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Our West China Mission

THE DEPARTMENTS OF WORK
AND THEIR COST



BY REV. OMAR L. KILBORN, M.A., M.D.



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The Departments of Work and their
Cost

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COMMON TO ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE WORK.

Language Study.

Personal Teacher Costs \$60.00 a Year.

The amount granted for a personal teacher for each missionary is sixty dollars a year.

All missionaries in China use the personal teacher indefinitely. After the first four or five years the personal teacher becomes much more of a writer and copyist. The missionary never ceases to use every opportunity to study the language, but as he becomes more and more involved in the work these opportunities grow fewer. He is constantly requiring and making use of the service of his personal teacher in great varieties of ways. He uses him to write letters and to copy papers and documents in Chinese, or he sends him to convey a message to an official, a work for which he is peculiarly fitted. The personal teacher not infrequently is a Christian, and very often develops into a helper and evangelist.

In the case of a medical missionary a personal teacher is used very much more in the hospital work than actually as a teacher. He is sometimes required to write letters, sometimes he helps with the registration of patients. Again, he is often very useful in helping to entertain the numerous callers, whether patients or otherwise, upon the doctor. But one thing is certain, the personal teacher's time is well occupied. He is always kept busy.

Language School at Chengtu.

For new missionaries we have now the Chengtu Language School.

The Council of February, 1909, ordered the establishment of a language school in Chengtu. Consequently, all but two families of the reinforcements who arrived there about that time were stationed this year at Chengtu, in order that they might attend the language school. For an hour and a half to two hours each afternoon these new missionaries, men and women, meet together in a room for the study of the language. They are guided and helped in this study by one of our senior missionaries, Mr. Endicott. During the remaining hours of the day each missionary is hard at work in his or her own home, with the aid of a Chinese teacher. It is agreed that many advantages will result from this



REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, DR. W. E. SMITH AND
CHINESE TEACHERS.

arrangement. Missionaries have all the advantage of the stimulus resulting from work together. They have the very great advantage of help by a foreigner, something that none of our missionaries had in former years. We believe that they will make more progress in one year in the language school in Chengtu than they would have done in twice the time working by themselves. At the end of twelve months in Chengtu, that party of missionaries will be distributed among our eight stations, and about March, 1910, the reinforcements leaving Canada in October, 1909, will have reached Chengtu, and will be in turn appointed to enter the language school for one year.

The Personal Teacher Needed in Addition to the Language School.

It will be seen from what is mentioned above that the personal teacher is no less a necessity for the missionary in the language school than he is for the missionary who has not that advantage. The personal teacher of the new missionary is kept hard at work explaining characters, repeating sounds and tones, and endeavoring to make the missionary, whether man or wife, familiar at the earliest possible date with this strange language. His work is not easy; he probably never saw a foreigner before until he was employed as personal teacher; he knows not a word of English, whether spoken or written. We believe this to be an advantage rather than a disadvantage. The missionary and his wife are obliged to speak Chinese from the very first, whether they would or no. Broken though it is, yet it is their only means of communication with the people among whom they live. For some the acquisition of the language is not so hard as for others, but no one ever masters it without persistent, hard work. Full two years are allowed every new missionary from the time of his arrival in West China, for the study of the language. During that time no other responsibility whatever is put upon him. His sole work and his whole work is to master the Chinese language. We go to China to live a lifetime there, we hope for twenty or thirty or even fifty years of service. For this lifelong service, then, we believe that two years devoted wholly to language study at the beginning are little enough. In any case, the man or woman who does not succeed in acquiring a more or less perfect mastery of the Chinese is handicapped for the rest of the time in China.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson were the only missionaries, except Mr. and Mrs. Quirnbach, who were not appointed to live in Chengtu in 1909 in order to attend the language school. In Mr. Quirnbach's case the reason is clear. He had been in China for many years previously, and had acquired the Chinese language. In Dr. Ferguson's case, the reason does not seem so clear. It was this: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. P. Jolliffe were our only missionaries in Luchow. The nearest medical missionary to Luchow, in our own or any other mission, is distant three days' journey. *The health of our missionaries there* was considered to be of greater importance *than the language school for Dr. Ferguson*, and so he was appointed to Luchow. Furthermore, it was considered that Dr. Ferguson's youth would give him a decided advantage in the acquisition of the language. He will be simply in the same category as all missionaries of previous practice; that is to say, he will study the language with the aid of a Chinese teacher in his own home.

\$60.00 for a Teacher the Maximum.

All appropriations made by the Board for the West China Mission, excepting salaries, are taken to be simply the *maximum allowance* for the purpose named. No man draws the \$60.00 for

personal teacher simply because that amount is set down in the list of appropriations. And so with these, as with other appropriations, is exercised the utmost economy in expenditure, and only the amounts actually expended, *within the sums named*, are paid.



CHURCH AND CHAPEL.

Itinerating Expenses.

Itinerating expenses are estimated for this year at various amounts, from \$10 to \$25, \$40, \$50, and in one case as high as \$80. Forty dollars is the amount granted Mr. Hartwell, for cost of itinerating during this year through the cities of Pih sien and Wenkiang, and their adjacent villages.

How the Missionaries Travel.

All missionaries in charge of church and out-stations must itinerate at more or less frequent intervals. They visit anywhere from two to three up to more than twenty out-stations on each trip. The usual method of travelling is by sedan chair; sometimes the missionary uses a horse. The horse is convenient, especially when the roads are bad, but the horse has to be fed and cared for, which takes money. The cost of the inns is also included. The missionary, when he visits out-stations, very often stays in a little Chinese room in the chapel, but where there is no chapel he must go to a Chinese inn.

Itinerating Necessary for the Extension of the Work.

Mr. Hoffman's district is a very large one, and he spends very much of his time away from home in the towns and villages. Mr. Hoffman is granted \$80 for this year.

Mr. Orlando Jolliffe has a large district. He has already opened ten out-stations, and proposes to open more this year. The number to be opened is limited only by Mr. Jolliffe's physical strength, and the number of helpers whom he can find to assist him. He was given \$50 for itinerating expenses.

Mr. McAmmond has eight out-stations under his care; Mrs. McAmmond is in the habit of itinerating with him; while Mr. McAmmond attends to the men, Mrs. McAmmond pays special attention to the women and children in the various out-stations.

The Missionary's Wife Attracts the Women.

The missionary's wife who is able to do this work contributes a very great deal to the success of the work. The man itinerating alone will probably have very few women in his congregation. He may not have any; but when his wife travels with him, the Chinese

women in the villages come freely, attending the general services, or special services for women, as arranged. The \$50 granted is intended to cover the travelling expenses of Mr. and Mrs. McAmmond in their itinerating this year.



THE CANADIAN METHODIST CHURCH, JUNGHSIÊN, SZECHWAN.
(Dr. Smith and Helpers in Doorway.)

The Out-Stations from Kiating.

The city of Tsingyuan is distant about forty-five or fifty miles from Kiating, that is to say, about one and a half day's journey. Mr. and Mrs. Quirnbach will visit that city and a large number of the towns and villages in that county, including the one or two already opened as out-stations. In Tsingyuan City itself is a most promising work. A good evangelist lives there with his Christian wife, who, by the way, is a product of the Jennie Ford Orphanage

in Chengtu, and this young man and his wife are doing excellent work in that city. Mr. Quirmbach was given \$40 for itinerating.

Mr. Bowles is appointed this year to "certain out-stations." These are the towns and villages nearest to Kiating in an eastern and north-eastern direction. He not only oversees the Kiating School, but visits a large number of towns and villages within his allotted territory. He was granted \$25.00 to cover his travelling expenses.

Mr. Wallace Visits the Schools Throughout Junghsien District.

Mr. Wallace needs to itinerate through those out-stations in which schools have been established under his supervision. He was therefore granted \$10.00 for expenses.

Penghsien and Luchow Districts—New Work Opening Up.

Mr. Sibley was granted \$30 for expenses of itinerating through the several large towns and villages of Penghsien county; and Mr. C. J. P. Jolliffe was granted \$25 to begin the work of itinerating through and opening up out-stations in the large tract of country to the north of the big city of Luchow.

Our Builder Missionary Must Go from Station to Station.

Of a slightly different nature is the grant of \$20 made to Mr. Small, for "travelling expenses between stations."

This item was included in the estimates in order to cover the expenses that Mr. Small would be put to in order to visit different stations to help with building operations. He is the only builder in West China at present. Dwellings, churches, schools, or hospitals are in course of erection in almost every one of our seven or eight stations. Those in charge of the building operations will be very glad indeed to have the assistance of Mr. Small, who is an experienced builder; and so it is expected that he will spend some time in each place, as required, for consultation in his specialty.

Evangelists and Helpers.

How Young Men are Found for the Work.

We have evolved a definite system for finding and selecting suitable young men for the work. Each foreign missionary engaged in church and out-station work is expected to hold during the year one or more *Bible Study Classes*. These may be held in the Central Station, where the missionary lives; or they may be held in several of his out-stations.

By "Bible Study Class" is meant a convention lasting four days or a week, to which all Christians who are disposed to come are welcome. Everyone who comes is expected to pay his own travelling expenses, and his board and lodging, if he can possibly

do so. But the poverty of the people is such that in many cases it seems wise to assist them to a certain extent. Perhaps only their travelling expenses are paid, or the cost of their lodging in the inn is paid. Very seldom is the whole cost of travelling, lodging, and food paid by the missionary.

For this year the estimates, which were granted for this purpose, amount to \$140, to be used by seven different missionaries. Messrs. Sibley and Morgan asked and obtained \$10 each; Messrs. R. O. Jolliffe and McAmmond, \$15 each; Mr. Hartwell and Dr. Smith, \$25 each; and Mr. Hoffman, \$40.

The Bible Classes and Bible Study School.

From among those who attend these Bible Classes are chosen young men who may prove to be suitable workers. In the Bible Study Class the missionary has an opportunity to become acquainted with these prospective workers in a way that he could not otherwise do. From the Bible Study Class he always selects those who are the most promising, and recommends them to attend the "*Bible Study School*." This is a much more important convention, held at some one of our seven Central Stations, for from one to two months, once during the year. Arrangements for the holding of the Bible Study School are made by Annual Council.

Finally, as the third step in the process of selection, from the students at the Bible Study School, the very best and most likely young men are selected and recommended to the various missionaries needing *helpers*. Those who are employed must remain in the Helper stage for at least one year. If character and conduct are satisfactory, and they give good promise of success in the work, they are then recommended to Council for acceptance as *Evangelists*.

From Bible Class up to a Theological Course.

First, then, the Bible Study Class; next, the Bible Study School; thirdly, employment as Helpers; then acceptance by Council as Evangelists, and entrance upon the nine years' course of study, taking the Middle School and Theological School courses.

Steps Leading to Ordination.

Technically, according to discipline, they remain for the first six years as *Candidates for the Ministry*; at the end of which time, they are received as *Probationers for the Ministry*, looking definitely to ordination on completing the course of study and time of probation.

For the Bible Study School, which was this year held at Chengtu, and taught by Messrs. Hartwell, Neave* and others, a grant of \$40 was made.



SOME OF OUR NATIVE EVANGELISTS IN WEST CHINA.

Rev. C. R. Carscallen and Rev. E. J. Carson are at either end

Salaries of Helpers and Evangelists.

For Evangelists, Helpers, and Bible Women, there was this year a total appropriation of \$1,955. This amount is intended to cover salaries and travelling expenses of the fourteen Evangelists just accepted by the Council, and started in Middle and Theological Schools in February, 1909; of the eight Evangelists who have been a year and a half in school and college, and who are this year out on circuit preaching; of all the Helpers who are now employed, or who may be found and employed by the various missionaries during the year; and, finally, of the three or four Bible-women who are employed by missionaries or missionaries' wives.

Cost of Evangelists at College, \$450.00.

This amount is intended to cover the salaries of thirteen or fourteen evangelists during their year at college. Their salaries are not very large at any time, but during the year at college they are reduced considerably from the amount paid while on circuit. The question very possibly may be asked as to why we should pay the evangelists any salary at all during their year at college. The only answer is that if we were not to do so, about 100 per cent. of our present evangelists would be financially unable to attend college. We look for better things in future years; for the present, especially while salaries are so low, it appears to us to be the right policy to send these men to college at the expense of the Missionary Society.

Mr. Hoffman Asked and was Granted for Cost of Evangelists and Helpers, \$380.00.

With this appropriation, and the help granted by the Bible Societies to men who assist in the distribution of the Scriptures, Mr. Hoffman manages to keep ten or a dozen men continually at work. He needs that number to cover even a small section of the very large district comprised in the Jenshow County. From among his Helpers, Mr. Hoffman has selected and recommended to Council several men for acceptance as Evangelists.

Dr. Smith Received for Evangelists and Helpers, \$250.00.

Dr. Smith's long list of out-stations can be supervised only with the aid of an Evangelist and a number of Helpers. He can have only one man of the rank of Evangelist appointed by Council, because only one can be spared to him this year, but he is at liberty to engage as many young men as Helpers as he can find, who are suitable, within the limits of this appropriation.

Mr. Quirnbach's Helpers.

For "Evangelists and Helpers and two Bible-women," \$120 was appropriated for Mr. Quirnbach. Their work lies in Kiatingfu

and Tsingyuan, and outlying villages. The grant was made to include two Bible-women; that is to say, two women with more or less training in teaching the Scriptures, who are expected to visit the homes of the people in the city in which they live. They work principally with the women and children, and endeavor to bring them to church or to class where they receive further and higher teaching by the foreign teacher.

\$1,955 Granted for Evangelists and Helpers.

Further appropriations for the support of Evangelists and Helpers for the current year are as follows: Mr. R. O. Jolliffe, \$250; Mr. McAmmond, \$100; Mr. Bowles, \$30; Mr. Sibley, \$100; Mr. C. J. P. Jolliffe, \$60; Mr. Hartwell, \$75; Mr. Morgan, \$100; Dr. Ewan, for Hospital Evangelist, \$35; and Dr. Allan, for similar service, \$40; thus making up the total of \$1,955 for Evangelists and Helpers for the year.

Chapels in Out-Stations.

Opening an Out-Station.

