, ashore and afloat, is important. Mr. Julio goes to the Cape steamers and gives away 1,000 tracts a month. Men-of-war are visited and our

Sailors' Rest receives the men when they come ashore. Sailors of many nations visit the "Rest" and receive tracts in their own language.

Voz da Madeira (The Madeira Voice), our advocate, brings the gospel message to the Portuguese in many lands. The paper is supported by our Board



MISSION HOUSE AT FUNCHAL, MADEIRA

of Sunday Schools. The lesson appears in it every month, and is used in our three Sunday schools. We print 700 copies and distribute them all.

#### **Evangelistic Work Outside Funchal**

A gift of \$75 made it possible for us to send two young men to the west and north of the island to carry the gospel message and to distribute the Scripture portions. They gave away several hundreds of portions, held a meeting, and had many interesting experiences. One of the men visited the island of Porto Santo, with Mr. Robert Shields, Jr., and distributed 104 Gospels. This was a most important work. Porto Santo is about 20 miles from Madeira, with a population of 2,000 Portuguese. When a Testament was sent to Porto Santo some years ago, the answer was, "The first Protestant missionary who comes down here will be buried in the sand, and the spot for his grave is already marked out." Our brethren returned safely, however.

**Mount Faith Station, Santo Antonio da Serra**

The work at this station, under the Rev. and Mrs. George B. Nind, is faithfully carried on. The attendance is good at both Sunday services and schools. About 50 children are under instruction in the latter.

**Machico Station**

Here Brother and Sister Braulio da Silva have done efficient work, especially at Riveira Grande, where we have a chapel. In spite of Roman Catholic opposition we have our services regularly.

Statistics of West Central Africa Mission Conference, 1912

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CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Work. For. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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 & Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphan, St. Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Amount Paid on Real Estate Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																																	
<i>Angola District</i>																																			
Cadia Candondo						2		40	40			200	40																						
Cahunga						1		15	15			150					3	3			25														
Calomboloca						2	27	23	50	200							17	17	1	65	1	250	1	200											
Camogua						1		3	2	5		40					2	2																	
Dianzundu						2		4	15	19		100	4				17	17	1	40	1	75	1	75											
Hombo-a-Njinji						6		65	98	163		150	22			3	65	65	1	100	1	200	1	200											
Loanda	3	4	2	1		6	3	45	54	99	2	240				7	145	145	1	150	2	8,500	2	16,500	1,000	12,000	550			30		60	90		
Lubolo	1	1				1						50				1	19	19	1	31	1	50	1	200											
Lunda	1	1		1																															
Malango																																			
Matsandala						2	3	12	15	25		25			1	1	3	3	1	25		300	1	750											
Misula						2	4	12	16	50	11	50	11		1	1	5	5																	
Ndembue						1	2	2	4	2		2																							
Nguri-a-Fula							1	1	3	3		25																							
Nzamba						1	3	16	19	25		25			1	1	6	6	1	20	1	100	1	100											
Quessua	2		2			3	1	39	65	23	40	40	10	3	3	70	70	1	100	1	1,500	2	1,300	750	5,000			20		25	54				
Quibinda						1	7	6	13	40		40			1	1	14	14	1	20	1	100		100											
Quiongua	2	2																																	
Quissanda						1	2	19	21	20	2	20	2		1	1	12	12	1	20		700	3	9,000	4,500					30		30			
Samba Lucala							2	10	12	6	7	6	2																						
Tomba					1	2		8	30	38		50	2		1	1	29	29	1	49	1	100	2	300											
<i>Madeira Islands Dist.</i>																																			
Funchal	1	1		1		1	31	68	99	11	50	1	1	1	2	30	30	1	30	1		1	22,000					5	3	100		15	123		
Machico						1	20	1	21	15	4			1	1	16	16	1	35	1	1,500								8	16		23			
Mount Faith	1	1				2	26	1	27	9	7			2	1	50	50	1	40			1	3,500					4	1	4	3		12		
Total	11	10	4	3	3	35	5	279	464	743	60	1,472	89	15	21	29	503	503	15	750	14	13,375	17	54,125	6,250	17,000	560	9	4	171	48	100	332		
Last year	11	10	3	2	3	39	8	311	526	837		2,267	55	24	24	38	602	602	20	1,160	14	14,310	22	52,350	6,050	17,000		19	2	447	10	587	1,065		

## AMERICAN MISSION IN NORTH AFRICA

The American Mission in North Africa 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, 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.

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 Tunis, 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, 60,000 in Algeria, 60,000 in Tunis, and 10,000 in Tripoli, 330,000 in all.

The Moslem population is approximately 15,500,000, composed almost entirely of Berbers and Arabs, the former considerably outnumbering the latter. Not only in number, 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.

In addition to the mission workers named in connection with Algiers and Oran, the following foreigners are employed as missionaries in the American Mission in North Africa: at Constantine, the Rev. James L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead, Miss E. K. Lochhead, the Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith, Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon; at Fort National, the Rev. Josiah T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore; at Oran, Mrs. William Poole; at Tunis, J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey, Miss Annie Hammon, the Rev. J. H. C. Purdon and Mrs. Purdon.

### Algiers

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.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened in 1908, the General Missionary Committee in November, 1907, having approved the enterprise. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Algiers Missionary Band, the Plymouth Brethren, and the North African Mission.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Edwin F. Frease and Mrs. Frease. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary Anderson, Emily Smith, and A. Dora Welch.

Other foreign workers employed by our mission in the city of Algiers are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Campy and Miss Miriam Richards.

### 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.

Mrs. William Poole, a foreign worker, is also employed by our mission in the city of Oran.

The Rev. Edwin F. Frease, superintendent, reports as follows:

#### European Work

A year of definite progress has been made in this branch of our work.

In Algiers classes among women and girls have been carried on with the definite purpose of leading them to church membership. A number have already joined the church, and others are beginning to understand more clearly what

we as a church stand for. Pastor Campy is very much in earnest, and the church attendance has steadily increased. We are nearly ready to organize our work under the French law of associations.

At Constantine the work has made an advance. At Kroubs, ten miles away, during a municipal election our people were among the reformers, and the organization of a church was deferred owing to political excitement. In the new French quarter of Constantine our hall is already outgrown. Everything is encouraging here.

At Oran is located our Spanish work. Out of a population of 110,000 in this "boom" seaport, 65,000 are Spanish. The work was hindered for a time



SPANISH SUNDAY SCHOOL, ORAN, ALGIERS

by a fierce Romanist attack. It soon recovered, and recently has been organized into a church. I have been greatly impressed by the number who have identified themselves with us and by their evident seriousness. There are two Sunday schools in a flourishing condition.

Brother and Sister Lowther are very eager to start Arab work.

#### **Property**

We are seriously handicapped by not owning our own property. Moreover, this whole region is in progress of rapid development, and property values are soaring, so that every year's delay means a heavy increase in the ultimate cost.

The establishment of the French protectorate in Morocco, the permanent occupation of Tripoli by the Italians, the efforts toward the consolidation of the great French North Africa empire, and the irreparable defeat of the military and political power of Islam in the present war, all make this more and more the key-point for an attack on Mohammedanism, and it should be pushed with increasing vigor.

#### **Moslem Work**

The political unrest in Tunisia has seriously interfered with our work at this point. Organized picketing has kept Arabs from the meetings. Successful

efforts have also been made to keep Jews away. But Brother Purdon and his fellow workers have continued their efforts in spite of the lessened attendance. Plans for making the work more efficient are under consideration. The work of the medical and Bible depots has suffered from prevailing conditions.

At Constantine the evangelistic classes have made encouraging progress. The meetings at Kroubs have taken a step in advance.

In Algiers owing to the contemplated transfer of the missionary to other activities, the general work among Moslem men and boys has been at a standstill; but the activities among women and girls have gone steadily forward.

At Fort National the owner of the house which we had rented refused to meet our requirements as he had promised, and we were helpless for a time, as there was no other place available. After temporary quarters had been arranged, it was so late in the year that the Boys' Home enterprise could only be started.

Medical work has been done here by arrangement with the French doctor. Official opposition has given way to tolerance, and Brother Blackmore has received permission to conduct evangelistic classes in the villages out of government school hours. Steady, persistent work will yield good results in this place.

## Statistics of North Africa Mission, 1912

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Evangelistic Meetings	Attendance	Number of Bible Training Schools and Classes	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Students	Number of Hostels †	Number of Pupils	Number of Evangelistic Classes‡	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils in same	Total under Instruction	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Collected for Foreign Missions§	Collected for other Ferventolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																																
Algiers .....	3	2	3	1																														
French Church and Work .....							13	13	26	5	90				2	50						6		174	220	1	30				388	388		
Moslem Work .....					2	1	6	1	7		60				1	25	1		2	1	4	6		190	221			1,677				1,677		
Constantine (and Kroubs) .....	2	3		*2																														
French Church and Work .....							16	3	19		40				4	130						3		40	170	3	42	601			366	967		
Moslem and Jewish Work .....					1		2	12	14		20			1	10	1		4	2	17	4		113	144	3	55								
Kabylie: Fort National .....	1	1			1		4		1		3						1		2	1	1				3						133	133		
Oran: General and Spanish Work .....	1	1		2			5		5	2	20		1	2	40							2		30	70	2	22							
Tunis .....	2	3		*																														
Church, Evangelistic, Moslem, and Jewish Work .....					1		7	2	9	1	2				4	25						5		62	87	1	10	160	108		118	386		
Hostel and Training Class .....						1															1	10		10										
Total .....	9	10	3	5	5	1	53	31	84	8	235		1	14	280	13		18	5	32	26		609	929	10	159	2,438	108		1,005	3,551			
Last year .....	9	10	3	3	4		43	35	78	1	202		10	1		4	7	24			28	27	614	638	8	149			862		862			

NOTE.—It should be noted that the statistics last published for this Mission were up to March, 1912; these figures are therefore approximately the same as in last report. The contributions inserted are those for the previous year. Seeing that this return comprises so short a period, an actual statement of contributions received would be confusing.

\* Besides one associate woman missionary at Constantine and one at Tunis.

† Boys' and girls' homes: the children attend the State day schools and have regular daily religious instruction in the home.

‡ Do same work generally as Sunday schools, but are held on the weekday school half holiday.

§ Collected in Great Britain and South Africa.

¶ Children in Hostels were reported in this column last year.

¶ Pastors have not yet baptized this year waiting candidates.



## SOUTH AMERICA

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.

## 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 (on furlough) and Mrs. Bauman (on furlough), Rev. Samuel P. Craver and Mrs. Craver (on furlough), 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. Hilts and Elcanora Le Huray.

*Institutions:* Publishing House, Theological Seminary, Boca Mission School, Mariano Moreno School. W. F. M. S.: Rivadavia Lyceum.

#### 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 large commercial concerns are located here, and a number of fine schools.

*Institutions:* Nicholas Lowe Institute and the Evangelical Orphanage.

The Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling, acting district superintendent, reports as follows:

Just as this year closes, the district superintendent, Dr. Charles W. Drees,

70°

Longitude West from Greenwich

60°



Antofagasta

PARAGUAY

Asuncion

Valparaiso

Santiago

URUGUAY

Montevideo

Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA  
URUGUAY and  
PARAGUAY

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

Scale of Statute Miles  
0 100 200

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

Statute Miles 40°  
0 100 300 500

ATLANTIC  
OCEAN

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

THE M.-N. WORLD, BUFFALO, N.Y.

70°

40°

10°

50°

40°

has gone to Spain, assigned to the great task of editing, jointly with other scholars, a new version of the Bible in Spanish. Much as we rejoice in the recognition of the special gifts which Dr. Drees brings to this important work, we greatly regret his absence from this district.

Only five days before writing this report, the writer landed in Buenos Ayres, one day after the arrival of the new resident bishop of South America. He was thus permitted to participate in the receptions given to Bishop and Mrs. Stuntz, occasions which showed at once the cordiality with which Buenos Ayres, as the representative of South America Methodism, received our new leader.

The district consists of seventeen charges, nine in and about the capital, five to the west, and three to the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. As far as the writer has been able to learn, there has been a refreshing of the spiritual life in most of the churches during the past year. The spirit of co-operation and fraternity among the brethren, both preachers and laymen, is most gratifying.

In the city of Buenos Ayres there is one supreme problem before our Mission. The municipality desires to enlarge one of its fine hospitals, adding two squares to the area which it already possesses. On one of these is situated the handsome and substantial buildings used for our press, our large Spanish congregation, and our preacher. We are thus forced to give up the location of our strongest Spanish church, and it is doubtful whether the municipality can be prevailed upon to reimburse us with a sum large enough to provide for the erection of an equally valuable plant in the same part of the city.

As to our American church in this city, the writer wishes only to restate his convictions of former years, that the true value of this work is beyond statistical tabulation. During the week spent recently in Buenos Ayres, he saw in the American church one young man who was his pupil in Mendoza ten years ago, another who was converted in Santiago, Chile, and a number of others who were little more than boys at the time of his first work in Argentina. The American church in Buenos Ayres is a veritable lighthouse, as well as a beehive of activity in this immense metropolis.

The writer, having had insufficient time to make even one round of visits through the district, may be excused from any attempt to report the work by charges. Suffice it to say that the spirit here seems excellent and the prospects most encouraging.

#### 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. 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 and Mrs. Werner. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary F. Swaney (on furlough) and Susie A. Walker.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: North American Academy.

The Rev. Charles J. Turner, district superintendent, reports as follows:

**Cordoba**

This city is well called the "cradle of Romanism," but the work of our Methodism seems to be effective. The material interests in this city are on a good basis, but an important requirement is a properly equipped place of worship instead of the small hall used at present.

**Alejandra**

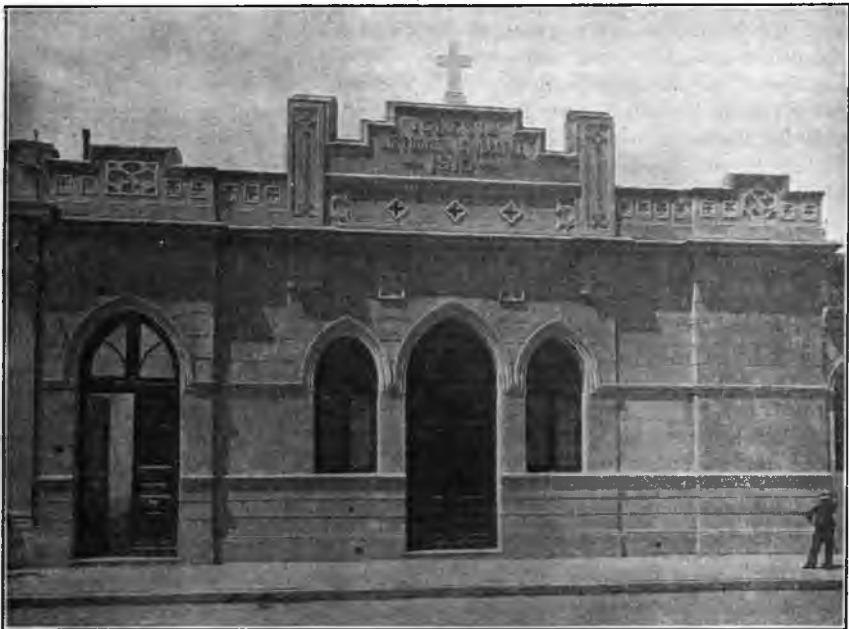
Mr. J. Calvert De Bohun is the faithful pastor of our congregation in this far-off charge. All the interests of the work here are prospering.

**Parana and Santa Fé**

Under the present pastor, the Rev. Samuel Grimson, the congregation here has steadily increased, and the work has also extended to the town of Ramirez, where a number of families have confessed Christ.

**Galvez**

Although in the initial stage of its development, this charge is entirely self-supporting. The town of Galvez is developing rapidly, as it is the starting



THE SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, ROSARIO

point of four railway lines. A local library and reading room have been established and thoroughly equipped.

**Ramallo**

Brother Florencio Jara holds the fort at this place and delivers the message of salvation through Jesus Christ to a large rural congregation. There have been several baptisms and conversions during the year.

**Rosario de Santa Fé American Church**

The Rev. G. A. Werner, a new missionary, has taken up this work in place of the Rev. Thomas A. Truscott. This charge is entirely self-supporting, and contributes generously to many local interests.

**Rosario de Santa Fé Spanish Church**

The Spanish charge of Rosario de Santa Fé is one of the most important in this Conference. A large and enthusiastic congregation meets regularly in the new church, of which Mr. F. A. Barroetaveña is pastor. During the winter, a notable series of revival services were held, and 40 people were converted. This church is also self-supporting, and is working heroically toward the liquidation of a debt on its property. During the year, a school has been organized in a suburb of the city.

**Rosario Tala**

This is an extensive circuit, comprising Rosario Tala, Villa Mantero, and Urdinarrain. Brother Julio Rostan is the faithful pastor, and "in season and out of season" travels his circuit with the gospel message.

**Venado Tuerto**

The principal interests of our work here are educational. We have a large and up-to-date day and boarding school, which is self-supporting, and has gained prestige throughout the whole district.

**PARAGUAY DISTRICT**

Paraguay District comprises the republic of Paraguay, with an area of 150,000 square miles. The republic has a delightful climate. The chief exports are hides, tobacco, oranges, and yerba mate. There are thousands of foreigners in the country, and these are, as a rule, of lower moral standard than the natives themselves. The people in the larger cities have lost all confidence in Roman Catholicism and have drifted into infidelity and materialism.

**Asunción**

Asunción (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.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Edward A. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton.

*Institution:* Evangelical Institute for Boys and Girls.

The Rev. Edward A. Brinton, district superintendent, reports as follows:

On account of the civil strife in which this unfortunate people has been engaged from January, 1911, to May, 1912, it was thought best at the Annual Conference to suspend our work in Paraguay for the year 1912. Only myself and family were allowed to remain, that we, if possible, might keep things together and not allow the few sheep we have to be utterly scattered.

Since the victory of the Radicals we have been holding services as best we could, in English and in Spanish. The congregations have been steadily growing. Some additions to our membership have been made, and the outlook for 1913 is more encouraging.

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT**

Southern District stretches from Buenos Ayres southwestward to Bahia Blanca, a distance of over 450 miles. This is the most southern point where our work is actually established in this Conference. But south and west from this city stretches a vast country almost untouched by the gospel, including the five territories of

La Pampa, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz, the smallest of which has an area about equal to that of Ohio, while the largest is nearly twice the size of New York, and comprises a combined area of over 350,000 square miles. This great country is but sparsely settled as yet. But it contains thousands of square miles of rich farming lands, and as the railway lines are extended these lands are being occupied by settlers. There is a great opportunity for entering these newly occupied regions with the gospel. From various points the invitation has come to us, and everywhere the people are ready to welcome the messenger. This region is covered by the network of the Great Southern Railway.

#### 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. Frank J. Batterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Batterson (on furlough).

#### 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.

*Missionary:* Rev. William E. Myers.

#### 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



CENTRAL CHURCH AND SURROUNDINGS, MONTEVIDEO  
(The church appears at the extreme left)

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 Dec and Mrs. Dec, 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). W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Hewitt and Abbie Hilts.

*Institutions:* North American Academy for Young Men. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute for Girls and Young Women.



Statistics of Eastern South

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missions Wom. For. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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																			
<i>Buenos Ayres District</i>																					
Buenos Ayres: First Church	1	2			1				163	6	169		200		15						
Second Church					1				328	650					35						
Third Church					1	1	2		65	62	127		130		4						
Fourth Church					1	1			110	80	190		200		10						
Fifth Church					1	1	1	3	94	46	140		180		13						
Flores	1	1							77	52	129		155		3						
Lanus					1				32	22	54		50		4						
Italian Church									190	94	284		20		3						
Lomas: English	1								81	15	96				14						
Spanish					1	1			40	10	50				3						
Balcarse					1				35	15	50		50		6						
Bragaso					1	1			19	44	63		50		1						
Chivilcoy					1	1	3		92	60	152		208		18						
Chacabuco					1	1			103	68	171		20		8						
Dolores					1	1			37	67	104		100		4						
Junin					1	1		1	26	16	42		100		1						
La Plata					1	2			74	37	111		190		14						
Mercedes					1	1	1	2	85	15	100		100		6						
<i>Northern District</i>																					
Alejandra					1	1	2		23	11	34	4	150		24						
Arroyo Seco					1	1			60	22	82				2						
Canada de Gomez					1	1			31	18	49	4	62		4						
Cordoba					1	5	1		35	24	59		45		7						
Galvez					1	1			18	15	33		25								
Parana and Santa Fe					1	1	1		58	35	93		130		7						
Ramallo					1	1			23	29	52		55		5						
Rosario: American	1	1				3			107	6	113		50		5						
Spanish					1	1	6	2	201	145	346		200	4	26						
German					1	1	1		46	1	47				5						
Rosario Tala					1	1	2		150	40	190		220		32						
Venado Tuerto					1	1	2	1	50	23	73		100		5						
<i>Paraguay District</i>																					
Asuncion	1	2			1	1	1		17	2	19		30								
Ita and Choby					1	1			50	38	88		5	1							
Achay and Yeguarizo					1	1			8	4	12		30								
<i>Uruguay District</i>																					
Colon and Paysandu					1	1			66	50	116		250		7						
Concordia					1	1			53	64	117		125		8						
Durazno					1	1			34	14	48		150		9						
Mercedes					1	1			61	53	114		200		8						
Montevideo: Eng. Cong.	1	1			2				49	3	52	15	120		4						
Central Church					1	4	1		305	87	392	120	380		6	1	4	4	1	5	40
La Aguada					1	3			96	35	131	20	40		17						
Santa Lucia					1	2			27	28	55	10	25		1						
Trinidad					1	1			42	23	65	30	200		5						
Para and Manaos					1				30		38										
Total	9	9	3	1	27	28	35	13	3,291	1,809	5,100	203	4,345	19	339	1	4	4	1	5	40
Last year	10	10	5		26	47	43	46	3,460	1,628	5,088	4,015	2,480	17	382						

\* Report of last year.

America Conference, 1912

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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
				2	125	1	\$250,000	1	\$80,000	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$125	\$2,000	\$6,800	\$...	\$...	\$8,925
				1	300	1	127,000	1	63,500					185	600	1,485			2,270
				2	110									8	210	510			863
				2	150	1	8,500							15	30	200	140	95	480
1	4	196	190	1	140	1	42,450						10	225	152		109	496	
				2	220	1	12,000						4,000	400	75	45	430	300	815
				1	90									5	20	25		10	80
				2	93									5	6	445			236
				1	128	1	17,000	1	2,500					3	40	2,500	3,400		5,945
				1	65										20	20			23
				2	45	1	3,500	†	1									210	210
				1	30										15	50			35
				1	110	1	6,350	1	3,800					680	720	10	30	940	70
				2	56	1	16,000							1,485	1050	2	40	275	125
				2	45	2	8,500							4,609	125	2	60	125	85
1	2	72	72	2	80			1	4,035				4,000	250	5	25	200	450	
				2	135	1	4,250	1	2,550					550	1060	10	1,064	153	25
1	3	80	80	1	90	1	10,600	1	6,350	\$5,000				10	250	150	55	161	
				1	55									6	36	180	298	45	
				1	35												50	30	78
	1	35	35	1	105	1	2,500	1	1,500					9	33	85	42	30	
				2	95	1	4,270	1	4,880					15	79	531		718	1,343
				1	40														
				1	65	1	6,400	1	1,200					9	49	109	52	63	282
				1	102									4	17	50		29	100
				1	95	1	17,000	1	17,000					50	132	1,400	600	110	2,292
2	7	175	175	5	430	1	25,000	1	25,000		70,000	9,000	500	38	197	1,500	45	480	2,260
1	2	40	40	2	115									22	82	100		109	313
1	5	190	190	3	140	3	5,000	1	4,500					15	46	150	145	42	308
				1	160	1	3,900	1	3,900					15	59	180	94	162	510
				1	62	1	10,000							47					93
1	2	33	33	1	30	1	500							8		106			114
1	1	16	16	1	10	1	300							7		5			12
				2	25	1	1,200	1	1,000										
				3	190	1	12,000	1	1,200	*1,000									
				1	90	1	3,555	1	50										

## 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 290,830 square miles, and its population 3,249,279 (census of 1907). 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 Chilians are of mixed Indian blood, though the Indian strain is much less pronounced than in Mexico, and even in Peru or Bolivia.

Bolivia has great mineral wealth, having vast deposits of silver and tin. The gold mining is of less importance, but copper is abundant. She has magnificent forests and vast stretches of the finest 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 a number of centers in the republic of Bolivia, the principal station being La Paz.

### La Paz

La Paz (population, about 70,000), the real capital of Bolivia, is situated near the western border of that country on a great crater, 12,000 feet above sea level. The president of the republic, ministers of state, and all foreign ministers live here. Congress is held in La Paz, and all other official business is transacted except that of the supreme court. La Paz is connected with ports on the Pacific by two railroads.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Ray G. Burns and Mrs. Burns, Mr. Walter I. Gholz, Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Miss Minnie M. Hockett, Mr. Charles A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Mr. George McBride and Mrs. McBride, Mr. Earl A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, and Miss L. Alice Traylor.

*Institution:* American Institute.

### Cochabamba

Methodist work was opened at Cochabamba in 1912.

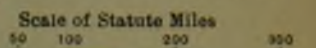
*Missionaries:* Mr. Frank S. Beck, Mr. Charles S. Braden and Mrs. Braden, Mr. James A. Brownlee and Mrs. Brownlee, Mr. Ernest F. Herman and Mrs. Herman, Mr. Henry A. Nordahl and Mrs. Nordahl, Mr. Stephen P. Smith, Rev. John E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn.

The Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Early in the year we opened up a new place of worship in La Paz, so that now we have three morning Sunday schools and two preaching points here. Our Sunday schools have grown rapidly, and will ultimately add to our church

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**CHILE and BOLIVIA**

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



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. M. WOODS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOSTE I.

membership. For, although the enrollment is much greater than our average attendance, we have a large number of regular attendants in each school whom we have won for Christ. Our Epworth League and preaching services also have grown, but not in proportion to the Sunday schools.

#### Cochabamba

Until this year our work has been confined to La Paz. Now we have broken new ground. In January we opened a school for boys in Cochabamba, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and although this is said to be the most fanatical city in the republic, our teachers were well received and the school has been well attended. Indications point to a much larger enrollment next year.

In June, the district superintendent visited Cochabamba with a view to opening up evangelistic work, and so promising was the outlook that at the close of the school year in La Paz the Rev. J. A. Brownlee was sent to begin the work. He has been there too short a time, however, to make a report on the work this year.

More recently the superintendent visited the large and growing town of Viacha, a junction of the railroads that come up from the coast. Finding the time opportune for beginning work, we negotiated for a house, and before this report is read Juan Cabrera and his bride will be established there, preaching the gospel of Christ.

An urgent call for pastors has come to us from two cities of 20,000 inhabitants each, and from two other smaller places; but we can only say, "Wait."



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, LA PAZ

Think of it, brethren, in the homeland you who have a pastor for every 500 people; here we have whole cities without gospel preaching.

#### La Paz

Our school at La Paz had a large increase in attendance, and has finished the year in a prosperous condition. We now have a kindergarten, a department for girls; with primary, intermediate, and secondary departments for boys. Three hundred were enrolled in the boys' school, and more than fifty in the kindergarten and girls' classes. There is a real demand here for a girls' boarding school, but we have not the funds with which to establish it.

Under the guidance of Mr. C. A. Irle, one of the teachers, a Boy Scout organization has been formed, and enthusiastically received. This is the first to be organized in the republic of Bolivia.

In the American Institute at La Paz we have the following missionary teachers: G. M. McBride, director, assisted by Mrs. McBride; Walter I. Gholz, C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Miss Alice Traylor, Miss Minnie M. Hockett, Earl A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Ray G. Burns and Mrs. Burns.

At Cochabamba Institute, the Rev. J. E. Washburn is director, assisted by Mrs. Washburn. Mr. E. F. Herman, Mrs. Herman, Frank S. Beck, Stephen P. Smith, Henry A. Nordahl and Mrs. Nordahl, Rev. C. S. Braden and Mrs. Braden, and Mr. C. M. Griffith are associate missionary teachers.

### 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.

#### 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. Ezra Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, Misses Laura J. Courtney, 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.

*Institutions:* Girls' College, Publishing House.

#### Serena

Serena is located on the sea coast, about 225 miles north of Valparaiso.

#### 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. Other Boards at work here are the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

The Rev. William F. Rice, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### **Valparaíso**

Under the careful direction of the Rev. William T. Robinson, the membership of Central Church has steadily advanced. In addition, there has developed in Poblacion Vergara what may be called an "elder daughter" of the church, comprising a large group of members who cannot go so far as Central Church.

#### **Quillota Circuit**

In the Quillota Circuit the principal change has been the addition of Llai Llai, leaving San Felipe and Los Andes to make a circuit by themselves. Under Brother Zepeda, Quillota has brought up its self-support to the full amount apportioned, and other notable improvements have been made.

#### **First Church, Santiago**

This church has had a very successful year and has increased more than 20 per cent in new membership. A substantial increase in the congregation also has been evident.

#### **Second Church, Santiago**

The Second Church in Santiago has been cared for by Brother Ezra Bauman, who has also served as editor of *El Cristiano* and as Mission treasurer. Material improvements have been made in the chapel at Montiel.

#### **Third Church, Santiago**

This church has again been in charge of the Rev. Karl Hansen, who has also administered the work of the press (*Imprenta Moderna*). Both Poblacion Esmerelda, where we have the Neely Chapel, and Calle Independencia, have had their regular services. Serious disturbances followed the archbishop's pastoral, but all is quiet now.

#### **Publishing Work**

Our publishing house has passed through a critical period, but is now running satisfactorily, and, with the acquisition of new equipment, ought to make a good report in the near future.

The official publication, *El Cristiano*, under the care of Brothers Bauman, Baez, and Shelly, has made marked improvement, thus enabling our press agent, Brother Hansen, almost to treble the subscription list.

#### **Santiago College**

So far as we have been able to gather from the records, this college has had the most successful year of any in its history. The financial report is satisfactory, and both the matriculation and the character of our students are equal to the highest standards maintained in any one of the 33 years since the institution was started. This college is recognized as in the vanguard of education in Chile.

In the northern part of the district, the work at Coquimbo and Serena has prospered. Brother Navarro has cooperated with the pastor, and reports an increase of 25 per cent in membership. At Serena, the membership has increased 40 per cent.

#### **Ovalle Circuit**

Owing to the removal of many members to other places, in search of employment, this circuit has been seriously affected. The work in the interior, however, is growing.

### 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).

The Rev. John L. Reeder, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Writing of the "Mission farthest south in all ecumenical Methodism," I may say that this is the third time in the five years of the district's history that our work has been reported for this purpose.

The past year and a half has given evidence of continued activity and progress. When they tore down the house of Brother Cayetano Aguila, at Tres Fuentes, which had served as our chapel and school building for several years, we joined him in erecting a suitable building in a more central location.

#### Punta Arenas

Before Bishop Bristol finished his work here, he dedicated, free from all debt, our Second Methodist Church and parsonage. We are pleased to call this "Capilla Rojas," in memory of Tiburcio Rojas, the first Methodist class leader and local preacher in Magellan territory, who literally sacrificed his life in order to plant his beloved church in this southland. While the influence of his truly Christian life will never fade, Brother Rojas has no other monument here. Failing health caused by exposure impelled him to start northward, hoping to find relief in a milder climate, but he died during the journey and was buried at sea.

#### First Church, Punta Arenas

On the same day that the second church was dedicated, the corner stone of First Church was laid. We have been building on these foundations as the Lord has given us willing hands and open hearts. About \$1,200 has already been spent on the walls, on the first story of the church and parsonage, and the foundations of the school building. We now need considerable money to purchase the materials required. The brethren who own carts and oxen have brought nearly 300 loads of stone and gravel from the river. Although we are in debt nearly \$1,000, we believe that funds will soon be forthcoming which will enable us to complete our work. During the past year the lot adjoining the property of First Church was purchased for \$800, thus giving the church and school fifty feet more on the main street of the city. About \$1,400 has been raised locally.

Revival meetings were held during the months of July and August, when the moon was large enough to light our exceedingly long, dark nights. A number of young men, principally from the battalion of National Guards, recently stationed at Punta Arenas, and a few new families, were received on probation.

