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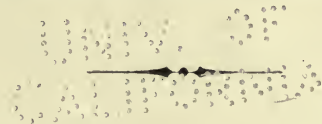
SURVEY
OF THE
MISSIONARY OCCUPATION
OF CHINA

BY

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PREFACE

The writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the many missionaries who so kindly encouraged him and rendered him help of various kinds in the difficult task he has attempted in this Survey; and he would especially record his deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Ethel Tribe for her invaluable assistance.

Several books have been freely used in the geographical section, but chiefly Richard's Geography and Sheldon Ridge's "The Provinces of China."

Thanks are due also to Mr. Leslie of the Christian Literature Society who most kindly read the proofs.

Peking, December 1912.

The plan of the book is to describe the provinces one by one, and to deal with the outstanding features of the work in each, and especially with the question of adequate occupation. The writer's objective therefore in gathering statistics has been to secure the information which shows the number of missionaries, the number of places occupied, the number of Chinese workers giving all their time to evangelistic and church work, the number of the Christian community and their gifts, the grade of schools, the facilities for Higher Education, and the number of institutions for the theological training of workers. With these materials an adequate conception can be obtained of the present situation; it is then possible to discuss what remains to be done in order to establish the Christian Church strongly enough to enable it to complete its task.

After the section dealing in general terms with the work of the province, there follows the list of places occupied by foreign missionaries, with some details of the work; and each of these stations is numbered, and has a corresponding number against it in the occupation map in the companion Atlas.

There is a new sense of freedom and liberty in China to-day. The profession of Christianity is no bar to positions of influence. A new era is dawning and new hopes arise. A much keener interest is displayed in the teachings of Christ than ever before; and the need of the hour is a comprehensive policy framed to meet our opportunities. The object of this volume is to supply data and to make suggestions to this end. Representative bodies are being formed in nearly every province, and it is hoped that in the near future they will be submitting plans to the Home Boards for the complete evangelisation of China. We feel sure that such an inspiring programme would ensure a measure of support from wealthy laymen, as well as from all others supporters of Missions, which smaller plans with a less complete prospect could not secure.

CHAPTER II.

KWANGSI.

Area and Population. The area of Kwangsi is 77,220 square miles; that of England and Wales is 58,000 square miles.

The population is estimated at 5,142,000, which gives a density of 66 to a square mile,

Physical Features. On the west Kwangsi touches Yunnan and Indo-China; the western part of the northern boundary adjoins Kweichow, and farther east it is contiguous with Hunan; Kwangtung lies to the south and south-east.

Kwangsi is mountainous, the mountains being the continuation of the Himalayan and Tibetan ranges. It is well watered by its large rivers and their tributaries; these rivers are a great feature of the province. The Red River and the Yu meet near Sunchow to form the West River; this flows on through Samshui where it breaks up into numerous branches, thus forming the Canton delta. At Wuchow the West River has a maximum summer rise of 70 feet; it here receives the river Cassia which has come from Kweilin; north of Kweilin the Cassia is connected by a canal with the Siangkiang, and so through Hunan with the Yangtze.

Communications. By means of the Yu-kiang boat communication is possible at certain seasons of the year with Poseh in the west, a distance of 700 miles from Canton, and small craft can travel even farther than this. Owing to its numerous rapids the Red River is not navigable much beyond Tsiensiang, 100 miles from Sunchow, but its tributary the Liu River coming from the north forms a means of communication with Kweichow. Other navigable rivers, tributaries of those mentioned above, supply highways of communication with various parts of the province as well as with Tonkin in Indo-China

and Pakhoi on the coast of Kwangtung. Launches run regularly between Wuchow and Nanning. Poseh is in communication with Kweichow and Yunnan by means of caravan routes. A railway has been constructed from Indo-China and is projected as far as Nanning.

There are telegraph offices at between twenty and thirty places throughout the province, and postal facilities are on the increase.

Products and Trade. The mineral wealth of Kwangsi is considerable but is little developed. The chief minerals are gold and silver, coal and iron, lead, antimony and copper.

The agricultural products are numerous and include rice, sugar-cane, wheat, millet, maize, cotton, etc. Vegetables and fruits abound, and the latter includes plums, pears, peaches, oranges, pomegranates, bananas, mangoes, pumeloes and lichees. Timber, including ebony, camphor, teak, mahogany and other varieties, is exported in immense quantities, it being floated down the rivers to Canton and elsewhere. Industrial pursuits are few, as the country is very wild and infested with robbers.

The exports are the natural products of the soil and also skins and hides; the imports are kerosene oil, cotton and woollen cloths, and a large quantity of foreign manufactured articles. The value of the trade from the ports of Wuchow, Nanning and Lungchow amounts to 15,615,375 taels annually.

Climate. The climate is tropical in the south, and the moist heat from May to September is very trying; the thermometer sometimes rises to over 100° F. The northern climate is more temperate and even cold in the winter.

Chief Cities. Kweilin, which until quite recently was the provincial capital, is now decreasing in importance. The population is about 80,000, and in addition to the Kwangsi provincials contains Hunanese and Cantonese as well as people from Kiangsi; indeed the Hunanese are probably more numerous than any of the others.

Nanning is now rising in importance since it has been made the capital; there is much trade between it and Kweichow.

Wuchow with its 65,000 inhabitants is the greatest trade centre; it is rather more than a day's journey from Canton by steamer. A large number of people in this port are Cantonese.

Lungchow, the third of the Treaty Ports, is comparatively small; it has some trade with Tonkin.

Liuchow has about 35,000 inhabitants, and enjoys a considerable trade with the province of Kweichow.

Posch has 2,000 inhabitants, and trades with both Yunnan and Kweichow.

People and Language. Besides the Chungs or Ikias, who form about two-thirds of the population, there are Cantonese and Hakkas as well as some Miaotze and Shans. There seem to be affinities between the Chungs and the Shans. The distribution of these various tribes will be dealt with later.

Cantonese is the prevalent language in nearly the whole of the southern part of Kwangsi; Hakka is spoken in the east, and the Mandarin language in the west and north-east, especially in the north-east.

Missionary Occupation. This is one of the least thoroughly occupied of the provinces. If a line were drawn diagonally across it from north-east to south-west, beginning a little to the west of Chuanchow and ending a little to the west of Lungchow, we should find that the country north-west of that line was completely unoccupied; that is roughly about half the province.

There are 120 counties in this province and only 30 missionaries excluding wives. The "Alliance Mission Tidings" says:—"A few years ago one of our missionaries walked through Kwangsi, covering nearly a thousand English miles and being on the road 72 days, without seeing a single Christian or coming near a Gospel Hall. And last year another of our brethren travelled about a thousand English miles over an entirely separate district, only a

small part of which was contiguous to the above mentioned territory, and he saw but one chapel."

In view of the numerous missionaries, whose numbers are being increased from year to year, in some of the better occupied provinces, the question arises whether more attention should not be paid to Kwangsi. Unfortunately there is a little overlapping here and there in the province, but no doubt this will be remedied when the Council which is being formed gets to work; otherwise the appeal for re-inforcements will be weakened.

Distribution of the population. The population is sparse in the north, but is fairly dense in the south, especially in the region of the West River. A large part of the central and northern portions are occupied by the Chung tribes, and to the east and north-east of these there are Miaotze, whilst in the south-east are Shans. The total population is not great, but this makes missionary work harder because of the amount of travelling entailed in getting from one centre of population to another. It is under circumstances of this kind that estimates based on population may fall short; distances and the physical features of the country have to be taken into account. Again, when population is dense such a basis for computation may be just as unsafe by being too high, i.e. if we intend to put the maximum responsibility upon the native leaders. The aim of the Church is not to supply missionaries in sufficient numbers to evangelise China, but simply to supply the necessary foreign force to train the Chinese to do so. A Science of Missions demands that all the necessary factors in every district be taken into account, and not till this has been done shall we be able to know exactly what our task involves.

Representative Council. It has been decided to form a Christian Council in Kwangsi, and this Council will shortly get together to consider the best plans for complete occupation, and their findings will be of extreme interest to all who would like to see the needs of this largely untouched province speedily met. Wise plans

at the inception of the work mean efficiency and economy ever after.

There is no doubt about the great need for more missionaries. There are now about 52 preachers at work in Kwangsi, and if we had twelve hundred to fifteen hundred Chinese workers instead of 52 we should still be far short of the number ultimately required. Twelve to fifteen hundred preachers ought however to be well nigh sufficient to establish church centres throughout the province strong enough to complete the work of evangelization.

Towns and Villages. Besides cities, it is estimated that there are in Kwangsi about 1,200 market towns and 4,500 villages. At present, besides head stations where missionaries reside, there are only 43 stations occupied by Chinese; and these, as we have said, are in the south-eastern half of the province where, besides cities, there are over 600 market towns, every one of which ought to be occupied by Chinese workers. In the north-western half there are about the same number of market towns, not one of which has a Chinese worker.

Cost. Of the 1,500 preachers required thoroughly to staff the work the Missions would, to begin with, need largely to support a number rising to three or four hundred. Of course when that number had been at work for some time they would probably have gathered self-supporting churches, when they or the money could be transferred to other centres. Let us estimate the expenditure on strengthening the purely native part of the work ultimately at about £4,000. We cannot yet tell how many missionaries will be needed, because this depends upon the plans which the Council will ultimately agree upon. In the meantime in order to get a rough idea of the cost of complete occupation, we may take as a basis the most economical plans which have been suggested in other provinces. On the basis of these plans we should require about 60 more missionaries for Kwangsi, say 40 men and 20 women. If the cost of this including buildings and appliances be reckoned at £15,000, this would give us a total of nearly £20,000 a year needed for complete occupation. Primary

education ought to be largely self-supporting, and Higher education would be done in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, so that we should not require men and plant for that.

Although Kwangsi is a poor province and subject to floods, some of the churches give about four times as much as the average for all China. This augurs well for a large participation on the part of the churches in the cost of evangelisation.

Some of the missionaries think that by vigorous evangelistic work and the large use of Chinese the work could be done efficiently and more economically than in the above estimate. We shall look forward to the deliberations of the Kwangsi Council, because economical plans in any of the provinces will set an example for others, and will enable us to conserve our resources for meeting the tremendous needs of unoccupied fields elsewhere. Examples in efficient work, economically planned and executed, are of the utmost value, not only for China, but as a suggested basis for other fields; and when we can compare country with country we shall be far on our way towards a Science of Missions.

Theological Training. The Alliance Mission has a Bible School for men and one for women. Other Missions also do some training locally, but link up with Canton for more complete work. Further particulars of the work of the province are given under each station.

Indo-China. Perhaps it would be possible to work into Indo-China from the south-western part of Kwangsi. Some of the Roman Catholics who have worked in this province came up from that direction. The Alliance Mission has gradually started work in Indo-China, but not by going over the border. They have two families in Tourane. This is a hopeful opening in an unoccupied field.

1. WUCHOW.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the Mission occupies 20 places besides.

the head station. They have a Primary School for boys and one for girls, also a Boys' Boarding School giving secondary education. There is a Women's Training Home which can accommodate 14 women. Quarterly Bible Classes are held for preachers. The communicants number about 1,000, and they contribute on an average \$2 per head a year. Hospital work is energetically carried on; there are Nurses' Training Classes, and a Red Cross Society has been organized.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 4 Men and 3 Wives.

The statistics for this Mission are:—6 Chinese preachers and four Biblewomen; 3 out-stations; 2 Bible Schools, one for men and one for women; 3 Primary Schools, two for boys and one for girls; 206 communicants; 75 enquirers; \$700 for Church purposes.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men occupies 8 places besides the head station. The activities of the Mission are 2 Primary Schools (girls and boys), and Biblewomen's school. The Christian community includes 262 baptized members, 175 communicants and 70 enquirers; their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$120 a year, or about 70 cents per head. There is a hospital and a Leper Settlement.

2. PING LOH.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of men and 1 Biblewoman. The 15 communicants and 7 enquirers contribute about \$8.50 a year for Church purposes.

3. KUEILIN.

Christian and Foreign Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Three preachers and 1 Biblewoman work in 3 places besides the head station. There is one Girls' Primary School with 94 pupils. The communicants number 95 and the enquirers 71; these contribute \$72 a year for Church purposes.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The Mission has 3 Chinese evangelists and occupies 1 place excluding the head station. There is 1 Primary School. The baptised members are 21, the communicants 9 and enquirers 17; these give annually for Church purposes the sum of \$9.

4. PING NAM.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

5. KWAI PING.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

The statistics for this station are:—3 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen; 4 out-stations; 2 Primary Schools (girls and boys); 94 communicants; 11 enquirers; \$21.45 a year for Church purposes.

6. NAN NING.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 preachers and 1 Biblewoman who occupy 1 place besides the head station. There is a Girls' Primary School; the communicants are 75

and the enquirers 12; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$150 a year.

Emmanuel Medical Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Doctor and wife.

7. LUNG CHOW.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

The statistics for this station are—3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 2 out-stations; 1 Primary School for boys; 39 communicants; 11 enquirers; about \$10 a year for Church purposes.

8. W. T. LAM.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 3 preachers and 1 Biblewoman; they work in one place besides the head station. The communicants number 37 and there are 55 enquirers; these give about \$53 annually for Church purposes.

9. LAU CHOW.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

There is one Chinese preacher, 11 communicants and 10 enquirers; their gifts for the year amounted to \$2.55.

National Bible Society.

This Society employs 15 colporteurs in the Province, and the sales of Bibles and portions last year was about 29,361.

Roman Catholics.

Their statistics for last year are:—1 Bishop; 27 European priests; 1 Chinese priest; 4,449 Christians; 172 baptized and 1,194 catechumens.

CHAPTER III.

KWANGTUNG.

Area and Population. Kwangtung is in the south of China with Fukien to the north-east Kiangsi and Hunan to the north and Kwangsi to the west, whilst the south and south-eastern borders are washed by the sea.

The area of the province is 100,000 square miles, slightly larger than Great Britain, or rather more than twice the size of New York State. The population is 31,865,200; the density is 318 to the square mile, as compared with 588 in England and Wales.

Physical Features. Kwangtung is mountainous except in the delta region; the general direction of the mountain chains, which are the continuation of the Tibetan highlands, is from south-west to north-east; they vary in height from 3,000 feet to over 6,000. The province has a long sea-board, and there are numerous islands on the coast, including those of Hainan and Hongkong. In Hainan there are heights of nearly 5,000 feet.

The three great rivers of Kwangtung are the West, the North and the East Rivers; between them they water almost the whole of the province. The North and West Rivers meet at Samshui, thirty or forty miles west of Canton, and immediately break up into two main branches; the one to the east, called the Pearl River flows past Canton and through the Tiger's Mouth to the sea; the other still keeping its name of West River turns south; between these two arms is the network of innumerable rivers, streams and canals of the Canton Delta—the chosen hiding-place of the pirates who infest this region. The East River adds its waters to those of the Delta below Canton. Numerous craft of varying size, from small boats to large junks, ply on the waterways. The boat population in the vicinity of Canton is about twenty thousand. Another

river which possesses some interest is the Han in the east, on which the Treaty Port of Swatow is situated; one of its tributaries, the Mei, affords access to Fukien.

Communica- Communication is chiefly by the numerous
tions. waterways; the West River forms an easy and quick means of access to the neighbouring province of Kwangsi, while the North River communicates with Kiangsi and Hunan. There are several paved roads over which the traffic is continuous.

There is a railway from Samshui to Canton, by means of which and the connecting steamer the city of Wuchow in Kwangsi is brought to within twenty-six hours' journey of Canton. There is also a railway in the east of the province between Swatow and Chaochowfu. As regards the projected trunk line from Hongkong to Wuchang on the Yangtze, the part between Kowloon, opposite Hongkong, and Canton is already complete, and work has been begun on the rest. A short line has been constructed between Kongmoon and the coast west of Macao.

The postal and telegraph services are being rapidly pushed, and soon all the important places will be linked up. Seven submarine cables communicate with Hongkong.

Products, The well irrigated plain produces three crops
Trade and a year; the chief products are rice, sugar, tea,
Manufactures. wheat, tobacco, ground nuts, betel nuts, ginger, star aniseed, hemp, bananas, pume-
loes, laichees and mangoes. In the north the country is well wooded and fir trees are abundant; and in Hainan, which is more tropical, cocoanuts, palms and pine-apples abound. The mineral wealth of the province has not been exploited, but coal, iron, silver, lead, copper and tin are known to exist in considerable quantities.

The manufactures include silk, embroidery, matting, porcelain, paper, etc., and blackwood furniture, ivory carvings and bamboo articles are exported in large quantities. The trade of the port of Canton amounts to over 100,000,000 taels a year. Hongkong in respect of tonnage is one of the first ports in the world, and it is estimated

that the value of its trade amounts to £50,000,000 annually.

Climate. Kwangtung is situated partly in the tropical zone, but owing to the monsoon the winter is somewhat dry and cold; but trying moist heat lasts the greater part of the year. Terrible typhoons frequently cause great destruction on the coast.

People, Cities and Language. The population is very dense in the delta and on the coast. The Cantonese form about half the inhabitants, but there are also many Hakkas and Hoklos; members of the Miao and Yao tribes too are numerous. The three principal dialects are the Contonese, Swatow and Hakka. The people emigrate in very large numbers to the Straits, East Indies and Siam; as many as 100,000 start every year from Swatow.

The chief cities are Canton, with a population of 900,000. This is a great manufacturing and commercial city, one of the richest in the East, and its industries are numerous and important.

In addition to Canton there are five Treaty Ports—Swatow, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Samshui and Kongmoon.

Fatshan, near Canton, is a large city with a population of about half a million; this, next to Canton, is the principal industrial centre.

Swatow is a busy port with large exports of sugar, nuts and camphor.

Missionary Occupation. There are 108 counties in Kwangtung, but some of these are much more densely populated than others as the province is mountainous except in the region of the river basins. The distribution of the population may be described as being something between that of North China in such provinces as Chihli and Shantung, and that of East China in Kiangsu and Chekiang. That is to say, the villages are bigger than those in Kiangsu, and are probably more numerous than those in North China; also there are more larger places scattered among the villages than in North China.

Distribution of Population. The market towns are the centres from which evangelistic work can best be done; these vary in size from a hundred families up to some thousands. It is not easy to start work in villages where all the inhabitants belong to one clan; a village may contain from a hundred houses up to a thousand. If a large number of people have been converted, or if some of the influential members of the clan have been brought into the Church, then it is comparatively easy to build a chapel there. In some of the counties, at least in one or two known to the writer, there is probably a chapel in every important market town. In the extreme northern counties there are about a dozen Chinese workers to a county.

Number of Missionaries. The number of missionaries in the province is 254 men and 132 women—a total of 386, or rather more than three missionaries to a county; this is a comparatively large staff. It is interesting to point this out for the purposes of comparative study, and also because more men are being appealed for; more than one Mission speaks of trying to double its staff. It would be highly unwise at the present stage of the enquiry and before the representative body which has just been formed has considered the question, to say that these appeals are not abundantly justified. The Christian Council with local knowledge is the only body which is really capable of dealing with such a subject; at the same time it is well to call attention to it so as to secure its consideration. Mission work in China was started in this province over a hundred years ago by Robert Morrison, and being the first province to be occupied there was not the same chance for orderly development which some other provinces have had. There was no experience to fall back upon for guidance in planning the work, and besides incredible difficulties had to be overcome; there was no choice and openings had to be taken advantage of where they occurred.

One of the Canton Missionaries recently prepared a map of the province and read a paper to which it will be interesting to refer. He states that Kwangtung is the first on the list of the provinces with regard to the number of Mission stations where foreigners reside; he further states that there is much overlapping as to nominal occupation, while in some cases whole districts are unoccupied. As regards the responsibility of the Missions he found it very difficult to get definite answers to his questions. Some replied that their responsibility was to as many as they could reach; others that they had no idea; and one Mission made an appeal to the Home constituency on the basis of the population of the entire province. He declares that the estimates, if all had estimated in the same way as the majority have, would amount to a responsibility for 75,000,000, that is two and a half times the whole population. He concludes therefore that the Mission work of the province is planned and executed on a basis of two and a half times the actual population, and says that the failure to co-ordinate things creates friction and confusion, and that there is frequently a temptation to accept persons who have not been properly taught lest they should be taken by other Missions.

His analysis of the occupation is as follows:—

Counties.

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Lingshan | Sz Ooi |
| Fa chan | Lin shan |
| Man Ming | Yeung shan |
| San Yi | Yan fa |
| Ng Tsun | Nam Hsing |
| Lin Pak | Ne Hing |
| Yeung chan | Hoh un |
| Lo Ling | Woh ping |
| Funf Tsun | Lung Tsun |
| Hoi Kin | Lung moon |
| San Hing | Ping nu |
| Kuong Ning | Chan ping |
| Sai Ning | Wing ou. |

*One of the following Missions
in each County.*

Presbyterian Mission
Baptist Mission
Church Missionary Society
Berlin Mission
London Mission
Alliance Mission.

Chiu Chow
 Ka Ying
 Ch Lok
 Tuk fung
 Ku Shin
 Lim ping
 Ch Ning
 Ue wen
 Lun Chan

Tsing un
 Fa un
 Ko Ju
 Lung on
 Lung Kun
 Tak Hing
 Yeung Kong
 Hokshan.

*Two of the following Missions
 in each County.*

Baptist Mission
 Presbyterian Mission
 Berlin Mission
 Basel Mission
 Rhenish Mission
 Church Missionary Society
 American Board Mission
 Wesleyan Mission.

Hoi Feng
 Poklo
 Ying tak
 San on
 Tsung fa
 Sam shui
 Hop po
 Yung un

*Three of the following Missions
 in each County.*

Baptist
 Presbyterian
 London
 Wesleyan
 Swedish
 Pentecost
 C. M. S.
 Berlin
 Basel.

Sanning
 Hoi ping
 Yan ping
 Poon ue

*Four of the following Missions
 in each County.*

Wesleyan
 Baptist
 London
 Presbyterian
 American Board.

Tsung Shing
 Nam Hoi

*Five of the following Missions
 in each County.*

Rhenish Baptist
 Presbyterian C. M. S.
 Berlin Amer. Board
 Wesleyan Swedish.
 London

The following Counties are unoccupied:—Yam Kai,
 Yam Chan, Hoi Kuang, Shek Shing, Ko Ming, Fat Kong.

Overlapping. We have mentioned the number of missionaries; it is now necessary to deal with the Chinese workers. The number of these who are giving all their time to preaching is about 1,042 and there are 800 places where regular preaching is done. The work in this province differs from that in most of the other provinces in that there is frequently more than one Mission working in the same out-station. This has been indicated in the short summary given above showing the occupation of the districts, and the situation may be further elucidated in this way. Suppose one district has four Missions at work, in some one place there may be as many as four chapels; these unfortunately may not be well filled. Then again, if the work of the four Missions were to be represented by the letters A, B, C, D; a missionary belonging to A might have to pass through districts in which B, C, and D had chapels in order to reach one of his stations. One missionary said to the writer, "If instead of four men, one for each Mission, crossing and re-crossing one another's tracks and passing from one place to another through stations in which there were chapels of other Missions, there were delimitation of territory, greater efficiency would be obtained with a large saving of money."

Formation of a Council. Many of the missionaries in Kwangtung feel that these problems should be tackled, and as a first step in this direction a large map of the province has been prepared. A Council is also being formed which will consist of both foreigners and Chinese. This Council is based upon the Constitution of the Federation Council of Kiangsu, and in the preamble the following occurs:—"We believe that the bringing together of chosen men, Chinese and foreign missionaries, from all denominations of Christ's Church and from all the Christian Missionary organizations in this province, the discussion of our common difficulties and common desires, the reverent study of God's Will for us as we work side by side, and the united prayer and united action of such a body, will be under God's guidance the means of effecting

great things for Him.' Its purpose is to promote sympathetic co-operation in all work; its membership is to consist of one representative from each Mission, an additional one for the first twenty-five missionaries including wives, and one more for each additional twenty-five or major portion thereof. One Chinese from each Mission and another for the first five hundred communicants, and then one for each succeeding five hundred or major portion thereof. The object is to discuss such subjects as the following:—Union and co-operation in evangelistic, educational, medical, social and literary work; the occupation of vacant fields; a Union Hymn Book; common terminology and other subjects.

Education. The educational work of the province has of late years received considerable attention, and a unification Committee has tried to bring the schools into line with the Government and with one another. The Canton Christian College has been a prominent factor in this good work.

Canton Christian College. This College is inter-denominational, and is well fitted to become a centre for all the higher education of the two provinces. It has a Board of Trustees in America; there is also an Advisory Board on which are several missionaries from various Missions. The ground extends to sixty acres; seven permanent buildings have been erected and twenty-six temporary ones; there are also some rented buildings, and the value of the property is 400,000 Mexican dollars. There are over four hundred students enrolled; the foreign staff numbers seventeen and the Chinese staff thirty-eight. The general attitude of the Trustees of the College may be expressed as follows:—"The Canton Christian College has laid the foundation of a broad, permanent Christian educational work in South China. For reaching the whole of the thirty-five million population of the two southern provinces no other agency offers equal facilities. The Trustees of the College therefore recognize responsibility for the most efficient use of the foundation thus provided and desire to increase its field of service. To this end they

offer the organization of the College to all who desire to contribute to the educational needs of Chinese men and women.”

Theological Training. A good deal of educational work is done by other Missions, but it is mostly of Primary and Higher Primary Grade; there is not much work of a Middle School standard, and the Canton Christian College is generally regarded as the natural centre for higher education. The American Presbyterian Mission intends to develop Middle School work strongly, and to pass their men, after a long Middle School course, into their Theological College for thoroughly first-class theological training. The Canadian Presbyterians, New Zealand Mission and United Brethren have linked up with this Mission, and probably the London Mission will also join in theological teaching. Theological training is also being done by the Wesleyan Mission, which will concentrate in this department in Fatshan; the American Southern Baptists have theological training at their Mission in Canton, and the Berlin Mission train preachers for work in their district, which is a Hakka one. The Rhenish Mission has a Theological College at Tungkun, the English Presbyterian Mission one at Wukungfu and another at Swatow, where the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society also has one. There is theological teaching in connection with the Independent Church started by the London Mission; the Basel Mission has a College at Lilong; and the Church Missionary Society has a Theological Class. Altogether there is a total of eleven Theological Colleges and Schools for the province.

As will be seen from the details under each station there are several schools for training Biblewomen.

Hongkong University. The newly formed Hongkong University must be mentioned in a review of the educational institutions of the province. This University has just opened its doors, and there are about twelve lecturers and professors; but this staff will increase during the next year or two as development goes on. There is a Department of Medicine, one of Engineering, and a

Department of Arts in its initial stages. Seventy students have just been enrolled. The Church Missionary Society has erected a hostel, and the London Mission has commenced to build one; thus in addition to the hostel accommodation provided by the University there will be accommodation for about one hundred and fifty students.

Government Schools. The following is a list of the Government Schools in Canton:—

- 1 Law School, 600 students.
- 1 College, 258 students.
- 1 School for Special Classes, 80 students.
- 1 Foreign Language School, 544 students.
- 1 High Industrial School, 220 students.
- 1 Manual Training School, 219 students.
- 1 School for Silkworm industry, 70 students.
- 1 High Normal School, 320 students.
- 1 Elementary Normal School, 100 students.
- 1 Elementary Normal School, 188 students.
- 5 Middle Schools, 750 students.
- 2 Middle Schools, 240 students.
- 6 High Primary or Grammar Schools, 760 students.
- 4 Grammar Schools, Higher and Lower, 268 students.
- 9 Grammar Schools, Higher and Lower, 684 students.
- 21 Lower Grammar Schools, 784 students.
- 24 Common Schools for the Poor, 1,500 students.

Needs of the Province. As regards the needs of the province it would be impossible to state these accurately until the Provincial Council which has just been formed has had time to study the question thoroughly, but we hope that in the course of the next two or three years it may be possible to get an accurate statement of the plans that should be adopted for complete efficiency in every district. There are four counties about which the writer has a good deal of information, and upon which some suggestions may be based which will indicate roughly the probable needs in Chinese workers. In these four counties four Missions are working; two have about fifty Chinese preachers each, the other two having about a dozen each—total of 124; that gives an average of about thirty preachers

to a county. One of the most experienced missionaries working in this district thinks this force may be almost sufficient to establish strong foci from which the work throughout the districts can be completed. There should of course be school teachers who could help in the preaching as well as conduct primary education; but these should be almost completely supported from the income of the schools. If therefore we count thirty to forty workers to a county, that would give us a total of say 4,000 for the province. In addition to these there ought to be strong, well educated men who would act as pastors and superintendents, and there would need to be a considerable force in the bigger cities; these would bring the total up to about 4,500 workers. We should also need to have a large staff of Biblewomen and voluntary workers. The present staff of preachers numbers 1,042 so that we should need about 3,500 more.

Candid investigators of the work in Kwangtung would probably declare that appeals for more foreign missionaries should be preceded by a careful scrutiny, and as much re-construction of the present forces as possible. The vocation of the foreign missionaries is to train and superintend, and centres should be manned with this object in view. With such a grouping of the missionary staff, and with large additions to the Chinese evangelistic force, an aggressive campaign could be undertaken which would soon establish a Church throughout the province strong enough to evangelise it during the next forty or fifty years.

1. CANTON.

South China Medical College.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 251 colporteurs working throughout China, and the sales for last year amounted to 1,146,713.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 26 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 76 men, and 52 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Schools are 52 Primary, 2 Higher Primary and 2 Middle Schools; there is also a Bible Training Class and Normal work, and the Mission joins in a Union Theological College. The 3,574 communicants contribute \$8,361 a year for Church purposes. The Mission also has two hospitals, a Medical School, a Training Home for Nurses and Leper work.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

There are 45 Chinese preachers who occupy 41 places besides the head station. The Mission has 22 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools (girls and boys). The communicants number 3,800, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$5,560.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 15 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—52 Chinese preachers and 43 Biblewomen; 30 out-stations; 19 Primary Schools; 3 Middle Schools (girls and boys); 1 Theological College; 2 Bible Schools; 1 Orphanage; 1 Home for Blind Girls; 2,205 communicants; \$4,312 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on.

Berlin Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men and 1 Biblewoman, and they work in 15 places besides the head station. The Mission has 8 Primary Schools; also a Theological College. The communicants number 1,063 and the baptized members 1278.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

There are 46 colporteurs and 10 Biblewomen working in the district, and the sales amount to about 198,195 a year.

Canton Christian College.

Foreign Staff. 13 men and 4 wives.

There are preparatory schools and a college department on the campus. The work was commenced in 1899, since when 662 students have been enrolled. It is hoped that facilities for higher education will gradually be increased and that the institution will serve at least the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men occupies 13 places besides the head station. The schools are 7 Primary and 1 Higher Primary for boys, there is also a Theological College. The Mission counts 848 baptized members, 511 communicants and 680 enquirers; these contribute annually for Church purposes \$3,892. Normal work is done here.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

London Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 men and 2 wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 6 places besides the head station. There is a Primary School for boys and 1 for girls. The communicants are 554 and their gifts for Church purposes amount to £223.

Medical Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Men | Single Woman | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

This Society is governed locally and carries on indepen-

dent medical work in a large hospital. Christian services are held regularly in the wards.

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 13 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 6 Biblewomen. The Mission occupies 8 places besides the head station, and counts 146 communicants and 50 enquirers; these contribute \$234 a year for Church purposes. The Primary Schools number 4, and there is union with the American Presbyterian Mission in High School and Theological Seminary.

Scandinavian American Christian Free Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 4 men and 5 Biblewomen. There are 4 Primary Schools; the communicants number 287 and the enquirers 20; their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$195.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

This Mission works in Canton, Pakhoi, Fatshan and Waichow. The number of communicants in all these stations is 28. They have a girls' school in Canton.

Refuge for Insane.

Foreign Staff. 2 Medical men and 1 wife.

This is the only Hospital for the Insane in China.

United Brethren in Christ.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 35 men and 5 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 7 places besides the head station. The schools are 13 Primary and 2 Higher

Primary (girls and boys). The Christian community includes 397 communicants and 794 enquirers, and their yearly gifts for Church purposes are \$1,444 Mex. They mean to unite with the Canton Christian College in a Middle School, and have united with the American Presbyterian Mission and the New Zealand Presbyterian Mission in a Theological Training School. They hope to join in the University Union Medical School in connection with the Canton Christian College. The Mission has 2 Women's schools and a Foundling Home.

University Medical School.

| | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

This is the medical department of the Canton Christian College. It is hoped that doctors from other missions will join so as to make it a union school.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese Staff of 4 men, and these occupy 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has a Theological College and 6 Primary Schools. The communicants number 333 and the enquirers 4, and there are 402 baptized members.

Y.M.C.A.

Foreign Staff. 3 men and 2 wives.

Pentecostal Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

There are 5 Chinese workers.

China Baptist Publication Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 men.

The work is conducted jointly by the Northern and Southern Baptists. Over a million pages of Christian literature were issued every month last year.

2. HONGKONG.**American Board Mission.**

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

The statistics for this Mission are:—6 Chinese preachers 7 out-stations; 1 Primary School; 618 communicants.

The Church is independent and is carried on by the Chinese.

Pentecostal Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |

The Mission has one out-station and one Primary School. Its location is likely soon to be removed to Canton.

Basel Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 2 Biblewomen, and the places occupied excluding the head station are 6. The Mission has 9 Primary Schools; its baptized members number 603 and the communicants 405.

Berlin Foundling House.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

The Home is for outcast children, of whom there are at present 132. It is a Missionary Institution, and is under a Board of German ladies at home. The children receive a good education.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 man.

There are 31 colporteurs and 8 Biblewomen working in this district; the sales are about 87,600 annually.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 8 | 2 | 16 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 19 men. Educational work is carried on in 4 Primary Schools, 3 Higher

Primary (one for boys and two for girls) and 2 Middle (boys and girls). The Christian Community consists of 485 baptized members, 263 communicants and 40 enquirers. They give annually for Church purposes \$3,100. The Society has a hostel in connection with the Hongkong University.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 10 men and 4 Biblewomen. The schools are 10 for boys and 8 for girls. The Christian community includes 490 communicants and 270 enquirers, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £511. The Mission has a Medical School; a Nurses' Training Home, a Training School for Biblewomen, and is building a hostel in connection with the Hongkong University.

Rhenish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 men and 1 wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men works in 1 place besides the head station. It has 3 Primary Schools; the baptized members number 117 and the communicants 130. The members gave \$601.50 last year for the erection of a chapel.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 men and 1 wife.

The Mission has 11 Chinese evangelists, and occupies 3 places besides the head station. It has 2 Primary Schools. The Christian community consists of 495 baptized members, 162 communicants and 11 enquirers.

Y.M.C.A.

Foreign Staff. 3 men and 3 wives.

3. PAKHOI.

China New Testament Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

There are 3 Chinese evangelists, and 3 places are occupied besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools, and the communicants are 200.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 13 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 15 men which occupies 6 places besides the head station. The Primary Schools are 6, and there is 1 Higher Primary for boys. The baptized members number 374, the communicants 170 and enquirers 70; they contribute yearly for Church purposes \$260. The Mission has Leper work here.

Kieler China Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

The 3 Chinese evangelists occupy 2 places besides the head station. There are 3 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 63 and the communicants 25; their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$80 a year.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

For statistics of this Mission see under Canton.

4. FATSHAN.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

For statistics of this Mission see under Canton.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 29 men, and these occupy 26 places besides the head station. There are 6 Primary Schools. The baptized members are 1,139, the communicants 727 and enquirers 36. The Mission has a hospital here. These statistics are for the district.

5. KONGMOON.**American Southern Baptist Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 2 men and 1 wife.

There are 11 preachers and 4 Biblewomen who work in 6 places besides the head station. The Mission has 6 Primary Schools; the 159 communicants contribute about \$149 a year for Church purposes.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives. | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 |

The following statistics include work in the districts of Heungshan, San-ui and Hokshan. Chinese evangelists 9; places occupied excluding the head station 12; Primary Schools 13, Higher Primary 1; communicants 388.

6. KOWLOON CITY.**Church Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist, and there is 1 Primary School and 1 Higher Primary for boys. There are 333 baptized members and 83 communicants; their yearly gifts amount to \$300. The Mission has an Orphanage and a Rescue Home.

Hildesheim Mission for Blind.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

7. SWATOW.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 18 |

There is a large Chinese evangelistic staff of 36 men and 28 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 24 places besides the head station. There is a Theological College and a Training Class, 16 Primary Schools and 1 Middle. The communicants number 696, and their yearly gifts for Church purposes amount to \$1,337. They have 2 hospitals and a dispensary, and 3 of their churches are self-supporting.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 19 |

The statistics for this station are only approximate, as the figures for several places are grouped together in the Report. 35 Chinese preachers and 4 Biblewomen; 26 out-stations; 1 Theological College; 66 Primary Schools for this place and Chaochowfu; 1 Higher Primary School; 1 Anglo-Chinese College; 1,250 communicants; 2,815 enquirers; \$5,280 for Church purposes.

8. KAYING.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 3 Wives.

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 8 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 7 places besides the head station. The Mission has a Theological College and a Training Class; there are 7 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. The communicants number 78, and they contribute \$15 a year for Church purposes.

Basel Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men, and they occupy 6 places besides the head station. The Schools are 2 Primary, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School. The Christian community includes 431 baptized members and 324 communicants.

9. CHAOCHOWFU.**American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 3 Biblewomen occupies 7 places besides the head station. The communicants number 125, and their yearly gifts amount to \$217. The Mission has 1 Primary School, 1 Hospital and 1 Dispensary. One of the churches is self-supporting.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Medical Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There are 17 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen who work in 5 places besides the head station. The communicants number 550 and enquirers 384; these give \$700 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Higher Primary School; also 66 Primary Schools for this place and Swatow. These statistics are approximate (see under Swatow).

10. UNGKUNG.**American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 24 men and 6 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 23 places besides the head station. The schools are 2 Primary and 2 Higher Primary. The 571 communicants contribute \$772 a year for Church purposes. Eleven of the churches are self-supporting.

11. KITYANG.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Women | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

There is a large Chinese evangelistic staff of 42 men and 7 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 42 places besides the head station. There are 19 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. The communicants number 1,220, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$2,213. Twelve of the churches are self-supporting. Medical work is also carried on here.

12. CHAOYANGHSIEN.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 17 men and 2 Biblewomen, and the Mission works in 24 places excluding the head station. The Primary Schools are 8 and Middle School 1. There are 446 communicants who contribute \$481 a year for Church purposes. Five of the churches are self-supporting.

13. HOPO.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men occupies 11 places besides the head station. There are 9 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. The Mission counts 216 communicants whose annual gifts amount to \$515. One church is self-supporting.

14. LIENCHOWFU.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 |

There are 11 Chinese preachers working in 9 places besides the head station. The Schools are 7 Primary and

2 Higher Primary; and there is a Training Class for preachers. The communicants number 396 and the enquirers 60; they give about \$294 a year for Church purposes.

Kieler China Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 2 Chinese evangelists occupy 3 places besides the head station. The Primary Schools are 3 in number; the Christian Community includes 55 baptized members and 19 communicants; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$60.

15. YEUNGKONG.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |

The statistics for this station are:—29 Chinese preachers; 13 out-stations; 19 Primary Schools; 1 Boarding School; 462 communicants; \$1,580 a year for Church purposes.

16. KIUNGCHOW, (Island of Hainan).

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

There are approximately thirteen Chinese preachers and 7 out-stations, and elementary education is carried on.

17. HOIHOW, (Island of Hainan).

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

There are approximately 5 Chinese preachers and 2 out-stations, and elementary education is carried on.

18. NODOA, (Island of Hainan).

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

There are approximately 9 Chinese preachers and 5 out-stations, and elementary education is carried on.