When it is possible to open a certain town, city or village as an out-station, the very first requisite is a chapel, that is to say, a very unpretentious room, as a rule, which may be used as a meeting place. In former years, it was a very difficult matter to secure a street chapel, whether by rent or purchase, but latterly we have no trouble. A curious custom in West China is that when any house is rented, a sum equivalent to nearly the whole amount of rent for one year is required to be *deposited* with the owner. This amount is to be returned when the premises are given up. In the meantime the owner retains this deposit as security. It is our policy to *purchase* at least a small house in each out-station just as soon as the work demands it and funds are available. On first entering an out-station, however, we always rent.

An Out-Station Chapel.

Such a chapel in an out-station usually consists of a little shop fronting directly on the street, about 15 or 18 feet wide and of a depth of 25 to 40 feet. It consists of board and plaster walls, no ceiling, and a tiled roof. When used by day or night, the whole front of the shop is taken out in order to admit the congregation, but before being used, a short time is spent in cleaning it up. We use brushes and brooms, water, and white-wash. We may put in a floor, either of boards or, more commonly, of concrete; this in place of the floor made of mother earth, as it was originally. Glass tiles are inserted in the roof to admit sufficient light. A mat ceiling may be put in, to keep out some of the dust. Some kind of a low platform must be built for the preacher, and long benches,

usually without backs, are placed for the people. If sufficient space is available, a room is partitioned off to be used by the missionary for a living and sleeping room when visiting the out-station.

To-day is Our Opportunity to Buy Property.

Wherever suitable premises are offered for sale in a promising out-station, we prefer to purchase, as I have mentioned above, rather than to rent. It is very possible that in the near future there may be a strong re-action against foreigners, or against Christian missionary work in West China; but just now everyone is friendly. The way is wide open for the prosecution of our work under the most favorable conditions. No hindrance whatever is put in the way of acquisition of property and the opening of new chapels everywhere. Just now is our opportunity. I think all our missionaries realize this, and hence are very active in extending our work in the out-stations.

Our Force of Missionaries too Small to Keep Pace with the Requests to Open Work in Important Centres.

Not only are no hindrances put in our way, but conditions have changed so in recent years that now the problem is not to find new centres for out-station work, but rather *to resist the frequent invitations to come to open work in this or that town or village!* We are actually compelled to open out-stations *slowly!* We must choose those centres which seem most important, and open these first. The difficulty is that our force of missionaries and Chinese Evangelists is insufficient to keep pace with the requests that come to us to open work in other centres. One missionary cannot effectually superintend work in more than four or five out-stations, although some have attempted to do it for ten and even twenty out-stations.

The Important District of Junghsien.

The largest single item for this year, for "Rent, Deposit on, or Purchase of, Chapels in Out-stations," was that granted to Dr. Smith, \$500. Dr. Smith has a large and promising district in the county of Junghsien. He and Mr. McAmmond together have between twenty and thirty out-stations to oversee; and they are kept very busy with this work. Several buildings, with the lots they stand in, have been bought already by Dr. Smith in the various villages. He will probably add two or three to the number this year. These buildings are sometimes large enough to provide a good-sized chapel on the street, and several rooms at the back where an Evangelist may live with his family. Dr. Smith has also \$20 for rent of a street-chapel in the city of Junghsien.

The Great Salt Well Centre.

Mr. R. O. Jolliffe comes next with a grant for \$400. He is stationed at that great and important centre of Tzeliutsing, the salt well district. He has already opened ten out-stations, and plans to open several more this year. He too will purchase wherever a good opportunity offers; but will rent in most places.

Rent and Purchase of Chapels in Out-Stations.

Mr. R. B. McAmmond has \$300 for rent or purchase of chapels in out-stations. He lives at Junghsien, and for this year will super-



The above cut shows the district in Szechwan in which our work has been carried on up to the present. The newly accepted territory, with headquarters at Chungking, is almost contiguous, and contains a similar population.

intend the work in eight different towns and villages in that county. For repairs on some of his chapels, he has been granted \$25.

Mr. W. E. Sibley was granted \$220 for this purpose in Penghsien city and out-stations. This city is located thirty miles north of

Chengtu. It is situated on the edge of the great Chengtu plain, and is the centre of a populous and flourishing county.

Mr. A. C. Hoffman, in Jenchow, has \$150; Messrs. C. J. P. Jolliffe, in Luchow, N. E. Bowles, in Kiating, A. P. Quirmbach, for Tsingyuan, and Mr. Morgan, for a part of Penghsien county, each has \$100; Mr. Quirmbach has also \$25 for the annual rental of the Kiating city street-chapel.

Kiating Church and Street Chapel.

Our Kiating church is located close by the two dwellings and the hospital, and these are all near the west gate of the city, and from ten to twenty minutes' walk from the business centre of the city. On one of the best business streets of the city we have a shop rented as street-chapel. The same shop has been rented for this purpose for a number of years. Services are held nightly and with good attendance. It proves an efficient feeder for the Sunday services in the church, as well as an important centre of itself, for preaching and distribution of literature.

A New Street Chapel in Chengtu.

Mr. C. J. P. Jolliffe has \$50 for repairs on his Luchow city street-chapel. Mr. Hartwell has \$50 for Chengtu out-stations, and Mr. E. J. Carson has \$50 for rental of a street-chapel in the east gate suburb of Chengtu. This last is a project for the carrying of the Gospel message to a large neglected population of the east gate suburb; and also to furnish an opportunity for the Evangelists in college to preach at regular intervals while in college.

Mr. Wallace is Undertaking, in Addition to his School Work, the Care of Two Street Chapels.

Mr. Wallace is undertaking, outside his school work, the care of one of the two street-chapels in the city of Junghsien. \$50 is granted him for "rent and helper." This street-chapel is located on one of the busiest streets, some little distance from the mission compound. Many of our missionaries engaged in institutional work have the same fondness for direct evangelistic work in some form, quite apart from the work of the institution.

\$2,240 Total Cost of Street Chapels for Year 1909-10.

On adding up these various sums appropriated, we find that \$2,240 are appropriated for the year 1909-1910 for "Rent, Deposit on, or Purchase of, Chapels in Out-stations."

I should add that there is a good street-chapel inside Chengtu City, about two-thirds of a mile from our church. The building and the site are the property of the Missionary Society, and therefore there is no expenditure for rent.

Church Caretaker and Current Expenses.

Chengtu Church.

Under this heading are included such items as white-washing, extraordinary cleaning, and small repairs. It also includes the purchase of lamps, lamp chimneys, wicks, and coal oil. For the Chengtu church, \$30 is the sum appropriated for this purpose. \$15 is appropriated for the caretaker of the same church. This particular caretaker is a man with one leg; the other was amputated in the Chengtu hospital, and the operation, by Dr. Ewan, was entirely successful in saving the patient's life. He is a fine Christian character, bright and cheerful as the day is long. The magnificent sum of \$15.00, Canadian money, suffices to keep him in food and ordinary clothing. His name is Fung. He keeps the keys, locks and unlocks the church doors, sees that the church is ventilated, sweeps and dusts, cares for the rooms and the lighting, and makes himself generally useful.

Kiating Church.

For Church Current Expenses at Kiating, the same sum, \$30, was appropriated; and for caretaker "part time," \$15. Probably this man has two legs, and is therefore capable of doing full work. The portion of his time devoted to the care of the church building is paid for by \$15 for the year. Mr. Quirnbach has also a grant for \$25 for minor repairs on the Kiating Church building and compound.

Junghsien Church.

At Junghsien, Dr. Smith has \$25 for church current expenses and \$15 for caretaker. These three places just mentioned are the only ones in our Mission thus far favored with a proper church building. These three buildings are of brick, solidly but plainly built, light and airy. The Kiating church has a good board floor; those at Chengtu and Junghsien have floors of concrete. They seat from 300 to 400 people.

Jenshow Church.

For Jenshow, there was granted for current year \$25 for current expenses, \$5 for caretaker, and \$25 for church compound repairs.

The church in Jenshow is the largest room in the old Chinese compound belonging to our mission. It is large enough for ordinary purposes, though by no means satisfactory as a place of meeting. The Chinese roof, the flagstone floor, the platform, often need attention and minor repairs.

Penghsien Church.

For church current expenses at Penghsien, \$20 was appropriated. The church (so-called) in Penghsien consists of two or three

rooms in an old Chinese building fronting on the street. The partitions were cut out; light is admitted through the open shop fronts, and through glass tiles placed in the roof; the floor is good old mother earth; long benches are in place, and a little platform with chairs and table for the preacher. The place is not very light, and not very attractive, but it is well filled every Sunday with worshippers.

The Churches at Luchow and Tzeliutsing.

The churches at Luchow and Tzeliutsing are after a fashion similar to that at Jenshow: they are the largest rooms in the rented Chinese compound, occupied as a dwelling by two or three families of missionaries.

The items under this heading total \$230 for the year—for Church Current Expenses and Caretaker.

Literature and Reading Rooms.

All our missionaries appointed to church and chapel work distribute literature. For this purpose they use their Evangelists and Helpers, and some of them employ men exclusively as colporteurs. In several of our central stations, in connection with the church, a reading room has been opened; and this is kept supplied with newspapers and magazines and attractive books. The members and adherents are encouraged to visit the reading room, and they do so—to their profit.

How the Literature is Obtained.

The literature distributed broadcast over the country is pre-eminently the Scriptures. These are for the most part printed and bound by our own Canadian Methodist Press at Chengtu, but published, and therefore financed, by the Bible Societies. There is also our West China Christian Tract Society, an organization supported largely by the West China missionaries of all denominations. This supplies tracts, catechisms, hymn books and Christian calendars, and also publishes a monthly, "The West China Christian Magazine," in Chinese. All these publications circulate freely among Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, Congregationalists, Disciples, members of the Church of England and others.

Mr. Hoffman is Sowing his District with Literature.

The largest estimate for "Literature and Reading Rooms" for the current year was that for \$200 for Mr. Hoffman, of Jenshow. This sum was granted.

Mr. Hoffman has, I think, circulated more literature per year, at least in recent years, than any other one of our missionaries. His demands upon the Bible Society for Scripture portions, and upon the Press and Tract Society for tracts and hymn books, are

incessant and insistent. The Jenshow district is being sown with Christian literature.

What \$100.00 is Expected to do at Chengtu.

The sum of \$100 granted to Mr. Hartwell is intended to supply books and papers for a little room just back of the Chengtu church, and also for a prospective reading room in each of one or two of the out-stations. It is intended to meet the cost of large quantities of Scripture portions, Testaments, hymn books and tracts, and Christian books of a general character which Mr. Hartwell circulates through his out-stations. Some of it may be used in pay-



THE BOOK ROOM, CHENG TU.

ing the wages of a colporteur or two, who will carry a basket of books about the country and sell them. This is a very important form of work; one which is intimately connected with the success of our evangelistic work.

The Reading Room at Kiating.

A reading room is also provided in Kiating where books and newspapers may be consulted at any time by the members. Large quantities of Scriptures, hymn books and tracts are distributed throughout the Kiating district by Christian men, who are at the same time qualified in some degree to explain their contents; \$120 is granted this year for this purpose.

The Reading Rooms at Tzeliutsing, Junghsien and Penghsien.

In Tzeliutsing, Mr. R. O. Jolliffe has fitted up one room in the end of his compound next the street for a reading room. He has stocked it with Christian books and periodicals, and made it attractive, so that many come in and spend time there. As in the case of every other evangelistic missionary, Mr. Jolliffe distributes annually a large number of Scripture portions, Testaments, hymn books and tracts of all descriptions. \$90 was appropriated this year for his use.

Dr. Smith and Mr. McAmmond, in Junghsien, were each given \$50, and Mr. Sibley, in Penghsien, also the same, \$50, for literature and reading rooms. Mr. Wallace, whose chief work in Junghsien is school work, was given \$75 for "bookshop and literature."

It was Mr. Wallace's intention to open a bookshop in a part of the building rented for street-chapel, and to supply it with literature. The man engaged as helper, that is primarily *helping teacher*, would be required to act as salesman.

The Liberality of the Bible Societies.

Mr. C. J. P. Jolliffe, in Luchow, and Mr. Morgan, for a part of Penghsien district, were each given \$40. Mr. Bowles, for his out-station work from Kiating, asked and received \$25. Dr. Allan, for his medical work at Jenshow, received \$15. Dr. Ewan has no special grant for this purpose this year. For some years the Chengtu Hospital has been favored by free grants of Scripture portions from the Bible Societies, sufficient for distribution to the patients. At least one Christian book, sometimes two, are presented to every new patient who comes to the dispensary. They are given more freely to patients in the wards.

The Net Amount Required for Literature for the Year is Estimated at \$560.00.

On adding up all the appropriations made this year for "Literature and Reading Rooms," we find it reaches the sum of \$855. However, against this total must be put the estimated "Receipts from Sales of Literature." This totals up to \$295. Thus the net amount estimated as required to be spent in distribution of literature, and in upkeep of reading rooms in the whole Mission for the year, is exactly \$560. The estimated receipts run from \$10 to \$50 in a place.

Gatemen Charged to Church Work.

A Missionary Compound.

You see we all live in compounds. A compound is a more or less rectangular piece of ground entirely enclosed by a high brick wall. Within are the dwelling and necessary outbuildings. There is one large gate opening upon the street, and in accordance with universal custom in China, a gateman is engaged to sit at the gate

to admit visitors, to keep out interlopers and to pass messages back and forth between the guests, when calling, and the missionary in his house. The sum of \$25.00 is ample, at present at least, for salary of the gateman. From this amount he provides his own board and clothing and any other expenses he has. In some cases there are two dwellings in one compound; in other cases there are one or two dwellings and an institution, as hospital, press, or school. These may be all served by the one gateman, or two may be required.

The Salaries of the Gatemen.