### 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.

The Rev. Roberto Elphick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The population of this district comprises Bolivians, Peruvians, and Chileans. We have organized churches in Tacna, Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Calama, Mejillones, and Antofagasta.

#### Tacna and Arica

Brother Mardones has succeeded Brother Standen in Tacna and Arica. The latter city has increased in importance because it is the starting point of the railway to La Paz. The pastor's residence has been transferred to Arica, and within the past year the work has received a new impulse. Tacna is visited by the pastor every week.

#### Pisagua and San Antonio

Brother Carlos Martinex, a local preacher, is in charge of this circuit. In addition to preaching, he does colporteur work, visiting the people from house to house and holding open-air meetings.

#### Antofagasta

Rev. J. M. Diaz is pastor at Antofagasta, where we have the largest and strongest church on the district. The work is so organized that every member has something definite to do. The city work has been divided into three parts, with a hall in each center. Tracts are extensively distributed, a monthly temperance paper is published, and occasional open-air meetings are held.

#### Calama and Mejillones

There is no pastor at these points, but the local preachers successfully carry on the work. While the district superintendent was addressing a large mixed crowd recently in an open air meeting at Calama, and was showing Sunday school pictures, two policemen tried to stop the service. It was continued, however, and one of our men took the policemen to the chief authority of the village, who ordered that our meetings should not be interfered with, as "they were for the good of the town." The official's servant, by her Christian character and conduct, had convinced him that the gospel is the truth, and that the people need it. He has engaged as servants two more members of our church.



Our work at Mejillones is carried on in the extensive railway plant of an English company that employs over 1,000 men. A hall for service has been granted. The pastors of the church in Antofagasta visit this group every month.

#### **Iquique English College**

This school has an enrollment of 127 pupils, 40 of whom are boarders. There are three departments, primary, intermediate, and high school, which covers seven years of study, mostly in English. We have had to compete with five Roman Catholic schools, which offer practically the same curriculum as ours, but in Spanish. Director and teachers have always had in view for the pupils the personal acceptance of Jesus Christ. Classes open with prayer and reading of the Scriptures. In the evening there is a service for the boarding students, at which the Bible is read and explained, and hymns are sung. Attendance at church every Sunday morning is obligatory. Our boys march up the street and everybody knows where they are going. The school stands for decided Protestant doctrines. All the teachers are members of our church, and in spite of the prohibition of patronage imposed by the Roman clergy, we succeed in keeping our students. The faculty consists of Rev. Robert Elphick, director; Mr. H. L. Allen, assistant; Mrs. H. L. Allen, Misses Mae Kirchner, Carmela Barbaste, and Annie Bunting, associate missionary teachers.

### **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 Eurette Meredith, Dorothy M. Richard, Mary L. Snider, and Cora M. Starr, Mr. Irving Whitehead.

*Institutions:* Girls' College, American College (for boys).

The Rev. Cecilio Venegas, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### **Angol and Collipulli**

This circuit has suffered greatly because of straitened finances. Never-

theless, the pastor, Francisco Munez has done his best to maintain the work, with the result that he has an attentive and faithful congregation.

#### **Concepción, Spanish Church**

This is under the care of the Rev. J. Samuel Valenzuela. The success of his work is shown in the increased membership and in the quickened spiritual life of the community.

#### **Concepción, English Church**

The Rev. B. O. Campbell, director of the American School, is also pastor of the church. The congregation is composed chiefly of the missionary teachers and students in the two Methodist schools of the city.

#### **Nueva Imperial and Carahue**

The pastor of this circuit, Brother Samuel Torregrosa, is a well-equipped young man and an active worker. His church has so large an attendance that the present accommodations are inadequate and the Sunday school has doubled its members. About \$500 has been collected for the building of a new church.

#### **Talcahuano**

Several of the members took charge of this church in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. G. F. Arms, while in attendance at General Conference. The pastor of Concepción Spanish Church, Rev. J. S. Valenzuela, visited the charge each week. The Sunday school also is in a prosperous condition.

#### **Temuco Pitrufquen and Lautaro**

These three cities form the circuit that is in charge of the superintendent of the district, with no helper. But in spite of many difficulties, the work has grown remarkably during the past four years. Temuco Church pays more than half the pastor's salary—\$60 a month. By their own efforts the members of this church have constructed a new building, valued at \$1,250, which was dedicated in May.

#### **Chiffan**

This is a great city, with more than 40,000 inhabitants. For lack of funds it has not been possible for us to maintain a pastor here. A brother assistant is holding meetings, with a good attendance. They also have a Sunday school.

#### **Educational Work**

The schools founded by William Taylor as self-supporting mission schools in Concepción have just completed thirty-five years of continuous work. During this period the missionary teachers and all others have been paid out of the earnings of the schools, and the schools have done much toward securing the large properties they now occupy. The majority of the pupils are from Roman Catholic families, but a large and ever-increasing number come from Protestant homes.

*Colejio Americano, the School for Boys.* Within the past twelve months an Alumni Association has been organized which gives promise of gratifying results. Another successful school year is reported, with continued interest both on the part of the pupils and the community at large.

The Rev. Buel O. Campbell has entered upon his fifteenth year as director, assisted by Brother Walter D. Carhart. Mrs. Campbell is matron of the school. Mrs. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barnhart, Miss Cora M. Starr, and Mr. Irving Whitehead are associate missionary teachers.

Statistics of Chile

All sums of money are in pesos (1 peso = \$0.365). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological & Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students
	Men	Women																	
<i>Bolivia District*</i>																			
La Paz	13	12			1		25	25	50		30		5				1	11	206
<i>Central District*</i>																			
Coquimbo and Serena					2		99	49	148			4	5						
Ovalle					1		22	38	60				3						
Quillota					1		19	18	37				16						
San Felipe					1		25	40	65			3	4						
Vallenar							21	26	47				2						
Valparaiso					6		170	280	450			66	50						
<i>Magellan District*</i>																			
Punta Arenas	1	1			2		204	116	320		65	1	19						
<i>Northern District</i>																			
Tacna and Arica					1	2	51	67	118	7	10	3	7						
Antofagasta					1	1	159	133	292	12	15	17	12						
Calama					1	1	18	10	28		5								
Iquique	3	4			1	1	109	40	149	13	14	2	13						
Pisagua					1	1	15	30	45		8								
Mejillones							40	41	81	8	10	12	8						
<i>Santiago District*</i>																			
Santiago: First Church	4	9			1	2	49	46	95			18	8				1	5	310
Second Church					1	1	86	64	150			4							
Third Church					1	1	36	45	81			7	11						
Fourth Church					1	1	53	11	64										
<i>Southern District</i>																			
Angol					1		30	40	70	30	22	3	3						
Colipulli							24	22	46	17	12		3						
Concepcion: Spanish	5	8			1	3	186	82	218	36	31			2	20	169			
English					1	1	15	4	19										
Curacautin					2		37	48	85	21	24	3	5						
Lonoche, Gorbea, and Masfil					3		56	38	94	26	18								
Los Angeles and Mulchen					1		65	83	148	35	32								
Lota and Coronel					1	2	28	36	64	18	15								
Imperial Carahue and Saavedra					1	2	51	70	121	28	35								
Talcahuano					1	2	51	42	93	16	23								
Temuco, Pitrufquen, Lantaro					1	5	130	129	259	96	82	8	12						
Victoria, Pua Perqueneo, and Padahueque					1	3	96	64	160	56	45								
Yungai, Frupan, and Placilla					2		32	28	60	38	29								
Chillan					1		8	12	20	3	26								
Total	26	34	2	14	48	5	1,960	1,777	3,737	460	551	152	186	2	20	169	2	16	516
Last year	15	28		17	25		2,328	2,037	4,365		433	130	195						

\* Reports from these Districts not received. Figures taken from Report of 1911.

Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of High Schools,	No. of Teachers in same	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.	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for For. Mis.	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
						206	2	130	2						14	639				653
							2	198	2	45,000	2				20	157	2,773			2,950
							1	45	1	5,500	1				12	28	731	2,587		3,358
							4	158							10		915			925
							3	65							2	2	420			420
							2	50							2	84				88
							1	700	1	130,000	1			4,000	207	58	3,748	11,635		15,648
							3	270	4	18,000	2	15,000		7,500			1,080	4,450		5,530
							2	80	2	2,000	1				2	8	156		20	186
							3	220	2	7,000	1				4	8	579	100		1,311
							1	40	1	900	1				4	4	30		10	44
	1	6	136			136	1	110	2	1,500	1		30,000		4	8	480	25	100	617
							1	25	1	900							90	10	10	110
							1	40							1		50	20	200	271
							310	3	210	1	36,000		100,000	200			2,744	1,138		3,882
								2	140	1	6,000				115	130	1,100			1,345
								1	91						2	198	1,155			1,355
								1	80	1	6,000	1			20	42	300		36	398
								1	43	1					10	22	180			212
								3	276				40,000	1,500	40	36	1,500	9,000	86	10,682
								1	70						140		1,500			1,640
								1	63	1	4,500				12	20	360	400		792
								2	123	1	4,600				20	38	360			418
								2	114						18	20	720			764
								1	65						10	21	360			391
								3	180		6,000				30	36	600	1,200		1,856
								1	112						20	50	340			610
								6	412	3	18,000	1	12,000		60	86	1,440	2,550	554	4,690
								4	256	2	4,000				40	62	600			702
								3	120						50	26	360			436
								1	42											
1	6	136	1	2	23	844	63	4,528	29	289,900	13	33,000	170,000	13,200	853	1,066	25,594	33,115	1,636	62,464
5	35	996	2		78	1,074	61	4,780	36	337,600	15	139,000	560,000	12,300	914	2,292	34,112	20,210		

*Concepción College, the School for Girls.* The Rev. and Mrs. Goodsil F. Arms, who are in charge of this school, have just completed their twenty-sixth year of service. In spite of continued opposition on the part of the Romanists, the institution is growing in numbers and in public appreciation. The religious life, which is here evident, is reaching out into the homes of the pupils. The associate missionary teachers are Miss Alice H. Fisher, Miss Mary Snider, Miss Eurette Meredith, Miss Virginia Bennett, and Mrs. J. Samuel Valenzuela.



## 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 American 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 in 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.

### 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 Tarma, 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, Mr. Merritt M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. Miss Anna B. Tournier (contract), Rev. James S. Willmarth (on furlough) and Mrs. Willmarth (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Helen Geiser.

*Institutions:* High School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: High School for 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 Regions Beyond Missionary Union 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).

*Institutions*: Bible Training School of Lima and Callao. W. F. M. S.: High School.

#### Tarma

Tarma (population, 5,000) is located in a beautiful valley in the central highlands of Peru. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, and close to the great copper and coal mines, and is on the main artery of commerce with the Amazon country, whence come great quantities of sugar, rum, rubber, coffee, coca (from which cocaine is made), and some gold from placer mining.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1904.

*Missionaries*: Rev. Clarence R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Mr. Carl Nye Vance (on furlough) and Mrs. Vance (on furlough).

*Institutions*: Tarma English Academy.

The Rev. Harry Compton, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### Panama Circuit

Services have been carried on regularly during the year at Corazal, Pedro Miguel, Paraiso, Las Cacadas, and for three months at Gorgona, with occasional meetings at other points along the line of the railroad.

#### Spanish Work

The Spanish work on the Isthmus was under the direction of the Rev. Charles W. Ports, until August, when he went to the States on furlough. Since his departure, most of the Spanish work, especially on Sunday evenings, has been done by the wives of our missionaries. Brother Hayter has, from time to time, conducted open-air meetings at the Spanish labor camps. We are much in need of another missionary for this district to take the pastorate of the American Church, so that the superintendent may give his Sunday evenings to the Spanish work in Panama.

#### Leper Work

The work in the leper colony has been continued through Brother Port's regular visits, which have been productive of good results. This colony is situated in a beautiful spot near the Pacific entrance to the canal, and is supported by the American government.

#### American Church

The congregation of this church is made up of Christians of all denominations, most of whom are here for only a few months, and who desire to retain their connection with their own churches in the United States. Many of the people reside at Ancon (the American section of the city), which is about a mile from our church. We have the largest congregation on this side of the Isthmus. The electric railway service, which is in process of construction, has a terminal at our church door.

#### Sunday Schools

We have Sunday schools established at places where it is impossible for the missionaries to hold preaching services. A once flourishing Sunday school in Old Balboa has disappeared this year, as the town had to be removed to make room for the location of the new docks in that section, but the one at East Balboa has had a successful year, under the leadership of Mrs. Tome, an enthusiastic worker among children. The Spanish and American Sunday schools

are held together and the exercises are conducted in both languages. The Canal Commission furnishes a car to transport the children from their homes to Sunday school and back again.

#### **Prison Work**

Evangelistic services have been carried on in the Chiroqui penitentiary every Sunday during the past year, from 100 to 200 prisoners being in attendance. The greater part of these are Panamanians, many of whom have confessed Christ.

#### **Panama College**

Our Mission school has been conducted this year by the wives of our missionaries, assisted by the young ladies in the advanced classes. There has been an increased attendance and much interest manifested. The children, with few exceptions, attend the Sunday school and church services. Some of the union Sunday schools along the railroad line pay for scholarships for the children of the poor Panamanians.



## Statistics of North Andes Mission Conference, 1912

(According to Minutes of Conference held January 5-9, 1912)

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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	No. of Elementary Schools	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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
	Men	Women																													
<i>Ecudor District</i>																															
Guayaquil									2	68	70			*									1	30		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Quito									26	106	132											1	80								
<i>Panama District</i>																															
Panama: English	2	2				1			42	9	51	4	2			1		4	40			40	3	130	1	28,000					
Spanish									13	11	24	2	2									3	20								
<i>Peru District</i>																															
Callao: English	3	2	1	5			15	5	24	16	40		1			1	5	45	3	182	227	1	40			30		200	230		
Spanish			1		2	1	3		73	80	153		12									1	205			18	82	214	314		
Cerro de Pasco					1		2		18	129	147		4															179	179		
Huancayo									3	32	35																	6	6		
Chincha Alta									14	45	59		4									1	25					6	6		
Ica									6	26	32		1									1	12					5	5		
Pisco									8	9	17																	5	5		
Tambo de Mora										29	29																116	277	393		
Lima	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	4	98	163	261		3	1	1	24	1	3	18	1	52	94	1	159		17		18	35		
Tarma	1	1		1			2		17	10	27	1	1				1	1	1	1	60	61	1	31		10			10		
Total	7	6	3	7	4	5	28	9	344	733	1,077	7	30	1	1	24	4	13	104	5	204	422	14	732	1	28,000	75	198	910	1,183	
Last year	7	6	3	7	4	5	28	9	316	567	883	3	30	1	1	24	4	13	104	5	204	422	10	626	1	29,000	75	3,158	141	3,431	

\* Report of last year.



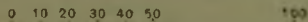
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

# MEXICO

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

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

Scale of Statute Miles



## MEXICO CONFERENCE

The Mexico Conference includes the republics of Mexico and Central America, but thus far mission work has been established principally in the central and southern parts of Mexico, notably in the following states: 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 people, 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.

### 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.

• The Rev. S. I. Lopez, district superintendent, reports as follows:

In Acelotla, though God has placed before us an open door, we have had adversaries who have tried to prevent our entrance. These adversaries succeeded in stirring up so much trouble that through false accusations they had our pastor and three of our members thrown into prison. The government official, however, soon discovered the source of our trouble. This little persecution, instead of cooling the enthusiasm of our congregation, has increased it notably.

In Tezontepec new evidences of prosperity are evident. Our present quarters are far too small for the worshipers. Our day school in this town has matriculated 126. In all the classes the Bible is studied with great interest by the young people.

#### **Tulancingo**

In Tulancingo, owing to disturbed conditions in the early part of the year, some families moved away, but others have come into the town and have come under the influence of the gospel. Among these are some cases of special interest, for from the time of their conversion they have become fellow workers, and are actively engaged in distributing religious literature in the different towns where they have commercial relations. At least 2,500 copies of tracts have been given out by these new converts.

#### **Nextlalpam**

An interesting case came to our attention in connection with the work at Nextlalpam. The parish priest left town for lack of support. A few days after a woman residing in that place met our pastor on the street, and said: "Our priest has gone, and henceforth I expect to attend your church, because I must worship God somewhere."

#### **Zacualtipan**

The large circuit of Zacualtipan has been very much disturbed during the year by the revolutionists, and our families in some places have been scattered.

However, it is gratifying to note the devotion and fidelity of our people at this point.

#### **Acelotla**

We greatly need improved conditions for our congregation in Acelotla. The house has but two rooms, one for the pastor's family and one for services. The second room is also used for the day school.

### **MEXICO DISTRICT**

Mexico 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.

#### **Guanajuato**

Guanajuato (population, 60,000) is the capital of the state of the same name. It is located 160 miles northwest of Mexico City, in a narrow valley or gulch on the Guanajuato River, at an altitude of 6,500 feet, in a very rich silver-mining region. It is said to have produced \$1,600,000,000 in silver bullion, or about one fifth of the world's present supply. The Mexican Central Railroad passes within ten miles of the city. There are several large churches and handsome residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

The Methodist Mission began its work in 1876. The Mexican congregation and one for English-speaking people are self-supporting. No other Mission Board has workers here.

*Missionaries:* Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., and Mrs. Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Miss Effa M. Dunmore.

*Institutions:* Good Samaritan Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial Girls' School, Training School for Bible Women.

#### **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



THE NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY

attractive public squares and large suburban residences. The city is both the administrative and commercial center of the republic and the focus 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 both in 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 (on furlough) Vernis Gelvin, Dora B. Gladen, Grace A. Hollister, Laura Temple.

*Institutions:* Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen College (for girls).

#### 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:* Rev. Harry E. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow. W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche Betz and Helen M. Hewitt.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

The Rev. John W. Butler, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Last spring the El Oro work was passed over to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. What we received in exchange was added in part to the Miraflores District and in part to the Puebla District. The territory of this district was thus reduced in size; but new places have been opened, and the work is more compact, and consequently managed more economically. We are now carrying on work at twelve points in the Federal District. In some cases churches are organized, while in others preaching services and visitations occur periodically. Under the very shadow of the national capital are tens of thousands who are about as ignorant of the gospel of Jesus Christ as if their towns were in the heart of Africa.

Trinity Church, Mexico City, continues to be the center of our activities in the Federal District. The Sunday school is a power for good. The Epworth League and the workers associated with our city missionary are most diligent in all their various enterprises. This church is doing much work among the needy, and contributes toward the support of a mission on the north side of the city.

The Sarah L. Keen Institute graduated nine young ladies in December, two from the Normal Department, who are fully equipped to do school work. One of these graduates is a very interesting case. She is the daughter of a well-known liberal, and her grandfather has a national reputation as such. From early childhood she was taught to hate the clergy, and to be indifferent to all religion. Six years ago, when she entered our school, she attended chapel and public services, but openly declared, "I am liberal, and I do not need to pray." But during the last year of her school life she gave herself to Christ. Her parents had told her that she needed no religion. "What shall I do when I go home?" she asked. Her teachers advised her, the Holy Spirit helped her, and now both her father and grandfather have withdrawn all objections, and she will enter upon Christian work with their full consent. The Industrial School, annex of the Sarah L. Keen College, has proved to be all we anticipated.

In Pachuca the English work has suffered severely from revolutionary conditions. But the native work has prospered remarkably well. The girls' school has an enrollment of 800, which makes it still the banner school of the Mission.

In Guanajuato, in spite of revolutionary conditions, the cause has made

progress. Our schools and medical work are increasing the friendly constituency in the city itself, and are reaching out through the state.

The Government Inspector of Public Schools visited our Girls' School recently, and in his published report held it up as a model for government schools.

The native pastor of the circuit of Guanajuato preaches in four towns. When the revolution made it unsafe for him to travel on horseback over long mountain roads, he said, "If I make my trips on horseback, they will surely steal my horse, and perhaps do me bodily harm. If I put on my old clothes and walk, they will probably pay no attention to me." So he has gone to all his appointments during the year in this humble fashion, without having been once molested, and often walking from fifteen to twenty miles for the joy of preaching.

#### **Medical Work**

Dr. Levi B. Salmans, physician in charge, writes as follows:

Our medical work in Guanajuato, with every other enterprise in Mexico, has had a hard time during the past year financially, and yet it has earned a little more than the previous year, the amount of self-support being about \$10,000. The stream of patients that has been served, to whom the gospel has been preached, has been greater than for some years past. The hard times have pinched those who have been accustomed to paying high prices for beds in the wards, or private rooms, in the hospital, so that there has been a notable falling off in this kind of work. People that used to afford \$5 (Mexican) a day for a private nurse, have come to be very scarce indeed; and yet, nearly \$1,000 was earned by the nurses last year in the service of less than a dozen persons. This institution is depending so largely upon self-support that its ability to continue work is a great victory in these times.

#### **Publishing Work**

Our Publishing Agents summarize their work as follows:

The Methodist Publishing House has had a successful year of work. The support of the Abogado Cristiano has fallen off in part, but not so greatly as was anticipated. New type has been purchased and a new page arrangement made, so that the paper is more attractive than ever.

Our Sunday School Lesson Helps have been received most cordially. The *Lecciones Biblicas* for the pupils and *El Fanal* for the teachers, have had a good circulation. A new paper has just been started for the children, *Joyas Biblicas* (Bible Jewels), which has had an enthusiastic reception. These three papers are based on the uniform lessons. The Graded Lessons are being translated into Spanish by the churches working in Mexico, and will soon be ready for use.

Our printing department receives a good share of our attention. While we lost several important pieces of work this year, because of the unstable conditions of the country, we have been busy every month, and have made sufficient profit on the commercial work to cover the overdrafts on the Abogado account. We have done much printing during the year for the Young Men's Christian Association. A book of Select Hymns, edited by V. Mendoza, has received a large sale. The Epworth League has had printed *Some of God's Promises for You*, in Spanish. An edition of a Handbook for the Christian Endeavor

is just being issued. The total number of religious volumes printed this year is 18,575, and the number of pages is 5,932,900.

Our book store has had increased sales during the year. We have made the last payment on an outstanding note, and the Publishing House closes the year free from debt.

### 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 Ixtachuati. Methodist mission work was begun in Miraflores in 1874.

The Rev. J P Hauser, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### New Places

At the time of the 1912 Annual Conference it was decided to transfer the following places to the Miraflores District: Amecameca, Tepetlixpa, San Fran-



WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF A MEXICAN VILLAGE

cisco, and Ccoctitlan. The acquiring of these places has given great stimulus to our work. We opened a school at Amecameca in April, and now have an enrollment of ninety-three boys and girls.

#### Circuits

The work on the circuits has been most encouraging, despite the fact that our work has been more or less disturbed by the revolution.

In *Atlautla* Brother Constatino and his wife have labored most faithfully in the day school, Sunday school, and the Epworth League, and have surrounded themselves with as fine a band of young people as can be found in Mexico. The first Quartely Conference on this circuit was held in the little village of Betania (Bethany), which consists of only five or six palm leaf huts, but the enthusiasm on the circuit is so great that we had representatives from six or eight towns, and held services all day Sunday under a bower of pine branches.

*Ayapango*. Pastor Mercado has had a strenuous time this year as his life has repeatedly been threatened, the town has been overrun by marauders, and finally amid flying shot he was obliged to take his family and flee to Amecameca where he has since lived. Cuijingo, which belongs to Ayapango, is in the center of a nest of robbers who come down frequently to the village,

secure what they wish by begging or by force, and return to their strongholds in the hills. However, our teacher, Mrs. Gonzalez, has continued our school work.

*Chicoloapam.* Brother Martinez has worked faithfully on his large circuit and has flourishing day schools at Chicoloapam, Coatlinchán, and Cuanalán. In the latter place we have acquired a good-sized lot in the center of the town, and we are only waiting for a donation of \$100 to begin the erection of a chapel. At Chicoloapam we need another \$100 to finish the school house and parsonage which was begun some time ago. Brother Martinez holds night school for some of the young people of the town.

*Miraflores.* Brother Avila has had his work increased this year by the addition of the Cocotitán Church. But he has not neglected Miraflores, where our school is larger than ever. The enrollment is nearly 300, with an average attendance of 225. There are 50 enrolled in the night school, which was opened a year ago for the factory employees. Eight teachers, including Brother Avila, are giving their time to the school and the influence of this institution is widely felt. It is the only Protestant school in Miraflores.

#### The District Conference

On June 14 we began a District Conference in the town of Miraflores with thirty in attendance, including all the pastors and workers except one. We began each day with an upper room meeting and held a popular preaching service each evening. The love feast on Sunday afternoon was a most blessed occasion. The results of this District Conference are evident in the deepening of the spiritual life of our workers and in the growth of our church in Miraflores.

In general the pastors and teachers are working faithfully and harmoniously and we look for an increase along every line.

### 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.

There is a Methodist boarding school for boys in Queretaro.

The Rev. B. N. Velasco, district superintendent, reports as follows:

There are 6 circuits on this district and 18 congregations. The most important points are Celaya, Salamanca, Salvatierra, Valle de Santiago, Silao, León Cuérámaro, and Querétaro.

Our field here is hard and unfriendly to evangelization, for the education of the people has been for more than three centuries in the hands of the Roman Church; idolatry and fanaticism have been deeply rooted, and the fruit is an abundant hostility and systematic opposition to every advanced idea presented by the Protestant cause.

The work in the district is in good condition, and offers excellent prospects for the future. On the circuit of Celaya there are already four towns where work is established, and we have begun to visit three new places: Santa Cruz, Elguero, and Apaseo. Everywhere the pastors faithfully seek to increase



the spirituality of their congregations, and are constantly looking for opportunities to occupy new places. There opens before us a wide door of opportunity in the opening of schools in various places. The people are begging for them, and in the new centers where we desire to begin work, the plea for schools is especially insistent. Members and friends are offering to aid liberally in supporting them. Nothing can surpass the school in the results it produces in our propaganda.

In the manufacturing city of León, with its population of more than 100,000, the congregation is made to feel keenly the need of a well-equipped school, both to supply the growing demand of the church there, and also to serve as a powerful influence in elevating the multitudes at hand. With a good school we could attract the youth of the city, and it would be an efficient means of bringing the gospel to many hearts.

#### **The Methodist Institute, Querétaro**

This school continues its good work not only among pupils coming from the district, but also from other states. We give careful attention to the religious education of the boys and to the formation of their character, hoping to prepare future preachers and teachers. Of the many hundreds of boys who have been under our care, there have been a large number of pure Indians who now in their native towns are progressive and influential.

### **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



**RAPID TRANSIT IN OAXACA DISTRICT**

Episcopal Church, South, relinquished its work in the region. Here lies the Rev. Lucius C. Smith, the first Methodist missionary to be buried in Mexico.

The Rev. Eduardo Zapata, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The state of Oaxaca is divided into twenty-six districts. In nine of these the Methodist Episcopal Church has established work, but in the face of great difficulties and sacrifices, due to the fierce opposition which the Romanists have never ceased to display.

We have at the present time nine preachers who have charge of thirty-eight congregations. One of these men has twelve points on his circuit; and since he has to do nearly all his traveling on horseback, it happens that next month he will be at his home only six or seven days.

We have 13 primary day schools, with an enrollment of 540 boys and girls. Six of these schools have a teacher, devoting his whole time to the work of the school. The other seven are in charge of the pastor.

There are two congregations who are bravely trying to construct their own houses of worship and they are already making splendid progress.

Two years ago in the town of Santa Inez del Rio the Protestants suffered much, because of the violent persecutions by Romanists, headed by the curate himself. But now many of the authorities as well as the majority of the villagers are Protestants.

Ten of the congregations are situated along the line of the railroad. The rest are to be found up among the craggy Sierra Madres, thus necessitating a journey of two or three days on horseback to reach some of them; and sometimes a part of the journey has to be made on foot.

Many places are begging for schools and this need is most pressing, especially among the native Indians who are in a lamentable intellectual condition. When the day arrives when the Indian races of this state are educated and evangelized, we are sure that from them will come a splendid band of preachers and teachers who will be active in bringing about the longed-for conquest of Mexico for the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

### 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.

The Rev. F. F. Wolfe, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The Orizaba District has had a good year in spite of the political conditions of the country. Our work at Pantano on the Tierra Blanca Circuit has been interrupted seriously and the day school was closed several months because of brigandage in that section. All is quiet now and the work is no longer molested.

All the charges of the district report an increase of from 10 per cent to 50 per cent in the collections for self-support over the amount raised the previous

year. This increase in all cases will be sustained next year, and at some points a further increase will appear.

### New Work

In keeping with the progress of the various circuits, the district itself is growing. Two new centers have been started and a pastor begins work in each on January 1, 1913. He will conduct a day school, as well as care for all the interests of a new church. One of these places is Medina, an American colony where native work is opened for the first time. This first work will be self-supporting from the beginning and the residents are planning to build a school house. The other place is Acula, where the congregation has promised to build a church on property already given to the Mission. They will pay most of the running expenses also. We expect to dedicate this chapel when Bishop McConnell comes in February.

### Cameron

Another strategic place which we should enter at once is Cameron, between Cordova and Vera Cruz. Here there is a congregation with forty probationers, who desire a resident pastor who would also teach their children. The pastor of the Orizaba Church, who lives forty-two miles away, visits them occasionally.

### Tierra Blanca

The congregation here will probably complete its new church soon. There is a prospect of further developing the work at several points during the coming year. All this work is in a territory where fanaticism is almost unknown, where Romanism is doing little or no active work, where the people are liberal, open-minded, industrious, and self-respecting. They gladly receive a gospel which brings with it educational facilities.

Orizaba day school here is doing a grade of work which commands the respect and attention of the citizens. We expect to see the spirit of progress which is dominating the district spring up full force in Orizaba, as elsewhere.