19. KACHEK, (Island of Hainan).

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Med. Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

The statistics for this station are:—7 Chinese preachers; 7 places occupied excluding the head station; 5 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary; 170 baptized members; 134 communicants; 300 enquirers: \$100 annually for Church purposes.

20. TAKHING.

American Reformed Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men and 1 Biblewoman. The schools are 1 Primary and 3 Middle. There are 45 communicants and 30 enquirers, and these contribute \$300 a year for Church purposes.

21. YINGTAK.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |

The 13 Chinese preachers and 5 Biblewomen occupy 12 places besides the head station; there are 2 Primary Schools and 2 Boarding Schools; the 650 communicants give \$418 a year. There is a Bible Institute. This is the main centre for work amongst the Hakkas.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

17 Chinese evangelists occupy 12 places besides the head station. The Christian community includes 607 baptized members, 455 communicants and 34 enquirers.

22. LILONG.**Basel Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The 3 Chinese evangelists occupy 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary, 1 Higher Primary, and 1 Middle School; also a Theological College. The baptized members are 300 and the communicants 178.

23. CHONGHANGKANG.**Basel Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 6 Chinese evangelists, and occupies 7 places besides the head station. The Christian community consists of 528 baptized members and 329 communicants. There are 2 Primary Schools.

24. LONGHEU.**Basel Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and they work in 3 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School; the baptized members are 551 and the communicants 324.

25. KICHUNG.**Basel Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 5 Chinese preachers work in 6 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School, and the Christian

community includes 324 baptized members and 201 communicants.

26. KUCHUK.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men, and they occupy 7 places besides the head station. The schools are 1 Primary, 1 Middle and 1 Normal School. There are 780 baptized members and 571 communicants.

27. HOYUN.

Basel Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 15 men, and they occupy 7 places besides the head station. There are 1 Primary School and 2 Higher Primary. The Christian community consists of 651 baptized members and 524 communicants.

28. LENPHIN.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics for this station are 9 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 8 places occupied excluding the head station; 3 Primary Schools; 291 baptized members and 252 communicants.

29. HOSHOOWAN.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The 5 preachers occupy 4 places besides the head station. There are 1 Primary and 2 Higher Primary Schools. The baptized members are 244 and the communicants 175.

30. NYENHANGLI.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the occupied places are 4 excluding the head station. The Schools are 1 Primary, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle. There are 926 baptized members and 524 communicants.

31. CHONGTSUN.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

The Mission employs 5 Chinese preachers who work in 3 places besides the head station. It has 2 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary; its baptized members number 544 and communicants 298.

32. CHONGLOK.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The statistics for this station are 6 Chinese preachers and 4 places occupied excluding the head station; 4 Primary Schools and 643 communicants.

33. HOKSHOOHA.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 3 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men and 1 Biblewoman; these work in 7 places besides the head station. The schools are 7 Primary and 2 Higher Primary. There are 789 baptized members and 559 communicants.

34. FOPHIN.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 6 Chinese preachers occupy 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools and 1

Higher Primary; it counts 284 baptized members and 191 communicants.

35. MOLIM.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 10 Chinese preachers who work in 9 places besides the head station. The schools are 6 Primary and 3 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 691 and the communicants 482.

36. PHYANTONG.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men who work in 9 places besides the head station. The Schools are 1 Primary and 1 Higher Primary. There are 691 baptized members and 482 communicants.

37. LOKONG.

Basel Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

38. FUITSCHU (Waichow).

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and 1 Wife.

There are 11 Chinese preachers who work in 12 places besides the head station. The Mission has 4 Primary Schools, and the Christian community includes 712 baptized members, 621 communicants and 50 enquirers.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

For statistics of this Mission see under Canton.

39. TSCHU THONGAU.

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 17 men and 1 Biblewoman; the places occupied are 18 excluding the head station, and the schools are 8 Primary and 2 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 763, the communicants and enquirers 40.

40. FAYEN LUK HANG.

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 5 Men and 3 Wives.

The statistics for this station are 12 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 17 places occupied excluding the head station; 10 Primary Schools, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School; 1,143 baptized members and 786 communicants.

41. FAYEN SHAK KOK.

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 22 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the places occupied are 26 excluding the head station. The Mission has 11 Primary Schools, and the Christian community includes 1,100 baptized members, 698 communicants and 65 enquirers.

42. SHIU CHOW FU.

Berlin Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

15 preachers and 13 Biblewomen work in 14 places besides the head station. The Primary Schools number 7, and the Christian community includes 902 baptized members, 460 communicants and 130 enquirers.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 3 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 14 men, and they occupy 8 places besides the head station. There are 3 Primary Schools. The Christian community includes 579 baptized members, 447 communicants and 20 enquirers.

43. **YINFA.****Berlin Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The 13 preachers work in 11 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School, and counts 429 baptized members, 356 communicants and 24 enquirers.

44. **NAM HUNG.****Berlin Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men and 1 Biblewoman. The schools are 2 Primary and 1 Higher Primary. The Christian community includes 636 baptized members, 469 communicants and 100 enquirers.

Kieler China Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

The statistics for this station are 1 Chinese preacher and 1 place occupied excluding the head station; 1 Primary School; 33 communicants and 15 enquirers; \$40 a year for Church purposes.

45. **SYU YIN.****Berlin Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 2 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman, and occupies 1 place excluding the head station

it has 1 Primary School, and the Christian community includes 218 baptized members, 183 communicants and 34 enquirers.

46. LOH TING.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 3 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen working in 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools, and counts 88 communicants and 16 enquirers; these give about \$80 a year for Church purposes.

47. SHIUHING.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and 2 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men, and the Mission occupies 2 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools. The Christian Community includes 82 baptized members, 46 communicants and 10 enquirers; they give \$171 a year for Church purposes.

Pentecostal Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

48. WUKINGFU.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 26 men and 4 Biblewomen, who work in 30 places besides the head station. The Schools are 20 Primary (including those at Sam Ho Pa) and 2 Higher Primary; there is also a Theological College. The 650 baptized members and 1,017 communicants give \$1,385 a year for Church purposes.

49. SAMHO PA.

English Presbyterian Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Medical Man.

The 17 Chinese preachers and 4 Biblewomen occupy 17 places besides the head station. There are 20 Primary Schools (including those at Wukingfu) and 1 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 80 and the communicants 255; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$85 a year.

50. SWA BUE.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There are 10 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; the Mission occupies 2 places besides the head station. There are 7 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The Christian community includes 442 baptized members, and 306 communicants; their annual gifts are about \$617.

51. POKLO.

London Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

There are 9 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; out-stations 13; communicants 439; enquirers 48; gifts for Church purposes £26; 3 schools for boys and 1 for girls.

52. TUNGKUN.

Rhenish Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 9 |

The statistics for this station are 7 Chinese preachers; 5 places occupied excluding head station; 8 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School; 240 baptized; 516 communicants; \$188 annually for Church purposes. The Mission has here a Theological College, a Hospital and a Leper Asylum with 130 inmates.

53. SANTONG.

Rhenish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 2 preachers who work in 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School, and counts 30 baptized members and 73 communicants; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$16.

54. THONGTAUHA.

Rhenish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The 2 Chinese preachers work in 4 places besides the head station. The schools are 1 Primary and 1 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 20 and the communicants 135; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$45 a year.

55. FUKWING. Vacant.

The statistics for this station are 3 Chinese preachers; 3 Primary Schools; 61 baptized and 175 communicants; about \$90 a year for Church purposes.

56. TAIPING.

Rhenish Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese staff of 5 preachers, and they work in 4 places besides the head station. The schools are 8 Primary and 1 Girls' Boarding School; there is also a Biblewomen's Training School. The Christian community numbers 160 baptized members, and 217 communicants; they give about \$143 a year.

57. YAU MA TEL.

Oriental Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

58. MACAO.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and 1 Single Woman.

The statistics for this station are:—3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 2 out-stations; 3 Primary Schools; 90 communicants; \$100 a year for Church purposes.

59. KANGPUI.

Rhenish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men who work in 6 places besides the head station. The Primary Schools are 9 in number, and the Christian community includes 160 baptized members and 193 communicants; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$143.

60. LINGSHAN.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

61. DO SING.

American Reformed Presbyterian Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and 1 Medical Woman.

62. CHI HING.

Berlin Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The statistics for this station are 15 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 21 places occupied excluding the head station; 5 Primary Schools; 949 baptized members, 770 communicants and 63 enquirers.

63. HOKSHAN.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

At this station there is a School for Biblewomen, and a Higher Primary School for Girls.

64. FUMUL.

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

National Bible Society.

The 15 colporteurs working in this province sold about 29,361 Bibles and portions.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics for the province :—3 Bishops; 145 European priests; 42 Chinese priests; 106,435 baptized Christians; 1,000 catechumens.

CHAPTER IV.

FUKIEN.

Area and Population. The area of Fukien is 46,332 square miles; it is thus rather smaller than the state of New York. The population is 22,870,000, which gives a density of 493 to the square mile. As compared with the other provinces this is the smallest save two.

Boundaries. It lies on the coast, having on the North Chekiang on the west Kiangsi and on the south Kwangtung.

Physical Features. Fukien is very mountainous, and the mountains mostly run from south-west to north-east nearly parallel with the coast which is rugged and precipitous; there are numerous bays and harbours. The mountains are lofty, rising in the north to about 9,000 feet; and there is a large rainfall.

The rivers are numerous, the chief one being the Min which drains about three-quarters of the province; its three principal tributaries meet near Yenping, whence it flows to Foochow. Most of the rivers are full of rapids and navigation is difficult, but on the Min, which gives access to a great number of cities, fairly large boats can be used; steamers however cannot go beyond Pagoda Anchorage, nine miles below Foochow.

Communications. Transportation is either by boats or by coolies; on the roads is a constant stream of men and women carrying loads. Many of the rivers are used for floating down timber and for shallow draft boats; the chief water communication is however by the Min and its tributaries.

There is one road which follows the valley of the Min and runs in a north-westerly direction to Nanchang in

Kiangsi; another runs along the coast both north and south; yet another extends from Changchow in the south of the province to Tingchowfu in the west and on into Kiangsi. Steamers, launches and junks ply on the coast and communication with Formosa is frequent.

Neither postal nor telegraphic facilities are so numerous in this province as in some of the others.

Products and Trade. The mineral wealth is said to be considerable, and consists of gold, silver, coal, tin, lead, etc. The agricultural products are tea, which is largely grown (the famous Bohea comes from Fukien); also rice, sugar-cane, oranges, bananas, tobacco, pumeloes, laichees and persimmons. Much timber is grown on the mountains although deforestation is proceeding apace, and camphor trees are a valuable source of wealth. The chief industries are pottery, lacquer, silk and paper. The total trade of Amoy amounted in 1911 to 20,413,339 taels; that of Foochow to 17,296,216 taels; and that of Santuao to 2,876,378 taels.

Large numbers of Fukienese emigrate to the Straits, Siam, Burma and the East Indies; the Chinese in these countries mostly come from Fukien or Kwangtung. Tens of thousands emigrate annually; the number from Amoy has sometimes been as great as 90,000 in one year.

Climate. The climate is semi-tropical in the eastern part of the province, but the west is temperate.

Chief Cities. Foochow is the capital and has 624,000 inhabitants; it is situated on the river Min 30 miles from its mouth. A stone bridge, four hundred and thirty-five yards in length, connects the left bank of the river with the Island of Nantai on which the foreign settlement is built. The city is famous for its lacquer, and its silk, woollen and paper manufactures are extensive; it is also a great centre for the tea trade.

Amoy has a population of 114,000, and has a large trade with Formosa and Japan.

Changchow is another large town, with a population of 500,000. It is about twenty-five miles inland from Amoy, and is situated on the Dragon River.

Yenping has 200,000 inhabitants and is built at the confluence of the tributaries of the Min. Kienning is another large city lying to the north of Yenping. Chung-nanhsien—100,000—is the market for Bohea tea. Lien-kiang, Tungan, and Fuhning are also important towns.

The open ports are Foochow, Amoy and Santuao.

People and Language. The people are hardy and energetic; there is a large sea-faring population. The Amoy dialect is spoken by about ten millions and Foochow dialect by about five millions of people. There are numerous other dialects in the province.

Missionary Occupation The province is naturally divided as regards missionary occupation into north and south. The Missions which work in the south are all represented at Amoy; and the Missions working in the north are represented at Foochow. There are 308 missionaries, excluding wives; of these 117 are men and 191 women. There is a staff of 1,400 Chinese preachers and 476 Biblewomen, and the out-stations number 753.

South Fukien Mission Comity. As regards the southern half of the province there is no field in China which can show a better example of Mission Comity; the districts occupied by each Mission are well defined, and a coloured occupation map of this section of the province would show no duplication or overlapping. There is the closest co-operation at the centres where more than one Mission is working, viz. at Amoy and Changchow. Amoy is the centre for theological work, and here the three Missions—English Presbyterian, Reformed Church in America and London Missions—co-operate in a Union Theological College. Here also there is a Middle School in which the three Missions join; and there is union training for Biblewomen. In Changchow union meetings between the Chinese of the churches representing the two Missions in the city frequently take place, and a Training School for Evangelists is soon likely to be started in which both will co-operate. The American Reformed and English Presbyterian Missions are united in Synod and Presbyteries,

and there seems little to prevent the union of the London Mission churches with these; indeed such a union has frequently been discussed.

Besides the Union Theological College there is a Training School for evangelists at Chinchew, a day's journey from Amoy. Training of evangelists is also done at Tingchow in the west of the province.

As we have indicated a proposal has been made to have another training School at Changchow, not quite a day's journey from Amoy. These schools are intended to train men whose educational advantages have not been of the highest kind, or who have only had a good Chinese education; and the Amoy College will become the college for the highest class of men. The grade of education required in the Amoy College does not at present extend beyond Middle School, and men who require more than this will in the meantime go to provinces where better facilities can be found. The Missions in South Fukien feel that they cannot take any active part in the negotiations for University work at Foochow or elsewhere until their own educational work is stronger.

This district is one where Christian giving is on a scale much higher than in most parts of China.

North Fukien
Union and
Co-operation.

Work in the north of the province is carried on as in the south by three Missions; these are the Church Missionary Society, the Methodist Episcopal Mission and the American Board. Here again two of the Societies are alike in Church Government, and the third is similar to the London Mission in the south. Each Mission has an educational institution which carries men up to Middle School standard or rather higher, perhaps almost to College grade; there is a Union Theological College in which there are about sixty students. There is a foreign teacher and an ordained Chinese teacher from each Mission as well as Chinese classical teachers; the teaching is in Fukienese. The students are mostly men of limited educational training, but it is hoped gradually to increase the number of men who have had a fuller Arts course.

There is a Union Medical College in which the teaching is in English; two Church Missionary Society missionaries are on the staff, and one doctor from each of the other Missions gives part time.

There are several large Girls' Schools, and Union Kindergarten and Normal training is proposed. Union meetings are frequent and there are about fifteen Churches and Preaching Halls in the city. A good deal of arrangement making for harmonious working and the prevention of overlapping is gradually being effected in the surrounding country. At the last meeting of the Federation Committee the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Resolved that the North Fukien Federation Committee agrees to the following rules of comity and urges their acceptance by the various Missions, Conferences and Councils. (1) Whenever one Mission is effectively occupying any station and another Mission is invited to open work within a radius of three Chinese li of the Church or chapel of the Mission already occupying the place, such invitation shall not be accepted until it has been referred to the authorized leaders of the Mission occupying the station; if objections are made the invitation shall not be accepted. (2) In case such objections are considered to be insufficient by the authorities of the Mission receiving the invitation, the matter shall be referred to the Federation Committee whose decision in the matter shall be final. Pending such a decision no steps shall be taken towards opening a new station by the Mission receiving the invitation.

**Proposed
University.**

It is proposed to form a University for Fukien province; there is however a question in the minds of some as to whether this step is justified at present. A university for one province is a large proposal when universities which are to serve several provinces have not yet been established. Meantime much could be done by specialisation in the three existing institutions to meet any call there may be for higher education for some time to come. Specialisation in Arts and Science by some mutual arrangement might meet the present need and obviate an expenditure on depart-

ments which might be provided elsewhere, and to keep up which would drain the resources of Mission Boards unless adequate gifts available for no other place were forthcoming. It is necessary to state the case frankly, as such large undertakings must be viewed from the standpoint of all China. No doubt when the National Federation Council is convened the Federation Council of Fukien will be able to discuss this large and important question with the representatives of other provinces.

**Provincial
Council.**

As regards a representative Council for the whole province it is of interest to report that a short time ago the Chinese convened a meeting of delegates from all the six Missions working in the province to protest against the disenfranchisement of Christian preachers and teachers. Although this was their main object they also considered the question of the formation of a Federation Council of all the churches in Fukien. (It should be observed that Chinese are not members of the North Fukien Federation Committee, neither does the Missionary Conference of South Fukien include Chinese). At this meeting it was decided to send to the proposed Federation Council one delegate for every thirty Chinese preachers or pastors, and one layman for every ministerial delegate. They decided also that the Federation Council should consider educational questions, difficulties or hindrances in connection with the Christian cause, and as an ultimate object have ever in mind the formation of one Chinese Church for the province. They agreed to consult with the other provinces and to send delegates to a National Council. Co-ordination will probably be effected in the near future so as to have one Council for the province consisting of both Chinese and foreigners; this, among other obvious advantages, will bring Fukien Provincial Council into line with the other Provincial Councils.

**Distribution of
Population and
Needs of Pro-
vince.**

The distribution of the population in Fukien is in some parts somewhat like that of Chekiang and South Kiangsu; that is to say there are numerous small hamlets the natural centre for which would be the market town. In

other parts the villages are all of a fair size, and so are somewhat similar to the villages in North China. The province being so mountainous these villages are grouped in the plains and valleys, and sometimes the distance between one group and another is considerable in point of time consumed in travelling; evangelistic work is therefore more difficult, and this affects the number of workers required. A fair provision for the establishment of the Church on a basis sufficient to make an evangelistic campaign effective would probably be the occupation of from twenty to thirty places in a county by one or more Chinese workers at each place. This would mean that the province ought to have say 1,700 out-stations, and at present there are only 753. The number of Chinese workers required would thus be considerable, although Fukien is rich in preachers and Biblewomen, there being a total as we have seen of nearly 2,000. The provision of missionaries for the province works out at over four to a county; there therefore seems to be a liberal provision for the foreign staff. The large number of women workers is a marked feature of the province. It will be interesting when the Federation Council gets to work to have from it an authoritative statement as to the needs of the province.

1. FOOCHOW.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 22 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men and about 19 Biblewomen, and the places occupied are 20 excluding the head station. Education is represented by 29 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary and Middle; there is also a Union Theological College. The Communicants number 630. Medical work is also carried on.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 31 |

The Mission has 56 Chinese preachers, and they occupy 16 places besides the head station. The Primary Schools

number 44, Higher Primary 2 and Middle Schools 2. The Christian community includes 801 baptized members, 405 communicants and 156 enquirers; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$1,304 a year. The Mission carries on medical work in both men's and women's hospitals; it joins in the Union Theological College as well as in Union Kindergarten work. There is also a Normal School, 2 Schools for the Blind, 2 Biblewomen's schools, and a School for the girls of the upper classes. The statistics for the station of To-sung are included in the above.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 13 Single Women.

Statistics included in those of the C.M.S.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 14 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 40 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 96 men and 32 Biblewomen, and the places occupied excluding the head station are 12. Educational work is done in 72 Primary and Higher Primary Schools. The Church statistics are 1,599 baptized members, 1,218 communicants and 498 enquirers; their annual subscriptions of Church purposes amount to about \$1,926.

Y. M. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

Methodist Publishing House.

- Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 wife.

2. AMOY.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men and 4 Biblewomen, and 11 places are occupied besides the head station. The schools are 3 Kindergarten, 8 Primary, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Anglo-Chinese College; there is also a Union Theological College. The baptized members number 221, the communicants 335 and the enquirers 116. The gifts for Church purposes from all the stations in Fukien amount to \$11,637.

N.B.—These figures are approximate as the Report of the Mission gives only totals for the four stations occupied.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 22 men and 4 Biblewomen occupies 23 places besides the head station. There are 18 Primary Schools and the Mission takes part in a Union Middle School and a Union Theological College. The communicants number 793 and the enquirers 1,294; they contribute £526.6. a year for Church purposes.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

There are 15 colporteurs in connection with this Society, and the annual sales of Scriptures and Scripture portions are about 29,360.

Reformed Church in America.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 15 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men and 15 Biblewomen, and 9 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Schools are 6 Primary, a Higher Primary

and a Girls' Boarding School, 1 Middle School and a Women's School. There is also a Union Theological College. The communicants number 1,378, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$7,144.

In connection with this Mission there is a Home Missionary Society with 4 Preachers, 5 out-stations and 2 Primary Schools.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

This Mission counts 38 communicants.

Y. M. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and wife.

3. SHAO WU.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 29 men and 14 Biblewomen occupies 34 places excluding the head station. The schools are 25 Primary and 3 Higher Primary. There are 782 communicants and 1,552 enquirers.

4. INGHOK.

American Board Mission.

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

The Mission employs 12 Chinese preachers and 10 Biblewomen, and they work in 17 places besides the head station. There are 7 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary; the communicants are 187 and the enquirers 677.

5. TO-SUNG.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics are included under those of Foochow.

6. FUNINGFU.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 13 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 37 men and 23 Biblewomen occupies 15 places excluding the head station. There are 13 Primary Schools, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School. The Christian community includes 528 baptized members, 369 communicants and 121 enquirers; their gifts for Church purposes are about \$757 a year. Medical work is carried on here. Also leper work and a School for Biblewomen.

7. HINGHWAFU.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 44 men and 11 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 14 places besides the head station. There is a Theological College and a school for Biblewomen. The Primary Schools number 17 and the Higher Primary 2. The Christian community includes 616 baptized members, 292 communicants and 283 enquirers, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$3,776. Medical work also is carried on here.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

Statistics included under those of the C.M.S.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 4 | 5 | 14 |

The following statistics include those of the districts of Hankong and Pinghai. There are 106 Chinese preachers and

17 Biblewomen, and they occupy 60 places besides the head station. The Mission has 57 Primary Schools. The baptized members number 4,019, the communicants 2,472 and the enquirers 4,941; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$9,537.

8. KUTIEN.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 51 men and 30 Biblewomen; the places occupied are 16 excluding the head station. The Schools are 41 Primary and 1 Higher Primary; there is also a School for Biblewomen. The Mission numbers 1,792 baptized members, 906 communicants and 227 enquirers; these contribute about \$2,687 a year for Church purposes. There is a School for the Blind at this station, and work is also carried on among the lepers.

The statistics for Pingan, Sang-iong and Sa-iong are included.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 6 Single Women.

The statistics of this Mission are included under those of the C.M.S.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Man | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff at Kutien and the district of 138 men and 23 Biblewomen, and the places occupied excluding the head station are 18. There are 35 Primary Schools. The Christian community includes 1,649 baptized members, 1,185 communicants and 987 enquirers. Their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$1,891 a year. Medical work and work among lepers is also carried on here.

9. CHUANGCHOWFU.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 13 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 27 men and 17 Biblewomen occupy 34 places besides the head station. There are about 24 Primary Schools, 2 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School; also a School for Biblewomen. The baptized members number 626, the communicants 939 and enquirers 515. Medical work is carried on in hospitals both for men and women.

N.B.—These figures are approximate as the Report of the Mission gives only totals for the four stations occupied.

10. HOKCHIANG.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Man | Medical Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 31 men and 29 Biblewomen, and the places occupied are 26 excluding the head station. The Mission has 14 Primary Schools, and the Christian community includes 2,378 baptized members, 1,223 communicants and 178 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$1,912. Hospital work is carried on here. The above statistics include those of Gengtau and Gó-sang-che.

11. HOKCHANG.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic Staff for Hokchang and the district of 166 men and 55 Biblewomen, and they occupy 68 places besides the head station. The Mission has 46 Primary Schools, and numbers 3,808 communicants and

3,561 enquirers; these contribute about \$6,981 a year for Church purposes.

12. KIENIANG.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 5 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are included under those for Kienningfu.

13. LIENKONG.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

The Mission has 20 Chinese preachers and 25 Bible women and occupies 14 places besides the head station. It has 11 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary. The Christian community includes 1,304 baptized members, 591 communicants and 129 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$711.

There is a School for Biblewomen.

The statistics for Lo-Nguong are included.

14. NIN-DAIK.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Medical Woman | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 5 |

There are 14 Chinese preachers and 7 Biblewomen who work in 12 places besides the head station. The Schools are 8 Primary and 2 Higher Primary. The Mission numbers 1,458 baptized members 487 communicants and 117 enquirers, and they contribute about \$687 a year for Church purposes. There is a School for Biblewomen.

15. GO-SANG-CHE.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are included under those for Hokchiang.

16. GENGTAU.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are included under those for Hokchiang.

17. KIENNINGFU.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 |

The statistics for Kieniang, Nangwa, Ciong-bau and Pucheng are included in those for this station. There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 28 men and 22 Biblewomen, and 15 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Schools are 9 Primary, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School; there is also a School for Biblewomen. The baptized members number 568, the communicants 306 and enquirers 129; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$1,186. Medical work and work amongst lepers also is carried on here.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics are included in those of the Church Missionary Society.

18. SIENG-IU.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 29 men and 8 Biblewomen, and 9 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 17 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The Christian community includes 533 baptized members, 320 communicants and 61 enquirers; they give about \$1,012 a year for Church purposes.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics are included in those of the Church Missionary Society.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Medical Woman | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 40 men and 7 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 34 places besides the head station. There are 22 Primary Schools. The Christian community includes, 1,516 baptized members, 946 communicants and 1,870 enquirers; these contribute \$4,469 annually for Church purposes.

19. NANG-WA.**Church of England Zenana Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics of this station are included under those for Kienningfu.

20. CIONG-BAU.**Church of England Zenana Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are included under those for Kienningfu.

21. P ANGNAN.**Church of England Zenana Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics of this station are included under those for Kutien.

22. SANG-LONG.**Church of England Zenana Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

The statistics of this station are included under those for Kutien.

23. SA-IONG.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics of this station are included under those for Kutien.

24. LO-NGUONG.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

| | Medical Woman | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 8 | 9 |

The Statistics of this station are included under those for Lienkong.

25. CHANGPU.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of about 27 men and 7 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 33 places excluding the head station. The Schools are 16 Primary and 1 Higher Primary. The Christian community includes 630 baptized members, 377 communicants and 303 enquirers. Medical work also is carried on here.

N.B.—These figures are approximate as the Report of the Mission gives only totals for the four stations occupied.

26. YUNG-CHUN.

English Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |

The Mission has about 16 Chinese preachers and 3 Biblewomen, and occupies 19 places besides the head station. There are about 16 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary. The Church statistics are 117 baptized members,

233 communicants and 160 enquirers. The gifts from the Chinese Christians from all the churches of this Mission in Fukien amount \$11,637 for the year.

N.B.—These figures are approximate as the Report of the Mission gives only totals for the four stations occupied.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 11 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen, and occupies 12 places excluding the head station; it has 15 Primary Schools. The communicants number 177 and the enquirers 499, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$850.

27. HWEIAN.

London Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Medical Man and 1 Woman.

The statistics for this station are:—25 Chinese preachers; 4 Biblewomen; 27 places occupied excluding the head station; 26 Primary Schools; 1,187 communicants; 1,697 enquirers; £256 a year for Church purposes.

28. TINGCHOWFU.

London Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission employs 13 Chinese preachers and occupies 14 places excluding the head station. There are 21 Primary Schools. The communicants number 265 and enquirers 287; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about £55.14. Medical work is carried on.

29. HAITANG.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 47 men and 15 Biblewomen, and the places occupied are 14 excluding the

head station. There are 15 Primary Schools; and the Mission numbers 850 communicants and 1,068 enquirers; their annual contributions for Church purposes are about \$1,571.

30. YENPINGFU.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 85 men and 28 Biblewomen, and 24 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Primary Schools are 25. The Christian community includes 1,486 baptized members, 1,150 communicants and 1,029 enquirers; they give about \$2,784 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is carried on here.

31. LEKDU.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |

The Mission has 70 Chinese preachers and 13 Biblewomen, and occupies 13 places besides the head station. It has 29 Primary Schools. The baptized members number 1,034, the communicants 848 and enquirers 1,066; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$1,440 a year. Medical work is carried on.

32. TEHWA.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are:—23 Chinese preachers and 4 Biblewomen; 18 places occupied excluding the head station; 12 Primary Schools; 710 baptized members; 462 communicants and 175 enquirers; \$3,942 a year for Church purposes.

33. TONG-AN.

Reformed Church in America.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 4 Biblewomen, and 11 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Schools are 4 Primary Schools, 1 Girls' Boarding School and a Women's School. There are 739 communicants who contribute \$1,995 a year for Church purposes.

34. CHIANG-CHIU.

Reformed Church in America.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The Statistics for this station are:—13 Chinese preachers; 3 Biblewomen; 13 out-stations; 4 Primary Schools; 1 Girls' Boarding School; 840 communicants; \$7,277 a year for Church purposes.

London Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 36 men and 9 Biblewomen, and 41 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 23 Primary Schools. The Mission numbers 1,213 communicants and 1,937 enquirers, and these contribute £491.8. a year for Church purposes. Medical work is carried on here.

35. SIO-KHE.

Reformed Church in America.

| | Man | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The statistics for this station are:—12 Chinese preachers; 1 Biblewoman; 10 out-stations; 3 Primary Schools; 1

Girls' Boarding School; 712 communicants; \$1,499 a year for Church purposes.

36. DIONGLOH.

American Board Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men and 10 Biblewomen, and 27 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Schools are 27 Primary and 1 Higher Primary. The Mission numbers 437 communicants.

37. PUCHENG.

Church of England Zenana Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics of this station are included under those for Kienningfu.

38. YUNGAN.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission employs 6 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen; it has 2 Primary Schools. The Church statistics are 47 baptized members, 31 communicants and 117 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$140.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

This Society employs in the province 15 colporteurs, and the circulation of Bibles and portions is about 21,594 a year.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics for Fukien:—1 Bishop; 54 European priests; 29 Chinese priests; 53,574 Christians; 14,399 catechumens.

CHAPTER V.

CHEKIANG.

Area and Population. The area of this province is 36,680 square miles or about two-thirds of the size of England and Wales. It is the smallest of the provinces.

Its population is estimated at 11,580,000, or 310 to a square mile; that of England and Wales is 558 to a square mile.

Physical Features. Chekiang lies north of Fukien and south of Kiangsu. The physical characteristics of the southern part are somewhat like those of Fukien, being mountainous with deeply indented coasts. The physical features of the northern part are similar to those of Kiangsu, for it is flat and covered with a network of waterways. The Tsientang is the principal river; it flows north-east into the Hangchow Bay, and its basin comprises most of the northern part of the province; its tributary streams afford ample means of communication. The Grand Canal terminates at Hangchow.

Communication. In the north, water communication is abundant on the Tsientang with its tributaries, and on the canals. The river Wu is navigable from the sea through Wenchow to Chuchow. The waterways communicate with the neighbouring provinces of Fukien, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Kiangsu. Railway communication already exists between Shanghai and Hangchow, and the line will by-and-bye be prolonged to Ningpo. There is an extensive sea coast, and the islands are numerous.

Products, Trade and Climate. The mineral wealth of Chekiang is not great, but there is a little iron, also coal, copper and lead. Farming is largely carried on and the agricultural products are numerous; these are principally

tea, rice, cotton, wheat, hemp, sugar-cane, etc. Industries such as silk-spinning, weaving, the making of fans and hats give employment to a large number of people.

The exports are tea, silks, satin, rice and oranges; and the imports include cotton goods, kerosene oil, &c. Fifty per cent. of the trade is carried on through Shanghai.

The climate is semi-tropical for a great part of the year, and somewhat resembles that of the neighbouring province of Fukien, although it is not quite so warm in summer and it is certainly colder in winter.

Chief Cities. There are three Treaty Ports—Hangchow, Ningpo and Wenchow.

Hangchow is a city of about 350,000 inhabitants; it is rich and famous and is celebrated for its beautiful situation.

The other large cities are Shaohingfu, 500,000 inhabitants; Huchowfu with a population of 100,000; Lanchih sien with 200,000, &c.

People and Language. This province was largely depopulated during the Taiping rebellion. The people are active and industrious; and owing to the great extent of sea coast there is a large seafaring population.

Mandarin is spoken very generally in the province especially in the towns; but there are also two dialects; one at Ningpo, which is akin to that spoken in Shanghai, and another in Wenchow, somewhat similar to those of North Fukien.

Missionary Occupation. There are 90 counties in this province; and the number of missionaries excluding wives is 228 of whom 125 are men and 103 women.

There are 647 Chinese preachers. The number of workers is much in excess of this, but we are giving returns as far as they can be had of those only who are spending all their time in preaching. The Biblewomen are in the proportion of one to six of the preachers. The number of out-stations is 696; the Christian community numbers about 32,956; and the average contributions amount to not quite a dollar per head per annum. The returns from the

various stations show considerable inequality in giving; the income in some places is as low as 40 cents per head, while in others it rises to over four dollars.

From the above it will be seen that there are on an average nearly eight stations to a county, excluding the head station. The distribution of the population is similar to that in the South of Kiangsu. The market towns would form the strategic centres, and on an average there are probably between thirty and forty of these to a county.

Occupation of a County. The occupation of one county in the province has been worked out in detail and is as follows:—The area of the county is about 900 square miles, and the population approximately 400,000. Including the county town there are 53 market towns and villages ranging in size from 80 to 2,000 families. Two missionaries are resident in the county, and other two, whose headquarters are elsewhere, work in it. The work is being done from 29 centres with a staff of 31 Chinese workers besides some voluntary helpers. With this force it is considered that the county, as far as Missions are concerned, may be termed adequately occupied, and that the organised churches are sufficient to evangelise the whole district. It is interesting to analyze this important and valuable statement. If we reckon the foreign missionaries at four (as, although there are five, two of them do not reside in the district), many experienced missionaries would declare that number of foreigners is greater than it need be for one county; and probably the writer of the statement would agree that a smaller number would be sufficient if there were thoroughly good Chinese pastors who could co-operate in the oversight and building up of the churches. As regards the Chinese staff there would be a considerable amount of authority in agreement with the opinion that the number of centres, if strongly occupied by Chinese workers should be sufficient gradually to evangelise the whole county; it might be said that, if anything, the Chinese workers are too few. This analysis is not made by way of criticism, but is intended as a contribution from the experience of Missions in other provinces; and it is only by a

frank interchange of views that we shall be able to build up a Science of Missions. Taking the estimate of 30 centres to a county, and remembering that we have only an average of about eight centres occupied in each county, it is clear we require 22 more centres, or a total of 1,980 new centres.

Need for Chinese Workers. The province is fairly well occupied in respect of foreign missionaries, but Chinese workers are needed to occupy the new centres from which work should be done if efficient evangelisation is to be undertaken. We should thus require over 2,000 additional Chinese workers, and these would only be one-tenth of the number which would ultimately be required to bring the standard up to that of home.

Cost of Evangelisation. We should however be obliged largely to support many of these workers until sufficient progress had been made to render the work in the new centres they occupy self-supporting, when the funds could be transferred to fresh places. Teachers of elementary schools would have to be provided, but these ought to be practically self-supporting from the income of the schools. If to the army of 2,000 workers we add Biblewomen and others, we should probably have to spend a sum gradually increasing up to about £10,000 a year. If it be necessary to have 4 missionaries to a county as above estimated, then it is interesting to note that at present there are 3 to a county. Where strong head stations working a large tract of territory is the policy adopted, two missionaries to a county is by many considered a very ample provision, so that we may conclude that with a larger staff of thoroughly well trained and experienced Chinese workers the number of missionaries may be about sufficient. The additional cost of doing efficient work in this province would amount at a maximum to the sum stated; this maximum need not necessarily be reached, because if Christian giving is duly emphasised many of the newly opened centres would become self-supporting in a few years, thus more quickly releasing the funds for opening other centres. This province will probably require

additional missionaries as every other province doubtless will; in some cases because the number of missionaries is too small, and in other cases because, while they may be sufficiently numerous, they are not properly distributed. Missions are not always to blame for the way in which missionaries have been located, because in the past workers had to go where they could; now they can go where they will. If redistribution were advisable and possible, money might be saved. We estimate that foreign workers as well as Chinese could be added to the province so as to secure efficient occupation on about fifty per cent. additional to the present expenditure.

Training of Workers. The Church Missionary Society has a Theological College at Ningpo; the Baptist Missions send their pupils to the Baptist Seminary at Shanghai, but union with Nanking is being arranged; the American Presbyterians also are uniting with Nanking; the China Inland Mission has a Training Institute at Hangchow, and the English Methodist Mission also trains students; the Methodist Episcopal Mission is linking up with Nanking. Some of the workers think there is room for a school in the Wu dialect is the vicinity of Kashing; this is in the centre of a district in which there is common work, it being divided between the Presbyterians, the London Mission, the Methodists and the Baptists. As there is a market town every 18 to 20 li in this great district there would be abundant clinical opportunities for the large number of men who were being trained in the Institute, and plenty of centres for them to occupy when they were trained.

Mission Comity. There is very little, if any, overlapping throughout the province, and some very useful and instructive agreements have been come to in several cases. For instance, a preacher belonging to one Mission, which we will call "A," resides in a centre belonging to another Mission, "B." Although the "B" centre is outside the territory of "A," yet it is a convenient residence for the preacher of this Mission; it has therefore been arranged that he shall live here, and

any people he may influence shall join the church of the "B" Mission.

Two other Missions have drawn up an agreement in which the following clauses occur. "Neither Mission shall open a station or out-station within 10 li of a station or out-station of the other Mission. In the region from 10 to 20 li distant the two Missions shall consult together before opening a new station or out-station: beyond this latter distance each Mission may act without reference to the other. The distance shall be measured along the nearest route by either land or water."

"In regard to medical work at centres which may be occupied jointly the procedure shall be as follows:—(a) In places where neither Mission has established a branch dispensary, either Mission, but not both, may open one after mutual discussion and agreement. In case of non-agreement as to the opening of any given centre for dispensary work, the question may be submitted to arbitration. (b) In places where a branch dispensary has once by mutual consent been established and is being carried on by either Mission, the other may not open one."

"Converts are at liberty to join whatever Church they prefer; when, however, one who has been attending a certain church, or has had connection with it, wishes to join some other Church, the pastor of the latter Church shall make enquiries concerning him of the pastor of the Church with which he has been connected, and if there be no reason to prevent it he may then be received."

"In case of difficulties between the members of two Churches, the Chinese preachers in charge shall report the matter to the missionaries and pastors in charge for adjustment".

"Excommunicated members shall not be received to membership by other Churches. In cases where there is undoubted evidence of sincere repentance and true faith they may be received, but only after a distinct understanding with the pastor of the Church from which they were excommunicated."

“This agreement shall be in force for ten years at least, after which it shall be open to either party to call for a reconsideration of it.”

Federation Council. There is a strong Federation Council in Chekiang which has prepared a splendid large scale map of the province. This Council has adopted uniform titles for churches and preaching halls, a Union Hymn Book and a Directory of churches, preachers and workers; it has inaugurated union evangelistic work, and is occupied in making a survey of the whole Chekiang field; it has encouraged union educational work, and in other ways has been of the utmost value to the work of the province.

Education. In addition to the Primary Education carried on generally throughout the province, there are several schools of a higher grade. These are the Hangchow Presbyterian College, the Hangchow Baptist Academy, the English Methodist College, at Wenchow, the Church Missionary Society Trinity College at Ningpo, Kashing High School, the Anglo-Chinese College at Shaohing, Huchow District School and the Union Girls' School at Hangchow. Co-ordination of the educational work is now being arranged, and the Nanking University will be looked to to supply University training for this province.