For this year, a total of \$300 is appropriated for gatemen throughout our stations, which is chargeable to church work. These appropriations are as follows:—

For Mr. Hartwell, for the Chengtu Church dwelling gateman	\$25
For Mr. Quirnbach, for the Kiating Church dwelling gateman	25
For Mr. Bowles, for his dwelling gateman	25
(Mr. Bowles has both chapel and school work this year.)	
For Dr. Smith, for the Junghsien Church dwelling gateman..	25
For Mr. McAmmond, for his dwelling gateman	25
(Mr. McAmmond's work is that of out-station chapels.)	
For Mr. Hoffman, for church dwelling, Jenshow	25
And for church compound, Chinese buildings	25
For Mr. R. O. Jolliffe, for the Tzeliutsing Church dwelling compound	25
For Mr. C. J. P. Jolliffe, for the Luchow Church dwelling compound	25
For Mr. Sibley, for the Penghsien Church dwelling compound	25
And one extra, for the same, because the buildings are far back from the street, and numerous	25
Also for same reason, a watchman	25
	<hr/>
	\$300

In several cases the church, or the building which is being used as a church, is in the same compound with the dwelling, and the one gateman serves both. In Jenshow, on the contrary, the church compound is situated five minutes' walk away from the dwelling, so a separate gateman is required there for the church.

Taxes Chargeable to Church Work.

This item is intended to cover, first of all, a *street tax*. This we have been required to pay, in common with our fellow Chinese residents on the street, once a year. The sum is small from each household, but the total is considerable. It is supposed to be used for street repairs. Latterly our taxes are increased in Chengtu, and in some other cities, by the addition of a *police tax*. This is required to support a newly established police system in these

cities. As a rule, \$5.00 is estimated for each compound, and is sufficient to cover the expenditure.

The comparatively large item of \$25.00 for Jenshow is made necessary by the fact of our purchase of sites for dwelling compounds on the side hill overlooking the city. These sites were formerly garden land, in part at least, and were subject to the usual taxes of the Chinese Government on arable land. It is necessary that we continue to pay those taxes. Premises located inside the city, on the contrary, are not so taxed.

The items under this heading appropriated for the year are as follows: Chengtu Church, \$5.00; Kiating Church, \$5.00; Kiating, Mr. Bowles' work, \$5.00; Junghsien Church, \$5.00; Jenshow Church, \$25.00; Tzeliutsing Church, \$5.00; a grand total for the Mission for the year of \$50.00. In this, as in the case of every



THE STREET WHICH WE HELP KEEP IN REPAIR.

other appropriation, only that is drawn from the Society which is actually required to pay the taxes for the year. Any surplus is left in the Treasury of the Missionary Society.

Additional Items.

Rented Property.

There are a number of miscellaneous items which are usually charged up to this department of our work, as rent of compounds, house repairs, church repairs, etc. In five of our central stations the property is entirely owned by the Missionary Society. But in two we pay rent. It is much cheaper in the end to purchase than to continue paying rent, and in both these cities we are trying now to find suitable premises for purchase. These two places are Tzeliutsing and Luchow. In the former we pay a rental of \$125 a year for the compound.

The Missionaries at Tzeliutsing Crowded.

The three families living in Tzeliutsing all live in this one compound. That is to say, three suites of rooms have been repaired and adapted for their dwellings. They are crowded close together, with only a small open space for light and air at the back end of the compound. The end of the compound next the street is used as a chapel and schoolroom. One little corner on the premises is used for a cow.

Repairs at Luchow.

In Luchow, the other one of the two places in which we pay rent, the amount required is \$50 a year. We entered this station in the summer of 1908. Mr. C. J. P. Jolliffe spent \$500 and several months of his time in making the repairs and alterations necessary to make that compound suitable for foreign residence. As at Tzeliutsing, the compound is small, and the buildings crowded close together, with altogether insufficient space for light and air. But the two families who now live there are quite happy in their snug quarters, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson working at the language, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. P. Jolliffe carrying on the work of church and chapel, and itinerating.

House and Compound Repairs is a larger item. For the whole Mission it totals \$230.

The Property at Jenshow.

Jenshow gets \$20 for church compound repairs.

By church compound is of course meant the old Chinese compound in Jenshow, which is the property of the Mission. The largest room in it is used for the church, as already mentioned; other rooms are used for schools, for dispensary, for consultation room, waiting room, minor surgery room, drug room, and for wards for in-patients. At the present time, these latter rooms are used as a dwelling by Dr. and Mrs. Allan.

The item of \$20 for church compound repairs is intended to be used anywhere in the compound where needed.

The Mission Houses at Junghsien.

Junghsien is granted \$25 for compound and house repairs.

Dr. Smith lived for a year or more in a Chinese house with mud walls, but he is living now in a comfortable foreign house, that is to say, a house built of brick after foreign style; the house was built by himself. There are outbuildings near the gate for the convenience of the gatemmen, and containing guest rooms and a place for sedan-chair, and such things; and this item of \$25 is intended to cover all necessary repairs, whether on house, walks, fences or drains, in the compound.

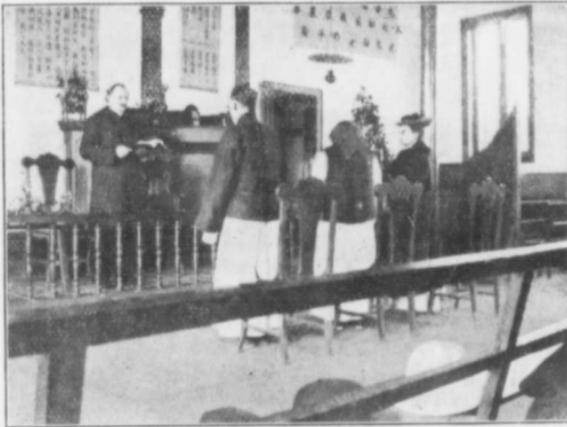
Mr. McAmmond occupies No. 2 house in Junghsien, the second of the two foreign houses erected by Dr. Smith. These two

houses are exactly alike. They are light and airy as compared with the little Chinese buildings in which the missionaries formerly lived. Repairs are likely to be required for the same purpose as mentioned before. \$25 is granted for this purpose also.

The Mission Houses at Penghsien.

Penghsien, similarly, for repairs on compound and house, gets \$25.00.

Mr. Sibley lives in a Chinese compound not rented, but entirely owned, by the Mission, in Penghsien. A large number of old, rotten buildings have been torn down, and the best of those remaining repaired and fitted up for two dwellings. This work was done by Mr. Hartwell. Mr. Sibley lives in one of these dwellings. I think I have already mentioned that such repairs consist in the putting in of good, solid board floors, plastering ceilings,



A CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE IN CHENGTU CHURCH.

putting in glass windows, and doors that fit. Much whitewash and paint are used, and every effort is made to make these buildings not only sanitary, but comfortable, and even attractive, for the missionary's home.

The Mission Houses at Luchow.

For repairs on native house, two dwellings, Luchow is granted \$20. It is stated to be *two dwellings*, instead of three, because only two families are living there at the present time, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. P. Jolliffe, and Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferguson. The item is intended to cover needed repairs to the three suites of rooms.

Besides these already mentioned, Mr. Quirnbach is given \$25 for house repairs and \$25 for church repairs in Kiating; Mr.

R. O. Jolliffe, \$25, for house repairs in Tzeliutsing, and also \$15 for building some very much needed drains inside and just outside the Mission compound; and for Mr. Morgan's house at Penghsien \$25 was appropriated, thus making up the total \$230 for the year.

Street Repairs.

\$25 have been granted this year under this heading, \$10 to Dr. Smith in Junghsien, and \$15 to Mr. Hoffman in Jenshow.

In China every house owner is expected to repair the street in front of his house, and the foreign missionary is no exception. Repairs consist in paving the street with good-sized flagstones. It may also include the building of a drain. A small sum expended in this way each year, in the course of time, gives us a clean, well-paved street. This is really one of the forms of taxes to which we are subject, with this difference, that we ourselves expend the money.

Stables.

\$50 are granted for two stables, one in Mr. McAmmond's compound in Junghsien, and one in Mr. Earle's compound at Jenshow. \$25 will erect a stable in each place.

His stable is intended to accommodate the horse Mr. McAmmond uses for travelling while itinerating through his out-stations. A sedan chair house, or shed, is provided in each dwelling compound, as a matter of course. Sedan chairs are used probably by most of our missionaries on their itinerating trips, but some prefer to use a horse. These stables will probably be made large enough for both cow and horse. In most of our stations in West China milk cannot be purchased excepting in tins from the coast; consequently, most missionaries keep cows.

Guest Rooms.

\$5 are granted for guest room furniture for Mr. McAmmond's guest room, Junghsien.

The guest room is an essential feature in every missionary's compound in China. Guests cannot in the nature of the case always be *shown into the missionary's house*. They are too numerous, for one thing; they are of all sorts and conditions; and, moreover, it would not be according to Chinese custom. But *the guest room* is a Chinese institution. It is located nearer the gate than the missionary's house. One or several guests may sit there at a time. The missionary's time is precious, very precious. He is not always able to see his guests in person. His personal teacher may take his place for this purpose, or he may have a fixed hour, or hours, during which he himself will see guests in the guest room. He has conversations on all manner of subjects; but his main theme is the gospel message, and thus the guest room

becomes a sort of chapel. This item is intended to provide a few chairs and tea tables for Mr. McAmmond's guest room.

Recapitulation.

To recapitulate, these miscellaneous items are as follows:

House and compound repairs, for the whole Mission	\$230 00
Rent of two compounds	175 00
Two stables	50 00
Guest room furniture, at Junghsien	5 00
Street repairs, in two stations	25 00
At Tsingyuan, church current expenses, an item previously omitted	5 00
	\$490 00



JUST AFTER THE WEDDING—MR. HARTWELL AND MISS BRIMSTIN WITH THE BRIDE AND GROOM.

Church Collections.

From the sum total for church expenses we must subtract a certain amount which it is estimated will be received during the year in collections. These sums almost always include the small contributions given by the foreign missionaries, along with what the Chinese give. The total is \$155 for this year, divided as follows: Chengtu, \$70; Kiating and Tsingyuan, \$30; Junghsien, \$30; Jenshow, \$20, and Penghsien, \$5; total, \$155. The much larger sum expected at Chengtu is accounted for by the fact of so many missionaries being stationed there.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Three Hospitals and Four Dispensaries in Our Mission.

In our West China Mission we have three hospitals and four dispensaries, as follows: Hospital and dispensary in Chengtu; the same in Kiating, and also in Jenshow, and a dispensary in Jung-hsien. The only reason why we have not a hospital and a dispensary in each one of our seven central stations is because we have not had the men. Now, as a matter of fact, we actually have enough men to go round, but they are in the language study stage, or they are on furlough.

Very soon we shall hope to have both hospital and dispensary in each one of our other stations. One after another the estimates will be sent in for site, buildings and equipment for hospital and dispensary in Jenshow, where we have as yet only certain rooms in an old Chinese compound; in Junghsien where we have been negotiating for the land for site; in Penghsien where we already have at least a portion of the area needed for site; in Luchow, a large city of 200,000 people, where another society has been located for many years, but has never done any medical work; and also in Tzeliutsing the great salt well centre where we believe we should have a special equipment,—hospital accommodation sufficient for perhaps one hundred patients. These are only the stations already opened by our mission, in which we have begun evangelistic work, and in most cases school work too. We believe that the highest interests of our work demand a good foreign building for a hospital in each one of these cities, to cost about \$6,000; or, with site and equipment, about \$10,000. For this sum of money we can erect a building in West China which would cost double as much in any city or town in Canada. What we shall erect will not be fancy, but it will be solid and substantial, with plenty of light and good ventilation. These buildings are, of course, to be of brick, of two stories, and contain besides waiting and consulting rooms, dressing and operating rooms, drug and instrument rooms, and wards large and small. Each hospital should accommodate at least thirty patients.

Now the question may be asked as to why we do not rent Chinese houses and use these for our medical work, instead of spending several thousand dollars of good missionary money for a foreign building? In the first place, Chinese buildings always require the expenditure of several hundred or even a thousand dollars before they are fit for hospital use. Good board floors have to be put in, glass windows, dust-proof ceilings, close-fitting doors, etc. Then if some day we are required to give up our rented house and move, much of the money spent on these repairs is lost. When these large sums have been spent in repairs, the building is not convenient or sanitary, as compared with the foreign struc-

ture. But, finally, the rented Chinese building is much more expensive, *for the rent for ten years would amount to enough to buy it.* For all these reasons therefore we advocate the purchase of a Chinese building rather than renting; or best of all, the purchase of a sufficient site and the erection of a new brick structure, according to approved plans and in accordance with the principles of modern hygiene and sanitary science.

When we have taken over the work and territory of the London Missionary Society in the beginning of 1910, with their one station of Chungking, we shall be able to include their large hospital in that city with our present plant. In the near future we shall be required to open the busy cities of Changshow, Fuchow, Fengtu, Chungchow, and Nanchwan in which there is yet no foreign missionary living. The work in these cities is represented by small Chapels with Chinese evangelists in charge. Hospitals at \$6,000 each, or, with site and equipment, \$10,000, will be required in each of these cities.

The Chengtu Hospital. Dr. R. B. Ewan.

The Chengtu Hospital, with Dr. Ewan in charge, is running low just now, because nearly all Dr. Ewan's time and energies are occupied in the business of the erection of a fine new hospital building, and of a hospital dwelling. The appropriations this year are much less than they have been in former years, and much less than they will of necessity be in the very near future, when the new building comes into use.

For instance, there is just now a good supply of drugs and instruments on hand, and so no estimate is made this year under this heading. In ordinary years \$300 or \$400 is required, or perhaps as much as \$500 for this one item alone. And just here let me say that we believe in asking our patients for fees for services or medicine or both, and in rolling up as big a hospital income as possible, for two reasons: First, for the sake of the patient, that he may not be pauperized; and secondly, in order to lighten the burden upon the contributors to the Missionary Society in Canada. The Chengtu hospital has been able to report a very good income each year for several different years in the past, but has not to my knowledge yet attained to complete self-support. By "complete self-support" I mean that state in which the income received on the field equals the expenditure for all ordinary current expenses—always excepting the salary of the foreign missionary.

It is only fair to give the warning that when the new building in Chengtu is finished, especially when two doctors are put in charge, all these annual estimates must be largely increased. One hundred or more beds will accommodate several hundred in-patients during the year, and the expenditures for food, lights and fuel, as well as for drugs and instruments and for all classes of assistants, must of necessity be greatly increased.

Evangelist and Dispenser, \$35.