## 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.

### Statistics of Mexico

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missions, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Other Foreign Workers	Native Unit. Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in Same	No. of Pupils	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	
	Men	Women																			
<i>Eastern District</i>																					
Acelotla								43	97	140	206	3	8			1	1	36	36		
Nextlalpan								25	36	61	179		5			1	1	59	59		
San Augustin								30	45	75	270		1			1	1	17	17		
Tequisquiac								46	14	60	120					1	1				
Tezontepec								62	104	166	545		1			1	1	126	126		
Tulancingo								34	55	89	290		5								
Zacualtipan								54	180	234	670		1			1	2	37	37		
<i>Mexico District</i>																					
Acayuca and El Chico								35	30	65	200					1	1	75	75		
Guanajuato: English										50											
Mexican	1	1	1	1	1		6	196	60	256	700		7	1	1	4	2	6	180	184	
Guanajuato Circuit								8	18	26	48		3			1	1	52	52		
Ixtacalco Circuit								9	17	26	54		2								
Mexico: Aldama	1	1								50											
Belem								25	14	39	30		3								
English	1	1						123	10	133	500		10								
Trinidad	1	1						174	341	515	1,500		16	40	1	46	2	11	117	163	
Pachuca: English	1	1						35	1	36	500		8								
Mexican								104	117	221	1,000		3	8	1	33	2	14	737	770	
Real del Monte Circuit								53	60	113	150		1			1	1	42	42		
Santa Julia								19	23	42	50		3								
<i>Miraflores District</i>																					
Amecameca								45	10	55	100		2			1	2	90	90		
Atlautla								22	21	43	43		3	1	1	2	1	4	43	45	
Ayapango								55	75	130	150		7			2	3	80	80		
Chicolapam								46	66	112	130		9			3	3	145	145		
Miraflores Circuit	1	1						132	26	158	265		1	16		2	8	339	339		
<i>Northern District</i>																					
Celaya								42	36	78	30		4	1		1	2	90	90		
Cueramaro								12	48	60	70		3	3		1	1	31	31		
Leon								32	34	66	40		2								
Queretaro Circuit								47	143	190	65		2			1	7	85	85		
Salamanca								48	20	68	60										
Silao								38	33	71	60										
Santa Barbara								17	24	41			4								
<i>Oaxaca District</i>																					
Cuicatlan								51	69	120	200		2	4		1	2	96	96		
Cuyamealco								52	70	122	60		6			1	2	46	46		
Huitzo								119	293	412	600		11	5		3	4	78	78		
Jayacatlan								45	39	84	180		3			1	1	48	48		
Nazareno								120	196	316	450		19	25		2	2	70	70		
Oaxaca								73	95	168	368		6			1	1	44	44		
Santa Inez del Rio								80	30	110			12	18		1	1	60	60		
Tariche								3	18	21	200					1	1	39	39		
Tenango								18	10	28	80					1	1	25	25		
Zaachila								35	86	121	300					2	2	99	99		
<i>Orizaba District</i>																					
Atzacan								47	30	77	110		2			1	1	22	22		
Cameron								1	30	31			1								
Huatusco								13	5	18	29					1	1	66	66		
Orizaba: English	1	1								50			2			1	1	15	15		
Mexican								37	38	75	110		4	2		1	2	55	55		
Tierra Blanca								17	25	42	85		1	2		2	2	50	50		
Tuxtepec								70	15	85	150		1	10		2	5	157	157		
<i>Puebla District</i>																					
Acatlan								17	34	51	130		1			1	1	28	28		
Apizaco								152	33	185	300		21	6		1	1	68	68		
Atlixco								24	8	32	90		2			1	1	46	46		
Acozac Circuit								68	31	99	86		8								
Chietla								70	71	141	220		9	7		2	1	60	60		
Colonia								30	4	34	90		1			1	1	27	27		
Matamores								20	8	28	40		6	6		1	1				
Puebla: English	1	1						8		8	20		1			1	1	25	25		
Mexican	2	2	3	6			17	325	307	632	450		13	16	2	17	127	2	11	680	807
Papalotla								10	14	24	9		11	7							
San Bernabe								25	9	35	200		1	6		1	1	24	24		
San Rafael								23	9	32	90		4			1	1	35	35		
Teotlalcingo								50	25	75	150		5			1	1	43	43		
Tepetlaxco								14	2	16	75										
Tepetitlan								30	39	69	100		4			1	1	40	40		
Teziutlan								10	7	17	45										
Tlaxcala								93	19	112	250		14			2	2	120	120		
Teplaca								78	131	209	450		11	14		2	2	64	64		
San Martin Tlamapa								7	5	12	20		12	6		2	2	96	96		
Xochiapulco								10	5	15	80		4			2	2	96	96		
Zacuala								64	48	112	390		4	6		1	1	26	26		
Total	10	10	9	33	45	38	63	3,520	3,607	7,127	14,391		196	348	6	19	212	66	121	4,618	4,830
Last year	10	10	11	27	42	25	60	3,292	3,291	6,583	13,743		274	387	6	19	212	66	109	4,526	4,709

Note.—Pages of religious literature issued, 5,932,900.

### Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary for Foreign Missions

No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Houses	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Houses	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
2	57	1	400	1	600			5	14	60	52	45	176
1	25	1	800	1	500			3	15	33		55	106
1	40	1	1,500					3	13	25		29	70
1	50	1	800							3		20	23
1	55			1	2,000			10	37	110		122	279
1	65	1	1,000	1	1,500					97		100	197
2	30							6	27	70		20	123
1	20	2	1,000										
2	150	2	8,000	2	7,000	75,000	20,000	40	84	13,213		40	40
2	38									600		20	620
1	13	1	500					2	4	18		20	44
1	40		200							140		46	186
			150							70		7	77
1	115	1	25,000		10,000			620	125	3,575	753	1,055	6,128
2	465	1	140,000	3	110,000	50,000	200,000	105	101	12,621		1,277	14,104
1	39	1	20,000	1	10,000			45	59	1,000		198	1,439
1	193	1	20,000	1	16,000	6,000	40,000	45	201	6,554	390	397	7,587
1	27	2	6,000	1	1,000			12	248			248	260
		1	1,500							128		55	183
1	30	1	3,000							75	20	150	245
3	46	1	1,300					4	8	120		11	143
3	90	3	7,500					8	3	60	125	50	246
3	56	2	3,000	1	500			10	12	192	20	29	263
2	140	2	6,500	1	5,000	20,000		10	15	1,436	20	250	1,731
1	40	2	1,600	1	1,500			4		60		12	76
1	29							4	9	100			113
1	45	1	10,000	1	5,000			10	13	120		60	203
2	125	2	5,000	1	5,000	30,000		22	27	5,486		158	5,693
1	15		200							24		10	34
1	15	1	1,500	1	500								

M. S.: Misses Lois J. Hartung, Kathryne M. Johnson, Kathryn B. Kyser, and Carrie M. Purdy.

*Institutions:* Mexican Methodist Institute. W. F. M. S.: Normal School for Girls.

The Rev. F. P. Lawyer, district superintendent, reports as follows:

#### **Tepalcingo**

This is the only circuit in the state of Morelos, and in spite of constant rebel activity the pastor, Brother J. A. Solana, has not deserted his post, but has continued his school all the year. He reports \$9.15 more for self-support than was assigned to him. Quarterly visits have been made over nearly all the district and I am glad to report a decided advance at most points. Nearly all the pastors have received new members, Puebla leading with about 100, a large number of whom are students.

The Mexican Methodist Institute has had the most prosperous year in its history, graduating twelve students. Revival services have resulted in a large number of conversions. Among the converts were students in the Commercial Course, from homes of well-to-do families, nominally Catholic, but very worldly. A large increase in enrollment in spite of the unsettled condition of the country, shows that the work is on a firm basis. There is also an increase in the number of theological students.

The outlook for educational work grows brighter every year and there are signs of a general spiritual awakening. Too great stress cannot be laid on the importance of taking the child before it becomes saturated with the principles of Romanism and educating it along the lines of Christian ideals and purposes.

#### **New Buildings**

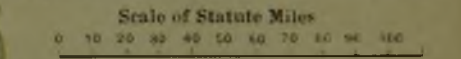
Plans are well under way for the erection of several new school and church buildings, whose cost will be largely covered by the people themselves.



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### NORTHERN GERMANY

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## EUROPE

### 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, and containing the four districts—Berlin, Bremen, Oldenburg, and Leipzig. The Oldenburg District was absorbed by the Bremen District in 1895.

The Rev. Stephen von Bohr, Conference secretary, reports as follows:

The North Germany Conference, for the last eight years under the able supervision of our much-beloved Bishop Burt, has welcomed Bishop Nuelsen, who is one of Germany's own sons.

This Conference has but three districts: Berlin, Bremen, and Leipzig. In 1911 the Austria-Hungary District was organized into the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference.

Although the national press all over Germany is doing much to hinder our work, and most German Christians are content to be members of the Catholic or the Protestant State Church, God has given us a good year, 1,300 persons having joined our church as probationers, and 617 as full members. This is a net increase of 156 members on trial and 206 full members, making a total of 4,333 probationers and 9,530 members. The sum of 404,840 marks (\$16,868) was raised this year for self-support, showing an average of 29.20 marks (\$1.21) per member. New churches have been built at Oldenburg and at Kiel.

The work among children and young people is successfully carried on. There are 91 Sunday schools, with 11,247 children, and 129 Epworth Leagues with 4,290 members. Fourteen young men in this Conference are studying for the ministry in our seminary at Frankfurt-am-Main.

The North Germany Conference is still one of our largest mission fields. There are more than 500 towns, to say nothing of the villages, where little, if any, local work of evangelization is attempted.

**Statistics of North Germany Conference, 1912**

(According to Minutes of Conference held July, 1912)

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Ordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Officers and Teachers	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Parsonages and Homes	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Pastors, Conference Claimants, District Superintendents, and Bishops	Current Expenses, Sertons, Light, Fuel, and Sunday Schools	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Total Contributions on the Field
<i>Berlin District</i>																		
Berlin: First Church	3	201	31	232	3	3	18	100	1	259,720	1	44,500	...	89	3,763	1,220	1,012	6,084
Second Church	...	201	62	263	12	3	23	201	1	113,520	1	76,400	...	150	3,534	2,149	2,283	8,116
Third Church	...	230	43	273	6	3	30	300	1	320,735	1	302,300	2,000	148	1,675	1,806	...	3,629
Fourth Church	...	219	44	263	3	3	17	130	...	7,435	...	...	...	50	4,628	1,226	...	5,904
Fifth Church	...	88	8	96	2	1	10	75	...	2,500	...	...	...	16	2,850	644	...	3,510
Breslau	...	53	17	70	2	1	5	30	...	1,457	...	...	...	10	1,365	694	...	2,069
Dansig	...	101	36	137	3	1	5	50	1	174,716	...	170,601	350	50	2,677	1,146	464	4,337
Elbing	...	85	38	123	3	1	8	80	...	2,000	...	...	...	22	1,536	1,269	...	2,840
Glogau	2	75	13	88	1	2	6	50	1	66,093	...	54,100	...	22	1,423	1,234	536	3,215
Gollnow	...	170	29	199	4	3	9	80	1	59,350	1	47,800	...	53	2,355	1,188	5,000	8,626
Goerlitz	1	30	16	46	...	2	4	70	...	4,304	...	...	...	9	1,366	478	...	1,853
Graudenz	...	87	25	112	3	2	8	68	...	3,941	...	...	...	60	1,419	843	...	2,322
Koenigsberg: First Church	4	350	116	466	17	4	45	750	1	188,000	1	187,000	...	100	3,582	4,009	366	8,057
Second Church	...	134	47	181	5	1	29	200	...	7,746	...	...	...	40	3,208	1,931	...	5,179
Koeslin-Belgard	...	108	25	133	3	2	10	75	...	1,000	...	4,000	...	15	1,848	1,040	...	2,903
Kolberg	...	58	15	73	...	2	7	60	1	15,460	...	...	...	15	875	770	1,415	3,075
Kottbus	...	74	11	85	...	1	10	70	1	48,000	1	38,000	...	45	1,033	933	...	2,011
Liegnitz	...	68	41	109	2	2	9	54	...	5,287	...	...	...	24	1,769	677	...	2,470
Magdeburg	2	100	35	135	2	2	8	85	...	6,000	...	...	...	65	2,369	742	...	3,176
Neuruppin	...	76	13	89	1	1	5	50	1	45,600	1	29,160	...	88	1,581	1,100	276	3,025
Posen	1	64	15	79	3	2	3	35	...	1,574	...	...	...	128	1,088	597	...	1,813
Schievelbein	1	83	6	89	1	2	5	35	2	28,280	...	...	...	58	1,124	1,017	...	2,199
Stargard-Arnswalde	...	89	26	115	5	3	8	115	1	54,700	1	58,075	212	40	2,164	1,124	603	3,871
Stettin	1	181	30	211	8	2	14	200	...	88,000	1	77,000	...	120	3,196	736	840	4,892
Stolpmuende	...	721	12	84	2	3	5	70	1	21,988	...	17,600	...	25	1,533	1,085	...	2,643
Tilsit	...	35	18	53	2	1	4	55	...	1,500	...	...	...	12	997	610	...	1,619
<i>Bremen District</i>																		
Aurich	...	51	13	64	3	2	11	75	1	16,800	1	1,200	...	23	1,176	588	...	1,787
Bielefeld	...	104	25	129	4	2	8	75	1	43,080	...	30,610	...	46	1,672	924	...	2,842
Bremen-Vegesack	2	231	28	259	7	5	34	506	2	266,537	1	125,050	12,290	150	3,868	2,532	...	6,550
<i>Leipzig District</i>																		
Bremerhaven	1	155	44	199	11	4	24	245	1	80,700	1	44,633	...	175	1,974	2,282	...	4,431
Kassel	1	192	43	235	11	2	24	140	1	175,543	...	111,421	200	146	2,460	1,651	369	4,626
Delmenhorst	2	166	22	188	8	4	26	190	1	48,300	1	27,250	...	100	2,899	1,587	...	4,586
Dornum	...	49	10	59	1	1	2	25	2	1,815	...	...	...	14	578	265	130	987
Edewecht-Westerstede	...	114	20	134	7	4	8	140	2	16,935	...	8,398	135	70	1,762	666	...	2,498
Flensburg	...	67	22	89	...	1	4	50	1	58,775	2	55,176	259	25	476	895	...	1,396
Hamburg: First Church	...	179	16	195	4	1	8	70	1	62,440	1	30,000	1,000	66	1,992	2,239	520	4,817
Second Church	...	180	17	197	4	3	28	350	1	150,500	...	128,450	200	105	3,012	3,865	...	6,982
Third Church	...	63	14	77	5	1	12	100	...	1,147	1	...	...	36	1,634	950	...	2,620
Hanover-Braunschweig	...	55	16	71	2	2	4	30	...	1,205	...	...	...	26	1,383	828	...	2,237
Kiel	...	64	17	81	3	1	9	150	1	67,650	...	59,600	...	45	1,870	1,389	...	3,304
Leer	...	101	36	137	6	2	7	100	1	18,258	...	11,700	...	34	940	920	...	1,894
Muenden-Goettingen	...	57	15	72	1	2	7	50	1	9,550	...	5,700	...	60	771	577	...	1,408
Neerstedt	1	50	5	55	3	3	4	40	1	4,550	...	...	...	11	845	252	...	1,108
Neuschoo	...	136	43	179	12	2	8	100	2	21,250	...	...	...	20	2,579	626	...	3,225
Oldenburg-Brake	...	252	12	264	7	3	33	230	2	88,800	1	59,300	150	70	2,041	2,366	889	5,366
Osnabrueck-Metten	...	80	17	97	4	2	5	60	1	6,170	...	...	...	28	1,597	934	...	2,559
Ruftringen	1	86	11	97	3	2	13	100	1	32,432	...	16,110	135	26	1,326	1,078	...	2,430
<i>Leipzig District</i>																		
Adorf, etc.	...	65	65	130	4	3	15	125	...	4,800	...	...	...	40	2,689	1,695	...	4,424
Annaberg	2	277	316	593	7	8	40	300	3	104,361	2	74,003	1,362	160	5,901	4,576	861	11,398
Aue	1	222	154	376	13	3	28	283	2	90,452	...	79,190	1,010	88	1,415	2,711	...	4,214
Chemnitz	...	227	113	340	7	2	15	150	1	155,000	...	126,200	625	50	1,388	2,248	200	3,886
Dresden	2	58	51	109	1	2	7	60	...	1,962	...	...	...	70	1,960	1,284	...	3,314
Eisenach	1	49	11	60	3	2	3	55	1	66,416	...	58,814	1,000	36	717	933	...	1,686
Falkenstein	...	200	95	295	8	2	30	320	1	49,940	...	42,700	...	110	3,129	3,400	1,200	7,839
Gera	...	179	38	217	6	3	15	120	1	87,156	2	55,922	350	55	2,282	2,065	1,972	6,374
Greiz, etc.	1	192	120	312	8	3	23	150	2	85,587	1	42,950	200	163	3,895	1,928	200	6,186
Halle	...	41	23	64	...	2	5	50	...	5,150	...	...	...	34	620	463	...	1,117
Lauter	1	152	176	328	9	3	21	210	...	16,020	...	...	...	65	3,531	2,447	...	6,043
Leipzig	1	62	35	97	2	1	8	40	...	3,070	...	...	...	80	3,066	712	...	3,858
Faulen	1	211	169	380	8	3	40	400	1	96,200	...	51,770	2,030	35	4,129	3,237	...	7,616
Poeneck, etc.	1	72	22	94	3	5	10	116	1	16,600	...	7,775	...	25	1,754	539	...	2,328
Reichenbach	2	161	147	308	3	3	29	260	2	141,961	1	99,225	...	130	3,627	2,177	389	6,273
Rodewisch	...	108	153	261	8	2	11	150	1	43,593	...	35,932	125	88	2,671	1,765	405	4,929
Schleiz, etc.	1	104	7	111	4	3	7	55	3	41,100	...	23,580	...	30	1,661	1,083	400	3,174
Schneeberg	1	360	200	560	18	4	38	450	2	83,756	2	67,500	500	140	4,764	3,565	804	9,273
Schneheide, etc.	3	248	202	450	11	5	20	250	1	42,736	...	34,200	...	150	5,130	2,672	480	8,332
Schwarzenberg	1	172	229	401	12	6	11	250	3	71,000	...	33,777	500	83	3,694	1,127	...	4,804
Triebes, etc.	1	149	21	170	5	3	14	125	2	23,088	...	5,000	...	15	2,508	1,721	...	4,344
Weimar	...	63	13	76	...	1	2	20	1	44,000	...	22,600	...	20	1,352	659	...	2,031
Werdau	2	93	91	184	4	3	13	210	1	52,120	...	15,000	...	65	2,012	1,800	400	4,277
Wilkau	1	158	207	365	6	4	28	350	1	58,993	1	37,428	4,200					



## 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.



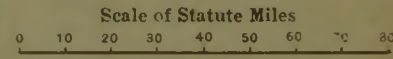
FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NUREMBERG



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

### SOUTHERN GERMANY

Principal Railroads: ——— Canals: ———



Longitude 5° East from 9° Greenwich

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

**Frankfurt**

*Missionaries:* Rev. Henry L. E. Luering and Mrs. Luering.

The South Germany Conference convened for its nineteenth session at Heilbronn, June 26 to July 1, under the presidency of our highly esteemed Bishop Nuelsen.

We are glad to report that the 13,000 members of our church here are faithful and that they gladly make sacrifices for the maintenance and extension of our work.

In our 342 Sunday schools, with their 1,097 teachers and 16,418 scholars, we see hopeful signs for the future strengthening of our work. The 105 young people's societies are growing. We have had a series of encouraging Sunday school and young people's conventions throughout this territory.

We have erected five new churches and parsonages this year at the following places: Cologne, Wiesbaden, Wetzlar, Wiesloch, and Gelsenkirchen.

The total Conference receipts have increased 15,977 marks (\$665) within the past twelve months.

Our Conference manifests its interest in God's cause abroad by placing at the disposal of the Australian and English Methodist Churches a number of our best young men for foreign mission service and for the German work in London, also by bearing in part the financial burden of these missions.

Our deaconess work, comprising the Bethany and the Martha-Maria Associations, brings unspeakable blessing to large numbers of needy people.

The Book Concern in Bremen supplies our work with good literature, and has become an important factor in its development. Our beloved veterans continue to work with us according to their strength. By a wise forethought the fathers of Methodism in Germany founded at the very beginning of their work a relief society for disabled ministers. We are thankful for the Preachers' Aid Society, and gladly make personal sacrifices for this cause.

Our theological seminary, at Frankfurt-am-Main, known as the Martin Mission Institute, will soon be able to erect modern buildings on a new campus. The land on which our building stands is needed by the city officials, who have offered the trustees of the seminary a new site and a substantial sum of money. New buildings are soon to be erected, and a promising future seems opening for the work of our Frankfurt Theological School.

## Statistics of South Germany Conference, 1912

(According to Minutes of Conference held January, 1912)

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Ordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for Foreign Missions	Pastors, Conference Claimants, District Superintendents, and Bishops	Current Expenses, Sexton, Light, Fuel, and Sunday Schools	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Total Contributions on the Field
<i>Frankfurt District</i>																	
Dillenburg	146	30	176	10	3	18	252	2	35,100	1	17,100	55	1,456	1,327	328	3,166	
Duesseldorf	56	6	62	2	2	8	75	1	3,630	1	894	50	894	938	1,882		
Elberfeld	61	12	73	7	5	12	160	1	1,615	1	419	70	419	1,152	1,641		
Frankfurt: First Church	340	60	400	3	4	35	300	1	173,300	1	117,810	149	3,215	2,274	900	6,538	
Frankfurt: Second Church	193	38	231	9	5	28	210	2	171,287	1	154,150	90	3,185	1,291	366	4,932	
Friedrichsdorf	181	19	200	6	4	14	150	2	31,000	1	8,645	80	2,325	1,799	419	4,194	
Gelnhausen	78	39	117	5	5	5	130	1	21,926	1	10,300	25	960	839	1,824		
Gelsenkirchen	59	22	81	3	4	9	160	1	5,600	1	780	30	780	608	1,418		
Heidelberg	174	35	209	1	6	22	210	2	140,490	1	115,345	60	2,619	2,016	300	4,995	
Kaiserslautern	136	27	163	3	2	18	130	1	63,700	1	5,570	40	2,601	1,533	419	4,174	
Koelm, etc	91	12	103	4	4	7	105	1	159,000	1	149,600	40	1,755	1,374	159	3,169	
Kreuznach	125	19	144	2	6	12	180	1	53,557	1	42,070	51	1,823	1,391	159	3,424	
Mandel	96	20	116	2	6	8	130	2	14,650	1	93	93	2,275	562	2,930		
Mannheim	143	16	159	5	2	16	160	1	93,367	1	65,650	73	2,197	1,230	3,500		
Marburg	121	22	143	2	6	9	160	2	74,730	1	54,400	33	1,724	1,343	3,100		
Offenbach	98	39	137	7	3	22	130	1	5,917	1	30	30	1,244	605	1,879		
Siegen	276	42	318	10	7	24	295	3	88,570	1	68,320	118	3,195	2,515	5,828		
Simmern	121	21	142	4	3	5	71	2	20,179	1	1,000	125	1,870	756	34	2,815	
Wiesbaden	67	11	78	3	2	8	90	1	12,504	1	50	50	1,133	824	2,007		
<i>Heilbronn District</i>																	
Ansbach	25	12	37	1	1	3	25	1	32,000	1	15,350	30	930	605	256	1,821	
Bayreuth	36	11	47	2	2	3	40	1	26,600	1	16,800	50	990	404	88	1,532	
Beilstein	206	49	255	5	5	14	265	2	18,973	1	75	75	2,920	1,118	419	4,113	
Bietigheim	154	15	169	1	4	22	230	3	32,385	1	6,150	70	2,338	1,233	190	3,771	
Fuerth	50	44	94	2	2	5	70	1	30,459	1	17,970	36	1,250	854	2,140		
Hall	80	14	94	2	2	2	75	1	40,593	1	13,800	30	1,785	876	2,691		
Heilbronn	505	61	566	13	12	45	615	6	146,479	2	47,700	300	6,900	7,029	2,802	17,031	
Hof	64	52	116	3	3	15	110	1	39,613	1	15,625	85	1,450	1,564	152	3,251	
Kirchberg	53	4	57	2	2	2	30	1	20,304	1	5,500	15	646	583	136	1,380	
Marbach	196	26	222	2	9	18	320	4	38,521	1	10,600	63	2,535	1,037	3,655		
Neuhuetten	137	19	156	7	7	11	160	1	12,600	1	5,700	50	1,785	567	2,392		
<i>Nuremberg District</i>																	
Nuremberg: First Church	89	61	150	4	3	12	110	1	134,050	1	97,144	70	1,876	2,368	1,030	5,344	
Nuremberg: Second Church	202	43	245	3	5	20	300	1	62,000	1	14,600	130	3,475	2,008	88	6,412	
Oehringen	67	10	77	2	5	15	155	1	23,124	1	925	30	1,000	695	200	1,925	
Ottmarsheim	93	10	103	4	4	16	140	3	20,585	1	4,095	100	1,585	883	490	3,058	
Prevorst	137	23	160	4	4	7	200	2	16,600	1	3,700	48	1,620	584	2,252		
Vaihingen	136	36	172	3	5	11	165	2	32,420	1	5,345	100	2,325	608	100	3,133	
Weinsberg	68	13	81	2	4	6	160	1	15,142	1	100	20	1,252	494	234	2,000	
Wuerzburg	35	25	60	3	4	4	70	1	5,091	1	50	50	1,280	731	2,061		
<i>Karlsruhe District</i>																	
Altensteig	167	23	190	9	7	12	300	2	25,100	1	3,200	303	2,169	1,602	390	4,464	
Calw	254	39	293	3	12	23	580	3	27,964	1	2,500	130	3,260	1,123	720	5,233	
Freudenstadt	250	41	291	5	8	19	465	1	65,320	1	23,775	100	2,617	911	133	3,761	
Hagenau	51	15	66	3	3	5	110	1	18,156	1	6,255	27	620	1,035	1,980	3,662	
Hockenheim	110	16	126	3	4	11	170	2	22,786	1	2,275	43	1,846	740	144	2,773	
Karlsruhe	207	19	226	1	3	21	300	1	118,186	1	56,229	91	5,400	1,245	97	4,833	
Klosterreichenbach	210	14	224	10	7	22	350	4	51,015	1	26,000	73	2,020	1,601	3,694		
Knittlingen	153	27	180	6	7	10	180	2	29,900	1	8,400	43	2,055	1,475	453	4,026	
Lahr	55	5	60	1	3	4	40	1	58,244	1	41,585	25	1,052	1,032	2,109		
Nagold	114	10	124	1	3	9	100	1	32,600	1	13,735	100	1,650	970	2,702		
Neuenburg	83	8	91	4	4	8	100	2	29,503	1	16,900	83	1,280	1,074	200	2,637	
Neunkirchen	63	38	101	5	4	12	160	1	78,425	1	68,675	42	1,327	1,066	2,435		
Pforzheim	339	47	386	6	6	43	850	1	107,757	1	17,600	170	4,970	4,307	140	9,587	
Pirmasens	262	69	331	11	6	40	450	1	118,345	1	30,774	120	3,725	3,176	702	9,021	
Saarbruecken	111	30	141	4	6	10	120	1	68,000	1	62,000	45	1,100	1,347	200	2,692	
Speyer	55	9	64	2	2	15	110	1	44,650	1	10,800	37	1,202	858	2,127		
Strassburg	187	31	218	3	6	22	225	2	135,479	1	64,650	178	3,984	3,132	200	7,494	
Zweibruecken	77	6	83	3	2	6	100	1	33,600	1	19,100	28	1,183	685	105	2,001	
<i>Stuttgart District</i>																	
Augsburg	44	11	55	2	1	12	20	1	4,320	1	54	54	1,210	417	1,681		
Backnang	286	25	311	6	6	20	380	3	45,050	1	9,300	130	4,420	1,529	333	6,412	
Cannstatt	285	35	320	8	8	38	755	3	109,535	1	69,350	112	4,534	2,908	876	8,430	
Ebingen	174	30	204	8	4	18	400	2	60,700	1	34,610	82	2,398	1,514	3,994		
Echterdingen	86	4	90	2	7	120	1	12,200	1	26,750	50	1,600	396	70	2,116		
Eeslingen	86	7	93	2	3	8	120	2	47,500	1	3,710	43	1,229	1,048	300	2,570	
Heimsheim	206	27	233	10	8	16	350	3	28,900	1	18,700	75	2,625	2,129	925	5,754	
Herrenberg	133	32	165	2	5	13	160	1	44,700	1	19,800	80	2,195	1,141	362	3,778	
Ludwigsburg	149	21	170	6	6	13	275	3	61,723	1	13,180	70	3,012	2,405	600	6,087	
Muenchen	97	28	125	1	5	30	110	1	24,755	1	14,425	74	1,986	1,294	3,330		
Murrhardt	83	12	95	5	6	12	280	1	11,180	1	4,400	20	1,270	871	3,055		
Rudersberg	183	8	191	3	3	7	180	1	11,180	1	11,180	56	1,270	359	1,649		
Schorndorf	127	18	145	2	5	11	225	1	10,100	1	10,100	20	1,270	359	1,649		
Stuttgart	601	134	735	11	7	37	545	5	281,115	1	56	56	7,272	675	160	3,112	
Ulm	90	17	107	1	2	9	80	1	75,772	1	70,715	300	5,110	100	12,782		
Waiblingen	355	27	382	7	9	40	600	4	61,215	1	54,502	43	2,788	1,273	192	4,295	
Weissach	135	24	159	2	2	10	100	1	10,400	1	8,150	113	4,550	3,094	1,183	8,940	
Welzheim	134	14	148	5	5	10	280	2	30,004	1	8,930	63	2,210	404	2,677		
Winnenden	190	17	207	2	7	20	470	2	53,500	1	10,200	25	1,945	722	2,692		
Total	115	11,087	1,950	13,043	287	342	1,097	16,418	121	4,055,249	20	1,918,959	5,839	166,570	104,397	17,568	294

## 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.

The Rev. F. H. Otto Melle, superintendent, reports as follows:

The annual meeting of the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference took place from August 29 to September 1 in Ujvidek, Hungary, Bishop Nuelsen presiding. We looked back over the work of the first year of the new mission, and our hearts were full of praise to God, because it had been a year of success in every direction.

The people of Ujvidek built the first Methodist chapel in Hungary at a cost of \$12,000. It was a day of great rejoicing for our people in Hungary when, on November 5, this chapel was dedicated. The Conference was held in it, and all our preachers had an opportunity to enjoy it.

### **Increase in Membership**

The membership grew from 670 to 731, an increase of 9 per cent. or an average of seven new members for each preacher.

### **Finances**

Our people gave for self-support and other benevolent purposes 18,630 crowns (\$3,965), which is 3,811 crowns (\$770) more than last year, or over \$5 per member. The total church property now amounts to 294,037 crowns (\$59,445). Our debts also have increased 52,321 crowns (\$10,570), but they are "profitable" debts, as our congregation in Ujvidek now pays less interest on the new chapel and parsonage than was formerly paid in rent for our most inconvenient quarters.

### **Publishing Interests**

We have opened a Book Concern in Budapest, and though we cannot yet report large sales, the work has made a beginning and will doubtless prosper. We publish a Hungarian paper, *Bekeharang*, and since January have issued a German monthly.

### **Extension of the Work**

New work has been started in Graz, a city of 160,000 inhabitants at the foot of the Alps in Steiermark. Rev. H. Bergmann, a former pastor of our First Church in Vienna, undertook the difficult task of commencing this work. As we are not allowed to hold public meetings or services in Austria, he began in a quiet way, using much tact and wisdom, and has been successful in forming a small congregation.

### **Trieste**

The Italian Church at Trieste has had a good year. The Rev. F. Dardi has a gift for temperance work, and reports many delightful experiences. Our chapel here is the only place in the city where Protestants preach the gospel in the Italian language.

**Vienna**

Our churches in the imperial city of Vienna have had a blessed year. We are not permitted to announce our meetings in the papers, and cannot distribute tracts or invitation cards. There is no inscription on the street front of our hall that would indicate to a stranger where the Methodists are. On the door of our meeting-place in large letters appears this inscription: "Only for Invited Guests." In spite of all these handicaps, however, our meetings are crowded.

## Statistics of Austria-Hungary Mission Conference

(Repeated from the Report for 1911)

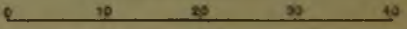
All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.203). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP				BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				MIN. SUPPORT	Current Expenses: Sermon, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Woman's For. Missionary Society	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference Claimants, Dist. Supt's, and Bishops	
Budapest.....	20	35	3	3	2	....	2	4	40	..	308	..	....	....	....	6	2	....	9	268	
Bacs Saint Tamas.....	38	71	....	3	2	....	6	7	90	..	472	..	....	....	....	2	2	2	121	204	
Triest.....	15	106	....	6	4	....	1	4	62	1	6,840	..	40	....	1,600	....	....	....	4	254	
Ujvidek.....	29	35	....	1	2	3	2	3	40	..	398	..	....	....	....	3	1	3	12	209	
Verbass.....	28	56	....	1	1	....	3	3	130	1	2,144	..	98	....	840	2	1	....	18	191	
Wien I.....	35	139	1	1	2	....	1	6	80	1	36,380	..	481	....	....	26	19	4	426	321	
Wien II.....	17	46	....	....	....	....	3	6	70	..	940	..	....	....	....	4	....	1	15	272	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47,462</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1,719</b>	
<b>Last year.....</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,456</b>	



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
 CHURCH  
**SWITZERLAND**

Railroads: —  
 Scale of Statute Miles



Longitude 8° East from 9° Greenwich 10°

THE BATHING WORKS, HARFORD, MD.



## 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.

The Rev. William Esslinger, secretary, reports as follows:

This Conference is limited in territory to the republic of Switzerland. Our work is growing slowly but surely. During the past year we have had an increase of 248 members. At our twenty-fifth anniversary the following interesting facts were brought out: In 1887 we had 5,634 members and 24 preachers; now we have 10,004 members and 59 preachers. Then we had 12,255 Sunday school scholars and now 23,019. In 1887, the total contributions were 160,802 francs (\$8,040); and in the past year 437,226 francs (\$21,791) was contributed. Our people have given to the Board of Foreign Missions 10,791 francs (\$539), besides making special contributions to specified causes. If one of our own missionaries could occasionally spend a little time with us while passing through Europe en route to or from the field, the contributions would doubtless profit by such visits. We often see missionaries of other societies, but very rarely any of our own.