CHEKIANG.

1. NINGPO.

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 45 men and 15 Biblewomen, and they occupy 19 places besides the head station. Education is carried on in 10 Day Schools, Primary and Higher Primary, and 2 Middle Schools. The communicants number 657, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$480 a year. There is a hospital and dispensary; one of the churches is self-supporting.

American Presbyterian Mission. (North)

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |

The statistics for this station are:—17 Chinese preachers; 7 Biblewomen; 15 out-stations; 14 Primary Schools 2 Boarding Schools (boys and girls); 1,317 communicants; \$2,000 a year for Church purposes.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

There is one Chinese man for evangelistic work and one Biblewoman. The communicants number 43, and they contribute £2.7 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on.

Christians' Mission.

The Foreign Staff consists of 10 Single Women.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 19 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 27, and they occupy 21 places besides the head station. There are 26 Day Schools of Primary grade, and 2 Higher Primary Schools, one Girls' and one Boys'. The Christian Community includes 1,141 baptized members, 549 communicants and 40 enquirers; their annual subscriptions for Church purposes are \$1,062. The Mission has a hospital, a Theological College and a Normal School.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 28 men and 5 Biblewomen. The places occupied, excluding the head station number 44, and there are 3,960 communicants; their gifts amount to \$1,400. There are 7 Day Schools and 1 College.

2. HANGCHOW.

American Baptist Foreign Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 20 men and 6 Biblewomen, and 9 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School, the Wayland Academy, with 80 students. The communicants number 110 and their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$73.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South)

| | Men | Medical woman | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 |

The Mission employs 10 Chinese for evangelistic work, and occupies 4 places besides the head station. They have 1 Middle School, and 1 Theological Training Class. There are 515 communicants and 50 enquirers; their average gifts for Church purposes are \$1.30 per member.

American Presbyterian Mission. (North)

| | Men | Medical woman | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 15 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—22 Chinese preachers and 6 Biblewomen; 18 out-stations; 8 Primary Schools and 2 Boarding Schools (boys and girls); 662 communicants \$1,602 for Church purposes.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men and 4 Biblewomen, and they occupy 10 places besides the head station. The communicants number 426, and they contribute £21.8 a year for Church purposes. The Mission carries on medical work, and it has a Bible Training Institute with a 2 years' course.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 25 |

There are 8 Chinese men engaged in evangelistic work, and 3 places are occupied besides the head station. There are 15 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary, one for Girls and one for Boys. The Church statistics are as follows:—548 baptized members, 319 communicants and 69 enquirers; their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$784 a year. The Mission has a large hospital with a medical school attached; also a Leper Home.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 1 man.

Y.M.C.A.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

3. HUCHOWFU.**American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.**

| | Man | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 25 men and 6 Biblewomen; they occupy 15 places besides the head station. There are 8 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. The communicants number 321, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$397. Medical work is done in a dispensary. Two of the churches are self-supporting.

Methodist Episcopal Church South. U.S.A.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 15 |

There are 35 Chinese engaged in evangelistic work, and the Mission has 8 out-stations. The communicants number 1,372 and enquirers 1,075; these give annually for Church purposes \$1,960. Medical work is carried on at this station.

4. KINHWAUFU.

American Baptist Foreign Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 17 men and 4 Biblewomen occupy 7 places besides the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. The number of the communicants is 229, and the amount of their gifts for Church purposes \$76.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man.

4 Chinese men and 6 Biblewomen are engaged in evangelistic work, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. There are 123 communicants, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are £4.13.9.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

There are 4 places occupied, excluding the head station, and the Christian community includes 36 baptized members, 24 communicants and 17 enquirers.

5. SHAOHINGFU.

American Baptist Foreign Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 16 men and 6 Biblewomen, and they occupy 10 places besides the head station. There are 6 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. The communicants number 108, and these give \$107 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is carried on in a hospital and a dispensary

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The Mission employs 8 Chinese men in evangelistic work, and occupies 11 places besides the head station. Educational work is carried on in 2 Primary Schools (1 girls' and 1 boys') and 1 Middle School. The 474 communicants contribute £40 a year for Church purposes.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 |

19 Chinese men are engaged in evangelistic work in 27 places besides the head station. There are 18 Primary, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School (boys); this is an Anglo-Chinese School. The Christian community includes 1,032 baptized members, 567 communicants and 217 enquirers. Their annual gifts amount to \$643.

6. KASHING.**American Presbyterian Mission. (South)**

| | Men | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 14 |

An evangelistic staff of 7 Chinese men works in 5 places besides the head station. There is 1 Middle School and a second grade Theological School. The communicants number 202 and enquirers 40; these contribute on an average 83 cents yearly per member. Medical work is carried on here.

7. TUNGHIANHSIEN.**American Presbyterian Mission. (South)**

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men; the Mission occupies 4 places besides the head station, and has 1 Middle School. The communicants number 195 and the

enquirers 15; these give yearly for Church purposes an average of \$2.52 per member.

8. SINCHANGHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men and 2 Biblewomen occupies 3 places besides the head station. There are 2 Middle Schools (boys and girls); the communicants number 118, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are £24.14.

9. MOKANSHAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

Missionary Home.

10. FENGHWA.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 men and 1 wife.

4 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman are engaged in evangelistic work and occupy 6 places besides the head station. The 72 communicants give £3.14. yearly for Church purposes.

11. SINGHAIHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 3 Biblewomen; 5 places are occupied besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools (boys and girls), 1 Middle School for boys, a Bible School, also an Opium Refuge. The 282 communicants subscribe £42.14. a year for Church purposes.

12. TIENTAL.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

There is an evangelistic staff of 4 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman; 5 places are occupied excluding the head station. There is a Primary School and a Middle School, both for boys; also a Dispensary. The communicants number 147, and their gifts for Church purposes are £11.3. annually.

13. TAICHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men and 3 Biblewomen occupies 12 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School (boys) and 1 Middle School (girls). The 343 communicants give £9 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 27 men, and they occupy 12 places excluding the head station. There are 16 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary (girls' and boys'). The communicants number 535, the baptized members 1,246, and the enquirers 78; these give \$1,726 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on, and there is a School for Biblewomen.

14. HWANGYEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

13 Chinese men and 5 Biblewomen are engaged in evangelistic work, and they occupy 16 places besides the

head station. There is 1 Higher Primary and 2 Middle Schools (girls' and boys'). The communicants number 514, and give £17.4. a year for Church purposes.

15. TAIPING.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 2 Biblewomen. The Mission occupies 7 out-stations, and has 2 Primary Schools (boys' and girls'). There are 433 communicants and their gifts amount to £15 a year.

16. SIENKU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 11 |

The Mission employs 4 Chinese men and 3 Biblewomen on the evangelistic staff, and occupies 7 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School, 1 Dispensary and 2 Bible Schools. The communicants number 109, and give £3.18. a year for Church purposes.

17. WENCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 men and 1 wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic Staff of 94 men and 8 Biblewomen. 84 places are occupied in addition to the head station. Educational work is represented by 1 Primary School and 3 Middle Schools, one of which is a Girls' Union School. The communicants number 1,461, and their annual subscriptions for Church purposes amount to £142. These statistics include those of Shuiian.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 13 |

The statistics for this mission are:—29 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen; 206 places occupied besides the

head station; 34 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School for boys with 80 pupils; 3,037 communicants and 6,060 enquirers. Hospital work is carried on.

18. PINGYANGHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 57 men and 2 Biblewomen occupies 42 places excluding the head station. There are 617 communicants, and their gifts for Church purposes annually amount to £134.16.

19. YUNGKANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

2 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman do evangelistic work in 5 places besides the head station. There is 1 Middle School for boys and girls, and 4 Bible Schools. The communicants number 144, and they give £8.9. a year for Church purposes.

20. LANCHI.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Mission employs 1 Chinese man and 2 Biblewomen in evangelistic work; it occupies 4 places besides the head station, and has 109 communicants. There is a Primary School and an Opium Refuge. The Chinese give £16 a year for Church purposes.

21. YENCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 men and 1 wife.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist, and occupies 2 places besides the head station. There is a Primary and a Middle School. The communicants number 20, and these subscribe £7.10. a year for Church purposes.

22. TUNGLU.

China Inland Mission.

Vacant at present. Communicants 60.

23. CHUCHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they work in 5 places besides the head station. There is a Primary School for girls and a Middle School for boys; also a Dispensary and classes for women. Communicants number 173 and their annual gifts amount to £9.5.

24. CHUCHOW.

German China Alliance Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

The Mission employs 4 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman in evangelistic work, and occupies 6 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools for girls and boys; women's classes are also held. There are 129 communicants who give £12 a year for Church purposes.

25. CHUKI.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

This station is worked with Shaohing, and the statistics are given under that head.

26. LUNGCHUAN.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 men and 2 wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 9 men and 2 Biblewomen, and 8 places are occupied besides the head

station. There is 1 Primary School and 1 Higher Primary for boys and girls. The 172 communicants subscribe £69.10. a year for Church purposes.

27. TSINJUN.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 man and wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men and 1 Bible-woman occupies 3 places besides the head station. There is a primary school and an Opium Refuge. Communicants 25; gifts £2.1.

28. YUNHWO.

German China Alliance Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

An evangelistic staff of 4 Chinese men occupy 2 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School; also a Dispensary, and Bible classes are held. The communicants number 55, and give for Church purposes £14.5. a year.

29. SUNGYANG.

German China Alliance Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men and 3 Biblewomen; 7 places excluding the head station are occupied, and there are 188 communicants, who give £82 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Bible Study Class here.

30. TANGSI.

Grace Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Mission employs in evangelistic work a Chinese staff of 5 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 6 places

besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School; the Christian community includes 305 communicants and 23 enquirers; these give \$390 a year for Church purposes.

31. CHANGSHAN.

China Inland Mission.

The Foreign Staff consists of 2 Single Women.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men occupies 4 places besides the head station. There are 109 communicants who give £21.3. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Primary School for boys.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

This Society has 37 colporteurs and 1 Biblewoman working in the province, and the circulation for 1910 was 78,875 Bibles and portions.

The **Roman Catholics** show the following statistics for the province:—

2 Bishops, 29 European priests, 31 Chinese priests, 31,213 Christians, and 4,394 catechumens.

There is a Chinese Missionary Society in this province in connection with the Church Missionary Society. It gives the following statistics:—3 out-stations: 2 Primary Schools; 73 people baptized; 40 communicants; 8 enquirers; \$69 for Church purposes.

CHAPTER VI.

KIANGSU.

Area and Population. Next to Chekiang this province is the smallest, having an area of only 38,610 square miles. The population however is large, numbering 23,980,230, or 620 to a square mile; in this respect it comes second, being next to Shantung whose density is even greater. Kiangsu is about two-thirds the size of England and Wales, and its population is denser than that of Belgium.

Boundaries. The province is situated on the east coast, and has Shantung for its northern boundary while on the west lie Honan and Anhwei, and on the South is Chekiang.

Physical Features. Kiangsu may be divided into three parts. (1) The northern part stretches down the old bed of the Yellow River and forms about a third of the province. In soil and other physical characteristics this part resembles the northern provinces, and the carts seen in the north may be found on its roads. (2) The central part, which lies between the old bed of the Yellow River and the Yangtze, is swampy and covered with shallow lagoons and canals, but rich crops of wheat, rice and cotton are raised there; fish too abound in the waters. (3) The southern part, although somewhat mountainous in the west, is for the most part absolutely flat with a perfect labyrinth of lakes, rivers, creeks and canals. This part of the province is the most fertile and is one of the richest in China. The sediment deposited by the rivers has greatly increased the area of the province, and many of the hills in the eastern part were formerly islands in the sea.

Communications. The Grand Canal traverses Kiangsu from the north-west to the south-east, and the Tientsin-Pukow railway runs from the western boundary

to the left bank of the Yangtze opposite to Nanking. Railway communication also exists between Nanking and Shanghai via Chinkiang and Soochow; and from Shanghai there is a line to Woosung, near the mouth of the Yangtze. Another line extends from Shanghai to Hangehow in Chekiang via Sungkiang and Kashing, and this will ultimately be continued to Ningpo. Besides these, the waterways provide abundant means of communication with the various parts of the province.

There are several large lakes. One of them—the Tai-Hu—has an area of nearly 2,000 square miles. An important tributary of the Yangtze is the Whangpoo, on which Shanghai stands; this river is navigable as far as Shanghai for large vessels.

Products, Trade and Manufactures. The agricultural wealth of the province is not great in the north, but gradually increases until in the south it is abundant, the soil sometimes producing three crops annually.

The chief crops in the north are wheat, millet, maize, etc. In the central part the chief crops are cotton and rice as well as the cereals grown in the north. In the southern section cotton and rice are produced, and also vegetables of all kinds, and the cultivation of the mulberry is most extensive.

The mineral wealth of Kiangsu is not great; coal and iron exist to some extent. The industries, especially in the southern part, are increasing to an enormous extent; there are cotton mills, oil mills, paper mills, arsenals, engineering works, ship-building yards, silk filatures, etc. Shanghai is the greatest commercial centre in China. The exports include silk, tea, cotton yarn, raw cotton, cereals of various kinds, skins, hides and oil. The import of foreign goods is enormous. The trade of Shanghai amounts to over 197,000,000 aels annually; and when to this is added the trade of the other ports in the province we reach a total of about 230 millions.

Climate. The climate in the north is somewhat severe in winter but it is drier than in the other parts of Kiangsu. In the region of Shanghai the autumn climate

is fine, but the winter is cold and damp and the heat of the summer is moist and trying.

Chief Cities. Nanking was at one time the capital of China; its population is about 400,000. It is a great and important city with walls twenty-four miles in circumference.

Soochow has a population of about half a million. It lies sixty miles west of Shanghai, and has a large trade. North-west of this city is Wusih, an important place with 200,000 inhabitants.

Chinking has about 168,000 inhabitants, and is a Treaty Port lying at the junction of Grand Canal and the Yangtze, about 160 miles from Shanghai. Yangchow has a population of 100,000.

Shanghai. It is estimated that the native city has 300,000 inhabitants and the Settlements about 540,000; the total thus numbers nearly a million. There are about 13,000 foreign residents. Shanghai is the great distributing centre for the whole Yangtze valley, and indeed for a large part of China.

There are five Treaty Ports—Shanghai, Nanking, Chinking, Soochow and Woosung.

People and Language. The people in the north differ from those in other parts of Kiangsu, and are of the sturdy northern type. The language in the north and west is Mandarin, while in the southern part the Shanghai, or Wu, dialect prevails.

Missionary Occupation. There are 80 counties in Kiangsu, and 414 missionaries excluding wives, of whom 227 are men and 187 are women. In Shanghai alone there are 187 missionaries, of whom 110 are men and 77 are women. In the southern part of the province, which may be reckoned as about a third of the whole, there are 190 men and 153 women; but if Shanghai be deducted from that there are then left 80 men and 74 women. In the northern two-thirds of the province there are 37 men and 34 women. It is well to analyze the occupation in this way and to point out that Shanghai is the

great business centre for Missions, and is also the headquarters for various organizations; also that the larger educational institutions are found in the southern part of the province. The distribution therefore is not quite so unequal as it seems.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 320; and, besides head stations there are 202 places where no foreigner resides, but where regular preaching is done. There are in Kiangsu numerous Primary Schools and schools of Middle standard, while institutions of higher grade are established at Shanghai, Nanking and Soochow.

Education. A Union Educational Commission is studying the question of Union Education for east central China, and its members consist of representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Mission (S.), the American Presbyterians (N. and S.), the American Foreign Baptist Mission, the American Southern Baptist Mission, the Foreign Christian Mission, the London Mission and the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The ideal is a unified curriculum for the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang; the lower Schools to feed one or more colleges, and the whole to look to Nanking University as its crown. A reference to the chapters dealing with Chekiang and Anhwei will indicate what is being done in educational work there. In Kiangsu itself there are the College of the Southern Baptist Mission in Shanghai in which the Northern Baptists are united, and the College of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Soochow. The Soochow College has a staff of nineteen Chinese and six Americans. The Baptist College is chiefly for theological students, and this Theological Department is fed from the Middle School.

Nanking University. The Nanking University has been constituted by the union of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Disciples of Christ and the American Presbyterian Mission; and other Missions will probably join these in the near future. The University at present owns about thirty-two acres of ground, and large and commodious buildings have been erected which will be added to as the need arises. The organization consists of a

Board of Trustees in America composed of three from each Mission; and a Board of Managers on the field on which there are four members from each Mission. There is an Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, and a University Council representing the Faculty. Each Mission is expected to provide funds or property of a minimum value of forty thousand dollars gold, three teachers, an annual grant towards current expenses of not less than two thousand four hundred dollars gold; but Missions can be received on easier terms with proportionate representation. At present there are thirteen foreign teachers, ten Chinese teachers of western subjects and fifteen Chinese teachers of Chinese language, literature and classics. The teaching in western subjects is in English. There are fifty students in the College department.

**Medical
College.**

The Medical College is at present housed in, and will soon become a part of the University; it has just begun its work. The basis of union in this is that each Mission must provide one teacher and a house, two thousand dollars gold towards initial expenditure, and three hundred dollars gold per annum for current expenses. The following Missions are included in the union:—Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian; Foreign Christian, Methodist Episcopal, (N. and S.), Northern Baptists and Southern Baptists. The teaching is in Chinese.

Bible School.

The Bible School at Nanking is a most important and promising institution, and it will soon become a part of the University. At present there are between sixty and seventy students. This School is established under the auspices of a number of the Missionary Societies, and is governed by a Board of Managers representing these Missions; negotiations are in progress for still further widening the basis. The co-operating Missions are to merge all their theological training in the Bible School, or to continue the autonomy of a denominational Seminary in affiliation with it. The arrangement at present is that each teacher in the School shall occasionally have his own men in order to teach them the Church Government, discipline

and tenets of his own denomination; but there seems to be a strong desire on the part of the students to hear each teacher's discourse on these matters. Theology is at present being taught by a Presbyterian missionary assisted by a Chinese of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, from a text-book written by a Baptist. The Board of Managers includes members of the Foreign Christian Mission, Methodist Episcopal, American Presbyterian, China Inland, Wesleyan, American Baptist and American Friends' Missions. There are five foreign teachers on the Faculty, six Chinese pastors and five Chinese teachers and translators; there are also occasional lecturers. The students at present in the Institution represent a large number of Missions, and come from the provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kiangsu. The aim is to give a thorough training to those called to the ministry; also to help by lectures and otherwise pastors, assistants, evangelists, Bible School and other workers. At present there are two grades, advanced for students of college grade or its equivalent and lay for those who have had less educational opportunities.

A Women's Bible School, under the direction of women will soon be established; and there is to be mutual conference and joint action in all matters affecting both Schools. The teaching is to be in Mandarin.

**St. John's
University.**

In Shanghai we have St. John's University of the American Episcopal Mission. At present this trains students up to B.A. standard; it has faculties in Arts, Science, Medicine and Theology. The students number about 370, and there are nineteen foreign teachers and ten Chinese teachers, besides the staff in the preparatory schools. The University owns about thirty-eight acres of ground, and has large and well equipped buildings and ample dormitory accommodation.

Shanghai is the head-quarters of a large number of Missionary Agencies. Here the Presbyterian Mission Press and the Methodist Publishing House have their works and offices; this too is the chief centre for the Bible Societies, the United Society of Christian Endeavour, the Sunday School Union and other organizations. The Christian

Literature Society makes this its centre, as does the Religious Tract Society.

Christian Literature Society. The General Secretary of the Christian Literature Society is the Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D., Litt. D., of the English Baptist Mission; and the editorial staff consists of one member each from the following Missions:—Canadian Presbyterian, English Baptist, London Mission and the Church Missionary Society; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission gives part time, and there is a distributing secretary. The object of the Society is the publication and circulation of literature based on Christian principles throughout China, her colonies and dependencies, and wherever Chinese are found—especially periodical literature adapted for all classes—as the resources of the Society may permit. The sales of books, etc., for one year, as shown by the last Report, amounted to a total of \$18,431; and grants of literature to the Evangelistic Association, to Heads of Colleges and Schools and leaders in the provinces, and also in Formosa and Hongkong, amounted to about \$6,415. The sales of the Bible Societies are dealt with under the head of each province, except in the case of the American Bible Society, whose sales of books and portions for all China amount to 1,146,713.

Young Men's Christian Association. The head-quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association are in Shanghai. The ramifications of the Association are extended over all China, and magnificent work is being done. Last year's Report said that a total of more than half a million gold dollars had been offered by friends of the Association in the United States and Canada for equipment at various centres in China and the Land Fund campaign in China resulted in the securing of money for sites at Tientsin, Canton, Foochow and Shanghai. The work of the Association is varied, and all departments tend towards the same goal, viz. the winning of men to Christ and the building up of Christian character. At a series of evangelistic meetings held at one of the centres during last year, one thousand and sixty-eight men signified their

desire to become Christians, and all these were put into touch with the churches; bands of Y.M.C.A. members sought the students of the city and urged the claims of Christ; others went into the villages to carry on evangelistic work. In another Association centre over six hundred men were enrolled during the year in Bible Study classes, nearly five hundred of these being non-Christians; and among the converts of the Association have been men of ability and position. The Bible Study Movement is one of great importance and promise, and the enrolment of about three thousand students in Bible Study circles in Colleges throughout the land during one year means much for China.

There are nearly a hundred branches of the Y.M.C.A. Association in schools and colleges throughout the country. The Student Volunteer Movement among the members is one of far-reaching importance, and over a hundred students have decided to dedicate themselves to the Christian ministry. Conferences for the students of non-Christian Colleges have been commenced, and Science lectures which have captured the educated element in many of the more important cities have been delivered. The two Magazines of the Association, "Chinese Young Men" and "Progress" are exercising an ever-widening influence, and 63,450 copies of various books were put into circulation during 1911.

International Institute. Another of the organizations in Shanghai is the International Institute, whose aim is to promote cordial relations between Orient and Occident. Frequent meetings are held, at which representatives of the various faiths frankly state their views; and the aim of these meetings is to assist earnest seekers after Truth.

Output of Literature. The output of the various Publishing Houses, the Christian Literature Society and Tract Society is enormous, and the papers and tracts published are sold in large numbers throughout the whole country.

Chinese Tract Society. The Chinese Tract Society makes Shanghai its head-quarters. It has a Board of Trustees consisting of Chinese and foreigners ; and the China Inland Mission has lent a missionary to be Editorial and General Secretary. The Society receives aid from the Religious Tract Society of London, and from the American Tract Society. During the past year the publications amounted to 667,000 copies of books, tracts and magazines ; of the magazines there are two, published regularly. A grant enabled the Chinese Society to distribute 1,825,335 copies of illustrated portions of the Gospels and Acts, and several booklets ; and the Religious Tract Society of London, in addition to a grant of £500, enabled the Chinese Tract Society to provide fifty Chinese preachers with libraries. This Society, on the ground of comity and desire to forward the affiliation of all Societies in Tract work, has observed territorial limitations as far as possible in its sphere of operations by referring writers of tracts to that Society whose head-quarters is nearest to them. And an interchange of manuscripts is being arranged as a further step in the direction of the affiliation of the Societies doing kindred work. Delimitation of territory is also promoting economy ; for example, the West China Tract Society operates west of Ichang, and the Chinese Tract Society in Ichang and east of that place.

To sum up the situation in this province it will be useful to analyze the figures affecting the missionary occupation. As we have said, there are 67 counties in Kiangsu, and if we entirely exclude the 187 missionaries found in Shanghai we are left with 227 missionaries for the province. This seems a comparatively liberal provision. One Mission is appealing for a large increase of its foreign force, and probably others are also making a similar demand ; and these appeals may go on and on, and more money may be spent on the purely foreign side with but little native progress than would be spent if a comprehensive policy could be outlined as a result of close mutual conference. There is an active Federation Council now in existence, and no doubt the question of a united missionary policy will soon be discussed. Till this takes place there

will always be an uncomfortable feeling that we are not attacking this very important province as a Christian army should. There are numerous Chinese workers in Kiangsu in schools and hospitals and in colportage work, but the number of Chinese giving all their time to church and evangelistic work does not greatly exceed three hundred; and the number of places occupied outside of the cities where missionaries reside amounts to about two hundred. Three hundred Chinese preachers would be barely sufficient to meet the needs of the great city of Shanghai alone, where in the purely native quarter with a population of over 300,000 there are probably only about half a dozen churches. To occupy a number of places throughout the province sufficient to reach the population of the market towns and villages, we should require at least 2,500 men. If we could turn out properly equipped workers from our training colleges at the rate of a hundred a year it would take a considerable time to meet this minimum requirement. And in order to assist in the support of workers until a sufficient constituency had been gathered for the self-support of the Church, an expenditure ultimately amounting to at least £10,000 during the next ten years would be necessary. When this amount had been reached self-support would probably enable us to re-distribute our expenditure. This seems a large sum of money, but one Mission alone is now appealing for this amount to be spent on foreign workers. The final question for a representative Council of Chinese and foreigners to consider is:—Is the foreign staff sufficient to train and guide the number of workers needed? The answer would almost certainly be no, because every missionary has his hands full now. But the answer only emphasizes the need for a plan, co-ordination and co-operation if our limited resources are to be sufficient to enable us to reach our goal.

KIANGSU.

1. SHANGHAI.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 4 Men and 4 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 14 men, and the Mission occupies 7 places besides the head station. The schools are 3 Primary and 1 Middle School with 51 students; there is a Theological College with 37 men, and a Women's Training School with 19 women. The number of Communicants is 80, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$374. Medical work is also carried on.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The number of colporteurs working in all China is 251, and the sales amounted to 1,146,713 last year.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 6 | 2 | 12 |

The Mission has a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 9 Biblewomen, and occupies 4 out-stations. There are 5 Primary Schools and 2 Boarding Schools for boys. The communicants number 762, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$3,515 a year.

American Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 14 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 40 |

The Mission occupies 19 places excluding the head station, and employs a Chinese evangelistic staff of 22 men

and 4 Biblewomen. There are 13 Primary Schools, 1 Higher Primary, 2 Middle Schools and 1 University. Medical work is carried on in both men's and women's hospitals. The Christian community includes 1,533 baptized members and 729 communicants; these give for Church purposes \$4,070 a year.

American Presbyterian Mission (South).

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Engaged in Literary work.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 14 |

The statistics for this Mission are about 10 Chinese preachers, 5 out-stations, 5 Primary Schools, 1 Higher Primary and 2 Middle Schools, one for girls and one for boys. There is also a Theological College in which the Northern Baptists join.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Business head-quarters.

General Protestant Mission of Germany.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Pentecostal Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 |

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 3 Wives.

There are 13 colporteurs working in the province, and their sales last year amounted to a total of 141,729.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife, and one Single Woman.

Engaged in the work of the Christian Literature Society.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 11 | 8 | 27 |

This is the business head-quarters of the Mission, and includes a Mission Home and a Hospital. There are 29 communicants in connection with it.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist. The schools are 2 Primary, 2 Higher Primary and 2 Middle; there is also a Bible Training Class and 2 Bible Schools. The communicants number about 50 and enquirers about 125.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives, and one Single Woman.

There is an Anglo-Chinese School for boys. The Mission has its business head-quarters here.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

Engaged in the work of the Christian Literature Society.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 2 Biblewomen, who occupy 5 places besides the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. The

communicants number 300, and they give \$1,084 a year for Church purposes.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

This Mission has 1 Chinese preacher and 2 Biblewomen; it counts 100 communicants. Work is carried on among opium refugees.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 17 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 14 men and 2 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 12 places besides the head station. There is a Theological College, 2 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. Hospital work is carried on.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 15 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 23 men and 10 Biblewomen. There are 4 Primary Schools; the communicants number 800 and enquirers 1,300; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$1,957. Medical work is done here.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

Engaged in the work of the Methodist Press.

Metropolitan Presbyterian Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

Methodist Publishing House.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

Engaged in the work of the Methodist Press.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

| | Men | Med. man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 |

The statistics for this Mission are approximately as follows:—1 Chinese evangelist; 2 Primary Schools; 2 Higher Primary Schools; 60 communicants; 10 enquirers; yearly contributions for Church purposes \$265.

Women's Union Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Medical Women and 3 Single Women.

The Mission has 3 Biblewomen; it has 4 Primary Schools and a Boarding School for girls, the communicants number 150, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$167. There is a large hospital for women and children.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission South co-operates in the work of the pastors and Biblewomen.

United Society of Christian Endeavour.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.
Head-quarters for China.

China Sunday School Union.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.
Head-quarters for China.

Missionary Home and Agency.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

A business agency without Church work.

Religious Tract Society of London.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Head-quarters for China.

Seamen's Church and Mission Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men.

Work amongst foreign sailors.

Christian Literature Society.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |

The sales last year amounted to a total of \$18,431.

Presbyterian Mission Press.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 2 | 4 | 14 |

Engaged in Press work.

Y. M. C. A.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 9 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 18 |

Head-quarters of the Association.

Y. W. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

2. NANKING.**American Advent Christian Mission.**

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men, and they work in 4 places besides the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The communicants number 300, and their yearly gifts for Church purposes amount to \$200.

American Friends Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men who occupy 1 place besides the head station. The schools are 2 Primary and 1 Higher Primary. The 128 communicants give \$142 a year for Church purposes.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 17 |

The statistics for this Mission are approximately 35 Chinese preachers; 3 out-stations; 4 Primary Schools; 118 communicants; \$497 for Church purposes.

American Presbyterian Mission (South).

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

Associated with the work of the Nanking University.

American Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 19 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 28 men and 7 Biblewomen, and they occupy 13 places besides the head station. The Mission has 9 Primary Schools, 2 Middle Schools and it is in union with the other Missions in University work and in the Bible School. The communicants number 330; their contributions for Church purposes amount to \$960 a year.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 25 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 11 men and they occupy 6 places besides the head station. The schools

are 6 Primary and Higher Primary, 1 Middle School and a Union University; the Mission also takes part in the Union Bible Training School. The number of the communicants is 414 and of the enquirers 230; their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$1,002.

Y. M. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

3. SOOCHOW.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—4 Chinese preachers and 3 Biblewomen; 5 out-stations; 6 Primary Schools and 1 Boys' Boarding School; 179 communicants; \$225 for Church purposes.

American Presbyterian Mission (South).

| | Men | M d. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 14 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. There are 210 communicants and 69 enquirers; these give on an average \$1.30 per head for Church purposes every year. There is a middle school and a theological class.

American Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 3 men, and 2 Biblewomen, they work in 2 places besides the head station. The schools are 3 Primary and 3 Higher Primary. The communicants number 67 and the baptized members 140; their annual gifts for Church purposes are \$556.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

The staff of 5 Chinese preachers works in 10 places excluding the head station. There is a Theological Training Class and a Bible School; the Schools are 4 Primary and 2 Middle Schools (boys and girls); the 420 communicants give \$595 a year for Church purposes.

Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

| | Men | Med. Men | Medical Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 32 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men occupies 6 places besides the head station. The Mission numbers 600 communicants and 900 enquirers; these contribute annually for Church purposes the sum of \$1,270. There is a university with various departments.

4. CHINKIANG.**American Presbyterian Mission (South).**

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 |

The Mission has 5 Chinese evangelists and occupies 13 places excluding the head station. It has 1 Middle School. The 165 communicants contribute \$125 a year for Church purposes.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics are:—2 Chinese preachers; 2 out-stations; 2 Primary Schools; 74 communicants and \$120 a year for Church purposes.

China Inland Mission.

| | Med. Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|----------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

The Mission counts 15 communicants, whose annual gifts for Church purposes are about £1.9. Medical work is also carried on.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 19 colporteurs working in this province, and the annual sales are about 143,526.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men occupies 3 places besides the head station. The schools are 3 Primary and Higher Primary and 1 Middle School. There are 96 communicants and 38 enquirers; these give about \$247 a year for Church purposes.

5. ANTUNG.**Friends' Foreign Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 5 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 2 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 6 places excluding the head station. The 135 communicants contribute about £4.12. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has an Orphanage for boys and girls.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

6. TSINGKIANGPU.

American Free Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist, and numbers 2 communicants and 20 enquirers. There are 3 Primary Schools and an Orphanage.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South).

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men who work in 3 places besides the head station. The Mission numbers 29 communicants and 150 enquirers, and these give about \$105 a year for Church purposes. There are 2 Middle Schools.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are:—1 Biblewoman; 1 Primary School for girls; 9 communicants; £4.11. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Dispensary.

7. KIANGYIN.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South).

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men who occupy 3 places besides the head station. The Mission has a Middle School, and a Theological Training Class; it numbers 450 communicants and 100 enquirers; these give about 96 cents a head for Church purposes annually.

8. TAICHOW.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South).

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

The statistics for this station are:—1 Chinese evangelist, 4 communicants and 7 enquirers.

9 YANGCHOW.

American Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The communicants number 21 and baptized members 27; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$251.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Totals. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 15 |

The statistics of this Mission are approximately as follows:—10 Chinese preachers; 17 out-stations; 1 Theological Training Class and 1 Bible School; 3 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School; 280 communicants; \$475 for Church purposes.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 10 | 2 | 14 |

There are 2 Chinese evangelists who work in 3 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Higher Primary Schools (boys and girls), also 1 Bible Study School. The 57 communicants give about £5.14. a year for Church purposes.

10. HWAIANFU.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South)

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

The Mission counts 2 communicants and 2 enquirers.

11. SUCHIEN.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South)

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men, and they occupy 13 places besides the head station. The number of communicants is 251 and enquirers 550; these give about \$70 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 2 Middle Schools.

12. HSUCHOWFU.

American Presbyterian Mission. (South)

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men occupies 10 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Middle School, also an Orphanage. The Christian community includes 500 communicants and 1,500 enquirers, who contribute about \$60 a year for Church purposes.

13. HAICHOW.

American Presbyterian Mission (South).

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

The statistics for this station are:—1 Chinese evangelists; 5 communicants; 50 enquirers.

14. TSINGPU.

American Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men and 2 Biblewomen; these occupy 12 places besides the head station. There are 8 Primary Schools. The Christian community includes 327 baptized members and 196 communicants; they contribute about \$474 a year for Church purposes.

15. WUSIH.

American Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

The 3 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman work in 2 places besides the head station. The baptized members number 115 and the communicants 44; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$650. There is 1 Higher Primary School. Medical work also is carried on here.

16. NANTUNGCHOW.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 1 Biblewoman. The Mission works in 3 places besides the head station and has 40 baptized members who give \$100 a year for Church purposes. There is 1 Primary School.

17. CHANGCHOW.

Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

The statistics for this station are:—3 Chinese evangelists; 3 places occupied excluding head station; 70 communicants; 600 enquirers; \$400 a year for Church purposes.

18. SUNGKIANGFU.

Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 11 |

The Mission occupies 1 place excluding the head station, and counts 195 communicants and 568 enquirers. There are 4 Chinese evangelists; 1 Primary School is open.

19. LUHO.

American Friends' Mission.

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and they occupy 1 place besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary. The 103 communicants contribute \$108 a year for Church purposes.

20. KAOYUCHOW.

China Inland Mission. Vacant.

21. HSINHWA.

Independent.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The **Roman Catholic** statistics for Kiangsu are as follows:—1 Bishop; 131 European priests; 66 Chinese priests; 203,438 Christians; 116,101 catechumens.

CHAPTER VII.

ANHWEI.

Area and Population. The area of this province is 51,826 square miles, and is thus somewhat less than that of England and Wales. The population is 23,672,300, or 432 to a square mile, while the density in England and Wales is 558 to a square mile.

Physical Features. Anhwei may roughly be divided into three districts. (1) South of the Yangtze, which flows, a great, wide river through the province. This part of the country is mountainous, the ranges running from south-west to north-east, and many of the hills rising abruptly with narrow valleys between. (2) The central region which lies between the rivers Yangtze and Hwai is in part mountainous and in part flat, with numerous lakes. The mountains have the same general direction as those south of the Yangtze, and they sometimes rise to a height of over 6,000 feet. (3) North of the Hwai. This is for the most part a great plain which is but a continuation of the northern plain stretching through Shantung, Chihli and Honan.

Communications. There are some navigable rivers and several main roads. The roads north of the Hwai are wide like those of North China, and carts are the usual means of conveyance; in other parts of the province goods are conveyed by carriers and pack-mules. The Tientsin Pukow Railway is now completed and runs through the north-eastern section of the province. (Pukow is on the left bank of the Yangtze opposite Nanking, with which it is connected by a steam ferry.) A line is projected communicating with, and running at right angles to the Tientsin-Pukow line. This line will be just south of the Hwai, and will extend into Hupeh.

The river Hwai, running across the northern part of Anhwei into the great Hungtze Lake, lies between this province and Kiangsu; the river and lake are navigable, and the river communicates with the Grand Canal. It is subject to floods, and the surrounding country is sometimes inundated for miles on either side, causing widespread destruction and famine.

On the Yangtze there are several important towns including the capital, Anking; but there is only one Treaty Port in Anhwei, viz. Wuhu.

Postal and telegraphic communication are rapidly being extended throughout the province.

Products, Trade, Climate, &c. The north of the province is not so rich agriculturally as the south; it is cold and subject to dust-storms and resembles the climate of the northern provinces Honan, Shantung and Chihli. In this part wheat, millet, ground-nuts and beans are grown. The southern part with a moister climate is much richer; it produces tea—the quality of which is highly prized—rice, cotton, hemp, varnish, ground-nuts, rape-seed, as well as camphor and mulberry trees. Anhwei at one time produced about 40,000 piculs of opium every year.

The province seems to be fairly rich in minerals, especially coal, but they are little worked.

Chief Cities. The capital is Anking, with a population of about 40,000.

The city of Wuhu is a Treaty Port with about 140,000 inhabitants. This city is one of great and growing importance: the chief exports are rice, tea, cotton, timber, paper, sugar, &c. The last returns of the value of the exports and imports show a total of 21,432,157 taels.

Hwaichowfu is the centre of the tea packing industry; Indian ink is largely manufactured and this city is the heart of one of the richest districts in the whole province.

In Taipingfu there are steel and other works; and Pochow is a town of about 100,000 inhabitants.

People and Language. The north and central regions are more thickly peopled than the south which suffered from the ravages of the Taiping rebellion. Immigrants

from neighbouring provinces are however quickly filling up the gaps.

Mandarin is spoken almost everywhere, and the northern dialect differs little from that of Chihli; but in Hwaichowfu and a few other parts the Mandarin spoken would be somewhat difficult to understand by people coming from Peking.

Missionary Occupation. There are 69 counties in this province, and 23 stations occupied by missionaries; in these stations we have a total excluding wives, of 91 missionaries, of whom 41 are single women. They are distributed as follows:—

1. Wuhu; 8 Missions; 19 missionaries; 33 Chinese preachers; 26 out-stations.
2. Anking. 2 Missions; 13 missionaries, 21 Chinese preachers; 11 out-stations.
3. Chaohsien. 2 Missions; 4 missionaries; 11 Chinese preachers; 5 out-stations.
4. Haiyuan. 1 Mission; 9 missionaries; 4 Chinese preachers; 5 out-stations.
5. Chichowfu. 1 Mission; 2 missionaries; 1 Chinese preacher; no out-stations.
6. Ningkwofu. 1 Mission; 6 missionaries; 5 Chinese preachers; 12 out-stations.
7. Kwangtehchow. 1 Mission; 1 missionary; 1 Chinese preacher.
8. Kienping. 1 Mission; 3 missionaries; 1 Chinese preacher; no out-stations.
9. Hweichow. 1 Mission; 2 missionaries; 9 Chinese preachers; 6 out-stations.
10. Laian. 1 Mission; 1 missionary, 1 Chinese preacher; 2 out-stations.
11. L'uanchow. 1 Mission; 1 missionary; 1 Chinese preacher; 1 out-station.
12. Shucheng. 1 Mission; 3 missionaries.
13. Yingchowfu. 1 Mission; 2 missionaries; 1 Chinese preacher.
14. Taiho. 1 Mission; 2 missionaries; 1 Chinese preacher; 2 out-stations.