Because of the circumstances peculiar to this year, already mentioned, the one Christian man is sufficient for both kinds of work. He dispenses medicines during certain hours, and finds plenty of time besides for Christian work among the patients, whether in the dispensary waiting-room or in the wards.

One Cook, one Coolie, \$60.

The cook purchases and prepares food for the in-patients. The coolie is required for cleaning and washing, and for all manner of odds and ends of work about the institution. When the new building comes into use three, four or five coolies will be required, where only one is used now.

Light and Fuel, \$50.

Light is furnished by coal oil lamps, or in some cases by the ordinary Chinese lighting oil. The fuel is coal. Coal, thus far, is not used for heating purposes, but for cooking only. The new building will be heated for three or four months in the year, and will of course require a larger expenditure.

Food, \$75.

This means the food for the patients who come into the wards for treatment. Rice is the great staple. They require also a certain amount of vegetables and meat. Good food in abundant measure is one of the best remedies we can provide for many of our patients, and at the same time one of the cheapest. The rice is often contracted for in the summer or early autumn, in quantities sufficient for the whole year. It is delivered then in large bagfuls, as required, during the year.

Taxes, \$5.

To cover annual dues to the street elders, or to the police tax.

Current Expenses, \$25.

This item is meant to include the hundred and one odds and ends of expenses which are difficult to classify under any other heading.

House Repairs, \$10.

Every dwelling in the Mission must have a certain amount expended upon it each year if it would be kept in repair. The amounts are usually small, varying from \$5.00 to \$25.00, occasionally running as high as the latter figure. Repairs include such items as mending broken walks, defective roofs or defective chimneys, placing wind or rain breaks as required. The summer downpours of rain in West China are very trying upon the buildings. The rain comes in large quantities in a short time, and moreover it is often accompanied by high winds, so that even



CHENG TU HOSPITAL.

Photograph taken by Mr. Shore in March, 1909. The hospital will be ready for occupancy some time in 1910.

the very best kind of roof is severely tested every summer. Then again, the atmosphere is so damp the whole year round that timbers at all exposed to the weather rot very quickly.

Hospital Gateman, \$25.

This man sits at the hospital gate from early morning to dark. He answers the innumerable questions put to him by the patients as to our rules and regulations, the fees required, the terms of admission, etc. If the hospital gateman is a Christian man, as we always hope he may be, he can wield a very powerful influence for good in the ordinary discharge of his duties. \$25.00 a year is sufficient for his support.

Dwelling Gateman, \$25.

This is the same as in the case of any other dwelling.

Estimated Receipts from Hospital.

It is expected this year that the Chengtu Hospital will have receipts of \$400. It will be made up of fees from patients, contributions from fellow-missionaries, and more or less of an income from non-missionary foreigners, resident in Chengtu. As in the matter of a church, every dollar and every cent received in this way in the hospital is turned over to the Society. In ordinary years when the doctor in charge is able to give his whole time to the medical work, the receipts are usually double what we are estimating for this year. In future years the receipts will probably be double, or more than double, what they are this year.

The New Hospital.

The fine new building, which is now (the spring of 1910) approaching completion, will accommodate 130 or more patients without crowding. Two medical men may be required for the burden of work which will be sure to fall upon those in charge, also a nurse and a pharmacist, who are now on the field, and studying the language.

The Kiating Hospital. Dr. Wallace Crawford.

For Chengtu and Kiating, the first two of our stations to be opened, we have foreign buildings as hospitals. The Jenshow hospital is a Chinese compound, certain rooms of which have been repaired and adapted. The Kiating hospital has been under the care of Rev. Dr. Service during the whole of his term of service. He is now in Canada on furlough. For the year 1909-10 it had to be closed. There were not enough doctors to go round. The best we could do was to station Dr. Crawford there, and put him in charge of the hospital buildings, but with strict injunctions not to do medical work. He is in his second year of language study, and like every other missionary, needs all his two years at it, before begin-

ning active missionary work. By February or March, 1910, Dr. Crawford will have completed his two years at the language, and will doubtless open the Kiating hospital once more to patients.

The only appropriation which was made this year to the Kiating hospital was one of \$50 for repairs. The floors in some of the hospital buildings there have given trouble repeatedly; and this year again, large portions of the flooring were rotting, and must necessarily be renewed. The \$50 will probably prove sufficient for this purpose.

As in the Chengtu hospital, so in Kiating, there is a fairly good supply of drugs and instruments. Hence no estimate or grant was made for this purpose in either case this year. In other years it is the usual thing to estimate \$300 or \$400 for drugs and instruments for each hospital.

The Jenshow Hospital. Dr. F. F. Allan.

Dr. and Mrs. Allan were moved to Jenshow by the 1908 Council, and were on hand for the beginning of their medical work by the time Dr. Cox started for his furlough. Unfortunately, however, we had no dwelling for the medical man in Jenshow; Dr. Cox, as a single man, had merely occupied two or three rooms in the old Chinese compound; so Dr. and Mrs. Allan had to be put into the rooms formerly used as wards, until we could find or make some better place. They made no complaint, except as we all did, namely, that medical work must for the present be confined to that of the dispensary.

The Appropriations for Jenshow Hospital.

Drugs and Instruments, \$300. The site has been purchased for the new hospital, and as soon as the new building can be erected, patients can be taken in once more. Or if a dwelling be erected first, so the present wards in the old compound can be used, patients can be taken in.

Dispensary Repairs, \$50. To be used much as repairs elsewhere, for doors, windows, floors and ceilings, painting, etc.

Dispensary Furnishings, \$40. For benches, tables, chairs, medicine shelves or cupboards, etc.

Two Dispensers, \$60. These are young men who assist not only in dispensing medicines, but also in dressing sores and wounds, and in caring in many ways for the patients. We always prefer to use Christians for this purpose, if such can be found; then they are useful in preaching and teaching as well.

Dispensary Evangelist, \$40. This man must, of course, be a Christian and a worker, and his sole business is to proclaim the Gospel message to all the patients, whether in dispensary or ward. And yet he is not expected to take the place altogether of the foreign medical missionary as preacher and evangelist in the hospital.

The latter does his share under all circumstances. But the former gives his whole time and energies to this work.

Dispensary Registrar, \$25.00. This man sits in the waiting room, registers the name, age, and address of each patient, and takes their fees. He assists, in many other minor ways, the work of the doctor.

Dispensary Coolie, \$20.00. This most useful assistant spends his time sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, washing bottles, washing bandages, and many other smaller duties.

Light and Fuel, \$25.00. Our winters in China are mild, and yet it is quite necessary to have fires for three or four months in the year. Light is furnished by ordinary coal oil lamps. Coal oil from the United States can be bought at not a very exorbitant price in any city or town in West China.

Current Expenses, \$50.00. This is intended to cover minor expenses which cannot well be otherwise classified. It includes medicine jugs, ointment cups, bandage material, cotton wool, etc.

Literature, \$15. Each patient who comes to the dispensary is presented with a Christian book, usually a Gospel portion, or often with a Gospel portion and some Christian tract as well. Testaments and hymn books are constantly used in the daily services in the wards.

Itinerating, \$15. If Dr. Allan is able to get away during the year, he will visit one or several of the out-stations, carrying drugs with him sufficient to see a good many patients. From the point of view of the doctor, this work is not very satisfactory, because of seeing the patients once only, or only at long intervals. Still it is valuable as a means for advertising the work of the hospital itself in the city, and it affords a good opportunity for preaching the Gospel and distributing books to interested individuals.

Dwelling Gateman, \$25.00. This man is used in the same old Chinese compound where the church gateman is used. The reason for the employment of the dwelling gateman in addition to the church gateman is that the rooms used as the dwelling are away at the back end of the compound, out of sight and hearing of the gate. It is impossible for one man to both watch the gate and carry messages; then all the rooms near the gate would be exposed to sneak thieving.

Estimated Receipts, Jenshow Hospital, \$50.00. This amount is small because the work is a dispensary one only at the present time.

The total estimated expense for the Jenshow hospital for current year, including \$300 for drugs and instruments, is \$715. From this we take the estimated receipts, \$50, leaving a net estimated expenditure of \$665. The salary of the medical man in charge is not reckoned in.

The Junghsien Dispensary. Dr. W. E. Smith.

Dr. Smith's chief work is that of the church in Junghsien city, and the chapels in some sixteen out-stations. But he manages to

see a large number of patients in his little room in the compound in the course of the year. Many people are helped thereby, and much prejudice broken down. He has also the care of the health of his fellow missionaries in Junghsien, no slight responsibility. But his own ardent desire, as well as the policy of the Mission, is that we may have a fully-equipped hospital in that city, with medical missionary appointed, who gives his whole time to that branch of work.

There is only one appropriation this year for medical work there, namely \$150 for drugs and instruments. The site for a hospital in Junghsien has now been purchased, and in course of time



A VICTIM OF FOOT BINDING. DR. SERVICE AND HIS CHINESE HELPER.

the building will be erected. All instruments purchased now, as well as any surplus of drugs, will be available for use in the new hospital.

Medical Work in Penghsien. Dr. James R. Cox.

Dr. and Mrs. Cox left their stations in West China for furlough in November, 1908. They sailed from Vancouver on their return journey to China, November 17th, 1909. They had in charge four members of the party of reinforcements.

One appropriation appears under Dr. Cox's name having to do with medical work, namely \$550 for drugs and instruments. Council of February, 1909, indicated Penghsien as the station to which Dr. Cox would likely be appointed on his return to China. That city has not yet had any medical work, and consequently there are no drugs or instruments on hand for work there. Dr. Cox has the great advantage over the new missionary, in that he has the language, and will therefore begin active work immediately on arrival at his station. He will probably adapt two or three rooms in our present Chinese compound at Penghsien to his purposes, that is to say, for waiting room, consulting room, dispensing room, etc. As soon as the funds are available, we shall have a good foreign building or buildings at Penghsien, instead of the old dark and often unsanitary buildings of the Chinese.

Medical Work in Tzeliutsing. Dr. W. J. Sheridan

There is one appropriation having to do with medical work at this centre, namely \$300 for drugs and instruments.

We have no hospital in Tzeliutsing, but we have no intention of waiting until we get one before we begin to do medical work. Dr. Sheridan will enter full work about March, 1910, that is to say, as soon as he will have completed his two years in language study. \$300 worth of drugs and instruments will be sufficient for a start. He will begin to see patients in a room adapted for dispensary purposes. It will be one of the rooms in the Chinese compound in which the three families now reside.

Medical Work in Luchow. Dr. W. D. Ferguson.

Dr. W. D. Ferguson is stationed here and is studying the language. But an estimate for \$100 is made for drugs and instruments for him for this current year—not to do medical work among the Chinese, but in order that he may have the means to care for the health of his fellow-missionaries. During the two years of language study, the new missionary is not expected to do medical mission work. He is, on the contrary, expected not to do it; but to give all his time, absolutely, to the acquisition of Chinese.



SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Our Educational Institutions.

Seven of the eight central stations of our West China Mission and several of our out-stations have educational work. Schools in out-stations are of Junior Primary grade, and are day schools only. In the central stations they are of Junior or both Junior and Senior Primary grades, and in Chengtu we have also our share

in the United Middle School (or High School), our Mission share in the Union Christian University, our own Theological College, and we hope to have in the near future our share in a Union Medical College. These institutions in Chengtu are wholly or partly boarding schools.

The Value of the Native Teacher.

In all our schools in Chengtu, as well as in other stations, a Chinese teacher, or Chinese teachers, are employed. They naturally teach their own language and literature. In the primary grades they teach reading and writing, and in most cases arithmetic and geography as well. It is our aim to use Chinese teachers more and more as the years go by, especially as competent young Christian Chinese men are available. The foreign missionary always teaches the Scriptures, and almost any and every other subject as required, in the particular school under his charge.

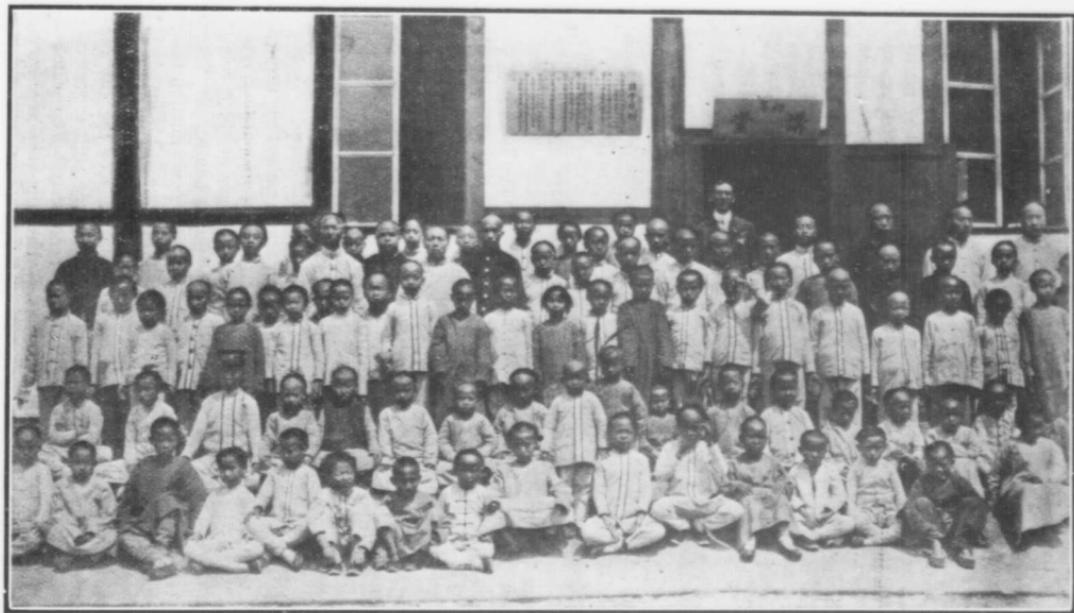
The Missionary's Duties When Appointed to Educational Work.

In case the missionary is appointed to give his whole time to school or college work, he spends it in actual teaching, and in the supervision of the students and Chinese teachers under him.