Our Deaconess home and hospital in Zürich is now completed, and the dedication exercises took place on October 24. It is a fine building, a credit to Methodism. The cost of site, building, and furnishings is about 650,000 francs (\$32,500).

Our Conference met this year in Solothurn, one of the oldest cities in this country. This was the first really Roman Catholic city in Switzerland to welcome a Methodist Conference within her walls. And we can say literally "within her walls," since right here in Solothurn many parts of the ancient walls and fortifications are still intact. A large number of the citizens, some of them Roman Catholics, helped to entertain the Conference.

Again the presiding bishop is the son of one of our charter members. When Bishop Nuelsen called the Conference to order, his father's name was read from the roll for the last time. And the answer was, "Deceased."

### Statistics of Switzerland

(According to Minutes of

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Unordained Preachers and Exporters	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars
<i>Central District</i>								
Aarau	2	99	8	107	..	2	3	468
Adliswil	..	320	34	354	..	10	4	500
Affoltern	..	153	20	173	..	3	12	636
Goesgen-Zofingen	1	242	25	267	..	14	7	603
Horgen	1	110	1	111	..	3	3	290
Lenzburg	1	231	26	257	..	2	8	777
Lucerne	..	60	17	77	..	3	3	146
Oerlikon	2	324	26	350	..	9	13	1,228
Stafa	..	178	8	186	..	5	4	230
Thalwil	..	212	20	232	..	3	2	328
Uster-Egg	..	265	30	295	1	6	10	618
Waedenswil	1	184	17	201	..	3	3	337
Zurich I	1	514	43	557	1	5	4	775
Zurich III	1	331	54	385	..	12	5	928
Zurich IV	..	158	10	168	..	2	3	445
Chr. Vereinsbuchhand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabernaheim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East District</i>								
Buelach	..	325	25	350	..	5	11	828
Chur	..	112	10	122	..	2	7	280
Eschlikon	..	92	12	104	..	5	4	200
Frauenfeld	..	100	5	105	..	2	4	342
Herisau	1	267	37	304	..	7	10	783
Niederutzwil	..	204	3	207	1	10	5	472
Rheineck	2	285	45	330	..	6	20	917
Schaffhausen	1	327	21	348	..	12	9	710
Stein, etc	..	72	10	82	..	1	2	79
Saint Gall	..	214	21	235	..	3	5	422
Teufen	1	62	9	71	..	..	4	280
Turbenthal	..	143	6	149	..	3	8	342
Wald	..	140	19	159	1	4	3	207
Wetzikon	..	181	16	197	..	4	4	370
Winterthur	1	430	36	466	2	13	12	1,025
<i>West District</i>								
Basel I.	2	400	28	428	..	6	3	870
Basel II.	..	141	11	152	..	1	2	356
Bern	2	291	39	330	1	13	3	900
Biel	..	176	14	190	..	3	3	775
Geneva	..	153	17	170	..	5	1	48
Herzogenbuchsee	1	92	12	104	..	1	6	308
La Chaux-de-Fonds	..	131	5	136	..	9	3	98
Langnau	..	138	13	151	..	2	4	372
Lausanne	1	185	14	199	..	2	2	150
Liesthal	..	200	10	210	..	5	6	580
Lies	1	164	22	186	..	1	7	1,079
Neuenburg	..	132	8	140	..	3	1	45
Saint Immer	..	96	11	107	..	3	2	105
Sigmou	..	122	8	130	..	5	6	372
Sisach	..	130	14	144	..	3	11	515
Solothurn	1	280	18	298	..	6	10	900
Total	22	9,146	858	10,004	7	234	281	23,019
Last year	26	8,952	806	9,758	8	219	266	22,304

### Conference, 1912

Conference held June 19-24, 1912)

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
..	..	..	12,474	..	..	100	..	1,594	..	2,401	4,095
3	106,800	..	..	40,828	572	460	..	3,957	120	6,512	11,049
2	56,092	1	2,000	2,500	200	220	..	3,367	..	3,969	7,556
2	38,750	..	..	20,000	..	40	..	2,929	7,151	3,492	13,612
1	20,500	2	36,000	7,500	1,000	285	..	2,011	116	2,028	4,440
3	70,200	..	..	10,710	..	270	..	3,482	10,520	3,223	17,495
1	144,500	..	..	97,000	..	50	..	1,427	105	3,240	4,822
3	159,300	..	..	65,900	2,500	485	..	3,835	..	7,978	12,298
..	..	1	34,300	23,000	..	143	..	1,675	353	3,115	5,286
1	51,200	..	..	6,000	500	340	..	3,853	1,341	3,885	9,409
1	85,050	1	3,200	30,950	..	310	..	3,738	8,000	4,700	16,748
1	49,700	..	..	27,500	..	190	..	2,840	877	3,336	7,243
3	361,000	2	105,000	300,500	..	625	..	8,054	177,000	13,755	199,434
1	275,900	1	140,000	313,400	2,000	309	..	5,059	1,200	6,301	12,869
1	101,016	..	..	69,200	..	235	..	1,141	540	4,971	6,887
..	..	4	444,718	27,430	19,708	..	..	..	13,500	..	13,500
..	..	3	168,605	94,965	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
3	98,550	..	..	33,608	..	295	..	3,822	892	5,817	10,826
1	55,870	..	..	24,285	23	128	..	1,785	110	3,918	5,941
1	34,600	..	..	25,000	1,000	160	..	2,109	200	1,890	4,359
2	57,900	..	..	12,700	..	243	..	1,982	..	2,543	4,768
1	60,055	1	17,900	42,500	1,400	300	..	3,976	834	7,497	12,607
2	43,500	2	37,500	23,000	..	389	..	3,800	641	2,880	7,710
3	88,295	1	12,500	14,900	..	1,000	..	4,434	29,530	6,040	41,004
4	174,000	..	..	90,000	..	350	..	3,434	22,600	7,555	33,939
1	40,583	..	..	15,300	250	95	..	1,456	308	1,748	3,607
1	107,000	..	..	..	..	240	..	4,462	250	2,735	7,687
1	56,100	..	..	26,500	9,500	150	..	1,847	7,722	2,248	11,967
2	54,500	..	..	22,064	704	325	..	2,015	110	3,186	5,636
3	110,380	..	..	67,380	1,200	120	..	1,813	260	5,249	7,442
1	42,924	..	..	13,250	..	100	..	2,270	85	3,630	6,085
3	174,655	..	..	73,473	..	350	..	5,621	50,828	11,528	68,327
2	155,060	1	42,000	84,900	..	350	..	5,665	727	9,392	16,134
1	71,242	2	118,500	145,300	300	145	..	1,870	826	4,391	7,232
2	171,022	1	41,000	82,300	600	300	..	5,979	810	9,275	16,364
1	43,900	1	23,000	24,000	..	100	..	2,937	..	4,372	7,409
1	110,227	..	..	64,750	1,500	119	..	3,017	215	3,798	7,149
..	1,000	1	23,100	5,566	899	110	..	1,743	186	1,561	3,600
1	45,500	..	..	6,075	13	70	..	3,138	..	1,867	5,075
1	78,684	..	..	10,000	1,000	130	..	1,449	61	2,399	4,039
1	126,700	..	..	45,000	..	160	..	5,118	..	3,957	9,235
2	46,532	1	15,000	20,400	..	220	..	2,650	450	3,318	6,638
5	84,100	2	24,000	52,273	5,380	208	..	1,629	866	5,364	8,067
1	90,100	..	..	33,000	..	190	..	4,333	1,660	988	7,171
1	50,300	..	..	9,675	..	70	..	2,320	181	2,584	5,155
1	29,802	..	..	13,000	1,000	100	..	1,082	135	1,931	3,248
1	34,488	..	..	8,450	..	60	..	1,945	1,262	821	4,088
3	114,100	..	..	87,850	500	220	..	2,008	1,306	6,370	9,904
77	3,970,657	28	1,299,797	2,293,882	52,329	10,859	..	140,671	353,878	203,758	709,166
71	3,714,083	27	1,206,370	2,080,273	72,311	10,791	1,908	136,204	526,426	185,225	860,564

## 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.

The Rev. J. M. Erikson, superintendent, reports as follows:

We are Methodists, and we are proud of it, but still we want more of that zeal and success that were apparent in former days in our Zion. Our worst enemy is the religious indifference which dominates the people. The leading question is not, "What shall I do to be saved?" but, "How may I get money enough to have a good time and enjoy the pleasures and comforts of this life?" There is much effort to acquire secular knowledge, but not the knowledge of God. We continue to preach the old truths, endeavoring as far as possible to apply them to present conditions.

### **Progress of the Work**

We have built four churches and three parsonages this year. Our Sunday school work has not advanced as much as we could wish, but we are counting on future developments. The Board of Sunday Schools has granted us an appropriation for sending literature to needy schools, and it has also appointed a field agent for this work. Our Epworth and Junior Leagues are helping greatly in the general work of evangelization. We have a small number of Methodist Brotherhood societies.

### **Theological Seminary**

Our theological school at Upsala continues to prepare young men for the ministry, and is also training young women for missionary work.

### **Publishing Interests**

In our Book Concern we publish a weekly paper, Svenska Sandebudet, besides a Sunday school weekly and a monthly paper for young people. These reach about 20,000 subscribers. Within the past year we have published 92,550 copies of books and pamphlets, including hymn books.

### **Deaconess Work**

Our Deaconess work is promising. Sixteen Sisters are at work, and six more are under training in German hospitals. Although Sweden is a Protestant country, it is as much in need of evangelization as any mission field.



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°

### Statistics of Sweden Conference, 1912

(According to Minutes of Conference held July 26-20, 1912)

All sums of money are in krona (1 kronor = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Unordained Preachers and Exhorters	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	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	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
<i>Eastern District</i>																		
Arboga		231	3	234	2	3	182	2	25,900			1,350	50	191	2,571	776	1,446	4,984
Avesta	3	138	7	147	1	1	150	1	8,830	1	7,000	8,800		125	1,459	600	900	3,084
Buttle, etc.		116	3	123		2	75	2	3,000	2	2,800	975	46	86	963	100	235	1,384
Balingså		17	3	20		1	14	1	5,600			1,775		18	272		207	497
Fakistuna	3	300	24	324		2	375	3	45,216			11,000		176	2,498	250	2,344	5,268
Fagersta	3	154	17	171	1	2	150	1	6,000	1	4,120	400	100	127	1,785	75	545	2,532
Grangesberg	3	88	3	91	1	2	110	2	11,000	2	5,000	5,950	100	62	1,160	29	282	1,539
Hallstahammar		30	6	36		1	52	1	9,294			4,400	145	25	777		527	1,329
Heby	1	52	2	54		1	40	1	6,800			2,000	25	55	614		300	1,029
Klintehamn	1	118	1	119		2	105	3	14,500			1,850	150	97	1,028		572	1,697
Kolsva		59	3	62		3	90	2	9,900			4,000		70	865	69	512	1,516
Kungsör	2	128	10	138		1	100	2	11,900			1,075		131	1,378	300	805	2,614
Köping	1	143	10	153	1	2	200	2	25,300			8,222	189	166	2,296	91	1,852	4,405
Lindesberg	3	136	5	141		2	60	1	12,000					140	1,470	225	600	2,435
Mörkö	1	97	3	100	1	1	85	1	8,000	1	3,000	1,800	200	100	1,212	198	338	1,848
Norberg	3	86	3	89		2	90	2	14,000			4,130	100	132	1,355		641	2,128
Nyköping	1	99	8	107	1	1	93	1	45,000	1	4,000	10,500		76	1,161	181	2,954	4,372
Roma	4	182	13	195	1	3	82	6	12,500			1,990	150	193	1,149	709	335	2,377
Rotebro		30	5	35		1	38	1	17,000			4,696	418	26	478		278	782
Sala		52	5	57		1	50							50	968		581	1,599
Slite		122	1	123		5	176	2	10,500	2	3,600	3,900	100	155	1,083	700	463	2,401
Stenhamra	1	13	1	14		1	70	1	4,500			800	20	39	571	10	166	786
Stockholm: Saint Mark's	1	139	15	154	1	1	190	1	102,000			83,500	500	108	2,629	202	1,670	4,609
Kungsholmen	2	65	3	68		1	125							77	1,052		1,940	3,069
Saint Paul's	2	460	20	480	1	2	435	1	125,000			13,779	868	304	4,254	108	3,743	8,409
Saint Peter's	6	662	30	692	3	1	335	1	218,825	1	30,000	68,500	709	544	5,104	991	9,554	16,193
Trefaldighet	2	367	4	371		1	116	1	174,549			40,000		730	5,096	623	6,310	12,768
Surahammar	1	53	3	56	2	1	70	1	9,020	1	2,000	4,105	235	45	752	226	411	1,434
Södertelje		109	3	112		1	75	1	40,000	1	21,500	35,006		116	1,633	183	4,745	6,677
Upsala	4	345	7	352	1	1	400	1	85,000	1	10,000	19,352	448	377	3,310	742	3,107	7,536
Visby	5	302	9	311	2	2	249	2	23,900	1	17,000	17,400	2,000	1,410	2,927		2,533	6,870
Västeraås	3	152	11	163	1	1	60			1	30,000	20,000	10,600	135	2,220	185	1,574	4,114
Öregrund	1	98	3	101		1	94	1	5,275			1,200	45	80	967	175	279	1,501
<i>Northern District</i>																		
Bergeforsen		44	6	50		2	101	1	7,500			1,912	447	40	1,599	21	104	1,824
Boden	2	52	8	60	1	2	180	1	13,800			10,500	100	51	1,356	70	1,060	2,537
Bomhus		32	1	33	1	1	50	1	10,000			4,700	100	19	570	300	580	1,469

Statistics of Sweden Conference—Continued

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Unordained Preachers and Exhorters	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	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	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
<b>Borlange</b>	1	219	32	251		4	317	2	17,200	1	4,000	7,160	150	305	1,048	396	2,212	4,861	
<b>Falun</b>	1	84	6	90		2	50	1	24,000			8,790	505	70	2,400	331	1,471	4,278	
<b>Gefle: Saint Matthew's</b>	2	267	43	310	2	2	400	1	45,000			6,270	500	234	3,617		5,014	8,886	
<b>Saint Peter's</b>	1	197	21	218		1	220	1	40,000			1,300		125	2,471		2,064	4,660	
<b>Hudiksvall</b>	2	60	11	71		1	100	1	42,000	1	28,300	60,950	650	21	1,889	259	4,090	6,259	
<b>Iggesund</b>		53		53										10	506			516	
<b>Karholm</b>	2	63	7	70		2	108	2	8,850	1	2,300	125	190	58	1,290	38	300	1,686	
<b>Kiruna</b>		32	1	33		1	160	1	11,000	1	9,200	7,935	368	52	2,039	327	1,155	3,573	
<b>Korsnas</b>		38		38		1	40	1	5,000			1,075		15	315		160	490	
<b>Lulea</b>		8	10	18		1	30		5,000			3,900	50	10	1,961	50	390	2,411	
<b>Malmberget</b>	1	89	12	101	2	1	95	1	14,947			6,750	200	54	1,895		1,070	3,019	
<b>Mora</b>	2	100	16	116		2	48	2	15,000			7,325	50	94	1,658	55	492	2,299	
<b>Sandviken</b>	6	194	15	209	1	1	150	1	20,000	1	19,000	22,200	640	120	2,028	150	650	2,957	
<b>Skutskar</b>	1	136	4	140	4	4	270	2	16,200	1	10,000	4,387	243	170	2,055	414	206	2,845	
<b>Sund</b>	3	87	4	91	1	2	196	2	20,100			2,011		90	1,344		422	1,856	
<b>Sundavall</b>	1	115	14	129	1	1	162	1	42,000			20,074		113	3,047	260	1,882	5,302	
<b>Valbo</b>	6	109	6	115	2	2	110	2	26,675			1,240		122	51	1,798	85	943	2,777
<b>Otersund</b>		120	34	154	4	2	312	1	14,500	1	38,500	42,800		154	2,136	976	4,270	7,536	
<i>Southern District</i>																			
<b>Ankarsrum</b>	1	35	3	38		1	70	1	9,600			2,064	75	18	203	116	121	458	
<b>Berga</b>	2	40		40	2	1	30							23	255			278	
<b>Bjuv</b>		38		38		2	42	1	7,000			1,160	240	26	337	76	53	492	
<b>Boxholm</b>	3	94	19	113		2	115	1	7,000					100	1,088		400	1,588	
<b>Delary</b>	1	44	2	46	2	1	35	1	8,000		1,600	1,120	80	62	777	180	435	1,454	
<b>Ekspö</b>	4	105	15	120		1	105	1	17,500	1	7,500	13,700		65	1,391	190	1,515	3,161	
<b>Helsingborg</b>	2	188	10	198	3	1	200	1	36,000			16,586	585	160	2,823	1,614	4,693	9,290	
<b>Huskvarna</b>	1	32	2	34		1	50					50	60	10	434		12	456	
<b>Hvetlanda</b>	1	80	17	97		1	125	1	8,000			2,835		82	1,075		649	1,806	
<b>Jönköping</b>	1	117	13	130		1	135	1	62,750			18,000		56	1,698	541	2,350	4,645	
<b>Kalmar</b>		88	6	94		1	144	1	21,500					103	1,080		1,637	2,720	
<b>Karlehann</b>	1	123	14	137		2	245	1	13,100			3,000		108	1,751	29	1,539	3,427	
<b>Karlekrona</b>	1	201	16	217	1	2	290	2	21,500			1,200		183	2,167	1,117	1,042	3,499	
<b>Landkrona</b>	1	176	21	197		3	200	2	34,000			12,323	697	108	1,730	265	1,758	3,861	
<b>Limhamn</b>	2	234	23	257	1	2	360	1	9,500			3,000	160	200	2,371	251	1,896	4,718	
<b>Linköping</b>	2	333	20	343	4	2	230	2	32,000	2	9,000	7,700		403	3,815	504	2,440	7,162	
<b>Leftahammar</b>		41	3	44		1	35	1	5,000				277	58	657		156	871	
<b>Lotorp</b>	2	100	15	115	2	1	135	2	9,635					83	956	250	550	1,839	
<b>Lund</b>		79	3	82		2	100					140	100	90	896		1,077	2,063	
<b>Malmö: Saint Mark's</b>	1	172	8	180		1	450	1	30,000	1	85,000	69,708	110	177	2,268	310	3,002	5,757	
<b>East</b>		44	4	48		1	100					99		60	857		1,762	2,679	
<i>Western District</i>																			
<b>Alingsås</b>	1	52	4	56	2	1	35	1	22,800			17,875		56	669		1,431	2,156	
<b>Arvika</b>	1	62	10	72		1	80	1	17,800			9,900	250	46	652		1,280	1,958	
<b>Bengtsfors</b>	1	85	7	92		1	40	1	8,000			100	100	80	1,080	98	378	1,636	
<b>Boras</b>		75	7	82		1	90							67	931		978	1,976	
<b>Degersfors</b>	2	180		180	4	2	190	1	20,000			5,000		120	1,505	418	786	2,829	
<b>Falköping</b>	2	66	3	69		1	45	1	16,500			6,885		50	963	650	770	2,433	
<b>Filipstad</b>	3	135	8	143		3	130	2	30,000	1	40,000	29,975	525	82	1,398		2,915	4,395	
<b>Gottenburg: Ephraim</b>		113	3	116		1	150	1	73,000			55,100		69	2,040	300	927	3,336	
<b>Emmanuel</b>	5	480	32	512	3	2	550	1	42,000	1	85,000	33,500	500	450	4,117	1,643	4,517	10,727	
<b>Saint Jacob's</b>	3	345	40	385	2	3	362	1	6,000	1	185,000	155,000	5,000	416	4,153	312	3,888	8,769	
<b>Saint Peter's</b>	3	169	68	237	1	2	275							44	2,135		2,852	5,031	
<b>Tabor</b>	1	140	23	163	3	1	422	1	67,000			57,238	1,577	135	2,571	1,092	3,382	7,180	
<b>Grums</b>	1	80	6	86		2	60	3	11,000			2,515	150	34	666	35	235	970	
<b>Hallberg</b>	3	133	2	135	1	3	103	3	16,250			3,969	251	78	854	720	234	1,886	
<b>Halmstad</b>	1	101	7	108		2	230	1	45,100			25,275	1,300	76	1,342	64	3,805	5,287	
<b>Hillingsberg</b>	1	49	4	53		1	38	1	11,145	1		3,670	36	44	750		93	887	
<b>Karlanda</b>	2	30	2	32		1	38	1	5,000				21	21	325	163	80	589	
<b>Karlsboga</b>	3	144	6	150		2	84	1	11,000			376		90	1,183		380	1,653	
<b>Karlstad</b>		137	5	142	1	2	85	2	22,480			13,320	200	159	1,337		349	1,845	
<b>Kristinehamn</b>		141	12	153		2	200	2	50,000			31,848	1,657	73	1,301	136	2,453	3,064	
<b>Kungsbacka</b>	2	63		63	2	3	90	2	6,500					97	1,101	175	626	1,999	
<b>Lenna</b>		59	4	63		1	65	1	5,000			1,725	225	63	689	1,915	200	2,797	
<b>Laxa</b>	2	185	8	193	2	3	225	2	11,100			100	166	185	1,172	100	691	2,148	
<b>Lekhyttan</b>	3	36	2	38	1	1	25	1	2,500			400	37	24	426		535	1,095	
<b>Lidköping</b>		52	3	55		1	35							54	644		375	1,073	
<b>Lindome</b>	2	56	1	57	2	1	17	1	5,500				362	72	195		40	307	
<b>Munkfors</b>	1	180	10	190	2	1	97	1	7,000	1	10,000	1,440	240	78	636		430	2,490	
<b>Nykroppa</b>	1	59	0	68		1	80	2	8,000			1,092	108	56	695	35	205	991	
<b>Ronneshytta</b>	2	74	6	80		1	62	1	3,600					92	1,205		813	2,110	
<b>Seffle</b>	2	101	0	110	2	2	107	1	8,000					25	649	1,105	696	2,475	
<b>Stromstad</b>		40	2	42		1	60		10,700			6,006	645	25	649	1,076	1,076	3,623	
<b>Trollhättan</b>	1	179	21	200	2	2	130	1	20,000			8,099	211	63	1,408		15	232	
<b>Villingsberg</b>	1	19	1	20		1	18	1	1,500					26	166		505	1,076	
<b>Yenersborg</b>		30	9	45		1	85							28	543		405	2,859	
<b>Amal</b>																			

## 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.

The Rev. Anton Bast, superintendent of the Copenhagen District, reports as follows:

The Denmark Annual Conference belongs to the older group of European Conferences, having begun its fifty-fifth year of work. We sent representatives to the General Conference for the first time.

### Aarhus

A fine, large church has recently been erected here, and we hope soon to put up a new normal school building which shall also serve as headquarters for our mission theological school. Both of these institutions are managed



SAINT MARK'S CHURCH, COPENHAGEN

by Rev. L. C. Larsen. A building fund has been started, our laymen having already subscribed 15,000 crowns (\$4,000) in shares of 100 crowns (\$27) each,





and the school will begin its work this year in hired rooms. We also intend to concentrate our deaconess work in this town.

#### **Publication Work**

The Book Concern is successfully carrying on its work under the direction of Rev. S. N. Gaarde. Our weekly papers, *Kristleig Talsmand* (Christian Advocate) and *Sondagsskolen* (The Sunday School), as well as our young people's paper, *Vaarbud* (Spring Herald), are all widely circulated. Our largest paper, *Fyrtaarnet* (The Lighthouse) is a social weekly edited at Copenhagen by Rev. Anton Bast. This brings us in touch with thousands of people. The Rev. Chr. Nielson, of Fredrickshavn, has recently begun the publication of a monthly magazine for our Scandinavian churches.

#### **Social Work**

Our churches have enthusiastically taken up a social work which has found expression in the maintenance of homes for children and in dinner distributions to needy little ones in various places. In this form of social service the Central Mission at Copenhagen is the leading institution. This mission, founded and managed by the Rev. Anton Bast, from a small beginning four years ago has grown so rapidly that the yearly budget now amounts to 75,000 crowns (\$20,000). Last year 82,000 meals were distributed, 9,437 homeless persons were furnished with free lodgings, and 400 were sent out into the country to work. By the sale of our weekly paper, *Fyrtaarnet*, more than 10,000 copies of which are circulated every week during the winter, many poor people have made a living. Last spring the Mission secured government permission to sell throughout the country (on a certain day) a flower called "Foraarsblomst" (spring flower), the proceeds to be applied to a home for the small children of sick mothers. On this one day the sale of flowers netted more than 15,000 crowns (\$4,000) in small coins. The newest institutions of our Mission—the children's home and the kindergarten—were dedicated November 6 in the presence of the Danish minister of justice and other officials.

## Statistics of Denmark Conference, 1912

(According to Minutes of Conference held July 10-16, 1912)

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.208). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	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	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
<i>Copenhagen District</i>																		
Copenhagen: Bethania	2	223	10	233	3	2	390	1	40,000			35,262	219	94	371		3,698	4,163
Calvary	1	124	15	139	2	3	215	2	33,000		13,000	37,966	50	71	25	93	2,162	2,351
Saint Mark's	3	427	46	473	15	6	650	1	237,000		45,000	28,000		205	2,937		5,873	9,015
Bornholm: Nelssoe	1	160	13	173	7	5	166	2	15,800		6,300	12,555	313	595	1,337	25	2,303	4,260
Roenne		41	4	48	2	2	70	1	5,500			3,110	140	73	375		603	1,051
<i>Jutland District</i>																		
Aalborg		190	8	198	8	2	175	1	24,500			18,114	560	88	453	64	1,163	1,768
Aarhus	1	123	4	127	4	2	240	1	26,000		28,000	44,273	500	103	557	200	4,374	5,234
Esbjerg		51	14	65	2	1	125	1	10,000		7,000	11,000	232	63	526	250	1,236	2,075
Frederikshavn		303	45	348	10	3	275	2	29,000		18,500	11,000	37	172	2,467	323	1,878	4,840
Give	3	100	7	107	7	2	102	1	12,000		5,400	1,700		129	727	870	1,029	2,755
Hjørring	1	64	3	67		1	53	1	14,000		8,994		152	44	164	300	689	1,197
Holstebro		56	3	59	1	1	120	1	17,000		7,600	11,875	95	50	421	180	1,084	1,735
Horsens	3	89	3	92		2	160	1	40,722			23,122	179	50	746		1,897	2,693
Hornslyd	1	23		23				1	7,440		3,000			55	153	59	363	363
Lemvig	1	32	11	43	5	1	90	1	15,000			7,542	173	31	413	38	967	1,449
Lokken		93	16	109	5	1	44	2	10,000		4,800	3,167	35	23	397	30	231	681
Randers		103	4	107	5	2	430	1	39,000			29,022	213	84	447	280	2,862	3,673
Silkeborg		19		19	1							863	62	12	56		512	580
Varde		95	6	101	4	1	50	1	14,000		10,400	9,682	206	101	632	55	771	1,559
Vejle	5	405	26	431	10	4	500	1	48,500		14,500	21,726	200	205	2,468	200	1,965	4,838
<i>Vernes District</i>																		
Faaborg	1	30	8	38	1	1	61	1	12,000			8,270	105	19	4		829	852
Holbaek		62	6	68		1	150	1	20,400			13,271	26	35	366		1,232	1,633
Kallendborg		160	3	163	3	1	150	1	13,000		4,000	12,500		296	1,254	200	1,553	3,303
Odense: Emmaus	1	165	10	175	5	2	300	1	66,000		43,614		350	53	1,342	233	2,659	4,287
Saint Jacobs	1	266	30	296	8	8	400	1	32,000		23,000	25,800	300	73	1,684		2,623	4,390
Rudkøbing		70	7	77	1	2	75	1	13,000			7,700		65	450		562	1,077
Svendborg	1	157	7	164	6	2	250	1	29,500		13,500	9,446	303	78	1,692	255	1,714	3,739
<b>Total</b>	26	3,634	309	3,943	115	58	5,241	30	824,452	17	204,000	439,667	4,450	2,867	22,464	3,655	46,505	75,551
<b>Last year</b>	24	3,616	326	3,942	141	49	4,995	29	814,152	16	197,300	438,860	5,388	2,662	22,258	7,536	44,350	76,806

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**NORWAY**

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —  
Scale of Statute Miles  
0 50 100 150

**NORTHERN PORTION OF  
NORWAY**

**SOUTHERN PORTION OF  
NORWAY**

THE W.-H. HORN, BUFFALO.  
Longitude East 10° from Greenwich 12°



## NORWAY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Norway by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York city, and returned to his native land, arriving in Fredrikstad in December, 1853. In August, 1876, the Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

The Rev. J. Holstad, superintendent of Trondhjem District, reports as follows:

As a "forepost" of our church in the Northwestern Continent we may characterize our Mission in Norway. I think we may justly say that Methodism in this land has a firm position and does a many-sided and important work for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom among the Norwegian people. The fruit of this work is also manifested in its influence on the Lutheran State Church, which to a great extent has assimilated the spirit and methods of our church. Methodism as a church has its own responsibility for the salvation of the people in this rocky land.

Our field is divided into three districts: Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem. We may call the first the western, the second the south and eastern, and the third the northern labor field.

I am glad to report that in spite of emigration and other causes of decrease, we have maintained an average increase.

Linked to our missionary enterprise is our Epworth League work for the extension of the kingdom in Africa. For about 1,000 crowns (\$38) a year we keep burning a "Light-Tower" in this dark continent.

### **Deaconess Work**

We now have 60 Sisters serving in different places of our country. This enterprise with two houses, one in Christiania and one in Bergen, has a budget of more than 20,000 crowns (\$750) and carries its own expenses.

### **Orphanage Home, Christiania**

This branch of our work is caring for a group of sixteen children. So many more are begging to come that efforts are being made to widen the tent poles.