15. Wanchi. 1 Mission; 3 missionaries; 1 Chinese preacher; 3 out-stations.
16. Nanlingsien. 1 Mission; 5 missionaries; 4 Chinese preachers; 4 out-stations.
17. Tatung. 1 Mission; 2 missionaries; 1 Chinese preacher; 1 out-station.
18. Tsingyang. 1 Mission; 3 missionaries; 2 Chinese preachers; 2 out-stations.
19. Luchowfu. 1 Mission; 5 missionaries; 16 Chinese preachers; 7 out-stations.
20. Pochow. 1 Mission; 1 missionary.
21. Kienteh. 1 Mission.
22. Chuchow. 1 Mission; 4 missionaries; 15 Chinese preachers; 12 out-stations.
23. Chingyangkuan. Vacant.

Summary. This summary shows that there are altogether 23 head stations, 99 out-stations and 129 Chinese preachers. To these workers must be added Bible-women in the proportion on an average of one to three; also colporteurs, chapel-keepers and others; but for the purposes of occupation we may in the meantime confine ourselves to preachers and stations.

The number of the Christian community, that is including baptized and adherents, amounts to 4,242 or approximately one in 5,500 of the population, and the sum given by them for Church purposes averages about ninety cents per head. This analysis gives us one Chinese preacher to about 182,000 of the population.

Education. Primary School work is carried on at most of the stations, and Middle School work at Wuhu and Anking.

Distribution of Forces. By reference to the map it will be seen that the Missions are fairly well distributed over the province, but the number of missionaries in each station is small, and the average number of counties to each head station is three. The question arises whether a little more concentration of the available forces would not result in greater efficiency; but perhaps rather than this it

might be considered well to strengthen some of the more strategic centres; some of the weaker ones could supervise country work, and the stronger could devote a great deal of time to educational work, especially to the training of preachers.

Additions of the Staff. Suppose that twenty or thirty missionaries could be added to the province and located so that strong training work could be more vigorously and thoroughly pursued, then this province, which is at present lacking in the necessary force for aggressive work, could begin more adequately to meet the need for the large staff of Chinese evangelists without which the work cannot satisfactorily go on. Such training centres would be strong evangelistic foci from which teachers and evangelists could be sent out to man commanding points in the surrounding country.

Some of the Missions already have good schemes for Bible study, with regular courses and examinations for all the Christians. The following Missions send their workers to be trained in Nanking in the neighbouring province of Kiangsu, at the Union Bible School there:—the American Episcopal, the American Advent Christian, and the Foreign Christian Missions. The Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission send their Chinese to their Training School in Wuchang in the province of Hupeh; this latter Mission trains its women workers at Nanlingsien (Number 16 on the map).

Training of Chinese Workers. It will be necessary greatly to increase the facilities for training workers throughout the province if an adequate number of Chinese are to be supplied for efficient occupation. There is room for a good Middle School (this is already being mooted), and possibly, ultimately, college training may be provided by union at Wuhu; but this province along with the province of Chekiang will co-ordinate its work with that of the Nanking University in Kiangsu; and to this University it is hoped all the students from the three provinces will go for higher education.

Distribution of the population and of the Chinese workers. Until careful work is done by the Federation Council, which is likely soon to be formed for this province, it is difficult to say how many Chinese are required adequately to begin the work in a sufficient number of centres. One experienced missionary says that a centre in the northern part, strongly occupied by Chinese; could evangelise villages within a radius of thirty li (ten miles).

The distribution of the population in the south is different from that in the north; in the south many of the villages are extremely small, mere hamlets indeed, consisting of eight to ten families; but there are a number of market towns. One of the missionaries who has a thorough acquaintance with this part of the province thinks that one pastor and an evangelist might work as many as say fifty villages in this region; and that each five villages, or say a hundred families, would provide the constituency for a village school. In the opinion of this missionary adequate occupation would be to have one teacher to each five villages, and one evangelist and one pastor to each fifty villages. The teachers would also preach; and there would of course in addition be local preachers. The teachers would be partly supported by fees. This missionary would prefer to open a place in a village rather than in a market town, as the women and children would, he thinks, come more readily to chapel in a village than in a town; that is to say the town would be worked from the villages to begin with, rather than the villages from the town.

As regards foreign staff, in his opinion efficient occupation would be secured by placing in a "fu" city, controlling say eight counties, the following:—four men for school, Bible training and evangelistic work; three women for school and evangelistic work; and two men doctors—a staff of about nine missionaries, with thoroughly good Chinese pastors to assist.

Cost of Conquest.

It will be seen from these various suggestions that there is much work before the Federation Council which is now in process of formation. From his correspondence and talks with missionaries the

writer believes that to do efficient work in this province, remembering the fact that a redistribution of forces is probably not practical politics, it would be necessary to spend twice the amount of money which is now being spent; and that a large part of this money would be required for subsidizing native workers until the churches in the centres where these churches have been planted shall have become strong enough to be self-supporting; after which a redistribution of the funds would start other centres.

To begin adequately to establish the Church in the province no new Missions are required, but probably thirty or forty missionaries added to the existing forces at the proper centres would give efficient occupation. Instead however of 129 preachers, as at present, we ought to have say 2,000; and if the present work costs say £30,000 a year for men, plant and workers, at least half that amount excluding further initial expenditure on buildings and plant, which is often met by special funds) would be wanted for the needed additional forces, and for subsidizing the work; say £7,500 a year for foreign workers, and a sum gradually rising to the same amount to enable the Mission to train and support the Chinese staff at chosen centres in the first stages of the work. Even then we should only be supplying about one-twentieth of the Chinese force that would ultimately be required adequately to meet the needs of the population. In other words, by an expenditure such as that indicated above we should be able to meet about a-twentieth of the need; the other nineteen-twentieths should be met by the growing Christian community. These approximate and very rough calculations allow for a certain amount of support from the present Chinese churches, which throughout the province were giving an average of about 90 cents per member; and we are taking for granted that the staffs of the schools would be largely self-supporting by receipt of fees.

ANHWEI.

1. WUHU.

American Advent Christian Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men, and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. There are 3 Primary and Higher Primary Schools and 1 Middle School with two foreign teachers. The communicants number 200, and they contribute \$140 a year for church purposes.

American Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

The staff of 6 Chinese men do evangelistic work in 4 places besides the head station. Educational work is carried on in 6 Primary and Higher Primary Schools and in 1 Middle School with two foreign teachers. The Christian community includes 268 baptized members and 120 communicants; their annual gifts amount to \$664.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Three Chinese men help in the evangelistic work, and the Mission has 3 out-stations. There is one Primary School, and the communicants number 79. Their annual contribution for Church purposes is £1.3.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. One Man and Wife.

This is principally a business centre for the province. The Mission has one evangelist here and one out-station;

there are 32 communicants and 10 enquirers; they give an average of \$1.50 per head for Church purposes. There is one Primary School.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

This Society has a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men, and they work in 3 places excluding the head station. It has 2 Primary Schools and 130 baptized Christians; these contribute \$100 yearly for Church purposes.

Faith Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.
School work and women's work are carried on here.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Man | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 7 men, and the Mission occupies 12 places excluding the head station. The above statistics are for Wuhu and the district, in which there are 6 schools, Primary and Higher Primary. There are 192 communicants and 483 enquirers, and their annual subscriptions for Church purposes amount to \$482. Medical work is also carried on.

Women's Foreign Methodist Mission.

The work of this Society is represented by a Boarding School for Girls, where there is at present one foreign teacher.

2. ANKING.

American Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men, and the Mission occupies 7 places besides the head station. Educational work is done in 6 Primary Schools, 1 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School. The baptized Christians number 369 and the communicants 135; they contribute \$637 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on, and there is a Nurses' Training School.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese staff of 15 men, and they do evangelistic work in 4 places besides the head station. There are 100 communicants, who give £5.6 a year for Church purposes. Translation work is carried on here, and there is a Language School for foreigners. The Mission has one Primary School.

3. CHAOHSIEN.

American Advent Christian Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men works in 3 places besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School, and numbers 200 communicants. These give \$140 a year for Church purposes.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

4 Chinese men are occupied in evangelistic work in 2 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary

Schools and 35 baptized Christians. Their annual gifts amount to \$125. Medical work is carried on here.

4. HWAIIYUAN.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives. | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 13 |

The Mission has an evangelistic staff of 4 Chinese preachers and occupies 5 places besides the head station; there are 6 Primary Schools and two Boarding Schools, one for girls and one for boys; the communicants number 102 and enquirers 272, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$206. Two classes for enquirers are held every year.

5. CHICHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

There is 1 Chinese evangelist and 14 communicants; the yearly gifts for Church purposes amount to 7 shillings. There are 2 Primary Schools, one for girls and one for boys; a dispensary has been opened.

6. NINGKWOFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and the Mission occupies 12 places besides the head station. There is a Middle School, and a Bible Training Class. The communicants number 266, and they contribute £7.7 a year for Church purposes.

7. KWANGTEHCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and occupies 1 place besides the head station. There are 42 communicants who contribute £4.15 annually for Church purposes.

8. KIENPING.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is 1 Chinese evangelist, 20 communicants. The gifts amount to 18/7 annually.

9. HWEICHOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 9 men and 1 Biblewoman. They occupy 6 stations excluding Hweichow. The communicants number 70, and they give £4.8 a year for Church purposes.

10. LAIAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. Communicants number 78, and their yearly gifts for Church purposes amounts to £5.2.

11. LIANCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 1 man and 1 Biblewoman. The Mission occupies 1 place besides the head station. The 43 communicants contribute £2 yearly for Church purposes.

12. SHUCHENG.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

At this station there are 37 communicants, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to 25/-. There is 1 Biblewoman.

13. YINGCHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 1 man and 1 Biblewoman. The communicants number 33, and they give 12/- a year for Church purposes.

14. TAIHO.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission occupies 2 places besides the head station with the help of 1 Chinese man and 1 Biblewoman. They have 2 Girls' Schools, 1 Primary and 1 Middle. There are 16 communicants, whose yearly gifts for Church purposes amount to £1.10.

15. WANCHI.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Mission has one Chinese preacher and occupies 3 places excluding the head station. The Schools are one higher Primary for girls and a Boys' Boarding School. The communicants number 35 and enquirers 16, these contribute about \$178 a year for Church purposes. There is a Women's School.

16. NANLINGHSIEN.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

The statistics for this station are:—4 Chinese preachers; 4 out-stations; 2 primary Schools; 1 Higher Primary; 1 Middle School; 100 communicants and 30 enquirers. There is Industrial and Normal work for girls, and a Biblewomen's Training School.

17. TATUNG.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There is 1 Chinese preacher, and 1 place is occupied excluding the head station; there are 2 Day Schools (boys and girls). The 13 communicants and 10 enquirers give about \$54 annually for Church purposes.

18. TSINGYANG.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

There is a Chinese staff of 2 preachers who work in 2 places besides the head station. The communicants number 44 and the enquirers about 20; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$110. There are 2 Primary Schools and a Class for Christian workers.

19. LUCHOWFU.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total |
|-----|----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |

Foreign Staff.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 16 men and 4 Biblewomen, and 7 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools; the communicants number 230, and they contribute \$284 a year for Church purposes.

20. POCHOW.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

There is 1 out-station and 40 communicants. This station is worked in association with other stations of the same Mission in Honan.

21. KIENTEH.

Independent. Vacant.

22. CHUCHOW.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. | Man | Single | Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|-----|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 15 men and 2 Biblewomen; they occupy 12 places besides the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools, and 400 communicants contribute \$300 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is carried on here. The Mission also has a Boarding School with Higher Primary and Middle School classes.

23. CHINGYANGKWAN.

China Inland Mission.

Vacant.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

11 colporteurs work under this Society in the province, and the annual number of sales of Bibles and portions is about 29,946.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

There are 18 colporteurs and their sales reach to about 143,526 a year.

CHAPTER VIII.

KIANGSI.

Area and Population. The area of this province is 69,498 square miles, about the same size as the state of Missouri, and over 10,000 square miles larger than England and Wales. The population is 26,532,000 or 382 to the square mile.

Physical Features. Kiangsi is bounded on the east by Fukien and Chekiang, on the west by Hunan, on the south by Kwangtung, and on the north by Anhwei and Hupeh.

Kiangsi is very mountainous, the mountain chains running from south-west to north-east. The river Kan flows north-east through the main valley in the centre of the province and empties itself into the Poyang Lake, which again communicates with the Yangtze. On the mountains west of the northern part of the Lake is the summer resort of Kuling. Numerous tributaries flow into the Kan both from the east and from the west. The Poyang Lake is about ninety miles in length and nearly twenty in breadth; sometimes it rises to a height of thirty feet above the ordinary level. A large number of junks and small steam vessels ply on its waters, and the Kan River is navigable for steamers and junks up to the capital, Nanchang; junks of fair size can negotiate the river as far as Nanchow and Nananfu in the south-east of the province. The other rivers which flow into the Kan and the Poyang Lake are also of importance as means of communication. The basin of the River Kan is the principal plain in Kiangsi.

Communications. Waterways are the chief means of communication; they are numerous and bring most of the more important places into touch with

the capital. A railway has been commenced between Kiukiang and Nanchang which will ultimately be prolonged into Fukien. There is also a short line in the west of the province from the county town of Pinghsiang which conveys coal from the mines there over the border into Hunan.

The Hankow-Canton telegraph line passes through the centre of the province; there is thus a good telegraph service, and the postal service is rapidly providing facilities for all Kiangsi.

Products and Trade. The agricultural wealth is very considerable; as many as four crops a year are occasionally raised. The chief products are rice, tea, cotton, tobacco, hemp, millet, indigo, barley and corn; and the most important industries are paper-making—in which bamboo is largely used—silk and cotton weaving, and the manufacture of porcelain for which this province is famous.

The minerals—coal, iron and copper—are found in abundance, and the province produces excellent kaolin.

The imports and exports, as shown by the Customs' returns for the Treaty Port of Kiukiang, amount to 34,672,926 taels annually.

Climate. The climate generally is hot in summer and is tropical in the south; in the north it somewhat resembles that in Hankow. Ice is sometimes found in the lakes during the winter.

Chief Cities. Nanchang is the capital, with a population of about 300,000; it is in the middle of a rich plain where the population is densely crowded, and is of considerable importance as a manufacturing centre.

Kiukiang, the Treaty Port, is a distributing centre; it has about 30,000 inhabitants.

Kingteh is the great porcelain manufacturing city; three million taels' worth is exported annually.

Kuling, near Kiukiang, is a beautiful cool summer residence in the Lushan Mountains, which attain a height of 4,000 feet.

People and Language. The population is most dense in the northern part of the province; and Mandarin is the principal language, although there are various dialects.

Missionary Occupation. There are 93 counties in Kiangsi; and, excluding wives, there are 141 foreign missionaries, of whom 59 are men and 82 women. The number of head stations is thirty-nine. There are thirteen prefectural divisions, so that the average is three head stations to a prefecture. Of these stations only Kiukiang, Kuling and Nanchang have more than one Mission, and Kuling may be ruled out as the work of the China Inland Mission there is in connection with the School for the children of missionaries. There has been some difficulty in gathering the statistics for this province, and consequently what is given below is merely approximate. There are over 134 preachers, and the Biblewomen average about one to five preachers. There are 150 out-stations, that is places where there is a resident preacher, or where regular preaching is done. The Christian community numbers about 4,500 and the giving for Church purposes varies from forty cents per head per annum to \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3 per head. The more this subject of Christian giving is studied the more apparent does it become that the poverty or wealth of the giver is not the chief factor in the amount given; almost everything seems to depend upon training.

Distribution of Forces. At Kiukiang (Number 1 on the map) we have the American Episcopal, the China Inland and the Methodist Episcopal Missions; also an Independent and an Unconnected Mission. At Nanchang (Number 3) we have the Methodist Episcopal and the China Inland Missions, and an Unconnected Mission. At Wucheng (31) we have the North-West Kiangsi Mission. At Nananfu (39) we have the Berlin Mission. The remaining thirty-five head stations are occupied by only one Mission each, and in most cases this is the China Inland Mission or a Mission associated with it; in the other cases the Missions are unconnected. A few out-stations are occupied by more than one Mission, but this

duplication is very slight. It means the number of out-stations is not quite so great as the total given because some out-stations will have been returned in the statistics by more than one Mission. Medical work is carried on at Kiukiang, Nanchang and Yaochow.

Education. There are Day Schools at most of the stations. Educational work of a higher grade is being developed under the care of the American Episcopal Mission at Kiukiang, and of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Kiukiang and Nanchang. Ultimately Nanchang is to be the higher educational centre for the Methodist Episcopal, and the ground belonging to this Mission in the city amounts to about fifty acres. At present Kiukiang has the larger educational work and the higher grade; here there are from twenty to thirty acres, and schools leading up to College grade, in which grade there is a class of twelve students. Excluding Primary School boys, there are altogether 160 students in the boys' department and 150 in the girls' Middle School. The tendency in this educational institution is more and more towards teaching in Chinese. When developments take place in Nanchang, Kiukiang will feed that centre, where two or three departments of University work will be carried on; if, however, a strong University develops at the Wuhan centre, the college work in Kiangsi will be co-ordinated with that as far as possible.

There are about fourteen teachers in the boys' department of whom five are foreigners, and the remainder are Chinese graduates in Arts or Science, some of whom have been trained in America. Bible Study is emphasized and teaching is given on Christian Evidences, Christian Ethics, etc. The students after leaving the Middle School classes take the Theological course and get practical work to do. About forty, or twenty-five per cent. of the students have volunteered for the ministry.

Theological Training. Besides theological training done in connection with this College, there is a Bible Training Home for China Inland Mission preachers at Nanchang. The North-West Kiangsi Mission at Wucheng

has a Bible Training School. There are thus three centres in the province for the training of preachers.

**Suggestions
for Policy.**

There is a kai (street or market) about every ten li in the more thickly populated parts of the province, and in these markets there may be anything between 500 and 1,000 families resident. The policy would be to occupy these with good Chinese workers. No estimate has been made of the number of places in Kiangsi which ought to be occupied in this way, but suppose we reckon them at from twenty to thirty to a county, and we were to place at least one Chinese preacher in each of these, we should require over two thousand men; estimating on the basis of the population Kiangsi should ultimately have over forty thousand, which is twenty times that number. It would probably be agreed that if we strongly occupy each of the market towns by having one, or preferably two, Chinese workers there, we should be able to establish a Church firm enough to secure self-propagation to the above extent. In order however to set the work going in such a way as to ensure speedy conquest we should probably have to support for a time a considerable number of the two thousand and more preachers indicated as necessary for the firm establishment of the Church; at present there are not more than a twentieth of the required number. We thus see that the amount of training work to be done is very considerable.

We have not mentioned Biblewomen or teachers, but in estimating needs these workers must not be forgotten; we are thus safe in stating that about four thousand men and women are needed. If we could financially help some of that number for a term of years, the growing Christian community would soon relieve us of this responsibility. An earnest evangelist going into one of the twenty or thirty sections mapped out for occupation in the county would go from place to place preaching the gospel, and he would soon find a few at various places in his parish interested in his message. Perhaps most of his time would be spent in the market; if so he would quickly get into touch with people from the surrounding villages who were anxious to

hear more, and by-and-bye some one or more places conveniently situated for working his district would have the nucleus of a church. The plan should always be, as an earnest and experienced missionary in another province puts it, "men first, then buildings." And if the men gathered in are trained to give from the beginning, in ten years time such a section of the province should be able to meet a large part, if not all, of the expense involved in starting the work, and the subsidy could then be used for some other section. In order to train the large army of workers required to establish the Church in this generation, we should need to equip over one hundred workers per annum in our Training Schools. The problem before us then is to make sure that we have sufficient facilities for this, to secure suitable Chinese Christians for training, and to find the necessary money to keep them until they can become self-supporting.

Foreign Staff. As regards the foreign staff, the number of head stations in the province is sufficient for training and superintending the workers; but many of these centres are very weak, and the question arises whether some concentration would not be possible and advisable. There is no representative body for this province, but efforts are being made by the Executive Committee of the Federation Movement towards the formation of such a body at an early date; and when a representative Council comes into existence we should have all the questions raised in this summary carefully examined, and a comprehensive aggressive policy for the complete evangelisation of the province agreed upon.

1. KIUKIANG.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

This Society has 251 colporteurs working in all China, and the amount of their sales is 1,146,713 annually,

American Episcopal Church.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. The schools are 3 Primary and Higher Primary and 1 Middle School. The Christian community includes 241 baptized members and 113 communicants; their yearly contributions amount to \$250.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 3 Wives.

There are 10 communicants, and they give for Church purposes the sum of 12/- a year.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is one Primary School at this station.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men, and they occupy 23 places besides the head station. The Mission has 9 schools—Primary and Higher Primary—2 Middle Schools (boys and girls) and 1 College for boys; there are also 2 Bible Training Schools. The Christian community includes 477 communicants and 381 enquirers; they contribute for Church purposes \$524 a year. Medical work is also carried on.

2. KULING.**China Inland Mission.**

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

The Mission has educational work here, and a hospital.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

3. NANCHANG.**Methodist Episcopal Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 14 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men occupies 17 places besides the head station. There are 15 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary; these are Boarding Schools, one for boys and one for girls, and they work towards Middle grade. The communicants number 95 and the enquirers 223; these give annually for Church purposes \$475.

Unconnected

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 8 | 2 | 12 |

There are two Primary Schools; the communicants number 70 and the enquirers 80.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 2 Chinese evangelists and occupies 1 place besides the head station. The communicants number 15, and their gifts for Church purposes are £1.14. annually. There is a Bible Training Home at this station.

4. NANFENG.**German China Alliance Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 4 Chinese evangelists who occupy 4 places besides the head station. The 37 communicants contribute £9.6. a year for Church purposes.

5. TAKUTANG.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission has 1 Primary School (20 boys and 5 girls) and 6 communicants.

6. NANKANGFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and 1 Bible-woman. The communicants number 6, and their yearly gifts for Church purposes are 6/7.

7. YAOCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There are 2 Chinese evangelists, and the Mission occupies 1 place excluding the head station. The communicants number 45, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are £4.19. Medical work is also carried on. There is a Day School for boys and girls (6 boys and 4 girls).

8. LOPING.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

There are 2 Chinese evangelists who occupy 1 place besides the head station. There are 29 communicants whose gifts for Church purposes amount to £3.18. a year.

9. ANJEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 7 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 1 biblewoman, and they occupy 5 places besides the head

station. The Mission has 1 Primary School for boys and counts 181 communicants; these give £14.12. a year for Church purposes.

10. TUNGSANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics are:—5 Chinese evangelists and 3 places occupied excluding the head station; 74 communicants and contributions of £7.4. a year for Church purposes. There is a Day School with 17 boys.

11. KWEIKI.

China Inland Mission.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and 10 Biblewomen, and these occupy 11 places besides the head station. The schools are 1 Primary and 2 Higher Primary Boarding (boys and girls). The 537 communicants give £42.14. a year for Church purposes.

12. KINKI.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

There is 1 Chinese evangelist, and the Mission occupies 2 places excluding the head station. They count 10 communicants and these give annually 17/3 for Church purposes.

13. IYANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 5 Single Women.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men and 2 Biblewomen occupies 5 places besides the head station. There are two Day Schools, one with 14 boys and one with 10 girls; the communicants number 232, and their contributions for Church purposes are £23 a year.

14. HOKOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 4 Biblewomen which works in 8 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Day Schools (boys and girls), and 320 communicants. The annual contributions for Church purposes are £47. Attention is given to Bible study.

15. KWANGSINFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman occupy 3 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School for boys, and 39 communicants; their annual gifts are £11.5.

16. YANGKOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 4 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 7 places excluding the head station. They have a girls' day school and a boarding school for boys. There are 203 communicants who contribute £16.14. a year for Church purposes.

17. FUCHOW.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 5 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman and occupies 7 places excluding the head station. There is 1 Primary School for boys, 87 communicants, and these contribute £10 a year for Church purposes.

18. TSUNGJEN.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 2 Chinese evangelists occupy 1 place besides the head station. There are 21 communicants, and they give £2.6. a year.

19. YUSHAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men and 6 Biblewomen; these occupy 8 places besides the head station. The Mission has a Day School for boys and a Boarding School for girls; they count 173 communicants whose gifts for Church purposes amount to £6.18. There is also a Dispensary.

20. SINFENGHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman occupy 1 place besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School and counts 22 communicants; their gifts amount to £2.12. a year for Church purposes.

21. NINGTU.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

The statistics for this station are :—1 Chinese evangelist; 1 out-station; 1 Primary School; 12 communicants; 16/- as contributions for Church purposes.

22. KANCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Day Schools for boys with 33 pupils; they count 148 communicants whose gifts for Church purposes amount to £43.11. a year.

23. WANAN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

The 2 Chinese evangelists work in 4 places besides the head station. The 51 communicants contribute £2.18. a year for Church purposes. There is a Day School for boys.

24. KIANFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and 2 Biblewomen and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Higher Primary Schools (boys and girls), and counts 132 communicants; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £20.

25. YUANCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The 3 Chinese evangelists and 2 Biblewomen work in 7 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Day School for girls and boys, and 1 Boarding School for girls. The 91 communicants give £60 a year for Church purposes.

26. LINKIANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 2 Chinese evangelists who occupy 2 places besides the head station. The 31 communicants subscribe £9.4. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Primary School.

27. CHANGSHU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The statistics for the station are:—1 Biblewoman; 1 out-station; 1 Primary School for boys; 36 communicants; gifts for Church purposes £1.10. a year.

28. KIENCHANGFU.

German China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 4 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman who work in 3 places besides the head station. The communicants are 26 in number, and their annual gifts are about 14/5.

29. YUNGFENGHSIEN.

Finnish Free Church Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The Mission has 1 out-station, 1 Primary School and 10 communicants; these give 7/6 a year for Church purposes.

30. YUNGS'N.

Finnish Free Church Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

There are 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman who occupy 4 places besides the head station. There are 2 Higher Primary Boarding Schools (boys and girls); the 62 communicants give £9 a year for Church purposes.

31. WUCHENG.

North West Kiangsi Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men. The Mission has 4 Primary Schools and 3 Middle Schools; also a Bible Training School. The members give \$150 a year for Church purposes.

32. FUNGSINHSIEN.

Unconnected.

| | Man | Single woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

33. JUICHOWFU.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There are three voluntary helpers who preach nearly every evening, and the Mission has three preaching places in the city. The communicants number 29 and the enquirers 40; their gifts amount to \$130 a year. Dispensary work is carried on three times a week.

34. SHANGKAOHSIEN.

Unconnected.

| | Man | Single woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There are two Primary Schools; the communicants are 11 in number, and they give about \$9 a year for Church purposes.

35. SINCHANGHSIEN.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

A Bible School is carried on for eight or ten days in the year. There are 11 communicants who give \$8 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has one Primary School.

36. TUKIAPU.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics for this station are:— 1 Chinese preacher; 1 Primary School; 10 baptized members; 8 communicants; 15 enquirers; \$10 for Church purposes.

37. NGANIHSIEN.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Dispensary work is carried on at this Mission, and there are 4 communicants.

38. TEHNGANHSIEN.

Unconnected.

| | Man | Medical Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

39. NANANFU.

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 7 Chinese preachers occupy 5 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools; the Church Statistics are:—251 baptized members, 177 communicants and 27 enquirers.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

This Society has 11 colporteurs in the Province, and the sales of Bibles and portions last year were about 33,697.

National Bible Society.

The colporteurs employed in the Province number 13, and the Bibles and portions sold are about 29,650 annually.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics for the Province: 3 Bishops; 57 European priests; 28 Chinese priests; 55,423 Christians; 26,287 catechumens,

CHAPTER IX.

HUPEH.

Area and Population. The area of Hupeh is 71,428 square miles. This is about 13,000 square miles larger than England and Wales, and nearly 3,000 square miles larger than the State of Missouri. The population is estimated at 35,280,000, which means that this province ranks in density third in China; the number per square mile is 495.

Boundaries. Hupeh is bounded on the east by Anhwei, on the south by Kiangsi and Hunan, on the west by Szechuan and Shensi and on the north by Honan and Shensi

Physical Features. About half of Hupeh consists of a great plain formed by the valley of the Han and the Yangtze; the west of the province is mountainous, some of the mountains rising to a height of 11,000 feet. The level of the plain is very little above that of the sea, and floods are frequent and disastrous. The plain is swampy in many parts and there are numerous lakes. A literal translation of a Chinese description of the province is, "three mountain, six water, one part ground;" and this might strike an observer in flood seasons as a not very exaggerated description.

One of the most striking features of the province is the Yangtze River. It enters Hupeh on the west a little below the middle and flows south-east towards the Tungting Lake in the northern part of Hunan. (The name Hupeh means north of the lake, and the name Hunan means south of it.) Then the river turns north-east to Hankow where it is joined by the Han, after which it takes a general south-easterly course until it reaches Kiukiang just within the Kiangsi border. The navigable part of the Yangtze

extends from Ichang to the sea, a distance of 1,000 miles. Large ocean-going steamers can ascend as far as Hankow where the river is 1,300 yards wide; the distance from Hankow to the sea is 630 miles. Below Hankow the river often exceeds one mile in width and is in many places from thirty to sixty feet in depth.

The river Han enters the province at the north-east corner and flows south-east to join the Yangtze between Hankow and Hanyang; the city of Wuchang is opposite these two cities on the right bank of the Yangtze. The Han is navigable for small steamers as far as Siangyang, a distance of 300 miles; and in summer junks can travel several hundred miles farther.

Communications. The rivers we have just mentioned form convenient means of communication; in addition to these we have the Peking-Hankow Railway line which runs almost due north from Hankow through Honan, and thus into Chihli. Hankow will by-and-bye be a great railway centre and will form the meeting-place for the line just mentioned, the Canton line, and the continuation of the line which begins at Shanghai and will ultimately communicate with West China. Numerous waterways exist in addition to the two large rivers already referred to, and there are many roads.

Telegraphic communication has been established with many of the important towns, and postal communication with all of them.

Products and Trade. The chief agricultural products are rice, cotton, tea and hemp.

It is believed that the mineral wealth of this province is great, especially in coal and iron. Large quantities of iron are supplied to local foundries which are growing in size and importance, and the surplus is being exported to Japan and America. The iron-ore is said to be one of the richest known.

Industries of various kinds are springing up in the Wuhan centre, which bids fair to be one of the most important in China. Fire-arms are manufactured, and there are cotton-mills and silk filatures.

The total value of the trade passing through the three Treaty Ports of Hankow, Ichang and Shasi is close on one hundred and twenty-six million taels per annum.

Climate. The climate of Hupeh is pleasant in winter, but is very hot in summer, and the nights are particularly trying.

Chief Cities. By far the most important cities are those at the Wuhan centre. Hankow has an estimated population of 870,000; Wuchang 500,000; and Hanyang 400,000. In Hankow besides the Chinese quarters there are foreign settlements, and the city is largely a commercial one. Wuchang is the capital of the province. Hanyang is chiefly industrial, and has forges, furnaces and foundries.

Ichang has an estimated population of 45,000; the population of Shasi is about 80,000. Other important cities are Siangyang, Laohokow and Fancheng.

Mandarin is the language of the province.

Missionary Occupation. There are 81 counties in Hupeh; and the missionary force includes 140 men and 80 single women—a total of 220 missionaries excluding wives. Of this number 32 men and 11 women are stationed in Hankow; 23 men and 14 women in Wuchang; and 6 men and 7 women in the neighbouring city of Hanyang. There are thus 61 men and 32 women in the Wuhan centre.

The Prefecture of Hanyangfu, in which Hankow and Hanyang are situated, has other two stations where missionaries reside, viz. Siaokan (number 7 on the map) and Hwangpei (12 on map); and another Mission is about to establish a Theological Seminary on the railway line near the latter station. The total staff of these two stations is six missionaries excluding wives.

In Wuchang Prefecture there is the head station of Tayeh (28 on map) with three missionaries excluding wives.

In Hwangchow Prefecture there are three head stations which from north to south are Machenghsien (23), Hwang-

chow (22) and Wusueh (29). At these stations there is a total of eleven missionaries excluding wives.

The Prefecture of Tean has three head stations, viz. Suichow (26), Teian (25) and Tsaoshih (13). The total staff of these stations is eight missionaries.

In Anluhfu there is a head station, viz. Anlu (27) with three missionaries excluding wives.

Hsiangyangfu has ten head stations which are as follows:—Kunchow (16), Shihwakai (15), Kucheng (9), Laohokow (8), Taipingtien (10), Tsz-ho (11), Fancheng (5), Tsaoyang (14), Sungyang (18) and Nanchang (19). The total number of missionaries in these stations excluding wives is fifty-eight.

In Kingmenchow Prefecture there is one head station, viz. Kongmen, or rather Kingmen (20), at which there are three missionaries.

In Kingchowfu there are three head stations—Kingchow (21), Shasi (6) and Kienli (24), with a total of nine missionaries.

In Yunyangfu there is one head station, viz. Yunyang (17) with four missionaries.

In the Prefecture of Ichang the prefectural city—Ichang (4)—has twenty-two missionaries.

The south-western Prefecture of Shinanfu has no resident missionary.

Unequal distribution of forces. It will thus be seen that the missionary force is unequally distributed. It would be interesting to understand the causes of this; probably openings occurred which led to some prefectures being more thoroughly occupied than others. In the west of the province the country is hilly and the population somewhat sparse; there has been however up to the present time very little attention paid to the distribution of the missionaries viewed from the standpoint of the province as a whole. Now that Federation Councils have been formed in many of the provinces the work will have a better chance of being considered from the standpoint indicated in the above analysis; besides, conditions are much more favourable now-a-days for the proper distribution of our forces.

Formerly the missionaries as we have already observed had often to go where they could rather than where they would; to-day they can go anywhere; the whole country is open and the time is opportune for the careful study of this problem.

Institutional work is well represented in the province. Medical work is carried on at many of the stations, and work among lepers, the blind and orphans receives considerable attention; there is also industrial work.

Education. Primary Schools are conducted by the various Missions as will be seen by reference to the details which accompany each station; and higher education is well developed at the Wuhan centre, especially in the Boone University of the American Episcopal Mission at Wuchang, the Wuchang High School of the Wesleyan Mission, and the Griffith John College of the London Mission at Hankow. The latter has a Normal Department and a Divinity School. The Normal training at Wuchang is union work between the Wesleyan Mission and the American Episcopal Mission; and in the High School of the former there are preparatory and collegiate departments as well as Normal; there is also a Theological College belonging to this Mission. The Boone University has preparatory, collegiate, theological and medical departments; the last sends its students for the final years to the medical department of St. John's University in Shanghai.

In Hankow there is a Union Medical College carried on by the London Mission, the Wesleyan Mission and the American Baptist Mission, and further union is in contemplation. The Christian and Missionary Alliance has a Training School for Evangelists at Wuchang. There are also training schools for Biblewomen.

The promoters of the United Universities scheme hope to make Wuhan the centre of their activities, and if their plan is realised all the higher education here will be united and strengthened. The American Baptist Foreign Mission proposes to unite with the London Mission on the Hankow side; it is hoped however that a Union University including all the Missions will ultimately be established. It would be

a great gain in efficiency and economy if some of the theological schools could be united. A strong University at this centre could be made to serve at least the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi.

Theological Training outside the Wuhan centre. There is a Theological College belonging to the Church of Scotland Mission at Ichang; there is also theological training given at Fancheng; and Siangyang has a theological seminary; it is hoped that the Bible School there will become a Union School for an advanced grade of education which would serve the north of the province. There is a Bible Seminary at Kingchowfu. It will thus be seen that the facilities for training workers are numerous.

Government Students. Wuchang is a large Government educational centre, and the students have at times numbered 10,000. They are living largely without proper discipline, oversight or protection, and there is magnificent scope for work among them. The Y. M. C. A. is giving this matter its attention, a hostel has been opened by the American Episcopal Mission, and lectures have been delivered to students and officials in one of the Halls of the Boone University. To these lectures very large numbers have come and the work has been extremely encouraging.

Bible and Tract Societies. At Hankow is the Central Agency of the National Bible Society of Scotland, whose total circulation in China amounts to close on two millions of Scriptures and Scripture portions. The Central China Religious Tract Society also has its head quarters here, and commodious buildings have just been erected to meet the enlarged opportunities of the new times. The circulation of the tracts published by this Society amounts to over a million per annum.

Federation Council. A Federation Council has been formed for the province and a large map has been prepared. The occupation of the province will be studied and the Council will set itself to see that every county is occupied either by a foreigner or by itinerating work done by foreigners or Chinese; and it is hoped that a compre-

hensive plan will be outlined for co-ordinating work throughout the province as far as possible. The needs of the whole region will be set forth by such a Council from its intimate local knowledge, but from our study of the number of workers and their distribution several factors stand out clearly.

**Analysis of
Needs.**

Hupeh has a considerable number of missionaries, but some parts are poorly supplied. It would probably be beyond the bounds of practical politics to redistribute the workers, and so some strengthening of the weaker centres will be inevitable; but the greatest need of the province is a large increase in the Chinese evangelistic force. As we have said, some foreign workers will probably have to be added to the force, and co-ordination and co-operation in educational work are necessary for efficiency; but if Christianity is to become really native the bulk of the evangelistic work must be done by the Chinese. If our forces are sufficient to train and guide a large number of preachers and other workers—and the province is well equipped with training institutions—then we shall have done what is necessary from the standpoint of the foreign worker. But instead of 360 Chinese who are giving all their time to evangelistic work, we should require about ten times that number so as strongly to establish a Christian Church in centres from which its influence could radiate around. One of the greatest needs is a staff of well educated Chinese preachers who would be able to influence and bring into the Christian Church the scholars in Wuchang and the merchants of the rich and rapidly growing cities of Hankow and Hanyang.

There are only 253 out-stations in the province, and we ought to have about two thousand if we are to set up centres of light which shall illuminate all the country districts; and even then we should have less than a twentieth part of the number of churches and workers which would be enough ultimately to supply the religious needs of all the inhabitants. If we had enough money to train, turn out and support for a period of years one hundred workers per annum, then we should, during the next two or three

decades, be making steady and satisfactory progress towards this ideal. It would be necessary to support the workers in the new centres for a sufficient period of time to enable them to gather a Christian community to make the work self-supporting, and if we did this we should have to spend in ten years up to a maximum of say £10,000. This seems a large sum, but after all it is not more than would be required, everything taken into account, to equip, send out and establish about thirty married missionaries. There are those who would contend that the staff of missionaries in this province, if properly distributed, is well nigh sufficient to do the work; again there are those who would say that a considerable increase is necessary. If it were granted that the latter contention is correct it would still be well worth our consideration whether we should not spend part of the money available for new missionaries on that without which new missionaries would make but little impression. It will be safe to assume that if the Federation Council which has begun its work in that thorough manner which the excellent map of the province it has prepared indicates, continues its labours in the same systematic way, wise and economical plans will be forthcoming in which the question of adequate occupation by a strong Chinese force will receive a full share of attention.

1. HANKOW.

American Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 4 | 1 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of about 20 men and 6 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 10 places besides the head station. Educational work is represented by 18 Primary Schools and 3 Higher Primary. The Christian community include 775 communicants and 1,751 baptized members; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$2,062. There is also a Training School for Biblewomen.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

A staff of 251 colporteurs is engaged in the work of this Society throughout China, and the annual sales amount to about 1,146,713.

American Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

This is a business agency for the Mission.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 55 colporteurs and 1 Biblewoman working in the Province, and the circulation of Bibles and portions last year was 157,845.