In many cases the school work of the station is established and carried on under the supervision of the missionary appointed to church and chapel work. But it is our policy to have at least one foreign missionary in each central station, who shall be appointed to give his whole time to educational work; just as it is our avowed policy to have in each central station one medical missionary, whose whole time shall be given to medical mission work.

The Chengtu Schools and Colleges.

Three men were appointed in charge for this current year (1909-10) namely, Messrs. Carscallen, Carson and Robertson. Apart from their salaries, there are a few items charged under their names against the Chengtu schools, such as their three personal teachers, at \$60—\$180; three gatemen, one for each of their dwelling compounds, at \$25—\$75; one watchman for three houses, at \$25. This is an unusual item. It is occasioned by the new situation this year at Chengtu. Three families, the Carscallens, Carsons and Robertsons, have removed to small temporary houses on the Union University site. This is located outside the walls of the city of Chengtu. In fact, they are right out in the country, with at present a very light bamboo fence enclosing their property. The watchman is intended to keep thieves away. He is a very necessary employee at the present time.



A PRIMARY MISSION SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
One of the half dozen schools in Junghsien District. Recruiting material for future Christian leadership

The Chengtu Middle and Theological Schools.

At the beginning of 1909 three Middle Schools were united in Chengtu—the Methodist Episcopal, the English Friends and the Canadian Methodist. Previously these three schools had been carried on separately in three different corners of the city, with varying success. Now this year they constitute one strong, well-manned school, which is established outside the city on the Union University site. Economy is effected in men and money. Students are more in number than the combined attendance of the three schools previously. They are better graded, and the course is taught in a much more effective way than before. It is hoped that our United Middle School may be continued and strengthened in Chengtu. (What we call "Middle School" corresponds almost exactly with the High School in Ontario.)

Board of 50 Students, \$600.00.

It is estimated that we shall have this year fifty students in residence in our Canadian Methodist Theological School and as our share of the United Middle School. Our fifty students will dine together in one large room. Their food will be prepared in the one kitchen. A cook, and perhaps another helper, will have to be employed to do this work. Food is bought in large quantities, and it is estimated that \$50.00 a month will be required for this purpose, or \$12.00 for the year for each student. A considerable number pay the price of their own board in full. A good number of others have to be assisted, especially among those whom we select for training as evangelists. The receipts of the school include the amount paid for board by all the students. In any case, according to our custom, the whole amount which we expect to expend for board is to be in this one large item of \$600.00.

Contributions to the United Middle School Expenses.

1. Chemical and physical apparatus	\$100.00
2. Chemical re-agents	100.00
3. Chinese teacher	275.00

\$475.00

These estimates are our share in the upkeep of the United Middle School for the year. Our share is fairly easily determined, because the students of each Mission are housed in a separate dormitory. Each Mission is responsible for the discipline of its own students, as well as for their board and lodging. In the matter of teaching, however, the school is entirely one. There is only one teaching staff and one curriculum. The students of the three Middle Schools, or what used to be three Middle Schools, come together as one school for lectures or classes. There is only one chemical laboratory and one physical laboratory.

These items represent our Canadian Methodist contribution of apparatus and re-agents to these laboratories.

The item for Chinese teacher represents our share for the United Middle School. Contributions entirely similar to these are made by the other two Missions. Presently a fourth Mission will be taking a share, that is, the American Baptist Mission. These four Missions are united in the Middle School, and are the four who are uniting to form the Union Christian University.

Furnishings, \$25.00.

This item is meant to cover desks and benches, or any small pieces of furniture needed.

Library, \$25.00.

The library is maintained in the United Middle School for the use of all the students. New books are added from time to time as issued, and papers and magazines are taken for the use of the students.

Current Expenses, \$50.00.

This is intended to include odds and ends of expenses which cannot be well classified under any of the other items. Under this heading come fuel, lights, a certain amount of cleaning, annual or semi-annually, together with extraordinary or unusual service.

Prizes, \$25.00.

It has been our custom for some years to offer prizes on the work of the year, aggregating about \$25.00. This is entirely in accordance with Chinese custom, and really acts well upon the students. We have penalties for misdemeanors, and we think it most advantageous to have prizes for the best work and best conduct. They are sometimes paid in cash; again, they are paid in books, or books and stationery; sometimes the prize-winner is allowed to select his own books to the value of his prize.

Taxes, \$5.00.

The school in Chengtu has hitherto been responsible for its share of the light taxes we are required to pay. But now, with the removal to the Union University site outside the city, this department will probably have to pay a much larger tax annually. The University site is arable land, situated outside the city, and in Chinese law there is a great difference. We must pay taxes according to the same rate at which the previous owner paid.

Assisted Students, \$375.00.

This item is simply intended to show the amount likely to be expended during the year in paying the board and tuition, in whole or in part, of those Christian students who are altogether too poor to pay for themselves. These Christian students come to our

schools from all our districts. They are selected by the missionaries in these districts. Their circumstances are enquired into, and, if deemed worthy of assistance, they are sent to us with written recommendations. It means practically giving these students tuition, and sometimes their board in whole or in part. In some cases a very small sum is allowed to cover the cost of books as well. In every case they provide their own clothing. It is during this, the very earliest history of our West China Church, that we believe that such things are necessary. In later years our people will be better able, probably entirely able, to educate their own teachers and preachers. But for the present we believe such measures necessary in order to get and to hold these young men.



OUR MISSION PROPERTY, KIATING.

Repairs, \$75.00.

In the winter of 1908-09 an old farmhouse situated on the edge of our allotted section of the Union University site was taken by our missionaries and fitted up for a dormitory. "Fitting up" means putting in board floors where there was nothing but earth before; putting in doors that fit, or doors where there were none before; putting in mat or plaster ceilings where there were none before, for, in many of these rooms, the only ceiling was the tiled roof of the house. Then, again, in many cases the old partitions were badly in need of repairs. Now it may be that this year further repairs of the same sort will be required on that old farmhouse. New rooms may have to be added; indeed, a part or the whole of the farmhouse may have to be removed from its present site so that it will be entirely on Canadian Methodist property. I am not sure whether this item will be sufficient to cover that, but this is as it was sent in.

Gateman, \$25.00.

The buildings of this farmhouse were arranged on three sides of a square. The fourth side was closed in with a fence and a gate. The gateway has a little roof over it, and there the gateman sits. He is expected to guard the gate, and to be constantly aware of all that happens on the premises, certainly of all who pass in and out.

Coolie, \$20.00.

The school coolie has many duties, chiefly in the way of cleaning and keeping the students' rooms tidy. He is also used to run errands and messages.

Estimated Receipts. Total, \$800.00.

The receipts are classified under four heads—board paid by ordinary students, and board paid by these selected students who are called "Assisted Students;" fees paid by ordinary students, and fees paid by these assisted students. As always, in every case the amounts received are turned over by the school to the Society.

Chengt'u Theological School.

Our Theological School has been in operation since the middle of 1907. The first class had eight students entered at that time. They were kept there continuously for a year and a half, and are this year (1909) on circuit preaching. The second class consisted of fourteen students entering the Theological School in February, 1909. Our nine years' course for evangelists requires that five years be spent in college and four years on circuit. They are in college one year and on circuit the next, and so on through the nine years. The curriculum includes the whole of the Middle School course, together with a course in theology, which is not by any means light. The two courses are taken concurrently, so that our theological students mingle constantly with the regular Middle School students. We believe this practice to be entirely for the good of our future ministers, as well as for the good of the ordinary Middle School students.

*Junior and Senior Primary Schools and Charity School.***Teachers, \$160.00.**

These three schools are carried on inside the city in one-half of the compound, of which the school for missionaries' children occupies the other half. Two teachers are employed, one of whom is necessarily well qualified, and therefore expensive. These teachers are now required to be of a standard much higher than those whom we used to employ in our primary schools. They are usually graduates of the Government Normal School, at least one of them is such a graduate.

Board of 15 Students, \$120.00.

That is to say, \$8.00 a year is reckoned as sufficient for the actual cost of the food taken by one of these small boys during the year. These schools are composed of both Christian and non-Christian boys. They are all expected to pay whatever they can.

Current Expenses, \$25.00. As before.

Rent for Premises, \$65.00.

That is to say, one half rental of the whole compound; the school for missionaries' children pays the other half.

Repairs, \$25.00.

A Chinese house always requires more repairs than a foreign one. Repairs are usually of the nature of those for floors, roof or partitions as required.

Gateman and Coolie, \$25.00 and \$20.00. As before.

Estimated School Receipts and Expenditure.

Eighty dollars paid by the ordinary students, and \$40.00 paid by assisted students, as explained above.

To recapitulate: The total estimated expenditure for the conduct of our Theological College, and of our share of the United Middle School in Chengtu for the year 1909-10, is \$1,980. The estimate for expenditure for our Junior and Senior Primary Schools, and for the Charity School in Chengtu, is \$440, or a grand total of \$2,420.

Against this total we have the estimated receipts from students for board in the Middle and Theological Schools of \$800, and from the same source in the lower grades of \$120, making a total of estimated receipts of \$920. This leaves us with an estimated net expenditure of \$1,500.

The Junghsien Schools.

The only other station besides Chengtu in which we have a man appointed to give his whole time to educational work is Junghsien. Mr. Wallace was sent there by Council of 1908. He has this year under his care two boys' schools and one girls' school, all in the city; and two or three schools in out-stations not many miles from Junghsien. These are all of Junior or Senior Primary grade.

The Boys' School.

Three teachers, \$200.00. That is, three Chinese teachers. One or more of these teachers should be able to teach arithmetic and geography. These young men now command a much better salary than the old style of Chinese teacher, who knew nothing of modern subjects. Still, \$200.00 for three is not a very exorbitant salary.

Board of 20 students, \$150. As above.

Building and repairs, \$100.00.

The present compound school building in Junghsien is a good-sized Chinese building, erected for the amount which was appropriated to make repairs on an old Chinese building.

Some minor repairs are needed, but there are additions which will be covered by this \$100.00. Ultimately a much larger and better building will be erected for the boys' school on the property, which will be permanent. The present premises will not be wasted. There will always be a use for it.

Furnishings, \$25.00. As above.

Library, \$25.00. As above.

Current Expenses, \$30.00. As above.

Gateman, \$25.00. As above.

Assisted Students' Fund, \$30.00. This amount is expected to be used in covering the board of the Christian students who, we think, will make successful workers later on.

The Girls' School.

Two Teachers, \$60.00. As above.

Rent, repairs and furnishings, \$100.00.

Absolutely no room could be found for this institution on our present premises, and so a small Chinese house was rented immediately adjacent. This was quickly filled with girls anxious to have the advantage of a Mission School training.

Country Schools.

Teachers and Current Expenses, \$150.00.

By this is meant two, three, or more, primary schools, opened in as many out-stations in the Junghsien district. Mr. Wallace would itinerate among these out-stations from time to time, and so superintend these schools. For itinerating expenses \$10 was granted.

Total Appropriation for Junghsien Schools.

The total appropriation made, therefore, for Mr. Wallace's series of schools for boys and girls in Junghsien city and country is \$965.00. But from this we must take the estimated receipts, consisting of board and fees paid by students, amounting to \$180.00. Thus we find that the net expenditure provided for this year for this work is \$785.

In calculating the gross expenditure above, I included the \$10.00 itinerating expenses, and the usual \$60.00 for personal teacher.

The Kiating School. Mr. Bowles in Charge.

Three Teachers, \$150.00. That is to say, Chinese school teachers for the Kiating School. Kiating School has been in operation for a number of years. It is carried on in a Chinese building

located on our own premises. One of the teachers has been in missionary employ for at least ten years. He lives with his family in rooms immediately back of the schools. He is a genuine Christian, and works always for the highest interests of his pupils. The school is now so large as to demand the services of three teachers instead of one.

School repairs and furnishings, \$55.00. As before.

Board of students, \$65.00. Assisted students' fees, \$15.00.

These two items are a little more than covered by the estimated receipts. The latter amount of \$80.00 is expected to be paid as fees by ordinary students and assisted students. Assisted students are fewer in Kiating than in Chengtu, hence the small size of the items.

The Jenshow Schools. Mr. Hoffman in charge.

Mr. Hoffman has charge of "Church, Schools and Out-stations" in the whole of the Jenshow county. For his schools already opened (three in number) and others which he may be able to open during this year he was given an appropriation of \$300. One of his three schools is in the city of Jenshow, the other two are in out-stations. They are not boarding schools, but day schools in each case. In the three he had 97 pupils. The \$300 is for teachers' salaries, repairs on school buildings, and school supplies. Receipts in fees are estimated at \$12.

The Tzeliutsing Schools. Mr. R. O. Jolliffe in Charge.

As with Mr. Hoffman in Jenshow, Mr. R. O. Jolliffe in Tzeliutsing has charge of "Church, Schools and Out-stations." Last year he had four schools; this year he may open one or two more. For his city school, carried on right in the compound in which he and his family and two other missionary families live, he was granted \$90.00. Eighty dollars of this was for teacher and current expenses, and \$10.00 for repairs and furnishings. He was also given \$120 for schools in certain out-stations, a total of \$210 for all his schools. Last year he had 120 pupils in his four schools.

The Penghsien Schools. Mr. Sibley in Charge.

No school had thus far been opened in this city or county, but Mr. Sibley was granted \$50 for school repairs and furnishings, and \$100 for teachers for schools, *i.e.*, Chinese teachers, of course. His intention was to open during this year one or more schools, one at least in the central station (Penghsien) and, if possible, one or more in out-stations. One hundred dollars had also been appropriated for schools under Mr. Morgan's care. This may be used by his successor in charge of that district.

Total Number of Schools in Our West China Mission and Their Cost.

To recapitulate: The total number of schools already opened in our West China Mission up to March 31st, 1909, was 16. Thirteen of these were Junior Primary, one Senior Primary, one Middle School and one Theological. We have our share in the Union Christian University as well. The number of students in these 16 schools was 414, including both day schools and boarding schools.

The amount spent on these 16 schools for the year ending March 31st, 1909, was \$1,375. The amount estimated as required for the year ending March 31st, 1910, not for 16 schools only, but for these and all the others to be opened, is \$3,233. Moreover, the number of students under instruction is certain to be increased during this present year. In these figures the salaries of the missionaries are not included.



CHENGTU.