### Statistics of Norway

(According to Minutes of

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Unordained Preachers and Exhorters	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars
<i>Bergen District</i>								
Arendal	1	306	24	330		15	1	180
Bergen: First Church	2	366	27	393		16	1	700
Second Church	1	145	25	170		4	1	400
Brevik	1	61	15	76		5	1	60
Ekersund	1	21	1	22		1	1	60
Flekkefjord	3	63	3	66		5	1	65
Haugesund	2	103	15	118		5	1	200
Kragerø	1	82	13	95		2	1	150
Christiansand (S.)	1	57	25	82		3	1	200
Larvik	1	115	15	130		4	1	264
Lister	1	18		18		1	1	60
Nottoden	1	42	17	59		7	2	130
Porsgrund	5	193	12	205		7	1	130
Sandefjord	1	42	6	48		6	1	90
Sandnes	1	25	2	27		2	1	25
Skien	1	181	6	187		22	2	200
Stavanger	3	271	25	296		14	2	570
Voss	1	21		21			1	40
<i>Christiania District</i>								
Drammen	2	166	6	172		7	1	225
Fredrikshald	2	252	5	257		12	1	225
Fredrikstad	2	268		268		31	3	450
Hamar	2	82		82		1	1	130
Horten, etc.	1	163	9	172		10	1	200
Hønefos	3	109	3	112		3	3	289
Kjølberg	2	132	28	160	1	17	1	150
Kongsberg	1	65		65		5	1	50
Lillehammer	1							
Lillström	1	33		33			1	40
Christiania: First Church	7	440	18	458		18	1	776
Second Church	1	86	3	89		2	1	85
Third and Fourth Church	3	397	8	405		7	1	200
Fifth Church	1	61	8	69			1	160
Moss, etc.	1	70	5	75		3	1	60
Myse, etc.	1	40	6	46		1	1	20
Odalen	1	38	2	40		1	1	15
Randsfjord	1							
Saggranden	1	74	6	80		6	1	65
Sarpsborg	4	301	40	341		36	2	400
Tistedalen	1	79	7	86		4	1	70
Tonsberg	2	87	6	93		7	3	197
<i>Trondhjem District</i>								
Aalesund	2	113	5	118		6	1	250
Bodø	1	56	1	57		4	1	70
Hammerfest	1	44	4	48		1	1	50
Christiansand (N.)	1	86	22	108	1	2	1	80
Levanger	1	63	14	77		1	1	40
Narvik	1	62	21	83			1	110
Tromsø	1	91	21	112		4	1	130
Trondhjem	4	197	8	205		4	2	570
Total	66	5,767	487	6,254	2	304	57	8,631
Last year	58	5,748	498	6,248	2	282	57	8,341

### Conference, 1912

Conference held July 17-21, 1912)

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	31,000			2,500		100		2,345	100	1,400	3,945
1	28,000			11,000	500	150		2,904	902	2,673	6,629
1	31,000			14,700	1,000	220		841	2,450	1,084	4,595
2	7,000			3,978	21	40		544	125	584	1,293
1	9,500			200		15	1	295		270	581
1	7,000			1,850	50	80		781	45	1,295	2,201
1	25,000			4,500	100	130	3	1,125	105	2,000	3,363
1	19,500			3,489	68	70		853	52	1,448	2,421
1	14,200			4,100	250	50		671	60	1,080	1,863
1	38,000			11,425	172	116		1,427		1,251	2,794
1	4,700			800		30		325		244	599
1	15,000			6,900	100	50		653	44	1,785	2,532
1	50,000			13,492	269	220	10	1,142	107	1,926	3,405
1	8,000					50		461		1,000	1,511
1	5,600			200	130	40		555		183	808
2	47,500			17,011	92	120		924		2,551	3,595
1	20,550			4,150	80	200		2,673	727	3,269	6,869
1	5,300			1,300		20		210		285	515
1	38,850			4,400	200	180		1,630	105	1,583	3,498
1	28,500			4,375	33	150		1,748	580	1,310	3,788
2	60,000	1	5,000	8,250	250	210		2,689	480	2,560	5,939
1	16,000			3,470	430	140		1,272	100	985	2,497
1	25,300	1	46,300	32,489	1,567	130		1,545	28,400	2,023	32,198
2	21,000			250		120		1,612	402	943	3,077
1	16,330	1	10,000	6,600	139	80		2,292	12	1,345	3,729
1	19,400			4,155	40	55		640	66	860	1,621
1						20		220		322	562
1						17		268		246	531
1	45,200			8,693	312	100		2,920	2,054	2,556	7,630
1	18,000	1	49,000	53,000		32		657	355	1,381	2,425
1						130		2,033		4,984	7,147
1	22,000			14,880		50		281	295	1,661	2,287
2	20,200			5,630	150	30		511	50	1,500	2,091
2	18,000			5,000	700	30		413	140	330	913
2	4,500			800		10		521	4	62	597
1	4,450	1	6,560	2,930	60	25		789	6	355	1,175
2	35,500			1,350	138	100		2,179	556	1,611	4,446
1	7,500			1,200	400	35		860		1,700	1,995
2	23,000			5,450	50	84		665		820	1,569
1	50,000			8,432	102	65		1,057	200	2,170	3,492
2	24,200			5,717	215	30		530	25	332	917
1	19,000			8,500	240	40		465	4,000	789	5,294
1	31,500			10,000	200	25		584	2,000	460	3,069
1	10,000			3,305	135	26		535		963	1,524
1	46,000			30,800	520	40	4	336		330	710
2	16,000			2,000	125	45	6	645	400	1,290	2,386
1	50,000			10,000		150		2,200	1,400	2,373	6,123
54	1,037,280	5	116,860	343,371	8,838	3,850	24	50,856	46,347	61,672	162,749
53	1,004,204	5	79,260	311,967	5,799	3,726	1,298	48,145	7,132	60,961	121,262

## FINLAND CONFERENCE

The Finland Conference includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking people in Finland.

The mission work in Finland was begun by local preachers from Sweden. In 1883 the Rev. Gustaf Wagnsson, of the Sweden Conference, organized Methodist societies in three places. The Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized in 1892. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1904, and was divided in 1911, the Finland Annual Conference and the Russia Mission being formed therefrom.

The Rev. H. H. Aulanko, superintendent of the Finnish District, reports as follows:

### **The Orphanage at Epilä**

The superintendent of this home is Miss Selma Nevalainen, and the number of children cared for is 14. One day, to be known as "Orphans' Day," has been set apart in our churches for the benefit of this institution. A villa outside of Tammerfors city has been bought for the Home at a cost of 10,000 Finnish marks (\$500).

### **Our Home and Country Mission**

The country is divided into 12 circuits and the workers comprise 25 exhorters, 9 local preachers, and 3 women evangelists. Open-air meetings have been held in country places, in cities, and at the capital. We have also preached from a wagon in the main market. A special Home Missions publication, called *Missionary Tidings*, has been printed and 3,000 copies circulated.

### **Our Book Concern**

We have two periodicals, *Rauhan Sanomia*, 1,200 copies of which have been printed each month, and *Lasten Ystava*, 1,400 copies of which are circulated monthly. We have published a second edition of Wesley's Sermons, and *The Life of John Wesley* (2,500 copies); also *The Life of George Whitefield* (2,000 copies).

### **Special Festival Gatherings**

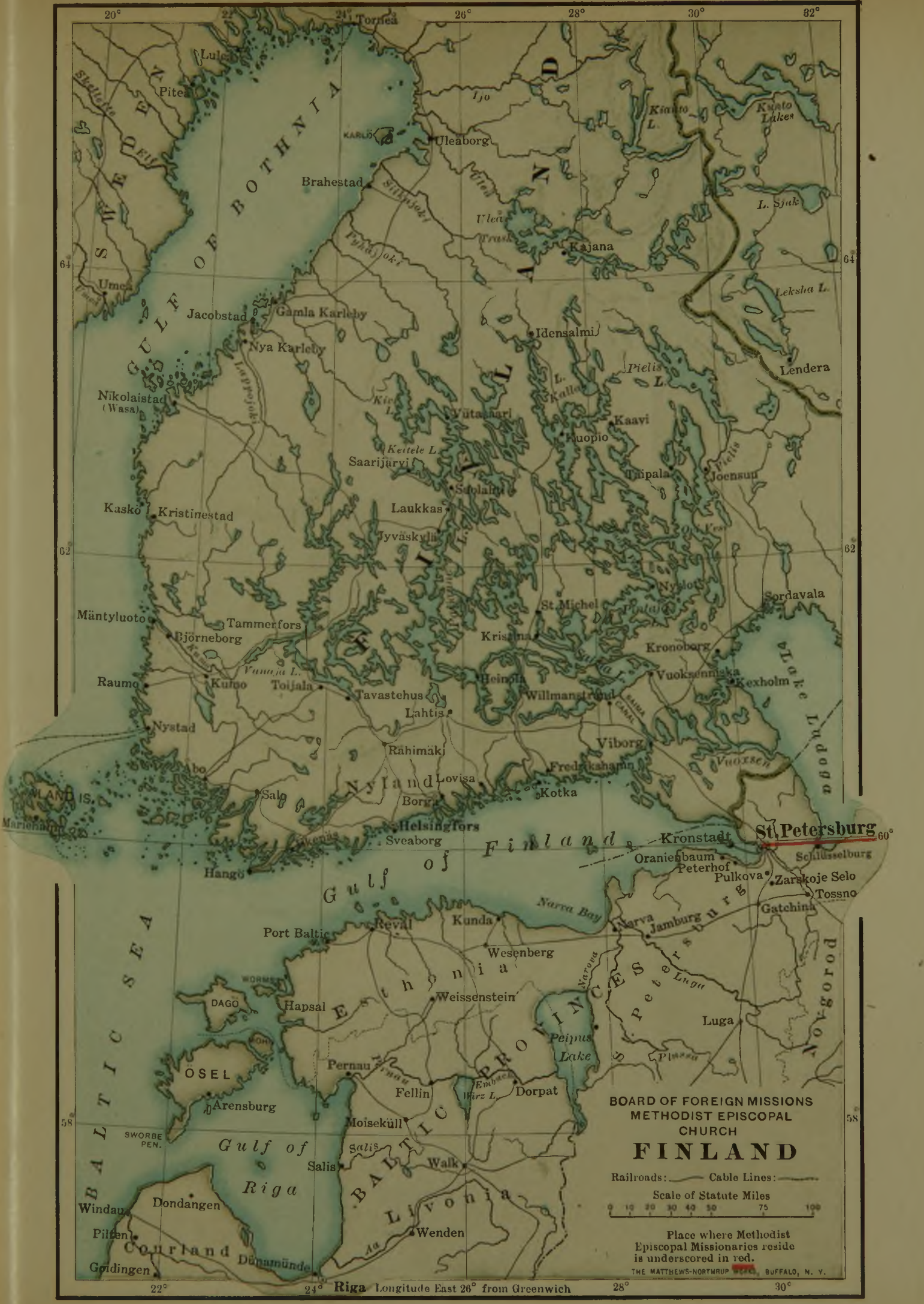
The eighth District Conference was held in Nicolaistad, February 16-20. Ten of our churches sent 21 delegates. The thirteenth Epworth League Convention was held at Helsingfors, where 12 Leagues were represented by 27 delegates, and in connection with that gathering the first Annual Meeting of the Methodist Brotherhood was held June 4-9. Wiborg Church celebrated its twentieth anniversary in March.

### **Methodist Theological Seminary**

This school has just finished its fifteenth year, and is under the leadership of Brother J. William Häggman. Three new students have been received for the coming year. The Lord bless our school.

### **Church Work**

The church in Helsingfors was separated from the Swedish work in July, 1894. Twenty persons joined the Epworth League this year; 16 joined the church as full members, and 7 as probationers. We have 8 preaching places outside the city. The Society has been legally incorporated.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH  
**FINLAND**

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —  
Scale of Statute Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100

Place where Methodist  
Episcopal Missionaries reside  
is underscored in red.

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

Riga Longitude East 26° from Greenwich

**Sailors' Mission, Kotka**

A motor boat for the use of the mission has been purchased for 3,500 Finnish marks (\$175). In the reading-hall 50 different newspapers and periodicals are kept on file for the sailors.

**Uleaborg**

Here we have two Sunday schools, with 180 children. Our Junior League has 145 members, and there are 7 new members in the Senior League. We have two preaching places outside of the city.

At Tammerfors we have three regular preaching places. At Abo, Wasa, Vlistaro, and Wiborg, the Sunday school work is especially prosperous. Wiborg has also an orphanage with sixteen children under its care.

The Rev. G. A. Gustafson, superintendent of the Swedish District, reports as follows:

**Evangelistic Work**

Three, and sometimes four, services, including Sunday school, are held every Sunday in our churches, and in addition one or more meetings are held almost every weekday. The work is carried on in no less than 51 preaching places. The congregations in Ekenas and Hango had special times of refreshing last winter. The former celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. In every church missionary meetings have been held, with great inspiration to the work.

In Abo, we held a Bible Study class for ten days last fall, with about fifty students. It was a most successful experiment.

The District Conference met in Gamlakarleby last February and was an occasion of much blessing to all in attendance. Our Conference stands first in Europe with respect to missionary contributions. In 1910 we gave 53 cents per member.

**Work Among the Young**

Our Sunday schools are prospering and our Sunday school teachers are increasingly zealous. The preachers expound the Sunday school texts for the teachers. Last fall we held our first Sunday school convention at Helsingfors. About sixty of our teachers and many from other societies were present, and their interest seemed to increase day by day. Both biblical and pedagogical subjects were on the program. This convention was perhaps the greatest inspiration we have ever had in our Finnish Sunday school work. Our Helsingfors church is sometimes so crowded that hundreds have to be turned away. The Epworth Leagues have received a large number of accessions. Some of the Leagues have "flower missions," which distribute hundreds of flowers to the poor and sick. Many personal visits have been made in poorhouses, hospitals, and private homes.

**District Convention**

Our district convention held at Jakobstad in February was one of the best we ever had. The whole town was influenced by it. Large numbers of people attended the services. The spirit of revival was over us all, and many souls were brought to Jesus Christ.

**Church Property**

In this respect the past year has been one of marked success. The work on the children's home, begun last year, has been finished. The Home for



Destitute Children, at Grankulla, was dedicated in January. Representatives from many institutions were present and spoke in the highest terms of appreciation concerning the enterprise. The home has accommodations for 30 children.

#### **Hurtig**

The foundation of this church was dedicated by Bishop Burt immediately after the Conference last year. The completed church edifice, Bettehauskyrkan, was dedicated March 31, 1912, in the presence of a large audience. Some one said that this event was the greatest in the history of the free church movement in Abo. This church is the result of 25 years of prayer and effort. The total cost of the property will probably amount to 120,000 Finnish marks (\$6,000).

#### **Wasa and Jakobstad**

The rebuilding in Wasa which was done last summer cost about 14,000 Finnish marks (\$700). In Jakobstad, we have moved to a better hall and are laying aside money for a building fund.

#### **Deaconess Work**

The deaconess work is developing hopefully. Two young sisters returned from Frankfort on the Main last fall to be employed by the Deaconess Society in Helsingfors. The congregation in Hango has given two young Sisters to the deaconess work, both of these having been sent to Frankfurt for training. Abo Church also has given one sister to the work.

With the help of Brother Lindstrom I have edited our paper, Nya Budbararen. Last September I attended the Central Conference of Europe in Rome.

## Statistics of Finland Conference, 1912

(According to Conference held July 24 to August 4, 1912)

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 Finnish mark = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	CIRCUIT OR STATION	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	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	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
417	<i>Finnish District</i>																				
			18	5	23			1	53							27	240		1,960	2,227	
			37	16	53			3	185	1	35,000	1		22,000	500	39	400	75	2,824	3,338	
			3	106	29	135			1	90	1	122,000	1			107	750		4,377	5,234	
				9	16	25			1	25	1	4,500			200	30	194			224	
			1	15	6	21		2	53	1	51,800	1		2,200	857	119	930	857	1,648	3,554	
				19	10	29			2	70						66	378		1,351	1,795	
			3	28	17	45		2	4	125	1	48,000	1		40,681	300	40	549	2,925	3,514	
			2	134	28	162			4	235						50	720		1,709	2,479	
				25	30	55			3	180	1	26,002	1			50	631		3,149	3,830	
			2	114	42	156	2	5	3	330	1	11,300	1		3,000		65	1,130	344	2,430	3,969
				21	19	40			1	70						60	429		2,376	2,855	
			1	16	4	20		1	1	118						24	417		268	709	
		<i>Swedish District</i>																			
			47	4	51			1	65	1	74,000	1	45,000	100,000		205	17,750	119,000	6,526	127,506	
			24	3	27			1	100							155	838		1,265	2,258	
		1	102	15	117			1	110	1	33,000	1	33,000	30,500		380	2,278	2,408	2,766	7,812	
			35	4	39			1	235	1	25,000	1		9,800		165	804	200	1,367	2,596	
		1	52	4	56		1	2	162	1	25,000			2,500		88	1,142	178	1,658	2,466	
		4	235	23	258	1	2	2	480	1	317,968	1		42,000	6,000	1,239	5,185		13,284	19,708	
			17	5	22			1	75							93	650		1,409	2,152	
		1	44	5	49		1	1	95	1	18,000	1		9,730	60	131	598		1,213	1,942	
			24	11	35			2	208	1	11,900	1		2,050	600	148	1,094	50	1,240	2,532	
		5	135	11	146		2	1	278	1	56,000	1	12,000	36,867		693	3,845	13,987	5,927	24,452	
		1	26	12	38			1	85							255	704	370	3,511	4,900	
	Total	25	1,283	319	1,602	4	14	40	3,417	15	856,970	13	90,000	415,239	8,510	4,199	25,801	137,469	64,583	232,052	
	Last year	23	1,462	491	1,953	5	32	57	4,313	17	846,141	14	64,180	373,578	18,001	5,635	28,815	5,947	60,501	100,898	

## 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 nearly 162,000,000, among whom there are 90,000,000 Russians, 15,000,000 Mohammedans, 9,000,000 Poles, 5,000,000 Jews, 3,000,000 Finns, 2,000,000 Germans, 1,000,000 Swedes, and the balance divided among some thirty-odd nationalities. Among these various peoples there are over 100,000,000 who have yet to hear their first gospel sermon.

### Saint Petersburg

Saint Petersburg (population, 1,313,000) 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.

The Rev. George A. Simons, superintendent, reports as follows:

### Five Years of Methodist Effort

It is now five years since the writer was appointed superintendent of the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference, with orders to establish a Methodist headquarters in Saint Petersburg and to inaugurate our work in the empire. We have at the present time in our Russia Mission 13 preachers, fifteen charges, about 500 members, 9 Sunday schools, with more than 700 children, two chapels and a parsonage valued at about \$20,000, and two meeting-houses now in course of construction to cost about \$5,000. We have also a deaconess work with three Sisters and two probationary Sisters, who are helpfully active among the sick and needy in Saint Petersburg. We have a Russian Book Concern and are publishing a Christian Advocate, appearing monthly in an edition of 1,000 copies, and other literature. Eight young men from Russia are being trained for the work in this promising field. Last year the Russia Mission contributed \$2,437 toward self-support; for Conference Benevolences \$424 was raised, and for Foreign Missions \$235. The Mission is also supporting a Saint Petersburg day school in China and a Saint Petersburg day school in Korea.

### Area of Russia

In point of area Russia is larger than all the rest of Europe put together. From the snowbound regions of Nova Zembla to the semitropical peninsula of Crimea, "the California of Russia," on the south, is said to be a distance of 2,500 miles. From the western border to Bering Strait or Vladivostock is a distance of 6,000 miles.

Just think of the great complex constituency of this empire, with more than 25 different nationalities and languages within its confines! Methodism has gone to Russia to preach the gospel to all who have not heard it. As a missionary church we are reaching out to the great corners of this empire, from which urgent calls are coming to us from the different nationalities. We are already preaching the gospel in six languages.

### Russia's Needs

Perhaps no other nation in Europe is in greater need of religious, intellectual, and social assistance than this great empire, with its 163,000,000, less than 10,000,000 of whom have ever heard a so-called gospel sermon.

When one considers that those two great movements which swept over

the continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—the Renaissance and the Reformation—scarcely touched this great Slavic people, one's sympathies are strongly aroused and one feels profoundly glad that the doors have at last been opened and evangelistic agencies prompted to operate in this empire, which some one has tersely called "Asia in Europe and Europe in Asia."

#### **Outlook in Saint Petersburg**

Here in the capital we have organized a church of 130 members and probationers, made up of Russians, Germans, etc. On a week day evening I had the privilege of preaching to a congregation of about 150 people. What is most needed here is a church building providing for public worship, social service, and a parsonage, for which \$100,000 is needed. In all Europe there is no place where such property is so greatly needed.

Not long ago the government officials ordered the suspension of our services. After a few weeks, however, I secured legal permission for the holding of our meetings as a Methodist society, but we were not allowed to assemble in the old place. We have rented a large hall with a seating capacity of over 400. It is impossible, however, for us to have a Sunday school in this place. Our work is once again making steady headway here. We are now preparing a little Russian song book with about 100 hymns, most of which are translations of well-known English hymns.

In addition to my labors as pastor of our growing society in Saint Petersburg, preaching and speaking here on an average eight times a week, I make frequent trips into various parts of the empire, as our societies are scattered in out-of-the-way places.

## 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.

The Rev. Elmer E. Count, superintendent, reports as follows:

I cannot tell you all the effects of the war upon our work. Pastors are by law exempt from military service. However, two of our younger ones are serving now. Most of the others are too old. But each is engaged in special service growing out of the war. Our churches have been great sufferers. The male members have been taken almost without exception into the army. Some of these have been reported dead or have not been heard of for some



A VILLAGE HOUSE

time. One of our pastors at this writing lies dangerously ill at the front with typhoid fever. One church has lost not only the pastor, but all the men except one decrepit old man and a young man who was physically disqualified for the service. The women, too, are in the Red Cross work, or, left home with the



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

**BULGARIA**

Places where Missionaries reside are underlined in red.

Railroads: —

Scale of Statute Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50  
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Longitude 23° East from 26° Greenwich 27°

children, are undergoing as great suffering because of want and anxiety as the men at the front. Some of our families of the middle classes have been reduced to penury and want. These sad sights are plentifully about us, but they come home with especial force when we find them in our churches. Surely our hearts are drawn upon for full sympathy as we see about us a suffering nation.

But the cruelties of war are not unmixed with blessing to God's cause. All over our mission I hear of glorious meetings such as were never known before. The evangelical church in the community, in the great need of the people, is felt by them to stand for something positive in religious experience. "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." The people are now seeking the gospel as never before. The churches are crowded.

Not only at home in the cities, but at the very seat of war, out on the firing lines, blessed news of faithfulness to Christ comes to me by letters and in other ways from our own church members. Around about them are unbelievers,



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT VARNA

and men infuriated by carnage of battle and a deep-seated hatred of the Turk. One solitary, lonely member of our church writes: "This morning at an early hour I had a blessed meeting with God. I then went out to my company and asked that I might have prayer with them. They gave me the privilege. Somehow God gave me the grace to do it. The men bowed their heads in reverent silence while I lifted my voice in prayer to heaven." The impression was evidently great.

One of our churches is made up almost entirely of Bohemians who have become citizens of Bulgaria. A large number of them were drafted into service. Thirteen of them happened to be placed in the same company. In the early morning, and sometimes on the march, or in the lull of battle in the evening, they used to get together by themselves and have a prayer meeting. These

thirteen simple-minded, earnest Christian men by their example made a deep impression on their regiment. The second day of the famous battle of Lule Bourgas, before the attack was renewed, the colonel came to one of our men, Brother Dvorski, and found him reading his Bible. With the solemn knowledge that thousands had given their lives for their country on the preceding day, he asked, "Dvorski, do you really believe in a life after death?" Dvorski looked up into the face of the colonel with a faith born of a personal walk with God. Said he: "Believe in a life after death? Surely I do. Life here would not be worth the living were it not for life after death." Then this common soldier opened his Bible and read to the dignified colonel promises from the Word of God on this subject. It seemed to be a solemn moment with the colonel. A little later he was struck by a shrapnel and was summoned to test the verity of the simple soldier's words.

The superintendency of the Mission has had its interruption because of the war. At its beginning, the British Red Cross Society sent two units with a combined force of 38 men with full equipment for a field hospital. The superintendent was asked by the president of the Bulgarian society to accompany this body of men to the front as interpreter. A cablegram to the Mission Rooms asking permission brought the quick response, "Hearty consent." He started with the complete force and remained at Lozengrad until January, when he had



SCENE ON A CITY STREET

to leave to meet Bishop Nuelsen, who was coming to Bulgaria to distribute relief funds. This period of absence from Sofia made it extremely difficult to administer the affairs of the Mission.

Bishop Nuelsen came to us for his first Annual Conference, which was held in Voyvodovo. The village was crowded with visitors from all the Mission field. Bishop Nuelsen was accorded a welcome that resembled an ovation. Our brethren confidently look forward to a successful quadrennium so auspiciously begun under his presidency. The Conference for years had been divided into two districts running in long strips of territory from the extreme east to the extreme west in North Bulgaria, one district following the towns



running along the Bulgarian side of the Danube River, and the other including the towns along the northern foothills of the Balkan Mountains. Bishop Nuelsen soon saw that the Mission could be administered more easily and economically by having eastern and western districts. This he arranged by running a line of demarcation north and south, midway between the eastern and western extremities of North Bulgaria, and we now have districts named for the two historic capitals of Bulgaria, Sofia and Tirnovo.

### Property Interests

The property question in Sofia is one that has given us much anxiety. Last spring a lot was offered us on favorable terms. We thought it well suited to our purposes. It was to be passed over to us by the owner, who had to make a payment in a limited time in order to hold it. Uncontrollable elements entered into the situation. It was the crucial moment of the transaction over here, and we now believe that the failure to acquire it may prove a blessing in disguise. The present war has suspended all property transactions, and has caused us to await the new adjustment of political conditions before further action in this direction.

But the year has had its bright spots in property matters after all. For years past we have been trying to construct a church and parsonage at Pleven. The struggle has been very great, and we now thank God that both church building and parsonage are nearly completed. This church bids fair to be one of our most commodious and practical buildings for religious work in all Bulgaria.

I cannot leave this item without recording two scenes. One was about five years ago when I attended an enthusiastic Quarterly Conference in Pleven. The members besought me to make an appeal for help that they might erect a structure in order to expand the work, which was cramped in its narrow quarters. I stated that such appeals could be made only after the people had made every possible sacrifice themselves. One poor itinerating photographer pledged 250 francs (\$12.50). His wife offered to give a like amount. Other pledges which meant great sacrifices if fulfilled quickly followed. They were largely pledges of faith. I wondered at the time whether they were strong enough to meet the need. During the last year I was attending another Quarterly Conference at the same place. The first earth for the new church had been upturned. Among those present I noticed the photographer's wife mentioned above. I was a little surprised at this, because she and her husband had moved to a distant town. She awaited the proper moment, and then quietly came forward and put on the table 500 francs (\$25), saying that this was the amount she and her husband had pledged for the new church. She added that another 100 francs (\$5), which they had pledged for a little church in the same circuit, had already been given to the pastor. If one could see the little bits in which the sums are collected, and the great economy needed to gather them together, one could understand the heroic sacrifice that these people sometimes make.

Another church building has been erected this year in the village of Golentzi, after much opposition. I am pleased to record a signal victory for the humble folk of this village, after great personal sacrifice in the matter of giving and persistent struggle in behalf of their cause.

## Statistics of Bulgaria Mission Conference

(Repeated from the Report for 1911)

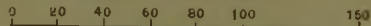
	CIRCUIT OR STATION		Foreign Missionaries W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of High Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches or Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																							
<i>Lovez District</i>																									
420			2	1	36	12	48		2	1	11	59	1	79	1	\$3,200	1	\$1,712	\$57	\$19	\$173	\$37	\$17	\$303	
					16	3	19							1	18	1	2,400	1	1,700	10	6	34	4	2	56
					83	39	122		2					1	15			1	2,378	11	11	64		1	87
		1	1		19	4	23		2					1	15					19	16	108		2	145
					24	6	30							1	20	1	1,200			17	8	41		3	69
					14	2	16							1	23			1	1,200	5	4	29		1	39
					12	2	14		1					1	24	1	880			9	2	31			42
					5	5	10		1					1	15					10	2	13			25
					5	5	10							1	10						1	7			8
					2	2	4																		
<i>Rustchuk District</i>																									
				1		28	6	34		4				1	39	1	2,800	2	9,700	17	11	76		22	126
				1		40	4	44		2				1	45	1	4,000	1	4,200	23	17	244		4	288
				1		23	3	26						1	50	1	3,000	1	1,800	8	4	175		1	188
				1		13	3	16		1				1	13	1	1,800	1	1,200	6	3	31		1	41
				1		40	8	48						3	60					6	4	43			53
				1		133	28	161		1	21			1	220	1	140	1	500	12	5	64	10	1	92
				1		21	16	37						1	25	1	1,200			12	3	18		1	34
						26	2	28		2				1	41	1	400			11	5	37		6	59
						16	4	20																	
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						16	4	20					</												

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

# ITALY

Principal Railroads: — Cables: —

Scale of Statute Miles



Places where Methodist  
Episcopal Missionaries reside  
are underscored in red



## 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.

### TURIN DISTRICT

The Turin District includes the Methodist mission work in the divisions of Lombardy and Piedmont in the northwestern part of Italy, and the work for Italians in Switzerland.

### 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 Kaiserswerth," 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.

The Rev. Walling Clark, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A brief review of the work of the past year may serve to throw some light on the problems facing us in Italy, and at the same time show both the difficulties which confront us and the encouragements which brighten our way.

#### Udine

Far in the north, above Venice and near the borders of Austria, lies Udine, a prosperous city of Italians, containing quite a colony of Swiss and Germans, many of whom attend our services and help us, both spiritually and financially. Because of the fact that our hall is near the public square, where on Sunday evenings the band plays, our services have a larger attendance in the mornings. On special occasions the halls are crowded to overflowing.

#### Venice

In Venice we have a prosperous church with a good attendance. Work among the young people has been successfully carried forward by the pastor. One of our members was in the Tripoli war and took an active part in distributing Scriptures to the soldiers.

#### Savona

Here we strike difficulties, which, fortunately, are being overcome. It is very important that we have good halls in favorable localities. Methodism cannot afford to open work in a dark and dingy hall on a narrow back street. On July 2, last year, we opened a new hall on the ground floor of a much-frequented street. Here the attendance has greatly increased, and there have been several conversions. One of our most devoted converts is a well-known professor in the Technical Institute.



GIRLS OF THE CRANDON INSTITUTE, ROME

**Genoa**

At Genoa we have recently held a series of revival meetings, resulting not only in an increase of members, but in renewed interest on the part of our regular worshippers and improvement in Sunday school attendance.

**Bologna**

In this city, our work is moving steadily forward. The Sunday school is well attended and the services are widely known. A large group of Germans hold their services in our church. This brings about a mutually pleasant association between pastors and congregations. Professor Luzzi, of the Waldensian Theological School at Florence, gave a series of lectures in our church in the interests of the Student Federation which were attended by crowds of young men and others. A library has been started by the Young People's Union, and 1,000 copies of a temperance lecture have recently been circulated.

**Rome**

In Rome, our work not only holds its own in the very center of Catholicism, but advances steadily. Our morning services are well attended, and in the evenings we have from 600 to 1,000 people. Many new members have been received. The Sunday school numbers 220, divided into 16 classes.

**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.

The Rev. A. W. Greenman, district superintendent, reports as follows:

In the Umbrian provinces, at Perugia, Brother Signorelli has developed an interesting work among the university students. At Terni, Brother Chetti and his wife have thrown themselves heartily into the work, adding to their regular activities a sewing school, besides reorganizing the Sunday school and forming a large Bible class of adults.

Pesciano, also under Brother Chetti's care, has a modest new building, and the brethren conduct Sunday school when the pastor is in Terni.

**Ancona**

Brother Beltrami has been active and efficient, using every possible means to draw people to our hall. He finds encouragement in the promising character of the groups of members and friends at Cagli, Pessaro, and Senigallia, and especially at the first-named city, where he has preached to large crowds in public halls. Here, also, Brother Pietro Cenerini holds regular services, and a Sunday school in his own house. During the summer he occasionally takes his school of twenty children to neighboring villages, where they attract much admiration and effectively preach the gospel by their singing of our beautiful songs and hymns.

In the Abruzzi region, at Palombaro, the young pastor is trying to arouse his people to greater activity and fidelity. In the circuit under Brother Cassano's care, the work at Altino continues to be a source of delight.

**Bari**

This is the largest city in the Puglia provinces, and here Brother Colosi has added 20 members. He continues to visit Foggia, where our members are patiently waiting for a pastor.

**Spinazzola**

Brother Zucchi is working vigorously at this place. Through the aid of American friends he has rented a hall for our people, where in March public services were begun. The hall is crowded, though our members are subjected to abuse and opposition. In Mottola Brother Nannoni and, later, Brother Gattuso have conducted the church with success.

Sicli, on the lower coast of Sicily, under Brother Schirò, continues to prosper. The large membership enthusiastically undertakes everything the pastor suggests. A night school for men and boys, a day school for women, and



BOYS' INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, VENICE

sewing classes are all flourishing. Out of their poverty they have given 125 lire toward the missionary collection. Thirty men, most of them unable to read, take our mission paper that their children may read it to them in their homes. With the constant additions to our membership—now over 200—the small and poorly ventilated hall that we occupy becomes increasingly inadequate for our services. We trust soon to secure a suitable building for this active and aggressive church, the largest of all our congregations in southern Italy.

It has been thought best to make Reggio, which already has as many inhabitants as before the earthquake, the center of our work in Calabria and the region about the Straits of Messina. It has a fine company of members and friends.

**Naples**

Though our new property was purchased a year ago last May, we were unable to get possession until May, 1912, when the pastor, district superintendent, and Casa Materna Orphanage moved in. However, on December 15, the dedicatory services took place, conducted by Bishop Nuelsen and participated in by Drs. Clark, Tipple, and Alfredo Tagliatela, Revs. Bani, Ferreri, Nesi, and Eduardo Tagliatela, besides the pastor and district superintendent. Several of these, with the pastors of other local churches, helped Brother Santi in a ten-days' meeting. The attendance was large, and about 40 sought admission on probation, while Naples Methodism entered upon a new period of activity and prosperity. It was a matter of genuine regret that Bishop Burt could not be with us, for his large vision prompted the enterprise, and his hearty encouragement and coöperation helped greatly in its successful achievement. It was therefore most fitting that a cable of greeting and acknowledgment should be sent him.