Central China Religious Tract Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

There is a local Board of Directors. A splendid building well equipped with machinery has been completed through the munificence of the Arthington Trust. The Society receives generous assistance from the Religious Tract Society of London. In addition to the issues of its own literature the Society acts as agent for Mr. Blackstone's "Distribution Fund" by means of which over half a million tracts were distributed last year.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

This is the business centre for the Mission.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

This is the business centre for the Mission.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 19 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men, and the Mission occupies 15 places besides the head station. The schools are 2 Primary and 2 Middle Schools. The communicants number 699, and these give annually £134 for Church purposes. Medical work is carried on in the Men's and Women's Hospitals, and the doctors take a large share in the work of a Union Medical School. There is also a Theological College.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

This Society employs 14 colporteurs in the Province, and the circulation last year of Bibles and portions was about 29,650.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives. | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 |

There are 11 Chinese men on the evangelistic staff, and 5 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Christian community includes 62 baptized members, 268 communicants and 155 enquirers. The Mission has 3 Primary Schools, also a School for Blind Boys founded by David Hill; its purpose is to train the blind for Christian service as evangelists, Bible readers, etc.; industrial work is also done; and medical work is carried on here.

Y.M.C.A.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife

2. WUCHANG.

American Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 20 |

There is a large Chinese evangelistic staff of 18 men and 6 Biblewomen, and 13 places are occupied besides the head station. Educational work is carried on in 16 Primary Schools, 4 Higher Primary and 3 Middle Schools. The baptized members number 1,735 and the communicants 889; their annual contributions for Church purposes are \$879. The Boone University is carried on by this Mission with preparatory, collegiate, theological and medical departments.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Foreign Staff. 5 Men and 2 Wives.

The Society has a Receiving Home for Missionaries here.

London Missionary Society.

| | Man | M.d. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

The Mission has here a Girls' Boarding School, and there are two hospitals, one for men and one for women. There are about 100 communicants, 2 out-stations and two preachers.

Swedish Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 7 men and 1 Biblewoman, and 7 places are occupied besides the head station. There are 5 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School; The 185 communicants contribute \$138 a year for Church purposes.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Woman | Single woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |

There are 9 Chinese men engaged in evangelistic work in 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools, 1 Boarding School for Girls and 1 Middle School; also a Theological College. The Christian community includes 101 baptized members, 132 communicants and 15 enquirers. Medical work is carried on. In the Wuchang High School there are preparatory, collegiate and Normal departments; the latter is a Union School in which the American Episcopal Mission joins.

3. HANYANG.**American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.**

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 13 |

The large evangelistic staff consists of 38 Chinese men and 15 Biblewomen, and 9 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 8 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary School; there is also a Girls' Boarding School, a Hospital and a Dispensary. The 551 communicants give \$245 a year for Church purposes.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There are 6 Chinese evangelists and 7 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Christian community consists of 117 baptized members, 268 communicants and 78 enquirers. There are 4 Primary Schools, and a Girls' Boarding School.

4. ICHANG.**American Episcopal Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 3 Men.

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of about 12 men and 4 Biblewomen, and the places occupied are 2, excluding

the head station. Educational work is represented by 4 Primary Schools and 2 Higher Primary. The baptized members are 400 and communicants 165; these give \$236 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has an Industrial Trade School for boys.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Church of Scotland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 14 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 14 men, and they occupy 15 places besides the head station. The Mission has a Theological College, 3 Primary Schools for girls, 4 for boys, and a higher school for boys. It counts 863 baptized members and 559 communicants. There is also a Women's Bible Training School.

Swedish Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There are about 7 men and 1 Biblewoman on the evangelistic staff. There are 4 Primary Schools and the communicants number 134; their annual gifts amount to \$115.

Swedish American Missionary Covenant.

The statistics for this Mission are:—6 Chinese preachers; 5 out-stations; 2 Primary Schools; 19 baptised members; 36 communicants; \$24 a year for Church purposes.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

5. FANCHENG.

Hague's Synodes Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 12 |

There is a Middle School with two foreign and three Chinese teachers. Teachers are trained here, and students for theological study. There is a Girls' Boarding School and several Primary Schools.

Swedish American Missionary Covenant.

| | Men | Single woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 8 men and 3 Biblewomen, and they occupy 4 places besides the head station. The Primary Schools are 6, and the Christian community includes 30 baptized members and 103 communicants. Their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$30 a year.

6. SHASI.

American Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 3 Biblewomen. 4 places excluding the head station are occupied by the Mission, which has 2 Primary Schools. There are 506 baptized members and 189 communicants, and these give \$258 a year for Church purposes.

Swedish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The Chinese evangelistic staff contains about 6 men and 1 Biblewoman, and these work in 5 places excluding the head station. The 115 communicant contribute \$86 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 3 Primary Schools.

7. SIAOKAN.

London Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 15 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the places occupied are 17, excluding the head station. The educational work is represented by 3 Primary and 1 Higher Primary Schools. The communicants number 2,215; these contribute £8 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Hospital and a Leper Home. There is a large Day School for giving Bible instruction to women.

8. LAOHOKOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 2 men and 4 Biblewomen, and 1 place besides the head station is occupied. There are 117 communicants, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £10.14.4. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools (boys and girls), and 2 Dispensaries. A Christian Endeavour Society has been started.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Medical man | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of about 6 men, and the Mission occupies 6 places besides the head station. The schools are 1 Primary School, a Boarding School for Boys and two for Girls. They count 114 communicants who give 29 taels annually for Church purposes.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

9. KUCHENG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese staff consists of 3 evangelists and 1 Bible-woman, and 2 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 49 communicants who contribute £2 a year for Church purposes. There is a Boarding School for Boys.

10. TAIPINGTIEN.

Hague's Synodes Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

11. TSZ-HO.

Hague's Synodes Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There is a Home for Orphan Girls.

12. HWANGPEI.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 18 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the Mission occupies 23 places besides the head station. There are 5 Primary and 1 Middle School.

13. TS' OSHIH.

London Missionary Society.

| | Man | M d. Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 14 men and 13 places are occupied besides the head station. The

communicants number 2,820 and the enquirers 727; these contribute £39 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a hospital and 2 Primary Schools.

14. TSAOYANG.

Lutheran Brethren Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 11 |

The Mission has 4 Chinese evangelists, and counts 36 communicants. It has 6 Primary Schools.

15. SHIHWAKAL.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men works in 3 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School and 1 Higher Primary. The communicants number 56, and they give 15 taels a year for Church purposes.

16. KUNCHOW.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The evangelistic staff of Chinese men, 2 in number, occupies 3 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School, and 56 communicants; these give 15 taels a year for Church purposes.

17. YUNYANG.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men, and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School and counts 56 communicants, whose annual gifts for Church purposes amount to 15 taels.

18. SIANGYANG.

Swedish American Missionary Covenant.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 11 men and 5 Biblewomen occupies 4 places besides the head station. The educational work is represented by 13 Primary Schools and by a Boys' Boarding School to give boys a Christian education, and to prepare students for the Theological Seminary. It is desired to raise the standard of education here and to make this a Union School for the north of the province. The baptized members number 87 and the communicants 269; these contribute \$110 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on here.

19. NANCHANG.

Swedish American Missionary Covenant.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Mission has 14 men and 7 Biblewomen in evangelistic work, and occupies 7 places besides the head station. There are 7 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 40 and the communicants 182.

20. KINGMEN.

Swedish American Missionary Covenant.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and 1 Biblewoman. The Mission has 1 Primary School; the baptized members number 33 and the communicants 65.

21. KINGCHOWFU.

Swedish American Missionary Covenant.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is 2 Chinese evangelists, and 1 place is occupied besides the head station.

Swedish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 3 Chinese evangelists, and occupies 3 places besides the head station. It has 2 Primary Schools and counts 72 communicants; these contribute annually \$57 for Church purposes. This Mission and that of the Swedish American Missionary Covenant carry on a joint Bible Seminary.

22. HWANGCHOW.**Swedish Missionary Society.**

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 7 places besides the head station. The Mission has 6 Primary Schools; the communicants number 230, and they give \$172 annually for Church purposes.

23. MACHENGHSIEN.**Swedish Missionary Society.**

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff includes 5 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the Mission occupies 4 places excluding the head station. There are 3 Primary Schools; the communicants number 118, and they contribute annually for Church purposes the sum of \$86.

24. KIENLI.**Swedish Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics for this place are:—2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman; 2 places occupied, excluding the head station; 1 Primary School; 76 communicants and \$65 annual contributions for Church purposes.

25. TEIANFU.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Man | Med. Mau | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men, and the Mission occupies 10 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and a Boys' Boarding School. The Christian community includes 81 baptized members and 138 communicants, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$93. There is a hospital where medical work is carried on.

26. SUICHOW.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men. | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The Mission has a Chinese evangelistic staff of 15 men, and occupies 13 places besides the head station. There are 6 Primary Schools and a Home for Destitute Boys. The baptized members number 146, the communicants 332, and enquirers 159; these give \$36 a year for Church purposes.

27. ANLUH.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men, and the Mission occupies 7 places besides the head station. There are 7 Primary Schools and Boys' Boarding School. The baptized members number 16 and the communicants 86; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$30. The Society has a hospital here.

28. TAYEH.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

The Mission occupies 9 places besides the head station, and employs a Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men. It has

4 Primary Schools, and a Boys' Boarding School, and counts 88 baptized members and 184 communicants; these give annually for Church purposes \$74. Medical work is also carried on.

29. WUSUEH.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 14 men, and they work in 7 places besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Primary Schools, and counts 56 baptized members and 179 communicants; these contribute annually for Church purposes the sum of \$65.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics for this province :—

3 Bishops; 68 European priests; 42 Chinese priests; 65,199 Christians; 18,342 catechumens.

CHAPTER X.

HUNAN.

Area and Population. The area of this province is 83,398 square miles, which is nearly half as big again as England and Wales. The population is estimated at 22,169,000, a density of 265 to the square mile.

Boundaries. Hunan is bounded on the east by Kiangsi, on the north by Hupeh, on the west by Szechuan and Kweichow, and on the south by Kwangsi and Kwangtung. It is divided into 9 prefectures, 5 sub-prefectures and 4 departments; and in these 18 divisions there are altogether 88 counties.

Physical Features. Generally speaking the province is mountainous and is especially so in the south and west; the central district is undulating; the north-eastern part is flat, particularly in the region of the Tungting Lake. This is a great expanse of water, in summer over 70 miles long and 60 miles broad, and floods caused by its overflow are frequent, although at times it is a safeguard against floods in other parts of the country by receiving and storing the superfluous waters of the rivers. In winter it is much decreased in size. The Siang River which flows right through the eastern part of the province from south to north, and has numerous affluents, runs into this lake. Other rivers having a general direction from south-west to north-east also empty their waters into the same lake. The province is a very beautiful one, the hills and mountains being comparatively well covered with trees.

Communications. River steamers ply regularly between Hankow and Changsha, and when the water in the River Siang is high they can even reach Siangtan. Junks can go as far as Hengchow, and smaller

craft may reach the borders of Kwangsi; indeed this river, by means of the canal mentioned in the description of Kwangsi, communicates with the river Kwei and thus affords direct communication by means of the West River with Canton. The rivers already referred to, flowing from the south-west to the north-east, are also navigable by native boats for long distances.

The projected railway from Canton to Hankow will more or less closely follow the valley of the Siang River, and will form a most important means of communication throughout the eastern part of the province.

Telegraphic and post-office communications are rapidly being developed.

Products and Trade. The agricultural wealth of the country consists chiefly of rice, tea, cotton, tobacco, etc. The quantity of rice grown is much beyond the needs of the province in average years, and an enormous amount is exported. Timber of many varieties, including pine, cedar and oak, is one of the chief products of the district. Huge bamboo rafts often over 300 feet in length float down the rivers; huts are erected on these rafts in which the people who navigate them live during the journey.

The mineral wealth of Hunan is abundant; coal, both bituminous and anthracite, exists in enormous quantities; iron also abounds, and lead, silver, antimony, gold, copper, tin and sulphur are found.

The total trade of the two Treaty Ports, Changsha and Yochow, amounts to over twenty-one millions of taels per annum. The exports include hides, horns, alum, hemp, borax, wax, ginger, varnish, beans and antimony. The imports consist of cotton goods, kerosene, matches, glass and numerous articles of foreign manufacture.

Climate. The climate is pleasant in winter although it is moister than Hupeh; the temperature reaches to 95° F., in the summer; this with the moisture makes it somewhat trying.

Chief Cities. Changsha is the capital of the province; it has a population of about half a million.

The city is commercially important and the region around is fertile.

Siangtan has a population of 300,000; it is a thriving business centre.

Changteh has about the same number of inhabitants as Siangtan; it trades with Kweichow and Szechuan.

Hengchow, Siangyin and Yochow also are important places, each with a population of about 20,000 inhabitants.

People and Language. The people of Hunan are sturdy and turbulent. Miao tribes inhabit the south-west of the province, and they number about a ninth of the total population.

Mandarin with a pronounced local accent is the language of the province except among the Miaotze, who have their own dialect.

Missionary Occupation. There are, as we have said, 88 counties in Hunan; and in the 25 head stations there are altogether 117 men and 60 women, a total of 177 missionaries excluding wives. The Federation Council in this province has not met very frequently; its aim as indicated in its Constitution is to "devise and recommend plans whereby the whole field can be worked most efficiently and with greatest economy, to encourage the consideration of all questions as to how the various phases of Christian work can be carried on most vigorously; and to appoint representatives to the National Council." The Executive of the Council consists of one foreigner and one Chinese from each Mission connected with the Federation, and the secretaries are expected to keep a complete record of the Missions and missionaries in the province.

Federation Map. A study of the Federation Council map is very interesting, and further work by the Council will doubtless result in achieving in large measure the objects of the Federation. One of the most interesting features of the map is that, extending from one of the head stations occupied by more than one Mission, lines of advance are indicated. If this example were followed by every province much overlapping would

be prevented and greater efficiency and economy secured at one place. A condition which entailed missionaries covering one another's tracks to get from station to station has been rectified by one of the two Missions handing over its work to the other.

**Out-station
Work.**

It may be interesting to refer to the general arrangement of the out-station work in places where more than one Mission is located; for example, from Changsha (No. 1 on the map) the work of the Norwegian Missionary Society stretches in three directions, north-east, west and north-west; the work of the Wesleyan Missionary Society lies towards the east, and the American Presbyterians work up from Siangtan towards the south of Changsha. From Siangtan (2) the Presbyterian Mission works towards the north and west, and this Mission and the United Evangelical Church Mission both have out-stations towards the south, while the latter Mission also carries on out-station work towards the east. From the head station of Changteh (3) the China Inland Mission works towards the west, and the Presbyterian Mission towards the east and the south-west. At Chénchow (5) the work of the Wesleyan Mission is in a southerly direction, and that of the Presbyterian Mission lies to the north-east and the south-west. From Yungchow (6) the Wesleyan Mission works north and the Church Missionary Society works south. At Hengchow (7) the Liebenzeller Mission has stations stretching north, while the Presbyterian Mission works in all the other directions. The Church Missionary Society has just entered this city and probably some arrangement will be possible for the extension of their work. In Yiyang (17) the Wesleyan Mission carries on its work in a north-easterly direction, and the Norwegian Mission works to the north-west, south and the south-east.

Education.

It is hoped that the education of the province will be co-ordinated, and that higher education will be provided for at the Yale Mission Collegiate School at Changsha. This Mission, which hopes to derive its

support largely from Yale men, was established at the invitation of most of the missionary bodies at work in the province in the hope that the higher education of Mission students might be committed to its care. It aims at having departments in Arts, Science and Medicine. There are seven or eight foreign professors and a staff of about the same number of Chinese teachers. Last year the students numbered about seventy. Co-ordination between the teaching here and that at the Wuhan centre could be effected if this were demanded in the interests of efficiency.

Hunan and Hupeh compared. It is interesting to compare this province with the neighbouring one of Hupeh. The population in Hupeh amounts to about ten millions more than that in Hunan, but the area of Hunan is about 10,000 square miles greater than that of Hupeh. The more sparsely peopled province where distances are great probably requires as large a force as the more thickly populated region, because of the difficulty of travel. Hunan has 174 missionaries and Hupeh has 220; probably the proportion is about right if University education is to be efficiently developed at the Wuhan centre. A thoroughly first-class institution for higher learning will absorb a large part of the missionary force if it is to compare in standard with what the Government will ultimately do in Wuchang. If the utmost economy in expenditure upon missionaries is to be secured early and wise planning is absolutely essential so as to ensure the most effective distribution of forces. If Hupeh requires to have its missionary force strengthened in some districts, so probably does Hunan. It is earnestly to be hoped that a Federation Council will be able to give guidance in this vital matter. There is no doubt however that a large increase in the number of the Chinese force is absolutely necessary; also a great multiplication in the number of out-stations. The number of Chinese who are giving their whole time to the work of the Church in this province amounts to about 300, and is thus less than the number at work in Hupeh. The proportion of women workers in Hunan seems to be very small. There are

about 200 out-stations and we may safely conclude that an expenditure about equal to that outlined for Hupeh will be necessary for Hunan.

Bible House of Los Angeles. An interesting, aggressive evangelistic movement has been commenced in the province through the support of the Bible House of Los Angeles. The aim of this Society is to give the Word of God to those who do not possess it; that is careful, free distribution through colporteurs, of whom there are eighteen in the province of Hunan. The effort is at present being concentrated in China on this one province; the method is by house to house distribution, and the workers seek to explain the plan of Salvation as the Book is distributed. Further copies can be bought by those who wish them. Posters also are pasted up in conspicuous places with verses of Scripture. In addition to the work of its own colporteurs, the Bible House has supplied members of the China Inland Mission, working in fifteen provinces, with about 150,000 copies of a synopsis of the Gospels wholly in the language of Scripture; and 30,000 copies to various Missions in Hunan. During the three years of work the Bible House has distributed 480,000 Scripture portions and booklets.

A Union Bible School. In 1911 a month's Bible School attended by Chinese workers from the various Missions in the province was conducted at the foot of the famous mountain to which pilgrims come to visit the temples, especially during the eighth and ninth months of the Chinese year. At the busiest time there were about 10,000 pilgrims a day. Eighty-three men attended the school, and spent the time in study, in distribution of the Scriptures and in personal dealing with the pilgrims. Missionaries of the American Presbyterian, China Inland and Wesleyan Missions helped in the teaching at the Bible School. It is hoped that it will be made an annual affair.

Theological Training. Theological Training is carried on by the United Evangelical Church Mission at their station in Siangtan. The Wesleyan Mission

has a Theological College at Changsha; the American Presbyterian Mission trains evangelists at Hengchow; the Christian and Missionary Alliance trains its students in the central Chinese Institute at Wuchang in the neighbouring province of Hupeh; and the American Church Mission trains its men at their College in Hankow. Some training is also done in a similar way at a few of the other stations:

1. CHANGSHA.

American Episcopal Mission

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

The Mission has 1 Chinese man for evangelistic work, and occupies 1 place besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The baptized members number 110 and communicants 42; these give \$108 a year for Church purposes.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 251 colporteurs working in connection with this Society and the sales for all China reach a total of 1,146,713.

"Broadcast" Tract Press.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

China Inland Mission

| | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|----------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the Mission occupies 1 place besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School for boys and girls. The communicants number 68; and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £13.13. Medical work also is carried on.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The statistics given below are approximate:—Chinese evangelistic staff 30; out-stations 7; communicants 200; enquirers 71; annual gifts for Church purposes \$250;

“Christian Herald” Orphanage.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Liebenzell Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

There is one Chinese evangelist, a Primary School for boys and girls, 12 communicants and annual gifts amounting to 18/7.

Norwegian Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Medical Woman | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|---------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men, and the Mission occupies 11 places besides the head station. Educational work is carried on in 6 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary and the communicants number 185; these contribute about 340 taels a year for Church purposes. Medical work also is carried on.

NOTE.—These statistics are approximate, as the Report of the Mission only gives totals for the 5 stations occupied.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

This Mission has about 20 communicants.

United Evangelical Church Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 |

The following statistics are approximate:—Chinese evangelistic staff 6; out-station 1; a theological Training Class; 2 Primary Schools: one for boys and one for girls; 80 communicants and 22 enquirers; annual gifts for Church purposes \$45.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The Chinese workers are 2 in number, and 2 places besides the head station are occupied. There are 82 communicants and 20 enquirers. The Mission has a Theological College here. There is one Day School for boys and girls.

Yale Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Woman | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 |

This Society aims to give a Collegiate training to students sent up from the various Mission Schools in the province.

2. SIANGTAN.**American Presbyterian Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

The Mission has about 6 Chinese preachers and 6 out-stations, with 90 communicants and 15 enquirers. There is a Boarding School for boys with Primary, Higher Primary and Middle School classes; there are also 5 Mixed Primary Schools, 6 Girls' Day Schools and a Girls' Boarding School. Medical work is carried on here.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

The statistics given below are approximate:—Chinese evangelistic staff 28; out-stations 7; communicants 190; enquirers 60; annual gifts for Church purposes \$234.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 3 Wives.

There are 2 Chinese evangelists, and the Mission has 1 Primary School. The Christian community includes 31 baptized members, 13 communicants and 15 enquirers; the annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$18.

United Evangelical Church Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The statistics given below are approximate:—Chinese evangelistic staff 3; out-station 1; there is 1 Theological Training Class, and 1 Primary School. The communicants number 42 and the enquirers 12; they contribute \$23 annually for Church purposes.

Liebenzell Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

There is 1 Chinese man engaged in evangelistic work. The Mission has a Primary School for boys and girls and a Boarding School for girls. There are 18 communicants who contribute 10/- a year for Church purposes. The School for Blind Girls has temporarily been removed from Changsha to this place on account of the riots.

3. CHANGTEH.**American Presbyterian Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 preachers and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 1 place besides the head

station. The Schools are 6 Primary, 2 Higher Primary and 1 Middle School. The Christian community includes 96 baptised members, 79 communicants and 80 enquirers; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$20 a year. Medical work also is carried on.

These statistics are approximate.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men and 1 Biblewoman, a Primary School for boys and girls, and 47 communicants. There is one out-station.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife. | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The statistics given below are approximate:—Chinese evangelistic staff 30; out-stations 7; communicants 200; enquirers 58; annual gifts for Church purposes \$250.

4. PAOKING.

Liebenzell Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 1 Biblewoman, and 1 place is occupied besides the head station. There are 12 communicants, who give £3.4. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Primary School for boys and girls; there is also a Dispensary.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There are 2 Chinese men engaged in evangelistic work, and the Mission occupies 2 places besides the head station. The communicants number 24 and the enquirers 18.

5. CHENCHOW.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 15 preachers, and they occupy 11 places besides the head station. The Schools are 2 Day, 3 Boarding and 1 Middle School. There are 330 communicants; the income from Chinese sources of \$1,495 includes fees.

Reformed Church in the United States.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men, and 2 places are occupied besides the head station. Educational work is represented by 1 Primary School and 1 Middle School. There are 42 communicants and 14 enquirers; these give \$65 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 2 Chinese men on the evangelistic staff, and occupies 2 places besides the head station. They count 42 communicants and 16 enquirers, and have 2 Primary Schools.

6. YUNGCHOWFU.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 6 men, and they work in 1 place besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School and 1 Higher Primary for boys. The Christian community includes 27 baptized members, 17 communicants and 6 enquirers; these contribute \$45 a year for Church purposes.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The Mission has an evangelistic staff of 2 Chinese men and occupies 2 places besides the head station. The Schools are 1 Primary and 1 Higher Primary for boys. The Church statistics are 18 baptized members, 20 communicants and 8 enquirers.

7. HENGCHOWFU.**American Presbyterian Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 21 preachers, and the Mission occupies 50 places excluding the head station. There is a Bible School as well as 5 Primary and 2 Middle Schools. The communicants number 525 and the enquirers 30; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$200.

Liebenzell Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

The Mission has 1 Chinese man in evangelistic work, and occupies 1 place besides the head station. It has 1 Primary School for girls and boys and 1 Boys' Boarding School. There are 13 communicants who contribute $4/5$ *d.* a year for Church purposes.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

This station has just recently been opened.

8. TAOYUAN.**American Presbyterian Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

9. NANCHOWTING.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 7 men on the Chinese evangelistic staff, and the Mission occupies 9 places besides the head station. The communicants number 258, and they give annually £6.5. for Church purposes. There is a Dispensary.

10. SHENCHOWFU.

Evangelical Association.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men, and they occupy 1 place besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Primary Schools, and counts 5 communicants and 6 enquirers; their gifts amount to \$6 a year. Medical work is carried on here.

11. TSINGSHIH.

Finnish Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 |

The statistics are approximately as follows:—Chinese evangelistic staff 19; out-stations 14; Primary Schools 7; Higher Primary School 1; Communicants 250.

12. YUINGTING.

Finnish Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

The statistics are approximately as follows:—Chinese evangelistic staff 12; places occupied excluding head station 9; Primary Schools 4; Higher Primary 1, and a School for Girls; communicants 160.

13. TSILI.

Finnish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 man.

NOTE.—The Report of the above Society only gives totals for its 4 stations.

The statistics are approximately as follows:—Chinese evangelistic staff 4; Places occupied excluding head station 3; Primary Schools 2; communicants 50.

14. YUANCHOW.

Liebenzell Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 1 Biblewoman, the communicants number 3 and their gifts are 1/7*d* a year. An English class is held, at which about 20 boys, the sons of mandarins and merchants, attend.

15. U-KANG.

Liebenzell Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

There is a Boys' Day School.

16. NINSIANG.

Norwegian Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 3 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 5 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools. The communicants number 87, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to 175 taëls. (see note under Changsha).

17. YIYANG.

Norwegian Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff includes 8 men and 3 Biblewomen who work in 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Primary Schools, and counts 95 communicants, whose gifts amount to 185 taels a year. (These figures are approximate, see note under Changsha).

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 18 men, and the Mission occupies 4 places besides the head station. The Christian community includes 8 baptized members, 118 communicants and 41 enquirers. . . There are 2 Primary Schools.

18. TAOHUALUEN.

Norwegian Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 17 men and 7 Biblewomen. The Mission occupies 14 places besides the head station. There are 7 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. The communicants number 230, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to 420 taels a year. (See note under Changsha).

19. SINHWA.

Norwegian Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 3 Biblewomen, and they work in 5 places besides the head station. There are 3 Primary Schools. The 103 communicants contribute 20 taels annually for Church purposes.

20. YOCHOW.

Reformed Church in the United States.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 15 |

The Mission employs 4 Chinese men in evangelistic work, and occupies 3 places besides the head station. Their schools are 1 Primary and 2 Higher Primary, viz. a Boys' Boarding School giving an eleven years course, and a Girls' Boarding School. Medical work is also carried on. There are 60 communicants and 30 enquirers, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$85.

21. LILING.

United Evangelical Church Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

The following statistics are approximate:—Chinese evangelistic staff 3; places occupied excluding head station 1; 1 Primary School; 38 communicants; 10 enquirers; annual gifts for Church purposes \$20.

22. PINGKIANG.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 11 men occupy 8 places besides the head station. There are 5 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School for boys. The Christian community includes 40 baptized members, 257 communicants and 179 enquirers.

23. LIUYANG.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

3 Chinese men are engaged in evangelistic work, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools, and the communicants number 89, the enquirers 65.

24. SHIHMAN.

Finnish Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

There are 3 Chinese men engaged in evangelistic work, and 2 places occupied excluding the head station. The communicants number 40, and the Mission has 1 Primary School.

25. YUHSIEN.

United Evangelical Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

1 Chinese man is engaged in evangelistic work. The Mission has 1 Primary School, and counts 11 communicants and 5 enquirers; these give \$12 a year for Church purposes.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

This Society employs 13 colporteurs in the Province, and the circulation last year of Bibles and portions was 29,650.

Roman Catholics.

Their statistics for the Province are:—2 Bishops; 18 European priests; 10 Chinese priests; 13,112 Christians; 10,776 catechumens.

CHAPTER XI.

SZETCHUAN.

Area and Population. Szechuan is bounded on the east by Hunan and Hupeh, on the north by Shensi and Kansu, on the west by Tibet, and on the south by Yunnan and Kweichow.

Its area is 218,533 square miles; it is thus greater in size than France. Its population is estimated at 68,724,800, and so exceeds that of Germany. The density is about 314 to the square mile; in some parts it is very great, especially in the Chengtu plain where the people number about 1,700 to the square mile.

Physical Features. The province is mountainous; indeed with the exception of the great Chengtu plain, whose area is about three thousand square miles, there is little level ground. In the west there is a series of high plateaux rising to the Tibetan tableland; in the north the mountains separate this province from Kansu and Shensi; and again mountain chains lie athwart the province from south-west to north-east. The western mountains attain a height of from ten to sixteen thousand feet; the northern mountains are about half this height, while those in the eastern part are not quite so high. The whole province may roughly be described as a plateau sloping towards the south-east.

Another feature of Szechuan is the great Yangtze River with its numerous tributaries.

Communications. There is a great deal of river transport both from north to south and from east to west, although up stream the journeys are rendered very difficult because of the numerous rapids in all the rivers.

Rail communication is proposed between Hankow and the capital of the province, and thence possibly to Tatsienlu

on the Tibetan road. Other lines are projected, some of which would link up with the French railway from Yunnan to Tonkin, and with the British railway to Burma. Telegraphic and postal communications are rapidly being extended throughout the province.

The road from Peking to Tibet crosses the north-eastern boundary of Szechuan and takes a south-westerly direction through Paoning, Tunghwan, Chengtu, Yachow, Tatsienlu and Batang. Another road leads from Yachow down to Yunnan; one from Chengtu due south to Suifu where it forks, one branch passing into Kweichow and the other into Yunnan. Another road runs from Chengtu south-east to Chungking; while yet another extends from the capital into Hupeh.

Products and Trade. The products of the province are abundant and include rice, silk, sugar, tobacco, tea, hemp, indigo, wax, varnish; ink, medicines, pigs' bristles and wool:

The mineral wealth is great, and coal, iron, gold, silver, salt, quicksilver and petroleum are found, and the brine wells of Szechuan have often been described. The development of the province will vastly increase the importance of the whole Yangtze valley.

The present trade of the Treaty Port of Chungking amounts to nearly thirty million taels a year.

Climate. Except on the hills the climate is warm and moist for most of the year. The temperature does not fall below 35° F. and rarely exceeds 100.

Chief Cities. Chengtu is the capital of the province, and has a population of nearly half a million souls. It stands on a well irrigated plain which is densely inhabited, being dotted in all directions with farm-houses, hamlets, villages and market towns. It is estimated that there are five million persons living on this plain.

The population of Chungking on the Yangtze exceeds that of Chengtu by over 100,000. This is a commercial city and the only port open to foreign trade. Thousands of junks engaged in export and import traffic crowd the river in its vicinity.

Kiatingfu has a population of 150,000, and produces large quantities of silk. Wanh sien has 140,000 inhabitants and is a great distributing centre. There are numerous other towns of considerable importance, the population of which ranges from ten to fifty thousand.

People and Language.

Besides the Chinese who are predominant in the province Lolos are found in the south and the Sifan tribes in the north-west. Tibetans are scattered throughout the western part, and they are specially numerous in the region of Batang. With the exception of the dialects peculiar to these tribes Mandarin is the language of the province.

Union Movements. Advisory Board.

West China has been leading the way in movements for co-ordination, co-operation and union; and the West China Advisory Board, which meets regularly, does all it can to co-ordinate the work of the various Missions. The Board acts for the three provinces of West China; but Mission work in Yunnan and Kweichow is of limited extent so that the chief concern of the Board is with the work in the great province of Szechuan. The Missions at work here are fully represented on this Board; Chinese however are not included in its membership although they are represented on Prefectural Councils; except for this fact it is doing the work of a Federation Council, and it would be easy in any national assembly such as that towards which the Federation Councils of the various provinces are working, to have West China represented, in view of its forward state of organization.

Church Union.

The Board takes an interest in spheres of work so as to prevent overlapping; it appoints various Committees, as for example a Committee on Church Union, which has done useful preliminary work on this question; also one on Union Education. The first named Committee has made suggestions towards the organization of one Christian Church in West China.

These suggestions include a declaration of faith, a common basis of conditions for Church membership, and a

scheme of organization. The conditions for church membership deal with repentance, faith and obedience to the Spirit and teaching of Our Lord. The proposed scheme of organization deals with:—

(1) The name of the Church, which it is suggested should be “The Christian Church in West China.”

(2) Membership. Under this head it is proposed that “the members of the Christian Church in West China shall be the members of the uniting churches, and such others as may hereafter become members.”

(3) Ministry. “Accredited ministers in any district shall be recognised as ministers of the Church as a whole, and shall be eligible for transfer from one district to another subject to the consent of the two districts concerned.”

(4) Organization. “The governing bodies of the church shall be (a) The Pastoral Charge. (b) The District Meeting. (c) The General Conference.” The pastoral charge is defined (as follows:—“The pastoral charge may consist of more than one congregation, and shall have liberty in the conduct of all its affairs except as hereinafter limited by the constitution.” As regards the district meeting it is proposed that the boundaries of the districts over which the meeting shall have jurisdiction shall for the present be co-terminous with the bounds of the various Missions at work in West China; or the district may consist of such other groups of pastoral charges as may be formed into districts by the General Conference. The basis of representation to the district meetings is also dealt with in some detail, and its powers are defined. Amongst these are the power (a) “To accept as candidates for the ministry, those who have been recommended by the pastoral charges.” (b) “To ordain to the ministry, or to accept as its ministers those who shall be ordained or set apart according to its accepted method, and to recognize such ministers as bear credentials from any evangelical church.” (c) “To take cognizance of the pastoral charges within its bounds, to review their reports, arrange for their effective working,

and form or sanction the formation of new charges." (d)
 "To elect representatives to the General Conference."

Amongst the powers of the General Conference, which it is proposed to hold every four years, are the following:—
 (1) To define and adjust the boundaries of the districts.
 (2) To form new districts with the consent of the district meetings and the pastoral charges concerned." (3) To make recommendations regarding matters of worship, practice and doctrine, but not to legislate thereon until such recommendations have been approved by four-fifths of the district meetings and three-fourths of the pastoral charges of the Church. (4) To appoint Committees for the different departments of church work. (5) To acquaint the sustaining missionary or other organizations with the progress and needs of the Church in West China.

**Education and
 the Union
 University.**

The Committee on Union Education is one of the most potent factors in the development of Christian Unity, and has for its object the encouragement of a uniform standard of Christian education. The crown of this system is the Union University which is now in process of formation. The site of the University comprises about fifty or sixty acres of land; the central part of ten or twelve acres is common property for the erection of administrative and other buildings; the remainder of the ground is divided up among the Missions in the Union which are at present the Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, American Baptist and the Friends' Missions; this land will be used for residences and hostels. The departments in the University at present outlined are Arts, Science, Pedagogy, Medicine and Theology. The students for this University will be drawn from among the three thousand in the Primary and Secondary Schools throughout the province. These students are taking the same carefully graded course in the two hundred schools connected with the Missions, and they are as far as possible following the Government curriculum. The examinations are conducted by the Educational Union, and the pupils pass on from grade to grade under certificates from the Board. An appeal is

being issued for five hundred dollars gold, half to be used for ground, buildings and equipment, and the remainder as a nucleus for endowment.

Normal training among women is to be conducted in a building within easy reach of the University.

There are five thousand students in the Government educational establishments, which comprise Law, Medical and other special Colleges. In the Medical College there are seven or eight French physicians, some of whom are engaged in bacteriological research. The Church Missionary Society has a hostel for Government students.

**Missionary
Occupation.**

There are 157 counties in the province, and for the occupation of these there is a staff of three hundred and three missionaries excluding wives, of whom 110 are women. There are 358 Chinese giving their whole time to evangelistic and church work; and the statistics, as far as they are available, indicate that there are about nine preachers to one Biblewoman. In addition to the chapels at head stations where foreigners reside there are 358 out-stations.

Comity.

The Missions work with little overlapping. The following extract from a recent report of the Baptist Mission will show how earnestly, and with what a delightful Christian spirit, the Missions are trying to secure efficiency with economy by co-operating in every possible way. "The Kiating station recommended that a Girls' School be opened there; this has been effected and united work has been done in it by our own and the China Inland Mission. We also received a communication from this station regarding the status of the Union School for Boys conducted by the two Missions. This suggests the wider subject of union in educational work between the China Inland Mission and our own Mission. We touch their territory in Suifu and Kiating prefectures, while they join us at Tatsienlu in the Yachow district. As the evangelistic work develops at Chengtu it is likely that we may be able to help them in caring for some of their unoccupied fields; and it would seem that some plan of union in educational work might be formed

that would help to conserve the forces of both Missions. In Yachow valley we have the Monroe Academy; to it both Missions could send their best pupils. At Kiating they have a Boys' Boarding School to which we could send our boys, whilst we have a Girls' Boarding School to which they could send their girls. Then in our Middle School at Chengtu we have a plant that could be used by both Missions. As the China Inland Mission has not undertaken to maintain secondary education we can do them a real service by united effort in these respects."

A Committee of the Advisory Board reports as follows: "We realize that the larger view of Comity to which we hope to advance will have to be reached gradually, but in the meantime we offer the following propositions:—To declare open as common ground (1) All cities above the rank of hsien. (2) All large centres of population situated on rivers of importance, or forming bases for work in other places, or in large districts, and which can fairly be regarded as strategic centres. (3) Districts within a radius of forty li from such open cities, it being understood that small market towns in such an area shall not be occupied by more than one Mission."

Several suggestions have been made indicating the staff required by various Missions during the next few years for the efficient prosecution of the work; but neither in this province nor in any other does there seem to be any mutually agreed-upon plan for adequate occupation. At present there is an average of about two missionaries to a county. As we have seen there are about three hundred and sixty Chinese preachers; but to occupy the number of places which would enable the Christian Church to obtain a firm footing throughout the province we should require five thousand Chinese workers.

It will be seen from the notes that follow that two Missions are working in Batang among the Tibetans in that region. There are a few converts and some enquirers. There is large scope for the missionary activities of the Chinese Church among the Tibetans scattered over the marches.

1. C. ENGTU.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission joins in a Union Middle School. There are 96 communicants, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$228.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 251 colporteurs working throughout China, and their annual sales amount to about 1,146,713.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 50 colporteurs and 8 Biblewomen working in this province, and the sales of Scriptures are about 160,860 annually.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Wom: | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 16 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 44 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 1 place is occupied besides the head station. The Mission has 6 Primary Schools, and joins with other Missions in Middle School and Theological College. There is a Girls' Boarding School with Primary, Higher Primary and Middle School classes. The grade of work done is to be gradually raised, and it is hoped that eventually it may become the Women's College of the Union University. The communicants number 66, and the enquirers 64; their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$216 a year.

Y. M. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Medical Man.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Men, 1 Medical Man and 3 Wives.

There are 3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman, and two places are occupied besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School and a Bible Training Institute. The 126 communicants contribute about £11 a year for Church purposes.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

This Society has a Hostel at Chengtu.

Friends' Foreign Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |

The Mission has 6 Chinese preachers. The Schools are 2 Primary and Higher Primary and 2 Middle Schools. There are 23 communicants and 39 enquirers.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | M. d. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 20 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 16 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 5 places besides the head station. The Schools are 14 Primary and a Union Middle School; there is also a Girls' Boarding School and a Deaconess' Home. Besides the Union Theological College the Mission has a Training School for Evangelists. The Church statistics are 319 baptized members, 380 communicants and 427 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$620.

2. CHUNGKING.**American Bible Society.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 251 colporteurs working throughout China, and the sales last year amounted to 1,146,713.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 4 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 14 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the places occupied are 3 excluding the head station. There are 14 Primary Schools, and the communicants number 594.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Med.-Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 |

The Mission has 2 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman who work in 3 places besides the head station. The 56 communicants give about £8.6. a year for Church purposes. There are 4 mixed Day Schools and a Boarding School; also an orphanage for boys and girls. Medical work is carried on here. There is a Bible School for Women in which it is proposed that the four Missions shall unite.