The Press.

*Messrs. Endicott, Neave and Westaway in Charge. T. E. Plewman
is Studying the Language.*

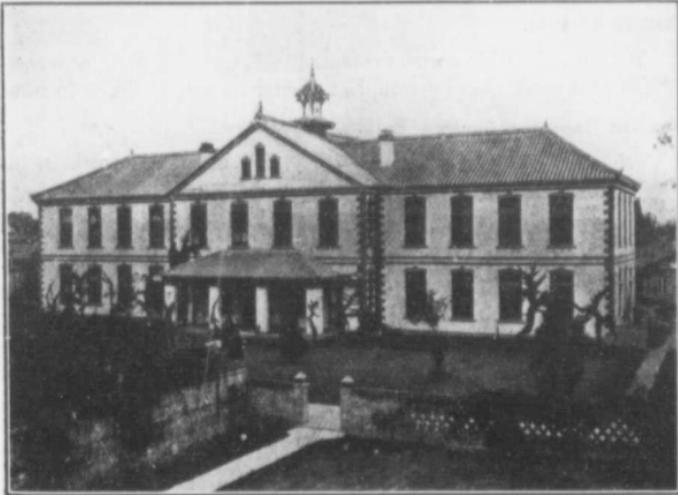
How the Press Work is Managed. Printing Done in Four Languages.

Apart from the salaries of these three missionaries, we have such items charged up to this branch of work as Personal Teacher, one for each man, at \$60—\$180. Taxes, one item for all three, of \$5. House repairs, \$25 for each of their three dwellings—total \$75. Two gatemen for the whole of the press compound, \$50. That is, these two gatemen serve two dwellings, the large press building, the two-story dormitory and the Book Room—all of which are contained within the press compound. Another gate-man, at \$25, serves Mr. Westaway's dwelling, which is in a separate compound. There is one more small item of \$5 for compound repairs for Mr. Westaway. The grand total is therefore \$340. This amount the press asks the Missionary Society to pay. But besides this, there is all the cost of management, including cost of materials year by year, which the press aims to pay out of its own income. This may be \$1,000 or \$2,000 a year. About 50 men are employed in the press, most of whom live on the premises. They occupy the dormitory above referred to. Printing is done in four languages, Chinese, Thibetan, Miao and English. Supplies of paper, ink, type, etc., are purchased out of the ordinary income of the press. New machines, when not too expensive, are bought out of the same income. It is now some years since the society's funds were drawn upon for the purchase of additional machines.

Some of the Literature Published by Our "Mission Press."

Scriptures, tracts, catechisms, Christian calendars and hymn-books are printed, bound and distributed in ever increasing quantity by our press. A monthly magazine is printed in English, "The West China Missionary News," and has a large circulation among the missionaries of West China. A much more widely circulated magazine is the "West China Christian Magazine," which is in Chinese, and circulates freely among the *Chinese Christians of all denominations*. Another powerful factor making for union among the ten different denominations of West China is the One Hymn-book printed by our press, and used also by these ten denominations.

The press has now three missionaries appointed to carry on this department of work. One of the three comes home to Can-



THE PRESS BUILDING, CHENG TU

ada this year (1910) for regular furlough. A fourth missionary, Mr. Plewman, will in ordinary course be ready for work in the press by February of 1911. Another building is certain to be required for the natural expansion of the press in the very near future.

The Dentist. A. W. Lindsay.

Drugs and Instruments, Dental Furniture and Freight, \$200.00.

Since Dr. Lindsay arrived in Chengtu, about March, 1908, he has been besieged with applications for his services by foreign missionaries of our own and other societies. He has devoted osten-

sibly three afternoons a week to professional work for these patients. It has in reality amounted to three whole days a week. The remaining three days he has strictly reserved, and rightly so, for language study. His acquisition of the language is extremely important, for in a short time he will be treating Chinese as well as foreign patients. He has had many applications from Chinese for his professional services, but has thus far been able to keep clear of this work, so as to give himself time for language study. All patients, whether foreign or Chinese, pay fees for his services, and these fees are turned over *in toto* to the society. The estimated receipts for the present year are \$200. When Dr. Lindsay is in full work it is expected that his receipts from his dental work will more than cover ordinary expenses. It is possible that in a short time his receipts may be sufficient to cover even his own salary.

Assistant, \$30.00.

By the aid of his own assistant, Dr. Lindsay is able to accomplish much more than he would otherwise be able to do, even now.

Current Expenses, \$10.00.

Sundry small expenses in the carrying on of his work in his office and laboratory.

Repairing Rooms for Dental Work, \$25.00.

In order to get a room which would be suitable for Dr. Lindsay's operating room, a corner of the wide verandah of the house assigned to him this year was enclosed for the purpose. By a suitable arrangement of windows, abundance of light was admitted, and these premises will do very well until some time in the future, when a more suitable building can be erected. Two of the rooms of the house are adapted, in addition, for Dr. Lindsay's laboratory work.

House Repairs, \$25.00. Same as before.

Gateman, \$25.00. Same as before.

To sum up: Including Dr. Lindsay's personal teacher (\$60), the total estimated expenditures for the year are \$375. Estimated receipts, \$200. Net estimated expenditures, \$175. This calculation, as before, leaves salary out of the reckoning.

School for Missionaries' Children. Miss L. A. Ker.

The Beginning of the School for Foreign Children.

Miss Ker left a situation in Canada, with a salary of \$900 a year, in order to go to Chengtu to teach the children of missionaries at \$500 per annum. She arrived at Chengtu about the beginning of March, 1909, and about the middle of the same month began to teach in the first convenient room which could be placed

at her disposal. Rooms in a rented Chinese compound were repaired as quickly as possible for her purpose; that is to say, rat-proof floors were put in, good glass windows, well fitted doors, and plaster ceilings. At the beginning there were only five children—two of Mr. Endicott's and two of Dr. Ewan's (of our mission) and one from the home of one of our fellow-workers in another mission. The item of rent, one-half compound, \$65, is intended to cover the rental of the rooms here referred to. The item *repairs*, \$200.00, is intended to cover the repairs on the seven or eight rooms just mentioned. Although there were only five children at the beginning, we are quite certain that the school will be filled to overflowing in the very near future. Ours is the only school for missionaries' children in West China. It is held to be established first of all for the children of our own missionaries, but is at the same time declared to be entirely open to the children of missionaries of other societies. In proof of the statement above, let us see how many children there are in our own mission at the present time.

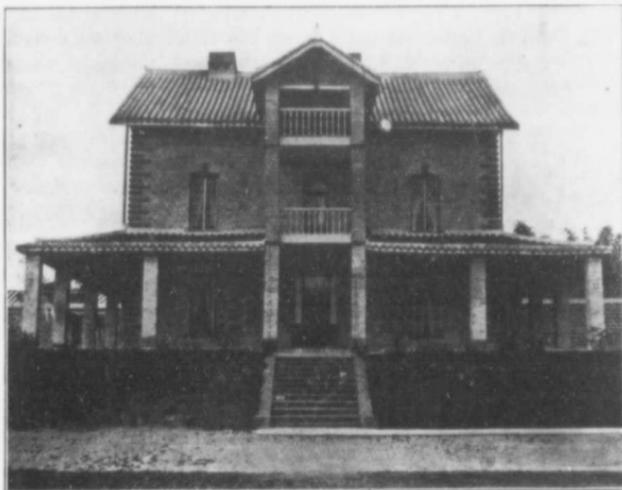
Luchow—Mr. C. J. Jolliffe	1
Dr. W. D. Ferguson	1
Tzeliutsing—Mr. R. O. Jolliffe	2
Mr. G. W. Sparling	1
Junghsien—Dr. Smith	1
Mr. Longley	1
Jenshow—Mr. Hoffman	2
Mr. Earle	2
Penghsien—Mr. Sibley	1
Dr. Barter	1
Chengtü (besides four already mentioned)—	
Mr. Crutcher	1
Mr. Robertson	1
Mr. Carson	1
Mr. Carscallen	2
Mr. Westaway	2
Mr. Neave	4
Mr. Brillinger	1
At present on furlough, but to be taken back to China—	
Dr. Service	3
Dr. Kilborn	1
Mr. Mortimore	2
Mr. Hartwell	3

 34

Why Children Should Come Home at 12 Years of Age.

A total of thirty-four children will in a short time be of school age, and therefore ready for attendance at the school for missionaries' children at Chengtū. The expressed policy of the

Board is that children should remain in this school until about twelve years of age; after that time it is considered by all that the child should be taken to Canada. He requires not only the secondary education of High Schools in Canada, but also the education to be derived from the atmosphere of a Christian land. This is something he could not have in China; and moreover, it is necessary that he should leave China in order that he may avoid learning that which he ought not to learn in that country. It is fully expected that the fees which the missionaries will pay to this school will meet all ordinary running expenses, including the salaries of two teachers, or at any rate, of one teacher and one matron. The school is at the present time only a day school, but it must very soon



MISSION HOUSE, JUNGHSIEN.

become a boarding school; as soon as pupils are required to come in from places other than Chengtu, they must of course board. This will presently require another woman as matron. It will be manifestly impossible for Miss Ker to attend to all the household duties devolving upon the head of a family of 15 or 20 children, and at the same time do her duty as a fully qualified teacher. We have a site of some three or four acres of land for the school for missionaries' children. It is immediately adjacent to our college site, in connection with the Union University outside the city. The estimated cost of building and equipment, to include residence for the two women teachers, is \$5,000. This estimate has been cut out of our list for the second time, and we shall be obliged to continue the school for the present in the rented Chinese compound.

We look to the time when the new school building may be begun, and when we shall have a well-planned, well-equipped new building.

Supplies, \$100.00.

This item refers to books, maps, slates, desks, blackboards and other furniture for the school.

Organ and Freight, \$100.00.

The organ is for the teaching of music to the children.

Gateman, \$25.00.

This employee sits at the school gate and has charge in much the same way as the gateman has charge of other institutions.

Coolie, \$20.00.

As before, the coolie will be required for cleaning, scrubbing and for sundry jobs of all sorts.

The total estimated expenditures for the school for missionaries' children for its first year are \$570., *i.e.*, apart from Miss Ker's salary, but including her \$60 for personal teacher. No receipts were estimated, but there will certainly be a sum of money taken in as receipts from the five children in the school. Whatever is taken in as receipts will be turned over to the society.



MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH.

The Benefit of a Furlough to Both Missionary and Home Church.

The furlough for foreign missionaries has been dubbed a "necessary evil." According to regulations made by our General Board, married missionaries may return to Canada just before the end of the first term of seven years; subsequent terms are a little less than nine years. In each case they are given about fifteen months in Canada. This includes one whole summer and part of another. The *evil* of it is in the dislocation of the work because of their enforced retirement for this time from China. But this so-called evil is, I believe, much more than counterbalanced by the *good*. In the first place, the missionary is brought in touch once more with the atmosphere of a Christian country. He finds it a tremendous change from the atmosphere of non-Christian China. The fifteen months spent in Canada are a stimulus and a tonic to his mental and spiritual nature. Most West China missionaries return to Canada in good physical health; but even for these, I

believe, the sojourn in Canada is likewise a distinct tonic for their physical nature. For the medical missionary it is now recommended that a post-graduate course during some months of his stay in the homeland is a necessity; that is to say, necessary as a preparation for his next term of service in China; for the ministerial missionary, contact with fellow-ministers in the homeland, listening to sermons and lectures in college or out of college, are also a distinct advantage by way of preparation for the next term of service; and so with every other class of missionary. Moreover, there is another side to the question. The good derived from the furlough is not altogether on the part of the missionary. By means of the deputation work, in which all returned missionaries are expected to engage for the major part of their time in Canada, a large number of congregations, Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues, and all the picked workers attending summer schools, conventions and conferences, are brought into vivid relation with the work as carried on in West China. Furthermore, the General Board of Missions, until 1909, never had a report from West China, other than that derived from correspondence, except such as were brought by returned missionaries. Last year the report of the Rev. T. E. E. Shore brought the West China Mission, with all its problems, and with all its possibilities, before the Board as it had never before been brought. But up to this time the fact remains that the Board had depended to a considerable extent upon the reports of the returned missionaries. In these ways, then, I am convinced that the supposed evil of the furlough is more than counterbalanced by the good.

Missionaries on Furlough.

Mr. Mortimore went to China in January, 1902; Dr. Service in the autumn of the same year; I returned after first furlough in January, 1900. We three arrived in Canada in June or July, 1909, after our respective terms of seven or nine years' service. Mr. Morgan went to China in the autumn of 1906. He was obliged to return to Canada in June, 1909, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Morgan. The latter is much improved in health, after undergoing a severe operation, and hopes are entertained that Mr. and Mrs. Morgan may be able to return to China with the other three families of us in October, 1910.

Those returning to China in October or November, 1909, after furlough were Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Stewart and Dr. and Mrs. James R. Cox.

Those expected from China on regular furlough in the summer of 1910 are Rev. G. E. Hartwell (whose wife and children have been in this country since December, 1907), Rev. J. Endicott and family and Rev. A. C. Hoffman and family.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Dentist's House and Office, Chengtu.