The Casa Materna (Mother Home) for Orphans begun by pastor Santi eight years ago, with four little Calabria earthquake waifs, now cares for 45 children. It is supported by many of the best people of the city, and recently had a special note of commendation from the queen. It is deservedly popular among all classes, and people are attracted by the presence and singing of the children in our services and at chapel hours.



### Statistics of Italy

All sums of money are in Italian lire (1 lira = \$0.193). For equivalents

NAME OF CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Woman's For. Soc'y	Other Foreign Workers	Native Ordained Preachers	Other Nat. Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adults	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of Theological & Bible Training Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Students	Number of High Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils	Number of Elementary Schools	Number of Teachers in same
	Men	Women																				
<i>Naples District</i>																						
Albanella								95	22	117	21	100	3								1	1
Ancona and Tesaro								45	15	60	7	100										
Bari								93	34	127	10	60										
Brancaleone and Castanjaro								34	12	46		50	2									
Castellone Volturno								8	5	13		10										
Foggia & S. Paolo di Civitate								14	9	23		20										
Mottola and Circuit								48	11	59	15	50	3									
Naples	1	1						67	15	82		80	1								1	2
Palombaro and Circuit								46	12	58	1	40										
Perano, Altino, and Atezza								84	59	143	9	50	1									
Perugia								13	3	16	1	30	2									
Seichi and Circuit								135	71	206	45	170	10								1	1
Spinazzola and Circuit								80	50	130	9	100	1									
Taormina and Mandania								30	6	36	2	30										
Terni and Arrone								85	28	113	10	80	4									
Todi and Tesciano								38	20	58	2	50	2									
<i>Rome District</i>																						
Bologna								100	12	112	4			3								
Firenze and Pistoia								115	18	133	4			2								
Forlì and Faenza								53	11	64	4			5								
Genoa and Rapallo								48	25	73	3			3								
Livorno								26	2	28	1			1								
Modena								31	1	32				1								
Orvieto and Montecchio								2	7	9												
Pisa and Pontedera								115	37	152	2			3								
Rome: American	1	1						35		35				1								
Italian	1	1						312	16	328	15			4	1	5	9	1	36	182	2	14
Savona and Boggio Verza								30	15	45	4			2								
Sestri Ponente, Pegli & Voltri								53	22	75	4			2								
Udine and Circuit								60	3	63	4			2								
Venice								43	3	46	1			1								6
<i>Turin District</i>																						
Alessandria								21	16	37	1			3								1
Basiglio and Valenza								193	46	239	4			6								1
Calosso and Canelli								57	35	92	12			3								
Geneva and Circuit								108	17	125	10			4								
Lausanne								60	56	116	5			5								
Lucerne: American	1							170	47	217	6			3								
Milan: Corso Garibaldi								111	47	158	6			1								
Porta Venezia								22	126	148												2
Montaldo and Montegrosso								33	16	49	11			1								
Neuchatel and Circuit								42	5	47	1			4								
Pavia								91	8	99	4			3	17							2
San Marzano and Circuit								42	5	47	1			1								
Sondrio and Chiavenna								55	35	90	1			2								
Torino								75	17	92	4			1								
Verona and Circuit								41	59	100	4			2								
Zurigo								37	20	57	14			2								
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>		
<b>Last year</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75</b>							<b>14</b>	

### Conference, 1912

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Number of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number 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	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
10	10	1	43	1	15,000											187
		2	39								20	82	142			460
		1	73								21	119	326		10	474
		2	48								27	25	139		8	191
		1	35								31	14	93		6	144
45	45	1	81	1		1	280,000				83	805	641		59	1,588
		1	21								6	5	54			65
		2	35	1	15,000						12	13	85	119		229
		1	9		10,000	1	25,000				10	17	260	1,300	7	1,594
30	30	1	213								60	45	172		13	290
		2	180								8	78	290		10	386
		1	10								30	125	450		21	626
		1	30	1	1,150											
		1	50	1	80,000	1	40,000				135	80	1,284	2,829	607	4,935
		2	73	1	50,000	1	50,000				180	1,000	1,000	420	2,600	
		1	27								28	23	413		66	529
		1	42								80	22	394		160	656
		1	14	1	12,000	2	38,000				10	4	156	551	23	744
		1	6								35		251		80	366
		1	48	3	29,500						70	10	655	400	108	1,243
		1	57								30	48	376		529	983
		1	32								20	10	174		200	404
		1	23	1	30,000	1	30,000				25	36	460	450	112	1,083
42	42	1	50	1	150,000						35	18	676	1,500	294	2,523
		1	22								14	5	164		36	219
15	15	1	100	1	18,000	1	25,000				125	41	331	216	130	843
		4	48	1	2,000	1	8,000				45		425	227	136	833
		1	73								100	10	872		1,013	1,995
		1	67	1	100,000						50	20	520	2,528	208	3,326
		1	75	1	75,000	1	75,000				100	30	740	610	406	1,886
		1	80	1	50,000						45	7	820	112	265	1,249
60	60	2	50	1	10,000	1	12,000				32		233	110	38	413
		1	24								5	10	770		134	919
		1	25								22	13	148		137	320
38	38	1	77	1	18,000	1	20,000				100	11	333	1,775	96	2,315
		1	2													

## FRANCE MISSION

The France Mission 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. Bysse and Mrs. Bysse.

*Institution:* W. F. M. S.: Women Students' Hostel.

The Rev. Ernest W. Bysse, superintendent, reports as follows:

The year marks a genuine advance in all lines of our work. A membership of 300 means an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The total number of adherents is 950. We have gathered in our eight Sunday schools 240 children.

### Savoy

An "Evangelical Alliance" has been organized in the Savoy and the agencies at work in the two departments have joined hands in an effort toward concerted action for larger results. Our most remarkable work this year has undoubtedly been the gospel tent campaign in Savoy. Beginning early in May, it was continued without interruption until late in November. Nearly 200 meetings were



THE PORTABLE TABERNACLE USED IN FRANCE

held during that period, with audiences averaging 100, though the Sunday night services had a much larger attendance. During the season probably 1,000 persons were brought into direct contact with the gospel for the first time. The moment is critical for the Savoy, and demands special measures and sacrifices, if necessary, to take advantage of the present movement toward evangelical Christianity. Within the past year we have opened four new stations and have engaged one new worker. Brother Chatelain, with his helpers, Brothers Bargis and Lehmann, have been doing splendid work here.

#### **Bourgneuf**

By a special arrangement with the Geneva Evangelization Society and our Swiss Methodist Conferences an evangelist will shortly be placed at Bourgneuf, without additional expense to the Board. Our first chapel to be built in France is being erected at Bourgneuf. We hope to have it ready for dedication by Christmas.

#### **Grenoble**

At Grenoble our work has been hindered by the lack of a suitable meeting place. Nevertheless, our pastor has been untiring in his efforts. By his conferences and his social activities he has succeeded in bringing our work before the people. A new hall has recently been secured here giving ample facilities for our enterprise in the immediate future.

The student hostel has had a most prosperous year. Mlle. Delord has furnished the new apartment rented last fall. Nearly all of this expense has been met by the receipts from the hostel itself. This work is found to be increasingly helpful among the large population of foreign students.

#### **Lyon**

At Lyon the work is very encouraging, the services among workingmen being especially well attended. The pastor writes: "The Sunday and Thursday schools are a real joy to us. We have an attendance of 50 children, and when the kindergarten system can be applied more fully, even better results will follow. Our temperance society, including both children and adults, is prospering. It has been recognized by the National League at Paris."

#### **L'Arbresle**

At L'Arbresle, the work is of great importance, and we regret that we cannot take hold of it and develop it more fully. In this town of 4,000 inhabitants ours is the only evangelistic agency at work.

#### **Trevoux**

This is another town of 4,000 people where we alone are at work. If a pastor were placed at L'Arbresle, he could conveniently carry on work in the two towns.

#### **Sept Fonda**

This is our latest appointment and pleases us greatly. We have more young people here than at any other charge. We cannot meet the situation adequately, owing to lack of necessary workers. Brother Lieure absolutely requires the assistance of an evangelist in this great center, where more than 750,000 people might be reached.

**Toulon**

In this city Brother Tourn is hard at work and having good success. He says that he has never known the people to be more responsive to the gospel message. The work here demands at least one additional evangelist.

Not long ago our colporteur went to a village of 3,500 inhabitants, and, securing a table, put his Bible upon it. Then mounting another table, he began to sing the "Titanic Hymn." In a short time a crowd of several hundred had gathered around him, and he told them simply the story of his own conversion and its results in his life. Then he called their attention to the New Testament, and sold many copies. The mayor, after listening to him, invited him to his home, and gave him official permission to sell his books throughout the commune. Said he, "If there were more men like you in France, things would be in better shape."

Statistics of France Mission, 1912

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Membership and Probationers	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for Other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-Support	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women															
Albertville.....	..	..	..	1	2	38	76	114	200	1	6	3	70	\$2	\$4	\$246	\$252
Chambery.....	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	6	25	..	1	1	8	2	4	38	44
Grenoble.....	1	1	1	1	..	9	18	27	116	..	2	1	10	18	10	125	153
Lyons.....	..	..	..	1	..	17	58	75	120	..	2	1	50	4	4	224	232
Toulon.....	..	..	..	1	..	41	37	78	155	..	1	3	102	2	4	105	111
Total.....	1	1	1	5	2	108	192	300	616	1	12	9	240	28	26	738	792
Last year.....	1	1	..	5	..	64	110	174	....	..	5	8	158	5	....	101	106

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Foreign Missionaries		Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities 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																					
EASTERN ASIA																							
Foochow	25	22	36	3	90	473	76	221	9,609	6,900	16,509	1,474	3,444	750	591	1	25	376	1	9	60	5	34
Hinghwa	6	5	12		45	424		89	4,170	2,745	6,915	2,724	6,700	338	350		4	21	154	3	8		
Central China	21	21	26		19	31	34	22	1,341	784	2,125	190	519	109	65	4	20	400	3	12	172	6	65
North China	27	23	31		33	126	147	31	6,238	3,412	9,650		3,119	771	265	1	18	97	1	4	11	5	51
West China	19	17	22		19	74	73	5	1,486	991	2,477		171	1,315	147		3	10	54	2	11		
Total for China	98	88	127	3	196	1,128	330	368	22,844	14,832	37,676	4,559	15,097	2,115	1,312	6	63	873	19	56	451	21	169
JAPAN																							
Japan	20	19	50		30	269	18	26	10,507	15,618	26,125	257	21,119	1,538	450	2	7	26	2	15	42	7	104
Korea	24	23	25	2	30	269	18	26	10,507	15,618	26,125	257	21,119	1,538	450	2	7	26	2	15	42	7	104
Total for Eastern Asia	142	130	202	5	226	1,397	348	394	33,351	30,450	63,801	4,816	36,216	3,653	1,762	9	103	1,399	17	78	638	31	288
SOUTHERN ASIA																							
North Andes	25	23	36	36	144	502	293	754	18,529	29,543	48,072	24,637	4,241	2,390	3,182	2	27	153	3	7	73	8	115
Northwest India	19	17	28	32	130	498	220	570	27,863	32,682	60,495	29,832	7,984	6,282									
South India	26	22	18	4	14	233	158	341	2,256	17,896	20,152	8,441	5,794	3,297									
Central Provinces	12	12	13	5	11	138	116	203	1,400	2,197	3,597	1,735	120	153	139								
Bombay	17	17	21	11	33	220	25	166	2,045	14,416	16,461	3,324	1,428	622	679								
Bengal	16	18	15	23	8	52	46	91	1,282	1,320	2,602	1,638	34	54	148								
Burma	6	5	10	2	2				633	241	874												
Total for India	121	114	141	113	342	1,652	858	2,125	54,008	118,245	172,253	69,607	13,807	15,342	7,487	2	27	153	6	24	212	20	267
MALAYSIA																							
Malaysia	21	19	15	20	6	63	36	22	2,332	1,150	3,482	817	527	179	185								
Philippine Islands	16	17	13	35	34	746	18	3	17,166	16,370	33,536		27,050	2,607	1,157								
Total for South'n Asia	158	150	169	168	382	2,461	912	2,150	73,506	135,765	209,271	70,242	41,384	18,128	8,829	2	27	153	8	29	233	22	277
AFRICA																							
Liberia	7	12		3	45	86	19	4	4,317	3,369	7,686			958	300	1	9	302					
East Central Africa	13	13	3	6	2	142	90	1,421	3,638	5,059			85	9,531	129								
West Central Africa	12	11	3	3	3	35	5	279	464	743			60	1,472	89								
North Africa	2	2	3	5	5	1	1	53	31	84			8	235									
Total for Africa	34	38	9	17	50	93	197	100	6,070	7,502	13,572	153	11,238	1,176	408	1	23	582	6	14	231	6	6
SOUTH AMERICA																							
Eastern South America	14	14	6	1	27	28	35	13	3,291	1,809	5,100	203	4,345	19	339								
Chile	26	34			14	48	5	1,960	1,777	3,737	460	551	152	186	2	20	169	2	16	516	1	6	
North Andes	9	9	1	7	4	5	28	9	344	733	1,077			7	30								
Total for So. America	49	57	7	8	45	81	63	27	5,595	4,319	9,914	663	4,896	178	555	2	20	169	4	21	544	6	24
MEXICO																							
Mexico	10	10	12	9	33	45	38	63	3,520	3,607	7,127		14,301	196	348								
EUROPE																							
Austria-Hungary					8	5			523	216	739			3	13								
North Germany					49				9,530	4,333	13,863			361									
South Germany					1				11,087	1,956	13,043			287									
Switzerland					22				9,146	853	10,004			7	24								
Norway					66				5,767	487	6,254			2	104								
Sweden					172				15,973	1,216	17,189			300									
Denmark					26				8,634	309	9,943			115									
Finland and Russia					25				1,283	319	1,602			4	14								
Bulgaria					14				503	148	711			1	58								
Italy					42				3,054	1,094	4,148		206	1,020	5	108							
France					5				108	192	300			616									
Total for Europe	7	6	5		233	338			60,668	11,128	71,796	266	1,636	23	1,806								
Grand total	400	391	404	207	969	4,415	1,558	2,734	182,710	192,771	375,481	7,632	109,761	23,354	13,506	14	173	2,303	27	147	1,655	73	691
Last year	385	372	384	110	1,052	4,034	1,370	1,870	174,876	177,818	352,694	8,037	113,715	20,006	18,895	10	122	1,408	38	150	1,189	79	744

Note.—Statistics inclosed in brackets are repeated from the statistics for 1911.

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 Churches and Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Purposes	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
396	153	157	3,609	4,441	190	8,109	136	\$ 52,450	55	\$ 16,995	\$ 103,600	\$ 72,325	\$ 400	\$ 130	\$ 903	\$ 3,315	\$ 1,305	\$ 788	\$ 6,441		
48	88	120	2,145	2,347	179	5,401	128	54,538	61	34,325	32,000	38,225		44	340	5,916	1,570	2,990	10,860		
440	36	821	5,042	5,116	54	2,307	43	37,325	78	94,950	136,645			69	9	715	262	493	1,548		
1176	93	951	5,332	8,171	102	5,043	86	74,102	87	22,560	28,750			527	985	1,460	309	735	4,016		
64	81	125	2,405	2,523	79	2,651	48	16,014	32	21,038	47,087	17,875		87	112	412	358		969		
2124	451	579	11,196	14,644	604	23,511	441	234,429	313	189,868	348,082	128,425	400		857	2,349	11,818	3,804	5,006	23,834	
1120	7		966	2,628							270,000	175,345									
197	181		254	6,062	6,430	331	23,944	437	66,882	58	73,447	16,195	76,475	359	256	90	1,235	6,499	4,725	9,297	21,846
3441	639	833	18,224	23,702	935	47,455	878	301,311	371	263,315	634,277	380,245	759	256	947	3,584	18,317	8,529	14,303	45,680	
1702	500	838	10,515	12,443	1,249	49,261	123	92,674	278	115,101	196,289	244,192	50,903		393	2,183	4,397	232	2,048	9,253	
131	486	496	8,066	8,197	1,461	64,911	52	92,988	73	63,374	96,474	139,383	6,733		201	654	6,025	1,682	1,457	10,049	
591	207	300	5,064	5,684	470	12,554	23	37,226	56	54,352	137,171	150,932	33,541		156	862	2,316	623	9	3,966	
142	62	110	2,096	2,270	223	6,824	12	16,000	18	41,700	26,100	59,166	10,040		133	416	1,403	102	810	2,864	
150	154	204	3,092	3,320	435	14,081	32	113,331	23	65,144	132,684	139,067	89,692	658	168	2,489	8,038	1,317	4,451	16,463	
798	55	103	2,518	3,316																	

Statistics of Medical

NAME OF HOSPITAL	Number of Beds	Number of Dispensaries	Hospital In-Patients Received During Year	DISPENSARY TREATMENTS	
				First Visits	Return Visits
CHINA					
Kutien: Wiley General Hospital.....	60	1	271	836	9,130
Yenpingfu: Aiden Speare Memorial Hospital.....	55	1	.....	1,194	.....
Yungan Christian Hospital.....	.....	1	19	360	905
Sienyu: Margaret Elisa Nast Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	70	1	456	1,350	3,116
Kiukiang: Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Mem'l Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	100	1	504	.....	17,712
Magan Memorial Hospital.....	.....	.....	912	3,045	11,330
Nanchang: Nanchang Hospital.....	30	2	70	4,569	6,197
Woolston Memorial Hospital.....	.....	1	.....	12,250	6,101
Wuhu: Wuhu General Hospital.....	65	2	1,023	6,222	8,034
Changli: Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.....	.....	1	200	1,000	3,000
Peking: John L. Hopkins Memorial Hospital.....	.....	2	262	4,322	11,394
Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	25	1	352	4,761	14,835
Taianfu: Taianfu Hospital.....	20	1	94	3,092	4,470
Priscilla Bennett Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	10	1	60	2,000	4,021
Tientsin: Isabella Fisher Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	40	1	124	3,612	7,612
Chungking: Chungking Hospital.....	125	1	1,054	7,473	16,904
William Gamble Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	50	1	347	.....	.....
Chinking: Lettie Mason Quine Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	17	1	122	.....	3,505
KOREA					
Haiju: General Hospital.....	.....	1	63	1,724	3,705
Kongju: Dispensary.....	.....	1	.....	722	2,394
Pyengyang: Hall Memorial Hospital.....	10	1	43	6,486	3,709
Women's Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	30	1	91	.....	3,618
Yungbyen: Yungbyen Hospital.....	17	2	94	3,486	4,036
INDIA					
Bareilly: Woman's Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	23	1	260	.....	12,885
Pithoragarh: Pithoragarh Zenana Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	20	1	198	.....	3,644
Bidar: Bidar Hospital.....	11	1	60	3,400	2,250
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS					
Manila: Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	42	1	536	.....	.....
MEXICO					
Guanajuato: Good Samaritan Hospital.....	32	1	241	1,675	1,635
Total.....	852	31	7,459	73,780	166,142

Note.—Hospitals from which no satisfactory statistics have been received: Liengau Hospital (W. F. M. S.) and Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Mintsinghsien, China; Women's Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Chingki-China; Nanchang (W. F. M. S.); Haisiang Hospital; Ingang Hospital; Chengtu Hospital, Chengtu, China; Lillian Brindaban Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Brindaban, India; Phalera Medical Dispensary (W. F. M. S.), Phalera, India; (W. F. M. S.), Sironcha, India; Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Baroda, India.

Mission Work, 1912

Outside Patients Visited	Outside Patients Return Visits	Total Number of Individual Patients	Total Number of Treatments	SURGICAL OPERATIONS		RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURES		
				Major	Minor	Fees	Special Gifts	Appropriations	Current Expenses	Property	Total Expended
125	400	1,232	10,491	34	495	\$641	\$2,896	\$74	\$2,269	\$1,098	\$3,367
.....	.....	.....	4,391	.....	.....	250	1,293	.....	1,154	487	1,641
25	86	485	1,376	4	21	25	200	.....	200	.....	.....
54	.....	.....	4,976	50	120	471	.....	950	.....	.....	.....
320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	809	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	37	1,130	.....	.....	143	2,193	1,000	.....	.....	.....
67	148	4,636	10,766	34	148	308	298	750	836	306	1,142
486	77	.....	19,134	45	670	1,548	410	2,191	3,501	665	4,165
623	438	6,646	16,369	203	694	9,313	.....	836	10,948	992	11,940
25	20	1,230	4,230	50	100	1,201	524	1,018	1,994	223	2,317
262	.....	4,978	16,176	240	22	12	.....	.....	3,400	1,339	4,739
754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	86	3,337	7,807	45	125	1,505	71	221	945	200	1,145
102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
320	1,152	10,000	26,903	495	648	2,064	2,402	.....	.....	.....	13,538
233	.....	.....	9,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	.....	1,731	5,523	29	74	287	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	3,151	.....	51	97	42	24	26	24	338
178	.....	.....	10,195	118	.....	736	349	950	144	126	1,409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
213	.....	3,699	7,735	57	110	704	440	380	.....	.....	.....
276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	53	.....	.....	36	15	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	25	2,900	5,782	8	674	150	1,447	.....	450	250	900
.....	.....	.....	36,000	.....	.....	2,229	3,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	58	2,066	19,138	68	270	6,669	578	1,000	8,647	.....	8,647
5,358	2,555	32,977	220,512	1,516	4,237	33,298	18,060	9,394	34,514	5,710	55,288

Woolston Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Foochow, China; Lungtien Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Lungtien, China; ang, China; Philander Smith Memorial Hospital, Nanking, China; Women's Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Changli, Harris Memorial Hospital (W. F. M. S.) and Po Ku Nyo Kwan (W. F. M. S.), Seoul, Korea; West Seoul, Korea; Garhwal (W. F. M. S.), India; Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital (W. F. M. S.), Kolar, India; Sironcha Dispensary

## APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1904-1913

MISSIONS	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
<b>DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia</b>											
China: Foochow.....	\$24,730	\$25,730	\$27,050	\$28,745	\$28,325	\$28,325	\$27,215	\$27,665	\$27,665	\$28,631	\$274,081
Hinghwa.....	10,000	10,700	10,700	11,370	12,200	12,200	11,722	13,722	13,722	13,722	120,058
Central China.....	35,562	30,162	38,800	41,235	40,635	40,635	38,545	38,545	37,479	39,179	386,777
North China.....	44,075	44,734	46,200	49,100	53,300	53,300	50,713	51,713	50,363	50,363	483,861
West China.....	15,375	16,075	17,500	18,600	18,340	18,340	18,874	22,874	22,874	25,124	193,976
Union Publishing House, Shanghai.....			2,500	1,500	4,750	4,750	5,750	6,000	2,500	1,500	29,250
For other purposes.....								3,300	4,300	6,300	13,900
<b>Total for China.....</b>	<b>129,742</b>	<b>133,401</b>	<b>142,750</b>	<b>150,550</b>	<b>157,550</b>	<b>157,550</b>	<b>152,819</b>	<b>163,819</b>	<b>158,903</b>	<b>164,819</b>	<b>1,511,903</b>
Japan.....	56,765	58,366	59,300	62,500	62,500	62,500	60,625	65,061	63,109	65,061	615,787
Korea.....	25,000	25,705	26,940	28,465	28,465	38,465	37,311	39,922	38,679	39,922	328,874
<b>Total for Division 1.....</b>	<b>211,507</b>	<b>217,472</b>	<b>228,990</b>	<b>241,515</b>	<b>248,515</b>	<b>258,515</b>	<b>250,755</b>	<b>268,802</b>	<b>260,691</b>	<b>269,802</b>	<b>2,456,564</b>
<b>DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia</b>											
India: North India.....	58,815	60,474	61,400	62,200	62,200	62,200	60,326	62,594	60,674	65,441	616,324
Northwest India.....	27,775	28,558	30,500	31,500	31,500	31,625	30,676	32,512	31,537	34,262	310,445
South India.....	21,800	19,816	22,400	23,650	23,650	23,775	23,062	24,670	23,930	26,028	232,781
Central Provinces.....	11,570	14,500	16,100	17,000	17,000	17,131	16,620	18,493	17,938	18,493	147,851
Bombay.....	26,600	17,351	21,400	22,650	22,650	22,775	22,092	24,129	23,405	24,129	226,181
Bengal.....	13,615	13,999	15,900	16,900	16,900	17,025	16,514	17,928	17,388	18,579	159,746
Burma.....	6,600	6,788	9,100	9,900	9,900	10,025	9,724	10,932	10,604	10,932	94,503
<b>Total for India.....</b>	<b>154,205</b>	<b>158,554</b>	<b>175,200</b>	<b>182,900</b>	<b>183,806</b>	<b>184,556</b>	<b>179,014</b>	<b>191,256</b>	<b>185,476</b>	<b>192,864</b>	<b>1,787,831</b>
Malaysia.....	14,300	14,703	16,580	21,380	21,380	21,380	20,739	22,278	21,610	22,278	196,628
Philippine Islands.....	16,500	16,965	21,360	23,650	25,650	25,900	25,123	27,250	26,433	27,250	236,071
<b>Total for Division 2.....</b>	<b>185,005</b>	<b>190,222</b>	<b>213,130</b>	<b>227,930</b>	<b>230,836</b>	<b>231,836</b>	<b>224,876</b>	<b>240,784</b>	<b>233,519</b>	<b>242,392</b>	<b>2,220,530</b>
<b>DIVISION 3.—Africa</b>											
Liberia.....	12,800	13,161	13,661	15,061	15,061	15,376	14,912	15,612	15,142	15,612	146,398
East Central Africa.....	14,875	15,294	16,630	16,230	16,230	16,065	14,083	14,883	14,434	14,434	152,158
West Central Africa.....	13,325	13,701	13,951	14,351	14,351	14,201	12,274	12,774	12,389	12,389	133,706
North Africa.....							3,000	4,000	3,878	7,834	18,712
<b>Total for Division 3.....</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>42,156</b>	<b>43,242</b>	<b>45,642</b>	<b>45,642</b>	<b>45,642</b>	<b>44,269</b>	<b>47,269</b>	<b>45,843</b>	<b>50,269</b>	<b>450,974</b>
<b>DIVISION 4.—South America</b>											
Eastern South America.....	49,300	50,670	51,592	52,592	52,592	52,592	51,130	53,130	52,113	53,130	518,841
Chile.....	34,670	24,120	24,675	27,175	30,175	28,175	27,450	29,450	28,395	29,450	282,735
North Andes.....		11,550	12,300	13,800	14,800	15,800	15,680	18,280	17,310	18,280	137,800
<b>Total for Division 4.....</b>	<b>83,970</b>	<b>86,340</b>	<b>88,567</b>	<b>93,567</b>	<b>97,567</b>	<b>96,567</b>	<b>94,260</b>	<b>100,860</b>	<b>97,818</b>	<b>100,860</b>	<b>940,376</b>
<b>DIVISION 5.—Mexico.....</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>54,495</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>56,539</b>	<b>60,496</b>	<b>58,662</b>	<b>60,496</b>	<b>576,288</b>
<b>DIVISION 6.—Europe</b>											
Austria-Hungary.....								3,500	5,032	6,211	14,743
North Germany.....	15,500	16,507	16,932	18,880	18,880	18,580	17,995	15,600	15,007	15,000	168,874
South Germany.....	20,200	20,200	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,100	19,800	19,000	19,000	211,184
Switzerland.....	7,145	7,306	7,494	7,585	7,585	7,535	7,290	8,290	8,000	7,500	75,690
Norway.....	11,600	11,927	12,235	12,625	12,625	12,555	12,165	12,500	12,050	12,200	122,482
Sweden.....	15,000	15,423	15,820	15,970	15,970	16,095	15,595	15,875	15,300	15,400	156,448
Denmark.....	7,005	7,203	7,385	7,985	7,985	7,960	7,715	7,950	7,600	7,600	76,388
Finland.....	6,000	6,823	6,998	9,048	9,048	9,348	9,060	7,850	7,615	7,850	94,140
Russia.....								4,000	4,500	6,000	6,000
Bulgaria.....	7,500	8,426	8,643	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,205	9,500	9,500	10,700	91,974
Italy.....	47,000	47,000	51,218	50,152	50,152	55,312	53,800	58,134	54,278	54,278	521,124
France.....						5,840	5,814	6,840	6,840	8,100	33,434
<b>Total for Division 6.....</b>	<b>136,950</b>	<b>140,815</b>	<b>147,446</b>	<b>152,446</b>	<b>152,446</b>	<b>163,446</b>	<b>158,539</b>	<b>169,839</b>	<b>164,715</b>	<b>169,839</b>	<b>1,556,481</b>
Appropriations to be administered by the Board.....				69,300	69,300	115,050	112,050	127,250	127,260	103,000	723,200
Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields.....	75,000	75,000	33,093	36,093							219,186
<b>Total for the Mission Fields.....</b>	<b>786,432</b>	<b>806,500</b>	<b>810,368</b>	<b>925,393</b>	<b>903,206</b>	<b>969,956</b>	<b>941,288</b>	<b>1,015,300</b>	<b>988,498</b>	<b>996,058</b>	<b>9,143,599</b>



# FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, Surplus, and Debts

DATES	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
April 5, 1819-April 13, 1820	240,924	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$823 04	\$.003	\$85 76	\$737 28	\$.....
April 14, 1820-April 30, 1821	256,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	.....
May 1, 1821-May 31, 1822	281,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 39	.009	1,689 28	3,424 15	.....
June 1, 1822-May 31, 1823	297,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	.....
June 1, 1823-May 11, 1824	312,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	3,704 85	.....
May 12, 1824-May 4, 1825	328,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,138 79	.....
May 5, 1825-May 11, 1826	341,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,904 11	.014	5,510 85	2,592 05	.....
May 12, 1826-April 25, 1827	360,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	.....
April 26, 1827-April 10, 1828	381,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	167 11	.....
April 11, 1828-April 30, 1829	421,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	.....
May 1, 1829-April 30, 1830	447,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,128 03	.029	10,545 03	7,693 07	.....
May 1, 1830-April 30, 1831	476,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950 57	.029	11,497 28	6,146 36	.....
May 1, 1831-April 30, 1832	513,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,379 66	.022	12,658 99	4,867 03	.....
May 1, 1832-April 22, 1833	548,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05	.031	20,356 57	1,607 51	.....
April 23, 1833-April 30, 1834	599,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,700 15	.059	31,061 89	6,245 77	.....
May 1, 1834-April 30, 1835	638,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,492 21	.048	38,535 62	.....	1,797 64
May 1, 1835-April 15, 1836	652,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,517 16	.091	52,067 56	5,651 96	.....
April 16, 1836-April 16, 1837	653,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05	.087	66,536 85	.....	3,788 84
April 17, 1837-April 9, 1838	658,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,087 36	.146	89,257 97	3,040 55	.....
April 10, 1838-April 9, 1839	696,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,480 29	.19	103,661 58	31,859 26	.....
April 10, 1839-April 19, 1840	740,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,410 87	.184	152,507 02	15,763 11	.....
April 20, 1840-April 19, 1841	795,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,905 76	.176	158,698 05	.....	3,029 18
April 20, 1841-April 19, 1842	852,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	1,171,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	944,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	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 64	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	.....
May 1, 1850-April 30, 1851	689,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	.....
May 1, 1851-April 30, 1852	728,700	138,284 42	.....	2,804 68	9,393 38	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07	.....	3,173 34
May 1, 1852-Dec. 31, 1853	752,626	298,473 39	.....	21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282,229 87	50,565 18	.....
Jan. 1, 1854-Dec. 31, 1854	783,358	211,952 01	.....	4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 17	.....
Jan. 1, 1855-Dec. 31, 1855	799,431	204,404 86	.....	6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	.....
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 31, 1856	800,327	199,996 59	.....	7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	.296	274,182 49	.....	820 41
Jan. 1, 1857-Dec. 31, 1857	820,519	247,753 13	.....	8,544 96	12,592 39	268,894 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	.....
Jan. 1, 1858-Dec. 31, 1858	956,555	220,987 64	.....	8,813 55	25,423 42	255,221 61	.265	251,600 88	4,711 63	.....
Jan. 1, 1859-Dec. 31, 1859	974,345	243,863 44	.....	8,824 64	12,479 11	265,117 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	.....
Jan. 1, 1860-Dec. 31, 1860	994,447	236,269 21	.....	10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	270,701 27	3,783 29	.....
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, 1864	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	.....	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 93	.....
Jan. 1, 1867-Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35	.....	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	.53	805,703 17	.....	32,584 28
Jan. 1, 1868-Dec. 31, 1868	1,255,115	575,624 90	.....	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	.476	649,773 03	84,195 62	.....
Jan. 1, 1869-Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48	.....	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	.475	623,820 95	.....	89,789 96
Jan. 1, 1870-Oct. 31, 1870	1,370,134	576,774 10	.....	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	.434	515,896 32	.....	10,942 61
Nov. 1, 1870-Oct. 31, 1871	1,421,323	603,421 70	.....	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	.438	588,528 86	.....	23,987 88
Nov. 1, 1871-Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,646 60	.....	10,359 16	23,050 84	661,056 60	.453	598,647 63	36,396 85	.....
Nov. 1, 1872-Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,103 76	.....	15,817 37	17,915 50	680,836 64	.465	725,169 69	42,063 80	.....
Nov. 1, 1873-Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,321	618,004 99	.....	47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 26	13,288 86	.....
Nov. 1, 1874-Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	613,927 12	.....	35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 89	.419	721,866 34	.....	46,030 59
Nov. 1, 1875-Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	533,594 45	.....	51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	.359	699,904 56	151,746 66	.....
Nov. 1, 1876-Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,698	566,765 66	.....	39,616 74	22,594 85	628,977 25	.376	560,055 40	82,824 71	.....
Nov. 1, 1877-Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15	.....	41,652 12	32,540 78	551,365 05	.324	511,189 90	42,629 56	.....
Nov. 1, 1878-Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80	.....	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,266 90	63,037 16	.....
Nov. 1, 1879-Oct. 31, 1880	1,742,922	500,182 46	.....	34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	.319	576,335 69	82,001 71	.....
Nov. 1, 1880-Oct. 31, 1881	1,713,104	570,965 77	.....	33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82	104,422 64	.....
Nov. 1, 1881-Oct. 31, 1882	1,748,021	621,381 08	.....	48,005 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	.395	653,428 41	66,185 04	.....
Nov. 1, 1882-Oct. 31, 1883	1,767,114	650,772 54	.....	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	.425	728,321 76	43,036 90	.....
Nov. 1, 1883-Oct. 31, 1884	1,835,490	652,188 99	.....	49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	.398	775,724 16	87,635 20	.....
Nov. 1, 1884-Oct. 31, 1885	1,890,336	694,034 95	.....	101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	.437	779,878 74	40,685 58	.....
Nov. 1, 1885-Oct. 31, 1886	1,987,376	836,592 37	.....	133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	.496	820,173 41	124,444 48	.....
Nov. 1, 1886-Oct. 31, 1887	2,093,935	932,208 91	.....	35,843 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	.496	1,002,805 19	161,010 20	.....
Nov. 1, 1887-Oct. 31, 1888	2,156,119	928,596 38	.....	41,983 67	23,470 67	994,056 24	.461	1,156,646 08	.....	1,570 64
Nov. 1, 1888-Oct. 31, 1889	2,236,463	1,014,082 09	.....	92,125 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42	36,254 26	.....
Nov. 1, 1889-Oct. 31, 1890	2,283,953	1,051,642 04	.....	58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 82	.495	1,163,738 92	68,921 36	.....
Nov. 1, 1890-Oct. 31, 1891	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	.....	22,169 23	117,515 44	1,246,907 27	.522	1,146,708 39	31,277 52	.....
Nov. 1, 1891-Oct. 31, 1892	2,442,627	1,119,886 36	.....	12,110 12	10,458 10	1,205,133 04	.513	1,241,011 82	55,399 04	.....
Nov. 1, 1892-Oct. 31, 1893	2,524,053	1,109,457 65	.....	35,060 23	72,436 37	1,227,094 00	.486	1,381,043 28	98,550 24	.....
Nov. 1, 1893-Oct. 31, 1894	2,600,060	1,088,186 96	.....	46,301 50	35,107 28	1,013,621 62	.438	1,241,517 80	160,158 68	.....
Nov. 1, 1894-Oct. 31, 1895	2,766,656	1,072,990 11	.....	68,105 35	86,262 20	1,052,077 92	.447	1,298,485 19	220,834 14	.....
Nov. 1, 1895-Oct. 31, 1896	2,831,787	1,149,596 57	.....	43,410 35	43,758 80	25,482 81	.445	1,210,586 19	168,971 80	.....
Nov. 1, 1896-Oct. 31, 1897	2,851,529	1,067,134 90	.....	44,629 05	50,189 48	14,410 29	.412	1,179,475 27	172,077 35	.....
Nov. 1, 1897-Oct. 31, 1898	2,886,389	1,110,639 08	.....	60,838 00	57,120 97	117,184 16	.466	1,2		

## FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1912

"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
440	Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	\$988,859 06	\$331,019 99	\$57,762 54	\$24,278 69	\$1,401,920 28	.423	\$1,519,314 16	\$11,852 23
	Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
	Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 06	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
	Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910.....	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
	Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911.....	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
	Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912.....	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	20,764 10	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,381 90
	Total.....	.....	\$6,174,479 85	\$2,069,623 56	\$235,314 17	\$111,766 89	\$8,629,607 43	.....	.....	.....

RECRUITS OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

NOVEMBER 1, 1911—OCTOBER 31, 1912



**Gustav A. Werner**  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Univ. of So. California. '11  
Rosario, Argentina



**Mrs. Gustav A. Werner**  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Chicago Trg. Sch., '06  
Rosario, Argentina



**John N. Hollister**  
Delaware, O.  
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., '11  
Lucknow, India



**Cyrus W. Severance**  
Hannibal, Mo.  
Southwestern College, '09  
Rangoon, Burma



**Mrs. Cyrus W. Severance**  
Hannibal, Mo.  
High Sch., Lyons, Kan., '00  
Rangoon, Burma



**Marjorie Lovejoy**  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
University of Minnesota, '10  
Santiago, Chile



**Ernest H. Langdon**  
Danville, Ill.  
Northwestern Univ., '10  
Baroda Camp, India :



**Mrs. Ernest H. Langdon**  
Danville, Ill.  
Northwestern University  
Baroda Camp, India



**Mrs. Berton O. Wilcox**  
Nevada, O.  
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., '10  
Singkawang, Borneo



**Mrs. John Lampard**  
Nagpur, India  
Godhra, India  
(Appointed on the Field)



**John Lampard**  
London, England  
Godhra, India  
(Appointed on the Field)



**Mrs. Clarence H. Riggs**  
Orient, Ia.  
Simpson College, '06  
Pegu, Burma



**Mrs. Arthur Lee Grey**  
Easton, Md.  
Easton (Md.) H. Sch., '99  
Roorkee, India  
(Appointed on the Field)



**Arthur Lee Grey**  
Easton, Md.  
Wilmington Conf. Academy  
Roorkee, India  
(Appointed on the Field)



**Mrs. Franklin M. Wilson**  
Mount Pleasant, Ia.  
Iowa Wesleyan Univ., '89  
Delhi, Punjab, India



**Mrs. Charles S. Braden**  
Cheney, Kan.  
Baker University, '09  
Cochabamba, Bolivia



**Charles S. Braden**  
Herington, Kan.  
Baker University, '09  
Union Theological Sem., '12  
Cochabamba, Bolivia



**Elizabeth M. Cronin**  
Holland, Mich.  
Normal College (Ypsilanti,  
Mich.), '06  
Santiago, Chile



**Stephen P. Smith**  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
Rutgers College, '12  
Cochabamba, Bolivia



**Mrs. Earl A. Robinson**  
Arkansas City, Kan.  
Arkansas City H. Sch., '07  
La Paz, Bolivia



**Earl A. Robinson**  
Arkansas City, Kan.  
Cornell College, '06  
La Paz, Bolivia



**Floyd H. Sullivan**  
Williamston, Mich.  
Mich. State Nor. Col., '07  
Singapore, S. S.  
(Appointed on the Field)



**Mrs. Marcellus D. Ross**  
Lindsborg, Kan.  
Kansas Wesleyan Univ.  
Hyderabad, Deccan, India



**Marcellus D. Ross**  
Lindsborg, Kan.  
Kansas Wesleyan Univ., '12  
Hyderabad, Deccan, India



**Frank S. Beck**  
Canton, S. D.  
Dakota Wesleyan Univ., '12  
Cochabamba, Bolivia



**Mrs. Arthur Ellis Darling**  
Frankfort, N. Y.  
Boston (Maas.) Nor. School  
Balaghat, C. P., India



**Arthur Ellis Darling**  
Frankfort, N. Y.  
Syracuse University, '08  
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol., '10  
Balaghat, C. P., India



**Harry E. Morrow**  
Yorktown, Ia.  
Iowa State College, '07  
Garrett Biblical Inst., '11  
Pachuca, Mexico



**Mrs. Harry E. Morrow**  
Yorktown, Ia.  
Iowa State College, '09  
Pachuca, Mexico



**Mrs. James J. Kingham**  
Quincy, Ill.  
Chicago Trg. Sch., '00  
Tuticorin, South India



**William G. Alston**  
Beaumont, Tex.  
Bennett College  
Gammon, Theological Sem.  
Cape Palmas, Liberia



**Mrs. William G. Alston**  
Beaumont, Tex.  
New Orleans University, '04  
Cape Palmas, Liberia



**Minnie M. Huckett**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Park College, '08  
La Paz, Bolivia



**Steadman Aldis**  
Arlington, Kan.  
Southwestern College, '11  
Basim, India



**Mrs. Steadman Aldis**  
Arlington, Kan.  
Southwestern College, '08  
Basim, India



**Walter L. Morgan**  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Allegheny College, '10  
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol., '12  
Vikarabad, India



**Mrs. Charles A. Irie**  
 Castle Rock, Wash.  
 Univ. of Washington, '11  
 La Paz, Bolivia



**Charles Arthur Irie**  
 Sumner, Wash.  
 Univ. of Washington, '11  
 La Paz, Bolivia



**Mrs. Merritt Thompson**  
 Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Redlands (Cal.) H. Sch., '04  
 Callao, Peru



**Henry A. Nordahl**  
 Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Univ. of So. California, '08  
 Cochabamba, Bolivia



**Mrs. H. A. Nordahl**  
 Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Univ. of So. California, '11  
 Cochabamba, Bolivia



**Henry V. Lacy**  
 Delaware, O.  
 Ohio Wesleyan Univ., '08  
 Lungtien, China



**Mrs. Charles E. Davis**  
 Pawnee Rock, Kan.  
 Winfield Trg. Sch. for Nurses  
 Sibü, Sarawak, Borneo



**Charles E. Davis**  
 Pawnee Rock, Kan.  
 Southwestern College, '10  
 Sibü, Sarawak, Borneo



**Mrs. M. Welles Branch**  
 Lynden, Kan.  
 Baker University, '04  
 Lucknow, India





**Susie H. Vesely**  
Portage, Wis.  
Lawrence College, '11  
La Paz, Bolivia



**Mrs. Charles E. Draper**  
Denver, Colo.  
University of Denver, '06  
Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.



**Virginia Bennett**  
Paris, Ark.  
Galloway College, '04  
Concepcion, Chile



**John A. Lewis**  
Sioux City, Ia.  
Morningside Coll., '12  
Wuhu, Central China



**Walter I. Gholz**  
Pasadena, Cal.  
Univ. of So. California, '11  
La Paz, Bolivia



**John H. Irish**  
Delaware, O.  
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., '12  
Hingwa City, China

**MISSIONARIES WHOSE PORTRAITS WE HAVE  
BEEN UNABLE TO SECURE**



**Jacob E. Trieschmann**  
Wellman, Ia.  
Cornell College, '11  
Bangalore, India

**John Byork**  
Goteborg, Sweden  
Gothenburg (Sweden)  
Seminarium  
Calcutta, India  
(Appointed on the Field)

**John Wesley Boyer**  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
Vancouver High School  
Chinkingang, China  
(Appointed on the Field)

**Ray G. Burns**  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Oklahoma Baptist Univ., '12  
La Paz, Bolivia

**Mrs. John Byork**  
Norrkoping (Sweden)  
Norrkoping High School, '94  
Calcutta, India  
(Appointed on the Field)

**Milton M. Longshore**  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Univ. of Southern California  
Callao, Peru

**Mrs. Ray G. Burns**  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Epworth University, '10  
La Paz, Bolivia



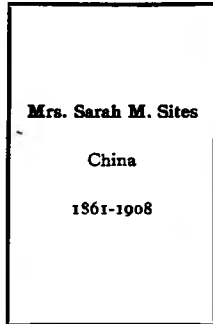
**Samuel H. Armand**  
Philippine Islands, 1910-1913



**William A. Mansell**  
India, 1889-1913



**Mrs. Mary H. Chappell**  
Japan, 1878-1912



**Mrs. Sarah M. Sites**

China

1861-1908



**Mrs. Margaret S. Badley**  
India, 1872-1892



**Edgerton H. Hart, M.D.**  
China, 1893-1913



**Samuel Knowles**  
India, 1858-1903

**MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE DIED RECENTLY**

## MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

- BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, 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, 1913

### CHINA

#### FOOCHOW

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, via Foochow, China.  
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.  
 Billing, Arthur W., Foochow, China.  
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.  
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.  
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Lungtien, China.  
 Caldwell, Ernest B., 1902 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Caldwell, Mrs. Gertrude B., 1902 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Caldwell, Harry R., Foochow, China.  
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Foochow, China.  
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.  
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.  
 Eystone, James B., Mintsingsien, via Foochow, China.  
 Eystone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsingsien, via Foochow, China.  
 Ford, Eddy L., Union Grove, Wis.  
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Union Grove, Wis.  
 Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.  
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.  
 Gowdy, John, Foochow, China.  
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.  
 Jones, Edwin C., Foochow, China.  
 Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.  
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.  
 Lacy, Henry V., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.  
 Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.  
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.  
 Lacy, William H., Shanghai, China.  
 Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., Shanghai, China.  
 Main, William A., Foochow, China.  
 Main, Mrs. Emma L., Foochow, China.  
 Miner, George S., Foochow, China.  
 Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.  
 Paddock, Bernard H., Yenping, via Foochow, China.  
 Sheldon, Francis B. (M.D.), Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.  
 Sheldon, Mrs. Inez F., Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.  
 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, Frederick H., Foochow, China.  
 Trimble, Mrs. Rena B., Foochow, China.  
 Ward, Ralph A., Foochow, China.  
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., Foochow, China.  
 Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), Yungan, via Foochow, China.  
 Williams, Mrs. Grace T., Yungan, via Foochow, China.  
 Worley, James H., Kutien, via Foochow, China.  
 Worley, Mrs. Imogene F., Kutien, via Foochow, China.

### HINGHWA

Brewster, William N., 1922 Oxford St., Berkeley, Cal.  
 Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., 1922 Oxford St., Berkeley, Cal.  
 Carson, F. Stanley, Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Carsen, Mrs. Grace D., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Cole, Winfred B., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Dildine, Harry G., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Dildine, Mrs. Maud La D., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun, via Foochow, China.  
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun, via Foochow, China.  
 Irish, John H., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

### CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), Nanking, China.  
 Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., Nanking, China.  
 Blackstone, James H., Nanking, China.  
 Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., Nanking, China.  
 Boyver, John W., Chinking, China.  
 Bowen, Arthur J., Nanking, China.  
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., Nanking, China.  
 Brown, Fred R., Kiukiang, China.  
 Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.  
 Gale, Mrs. Ailie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.  
 Hart, Edgerton H. (M.D.), Wuhu, China.  
 Hart, Mrs. Caroline M., Wuhu, China.  
 Henke, Frederick G., Nanking, China.  
 Henke, Mrs. Selma H., Nanking, China.  
 Hummel, William F., Nanking, China.  
 Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., Nanking, China.  
 Johnson, William R., Nanchang, China.  
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang, China.  
 Kupfer, Carl F., Kiukiang, China.  
 Kupfer, Mrs. Lydia K., Kiukiang, China.  
 Lewis, John A., Wuhu, China.  
 Longden, Wilbur C., 32 1/2 Walter Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Longden, Mrs. Gertrude K., 32 Walter Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 McCracken, Miss Mabel A., Wuhu, China.  
 Martin, Arthur W., 6322 Jackson Park Ave., Flat 17, Chicago, Ill.  
 Martin, Mrs. Alice B., 6322 Jackson Park Ave., Flat 17, Chicago, Ill.  
 Miller, George, Wuhu, China.  
 Miller, Mrs. George, Wuhu, China.  
 Millward, William, Nanking, China.  
 Millward, Mrs. Jennie F., Nanking, China.  
 Rowe, Harry F., Nanking, China.  
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., Nanking, China.  
 Sibley, Fred R., Chinking, China.

Sibley, Mrs. Nora B., Chinkiang, China.  
 Trindle, John R., Nanchang, China.  
 Trindle, Mrs. Josie N., Nanchang, China.  
 Vaughan, John G. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.  
 Vaughan, Mrs. Daisy M., Nanchang, China.  
 Walley, Mrs. Louise M., Kiukiang, China.  
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking, China.  
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Nanking, China.  
 Wilson, Miss Adelaide M., Nanking, China.  
 Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., Nanking, China.

## NORTH CHINA

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 Davis, George L., Tainanfu, Shantung, China.  
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., Tainanfu, Shantung, China.  
 Davis, George R., Tientsin, China.  
 Davis, Mrs. Maria B., Tientsin, China.  
 Davis, Walter W., Peking, China.  
 Davis, Mrs. Maybelle G., Peking, China.  
 Dobson, Robert J., Peking, China.  
 Felt, Carl A., Peking, China.  
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., Peking, China.  
 Gamewell, Frank D., Peking, China.  
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., Peking, China.  
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking, China.  
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking, China.  
 Hanson, Perry O., Tainanfu, Shantung, China.  
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., Tainanfu, Shantung, China.  
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 Ill.  
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 Hopkins, Mrs. Fannie H., Peking, China.  
 Johnstone, Ernest M. (M.D.), Two Rivers, Wis.  
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Keeler, Mrs. Elmer N., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Kent, Edwin M. (M.D.), Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Kent, Mrs. Florence Van D., Changli, via Tientsin  
 China.  
 King, Harry E., Peking, China.  
 King, Mrs. Edna H., Peking, China.  
 Kornis, John H. (M.D.), Tainanfu, Shantung, China.  
 Kornis, Mrs. Bessie P., Tainanfu, Shantung, China.  
 Krause, Oliver J., Tientsin, China.  
 Krause, Mrs. Minnie L., Tientsin, China.  
 Lowry, George D. (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., Peking, China.  
 Lowry, Hiram H., Peking, China.  
 Lowry, Mrs. Parthenia N., Peking, China.  
 Pyke, Frederick M., Peking, China.  
 Pyke, James H., Tientsin, China.  
 Pyke, Mrs. Anabel G., Tientsin, China.  
 Rowland, Henry H., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Rowland, Mrs. Mildred A., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 St. John, Burton L., Tientsin, China.  
 St. John, Mrs. Io B., Tientsin, China.  
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking, China.  
 Verity, George W., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Verity, Mrs. Frances W., Changli, via Tientsin, China.  
 Winans, Edward J., Peking, China.

## WEST CHINA

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 Knapp, Percy C., Chungking, China.  
 Knapp, Mrs. Hattie M., Chungking, China.

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 McCartney, Mrs. Saddle K., Chungking, China.  
 McCartney, Le Roy W., Chungking, China.  
 Neumann, George B., Chengtu, China.  
 Neumann, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, China.  
 Peat, Jacob F., Suining, China.  
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 Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, China.  
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 Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Pyenyang, Korea.  
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 Bunker, Mrs. Annie E., Seoul, Korea.  
 Burdick, George M., Seoul, Korea.  
 Cable, Elmer M., Seoul, Korea.  
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 Lawton, Mrs. Olive H., Chemulpo, Korea.  
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 Swearer, Mrs. Lillian S., Kongju, Korea.  
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 Taylor, Mrs. Nellie B., Kongju, Korea.  
 Taylor, Henry C., Chemulpo, Korea.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Bertha B., Chemulpo, Korea.  
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 Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Kongju, Korea.  
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 Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., Yungbyen, Korea.  
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 Bare, Mrs. Susan W., 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.  
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 Buck, Mrs. Berenice B., Bryan, O.  
 Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.  
 Busher, Mrs. Richard C., Naini Tal, India.  
 Core, Lewis A., Lucknow, India.  
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., Lucknow, India.  
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Bareilly, India.  
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Bareilly, India.  
 Denning, John O., Muzaffarpur, India.  
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Muzaffarpur, India.  
 Faucett, Robert L., Moradabad, India.  
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Moradabad, India.  
 Gill, Mrs. Mary W., Pauri, Garhwal, India.  
 Henry, George F., Lucknow, India.  
 Henry, Mrs. Julia R., Lucknow, India.  
 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.  
 Mansell, Mrs. Florence P., Bareilly, India.  
 Meek, William S., Lucknow, India.  
 Meek, Mrs. Maud Van H., Lucknow, India.  
 Perrill, Fred M., Arrah, U. P., India.

Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Arrah, U. P., India.  
 Pickett, J. Waskom, Lucknow, India.  
 Rockey, Noble L., Gonda, Oudh, India.  
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 Weak, Harry H., Shahjahanpur, India.  
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 West, John N., Shahjahanpur, India.  
 West, Mrs. Irene W., Shahjahanpur, India.

## NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Aligarh, U. P., India.  
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Aligarh, U. P., India.  
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), Kasganj, India.  
 Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., Kasganj, India.  
 Baker, J. Benson, Ajmer, India.  
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Ajmer, India.  
 Buck, Philo M., Mussorie, India.  
 Buck, Mrs. Carrie M.C.M., Mussoorie, India.  
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 Clancy, W. Rockwell, Muttra, India.  
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 Jones, Lucian B., Meerut, India.  
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 Keislar, Mott, Phalera, India.  
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 Price, Frederick B., Allahabad, India.  
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 Robertson, John T., Meerut, India.  
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 Garden, Joseph H., Gulbarga, Deccan, India.  
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 King, Earl L., Belgaum, India.  
 King, William L., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
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 Kingham, James J., Tuticorin, India.  
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 Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Bidar, Deccan, India.  
 Lipp, Charles F., Belgaum, India.  
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara L., Belgaum, India.  
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 Ross, Marcellus D., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
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 Ross de Souza, Charles W., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.  
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## CENTRAL PROVINCES

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 Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Basim, Berar, India.  
 Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P., India.  
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P., India.  
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 Guse, C. F. Herman, Khandwa, C. P., India.  
 Guse, Mrs. Anna E., Khandwa, C. P., India.  
 Herrmann, Carl C., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.  
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.  
 Moore, William A., Gondia, C. P., India.  
 Moore, Mrs. Laura W., Gondia, C. P., India.  
 Musser, Howard A., Nelsonville, O.  
 Musser, Mrs. Rachel M., Nelsonville, O.  
 Perkins, Judson T., Drug, C. P., India.  
 Perkins, Mrs. Delia S., Drug, C. P., India.  
 Scholberg, Henry C., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.  
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 Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.  
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 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad, India.  
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 Fisher, Jesse C., Salina, Kan.  
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 Severance, Mrs. Ella E., Rangoon, Burma.  
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 Bower, Harry C., Soerabaya, Java.  
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Soerabaya, Java.  
 Buchanan, Charles S., Tjisaroa, Zuid, Buitenzorg, Java.  
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., Tjisaroa, Zuid, Buitenzorg, Java.  
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 Denyes, Mrs. Mary O., 1421 Emerson St., Evanston, Ill.

Draper, Charles E., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.  
 Draper, Mrs. Mary P., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.  
 Fisher, Albert H., Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Hawes, Miss Loueze (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Hibbard, Earl R. (contract), Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B. (contract), Penang, 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.  
 Mansell, Harry B., Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Pease, Kingsley E., 5737 Drexel Ave., Hyde Park Station, Chicago, Ill.  
 Pease, Mrs. Florence A., 5737 Drexel Ave., Hyde Park Station, Chicago, Ill.  
 Pykett, George F., Ancon Road, Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., Ancon Road, Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 Read, Miss Harriet C. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Shellbear, William G., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Shellbear, Mrs. Emma F., Delaware, O.  
 Sullivan, Floyd H., Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., Medford, Ore.  
 Van Dyke, Mrs. Esther J., Medford, Ore.  
 Ward, William T., Medan, Sumatra.  
 Wilcox, Berton O., Singkawang, West Borneo.  
 Wilcox, Mrs. Rita K., Singkawang, West Borneo.  
 Worthington, Charles M., 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Arnand, Mrs. Bertha K., Butlerville, Ind.  
 Chenoweth, Arthur E., 8 Isla de Romero, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Chenoweth, Mrs. Minnie S., 8 Isla de Romeo, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Cobb, George C., 2210 North Carroll Ave., Dallas, Tex.  
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen M., 2210 North Carroll Ave., Dallas, Tex.  
 Cottingham, Joshua F., Milan, Ind.  
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Milan, Ind.  
 Farmer, Harry, 8 Isla de Romero, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Farmer, Mrs. Olive O., Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Housley, Edwin L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Housley, Mrs. Ella S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Huddleston, Oscar, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.  
 Klinefelter, Daniel H., Malolos, Philippine Islands.  
 Klinefelter, Mrs. Blanch P., Malolos, Philippine Islands.  
 Koehler, Charles W., 4319 North 14th St., Saint Louis, Mo.  
 Koehler, Mrs. Ida S., 4319 North 14th St., Saint Louis, Mo.  
 Lee, Edwin F., 229 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Lee, Mrs. Edna D., 229 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Lyons, Ernest S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 Moe, Rex R., Fremont, Neb.  
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Fremont, Neb.  
 Peterson, Berndt O., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.  
 Rader, Marvin A., 104 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., 104 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
 Rayner, Ernest A., 849 Richmond Ave., Graniteville, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 Rayner, Mrs. Klara B., 849 Richmond Ave., Graniteville, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 Snyder, Alva L., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.  
 Snyder, Mrs. Grace E., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.

Teeter, William H., 623 Cook St., Evanston, Ill.  
 Teeter, Mrs. Edna G., 623 Cook St., Evanston, Ill.

### AFRICA

#### LIBERIA

Alston, William G., Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Alston, Mrs. Nellie L., Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Coleman, Joseph F. B., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Coleman, Mrs. Etta T., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Gendrou, Miss Violet M., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 McLaurin, William M., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 McLaurin, Mrs. Karlene DeB., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 McNeil, Miss Diana B., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Price, Frederick A., Wissika, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., Wissika, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Reed, John H., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Reed, Mrs. Maggie J., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Robertson, Mrs. Friederika S., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.  
 Simpson, John A., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Simpson, Mrs. Mattie H., Monrovia, Liberia.  
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.  
 Williams, Walter B., Grand Cess, Cape Palmas, Liberia.  
 Williams, Mrs. Maude W., Grand Cess, Cape Palmas, Liberia.

#### EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E., Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Buchwalter, Abraham L., Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Buchwalter, Mrs. Lizzie McN., Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Bush, Raymond L., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Gates, John R., 2 North St., Le Roy, N. Y.  
 Gates, Mrs. Harriott L., 30 North St., Moncton, N. B., Canada.  
 Goddard, Miss Ruby N., Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Greeley, Eddy H., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), Mrewas, via Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Howard, Herbert N., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Howard, Mrs. Estella S., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Kent, Charles A., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Kent, Mrs. Pearl P., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Keys, Pliny W., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Persson, Josef A., Linkoping, Sweden.  
 Persson, Mrs. Henry R., Linkoping, Sweden.  
 Pointer, James D., Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Roberts, George A., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 Terril, William C., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.  
 Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.

#### WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Dodson, William P., Calulo, Lubollo, Angola.  
 Dodson, Mrs. Catherine M., Calulo, Lubollo, Angola.  
 Duarte, Benjamin R., Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands.  
 Duarte, Mrs. Maria C., Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands.  
 Gibbs, Austin J., Malange, Angola.  
 Kipp, Ray B., Quessua, Melange, Angola.  
 Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Quessua, Melange, Angola.  
 Klebsattel, August, Loanda, Angola.  
 Klebsattel, Mrs. Elise S., Loanda, Angola.  
 Miller, William S., Malange, Angola.  
 Nind, George B., Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands.  
 Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands.  
 Shields, Robert, Loanda, Angola.  
 Shields, Mrs. Louise R., Loanda, Angola.  
 Shuett, Mrs. Mary S., Loanda, Angola.  
 Smart, William G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.  
 Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.  
 Springer, John M., Katanga, Congo-Belge, via Capetown, Africa.  
 Springer, Mrs. Helen R., Katanga, Congo-Belge, via Capetown, Africa.

Wengatz, John C., Pungo Andongo, Angola.  
Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Pungo Andongo, Angola.  
Withey, Herbert C., Pungo Andongo, Angola.  
Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., Pungo Andongo, Angola.

#### AMERICAN MISSION IN NORTH AFRICA

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Frease, Mrs. Ella B., 57 Rue Daguerré, Villa des Aloes, Algiers, North Africa.  
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Lowther, Mrs. Stephanie R., 1 Avenue Loubet, Oran, Algeria, North Africa.

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

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Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., Kansas, O.  
Bauman, Ernest N., 467 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., 467 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Brinton, Edward A., Bahía Blanca, Argentina.  
Brinton, Mrs. Rilla B., Bahía Blanca, Argentina.  
Craver, Samuel P., 18 de Julio 926 Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Craver, Mrs. Laura G., 209 East Madison St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.  
Dee, N. Bias, 18 de Julio 926, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Dee, Mrs. Loubelle J., 18 de Julio 926, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Drees, Charles W., Poste Restante, Puerto de Santa Maria, Provincia de Cadiz, Spain.  
Drees, Mrs. Mary C., Poste Restante, Puerto de Santa Maria, Provincia de Cadiz, Spain.  
Howard, George Parkinson, Libertad 101 Pocitos, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Libertad 101, Pocitos, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Long, Estella C. (M.D.), Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
McLaughlin, William P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary L., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
Myers, William E., Avenue Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.  
Penzotti, Paul M., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
Penzotti, Mrs. Clara K., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
Purdy, Frank M., Sibley, Mich.  
Purdy, Mrs. Katherine S., Sibley, Mich.  
Schilling, Gerhard J., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
Schilling, Mrs. Elizabeth B., 406 Monroe St., Hackettstown, N. J.  
Thomson, John F., Calle Junin 976, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
Thomson, Mrs. Helen G., Calle Junin 976, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.  
Werner, Gustav A., Boulevard Orano 202, Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina.  
Werner, Mrs. Ellen A., Boulevard Orano 202, Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina.

#### CHILE

Allen, Harry L., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.  
Allen, Mrs. Edith M., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.  
Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.  
Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.  
Barnhart, Paul, Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.  
Barnhart, Mrs. Paul, Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.  
Bauman, Ezra, Casilla 1142, Santiago, Chile.  
Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., Casilla 1142, Santiago, Chile.  
Beek, Frank S., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Bennett, Miss Virginia, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.  
Braden, Charles S., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Braden, Mrs. Grace McM., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Brownlee, James A., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Brownlee, Mrs. Sara H., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Burns, Ray G., La Paz, Bolivia.  
Burns, Mrs. Perle H., La Paz, Bolivia.

Campbell, Buel O., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
Campbell, Mrs. Esther S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.  
Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.  
Courtney, Miss Laura J., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.  
Cronin, Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.  
Fisher, Miss Alice H., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.  
Gholz, Walter I., Casilla 405, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Hartzell, Corwin F., Casilla 405, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Casilla 405, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Herman, Ernest F., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Herman, Mrs. Clementine G., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Howland, Miss Bessie C., Walton, N. Y.  
Huckett, Miss Minnie M., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Irie, Charles A., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Irie, Mrs. Orpha C., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Keeler, Miss Mytra M. (contract), Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.  
Kirchner, Miss Mae, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Kizer, Edwin D., Iquique, Chile.  
Kizer, Mrs. Nancy A. (contract), Iquique, Chile.  
Lovejoy, Miss Marjorie, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.  
McBride, George M., La Paz, Bolivia.  
McBride, Mrs. Harriet F., La Paz, Bolivia.  
Meredith, Miss Euretta, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.  
Nordahl, Henry A., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Nordahl, Mrs. Ruth I., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Ogden, L. Wayman, Santiago, Chile.  
Ogden, Mrs. Rachel C., Santiago, Chile.  
Reeder, John L., Punta Arenas, Chile.  
Reeder, Mrs. Marian M., 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.  
Rice, William F., 5518 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Rice, Mrs. Emma P., 5518 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Robinson, Earl A., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Robinson, Mrs. Etta G., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Robinson, William T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Robinson, Mrs. Cora N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Shelly, William A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.  
Shelly, Mrs. Jessie T., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.  
Smith, Stephen P., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Snider, Miss Mary L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.  
Etarr, Miss Cora M., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.  
Taylor, Miss L. Alice, La Paz, Bolivia.  
Washburn, John E., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., Cochabamba, Bolivia.  
Whitehead, Irving, Concepcion, Chile.