Friends' Foreign Mission.

Foreign Staff. 6 Men and 4 Wives.

There are 12 Chinese preachers and 8 out-stations. The schools are 9 Primary and Higher Primary and 1 Middle School; with a Normal department. The communicants number 48 and enquirers 190; their annual gifts are about £1.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 25 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 23 men and 3 Biblewomen, the places occupied are 9 excluding the head station. Education is carried on in 12 Primary and Higher Primary Schools and 1 Middle School. The Church numbers 518 baptized members, 474 communicants and 583 enquirers. Their contributions for Church purposes amount

to about \$449 a year. Attention is given to medical work. There is a Bible Training School.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

The Society has 6 colporteurs working in this province, and their sales are about 20,820 a year.

West China Religious Tract Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

3. KIATINGFU.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

3 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen occupy 13 places excluding the head station. There are 173 communicants who give about \$103 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Middle School and a Hospital.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 |

The Mission employs 2 Chinese preachers, and 2 places are occupied besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School; the communicants number 19 and the enquirers 10; their gifts are about \$12.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 5 Men and 3 Wives.

There are 3 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen occupying 12 places besides the head station. The Schools are 1 Primary and 2 Higher Primary. 142 communicants give about £3.10. a year for Church purposes.

4. NINGYANGFU.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 1 Biblewoman; 7 places are occupied excluding the head station. The communicants number 219, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$376 a year. There are 2 Primary Schools.

5. PACHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

The Mission has 2 Chinese preachers, and occupies 5 places excluding the head station. There is 1 Primary School; the communicants number 114 and give about £5.12. a year for Church purposes. There is a Dispensary.

Swedish Holiness Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

The statistics are included in those of the China Inland Mission.

6. SUIFU.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men and 1 Biblewoman, and 10 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Schools are 1 Primary and 2 Middle Schools both Boarding, one for boys and one for girls; the Mission also unites in the West China University. There are 3 self-supporting churches.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The statistics for this Mission are 3 Chinese preachers; 3 Primary Schools; 102 communicants and £1.10. annually as gifts for Church purposes.

7. YACHOWFU.**American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.**

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|---------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 15 preachers occupies 16 places besides the head station. There are 6 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. The communicants number 175, and their gifts for Church purposes are about \$58 a year.

8. LUCHOW.**Canadian Methodist Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

This Mission counts 2 communicants and 59 enquirers.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 8 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman who occupy 25 places excluding the head station. The Primary Schools are 7 in number; and the Mission counts 208 communicants, whose annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about £27.8.

9. JENSHOW.**Canadian Methodist Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men, and 16 places are occupied besides the head station. There are 6

Primary Schools. The communicants number 161 and enquirers 281; their yearly subscriptions for Church purposes are about \$11.

10. JUNGHSIEN.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 15 |

The 7 Chinese preachers occupy 21 places besides the head station. There are 190 communicants and 310 enquirers, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$13. The Mission has 6 Primary Schools.

11. PENGHSIEN.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

There are 3 Chinese preachers and they occupy 11 out-stations. The communicants number 139 and the enquirers 161.

12. TSELIUTSING.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

There are 4 Chinese preachers who occupy 10 places besides the head station. The Mission has 8 Primary Schools, and the communicants number 81 and enquirers 293; they contribute about \$8 a year for Church purposes.

13. FUSHUN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission employs 4 Chinese Preachers and 2 Biblewomen, and occupies 5 places besides the head station. There is one Primary School. The 34 communicants contribute about £4 a year for Church purposes.

14. TATSJENLU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics for this station are 1 Chinese preacher; 1 Day School for Girls; 24 communicants; £1.10. gifts for Church purposes; 1 Dispensary. Special work is done among the Tibetans by visiting, preaching, doctoring, distribution of Christian literature, as well as by long itinerating journeys into Tibet.

15 KIUNGCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Mission employs 5 Chinese preachers and 3 Biblewomen to work in 6 places besides the head station. There is 1 Day School for boys and girls; the communicants number 156; their annual gifts are about £12.12; and there is a Dispensary.

16. KWANHSIEN.

China inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman occupy 2 places besides the head station. There are 76 communicants who contribute about £4.8. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools and a Dispensary.

17. WENCHWAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

18. PAONING.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 18 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 2 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 9 places excluding

the head station. The Schools are 5 Primary and 2 Higher Primary Boarding Schools. There are 574 communicants, and these contribute about £21.14. a year for Church purposes. Medical work is carried on here, and there is also a Diocesan Training College.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Society does theological Training work in the College mentioned above.

19. **SIN-TIEN-TSI.**

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The statistics for this place are 1 Chinese preacher and 1 Biblewoman; 1 out-station; 2 Primary Schools; 95 communicants; annual gifts for Church purposes £2.12; 1 Dispensary.

20. **NANPU.**

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Mission employs 2 Chinese preachers and occupies 3 places excluding the head station. The Schools are 2 Primary and 1 Higher Primary Boarding School. There are 112 communicants, and they contribute about £9.12. a year for Church purposes.

21. **YINGSHAN.**

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

There are 2 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Day School for boys and girls. The 112 communicants give £16.6. a year for Church purposes.

22. CHUHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

The 6 Chinese preachers occupies 11 places excluding the head station. The Mission has 2 Schools for boys and girls, and the communicants number 176; their subscriptions for Church purposes amount to about £9.12 a year.

23. TACHU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Chinese staff of 1 preacher and 1 Biblewoman occupies 3 places excluding the head station. The 62 communicants contribute about £1.3. a year for Church purposes.

24. SHUNKING.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and 1 Biblewoman, and the places occupied are 14 excluding the head station. There are 2 Day Schools for boys and girls, and the communicants number 169; these contribute about £10.14. a year for Church purposes.

25. KWANGYUAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are 1 Chinese preacher and 1 Biblewoman: 1 out-station; 1 Day School; 59 communicants; £6.3. gifts for Church purposes; 1 Dispensary.

26. SUITINGFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 |

There are 2 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen who work in 4 places excluding the head station. There is 1 Higher Primary School; the communicants number 82, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to about £10.3. a year. Medical work is also carried on.

27. KAIHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission has 4 Chinese preachers and occupies 8 places excluding the head station. There are 166 communicants, and they contribute about £36.6. a year for Church purposes. There are 5 Day Schools for boys and girls.

28. LIANGSHAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 3 out-stations and 24 communicants who give about 19/- a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Primary School.

29. WANHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

There is 1 Chinese preacher and 1 Biblewoman, and 6 places are occupied excluding the head station. The 258 communicants contribute about £19.15. a year for Church purposes. There is occasional Bible School work, also one Primary School.

30. KEICHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 7 places besides the head station. The Mission has 6 Primary Schools, and counts 89 communicants; these give £6.2. a year for Church purposes.

31. WUSHAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

32. MIEN-CHOW.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 9 men and 3 Biblewomen occupies 5 places besides the head station. The Schools are 6 Primary and 2 Higher Primary for boys and girls; there is also a School for Biblewomen. The Church statistics are 156 baptized members, 113 communicants and 88 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$78.

33. MIENCHUHSIEN.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Man | Medical Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 |

The Mission has 5 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman, and occupies 5 places excluding the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools. The baptized number 145, the communicants 171 and the enquirers 66; their annual contributions are about \$51. Medical work is carried on.

34. CHUNGPA.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 2 Biblewomen who occupy 4 places besides the head station. There are 4 Primary Schools. The Church counts 80 baptized members, 39 communicants and 66 enquirers; they give about \$76 a year for Church purposes.

35. ANHSIEN.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men, 1 Single Woman and 1 Wife.

The statistics for this station are 6 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 4 out-stations; 3 Primary Schools; 117 baptized members, 76 communicants and 9 enquirers; \$67 a year for Church purposes.

36. SHIHCHUAN.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and 1 Wife.

The Mission employs 1 Chinese preacher; it has 1 Primary School, and numbers 35 baptized members, 24 communicants and 3 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$7.

37. MOWCHOW.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The 3 Chinese preachers occupy 2 places excluding the head station. There is 1 Primary School. The baptized members number 16, communicants 4 and enquirers 2; their gifts for Church purposes are about \$26 a year.

38. TEHYANG.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman and occupies 1 place excluding the head station. The Church statistics are 21 baptized members, 20 communicants and 30 enquirers; they contribute annually for Church purposes about \$32. There are 2 Primary Schools.

39. SINTU.

Church Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The statistics for this station are 3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; 1 out-station; 2 Primary Schools; 29 baptized members, 16 communicants and 21 enquirers; \$13 a year for Church purposes.

40. CHUNGKIANGHSIEN.

Church Missionary Society.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There are 2 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; the baptized members number 10, communicants 4 and enquirers 7; their gifts amount to about \$5 a year. The Mission has 1 Primary School.

41. TUNGCHWAN.

Friends' Foreign Mission.

| | Men | Medical Wom. | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 30 men, and they occupy 13 places excluding the head station. The Schools are 15 Primary and Higher Primary and 2 Boarding Schools, one for boys and one for girls. There are 93 communicants and 573 enquirers; they contribute about £9 a year for Church purposes.

42. TUNGLIANG.

Friends' Foreign Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 Men works in 13 places besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Primary and Higher Primary Schools; it counts 62 communicants and 726 enquirers, whose gifts for Church purposes are about £3.15. a year.

43. SUINING.

Friends' Foreign Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The statistics for this station are 8 Chinese preachers and they work in 6 places besides the head station. There are 9 Primary and Higher Primary Schools; the communicants number 45 and the enquirers 200. Gifts for Church purposes about £3.7. a year.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 15 men and 2 Biblewomen, and the Mission occupies 24 places excluding the head station. The Primary Schools are 20. The Church numbers 302 baptized members, 250 communicants and 266 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about \$344.

44. HOCHOW.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The statistics for this station are 5 Chinese preachers; 3 places occupied excluding the head station; 4 Primary Schools; 71 baptized members. 70 communicants. 148 enquirers; \$45 a year for Church purposes.

45. **BATANG.****Foreign Christian Missionary Society.**

| | Man | Med. Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |

Much work among the Tibetans is carried on in and from this centre.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

46. **KIANGTSING.****China Inland Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 4 places occupied excluding the head station and 9 communicants; their gifts for Church purposes amount to £1.2. a year.

47. **TZECHOW****Methodist Episcopal Mission.**

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 24 men and 3 Biblewomen; they occupy 9 places excluding the head station. The Mission has 31 Primary Schools, and numbers 445 baptized members, 412 communicants and 883 enquirers; their gifts for Church purposes are \$480 a year.

48. **LUNGAN.****Church Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

49. **HANCHOW.****Church Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

50. KWANGANCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 254 communicants at this station.

51. CHONGCHOW.

Canadian Methodist Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

52. PENGSHANHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

53. WEIKIU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics:—
4 Bishops; 130 European priests; 108 Chinese priests;
112,872 Christians; 35,206 catechumens.

CHAPTER XII.

KWEICHOW.

Area and Population. The province of Kweichow is bounded on the east by Hunan, on the north by Szechuan, on the west by Yunnan and on the south by Kwangsi. Its area is 67,182 square miles, which is rather more than the area of Scotland and Ireland, and rather smaller than the State of Missouri. The population is 7,650,000, which works out at 114 to the square mile.

Physical Features. The province may be roughly described as a huge tableland covered with mountain masses and intersected by deep valleys where rivers run in narrow channels; there are few plains. The mountains are highest in the south-west where they reach an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet; their general direction is from south-west to north-east. The rivers of the northern part drain into the Yangtze in Szechuan, and all the southern section into the West River in Kwangsi. The Wu-kiang is the chief river, and it flows in a north-easterly direction to join the Yangtze. There is another fair sized river in the north-west of the province; and in the south-east are one or two others which flow into Hunan. The river Pegan flows from the western border in a south-easterly direction to join the Red River which is the main stream of the West River.

Communications. This province like Kansu is one in which the means of communication are very difficult. The waterways are hardly navigable, and even where they are they do not penetrate far into the interior. The river Wu becomes navigable at Ssunan, over a hundred miles from the north-east border of the province; and the Pegan also is navigable for a small part of its course for lighter craft. Wheeled vehicles would be im-

possible on any of the roads, so that the only way to travel is by chair or pony.

There are five principal roads, viz. the Yunnan road, one to Hunan, one to Kwangsi and two into Szechuan; on one of these—that to Chungking—there is considerable traffic, as immigration takes place from Szechuan to Kweichow along this highway.

Products and Trade. The flora in the valleys is tropical, and palms, bananas, oranges and sugar-cane are grown. Elsewhere rice, wheat, beans, maize, rape and barley are raised. There are numerous fruit trees, and among other products may be mentioned varnish, tallow, vegetable wax, camphor, cotton and silk. The wild animals include the tiger, wolf and bear.

The mineral wealth of the province is very great; quick-silver, coal and iron, zinc, copper and lead abound. Industries are not numerous, but there is some silk-weaving and manufacture of cloth and paper.

Climate. The weather is very changeable and the climate moist and variable; fogs are prevalent. The temperature ranges from 15° F. in winter to nearly 90° in summer.

Chief Cities. The capital of the province is Kweiyang, and the population of this city is about 100,000. It is situated in a plain which is the largest in Kweichow, being about forty miles long by four miles broad.

North of Kweiyang is Tsunyi, a town with a considerable trade and a population of 45,000.

Pichieh with 20,000 inhabitants lies to the south-west of this, and it is one of the chief towns in the west.

Anshun, south-west of the capital, is next to it in importance and has 50,000 inhabitants. Hsingi, in the prefecture of that name in the south of Kweichow, has about 40,000 people. Chinyuan, near the centre of the eastern part of the province is an important commercial city.

**People and
Language.**

The Chinese form only about a quarter of the population, and they are distributed mostly in the north and east, and also in the towns throughout the province. A large number of these Chinese are immigrants—the surplus population of the neighbouring provinces of Szechuan, Kwangsi, Hunan and also Hupeh. In the south-west we have the Chung-kias; the Lolos also are found here, while the Miaotze live in the west, the centre and the south-east. The Miaotze include many different tribes, some of whom are called black Miaos and others white Miaos, the names arising from the colour of their dress. Others are called Hwa Miaos; the term Hwa is applied to the Chinese, hence the meaning is that, like the Chinese, they are civilized.

There are numerous dialects as each tribe speaks its own; that of the Chung-kias resembles that of the Shans in Siam. All the Chinese speak Mandarin.

**Missionary
Occupation.**

There is only one Mission at work in the province of Kweichow, viz. the China Inland Mission. This Mission has six stations—one at the capital in the prefecture of Kweiyangfu; another at Chenyuen, the capital of the prefecture of that name; a third at the capital of the Anshun prefecture; a fourth at Tushan in Tuyunfu; a fifth at Panghai in the same prefecture; and a sixth at Tsunyi in Tsunyifu. That is to say there are five prefectures occupied. The staff in Chenyuen is however limited to two missionaries; at Panghai also there are only two missionaries, but there are other three at Tushan in the same prefecture; Tsunyi has three missionaries, Anshunfu has four, and Kweiyang has four. The prefectures of Jenhwaiting, Tating, Puanting, Hsingi, Liping, Ssuchow, Tungjen, Sangtaoting, Shihchien, Pingyuehchien and Szunan are entirely unoccupied.

The total staff of missionaries is eighteen excluding wives; and in order to establish fairly efficient centres where a staff of evangelists could be trained and guided, there should be at least three times that number in the province. The number of counties is seventy-three and the staff of missionaries indicated, if properly distributed say

at about a dozen of the most strategic centres, with an efficient force of Chinese workers, might hope to establish Christian churches strong enough to complete the evangelisation of the province. At present the number of evangelists is about the same as that of the foreign missionaries, but for an efficient, aggressive evangelistic campaign twenty Chinese workers to every foreign worker would be a very moderate provision in view of the difficulties which the physical features of Kweichow present to the itinerating worker.

A very healthy sign in this region is the large amount of voluntary work which is done by the Christians; and this would be a large factor in the spread of the Gospel. If we could have a dozen strong centres in this province, and especially if each could be equipped with a hospital, we might hope to do much towards winning its various peoples to Christ. Not only are the difficulties great because of the obstacles to travel, but the numerous tribes with their many dialects present a problem which should call forth our sympathies for the brave workers in this isolated corner of the great vineyard. This is one of the needy provinces of the country and if the splendid work of the great pioneering Mission which has entered it could be liberally supported to the extent indicated, we should begin to feel that Kweichow was no longer neglected. Each Mission centre would do its most valuable work if it were strong enough in men to train its own evangelistic force.

1. KWEIYANG.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There are 2 Chinese evangelists who work in 2 places besides the head station. The communicants number 57, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about £6.9. There are Bible study classes for enquirers.

2. CHENYUAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

Medical work is carried on.

3. ANSHUNFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Men and 3 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 19 men and 3 Biblewomen, besides 192 voluntary workers. The Mission occupies 10 places excluding the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary for boys and girls. The communicants number 3,504, and they give £37.14. a year for Church purposes. Bible study work is carried on for the Miaotze, both men and women, and there is a hospital.

4. TUSHAN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and 1 Biblewoman. The communicants number 36; they give £3.15. a year for Church purposes. There is a Dispensary and Bible study work is carried on.

5. PANG-HAI.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There are 6 communicants at this station, and the Mission has a Dispensary. There is great need for someone to work among the Hwa Miaos,

6. TSUNYI.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 1 man and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has a Primary School for boys; the communicants number 69, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are £2.2.8.

National Bible Society for Scotland.

This Society employs 4 colporteurs in the Province, and the sales of Bibles and portions last year were about 20,820.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics for the province:—2 Bishops; 51 European priests; 14 Chinese priests; 30,072 Christians; 30,000 catechumens.

CHAPTER XIII.

YUNNAN.

Boundaries. The province of Yunnan is situated in the extreme south-western corner of China. Indo-China and Burma form its southern boundary, Kwangsi and Kweichow lie on the east; it has Szechuan on the north and a small part of Tibet on the north-west, while its eastern boundary is co-terminous with Burma.

Area and Population. This province is the second largest in China, coming next to Szechuan. Its area is 146,718 square miles, or about two and a half times the size of England and Wales. The official estimate of the population is 12,721,500; this works out at a density of 86 to the square mile; it is thus one of the thinly populated provinces. It is probable that the above estimate of population is too high; the province is not only mountainous, it has never quite recovered from the devastations caused by the Mohammedan rebellion; so that the estimates of several experienced travellers, putting the total at somewhere under ten millions, are possibly nearer the mark.

Physical Features. Yunnan may be generally described as a mountainous province, with however, principally towards the east, some flatter country; but even this flat country, which comprises only about a fifteenth of the total area, is at a high elevation above the sea level. Towards the west there are great mountain ridges, the passes over which often attain a height of eleven thousand feet; and there are deep intervening gorges through which rivers flow from north to south. The mountain chains extend into Tonkin in the south. Much of the north-eastern part near the Yangtze is low and unhealthy, but there are many mountain peaks rising to over six thousand feet. In the east are rich and fertile plains with

lakes and rivers. The population in these plains is very dense, about four hundred per square mile; while in other parts of the province there are not more than a tenth of this number.

The Yangtze enters Yunnan at the north-west, and during a part of its course forms the boundary between Yunnan and Szechuan; it is practically unnavigable. The Pata-ho or Ta-ho in the east finally becomes the West River, which flows through Kwangsi to Canton. The Red River flows from north-west to south-east, and during certain seasons of the year small boats can reach Yuankiangchow, and thus maintain communication with Tonkin. The Mekong in the west of the province flows south-east, and the Salween still farther west has the same direction; neither of these is navigable. Some of the rivers in the far west eventually empty their waters into the Irrawaddy.

Two lakes—the Tien-hu and the Erh-hu—are of considerable importance, and are both at an altitude of over six thousand feet; in the latter fish abound.

Products. Yunnan has the richest fauna and flora in China. Some splendid timber grows on its hills and in the valleys. The agricultural products, while varied, are not great in quantity; they comprise wheat, barley, maize, beans, rice, tea, tobacco, as well as vegetables and fruit of various kinds, as for example pears, oranges and lemons. There is much fine grazing land, and mules, ponies, cattle, sheep and yaks are reared. Ducks and geese abound. Skins, furs, musk, etc., are exported.

The mineral wealth of the province is prodigious; silver, gold, nickel, coal, lead, zinc, tin and copper are found; also gypsum, sulphur and alum. There are salt mines too, and jade is found in the province, and it is thought that precious stones exist. Yunnan is thus seen to be potentially vastly wealthy; one of the drawbacks to its development however is lack of easy communication.

Communications. There is a trade route which has long been used between Yunnan and Burma, through Tengyueh to Bhamo on the Irrawaddy; and one day rail

communication with Mandalay will be possible; indeed at present a line from that place extends to Lashio, eighty miles east of the Yunnan border and about a hundred and seventy south of Bhamo.

There is a road to Szechuan which reaches Suifu on the Yangtze; and a route to Indo-China by the Red River. A railway from Hanoi in Indo-China has been constructed up to Mengtzu about fifty miles north of the southern boundary. Another road goes to Kwangsi, and thence by means of the West River communication is established with Canton. Pack mules are used on these roads for the transport of goods.

Climate. The climate in the south is foggy and moist, and rain falls daily. In the deep valleys it is tropical and oppressive; farther north the dry season extends from September till May. On the high tablelands the air is pure and fresh, and the temperature seldom rises above 82° F., or falls below freezing-point.

Chief Cities. Yunnanfu, the capital of the province, has only about 45,000 inhabitants; it is however of much importance as the great highways communicate with it. The other towns have fewer inhabitants, and owe their importance either to mining or cattle-rearing, or to being commercial and trading centres.

People and Language. The population includes fifty or sixty aboriginal tribes besides Chinese. It is thought that many of the inhabitants originally came from India. The chief tribes are the Lolos, Shans, Miaos and Lesus. The Shans are found in considerable numbers in the west, the Lolos in the north and north-east, and the Miaos are also numerous in the north-east. All these tribes have their own dialects, but Mandarin is the language of the Chinese, many of whom have immigrated from Szechuan.

Postal and telegraphic communication is extending.

Missionary Occupation. There are eight Mission stations in the province; six of these are occupied by the China Inland Mission and two by the United

Methodist Church Mission. The China Inland Mission has also a station at Bhamo over the border in Burma.

In 1876 two missionaries of the China Inland Mission stood on Burman soil and gazed on the great closed province of Yunnan whose borders they were not allowed to cross. One year later an intrepid missionary of this Society claimed the province for Christ, although no station was opened till 1881, since when workers have bravely faced isolation and ridicule, difficulty and danger, to gain a footing for the Gospel. The work is tremendously difficult, not only because of the physical features of the country, but because of the numerous tribes with their varied dialects.

Strenuous work is done at all the stations. From Shapushan (No. 2 on map) it is reported that a thousand Miaos meet regularly for Sunday services in the fourteen chapels and in other places. Regular services are held amongst the people of this tribe in about 110 villages. About 900 Lesus gather in their twenty-seven chapels, and Sunday services are held in five Kopu and in a few Lake centres. Local preachers also spend week-ends at several Miao out-stations. Last year a two months' Bible School for leaders was conducted and nine thousand books were sold among various tribes. Translations of the Gospels of Matthew and Luke are in preparation and should soon be ready for circulation. Over two thousand patients are treated every year at the Dispensary, and sixty-three baptisms took place during the year.

From Yunnanfu it is reported that a branch of the Pocket New Testament League has been formed, and a hundred members were enrolled on one evening.

The last Report of the China Inland Mission says:—
“Workers in this province have been taxed to the utmost to maintain the work and avoid the closing of stations from lack of much needed re-inforcements. Three stations have been left with only one man in each, and the Mission has not so much as one medical missionary for the needs of the Chinese or foreign workers.” This is a pathetic appeal in view of the attention which some of the provinces are

receiving in re-inforcements and equipment for missionary work.

United Methodist Mission. The two stations of the United Methodist Church Mission are in the north-east of Yunnan, and the work was disturbed last year, the missionaries being ordered to leave on account of the Revolution; notwithstanding this the work progressed apace. At Chaotung the chapel is full to overflowing, "the power of idolatry is waning and men are enquiring about the Christ." The Training Institute has nearly fifty students drawn from both Chinese and Nosu stations.

A large work is done by this Mission among the Miao and Nosu tribes; there is a membership of 3,252 Miao and at least 1,500 Nosu people. Schools have been organized and are largely self-supporting, and the people are giving liberally both money and labour for the erection of chapels. Next year it is hoped to build an Institute for the training of workers among the Miao tribes.

There are 89 counties in the province, and 29 missionaries, of whom 7 are women workers two are medical men and one is a medical woman. There are 38 Chinese preachers, and besides the head stations there are 98 out-stations.

No more difficult problem faces us than that involved in the occupation of a region like this with its numerous tribes, its healthy and unhealthy districts, and the obstacles to travel on account of its physical configuration. The missionaries who have been working here know best what the lines of development should be, and in course of time in the comprehensive policy, which is coming for each province and for all China, we shall have the steps for complete occupation made plain; and perhaps some wealthy laymen with a plan before them will be stirred to help carry it out and thus add another vast region to the domain of Christ. There is certainly a splendid field here for pioneer work. What a magnificent opportunity for the zealous young Christian soldier who would extend the frontiers of Christ's Kingdom! There need be no excuse for the Church degenerating into softness while a great

unclaimed territory like this waits to be conquered for the King whose sway would save and bless, ennoble and exalt its tribes.

1. YUNNANFU.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a staff of 19 colporteurs and 1 Biblewoman. About 54,243 Bibles and portions are sold in a year.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission has 1 Chinese preacher and 19 communicants. Their contributions for Church purposes are £2.4.

2. SHA-PU-SHAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission employs 1 Chinese preacher and occupies 44 places besides the head station. The 775 communicants give £9.16. a year for Church purposes.

3. KUTSINGFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 14 communicants, and their gifts amount to 17/- a year. The Mission has an Opium Refuge.

4. PINGI.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 3 communicants.

5. TALIFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |

There are 6 communicants who contribute 15/8 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Dispensary here.

6. TENG YUEH.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

Street preaching and other forms of evangelistic work are assiduously carried on under circumstances of great difficulty, but with signs of growing interest.

7. CHAOTUNG.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 14 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 34 preachers and 1 Biblewoman, and 48 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 23 Primary Schools and a Theological Institute with forty or fifty students. The communicants number 4,100 and the enquirers 2,303.

8. TUNGCHWAN.

United Methodist Church Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The 2 Chinese preachers occupy 6 places besides the head station. There are 7 Primary Schools, and the Mission counts 120 communicants and 79 enquirers.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

This Society employs 4 colporteurs, and its yearly sales of Bibles and portions amount to 20,820.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics:— 2 Bishops; 31 European priests; 15 Chinese priests; 12,234 Christians; 15,200 catechumens.

CHAPTER XIV.

KANSU

Area and Population. Kansu is bordered on the north by Mongolia, and the long north-western projection of the province touches Sinkiang; Tibet lies on the west and Szechuan to the south, while practically the whole of the eastern border is co-terminous with Shensi.

The area of the province is 125,483 square miles, or more than twice the size of England and Wales, and about the same as Norway. The population is 10,386,000, which works out at about 82 to the square mile. Thus Kansu is the most sparsely peopled province next to Kwangsi.

Physical Features. The north of the province consists of an immense loess plateau. A chain of mountains stretches from north-west to south-east, and some of these are of great height. The south also is mountainous. The Yellow River runs through a large part of the province in a general north-easterly direction; the river-bed is rocky and it is practically unnavigable. This river and its tributaries—chief of which are the Sining on the left bank and the Tao on the right bank—waters the greater part of Kansu. There are several other rivers which are not of much importance.

Communications. These are difficult throughout the province. There are several roads on which northern carts can be used; one is from Sianfu in Shensi to Lanchow the capital, whence it is continued to the more westerly city of Siningfu and on into Tibet. Another road extends from Ningsia in the north-east to Suchow in the north-west, passing through Liangchow and Kanchow, and so on into Sinkiang. From the capital there is a road extending south through Mingchow into Szechuan.

Telegraphic stations have been opened at a considerable number of the principal towns, and postal facilities are rapidly being extended.

Products and Trade. Cultivation is difficult in the greater part of the province owing to its mountainous character, but where agriculture is possible the crops are abundant. They consist of millet, Indian corn, and other cereals; in some parts two harvests are gathered annually. Portions of the province are very rich in fruit, such as apples, pears, apricots, plums and walnuts.

Comparatively little is known about the mineral wealth of Kansu, but there are coal-fields in the east and north-east; and iron, gold and silver also are found. It is thought that petroleum exists in considerable quantity.

Climate. The climate in the north is influenced by the proximity of this region to Mongolia; it is dry and cold. The southern part of the province is milder and more moist. The temperature in summer rises to over 100° F. There are cold winds in winter and the dust storms are very trying.

Chief Cities. Lanchow is the capital of the province. It is an important commercial centre with a population of about half a million.

Liangchow in the north has an estimated population of 200,000, and Tsingchow in the east is a busy market. Sining in the west is another important city with about 60,000 inhabitants; it has considerable trade with Tibet.

Another town of some importance is Ningsiafu in the north-east, which is slowly recovering from the Mohammedan rebellion which depopulated it and many other cities in Kansu.

It is to be observed that capitals of prefectures are sometimes not nearly so large or important as some of the other places in the province; a county town may be much larger and more important than the prefectural city. An example of this occurs in the prefecture of Kingyangfu in the east, where the prefectural city, Kingyang, which was

formerly a much larger place, consists now of little more than one poor street.

People and Language. Many Mongols are found in the northern part of Kansu, especially in Ningsia prefecture. Round Siningfu in the west there are numerous Tibetans, while the overflow population of Szechuan has migrated to the southern parts of the province; but of course the Chinese compose the chief part of the population, and many of these are Mohammedans. The population is most dense in the south, the centre and the east.

Mandarin is the language spoken throughout the province, always of course with the exception of the Mongolian and Tibetan peoples.

Missionary Occupation. This is one of the poorly occupied provinces. The Missions at work are the China Inland Mission, the Christian and Missionary Alliance and the Scandinavian China Alliance which works in association with the China Inland Mission. These all are pioneering Missions. One of the chief objects of the Christian and Missionary Alliance is to go to the "regions beyond," and a faithful work is being done by this Mission not only in Kansu but also in Kwangsi, which is another neglected province; they are also trying to reach the Tibetans in West China, and have recently opened work in Indo-China.

There are 67 counties in Kansu and only 37 missionaries excluding wives. There are altogether 14 centres occupied by the foreign force, which gives an average of nearly three missionaries to a centre. If this average could be doubled we should be in a position to do a strong, aggressive, evangelistic work in and through each centre. The local knowledge of the missionaries there however is indispensable for the proper distribution of the force, as they alone know all the factors of the case—density of population, ease of access, etc. There are only 24 Chinese evangelists in the province and 18 out-stations; and for a considerable time to come most of the work will fall upon the foreign missionary as it is hard to get suitable men to train. As, however; the Christian community

increases suitable men will be forthcoming, and then the large number of evangelists needed if the work is really to become native and strong and successful will be obtained. If some of the centres could be strengthened the force of missionaries would be strong enough to spend some time on the necessary training of the Chinese force.

Education. Educational work of an elementary character is necessary in every district, and there should be several schools of a sufficiently high standard to equip Chinese preachers for their work. If anything higher in the way of education were needed this could be supplied for a long time to come at Sianfu, where co-operation with the English Baptist Mission in their educational work would be easily possible.

Tibetans. The opportunities in this province for work among the Tibetans and towards Tibet are numerous, and it is to be hoped that sufficient support will be given to the Missions to enable them to take advantage of these. Mongols also could be reached, and thus something could be done towards carrying the seed into the great untouched regions beyond.

Mohammedans. Another matter of interest in connection with this province is that Mohammedanism is strong, and Chinese workers specially trained and supplied with suitable literature for work among the Moslems would be of the utmost advantage. This literature is increasing in Mohammedan countries, and might be much more widely used in China than it is if it were translated into the Chinese language.

Some strengthening of medical work would be very valuable, and this could be done through the China Inland Mission. The Christian and Missionary Alliance does not send medical workers to its fields. There is no overlapping in the province, and there is not likely to be any; the Missions work in the greatest harmony, and informal meetings of missionaries have occasionally taken place for conference about the work. These meetings can of course only be held very infrequently as the time consumed in getting together

and the toil of travel are serious hindrances to mutual conference.

Siningfu (No. 2) is a good centre for Tibetan work. The Tibetans come to trade in the vicinity, and one of the missionaries was invited by a Tibetan prince or chief to go back with the caravan and stay in Tibet till their next trading visit brought them out again. Lamas buy Gospels in the Tibetan language, and one day we shall find that some of the precious seed has fallen into receptive soil. Among patients treated here were Tibetans, Mongols and Aborigines as well as Chinese.

In Fukiang (6) and other stations voluntary service on the Korean model has been a feature of the work.

In connection with Kansu Missions the writer has been encouraged to hope for an early indication from the missionaries themselves as to the best policy for an aggressive campaign in the province, and also that the representation of Kansu in a National Council would be possible.

1. LANCHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

1 Chinese evangelist and 2 Biblewomen work in 1 place besides the head station. There is a Boys' School, a hospital and a Dispensary. The communicants number 31, and give £15.10. a year for Church purposes.

2. SININGFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

At this station there are 30 communicants; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £1. The Mission has a boys' school and a dispensary. Special efforts are made to reach some of the many Tibetans living here,

3. LIANGCHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |

There are 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman, and the Mission occupies 1 place besides the head station. There is a Primary School for boys, and a Dispensary. The communicants number 41; they contribute £4.10 a year for Church purposes.

4. NINGSIAFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

This station has 2 Chinese evangelists and 10 communicants. Their yearly gifts amount to £1.14.

5. TSINGCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

There are 2 Chinese evangelists and 2 Biblewomen. The Mission occupies 5 places besides the head station and has 90 communicants. There is 1 Primary School for boys and girls and a dispensary. The offerings of the Christians for Church purposes amount to £12.13. a year.

6. FUKIANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is 1 Chinese evangelist employed by the Mission, and 1 place occupied excluding the head station. The communicants number 27, and their gifts for Church purposes are £2.5. a year. There is 1 Primary School for boys and girls, and an Opium Refuge.

7. TAOCHOW.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and the Mission occupies 4 places excluding the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The Christian community includes 100 baptized members, 80 communicants and 20 enquirers; these give annually about \$25. This station was specially opened as a centre for work amongst the Tibetans.

8. MINCHOW.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 |

The statistics for this station are included under those for Taochow.

9. TITAOCHOW.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There is a staff of 8 Chinese preachers who occupy 6 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School, 1 Higher Primary and a Bible Training School. The baptized members number 140, communicants 114 and enquirers 30.

These statistics include those for Chone in Tibet.

10. PINGLIANG.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

The Mission has 2 evangelists and 2 Biblewomen. The communicants number 33, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are £1.8. There is a Boys' Boarding School.

11. CHENYUAN.**Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Mission has 1 evangelist and 1 Biblewoman; the communicants number 9. There are 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls.

12. CHONGSIN.**Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

13. KINGCHOW. (Tsingchow).**Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

There is a day school for boys and a boarding school for girls.

14. KUEITEH.**Christian and Missionary Alliance.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The chief efforts of the missionaries here are directed to reaching the Tibetans.

National Bible Society.

There are about 4 colporteurs working in the province, and the circulation is about 20,820 Bibles and portions.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Society has 5 colporteurs, and the circulation is about 10,382 Bibles and portions. (These figures include Sinkiang.)

Roman Catholics.

They give the following statistics:—1 Bishop; 34 European priests; 3 Chinese priests; 4,796 Christians; 849 catechumens.

CHAPTER XV.

SHENSI.

Shensi is an interesting province as it was probably the earliest home of the Chinese race. The city of Sianfu is of especial interest because the Nestorian missionaries settled there in 1636 A.D.

Boundaries. The province is bounded to the east by Shansi, Honan and Hupeh; on the south by Szechuan; on the north by Mongolia; and its western border is co-terminous with Kansu.

Area and Population. Its area is 75,290 square miles, about a quarter larger than England and Wales, or about equal in size to the State of Nebraska. Its population numbers 8,450,000; and this works out at a density of 112 to the square mile.

Physical Features. The river Wei crosses the province from west to east at about the junction of the lower third with the upper two-thirds. North of the river the country is a great loess tableland, extremely fertile but dependent on a sufficient and well distributed rainfall; droughts are frequent. The southern third of the province is mountainous between the rivers Wei and Han, the mountain chains running across from west to east, and sometimes attaining a height of from 10 or 11,000 feet. This mountain barrier makes access to Sianfu a matter of difficulty. South of the Han mountains separate the valley of this river from Szechuan. The Sianfu plain in the valley of the Wei is narrow in the east and gradually widens out as one travels west; it is very fertile and the population is dense, there being an average of a market town to a square mile in addition to innumerable villages. The Wei discharges its waters into the Yellow River which flows

along the eastern boundary of the province, but which is navigable only in the southern part of its course. The Han is not navigable as it flows through Kansu except in the flood season when small craft can sail up as far as Hanchung-fu; this river debouches on the Yangtze at Hankow.

**Communica-
tions.** There are five principal roads; two of these connect Sianfu with Lanchow the capital of the neighbouring province of Kansu; another road striking east from Sianfu reaches Tungkwan on the border of the province and then divides into two branches, one going south to Honan, and the other crossing Shansi to Peking. The fourth road crosses the mountain barrier already mentioned south of the Wei and connects Lanchow with Szechuan. The fifth road goes south-east into Honan.

The rivers are little used as means of communication. Postal communication exists with all the chief places in the province, and telegraphic communication is fairly good.

**Products
and Trade.** Agriculture is a thriving industry on the plains, but it is interfered with by the irregular rainfall; in many parts two harvests a year are possible. Millet, maize, barley, wheat, peas, hemp, tobacco and cotton are produced, and a good deal of fruit is grown.

The province is very rich in minerals, but difficulty of transport prevents their distribution; the mines are little worked. Industry and commerce are rather backward, but when communications improve these will no doubt thrive.

Climate. In the north we find the typical northern climate, dry cold in winter and dry heat in summer; the dust-storms are trying. The climate of the southern part of the province somewhat resembles that of Szechuan and is damp and hot in summer.

Chief Cities. Sianfu has an estimated population of about a million; it is a wealthy city of great historical interest, and has several times been the capital of the country. Mahometans are said to have arrived here in the eighth century.

Hanchung is another important city with about 80,000 inhabitants. Hsinganfu is important commercially and has a flourishing trade with the neighbouring province. Hsienyang is a place with considerable traffic.

**People and
Language.**

There are a few Mongols in the north, and immigrants from Szechuan and Hupeh have mixed largely with the people in the south.

Mandarin is the language of the province.

**Missionary
Occupation**

There are three Missions at work—the English Baptist Mission, the China Inland Mission and the Scandinavian Alliance Mission; but the last is in affiliation with the China Inland Mission so that there are practically only two Missions in Shensi. There are 98 counties in the province, and the staff of missionaries excluding wives is 69, of whom 27 are women. Of Chinese, the number whose time is wholly devoted to evangelistic and Church work is about 120; but there are many voluntary workers and others whose time is given partly to school teaching and partly to evangelisation.

There is no overlapping anywhere; the Baptists work northward and eastward, and the Missions of the China Inland Mission work towards the south and the west. The English Baptist Mission intends to open all the northern part of the province, and is looking forward to the possibility of a large increase of Chinese workers.