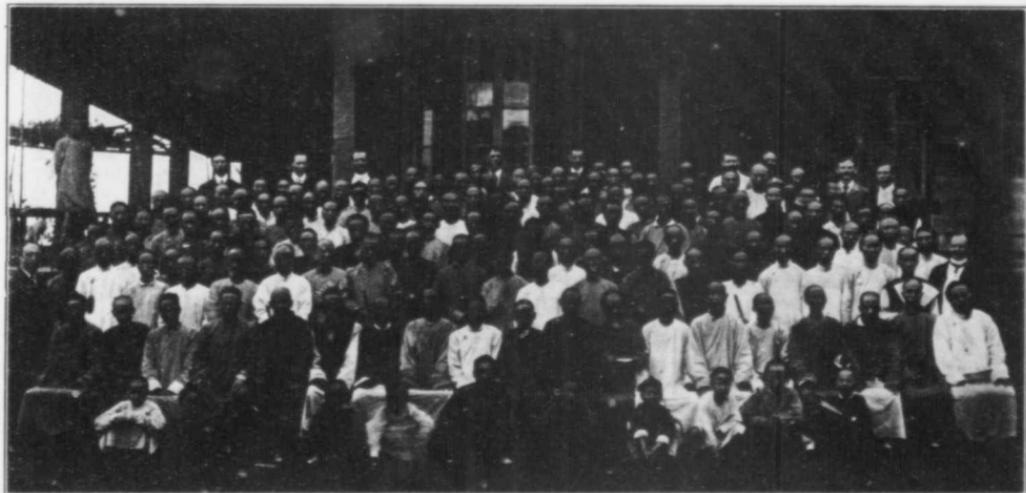
Site for dentist's house	\$1,000.00
Compound wall for dentist's house.....	300.00
Dwelling for dentist	2,000.00
Dental office	500.00

Dr. Lindsay arrived in Chengtu about February, 1908. He and Mrs. Lindsay occupied a small Chinese house for the first year of their life there. It was rented and fixed up after a fashion, but for several reasons it was vacated at the end of the twelve months. It was quite impossible for a foreigner to occupy it any longer. He is now living (1909) in a foreign house—what we call No. 3; that is, the third missionary dwelling to be erected in Chengtu. A small sum of money was appropriated this year to fix up a room by taking in the corner of the verandah of the house in which he is living. This room he is using as a dental operating room. Dr. Lindsay is expected to get the Chinese language as well as any other missionary, but from the very beginning he has been so besieged with applications for his services by his fellow-missionaries that he has been obliged to set apart three afternoons a week. On these afternoons he treats the teeth of his fellow-missionaries. If this were all, he would be prepared to get the language study very easily, but many calls come without notice. Missionaries come from long distances to have dental work done. They come as far as fourteen days' journey away, and when these patients come he cannot very well decline to attend to them promptly. Calls have also come from Chinese patients, and there is no doubt that if Dr. Lindsay had chosen to treat Chinese patients from the beginning his whole time would have been occupied in dental work six days a week. He is managing, however, to reserve about three days a week for the study of the language. Presently, when he finishes his language study, he will require suitable accommodation for all sorts of dental work, and so \$500 are appropriated to erect a small building, providing three or four rooms specially arranged for dental purposes.

The matter of the house is simply that one more dwelling is to be added to the number already in use in Chengtu. The only reason that it is called a dentist's house is that the dental office will very likely be erected close to it. The house, however, may be allotted in any year to any missionary.

Additional Sum for Digging Drain Outside Press Compound Wall, \$50.00.

This item comes under the head of necessary taxes, with this proviso, that while we pay the taxes we also expend the amount



THE GREAT CONVENTION AT JENSHOW.

according to our own ideas. A large public drain or ditch runs along two sides of our press compound. According to recently enacted police regulations in Chengtu, we are responsible for the making of a proper drain, with masonry on either side, instead of a mere earth ditch. It is possible that we might shirk the responsibility, if we wanted to do so, for a number of years to come; but we do not want to shirk it. The building of a proper drain in that situation will be adding more to the value of our property than the amount of money expended. This is not the first appropriation of \$50.00 for this same purpose. This is, I think, about the third \$50.00, and further sums will be needed from year to year in order to complete the drain.

**Mission Contribution, Christian Educational Union,
\$10.00.**

This represents our share in the cost of printing the examination papers once a year, to be circulated among all the mission schools in the province. All missions contribute in about the same proportion.

Repairs on Book Room, Dormitories and Press, \$30.00.

These are four buildings. Dormitory and press are large buildings of wood and brick respectively. The book room is a smaller building, but still of two stories, and built of brick. The press kitchen is a small, brick building, where food and rice are stored, and food is cooked for the press employees.

**Treasurer's Incidentals, \$10.00. Treasurer's Postage and
Printing, \$15.00.**

The sum of \$25.00 is intended to cover the postage of the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, his stationery, and the printing of order books, receipt books and voucher forms. There are other small items, as carriage of money across the city, or sometimes from station to station, which may very properly be included under this heading.

Church Registers, \$40.00.

The last Annual Council meeting in February, 1909, ordered that a form should be carefully drawn up for church registers, and that it should be printed in our press at Chengtu and made into books, one for each church or district in our whole work.

School for Evangelists' Wives, \$10.00.

This item is intended to cover a few minor expenses in connection with the teaching this year of the wives of the fourteen evangelists in college. Practically all of our evangelists, up to the

present, are married men. When appointed to attend college, most of them bring their wives with them. This is what we want them to do and expect them to do. Many of the wives are ignorant women, quite illiterate, although they are necessarily Christians and church members; I say "necessarily," for when the wife is not a Christian her husband cannot, according to our rules, be advanced to the grade of "Evangelist." It is thought to be of the highest importance that these evangelists' wives should be taught, first of all, how to read and write, that they should be taught the Scriptures, the catechism, hymns, etc. The change that comes over these women on receiving a year's instruction in Chengtu is often very little short of marvellous. In more than one case we have noticed how they brighten up mentally and spiritually, and start out with their husbands, prepared to do very much more and better work than they ever did before. It is very probable that next year's budget will include an item for house accommodation for the evangelists and their wives during the time of residence in Chengtu for attendance at college. It may also include an item for school building for the evangelists' wives.

Additional Sum for Safes, \$50.00.

We have now a fine, large safe at Chengtu for the use of the Treasurer of the Mission. It is both fire-proof and burglar-proof, and will hold 30,000 silver dollars, besides the Treasurer's account books, deeds of property, insurance policies and other important documents. We have also three small safes, one in each of the three places, Kiating, Tzeliutsing and Junghsien. They are for the use of the local Treasurers, and are for the proper care of the Society's funds in their possession. Each safe is furnished with a first-class combination lock. They are, therefore, burglar-proof, and this is the most important consideration. The sum mentioned here will purchase one more safe; but two more are needed at once, in order that each central station may have a fire-proof safe.

Rent in Canada for Missionaries on Furlough, \$1,200.

This appropriation was intended to cover rent for four families at \$300.00 a year each. As a matter of fact, considerably less than this amount will be used. The missionary in China is provided with a house by the Missionary Society, just as the minister is provided with a parsonage in Canada. But the missionary on furlough must rent a house for himself, and furnish it, too; and then sell out at the end of his furlough. At the last Board meeting in Ottawa, October, 1909, it was agreed that a Home for Returned Missionaries should be established "when funds are provided outside the regular income." The principle is, therefore, established of providing the returned missionary with a dwelling while in Canada. While the permanent "Home" is still in the future, the Board

generously pays the rent of those of us now on furlough, at a maximum rate of \$300 a year.

**Mission Council Expenses. Present Year's Deficit, \$50.00.
Next Year's Expenses, that is, 1909-10, \$100.00.**

These appropriations are needed to pay the actual amount paid out for travelling expenses by missionaries in attendance on Annual Council. The deficit on the accounts for 1908-09 was occasioned by the fact of the Council meeting in the city of Jung-hsien. So much more travelling had to be done in order to get to Council that the expenses were increased.



A MISSION HOUSE

**Insurance,—Chengtu, Kiating, Jenshow, Junghsien and
Penghsien, \$300,000.**

Insurance on all our property in these five stations is effected in a reliable English fire insurance company. This company does considerable business in West China, and its rates are reasonable. All our property is insured at one-half of one per cent. per annum, and the amounts put on our buildings are approximately 75 per cent. of the cost.

**Registration and Passports. Present Year, \$70.00; Next
Year, \$100.00.**

The first item of \$70.00 is included in this year's items because it was stricken out in 1908-09. The registration must be attended

to annually in the British Consulate; so must also the passport be taken out from the same authority. These items have always been looked upon as in the nature of taxes peculiar to life in China. Except for 1908-09, they have always been granted.

Medical Missionary Association of China, for Publication of Medical Books, \$25.00.

This amount was asked to be made as a contribution from our Mission to the Medical Missionary Association of China. The Association embraces all medical missionaries at work all over the empire. A part of the object of the Association is the publication of translations of Western medical books in Chinese, and the making of new medical books in Chinese. This has been done hitherto almost wholly by the subscriptions of medical missionaries. The cost of the increasing number of books now published by the Association has become so great that all societies having medical missionary work are being asked to contribute at least a small sum annually. This represents the sum which our Council thought wise to ask our Board to contribute this year.

Four Dwellings on College Site, \$8,000.00.

These are the first four dwellings to be erected on the college site just outside the city of Chengtu. Building operations are in progress this winter (1909-10). The buildings are being erected on land which is the property solely of the Canadian Methodist Mission.

Moving Expenses.

W. Crawford, from Penghsien to Kiating, \$50.00.

This move was made by the order of Council. Dr. Crawford is stationed at Kiating for the year 1909-10. Similarly with regard to E. W. Wallace from Chengtu to Junghsien, \$10.00.

This amount is marked "additional" because it was required to move some of Mr. Wallace's books and furniture, which had been left for the time in Chengtu.

C. R. Carscallen, to University Site, \$15.00. E. J. Carson, to University Site, \$15.00. H. D. Robertson, to University Site, \$15.00.

That is to say, these three families were moved from inside the city of Chengtu to the University site outside the city, an actual distance of about two miles. The amount is intended to cover the carriage of all their household goods for that distance.

A. W. Lindsay, to No. 3 Dwelling, \$3.00.

This is the amount estimated to move Dr. Lindsay's goods across the street from the utterly uninhabitable little Chinese house which had been rented.

Bible School, Chengtu. \$20.00.

This is a form of work ordered by Council to be held once a year in some central station. It is carried on for one or two months by one or two missionaries. Its especial purpose is to give more careful training in that length of time to twenty or thirty picked young men who are brought in from all our districts for that purpose. From among those who attend the Bible School we are sure to get a goodly share of our helpers and evangelists.

The \$20.00 is intended to cover their travelling expense, in whole or in part, from their homes to the school and back.

Station Record Books, \$40.00.

The Mission Council of February, 1909, ordered that a number of books be prepared according to a form arranged by a com-



A CHENGTU MISSION HOUSE.

mittee, to be called "Station Record Books." These books are intended to contain a brief historical sketch of each station and out-station. They will record such things as the time of opening of the station or out-station, circumstances connected with the opening, an account of some of the leading men first received into the church at these various points, and anything else that will be of interest in this connection.

J. Neave, Expenses, Visit to Wenchwan, \$7.50.

Some time during 1909-10 Mr. Neave is expected to pay at least one visit to this city of Wenchwan. The city is located three days' journey north-west of Chengtu. It is on the border of the

tribes country, which we expect some day to enter. Mr. Neave is chosen for this visit because most of the people there speak Thibetan, and Mr. Neave knows that language.

Estimated Receipts, Rental of Buildings to Chinese, \$70.00.

These are three shops owned by the Society on a main business street in Chengtu. The fourth shop in the row is our street chapel. They were bought some years ago by Mr. Hartwell, and paid for by certain yearly grants given in the regular list of appropriations.

Kiating.

No. 3 Dwelling, \$2,000.00. Compound Wall, \$500.00.

Up to the present we have only two proper dwellings in Kiating. These were originally Chinese houses, but have been altered and adapted so that they make comfortable dwellings. Now a third house is necessary for the extension of our work. We have the site, all that is required is the dwelling.

We have a third house actually in use in Kiating. This is a small, native house, similarly altered and repaired; but it was never intended to be a permanent dwelling. It will ultimately be used for school purposes.

Site for Church, Additional, \$500.00.

This is to be put with the \$500.00 granted last year for the same purpose, making a total of \$1,000.00. We have a good church in Kiating. It was built about 1896, but its location, we discover now, is altogether unsatisfactory for aggressive work in that city. It is placed in the dwelling compound, and immediately adjacent to the hospital building. It will be always useful and necessary for hospital patients and for the immediate neighborhood; but it has been found to be extremely difficult to get people to come from the business centre of the city to that corner near the west gate, where are located our two dwellings, hospital and church. The object of this total, \$1,000.00, for site of church is that ultimately we may have a church on one of these business streets of Kiating. We are sure to be able to get a congregation there easily.

Junghsien.

Site for Street Chapel and School Over Near East Gate, \$550.00.

This sum was intended to be used for a small Chinese compound, right at the opposite end of the city from our present church and dwelling in Junghsien. One reason for going there with it is that outside the east gate is a very large, busy suburb. The street chapel, placed on that compound, will intercept a great many people passing in and out of that city gate.

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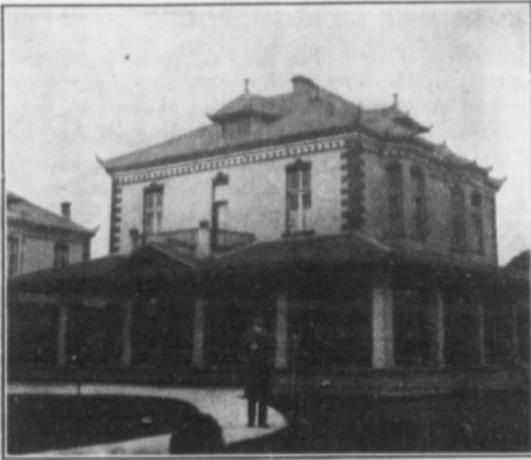
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Site for School and No. 4 Dwelling, \$1,000.00.

This site was intended to be purchased immediately adjacent to our present compound. There was a piece of vacant land there, very desirable from every point of view, both location and cheapness.

School Building, \$1,500.00. School Compound Wall, \$500.00. School Furnishings, \$500.00.

This school building is intended to be a permanent structure. It will be substantially built, but not expensively. It will accommodate the schools now being carried on by Mr. Wallace in a cheap, temporary building. This has already been referred to above.



MISSION HOUSE, CHENG TU.

Jenshow.

Drain and Walks for No. 3 House, \$100.00.

This item is intended to cover minor expenditures in fixing up the last compound acquired. Walks are usually made of flagstones or of concrete. In either case they are permanent, and do not have to be renewed for many years. Drains in Jenshow have to be planned very carefully. Our compounds are situated on a side hill there, and in the heavy downpours of summer small mountain torrents come rushing down the gullies. The drains, whether large or small, have to be very well planned and very carefully built.

Site for New Church, \$300.00.

It is proposed to buy this site near the present dwelling compound, that is to say, on the outside, and on the very edge, of the city. The proposed new church, an estimate for which was thrown out at this year's Board meeting, is to take the place of the large room in the old Chinese building at present used for that purpose.