#### NORTH ANDES

Archerd, Hays P., Washington 3, Callao, Peru.  
Archerd, Mrs. Mildred G., Washington 3, Callao, Peru.  
Compton, Harry, Casilla 100, Ancon, Canal Zone.  
Compton, Mrs. Rebecca M., Casilla 100, Ancon, Canal Zone.  
Longshore, Milton M., Callao, Peru.  
Ports, Charles W., Casilla 100, Ancon, Canal Zone.  
Ports, Mrs. Rosa P., Casilla 100, Ancon, Canal Zone.  
Snell, Clarence R., Tarra, Peru.  
Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Tarra, Peru.  
Thompson, Merritt M., Colon 115, Callao, Peru.  
Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth M., Colon 115, Callao, Peru.  
Tournier, Miss Anna B. (contract), Callao, Peru.  
Vance, Carl Nye, 1319 Brown St., Anderson, Ind.  
Vance, Mrs. Mary J., 1319 Brown St., Anderson, Ind.  
Willmarth, J. Scott, 726 Washington St., Evanston, Ill.  
Willmarth, Mrs. Mary B., 726 Washington St., Evanston, Ill.  
Wood, Thomas B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Wood, Mrs. Ellen D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### MEXICO

Bassett, Harry A., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.  
Bassett, Mrs. Nettie K., Mount Vernon, Ia.  
Butler, John W., Apartado, 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
Butler, Mrs. Sara A., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
Carhart, Raymond A., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
Carhart, Mrs. Edith N., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
Hauscr, J. P., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.



Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
 Lawyer, Franklin P., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.  
 Lawyer, Mrs. Amelia Van D., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.  
 Lendrum, Frederick A., Apartado 257, Puebla, Mexico.  
 Lendrum, Mrs. Mary C., Apartado 257, Puebla, Mexico.  
 McGuire, Frank E., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
 McGuire, Mrs. Lillian R., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.  
 Morrow, Harry E., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.  
 Morrow, Mrs. Myrtle P., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.  
 Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.  
 Salmans, Mrs. Sara S., Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.  
 Wolfe, Frederic F., Ortonville, Mich.  
 Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Ortonville, Mich.

## EUROPE

Bysshe, Ernest W., 16 Place Notre Dame, Grenoble, France.  
 Bysshe, Mrs. Mildred T., 16 Place Notre Dame, Grenoble, France.  
 Clark, Walling, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.  
 Clark, Mrs. Felicia B., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.  
 Count, Elmer E., Ulitza, Paresnoff 53, Sofia, Bulgaria.  
 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Ulitza, Paresnoff 53, Sofia, Bulgaria.  
 Greenman, Almon W., via Cimbri 8, Naples, Italy.  
 Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., Via Cimbri 8, Naples, 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., 9th Line 34, W. O., Saint Petersburg, 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, 537 Neville St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Allen, Mabel, Ngu Cheng, via Foochow, China.  
 Ankeney, Jessie V., Prescott, Ia.  
 Baker, Lulu C., R. F. D. 1, Box 128, Seattle, Wash.  
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.  
 Bonafeld, Julia A., Foochow, China.  
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Mintsanghsien, via Foochow, China.  
 Clark, Elsie G., Foochow, China.  
 Deyoe, Ella M., Eugene, Ore.  
 Ehly, Emma L., Yenping, China.  
 Eichenberger, Emma, Foochow, China.  
 Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.  
 Glassburner, Mamie F., Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.  
 Hartford, Mabel C., Room 18, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.  
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), Indianola, Ia.  
 Hefty, Lura M., Kutien, via Foochow, China.  
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.  
 Hu, May L., Foochow, China.  
 Jewell, Carrie I., Box 15, Winnetka, Ill.  
 Jones, Edna, Mintsanghsien, via Foochow, China.  
 Jones, Jennie D., Foochow, China.  
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Ngu Cheng, China.  
 Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.  
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), Foochow, China.  
 Mace, Rose A., Mintsanghsien, via Foochow, China.  
 Mann, Mary, Foochow, China.  
 Nevitt, Ellen J., Foochow, China.  
 Peters, Mary, Kutien, via Foochow, China.  
 Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.  
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.  
 Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.  
 Strow, Elizabeth M., Foochow, China.  
 Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.  
 Wallace, Lydia E., North Gower, Ontario, Canada.  
 Wanzer, Menia H., Foochow, China.  
 Wells, Phebe, Foochow, China.

## HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Brown, Cora M., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Lebus, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Marriott, Jessie A., Room 18, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.  
 McClurg, Grace, Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Nicolaisen, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Saidmann, Paula, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.  
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1919 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.  
 Todd, Althea M., Room 18, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.  
 Varney, Elizabeth W., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.  
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

## CENTRAL CHINA

Boggs, L. Pearl, Urbana, Ill.  
 Carncross, Flora E., Chinkiang, China.  
 Crane, Edith M., Wuhu, China.  
 Hyde, Flora A., Chinkiang, China.  
 Kesler, Mary G., Nanking, China.  
 Loomis, Jean, Nanking, China.  
 Muir, Winifred E., Nanking, China.  
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.  
 Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.  
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.  
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.  
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.  
 White, Laura M., Nanking, China.  
 Youtsey, Edith R., Nanking, China.

## KIANGSI MISSION

Beggs, Nelle, Kiukiang, China.  
 Brown, Zula F., Nanchang, China.  
 Honsinger, Wellby B., Nanchang, China.  
 Howe, Gertrude, Nanchang, China.  
 Hughes, Jennie V., Kiukiang, China.  
 Jordan, Ella E., Nanchang, China.  
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.  
 McDonnell, Clella E., Kiukiang, China.  
 Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.  
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), Kiukiang, China.  
 Tang, Ilien, Nanchang, China.  
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang, China.

## NORTH CHINA

Baugh, Evelyn B., 330 Bassett St., Petaluma, Cal.  
 Boddy, Estie T., Tainfu, Shantung, China.  
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli, China (via Siberia).  
 Cushman, Clara M., Tientsin, China.  
 Dyer, Clara P., 95 Massachusetts Ave., Providence, R. I.  
 Fearon, Dora C., Peking, China.  
 Fearon, Josephine, Peking, China.  
 Gilman, Gertrude, Peking, China.  
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Glover, Ella E., Changli, China (via Siberia).  
 Gray, Frances, Peking, China.  
 Gregg, Eva A., Tientsin, China.  
 Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.  
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking, China.  
 Knapp, Elsie L., Tainfu, Shantung, China.  
 Knox, Emma M., 3751 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Lewis, Ida B., Tientsin, China.  
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Tainfu, Shantung, China (via Siberia).

Masters, Luella (M.D.), Tientsin, China.  
 Meek, Grace A., Tientsin, China.  
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.  
 Powell, Alice M., 576 West Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.  
 Pyke, Mildred, Tientsin, China.  
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), 420 Washington Ave., Burlington, Ia.  
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking, China.  
 Terry, Edna G. (M.D.), Taisanfu, Shantung, China (via Siberia).  
 Watrous, Mary, Changli, China (via Siberia).  
 Wheeler, Maudie L., Peking, China.  
 Wilson, Frances O., Tientsin, China.  
 Young, Effie G., Taisanfu, Shantung, China (via Siberia).

## WEST CHINA

Borg, Jennie, Chungking, China.  
 Brethorst, Alice B., Lennox, S. D.  
 Collier, Clara J., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Conner, Lottie M., Nanking, China.  
 Day, Georgia E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), Chungking, China.  
 Ellison, Grace F., Chungking, China.  
 Galloway, Helen R., Suining, China.  
 Golisch, Anna L., 606 Sixth Ave., Clinton, Va.  
 Holmes, Lillian L., Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Ketring, Mary (M.D.), Drawer M, Toledo, O.  
 Larsson, Maria E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Lindblad, Anna C., Suining, China.  
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Manning, Ella, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Nelson, Lena, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.  
 Rahe, Cora L., Nanking, China.  
 Smith, Madera E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.  
 Snyder, T. Chestora (M. D.), Chungking, via Hankow, China.  
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Suining, China.  
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, China.

## JAPAN

Alexander, Elizabeth, Hirosaki, Japan.  
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Atkinson, Anna P., Nagoya, Japan.  
 Bangs, Louise, Nagasaki, Japan.  
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Blackstock, Ella, North 7th St., La Fayette, Ind.  
 Bullis, Edith M., 6618 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Chappell, Mary, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Cody, Mary A., 595 Longfellow Ave., Cleveland, O.  
 Daniel, Nell M., Traer, Ia.  
 Dickerson, Augusta, Hakodate, Japan.  
 Dickinson, Emma E., 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.  
 Draper, Winifred F., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima, Japan.  
 Frets, Millicent N., Sapporo, Japan.  
 Gardner, Minnie, Baldwin, Kan.  
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 Uruguay.  
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 Le Huray, Eleanor, 14 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J.  
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Bartlett, Miss Martha M.  
Barton, James  
Bates, Miss Sarah  
Bates, Samuel D.  
Battie, Richard R.  
Baynon, Eugene F. (2)  
Beacham, Mrs. H.  
Beadenkopf, George  
Beattie, John  
Beattie, Mrs. John  
Beattie, 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.  
Beyes, J. L.

Bicknell, Becker  
Blackledge, Rev. James  
Blackledge, Mrs. Kittle T.  
Blackmar, C. P.  
Blyth, Elijah K.  
Boardman, Hannah E.  
Bolton, John  
Bond, Charles W.  
Bonnell, Charles F.  
Bonnell, Nathaniel  
Bonnett, Miss Mary June  
Bonney, Nathaniel  
Boorman, Hon. A. J.  
Booth, Ezra  
Boston, John E. H.  
Botsford, J. K.  
Bourne, C. Clayton  
Bowdish, Jennie C.  
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  
Brainerd, B. C.  
Brakeley, H. W.  
Brandon, James  
Brands, James  
Breon, Jacob  
Bresce, Rev. P. F.  
Brewer, Nixon  
Bross, Joseph  
Brown, Mrs. Harri  
Brown, J. D.  
Brown, R. O.  
Browne, Henry B.  
Brownsfield, John  
Bruner, Henry F.  
Bryan, James R., D.D.  
Bryan, 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.  
 Cloke, Mrs. H. Virginia  
 Cobb, Prof. Chas. N.  
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen W.  
 Cobb, J. H.  
 Cobb, Mrs. Mary A.  
 Cobb, Samuel  
 Cochrane, Charles  
 Coffin, Mrs. Caroline  
 Coffin, Eliza J.  
 Coffin, William J.  
 Coggeshall, William S.  
 Cole, Mrs. Mortimer  
 Colesbury, John  
 Coleston, Charles E.  
 Colgate, Mrs. B.  
 Collins, Joseph W.  
 Collins, T. D.  
 Cone, John A.  
 Conklin, Benjamin Y.  
 Conklin, J. L.  
 Connolly, Nettie  
 Contrell, Mrs. Lizzie  
 Cookman, Mary  
 Cooley, Emma F.  
 Cooper, Mrs. Lavinia  
 Cooper, V. A., D.D.  
 Corbit, Mrs. Rev. W. P.  
 Corkran, Benjamin W.  
 Corkran, William  
 Cornel, He'en H.  
 Cornell, Mrs. J. B.  
 Cornell, Miss M. L.  
 Corrington, John Wesley  
 Coryell, Dr. William  
 Cosgrove, Joseph  
 Coulter, H.  
 Cox, Abram  
 Cox, Charles  
 Cox, J. C. W., D.D.  
 Cranmer, Emeline  
 Craske, Harry  
 Crawford, Hanford  
 Crawford, J. G. L.  
 Crawford, Dr. J. S.  
 Creshall, Mrs. Sarah E.  
 Criswell, Miss Jennie E.  
 Crook, J. D. Kurtz  
 Croxford, Ira  
 Cubberly, D. P.  
 Culver, Tuttle  
 Curry, Amos G.  
 Curry, William H.  
 Cushing, G. B.  
 Custer, I. S.  
 Cutter, Miss Julia  
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 Dalley, Rev. Joseph W.  
 Daniels, Sabin A.  
 Darwood, W. M'K., D.D.  
 Darwood, Mrs. W. M'K.  
 Dashiell, Mary J.  
 Dashiell, Mrs. Robert L.  
 Davenport, Benjamin  
 Davidson, Mrs. Ann Jane  
 Davis, Calvin  
 Davis, Edgar  
 Davis, Ira  
 Day, Elizabeth  
 Day, James R., D.D.  
 Day, John H.  
 Dayton, Mrs. D. W.  
 Deal, George H.  
 Dean, Clement R.  
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 Dedericks, George W.  
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 Dennis, Mrs. Benjamin F.  
 Dennis, Mrs. Emory  
 Denyse, Simon  
 De Fny, Alexander  
 De Urquiza, Gen. Don Justo  
 De Wilde, John  
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 Dickinson, Rev. George F.  
 Dickinson, Martha  
 Dickinson, Mary E.  
 Dickson, Lucius  
 Diggs, Laura  
 Dilks, Chester  
 Disney, Wesley  
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 Dodge, Rev. David S.  
 Dollner, Samuel L.  
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 Douglass, J., of Scotland  
 Downey, Rev. David G.  
 Drake, Elkanah  
 Drakely, George  
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 Drown, Samuel R.  
 Dryden, Joshua  
 Dulaney, H. S.  
 Dunham, George B.  
 Dunlap, William H.  
 Dunlop, John S.  
 Dunn, E. W.  
 Dwight, Samuel L.  
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 Eaton, Mae  
 Edwards, Nellie  
 Edwards, William H.  
 Eggleston, Mrs. Elizabeth  
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 Ellis, Mrs. Lydia A.  
 Ellsworth, Henry  
 Elmer, Nelson L.  
 Erwin, Gideon L., Sr.  
 Evans, John, M.D.  
 Evans, Rev. W. W.  
 Everson, George W.  
 Everson, Mrs. Lillian E.  
 Fairbairn, Maggie  
 Fairchild, J. H.  
 Falconer, Wm. H.  
 Farlee, William A.  
 Farley, J. P.  
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 Ferris, Frank  
 Fiege, Mrs. Wm. H.  
 Fielding, George  
 Fielding, Mrs. Matilda  
 Finch, Mrs. Eunice C.  
 Finley, Thomas  
 Fisher, N. D.  
 Fisk, Rev. N. B.  
 Fite, Conrad  
 Fitzgerald, James B.  
 Fitzwilliam, F. J.  
 Flinn, Wm. R., Jr.  
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 Foote, Rev. John B.  
 Forrester, Frederick  
 Forshay, Wilbur F.  
 Foster, Alonzo  
 Foster, James V.  
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 Foster, Miss Libbie  
 Foster, Rev. Milton K.  
 Fowler, Cornelia W.  
 Fowler, J. N.  
 Fowler, Jonathan O.  
 Fowler, J. O., Jr.  
 Fowler, Olive E.  
 Fowler, Hon. Oscar F.  
 Fowler, William  
 Fox, Rev. R. C.  
 Fox, Robert S.  
 Freeman, Edward  
 French, John Wesley  
 French, Thomas R.  
 Frey, Edward S.  
 Fried, F. G.  
 Frost, Norman W.  
 Fry, Hannah  
 Fry, Mrs. Hedley J.  
 Fuller, Jesse  
 Gable, Miss Julia E.  
 Gallien, Henry  
 Gallien, Mrs. Henry  
 Garbutt, J. G.  
 Gardner, Aaron  
 Gardner, David A.  
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 Gascoigne, James P.  
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 Geraghty, Miss Linda  
 Gerald, Miss Fannie  
 Gibb, Samuel  
 Gibson, Mrs. A. E.  
 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.  
 Goldsmith, Louise  
 Goodwin, A. S. W.  
 Goodwin, Mrs. S. C.  
 Goss, Oliver S.  
 Goudy, N. E.  
 Graham, Mrs. Henry  
 Grape, George S.  
 Graveson, William  
 Graveson, W., Jr.

Gray, Abraham  
 Grazier, Mrs. Rebecca  
 Green, Amon  
 Green, Benjamin F.  
 Green, George E.  
 Green, R. Granville  
 Green, Stephen  
 Greenwald, F. W.  
 Greenfield, A. H.  
 Greenfield, Aquila  
 Gregg, Samuel  
 Gregory, Mrs. Dr.  
 Gregory, Miss Ella  
 Gregory, Miss Elma C.  
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 Griffin, Lulu  
 Griffin, Rev. Thomas A.  
 Griffing, Lester  
 Griffith, Mrs. A. E.  
 Grinnell, Miss Anna  
 Grosbeck, E. A.  
 Grose, James  
 Groes, Samuel  
 Guelfi, Cecelia  
 Guest, Alonzo  
 Gurlits, A. T.  
 Haf, Uriah  
 Hageman, Abram  
 Hageman, Miss E. A.  
 Hagell, Miss Fannie  
 Hagell, Mrs. Hannah  
 Haight, Joseph  
 Haight, Samuel J.  
 Haines, Benjamin F.  
 Haines, Mrs. Benjamin F.  
 Hall, Edward M.  
 Hall, Joseph B.  
 Hall, Joseph F.  
 Hall, William H.  
 Haller, Rev. J. P.  
 Hallett, Henry W.  
 Halliday, Rebecca  
 Ham, John  
 Hamilton, Mrs. C. E.  
 Hammond, Edwin R.  
 Hance, Theodore F.  
 Hand, Jacob  
 Hard, Clark P., D.D.  
 Hardsacre, William  
 Harmon, C. W.  
 Harris, Mrs. Emma J.  
 Harris, John M.  
 Harris, Mrs. N. Ann  
 Hartzell, Miss Alice  
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 Haalup, George G.  
 Haalup, Mrs. George H.  
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 Havenner, Thomas  
 Hawthorne, Enoch  
 Hawthorne, Mrs. Mary  
 Hayden, Mrs. Jerusha S.  
 Hays, James L.  
 Hayward, J. K.  
 Hasleton, Edward  
 Headley, Milton  
 Head, William H.  
 Heath, F. W.  
 Heiskell, Colson  
 Heisler, William H.  
 Hemmers, Thomas J.  
 Henry, John  
 Herbert, William F.  
 Herrick, Mrs. M. E. P.  
 Hershey, Leonard  
 Hester, Milton P.  
 Hicks, Harvey E.  
 Hill, Charles A.  
 Hill, George W.  
 Hill, Sarah V.  
 Hill, Rev. W. T.  
 Hillman, Samuel D.

Hinckley, J. W., M.D.  
 Hinkle, Rev. Richard  
 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.  
 Holsappel, John A.  
 Hooly, Abraham  
 Hooper, Mrs. Charles V.  
 Hopkins, Miss Hettie M.  
 Horton, D. P.  
 Horton, Henry M.  
 Hoxsie, George W.  
 Hoyt, Philip  
 Hu, Miss King Eng  
 Hughes, C. C.  
 Hulbert, Lester  
 Hull, Mrs. 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.  
 Kurts, Clara H.  
 Ladue, Nathan W.  
 Laing, William T.  
 Lamb, J. M.  
 Lambden, Mrs. Annie  
 Lane, Park H.  
 Langham, L.  
 Langstroth, Abbie  
 Langstroth, Miss Belle  
 Langstroth, Mrs. Jane  
 Laughlin, Jennie E.  
 Lavery, Mrs. Eliza  
 Lavery, John Young  
 Lawrence, Henry  
 Lazenby, Cornelia A.  
 Leach, Charles  
 Leavitt, Samuel R.  
 Lee, Miss Hannah  
 Leech, Abner Y.  
 Legg, John  
 Leidy, Rev. George  
 Lenhart, Miss Lulla  
 Libby, Mary S.  
 Liebe, Mary A.  
 Lincoln, Hon. C. Z.  
 Lindsay, J. W., D.D.  
 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  
 Ludlan, E. Ferdinand  
 Ludlum, George B.  
 Ludlum, Jacob W., M.D.  
 Lynch, Rev. William  
 Lyon, Stephen  
 Lyons, James D.  
 Lytle, W. H.  
 MacKenzie, Joseph  
 Macclay, R. V.  
 Macmill, Lothian  
 Macubbin, Samuel  
 Magee, John  
 Main, Mrs. O. Louise  
 Manierre, A. L.  
 Mann, L. M.  
 Maps, Mrs. S. S.  
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.  
 Mark, George, Sr.  
 Marriner, George  
 Marshall, Thomas W.  
 Marshall, William B.  
 Marston, Hannah  
 Martin, Ann H.  
 Martin, George C.  
 Martin, Nathan C.  
 Martinus, Susie  
 Mason, John S.  
 Mason, R. W.  
 Mason, Miss Venie  
 Mason, William Henry  
 Matthews, Edward N.  
 McCabe, Mrs. Charles C.  
 McCalmont, A. B.  
 McCalmont, Mrs.  
 McCauley, George E.  
 McClain, Damon R.



- M'Cormick, J. M.  
 M'Cormick, R. S.  
 M'Cown, William B.  
 M'Cubbin, Miss Maggie  
 M'Cullough, James  
 M'Curdy, R. K.  
 M'Daniel, James L.  
 M'Dermond, Jennie  
 M'Farlane, George  
 M'Gee, Robert  
 M'Gregor, David L.  
 M'Kissock, Miss J. A.  
 M'Kown, Mrs. M. E.  
 M'Lean, Ann  
 M'Lorrinan, Miss Maggie  
 M'Millan, John  
 M'Murray, Miss Charlotta  
 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.  
 Mitan, 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.  
 Pomcroy, 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.  
 Pulman, Oscar S.  
 Pulman, 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.  
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 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.  
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 Roath, Frederick  
 Roberts, Virgil  
 Roberts, W. C.  
 Robertson, Lucy  
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 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. Theresia  
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 Rowlee, J. W.  
 Roy, Frank  
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 Rujo, Edna  
 Rulison, Mrs. Mary  
 Rumberger, Rev. C. C. (2)  
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 Rusling, Gen. J. F.  
 Russell, Henry  
 Russell, W. F.  
 Salter, Edon J.  
 Sampson, Mrs. David  
 Sampson, E. T.  
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 Sanders, George  
 Sands, Emanuel  
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 Savin, M. D.  
 Sawyer, John  
 Saxe, Charles J.  
 Sayre, Israel E.  
 Schaeffer, Jacob  
 Schenck, W. E.  
 Schoeder, Annette  
 Schuyler, Capt. Thomas  
 Schevdel, Annette  
 Scott, George  
 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.  
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 Shepherd, Rev. Thomas B.  
 Shepherd, Mrs. Thomas B.  
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 Shillocom, 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  
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 Smith, J. Thomas  
 Smith, Job  
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 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

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Spencer, William	Tower, Stephen A.	Westervelt, Mrs. H. R.
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Stahl, J. W.	Travers, Samuel H.	White, Lewis C.
Stainford, John	Tremain, Mary A.	Whittaker, George, D.D.
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Start, Joseph	Trowbridge, F. S.	Widerman, Samuel B.
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Still, Joseph B.	Turner, William	Wilkins, Mrs. Achsah
Skillwell, R. E.	Turpin, Charles J.	Wilkins, Charles P.
Stockwell, Rev. George E.	Turpin, Phoebe Anne	Wilkinson, Charlotte
Stockwell, Mrs. George E.	Tuttle, Alexander H., D.D.	Wilks, Mrs. Deborah
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Stone, Miss Sabella	Tuttle, Ezra B.	Williams, Hon. John
Story, Jacob	Tuttle, Robert K.	Williams, Philip H.
Stott, James	Twombly, Peter	Williams, W. M.
Stowell, Frank W.	Tyson, Henry H.	Williams, William A.
Stowell, George F.	Underhill, Thomas B.	Wilmer, John
Strang, H. L.	Urduch, Nicholas H.	Wilson, Henry C.
Sturgeon, Hon. D., M.D.	Van Gilder, Abraham	Wilson, Mrs. Luther
Summers, E. W.	Van Ness, Miss Jennie	Wilson, Mrs. Mary H.
Sundstrom, K. J.	Van Nostrand, Daniel	Wilson, Prof. W. C.
Supplee, J. Frank	Van Pelt, Henry	Wiltberger, D. S.
Swetland, William	Van Valkenburgh, Rev. I. D.	Winegardner, A. A.
Sweet, John W.	Van Velsor, Benjamin	Winne, Walter
Swope, Frederick E.	Van Velsor, Charles B.	Winter, W. F.
Tackaberry, John A.	Viall, William	Wood, C. R.
Talbot, Micah J., D.D.	Voorlie, John	Wood, Mrs. Charlotte
Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte G.	Vosburgh, Miss Minnie	Wood, Mrs. D. M.
Taylor, Cyrus H.	Walker, Thomas	Wood, Maria H.
Taylor, Mrs. Eliza M. F.	Walker, William E.	Wood, S. S.
Taylor, Forrester	Walker, William J.	Woodin, Mary
Taylor, John M.	Walsh, Josiah	Woodruff, Mary E.
Teale, Charles E.	Wandle, Sarah	Woolen, George W.
Teller, Mrs. Charlotte	Ward, Ella B.	Woolton, Jonah, Jr.
Terry, M. E., D.D.	Ware, Robert G.	Worne, Edward H.
Thatcher, Rufus L.	Ware, S. M.	Worth, Mrs. William
Thomas, Sterling	Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.	Wray, Henry
Thomas, Sterling, Sr.	Waring, Thomas	Wright, Archibald
Thompson, Mrs. H. B.	Warren, Rev. George	Wright, A. A., D.D.
Thompson, Horace	Waters, F. G.	Wright, James S.
Thompson, Rev. J. J.	Watkins, Joseph P.	Wright, Mary E.
Thompson, Mrs. Mary P.	Watters, J. Howard	Wright, Samuel
Thomson, Edward O.	Watters, Mary F.	Wright, W. S.
Thomson, Frederick W.	Weatherby, Charles	Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth
Thomson, Mrs. Helen	Webster, Mrs. William R.	Wymen, Abraham
Thomson, Helen F.	Weed, J. N.	Yei, Miss Matsumoto
Thomson, J. F., D.D.	Weeks, Jotham	Yerrington, Miss Mary
Thomson, Louisa H.	Welch, Rev. Joseph	Young, Rev. J. W.
Thomson, Mary D.	Welch, N. W.	Youngman, Rev. T. H.
Thomson, Maude A.	Welch, W. Abbott	Younge, Joshua
Thorpe, J. Mason	Wells, E. H.	Younge, Mrs. Caroline A.
Thurber, Mrs. Julia A.	Wells, George N.	Zurmehly, Peter
Thurston, F. A.	Welsh, Mrs. Margaretta	

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 coordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, all of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the Foreign Missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise shall promote the general interests of the cause.

## ARTICLE VI

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

## ARTICLE VII

### PRESIDING OFFICER

At the meetings of the Board, the president shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the vice-presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the president and of all the vice-presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.



## ARTICLE VIII

## SPECIAL GIFTS

Credit shall be given for special gifts from any Charge when said Charge, including the Sunday School, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donations shall be received by the Board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration.

Nevertheless, whenever a charge or an individual or group of individuals in any Charge shall support entirely one of our Missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed Missionary of the Board, and assigned to the Charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

The General Committee shall make supplemental appropriations for the work to the several missions of the average amount of special gifts received and applied in the previous three years, such supplemental appropriations not to be paid except as special gifts are received for the missions. Obligations beyond the amount of the money thus appropriated shall not be assumed in the missions, except as the necessary funds are received. All special gifts received for the fields shall be paid through the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, though the total thereof shall exceed the appropriation.

The Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for special gifts.

## ARTICLE IX

## SUPPORT OF RETIRED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

The Board may provide for the support of retired Missionaries, and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences, respectively; provided, they shall not receive more than is usually allowed retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged as a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers, and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial Missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay Missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE X

## AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

## BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

### I

#### DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

##### 1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and they shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they have been elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all of the Vice-Presidents be absent, the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

##### 2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

The Corresponding Secretaries, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall have charge of the correspondence of the Board with its missions and shall be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. They shall advocate the cause of foreign missions at such Annual Conferences and in such churches and conventions as their judgment may dictate and the Board approve. They shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and especially upon all its missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops in charge of the missions respectively, to the Board, or to the standing committees, all such communications from and all information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances of the case may require.

They shall give to such missionaries as may be sent out by the Board a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as the case may call for; and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions. The accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same; and all bills for office and incidental expenses before they are presented to the Treasurer for payment. The Corresponding Secretaries shall also superintend all the property interests of the Board exclusive of its current receipts, permanent or special funds and fixed property, subject to instruction from the Board of Managers.

##### 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 keep proper books of accounts, showing the receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treas-

ury of the Board, except such transactions as are committed to the care of the Corresponding Secretaries. He shall, under 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 shall honor all orders of the Board upon the treasury and within the several appropriations made by the General Committee and the Board, shall pay all drafts and furnish the Corresponding Secretaries with bills of exchange or drafts for the support of foreign missions; and he shall, on the warrant of a Corresponding Secretary, pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries; and shall pay all bills for office and incidental expenses when properly audited. He shall be subject to the direction of the Finance Committee and of the Board in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. 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 keep an account of all receipts by Conferences and all expenditures by missions and particular appropriations.

The Treasurer is authorized to receive and give receipts for all moneys due and payable to the Board from any source whatever and to indorse checks and warrants in its name and on its behalf to give full discharge for the same.

He shall keep the seal of the Board of Foreign Missions and affix the same to such documents, contracts, and conveyances of real estate as may be ordered by the Board, and shall execute conveyances of real estate whenever ordered by the Board.

#### 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 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 Corresponding Secretaries, 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 Society 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

Appropriations made by the General Committee of Foreign Missions for the payment of salaries of missionaries, where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any foreign mission or by the Board for the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries and all special appropriations of the Board or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of property shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the requisition of the Corresponding Secretaries without further action of the Board. Except when otherwise ordered by the Board, payments made in foreign countries are to be by drafts on the Treasurer to the order of the superintendent or treasurer of the mission; and payments made in this country on account of foreign missions may be made by draft of the Corresponding Secretary upon the Treasurer, payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the same, and the Treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any other.

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; and when the Board has so determined the Corresponding Secretaries may make requisition for payment of such sums in manner and form as above stated.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary and paid on his order on the face of the original bills. No missionary or person other than a Corresponding Secretary shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for foreign missions, except on letters of credit duly issued.

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, 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 ex-

pending, 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 thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge preëxisting 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.

Nine 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. The appointment of treasurers and finance committees in the Missions.
3. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
4. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
5. School allowances for children of missionaries.
6. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
7. Provision for transit expenses.
8. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field and in emergent conditions upon medical certificate; also the extension of furloughs.
9. Grants from Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$250.
10. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
11. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
12. 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 9.

## 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; 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 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 Coöperation.* 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 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 carefully consider 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 Treasurer shall be *ex officio* a member and the Corresponding Secretaries advisory members, without a vote, of each of the standing committees except the Committees 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. Reports of Committees in the following order: Executive Committee, Foreign Administration, Home Base, Candidates, Finance, Nominations, Comity and Coöperation, 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.

5. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.

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 of the 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-law, 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. Reports of Committees:
  - (1) Executive Committee.
  - (2) Foreign Administration.
  - (3) Home Base.
  - (4) Candidates.
  - (5) Finance.
  - (6) Nominations.
  - (7) Comity and Coöperation.
  - (8) Audits.
  - (9) Special Committees.
5. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Miscellaneous business.
8. Adjournment and Benediction.