**Educational
Work.**

The China Inland Mission (Scandinavian Alliance) has a Training School for Evangelists and elementary teachers at Sianfu, and has elementary school work here as well as at other places throughout the province. The English Baptist Mission has school work of a higher grade and Normal teaching. This Mission trains evangelists at its various stations, but an Institute is shortly to be built at Sian. There will probably be co-ordination and co-operation between the two Missions in educational work, as for example in Middle School work for boys and girls, and in Normal training; also in a Union Theological Seminary. Such an arrangement would go far to meet the immediate needs of the province, and any students who might require University

training could go to other centres, especially when the projected railway lines are completed; then Sianfu will be within easy reach of various colleges, as for example those at Hankow, Tsinan and Peking.

Church Polity. Most of the China Inland missionaries baptise by immersion, and the churches of this Mission in this province are independent in their form of Church Government, so that an almost ideal state of affairs exists for the most complete harmony and co-operation. There seems no reason why there should not be one Chinese Church for Shensi.

Adequate Occupation In places where higher education is provided in a neighbouring province, and is therefore not necessary, the staff of missionaries need not be so large; Shensi however would probably require to have about fifty per cent. more missionaries than at present if the work is to be efficiently done. The bulk of the Chinese workers could be supplied from Sianfu for a considerable time to come as quickly as the right kind of men were found, and up to the financial limits of the two Missions and the absorptive power of the churches and preaching stations. We shall not be able to say that we have efficiently occupied this province until we have been able to train a staff of workers numerous enough to man at least two thousand centres. For although in some parts of Shensi the population is sparse, yet fewer villages means bigger distances which absorb the time and strength of the evangelistic workers. Self-support is making headway in the province; the local income of the Baptist Mission is enough entirely to support three Chinese pastors, and half to support thirty-one teachers, who give half their time to elementary teaching and half their time to preaching in from forty or fifty villages.

There is no common Council for this province, but one could easily be formed, and it is to be hoped will be in the near future, so that lines of development may be thought out, and the needs of the province as a whole carefully considered after mutual consultation; and also that this needy province may have its interests represented when the national body is formed.

1. SIANFU.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 17 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and the places occupied are 6 excluding the head station. The scholars number 40, and the communicants 72; the offerings for Church purposes amount to about £52.10. a year.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 2 | 5 | 15 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Boarding Schools for boys and girls, 1 Dispensary and 1 Opium Refuge. The 116 communicants give annually about £12.18. a year for Church purposes. There is a Theological Seminary which trains preachers for the needs of the province; at present there are about 30 students in it.

2. HANCHUNGFU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 1 Chinese preacher and occupies 3 places excluding the head station. Elementary education is carried on in a Day school for Boys and Girls, and a Boarding School for Boys. There are 175 communicants, and these contribute annually about £8.9. for Church purposes. Dispensary work is carried on.

3. MIENHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

There are 19 communicants at this station.

4. MEIHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 1 Biblewoman, and 2 places are occupied besides the head station. There is a Day School for boys and 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls. The communicants number 61, and their annual gifts are about £7.14. The Mission has a Dispensary and 3 Opium Refuges.

5. CHENGGU.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 2 out-stations and 51 communicants.

6. SISIANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

3 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman work in 8 places besides the head station. The schools are 1 Girls' Day School and 1 Boarding School for Boys and Girls. The 206 communicants contribute about £6.5. a year for Church purposes.

7. YANGHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

There is 1 out-station and 19 communicants; they give about 11/- a year for Church purposes.

8. FENGSIANFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The statistics for this station are 1 Chinese preacher and 1 Biblewoman; 1 out-station; 1 Girls' Day School; 15 communicants. There is also a Dispensary.

9. CHOWCHIH.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is one Chinese preacher and 10 communicants.

10. SUITEICHOW.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission occupies 2 places excluding the head station.

11. YENANFU.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There are 3 Chinese preachers, and the places occupied are 4, excluding the head station. There are 11 scholars and 15 communicants; these latter contribute about £2.15. a year for Church purposes.

12. SANYUANHSIEN.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives . | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 57 men, and 11 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 1,090 communicants, and 305 scholars in the schools. The annual contributions for Church purposes amount to about £166.

13. HANCHENG.

Norwegian Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

The statistics of this Mission are included in those of the Swedish Mission in China.

Swedish Mission in China.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 2 Biblewomen works in 5 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Boys' Boarding School; also 2 Opium Refuges. The 115 communicants give about £10.6. a year for Church purposes.

14. LANTIEN.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 9 Chinese preachers work in 7 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Boarding School for boys, and the communicants number 96.

15. YING-KIA-WE'.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

There are 2 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman; the schools are 1 Day School and 1 Boarding School for boys. The communicants number 15. There is one out-station.

16. HINGPING.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The 6 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman work in 1 place besides the head station. There are 181 communicants. The Mission has 1 Boarding School for girls, a Boys' school and 2 Opium Refuges.

17. SANG-KIA-CHUANG.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

The statistics for this station are 1 Chinese preacher and 1 Biblewoman; 1 place occupied excluding the head station; 44 communicants; £1.4. annually for Church purposes.

18. CHIENCHOW.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 2 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman, 1 out-station. The communicants number 20. There is an Opium Refuge.

19. LICHUANHSIEN.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

There is 1 Chinese evangelist.

20. PINCHOW.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

21. KIENYANG.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

This station was burned and destroyed by a lawless mob last year.

22. LUNGCHOW.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Mission numbers 8 communicants. There is an out-station with a Day School, the expenses of which are defrayed by the Christians.

23. TUNGCHOWFU.

Swedish Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 3 Biblewomen, and the places occupied are 5 excluding the

head station. There are 63 communicants who contribute about £2 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Boys' Boarding School.

24. HOYANG.

Swedish Mission in China.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

The 4 Chinese preachers and 1 Biblewoman work in 2 places besides the head station. There are 13 communicants who give about 16/- a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Boarding School for girls, and 3 Opium Refuges.

25. CHEN-KIA-KEO.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

26. WUKING.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are 1 Chinese preacher and 1 Biblewoman; 16 communicants; 16/- a year for Church purposes.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

There are 14 colporteurs, and the sales of Bibles and portions are about 32,843 a year.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

The Society employs 18 colporteurs in this province, and the sales of Bibles and portions are about 142,038 a year.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics:— 3 Bishops; 43 European priests; 35 Chinese priests; 40,178 Christians; 1,988 baptized members; 7,690 catechumens.

CHAPTER XVI.

SHANSI

Area and Population.

Shansi is bounded on the north by Mongolia, on the west by Mongolia and Shensi, on the south by Honan and on the east by Chihli. It has an area of 81,853 square miles, and is thus more than a third larger than England and Wales. Its population is 12,200,000, or 149 to the square mile.

Physical Features.

The province may be generally described as a series of plateaux rising as one goes north, and intersected here and there by mountain chains running from south-west to north-east. There are seven depressions in the centre of the province which are the dried up beds of former lakes, and the capital is built on one of these; on others stand Tatung, Pingyang and Chiehchow. The plateaux vary in height from 2,600 feet to 5,000; the famous Wu Tai Shan, the sacred mountain of the Mongols, is only 3,600 feet high, but other peaks rise to nearly 6,000 feet.

The rivers of Shansi are, in the south, the Fen-ho and the Chin-ho, both of which flow southward into the Yellow River. From the capital, Taiyuanfu, the river Fen flows through a fertile part of the country, and after passing Kiangchow in the south-west, to which place it is navigable, it joins the Yellow River. The river Chin is small and waters the region of Tsehchow in the south-east, a district rich in minerals, fertile and populous. In the north there are several tributaries of the Pei-ho which flows through Chihli; and in the west numerous streams discharge into the Yellow River which constitutes the greater part of the boundary between this province and the more westerly province of Shensi.

Communica- tions.

There are several large roads in Shansi, and over these there is a busy, continuous traffic. About three thousand laden camels, horses,

mules and donkeys pass along the road from Taiyuanfu and Chihli every day. The rivers are but poor means of communication; the trade of the province will only develop fully when railways are extended. The physical difficulties to be overcome by the engineer are considerable, but Shansi is so wealthy that railways will rapidly be built. At present a line tapping the Peking-Hankow Railway at Shih Chia Chwang, a little south of Chengtingfu, connects Taiyuanfu, the capital of the province, with the outer world; and in the south a branch is being built from the Hankow line to reach Tsehchow. It is but a question of time and the lines will run west into Shensi, and north and south in Shansi itself; indeed this latter is already in process of construction.

The postal service has over two hundred offices in the province, and the telegraphic service is extending.

Products and Trade. The soil of Shansi, while fairly rich, is not so fertile as its neighbour Honan in the south. The chief crops are wheat, maize, millet, beans, tobacco, barley and oats; and the fruits comprise grapes, pears, peaches, apples, apricots and persimmons.

It is for its mineral wealth that Shansi is famous; the province contains coalbeds which are thought to be the richest in the world. Someone has said "Shansi has enough coal to last the world for ever." Both bituminous and anthracite varieties of coal are found; iron also abounds.

People and Language. The people of Shansi are industrious, and China's best bankers and merchants are said to come from here. Trade is carried on not only between Shansi and the neighbouring provinces, but with Mongolia and far-off Tibet. There are said to be as many as half a million Mongols in the north. Mongolian is largely spoken in this part, but Chinese is *the* language of the province.

Climate. The climate is extremely severe in winter, as in the rest of North China, and hot in summer; the dryness of the atmosphere however makes the extremes more bearable.

Chief Cities. Taiyuanfu, the capital, has 230,000 inhabitants, the country around is fertile and rich in minerals; it is very thickly peopled. Mining, commerce and agriculture combine to make this city and the busy towns and villages of the plain thriving.

Kweihwacheng in the north has 200,000 inhabitants; it is a city of the Mongols, and has a brisk trade in camel-hair and skins.

Other important towns are Tatungfu, Fenchowfu, Pingyangfu, Kiangchow, Pintingchow and Tsehchow.

Missionary Occupation. The Missions in the province are the China Inland Mission with nineteen Stations, the Scandinavian China Alliance with five stations, the Swedish Holiness with five stations, the Swedish Mission with four stations, and the Norwegian Mission with two stations. These four Missions work in association with the China Inland Mission. There are also the American Board Mission with two stations, the English Baptists with four stations, an Independent Mission with one station and the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, Mongolia, with one station, besides Y. M. C. A. work at the capital. There are thus 42 head stations in the province in 41 different places. At one place, Paoteo, (number 2 on map) there are two Missions; but the Y. M. C. A. at Taiyuanfu would not count as a second Mission; there is therefore only one station in the province with more than one missionary organisation, so we should expect to find few complications; and as a matter of fact none exist. Each Mission has its own field and overlapping is avoided.

The missionaries altogether number 130 excluding wives, and there are 121 counties in the province. A good many of the stations are weakly manned, and it would be interesting to have the views of a Provincial Council on the policy which should be adopted in such a case. Would concentration on fewer stations be advisable? Or would it be better if funds were forthcoming to strengthen strategic centres, do educational and training work there and hope for closer superintendence of the work and workers owing

to the large number of head stations? The number of missionaries required is governed to some extent by the policy of the Missions in occupation, for example on the question of education; and the number of missionaries needed for Shansi can only be decided when workers in the province provide a well considered plan which will view the work as a whole.

There are approximately 150 places occupied besides the head stations; efficient occupation demands that we should have Chinese workers in over two thousand centres. This means at least that number of Chinese evangelistic workers plus those required for the larger cities and towns; and one foreigner co-operating with thoroughly well educated and trained Chinese could superintend twenty places.

Voluntary Work. A large amount of voluntary work is done. It is taken for granted that at the stations with sixty, forty-five and forty-three workers respectively most of these are voluntary; so that the number of men in the province giving their whole time to preaching probably does not exceed 130. The number of Bible-women will be about a quarter of that.

Opium Refuge and Orphanage work receive a good deal of attention.

Theological Training. Theological training for several months in the year is given at Chao Cheng Sha, Pingyang, Yicheng and other centres, but more is done at Huntung where the China Inland Mission gives students a two years' course. The American Board and the English Baptist Missions, while doing some work in training evangelists, link up with the higher educational institutions—the American Board in Peking and the English Baptists in Shantung.

Chinese Forces Needed. To evangelise the province in this generation we should require to turn out one hundred workers a year; this would allow for losses; and something would need to be done towards their support for the first few years, until a Christian community strong

enough to maintain them had been gathered. This is a great task, but, with the blessing of God, surely not an impossible one.

Other Matters of Interest. During the revolutionary troubles the missionaries and Christians in this province were able to render valuable assistance to the wounded, and in various ways to conciliate and help. Their efforts were much appreciated, and hundreds of families put away their idols and professed interest in the Gospel.

An Evangelisation Society has been formed at Huntung (number 10) and Chaocheng (number 11). Each member promised to subscribe at least a thousand cash a year for evangelistic work; others volunteered to do unpaid work for a fortnight or a month. At Kuwo twenty men offered themselves as voluntary preachers.

Mission Comity. The constitution of the various churches in Shansi is practically the same, and free interchange of members has been discussed; and although most of the Missions are Baptist in doctrine probably all of them would accept a man as a full member although he had not been immersed. The degree of Mission comity and harmony is thus ideal.

A number of Chinese are attempting to form a purely Chinese Church at the capital on the following lines:—

Movement for an Independent Church. (1) Purpose. The propagation of the Holy World-Saving Church of Christ. Love for country, etc., to be cultivated.
(2) Sphere. First in the capital and afterwards everywhere, far and near.

(3) Hope. The learning and culture of the West have been dependent on the Church for their strength; our hope is in this direction.

(4) Associate members. Chinese and foreigners admitted, and the membership to be dependent upon their conduct being in accordance with the Scriptures. Men of reputation, scholars who contribute largely and approve of the Church and are recommended by associates, to be reckoned as associate members.

(5) Other matters. Nothing to be done not in accordance with the sense and purport of Scripture.

This movement is not likely to have more than a very partial and local success. The members meet in a small hall, and they have not yet a properly constituted church organisation; it is rather a Guild or a Society, and in such a movement there is always a danger of unsatisfactory members from other churches joining and so corrupting it. This danger is not unknown however in Mission churches. A group of Chinese may induce a Mission or missionary to outrage the principles of Mission comity by declaring that they are anxious to see work started in a place already occupied by another Mission on the ground that they prefer another form of Church Government, or emphasis on some particular doctrine, when as a matter of fact they do nothing of the kind.

The value of Provincial Councils in such circumstances is very clear, as it is also in cases when mutual consultation is needed on many other questions which spoil harmony and not only prevent union but increase sectarian divisions.

A New Mission. In the list of Missions and stations which follows there is no reference to a new Mission—the Evangelical Church of the Brethren—which has just commenced work in Shansi at two stations, viz. Pintingchow, where there is a small Norwegian Mission also not mentioned, as the writer only heard about it just before going to press whilst on a visit to the province;—and Liaochow. Both of these places will be found on the map in the east of Shansi, south of the railway line which runs west to Taiyuanfu. At Pintingchow the Church of the Brethren has two men, two wives and two single women and they will work to the north; whilst the Norwegian Mission which has two women workers works south. At Liaochow also there are two men, two women and two single women.

Student Work. In Taiyuanfu there is a Government University which has an interesting history, and of which Dr. Timothy Richard was the first president. There

are also Law, Agricultural, Normal and Military Colleges. There is thus a fine scope for work among students. A site for the Y.M.C.A. building has been purchased by the Baptist Mission near the University and several of the Colleges, and suitable premises will soon be erected.

1. HOTSIN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist, and occupies 3 places besides the head station. The communicants number 94, and their contributions for Church purposes amount to £8.16. a year. There is 1 Primary Boarding School for boys, and 2 Opium Refuges. There is a large band of women voluntary workers.

2. PAOTEO.

Scandinavian Alliance Mission,—Mongolia.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

This place should be marked on the map in the extreme north-west of the province, 75 miles west of Saratsi.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

There is 1 Chinese evangelist, and the Mission occupies 2 places besides the head station. There are 15 communicants, and 1 Day School for boys and girls.

3. TAIKUHSIEN.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

The statistics for this station are approximately as follows:—a Chinese evangelistic staff consisting of 60 men and 3 Biblewomen; 12 places occupied excluding the head station, 158 communicants and 1,300 enquirers; contri-

butions for Church purposes \$623. There are 5 schools for boys and 3 for girls, and the education is up to Higher Primary Standard. There is also a Middle School for boys.

4. FENCHOW.

American Board Mission.

| | Man | Medical | Man | Single | Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 6 |

The statistics for this station are approximately as follows:—a Chinese evangelistic staff of 45 men and 2 Biblewomen; 8 places occupied excluding the head station; 3 Primary and 1 Higher Primary Boarding School; 100 communicants and 986 enquirers; contributions for Church purposes \$400.

5. PINGYAOHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men, and they work in 5 places besides the head station. 130 communicants give £20 a year for Church purposes. There are 3 Opium Refuges. A self-supporting church has been established in a neighbouring county through the efforts of one of the deacons.

6. KIEHSIU

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

The Mission has 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman, and occupies 3 places excluding the head station. There are 2 Higher Primary Schools for boys and girls, and an Opium Refuge. The communicants number 59, and they give £8.12. a year for Church purposes.

7. SIAOYI.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 1 Biblewoman; the communicants number 88, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are £7.4. There is 1 Higher Primary Boarding School for boys.

8. HWOCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and 3 Biblewomen, and occupies 6 places excluding the head station. The Schools are 2 Higher Primary for boys and girls and 1 Middle School for girls; also 1 Normal School for girls. There is a Dispensary and 3 Opium Refuges. The 260 communicants give £12.12. a year for Church purposes.

9. TANING.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 4 Single Women.

There are 3 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman who work in 1 place besides the head station. There are 2 Higher Primary Boarding Schools for boys and girls; the communicants number 262, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £10.7. There are 19 voluntary evangelists.

10. HUNGTUNG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics of this station are combined with those of Chao Cheng Sha (see below).

11. CHAO CHENG SHA.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The statistics for this station include those for Hungtung. There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men and 2 Biblewomen (besides 43 voluntary evangelists), and the Mission occupies 32 places excluding the head stations. The Schools are 3 Primary and 6 Higher Primary of which one is a Boarding School. The 898 communicants contribute £43.7. a year for Church purposes. There is a Bible Training School and 19 Opium Refuges; and an Evangelization Society has been formed which has sent out 10 men for two months each during the last year.

12. YOYANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The statistics for this station are:—1 Chinese evangelist; 2 places occupied excluding the head station; 28 communicants; £3.7. a year for Church purposes; 1 Opium Refuge.

13. PINGYANGFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men and 2 Biblewomen; these work in 5 places besides the head station. The communicants number 105, and they give £4.13. a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Day and 2 Boarding Schools, and Bible Training Classes are held for both men and women; there is also an Opium Refuge attended by some students from other Missions.

14. KÜWO.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

1 Chinese evangelist and 1 Biblewoman work in 3 places besides the head station. The 54 communicants give £12.2. a year for Church purposes. There are 2 Higher Primary Schools for boys and girls; there are also 2 Opium Refuges.

15. YICHENG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men and 1 Biblewoman, and they occupy 1 place besides the head station. There are 35 communicants whose yearly gifts for Church purposes amount to £4. The Mission has 1 Higher Primary School, and classes for Bible study; also 1 Opium Refuge.

16. LUANFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men and 1 Biblewoman works in 4 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls, and 1 Dispensary. The communicants number 70; these give £8.18. a year for Church purposes.

17. LUCHENGHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission employs 6 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman, and counts 28 communicants; these contribute £2.8. a year for Church purposes. There are 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls; there is also a Dispensary.

18. YÜWUCHEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission employs a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men, and counts 103 communicants; these give £4.6. a year for Church purposes. There are 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls.

19. TAIYUENFU.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 24 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men who work in 23 places besides the head station. The communicants number 256, and they give £25.14. annually for Church purposes. There are Day Schools with 86 scholars, also 2 Boarding Schools (boys and girls). This Mission has a considerable number of workers at most of its stations.

Y. M. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

This work was started by the Baptists and afterwards affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. who have promised to give a man. It is housed in temporary buildings near the students quarters which may do.

20. HSINCHOW.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men who work in 5 places besides the head station. The communicants number 127, and their gifts for Church purposes are about £27.5. a year. There are Day Schools with 90 scholars. This station was wiped out during the Boxer troubles.

21. SHOUYANG.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics for this station are:—1 place occupied excluding the head station; 2 communicants; annual gifts for Church purposes about 13/-; Day Schools with 83 scholars.

22. TAICHOW.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 3 Chinese evangelists who work in 2 places besides the head station. The communicants number 41, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about £1.5. There are 32 scholars in their Day Schools.

23. TSEHCHOW.

Independent.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—8 Chinese preachers; 3 out-stations; 2 Primary Schools (boys and girls); 54 communicants. There is an Opium Refuge and Industrial work is carried on.

4. SIH-CHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men, and they work in 10 places besides the head station. There is 1 Higher Primary Boarding School for boys. The communicants are 82; these give £3.12. a year for Church purposes.

25. FENGCHEN.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The 3 Chinese evangelists work in 1 place besides the head station. There are 53 communicants, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about £4.8. The Mission has an Opium Refuge. There is a Boarding School for boys and girls, and the Christians maintain a Day School. 30 to 50 women attend the weekly Bible Class.

26. KWEIHWATING.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

This station has 2 Chinese evangelists and 11 communicants. There is 1 Primary School.

27. SARATSI.

Scandinavian China Alliance Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There are 3 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman who work in 4 places besides the head station; there are 87 communicants. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools, an Orphanage with 345 orphans an Opium Refuge and an Industrial School with 23 students. Interesting work is done among the Mongols. There are 10 unpaid evangelists.

28. TATUNGFU.

Swedish Holiness Union.

Foreign Staff. 4 Men and 3 Single Women.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men works in 2 places besides the head station. The schools are 2 Primary Schools almost entirely supported by the Chinese, and 2

Higher Primary Boarding for boys and girls. The communicants number 48, and 68 enquirers. There are 2 Dispensaries and 1 Opium Refuge.

29. TSOYUN.

Swedish Holiness Union.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and 1 Bible-woman, and counts 37 communicants and 17 enquirers; these give \$100 a year for Church purposes. There is 1 Primary School and 1 Higher Primary; also an Orphanage and a dispensary. Bible Schools are frequently held.

30. SOPING.

Swedish Holiness Union.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There are 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 Biblewoman who work in 1 place besides the head station. The 24 communicants and 15 enquirers give about £1 a year for Church purposes. There is 1 Primary School, and 2 Classes for Bible study.

31. HUNYÜAN.

Swedish Holiness Union.

Foreign Staff. 4 Men.

There are 4 Chinese evangelists who occupy 2 places besides the head station. The communicants number 207 and the enquirers 11; they contribute annually for Church purposes the sum of £10.11. The Mission has 3 Day Schools for boys and a Boarding School for girls; also a dispensary and 2 Opium Refuges.

32. ISHIH.

Swedish Mission in China.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 2 Biblewomen, and they occupy 2 places besides the head station. The 140 communicants give £5 a year for Church purposes. There are 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls.

33. YÜNCHENG.

Swedish Mission in China.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 9 |

The 3 Chinese evangelists and 2 Biblewomen work in 2 places besides the head station. The 38 communicants give about £1.9. annually for Church purposes. There are 2 Boarding Schools for boys and girls; also a Theological Seminary which gives a general education with special training in Pedagogy and Biblical studies.

34. CHIEHCHOW.

Swedish Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 1 Biblewoman; they work in 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Boarding School, also an Opium Refuge. The communicants number 66, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are about £4.13.

35. PUCHOWFU.

Swedish Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The statistics for this station are:—1 Chinese evangelist and 1 Biblewoman; 2 places occupied excluding the head station; 1 Girls' Boarding School; 89 communicants; annual gifts for Church purposes of £8.13. They have an Opium Refuge.

36. KICHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

There are 2 Chinese evangelists and 1 out-station; the communicants number 44.

37. KIANGCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

There are 2 Chinese evangelists and 3 communicants.

38. LINHSIEN.

Norwegian Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

39. YUNGNINGCHOW.

Norwegian Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men.

40. TIENCHEN.

Swedish Holiness Union.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

There are 11 communicants and 10 enquirers; also a Boys' Day School. A Bible School for members and enquirers is held periodically.

41. KINHSIEN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

This Society has 18 colporteurs working in the province, and the number of Bibles and portions sold last year was 142,038.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics for the province:—3 Bishops; 43 European priests; 14 Chinese priests; 41,876 Christians; 2,702 baptized; 22,600 catechumens.

CHAPTER. XVII.

HONAN.

Boundaries. This province is bounded on the north by Shansi, Chihli and Shantung, on the west by Shensi and Hupeh, on the south by Hupeh and on the east by Anhwei, Kiangsu, Shantung and Chihli. Its name means "South of the River," the river being the Yellow River.

Area and Population. The area of Honan is 67,954 square miles, or more than 10,000 square miles larger than England and Wales, and just about the size of the State of Missouri. Its population is rather under that of England and Wales, being estimated at 25,317,820, or 373 to the square mile.

Physical Features. The greater part of this province is a plain of great fertility; mountains on the south and west cut it off from neighbouring provinces, but on the east and north it merges into adjacent territories with no abrupt change in physical features. Some of the peaks in the south and west reach a height of 6,000 to 7,000 feet or more, and here and there spurs run out into the plains.

In the north of Honan several streams flow into the Grand Canal; of these the river Wei is the largest, and it is navigable as far as Taokow and sometimes farther. The river Chin flows past Tsehchow in Shansi and empties its waters into the Yellow River in Honan. The Lo-ho runs north-east into the Yellow River, and in the south-west the Tang-ho, the Pai-ho and the Fan-ho flow south to join the Han on its way to the Yangtze. The Pai-ho is navigable to Nanyang, and the Fan to the borders of Shensi. There are also the Huei and the Sha rivers in the east, and several streams of less importance; so that Honan is well

watered. The Yellow River traversing the north of the province is navigable to some extent.

**Communi-
cations.** The Peking-Hankow Railway runs through the province from north to south; to the north of the Yellow River a line crosses the main line obliquely, and this will ultimately connect Taokow with Tsehchow in the south of Shansi; south of the river another line joins Kaifengfu to the main line, and by-and-bye this will be extended to Honanfu.

Rivers also are an important means of communication. The river Wei in the north joins the Grand Canal and thus connects with Tientsin. There are numerous cart roads, and postal and telegraphic facilities are well developed.

**Products and
Trade.** Coal, iron, tin and lead are found, but Honan is chiefly agricultural. Millet, corn, maize and cotton are grown most extensively, and fruit is abundant. As in the greater part of Chihli, ruthless deforestation has denuded the hills.

**Climate,
People, etc.** The climate in the northern part of Honan is that typical of North China—cold in winter and hot in summer, but dry; towards the south it becomes a little more like that of the Yangtze valley, more moist and milder in winter. The population is dense, and Mandarin is spoken throughout the whole province.

Chief Cities. Kaifengfu, the capital, has 200,000 inhabitants, but is not so important as formerly; it is liable to be flooded by the waters of the Yellow River. At one time this city had a colony of Jews.

Hualkingfu is a large city in a most fertile and densely peopled district. Chingwachen is an important centre of trade. Taokow is a commercial centre south of the Yellow River.

Honanfu is situated in a rich valley. This city is passed by a road by means of which traffic from Kaifeng reaches the province of Shensi; another road leads to the city of Weihweifu; and yet another communicates with the valley of the Han.

Juchow manufactures pottery, and Lushanhsien is a trading and manufacturing centre. In the south and south-east are the important cities of Nanyang, Shekichen and Sinyang; to this last-named town salt is brought in rafts up a tributary of the Huai River.

To the east is Chowkiakow, an important commercial town at the junction of three rivers, one of which is navigable all the year round.

Missionary Occupation. Kaifengfu, the capital of the province, was the last provincial capital to be opened to the Gospel. The city was not occupied till 1902; a few years previous to that date however Mr. Powell, an intrepid pioneer of the China Inland Mission, visited the city, although even he had been preceded by a Chinese colporteur who with a barrow loaded with books sought to sell his Gospels to the intolerant inhabitants. An indignant Chinese on examining the books exposed for sale and finding that they dealt with Christianity upset the barrow and scattered its load. A Gospel was picked up by a bystander who read it, and when Mr. Powell arrived and encountered the most strenuous opposition this man came to visit him and made confession of his faith.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission works in the north of the province. The Mission began its work in rented premises in 1890, and now it has five strong head stations each responsible for a considerable number of counties. Missionaries of experience in this province believe that thereby efficiency can be obtained. One missionary to a county and a staff for educational and medical work is the policy pursued by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, which has about twenty-five counties in the area for which it is responsible; and there are thirty-seven workers exclusive of wives. If however the basis of one missionary to 25,000 people were adopted, 320 missionaries would be required. Chinese preachers work with the missionaries, and men are trained to be ready to fill the places where an interest in the Gospel has been created. The theoretical training has hitherto been given in classes lasting for two months in the year, but a

Theological Seminary is soon to be opened. There is now a Middle and a Normal School at Weihweifu—a head station which works nine counties. The educational curriculum harmonizes with that of the North China Educational Union in Peking. The Mission co-operates with the Medical College there, and also sends girls for higher education to the Union Women's Arts College at the same centre.

In the region of Kaifengfu and to the east there are the China Inland Mission, the American Southern Baptist, the American Free Methodist and the recently opened Canadian Episcopal Church Missions. The Baptist Mission has a large sum of money for educational development, and the China Inland Mission, which has medical and church work at Kaifengfu and an extensive work in other parts of the province, will probably co-operate in this.

The Canadian Episcopal Church Mission has large plans for higher education and some co-operation is being arranged between it and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. Hospitals are to be opened by the Church Mission in Kaifengfu and Kueitch, and a strong staff at these places will it is hoped train Chinese medical workers to occupy county and market towns. These medical out-stations will be superintended from the central hospitals, and it is hoped that doctors may have motor cars at their disposal for the work.

A reference to the details that follow this summary will show that the Lutheran Missions are strong in this province, as is the China Inland Mission. The former are uniting in educational work with other Lutheran stations south of Honan.

There is little overlapping at present but there is much work for the Federation Council to do. There are elements in the situation which may produce lack of co-ordination and unnecessary duplication, and the whole educational situation needs statesmanlike handling.

There are 118 counties in Honan; the missionary force excluding wives numbers 163. There are approximately 220 Chinese giving all their time to evangelistic and church work, and about 173 places occupied exclusive of head

stations. For adequate occupation we ought to have Chinese in about 3,500 places. There are 38 head stations in the province, or one to every three counties.

**Training of
Workers.**

Preachers are trained by the American Lutheran Mission at Sinyangchow, by the Canadian Presbyterians at Weihwei, by the Seventh Day Adventists at Chowkiakow, and by the China Inland Mission at Yencheng and Shekichen; the American Southern Baptists were thinking of linking up their educational work with Shantung, but they now have money largely to develop independently of that province. The lack of facilities for regular and continuous theological training will soon be remedied. The Missions have hitherto trained their workers in classes lasting for a short period each year; now the Church Mission is starting a College, and the Canadian Presbyterians will have one working very soon.

There seems to be no lack of men suitable for training, at least in some districts, and the China Inland Mission has supplied men for needs in Shansi and Kansu. One of the greatest difficulties we have to face in thinking of a speedy evangelisation of China is the dearth of men suitable for training, men with initiative, men who will zealously push forward the work in all directions; and the advantage of portioning out a district in sections of a considerable size, size, say from twenty to thirty in each county, is that the worker can pass from one village to another, and so where success in one is tardy can fill up his time in more promising places. Energy, zeal and enthusiasm are thus fed, and a knowledge of the Gospel planted over a wide area, the harvest being reaped in some parts while in others the seed is slowly germinating.

1. CHENGCHOW.

American Free Methodist Mission.

This station is vacant at present.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men, and they occupy 6 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School for boys. The communicants number 79 and these give \$12 a year for Church purposes.

2. KAIFENGFU.**American Free Methodist Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There is 1 out-station, 2 Chinese preachers, and elementary education is carried on.

Canadian Episcopal Church Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 14 |

The statistics are:—4 Chinese preachers, 3 out-stations, 40 baptized members, 18 communicants, 40 enquirers, a Theological Training Class, an Orphanage, and elementary schools for boys and girls.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men, 1 Wife and 3 Single Women.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men occupies 4 places besides the head station. The 22 communicants give \$9 a year for Church purposes. There is a Primary School for boys and girls.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Med. Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 4 men and 1 Biblewoman. The communicants number 80 and their gifts for Church purposes amount to £8.7. The Mission has one Primary School for boys, a hospital, and a dispensary.

3. HONANFU.

American Lutheran Augustana Synod Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

This Mission has work in 4 places in the province, viz. Honanfu, Hsuehow, Juchow and Yuchow. The inclusive statistics are:—7 Chinese evangelists, 3 Biblewomen, 5 places occupied excluding the head station; 2 Primary Schools, 13 communicants, 70 enquirers, and subscriptions of 7 taels a year for Church purposes.

Swedish Mission in China.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

There is an evangelistic staff of 3 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman. The Mission occupies 4 places besides the head station, and numbers 30 communicants whose annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £3.8. There are 2 Middle Schools, one for boys and one for girls.

4. KIHSIEN.

American Free Methodist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 3 Chinese men engaged in evangelistic work, and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. The 16 communicants contribute \$30 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Primary School.

5. JUNG TSEHSIEN.

American Free Methodist Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 2 men occupy 3 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools; the communicants number 14 and enquirers 29; these give \$8 a year for Church purposes.

6. HSUCHOW.

American Lutheran Augustana Synod Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

For statistics see Honanfu.

7. SINYANGCHOW.

American Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men and 2 Biblewomen; these occupy 7 places besides the head station. Educational work is represented by 2 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School, which has a Bible Training Department. The communicants number 118 and the enquirers 89; they contribute 26 taels a year for Church purposes.

8. LOSHAN.

American Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

4 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman are engaged in evangelistic work; they occupy 2 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School, 40 communicants, 29 enquirers, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to 8 taels a year.

9. KIOSHAN.

American Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 17 men and 3 Biblewomen. The Mission occupies 9 places besides the head station, and counts 178 communicants and 93 enquirers; these contribute 43 taels annually for Church purposes. There are 2 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School.

10. JUNING.

American Lutheran Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 9 men and 2 Bible-women occupies 6 places besides the head station. The communicants number 98 and the enquirers 37, and their gifts amount to 20 taels a year. There is 1 Primary School.

11. CHENYANG.

American Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

4 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman are engaged in evangelistic work; 1 place is occupied excluding the head station. The Mission counts 38 communicants and 29 enquirers, whose annual gifts amount to 8 taels. There is 1 Primary School.

12. CHANGTE.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 18 |

There are about 24 Chinese men on the evangelistic staff, and the Mission occupies 3 places besides the head station. Educational work is represented by 4 Primary and 2 Boarding Schools. The communicants number 1,226 and the enquirers 1,070. The gifts for Church purposes amount to \$383 a year.

13. WEIHWEI.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 18 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men occupies 4 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School, and about 149 communicants and 214 enquirers; their contributions are \$47 a year. There is a Theological Training Class.

14. HWAIKINGFU.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 14 |

The 16 Chinese evangelists occupy 5 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary and 1 Boarding School, 115 communicants and 120 enquirers.

15. TAOKOW.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission has about 5 Chinese men in evangelistic work, and it occupies 1 place besides the head station. There is 1 Primary and 1 Middle School, and the communicants number 53, and enquirers 98. These give about \$5 a year for Church purposes.

16. CHOWKIAKOW.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men, and they occupy 14 places besides the head station. There are 5 Primary Schools. The communicants number 287 and their gifts for Church purposes amount to £20.14.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist and counts 65 communicants. They have a Theological Training School.

17. YENCHENG.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 2 Biblewomen; they occupy 1 place besides the head station. The 78 communicants contribute £15.4. a year for Church purposes. There is 1 Middle School for boys, and a provincial Bible School for evangelists is held in the spring.

18. SIHWA.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men occupies 5 places besides the head station. The communicants number 92 and contribute £1.4. a year for Church purposes. There is a boys' Primary School and a dispensary, and some Bible School work is done.

19. FUKOW.

China Inland Mission.

The Foreign Staff consists of 3 Single Women.

10 Chinese men and 1 Biblewoman carry on work in 7 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary and 1 Middle School, and the 116 communicants give annually for Church purposes £7.17.

20. CHENCHOWFU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 1 Biblewoman, and other men and women give much time voluntarily to work in evangelistic campaign. The Mission occupies 5 places excluding the head station, and has a Primary School for boys and Higher Primary for girls.

The communicants number 73; these contribute £7.18. a year for Church purposes. Dispensary work is carried on.

21. TAIKANG.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Mission has 3 Chinese men in evangelistic work, and occupies 12 places besides the head station. There are 161 communicants, and their gifts amount to £22.15. a year. The Mission has a boys' Primary School, and a dispensary, and there is an Evangelistic Association.

22. HIANGCHENG.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men and 4 Biblewomen occupies 3 places besides the head station. There are 2 Middle Schools, one for girls and one for boys. The communicants number 178, and they contribute £27 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Dispensary for women.

23. SHEKICHEN.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The Mission has 10 Chinese men and 6 Biblewomen in evangelistic work, and occupies 8 places besides the head station. There are 15 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools, one for girls and one for boys. They count 288 communicants, and these give £108 a year for Church purposes.

24. KINGTZEKWAN.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 1 Chinese evangelist. Classes are held for women and children.

25. KWANGCHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and 1 Woman.

The Mission occupies 7 places besides the head station, and has a Chinese evangelistic staff of 1 man and 1 Biblewoman. The communicants number 291, and they contribute £53.3. a year for Church purposes. There is one Primary School.

26. CHIKUNGSAN.

Grace Evangelical Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

27. PIYANGSIEN.

Independent.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There are 5 Chinese preachers who work in 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 1 Primary School, a Bible School and reckons 30 communicants.

28. TENGCHOW.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men, and they occupy 3 places besides the head station. The 59 communicants give 17 taels a year for Church purposes. The Mission has 1 Primary School.

NOTE.—These statistics are approximate, as the Report of the Mission only gives totals for the whole number of head stations.

29. CHENPING.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The statistics are:—3 Chinese evangelists, 2 places occupied excluding the head station, 1 Primary School, 39 communicants and subscriptions amounting to 12 taels. (Vide note above).

30. NANYANGFU.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men; they occupy 4 places besides the head station. The communicants number 78, and they contribute 22 taels annually for Church purposes. There is 1 Primary School. (Vide note above).

31. LUSHAN.

Norwegian Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission has 3 Chinese evangelists, and occupies 3 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary School, and the communicants number 60; they contribute 17 taels annually for Church purposes. (Vide note above).

32. SINANHSIEN.

Swedish Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

The Mission has 1 Chinese man and 1 Biblewoman in evangelistic work. There is 1 Boarding School for boys. The communicants number 46, and their annual gifts amount to 15/7d.

33. MIENCHIH.

Swedish Mission in China.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 2 men and 2 Biblewomen, and there are 37 communicants. Educational work is done in 2 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School for boys. The gifts for Church purposes amount to 12/- a year.

34. TONGPEH.

Lutheran Brethren Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission has 2 Chinese evangelists, 3 Primary Schools and numbers 18 communicants.

35. JUCHOW.

American Lutheran Augustana Synod Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

(Vide Honanfu)

36. YUCHOW.

American Lutheran Augustana Synod Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

(Vide Honanfu).

37. SINYEH.

Hague's Synodes Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

38. WUAN.

Canadian Prebyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

The statistics are approximately:—3 Chinese evangelists, 2 places occupied excluding head station, 1

Primary School, and 221 communicants. Medical work also is carried on.

The National Bible Society of Scotland.

This Society employs in the Province 12 colporteurs, and the circulation of Bibles and portions is about 29,630.

The **Roman Catholic** statistics for Honan are:— Bishops 2, European priests 28; Chinese priests 11; Christians 20,641; Catechumens 13,413.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SHANTUNG.