Tzeliutsing.**No. 2 Dwelling, \$2,000.00.**

This is to be erected on the site for which the appropriation was granted last year. It will help still further to relieve the crowded condition of the present dwelling compound in Tzeliutsing.

Site for Church, School and Hospital, \$2,000.00.

The church will very likely be located down on one of the busiest streets of the city. School and hospital, however, are planned to be built on a piece of rising ground; in fact, a small hill, which would make them not too conspicuous, but would give the very best of light and air.

Church, \$2,000.00.

At present church services at Tzeliutsing are held in a large room in the Mission Compound. In this compound are the three dwelling houses of the missionaries, and since it is our only Mission Compound in Tzeliutsing it is used for all purposes of the mission. A new church building, something after the style of our Canadian churches, will ensure from the beginning congregations two or three times the size of the present one and altogether superior in the character of the listeners.

Luchow.**No. 1 Dwelling, \$2,000.00.**

I have already mentioned that in Luchow we have now two families living in two suites of rooms in a Chinese compound. They are comfortable, for one reason, because the rooms as repaired were intended to accommodate three families, and are, therefore, ample. But they will have much better health, and will be happier, when they can get into a sanitary, foreign dwelling.

Penghsien.**No. 2 Dwelling, \$2,000.00.**

In the city of Penghsien, 30 miles due north of Chengtu, we have now acquired sufficient area for site for two or three dwellings, a church and a hospital. By "secured" I mean that the Methodist Missionary Society holds a clear title deed to that land.

stamped and sealed by the Chinese magistrate, and by the British Consul-General at Chengtu.

New Mission Houses at Penghsien.

The first dwelling is this winter (1909-10) in process of erection. Doubtless No. 2 dwelling will follow immediately on the completion of No. 1, and then two missionary families will have comfortable, sanitary houses in Penghsien.

Provisions for Churches in Out-Stations.

Wenkiang.—Chinese compound for church, school and Chinese Evangelist, \$1,000.00.

P'hsien.—Same as *Wenkiang*, \$1,000.00

Tsungningsien.—Same as *Wenkiang*, \$1,000.00.

In each case the compound proposed to be bought is situated in the very heart of the business part of the city, and therefore in an excellent locality for church and school work. Moreover, it is intended that sufficient accommodation shall be had to make a dwelling for a Chinese Evangelist. This is an important point in the policy of our Mission Council that a native Evangelist should be given a residence immediately adjoining the church and school.



REINFORCEMENTS.

Seven men, six wives and two nurses (single women), altogether fifteen men and women, started for China in October and November, 1909, as new missionaries. With them were Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Stewart and Dr. and Mrs. James R. Cox. The very sad news of the death of Mrs. Stewart at Chungking in January was received by cablegram.

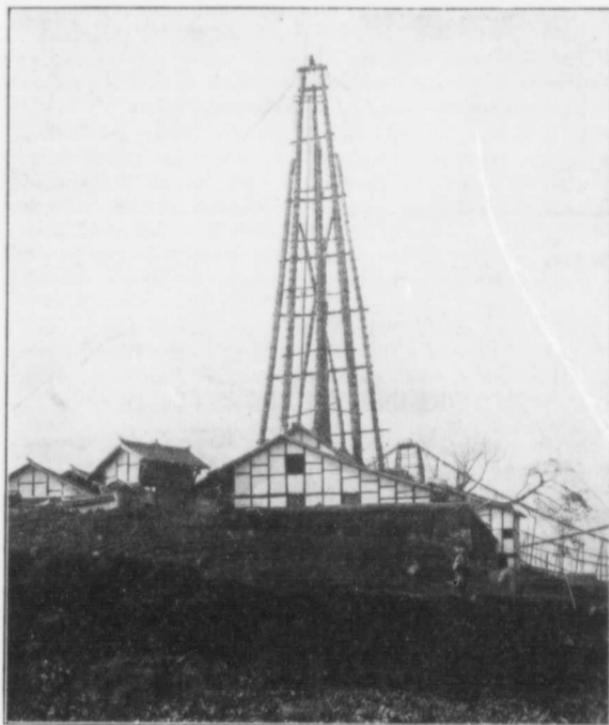
In accordance with the long-established rule of the General Board, each married man was given \$300 as "Furniture Allowance," and each single missionary \$150.00 for the same purpose. The total for the party was \$2,250.

The traveling expenses of the whole party of fifteen people to West China was estimated at \$6,000.00. Only the amount actually paid out will be paid by the Society.

Among the reinforcements going to China this winter is one medical man, Dr. Wilford. There is an appropriation of \$50.00 for "Medical Supplies and Instruments." This is intended to supply him with a physician's bag, containing a very few drugs and instruments, so that he may have the means wherewith to care for his fellow-missionaries' health *en route*.

MISSIONARIES' SALARIES.

In my references to the detailed items I have not mentioned missionaries' salaries. These are, I believe, all provided for by the Young People's Forward Movement. It may be of interest, however, to simply name the amounts which are paid. Each single missionary, man or woman, receives at the rate of \$500.00 per year for the first five years of actual service in China; for the second five years of actual service, \$600.00; after that \$700.00, and no more. The married man for the first term receives \$800.00;



SALT WELL, TZELIUTSING.

for the second term of five years, \$900.00, and after ten years of actual service in China, \$1,000.00. There are children's allowances at the rate of \$50.00 for each child from one to six years of age; \$100.00 from seven to twelve; and \$150.00 from thirteen to eighteen. After this age no further allowance is drawn. Allowances may not be drawn for more than five children at one time.

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OUR NEW MISSION STATION, CHUNGKING.

The London Mission property at Chungking, sites and buildings, which it has now been agreed to transfer to our Mission, cost \$22,400.00. There are two large brick dwellings, each in its own compound; a brick hospital with accommodation for sixty beds; a fine large new church, on an elevated site; a chapel and school building, and detached dispensary and other small outbuildings of the hospital; also a good bungalow on its own site on the hills opposite Chungking city, about two hours distant from the interior of the city. Finally there is a Chinese compound in a town about 30 miles east of Chungking on the Yangtse. These sites and buildings would cost us more to buy and build now than we are paying for them; and there is a further saving in the missionary's time, which would be required for at least two years, to buy sites and erect so many buildings. We consider ourselves fortunate in acquiring this excellent plant, so well situated in the city of Chungking.



TOTAL APPROPRIATION.

We have now completed our survey of the appropriations for the West China Mission for the year ending March 31, 1910. The grand total is between \$123,000 and \$124,000. This total includes everything granted to the Mission for the year by the Board.



FINAL WORD.

The Principle of Concentration in Our Work.

Our West China Mission believes in the principle of concentration. Some Mission organizations have spread themselves out so thinly over the country as to lose, in our judgment, very much more than they gain. Our policy is to place a minimum of three families in each central station, one minister, one doctor, and one teacher. In most cases we aim at two to six ministers in each central station, in order that the great work of the direct preaching of the Gospel may be properly carried on and supervised.

The Gospel Message to the Whole Man.

We believe the Gospel message is to the whole man; and therefore from the establishment of our West China Mission we have emphasized medical mission work. We aim to have a well-equipped hospital in each central station, with a thoroughly qualified medical man in charge. Our medical work is not only a pioneer agency for breaking down prejudice and opening closed doors; it is all this and more. It is a very important means of the direct presentation of the Gospel of love, expressed in the good deeds we are able to do.



OUR MISSIONARIES IN WEST CHINA, WITH MR. SHORE AND MR. BENNETT.

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An Appeal For Educational Work.

Unless our membership is composed of intelligent, enlightened, and educated men and women, we shall never have anything but a weak, non-progressive, dependent Christian Church. Moreover, it goes without saying that foreign missionaries cannot expect to ever overtake the evangelization of the vast masses of population which we find in China. The work must be done ultimately by the Chinese themselves. Christ did not leave books, but teachers, behind Him, and so we believe that one of the essentials of our success must be the *multiplication of ourselves*. For these reasons we have sent out educational missionaries; we have opened schools, primary and secondary; we have established a theological school, and we have joined with three other Missions in the organization of a Union Christian University. From this institution we hope with the blessing of God to send forth year by year an ever-increasing number of Christian ministers, Christian teachers, and, before long, Christian doctors as well.

The Aim of Every Missionary—to Win Men to Christ.

All our departments of work are evangelistic in tone and aim. Every man and woman who goes to China goes as *missionary* first, and minister afterwards; or missionary first and teacher afterwards; or missionary first, and doctor afterwards; in every case our first and highest aim is the winning of men to the Lord Jesus Christ, and their upbuilding in the faith.

THE LATEST BOOK ON CHINA
FOR THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT
Our Share in China and What We
Are Doing With It

EDITED BY GEO. J. BOND.

(Illustrations from Photographs taken by the Author.)

A Fresh Book.

A Book of Facts.

A Frank Book.

A Book of Prophecies.

"The Rev. Geo. J. Bond was the first visitor from the home church to our West China Mission. He accompanied the party of reinforcements leaving Canada during the autumn of 1907, and reached Chengtu near the end of January, 1908, just in time for the West China Conference. This was a gathering of 160 missionaries from all the missions at work in West China. Mr. Bond's sermons and addresses before this Conference were most stimulating and helpful to all.

"Immediately after the Conference, he attended faithfully all the sessions of the annual meeting of the Canadian Methodist Mission Council. His presence and counsel were an inspiration to every one of us.

"Then for several months Mr. Bond continued to live 'the strenuous life!' He visited each of our central stations, and a large number of our out-stations, besides some considerable sections of the country not within our allotted territory; he gave, through interpreters, many addresses to larger or smaller congregations of Christians and non-Christians; he interviewed officials and other representative Chinese, and was interviewed in turn by Christian and other Chinese friends; he took time to become thoroughly acquainted with each missionary, and with each missionary's work; while camera, pen and notebook were brought into frequent requisition to record his impressions.

"In 'Our Share in China,' Mr. Bond gives us some of these impressions. They are written in the breezy, cheery, optimistic, but always carefully accurate, language, for which the ex-editor of the *Guardian* is justly famous. The historical sketch of the Mission from its inception is clear and brief, and is brought right up to date. Every Leaguer, every Sunday School worker, every Methodist, should own a copy, and should study it."—O. L. KILBORN.

Every Laymen's Movement MEMBER

Every EPWORTH LEAGUER

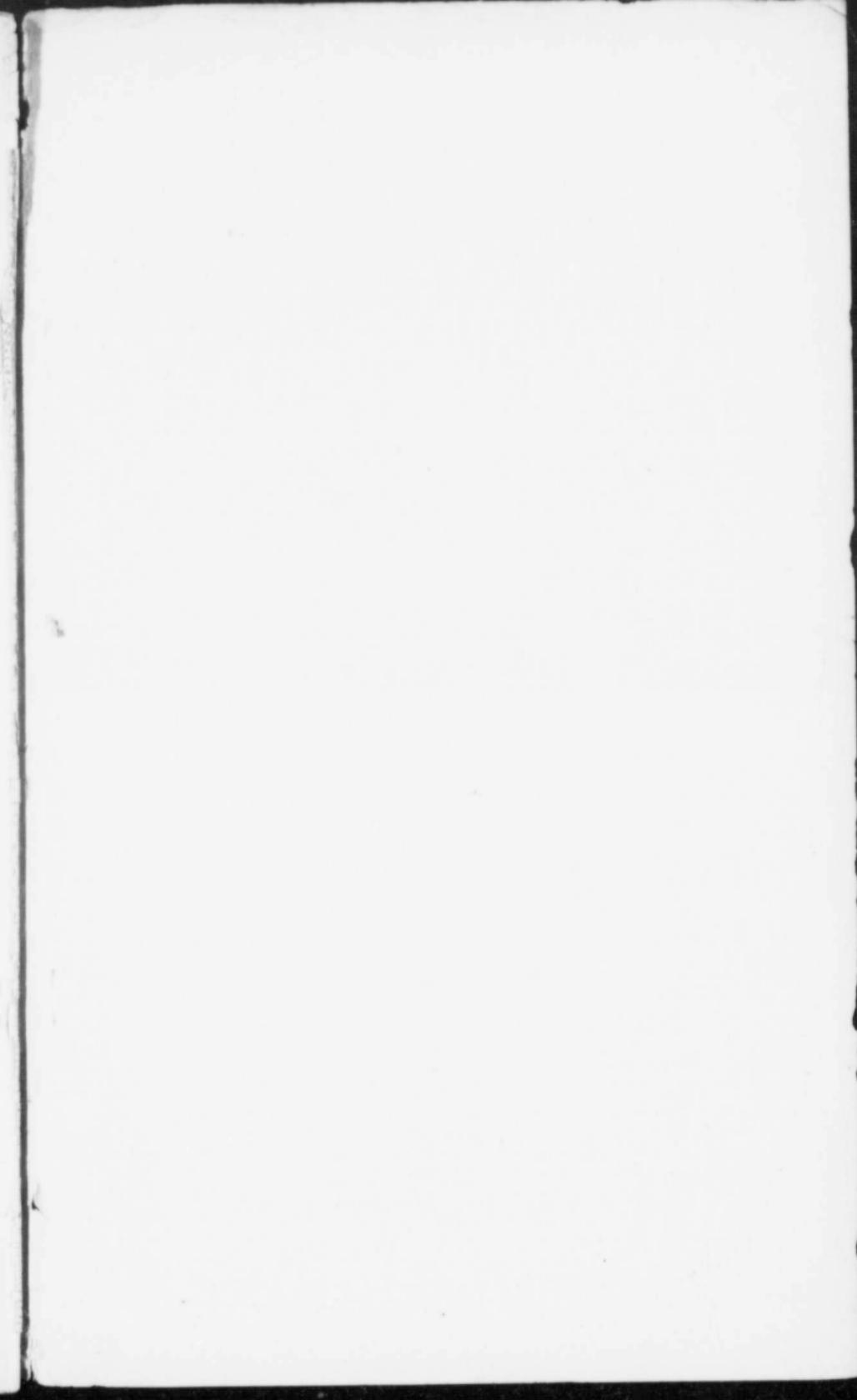
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