Boundaries. The province of Shantung is bounded on the west by Chihli, on the north by Chihli and the Gulf of Chihli, on the south by Honan and Kiangsu, and on the east and south-east by the Yellow Sea.

Area and Population. The estimates of the area vary from fifty-six thousand to sixty-five thousand square miles, which is about the same size as England and Wales. The population is probably about 38,247,900, or a density of close on 700 to the square mile.

Physical Features. The province is mountainous in the east; there are also some mountain masses in the centre where is found the sacred mountain of Taishan. The west of the province is a great plain continuous with the plains of Chihli and Honan. The coast-line is one of the longest of any of the Chinese provinces, and it has numerous good harbours. The Yellow River flows through Shantung in a north-easterly direction to empty its waters into the Gulf of Pechihli. This river is a constant source of danger as its bed is higher than the surrounding plains, and its waters are only confined within its channel by continuous care and labour spent on its embankments. It is only navigable for a short distance from its mouth. The Grand Canal passes from north to south through the western part of the province. There is a canal between Tsinanfu, the capital, and the sea; the other waters of the province are mere mountain streams which become raging torrents in the rainy season.

Communications. Communication by means of waterways is limited, but the railway between Tientsin and Pukow on the Yangtze opposite Nanking passes through

Shantung and is a valuable additional means of communication. This railway connects at Tsinan with a line to the German Settlement of Tsingtau on the sea. There are numerous junks on the coast and coasting vessels call at Tsingtau, Weihaiwei and Chefoo. The chief means of transit apart from the railways and waterways is by wheelbarrow and the northern springless carts over the many roads.

Products and Trade. The huge population of the province is almost entirely dependent upon the products of the soil. The industrial pursuits are few and the mines have been but little worked; hence the people are poor and large numbers emigrate to the north to new districts in Manchuria and the borders of Mongolia. But for the fact that the soil is extremely rich the poverty would be still more acute. Crops are abundant, and when the rainfall is properly distributed comparative plenty prevails; but famine through floods invited by the ruthless deforestation of the hills, or owing the busting of the embankments of the Yellow River—"China's sorrow"—are only too frequent. The German Government has set a good example in the vicinity of Tsingtau by planting trees on the hills; and quite recently a Bureau of Forestry has been opened in the capital.

The chief crops are sorghum, beans, millet, pea-nuts (which serve not only as an article of food, but as a source of oil), sweet potatoes, maize, cotton (which is now beginning to be exported to the United States), and vegetables of all sorts are grown. Silk, from which the famous Shantung Pongee silk is made, is produced in large quantities. Fruits are abundant, and some foreign varieties have been introduced which would undoubtedly do well if they were to receive proper attention. The fruits include pears, peaches, pomegranates, persimmons, apples, dates, walnuts and grapes. Tobacco also is largely grown.

The minerals comprise coal, iron, gold and copper; and amongst the manufactures are pottery, glass, straw-braid, calico, grass hats, etc. Sheep and goats are reared, as are horses and mules.

The trade of the port of Chefoo amounts to nearly one million taels per annum, and that of the German district of Kiaochow to over forty-six million taels.

Climate. The climate is hot in summer and cold in winter; it is tempered by its proximity to the sea. Little rain falls except during the rainy season in July and August.

Chief Cities. The capital, Tsinaifu, has a population of 100,000, its railway connections are increasing its importance and prosperity.

Tsiningfu is an industrial city with about 150,000 inhabitants. Weihsien has a population of 100,000; Lai-chowfu of 80,000; and Linching of 50,000.

Weihaiwei has a good harbour and is leased by China to Great Britain, but it has not been fortified or developed.

Tsingtau under the Germans has become a beautiful thriving town upon which an immense amount of money has been expended by the German Government on fortifications, and also upon improvements of various kinds. It is becoming a serious rival to Chefoo. The German Government also possesses mining rights on either side of the long railway line between this port and the capital.

People and Language. The people are said to be dull and phlegmatic, but this may be largely owing to the poverty that exists; many of them are enterprising and go far afield bent on business. The language is Mandarin.

Missionary Occupation. Shantung has 117 counties, and the distribution of the population is typically that of North China, only that the density is greater than that of the other northern provinces. As one stands on the plain one sees innumerable villages scattered everywhere; these villages vary much in the number of houses, but they are compact and self-contained, and not like the scattered hamlets of some of the southern provinces where the houses are built in twos and threes, and where one could throw a stone from one house to another.

Distribution. Excluding wives there are 224 missionaries, of whom 148 are men and 76 are women; this gives an average of about two to a county. There is little or no overlapping in the province, each Mission having its own particular sphere of operations. In the north we have the United Methodist Mission, in the extreme west the American Board Mission; in the south-west corner an Independent Mission; in the centre there is a district in which the English Baptist Mission works, and a small part in which are the American Presbyterians. South of these the Church of England Mission works north of Taianfu, and the Methodist Episcopal Mission, whose head-quarters are in the same city, works to the south. A long stretch of territory reaching from the borders of the district in the south-west worked by the Independent Mission, and crossing the province to the base of the peninsular projection, is occupied in the north by the American Southern Baptist Mission, in the middle by the Berlin Mission, and in the south by the Swedish Baptist Mission; while its extreme point is under the care of the Plymouth Brethren.

Education. Christian education is well developed in Shantung, and a Union University has been formed, the Arts College of which is at Weihsien, the Theological and Normal Colleges at Tsingchowfu, and the Medical College at Tsinanfu. The Arts, Normal and Theological Colleges are to be removed to Tsinanfu where the University will be centralised. The English Baptist and the American Presbyterian Missions are united in all departments; the Church of England Mission joins in the Arts course and has one teacher stationed at Weihsien. The Union will probably be considerably extended when the University is located at Tsinanfu; in the meantime the Church of England Mission does its own theological training in St. Peter's College at Chefoo, while the American Southern Baptist Mission carries on Arts, Normal and Theological training at Hwanghsien. As the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the American Board Mission and the United Methodist Mission are already linked up with the Union Educational Institutions in Peking, the

educational union in Shantung would be complete if an extension of the arrangement with the Church of England Mission could be effected, and if the American Southern Baptists and other Missions were to join.

The original partners in the Institution, viz. the American Presbyterians and the English Baptist Mission, hold out an invitation to all other evangelical Missions to join either fully or partially. The aim of the University is to give a training in Arts, Theology and Medicine. The theological course is for pastors and evangelists, and arrangements can be made, either by the establishment of hostels or otherwise, for separate denominational teaching by the Missions who join. All the teaching is in Chinese.

The University is managed by a University Council under the ultimate control of the Home Boards. Each Mission taking a full share in the union, that is by providing at least one foreign teacher together with a residence in each of the three Colleges, and bearing its proportionate share of the running expenses as well as providing for increased expenditure on University property, may have three members on the Board of Management. Those taking a share in two Colleges may have two members, and those taking a share in one College may have one member. Instead of providing a teacher a financial equivalent may be arranged. The initial buildings and equipment of the Arts College were provided by the American Presbyterian Mission, and of the other two by the English Baptist Mission. Any additional property or plant contributed to the Colleges by any of the uniting Missions is to be vested in the Board or Society which provides it. Any endowment is to be vested in the Board or society raising it, and the income from that endowment is to be applied to expenses or equipment for which that Board is responsible.

The American Board Mission gets its fully trained men from Peking, but trains evangelists at its stations at Lin-ching and Pankiachuang. The Berlin Missionary Society has a Theological School at Tsimo; and evangelists are trained at several other stations belonging to the various Missions. Thus the facilities for the training of workers are fairly numerous.

The province is well supplied with elementary schools; and Biblewomen are trained at various centres. The number of students in the Mission Schools of the province amounts to over 7,000. Government education has made considerable advance; in Tsinanfu there is a Government Arts College, a Law College, a College of Agriculture, a School of Pharmacy, and Normal Schools; while outside of Tsinanfu are numbers of elementary and middle schools. The total number of Government students is close upon sixty thousand.

**Ts'nanfu
Institute.**

A unique feature of Mission enterprise is the Tsinanfu Institute, conducted by the English Baptist Mission. This Institute is primarily intended to reach the scholars and official classes through its social, educational and evangelistic work. Lectures on science and on religious subjects are frequently given, and the supreme aim of the Institute is to influence men for Christ. In the reception rooms visitors are met on a social and friendly basis, and the objects of the Institute are explained. Chinese visitors are at once impressed when on entering the building the first thing that meets the eye is a prayer in Chinese for China and the Government of the Country. In the lecture room attached to the Museum, which has a seating capacity of over two hundred, evangelistic addresses are frequently given; and in the large Lecture Hall outside, attached to which is an enquiry room, about a thousand lectures and addresses are given every year to audiences sometimes numbering as many as eight hundred.

Among the subjects illustrated in the Museum are Physiology, Chemistry, Science applied to Commerce, Hygiene, Natural History, Geography, Ethnology, Geology and Palæontology. The progress of the West is well illustrated by a railway map of Shantung on which there are but two railway lines compared with a map of England and Wales which, while equal in area, is covered with a perfect network of railroads. There are, too, charts which show the commerce of the world, give facts about the mercantile marine, and indicate the comparative literacy

of different countries. The illustrations and exhibits are completely cosmopolitan. There are large pictures of famous buildings in various lands and a model has been supplied by German Engineers showing the foundations and structure of the Yellow River bridge. There is a historical section in which the influence of the religions of the world is variously illustrated. Then there is a section of a street in a town in England which shows the influence of the Christian faith on the civilisation of the west. This section represents a length of one and a half miles, and in it there are more benevolent institutions, churches, libraries, etc., than in the whole province of Shantung excluding those connected with Missions. They include a Convalescent Home, Preaching Hall, Orthopædic Hospital for children, churches, Medical School, Fine Art Academy, Museum, Public Library, Art Gallery, Blind Asylum, a Public Hall, Memorial statues and several schools, the whole being beautifully laid out.

The Public Health section of the Museum is most interesting and useful. There are models and pictures illustrating bubonic plague, how contagion is carried by flies, methods of the spread of tubercular disease, etc. The visitors at times of religious festivals, when picked evangelists are drawn from the regular staff in other parts of the field to give short evangelistic addresses, number thousands. During one fair about sixty thousand people passed through the Lecture Hall and heard an evangelistic address. In one year 1,085 officials visited the Institute, and 43,477 students. Five hundred and fifty wives of officials passed through the building, many of whom were entertained in the guest rooms; and other women visitors numbered 13,645. The influence of this Institute upon students and officials has been most profound, and a more economical way of exerting an influence on this class it would be hard to find.

A Soldiers' Institute has been built just outside the city, and will soon be opened.

**Evangelistic
Work.**

Very vigorous evangelistic work is carried on throughout the province of Shantung. Unfortunately the writer has encountered the

greatest difficulty in compiling statistics; even the statistical tables of Mission work in the exhaustive volume just published by the Christian Literature Society are incomplete; and, up to the time of going to print, answers to some of the personal letters to missionaries at the various stations with the request for information, had not come to hand. The author, during his visit to the province, gathered a good deal of information but in spite of this only the following approximate figures can be given.

There are over eight hundred preachers in the province, and excluding the head stations there are over six hundred places occupied. These, as compared with some of the provinces, are remarkable figures, and say much for the steady, persistent training done by the missionary force.

Some of the missionaries have interesting evangelistic plans. For example, one missionary told the writer that in his district he impressed upon the Christians that Sunday was to be entirely devoted to the services of the Church and to work for the Church; the morning to be spent in worship, the afternoon in evangelistic work in the surrounding villages, and the evening in prayer for the labours of the day. Each church was made responsible for evangelising villages within a radius of nine li (three miles); and his ideal was to place an evangelist in the centre of a similar area where no church existed until the whole for his district was covered.

One Missionary aims to supply one preacher to every twelve villages, believing that by his efforts, and the efforts of the local preachers on the Methodist plan, these twelve villages can be evangelised. He further believes that twelve villages, even with a small membership in each, should be able to support the preacher.

Adequate

Occupation.

Probably twenty to thirty places in each county occupied by Christian preachers assisted by voluntary workers, would be sufficient to establish firmly a Christian Church throughout Shantung. That would mean about three thousand preachers for the province. The problem then is, How

quickly can we find suitable men, and how many men can we train per annum? For when there are three thousand preachers in Shantung with an army of voluntary workers evangelising the villages on the lines indicated, we shall have efficiently occupied the province.

Church Union. Church Union has made considerable progress, especially between the English Baptist Mission and the American Presbyterian Mission. Members are freely interchanged and the most complete harmony exists. The Chinese have themselves formed a Union Church in Tsinanfu; the pastor is a Baptist; they have formulated no creed of their own, but accept those of the Presbyterians and Baptists. If Infant baptism is desired by the parents the rite is performed in the neighbouring Presbyterian Church, as the Home authorities of the English Baptist Church do not allow infant baptism in their buildings, and the building in which this Union Church meets is only loaned by that Mission. Converts are immersed in the Union Church. In all the Shantung Baptist Churches dedication of infants is practised. Delegates go from the Union Church to the Councils of the other churches, and there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian missionary on the Advisory Board. A large number of missionaries in both these Missions are in favour of one Chinese Church.

1. CHEFOO.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 13 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—13 Chinese preachers; 17 places occupied excluding the head station; 21 Primary Schools; 1,040 communicants; \$1,348 a year for Church purposes. There is a School for boys with Higher Primary, Middle, and Normal departments; it feeds the Arts College at Weihsien. There is also an Anglo-Chinese College where students are prepared under Christian influences for College or for business.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 11 men, and the Mission occupies 9 places excluding the head station. The Schools are 15 Primary and 2 Middle Schools. The 350 communicants give about \$720 a year for Church purposes.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 51 colporteurs and 3 Biblewomen working in this province, and the sales are about 222,250 a year.

Chefoo Industrial Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There is a Primary School for Girls.

Chefoo Missionary Home.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 1 Wife.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 |

The Mission has 2 Chinese preachers. The schools are 1 Primary and 2 Higher Primary for boys and girls. The communicants number 105, and their annual gifts for Church purposes are about £7.3. There is a Hospital and an Opium Refuge. The chief work of this Mission here is the school for the children of missionaries.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The mission has here 1 Primary School and a Theological College. There are 11 baptized members and 16 communicants; they give £1.7. a year for Church purposes.

School for the Deaf.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

2. TSINGTAU.**General Protestant Mission of Germany.**

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

The Mission has 19 Chinese preachers; it has 4 Primary and 2 Higher Primary Schools. Medical work is carried on.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The staff of 9 Chinese preachers occupies 12 places besides the head station. There are 14 Primary Schools, and the 908 communicants contribute \$943 a year for Church purposes.

Berlin Missionary Society.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men and 8 Biblewomen, and 44 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 10 Primary Schools, 1 Higher Primary and 2 Middle Schools. The Christian community includes 494 baptized members, 425 communicants and 10 enquirers.

3. KIAOCHOW.**Berlin Missionary Society.**

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission has 8 Chinese preachers and 2 Biblewomen, and occupies 6 places excluding the head station.

There are 5 Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools. The baptized members number 125, communicants 113 and enquirers 26.

Swedish Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of about 13 men and 3 Biblewomen, and they work in 8 places besides the head station. The schools are 7 Primary, and 2 Higher Primary. The 183 communicants give \$180 a year for Church purposes.

4. LINCHING.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 23 men and 6 Biblewomen, and 17 places are occupied excluding the head station. The schools are 3 Primary, 2 Middle and 1 College; there is also a Theological College. The 599 communicants give about \$40 a year for Church purposes.

5. YIHSIEN.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The Chinese staff of 14 preachers occupies 4 places besides the head station. There are 5 Primary and 1 Higher Primary Schools, also a Training Class for Evangelists. The baptized members number 145, communicants 135 and enquirers 160; their gifts amount to \$46 a year. Medical work also is carried on.

6. ICHOWFU.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Medical Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 23 men who occupy 24 places besides the head station. There are 13 Primary, 3 Higher Primary and 2 Middle Schools, and a School for Biblewomen. The Christian community consists of 1,107 baptized, 755 communicants and 300 enquirers, and they give about \$2,730 a year for Church purposes. There are 2 hospitals and 2 dispensaries, and about 18,000 patients are seen annually.

7. WEIHSIEN.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 20 |

This Mission has a staff of 32 Chinese preachers; 41 out-stations; 55 Day Schools; a Middle School for boys; 2,890 communicants; \$3,146 for Church purposes. It unites with other Mission in the Shantung Christian University.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

The Mission has 1 College at this station.

Unites with other Missions in the Arts College of the Shantung Christian University.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 120 scholars in the schools of this Mission. It unites with other Missions in the various departments of the Shantung Christian University.

8. TSINING.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 18 preachers, and the Mission occupies 48 places excluding the head station. The Schools are 18 Primary and 2 Middle Schools; there is also a Biblewomen's Institute with a three years course, and a Training Class for Evangelists is held in the summer. The 320 communicants give about \$184 a year for Church purposes.

9. TSINAN.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 14 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—24 Chinese preachers, 31 places occupied excluding the head station; 37 Primary Schools; 2,318 communicants; \$2,359 annual gifts. There is a Boys' School preparatory to the Arts College at Weihsien.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

There are 6 places occupied excluding the head station. A large part of the work of this station is educational in connection with the University, where there is a Medical College.

10. TENGCHOWFU.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 preachers who occupy 15 places besides the head station. There are

18 Primary Schools and a Girls' Middle School. The 1,209 communicants contribute \$1,179 annually for Church purposes.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

There are 10 Chinese preachers, and 8 places are occupied besides the head station. The Mission has 14 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School; also 324 communicants whose annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$536.

11. TSINGCHOWFU.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—7 Chinese preachers; 9 places occupied excluding the head station; 1 Day School with 30 boys and 11 girls; 685 communicants; \$713 annual gifts. The Theological and Normal departments of the Union University are located here.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Men | M.d. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 18 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 104 men, and the places occupied are 20 excluding the head station. There are 1,870 communicants and 1,197 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about £140. The Theological and Normal departments of the Union University in which this Mission joins are located here.

12. HWANGHSIEN.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14 |

There are 25 Chinese preachers and 5 Biblewomen who occupy 16 places besides the head station, there are 16 Primary Schools, a Middle School for girls and one for boys where some Normal teaching is given. The Mission numbers 850 communicants and 150 enquirers whose gifts amount to \$889. There is a Theological College; also a School for Biblewomen; and medical work is carried on in hospital and dispensary.

13. PINGTU.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 34 men, and 70 places are occupied excluding the head station. The schools are 62 Primary, 2 Middle and 1 Normal School; there are also 2 Theological classes and 5 Classes for training Church members. The communicants number over 2,000 and the enquirers about 100. Their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$600 a year.

14. LAICHOW.

American Southern Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 9 men, and 6 places are occupied excluding the head station. The schools are 5 Primary and 1 Higher Primary; there is a Training Class for Church members and a Biblewomen's School where Biblewomen are trained for the whole Mission. The communicants number 276 and enquirers about 100; they give about \$260 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on.

15. TSIMO.

Berlin Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 13 men and 3 Bible-women work in 46 places besides the head station. There is a Theological College and 6 Primary Schools. The Christian community includes 272 baptized members, 208 communicants and 100 enquirers. There is a German-Chinese Middle School.

16. CHUCHENG.

Swedish Baptist Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of about 9 men and 2 Biblewomen and the places occupied are 5 excluding the head station. There are 5 Primary Schools and 1 Higher Primary. The 123 communicants contribute about \$120 a year for Church purposes.

17. NINGHAICHOW.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Single Women.

At this station there is 1 Chinese preacher; 1 Bible class; 11 communicants, and the gifts for Church purposes are about £1.4 a year.

18. WE-HAIWEI.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has one College for boys.

Unconnected.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

19. TAIANFU.

Church of England Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men, and 12 places are occupied excluding the head station. The schools are 6 Primary and 2 Boarding Schools (boys and girls). The Christian community consists of 383 baptized members, 363 communicants and 84 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to about £19.7. There is a Training school for women.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 15 |

The statistics for this station are:—81 Chinese preachers; 16 Biblewomen; 10 places occupied excluding head station; 59 Primary Schools; 3 Middle Schools; 708 baptized; 690 communicants; 1,034 enquirers; \$768 a year for Church purposes. Medical work also is carried on.

Gospel Mission.

| | Men | Medical Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

American Southern Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

20. PINGYIN.

Church of England Mission.

| | Men | Med. Women | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men, and 10 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are

4 Primary Schools and 2 Boarding Schools (boys and girls). The Christian community consists of 182 baptized, 205 communicants and 69 enquirers; their annual gifts for Church purposes are about £11.11. Medical work is also carried on.

21. YENCHOWFU

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 1 Wife.

The Mission employs 1 Chinese preacher, and has 1 Primary School.

22. TSOWPING.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 45 men, and 10 places are occupied excluding the head station. The Mission has 11 Schools. The 711 communicants contribute £33 a year for Church purposes.

23. CHOWTSUN.

English Baptist Mission.

Foreign Staff. 3 Men and 2 Wives.

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 34, and they occupy ten places, excluding the head station. There are 300 scholars; 551 communicants. The annual gifts for Church purposes are about £23.9.

24. PEICHEN.

English Baptist Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

The Mission employs 108 Chinese preachers, and occupies 11 places excluding the head station. The 1,246 communicants contribute about £86.6. a year for Church purposes. There are 25 schools.

25. TSAOHSIEN.

Independent.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 |

The statistics for this Mission are:—8 Chinese preachers; 4 out-stations; 1 Training Class; 1 Primary School; 3 Higher Primary Schools; 2 Middle Schools; 200 communicants. There is an Orphanage for boys and girls, and industrial work is carried on.

26. TSAOCHOWFU.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

This station is run in connection with Tsaohsien.

27. SHANHSIEN.

Independent.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

The Mission has 10 Chinese preachers and occupies 8 places excluding the head station. There are 100 communicants and 150 enquirers, and their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to \$500.

28. KUANH'AKIA.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. Vacant.

29. WENTENG.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

30. SHIHTAO.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

Dispensary and evangelistic work is carried on.

31. WUTING.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 22 men and 2 Bible-women occupy 40 places besides the head station. The Schools are 19 Primary, 1 Higher Primary for Girls and 1 Boarding School for Boys. There are 1,084 communicants and 345 enquirers; they give \$144 a year for Church purposes.

32. PANKIACHUANG.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 17 men, and 20 places are occupied excluding the head station. The schools are 10 Primary and Higher Primary, 2 Middle Schools and 1 College; there is also a Theological College. The communicants number 966, and their annual contributions for Church purposes amount to about \$200.

33. CHUCHIA.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 22 men, and 32 places are occupied excluding the head station. There are 7 Primary and Higher Primary Schools and 2 Middle Schools (boys and girls). The communicants number 1,113 and the enquirers 184. Medical work is carried on.

34. LAIYANG.

Apostolic Faith Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

The colporteurs at work in the province number 18, and their annual sales are about 142,038 Bibles and portions.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following figures for Shantung:—3 Bishops; 115 European priests; 40 Chinese priests; 103,294 Christians; 80,388 catechumens.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHIHLI.

Area and Population. The province of Chihli has an area of 115,830 square miles—about twice the size of England and Wales. The population numbers 20,930,000, or about 180 to a square mile.

This is the Metropolitan province. It is somewhat triangular in shape, with the base of the triangle in the north and bounded by Mongolia; the apex lies between Honan and Shantung on the south; to the west lies Shansi, and on the east is the Gulf of Pechihli.

Physical Features. The province is mountainous in the north-west, the ranges running from north-east to south-west; one of the peaks attains an altitude of 10,000 feet; roughly two-thirds of Chihli is hilly, but there are numerous villages in the valleys. The east of the province forms part of a great plain which stretches southward for about 700 miles through Honan to the region of the Yangtze, and on this great plain are found about two-thirds of the people.

The chief river in Chihli is the Pei-ho, which flows south-east past Tientsin; it is navigable as far as Tungchow near Peking. Tungchow was formerly the port for the capital and the carrying of tribute rice and merchandise made it a busy city; now the rice and other goods come by rail and Tungchow has lost its importance. The other rivers are the Lan-ho north of the Pei-ho, and in the south of the province the river Wei, and a small section of the Yellow River as it crosses into Shantung. The Pei-ho is the only river of much importance. In the rainy season (July and August) the waters from the hills which are all practically denuded of trees frequently causes severe floods.

**Communica-
tions.**

The Grand Canal traverses the east of the province from Tientsin southwards, where it enters Shantung. There are numerous cart roads in Chihli, but railways are carrying much of the traffic which formerly passed over some of them. A line now extends from Peking south to Hankow; from this line a branch reaches Taiyuanfu the capital of Shansi. Another line runs from Peking to Tientsin, and then turns north to reach the great Siberian track; a small line is operated between Peking and Tungchow, and another extends from the capital to Kalgan beyond the Great Wall. The Tientsin-Pukow line brings Tientsin into communication with Nanking; and a small line joins the northern railway just before it enters Manchuria; this gives communication with the port of Chinwangtao which is open all through the winter, the river between Tientsin and the sea being frozen then.

Products.

The mineral wealth of the province is considerable, and a railway line brings coal, lime, marble and slate from the Western Hills to Peking.

The rich loess deposited over the sandy soil by the rivers, especially the Yellow River when its course lay through a large part of Chihli, yields abundant crops of millet, maize, beans, peas, sesamum, and sweet potatoes. Fruit is plentiful, grapes, pears, apples, walnuts, peaches, plums and apricots being produced in large quantities. While the hills are bare trees are found in every village. The great yellow plain is most desolate in winter, but is quite transformed in the summer with waving grain, some of which grows to a height of over twelve feet, and with crops of all kinds.

Chief Cities

Peking is the capital of China and the headquarters of the Government. The two cities of which it is composed—the Chinese city and the Tartar city—cover an area of forty square miles, and the population is estimated at three-quarters of a million. Inside the Tartar city is the Imperial city, and inside this again the Forbidden city, the residence for centuries of the Court and

now the refuge of the dethroned Manchu dynasty. Peking is only twelve days journey from London via Siberia.

Paotingfu has 80,000 inhabitants; it is the capital of the province and here the Governor is supposed to reside, although as a matter of fact his headquarters are at Tientsin.

Tientsin. This city has a population about equal to that of Peking, viz., 750,000, and is the chief commercial city of the north. It has numerous foreign concessions, and its wharves on the banks of the river Pei-ho are scenes of busy life during the greater part of the year; but the port is closed in winter when the river freezes. The city is expanding and growing in importance, and electric tramways run where the walls of the city once stood.

Tangshan is a busy railway, engineering and colliery town on the northern railway. The line to Kalgan will soon be extended and eventually reach the Siberian road, thus shortening the Trans-Siberian journey.

Hwailu is an important trading centre, and Suanhwafu a great market for fruit and vegetables; none of these towns however have more than about 30,000 inhabitants.

Climate, People and Language. The climate is dry, healthy and invigorating; very hot in summer and very cold in winter. The people—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus—are physically a fine race; and the language is Mandarin.

Missionary Occupation. The intrepid German missionary, whose name is known to every mariner on the look-out for the light on Gutzlaff Island in the China Sea, was the first foreign missionary to Chihli. Gutzlaff visited Tientsin about 80 years ago and before the Treaty of Tientsin. Sorrowing for the loss of his wife and in broken health he made the voyage from Canton in a Chinese junk; the city however was not really occupied till about 1860. Peking was entered by the first Protestant missionary in 1861, and now, besides the Roman Catholics and the Greek Church, the following Missions are at work in the province:—the American Board, the American Presbyterian and the London Missions, the Methodist Episcopal and the

the United Methodist Missions, the Church of England, the China Inland and the South Chihli Missions, the Brethren, the Y.M.C.A. and three Bible Societies. The number of missionaries is 151 men and 86 women, a total of 237 excluding wives; and there are 160 counties in the province.

Comity. There is no province in China where Mission Comity is better exemplified than in Chihli; not only is there little overlapping, but the most harmonious relations exist between the various Missions; and the Chinese, especially in Peking and Tientsin, are extremely keen on everything that draws the different organisations closer together. A Union service, which even included Greeks and Roman Catholics, was arranged by the Chinese and is an annual event. A Church organised and conducted by the Chinese exists in Tientsin, and it has frequent union meetings with the other churches; and although there are four Missions at work—the Methodist Episcopal, the American Board, the United Methodists and the London Mission,—and each church largely maintains its own characteristics, there is practically but one Church in the city.

Proposal for a Federal Union A Federal Union has been proposed for the churches of North China along the following lines:—

Outline Proposals for a Chinese Federal Union Christian Church.

Name. It is suggested that “Chung Hua Chi Tu Chiao Ho Hui” should be the name of the Church; to be followed by the name of the Town, Street or other description, and with “Fu Yin Tang” (Gospel Hall) for street chapels and “Li Pai Tang” (Worship Hall) for the buildings where Sunday services are held.

Creed. It is proposed to accept the creeds of the existing Churches that unite to form the Union Church.

Constitution. All the branches of the Church already have organisations corresponding to those here mentioned, and it is not proposed to make any change in

the English name or constitution of these, but that the Chinese names should be made uniform, and that all should work together as parts of the Union Church.

- (1) Local Councils, Church Meetings or Kirk Sessions for one or more local Churches. These might have executive function.
- (2) Union District Councils, or Presbyteries or Circuits. These might combine executive and advisory functions.
- (3) Union Annual Councils or Synods. These might combine executive and advisory functions.
- (4) A General Assembly. This might combine executive and advisory functions.

Churches. Each Church should be free in matters of Church Government, and clerical and lay members would represent it on the Union Councils.

Statistics. With regard to foreign statistics each Society would maintain its present relations with its Churches, both as they are now and in regard to future developments; but Chinese statistics would be kept uniformly as Union Church statistics.

Union Church at Peking. A Chinese Church has been formed in Peking on the following basis:—

Temporary Constitution of the Chinese Christian Church of Peking.

- I. **Name.** The Chinese Christian Church of Peking.
- II. **Object.** To preach according to the Word of God the Gospel of Salvation.
- III. **Creed.** To accept the Evangelical and Trinitarian Creeds of the recognised Protestant Churches.
- IV. **Nature.** To train the Chinese to undertake their responsibilities as Christians. This Church is to be irrespective of denomination or of Nationality.

- V. **Government.** To adopt as far as is in keeping with Scriptural teaching and Chinese Custom the existing rules and rites of the Peking Churches.
- VI. **Finance.** To be dependent upon the regular contributions of all Church members; also special contributions from generous friends.
- VII. **Foreign Missions.** To pay special attention to the promotion of Foreign missionary work besides Home missionary work.
- VIII. **Work.** To endeavour to promote all good work of the following nature:—
- A. Educational.
 - B. Philanthropic.
 - C. Social.
 - D. Church Industries.
- IX. **Members and adherents.** To consist of the following:—
- A. Chiao Yu. Those baptized in or transferred to the Chinese Christian Church.
 - B. Hui Yu. Members of other Churches helping in the work of the Chinese Christian Church.
 - C. Chiao Lu. Adherents.
 - D. Hui Lu. Non-Christian friends helping in the work of the Chinese Christian Church.
- X. **Officers.** To be
- A. Preachers, viz.; Chinese pastors, missionaries and evangelists.
 - B. Elders. Those whose duty will be the caring for the spiritual welfare of the Church.
 - C. Deacons. Who will be in charge of the business matters of the Church.
- XI. **Church Council.** To consider all matters concerning the Church; Chiao Yu and Hui Yu only to be eligible for election.

- XII. Advisory Board.** Foreign Missionaries from the various Missions to be invited to form an Advisory Board to the Chinese Christian Church.
- XIII. Amendments.** Any amendments of the above Constitution to be made through the Church Council.

It may be useful to explain that clause IX, B provides for those who do not wish to drop connection with their own churches; C really means enquirers; and D, which has frequently been criticised by foreigners, is a clause intended to provide for those interested in Christianity opportunities for closer association in the hope that their interest may be deepened.

Co-operation. Not only are the Missions well distributed over the province without overlapping, but also where, as in Tientsin and Peking, several Missions are at work there is union and co-operation in the city, and systematic evangelisation without overlapping or waste in the country around.

Union Evangelistic Campaign. Union Evangelistic Campaigns in Peking have created an extraordinary amount of interest, and have borne good fruit. Fairs have been visited and vast crowds of people have attentively listened to the Gospel wherever the meetings have been held. This work was started with the object of utilising all resources for Christian service; and in addition to these campaigns in which doctors, teachers and students as well as clerical missionaries and Chinese evangelists have joined, union winter classes and courses of lectures have been held.

The women of the Missions also take part in this united work, and the crowds of interested women are sometimes so great as to make the conduct of the meetings almost impossible. As the result of these efforts there have been many enquirers, and the spirit of union has risen above and obscured all denominational barriers.

Plan for Evangelisation of Country Districts The whole province is gradually being occupied, and the following plan for the evangelisation of a section of the country

will show how the missionaries at the stations named hope to complete the work for which they are responsible during the next fifty years or so.

This plan is based on the assumption that a large district can be effectively worked by a strong staff at a central head station; and two head stations are mentioned, one at Tsangchow which is responsible for about nine counties, and one at Siaochang which is responsible for about fourteen. Ten missionaries, excluding wives, is the number asked for at each of these head stations, which works out at under one missionary to a county. A large co-operation of Chinese workers is counted upon, and the educational work is preparatory to the higher institutions in Peking. The great feature of this country work is the training of evangelists who shall be able to go out and occupy the strategic points in the surrounding country, and so gather churches which will each influence the adjacent areas. As these churches become self-supporting new ones will be formed; and so, after a sufficient amount of money has been used to start the work no more need be asked for, as the co-operation of the Chinese themselves will meet the growing needs. This plan, which is outlined below, promises economy and efficiency, and if the staff for the higher institutions be taken into account we might reckon that two missionaries to a county, plus the self-propagation of the Chinese Church, would achieve the evangelisation of the province in the time specified. If this basis be a reliable one, then we have a standard which, with variations, can be applied elsewhere in estimating needs.

Outline Plan for Tsangchow and Siaochang Districts.

1. The work to be done. (Area and population.)
2. The agents for doing the work. (Native agency).
3. The preparation of such agents. (Training).
4. The financing of the scheme. (Native Church funds.)
5. The foreign staff necessary. (Minimum, temporary, efficient.)
6. Relations of native agents and foreign staff. (How to prepare by self-government for eventual withdrawal.)

I. Area and population.

Tsangchow, 9 counties with an average of 600 villages to a county, equal to 5,400 villages. Area say 6,000 square miles. 100 families to a village would give about 500 persons, or a total of 2,700,000.

Siaochang, 14 counties with an average of 300 villages to a county, equal to 4,200 villages. With an average of 200 families per village, equal to 1,000 people, there would be a total population of about 4,200,000.

II. Agency for this work.

A recent Missionary Conference appeals for one missionary to every 25,000 of the population; but this is a wrong basis for calculation. At this rate Tsangchow would need 100 foreign missionaries; the sum required for 100 foreign missionaries would support 1,000 to 1,500 native agents. The right basis is Native Agency.

- (a) If one were to allow one preacher or evangelist for every 20 villages or towns, or say for every 10,000 people, then 270 evangelists would be required. Of these 50 first-grade men are needed as leaders, pastors, etc., and 220 second-grade men as evangelists. A third grade, such as local preachers, would be drawn chiefly from the diaconate, and a fourth from converts who were members of a Home Missionary Society. In Siaochang with its 14 counties averaging 300 villages if one were to allow one preacher to 10 villages with their 10,000 people, then 420 evangelists would be required—56 fully trained and 364 second grade.
- (b) One might allow one Biblewoman to every 20,000 people, as women are harder to get than men. This would mean 210 Biblewomen for Siaochang, say 28 fully trained and 182 not fully trained; and 135 Biblewomen for Tsangchow.
- (c) Besides a good central hospital one should allow two Chinese doctors for a dispensary in each walled

city. This would mean for Tsangchow 20 Chinese doctors, that is two for each county with two extra; they would require say 60 dressers. Siao-chang would need 30 doctors, that is two for each city for dispensary work with two extra.

The total population of Tsangchow and Siao-chang is 6,900,000. The total number of Chinese workers needed would be 1,235.

III. Preparation of agents.

- (a) One central Middle or High School for Boys, to prepare leaders; these schools to lead up to Colleges (Union).
- (b) One central Boarding School for Girls leading on to Union High School or College; to train leaders.
- (c) One central Training Institute for Women; say 20 at a time for three years; average output say 7 a year, or about 140 in twenty years. "Wastage" might add three years.
- (d) One central Training Institute for Men; say 30 at a time for four years; average output 7 a year or 217 in 31 years. Reckon eight years wastage, so say 40 years in all.
- (e) Medical Union College for training Chinese doctors; perhaps also for training nurses and medical evangelists.
- (f) Normal training to be done at Tungchow.
- (g) Winter and summer classes for deacons, local preachers and members of the Home Missionary Society.
- (h) Primary Schools **for the present only** is each large out-station, but look for Government to take this off our hands in the not far distant future. At Siao-chang 56 would be required (4 for each county) with 15 scholars in each; when possible the Government schools would be utilized.

IV. Financial plan.

- (a) Foreign Funds. Aim at a minimum ; as the districts become self-supporting apply the money to new districts; ultimately the funds may be entirely withdrawn. The last and chief use of the funds to be for a Training Institute.
- (b) The chapels to be erected by the people, and the current expenses to be met by them.

All scholars whose families possess over 30 *mu* of land to be self-supporting; those whose families possess less than 30 *mu* of land to receive help.

Primary School buildings to be provided by the people. Primary Schools to be dropped in time. Boarding or High Schools, etc., to be provided at first by the Mission, afterwards to be left by it as a legacy to the Chinese Church.

Preachers and Biblewomen to be supported from a central fund.

Chinese doctors. Publicly subscribed funds, Chinese, etc. Suppose there were one medical evangelist for 20 villages, this group when evangelised would support its own men.

Collections.

1. Sunday collections would go to current expenses.
2. Harvest collections (two or three times a year) would go to chapels, furniture, etc.
3. Central Fund ; say evangelistic fund by monthly collections.
4. Reserve Fund; accumulated contributions.

In Siaochang the idea is that there shall be a gradual withdrawal of funds one twentieth part at a time; this amount to be supplied by the Chinese Church. The funds withdrawn to be used for new work.

V. Foreign Staff.

This should be the minimum number consistent with efficiency; it should be temporary.

(a) Ladies required:—

(1) One for general work. (2) One for educational work. (3) One with some educational qualifications. This makes provision for furloughs.

(b) Men required:—

(1) One for general work. (2) One for educational work. (3) One with some educational qualifications.

(c) Doctors required:—

(1 & 2) Two foreign men. (3) One woman.

(d) For Training Institute:—

In time add one to give his whole time to the Training Institute.

Thus the foreign staff would number 10 in all.

VI. Relations of Chinese and Foreign Staff.

Educate workers in administrative work. Push out workers to responsible positions. Link up all governing bodies by means of Church Councils.

General Principle:—The missionary to decrease, the Chinese worker to increase.

If the period for training a field force be reckoned at 40 years, then add 10 years for administrative and advisory work; 50 or 60 years should see the withdrawal of the foreign missionary from the district.

Union Educational Work. In higher education there is almost complete union, and it is hoped that it may be possible to perfect the present scheme by the creation of a Christian University in which all the Missions may unite.

The Union Theological College in Peking is a union of three Missions—the American Presbyterian, the American Board and the London Missions. The Methodist Episcopal Mission and the United Methodists have joined in another school; and these two schools will become one immediately

the Union University can be started. But two schools will still be carried on in Peking; one will be for the less highly educated men and will be housed where one of the above schools is now conducted; the other will be for College graduates and will be connected with the University; a training school for the former class exists in Tungehow; the other Missions in the province also do a little training.

There are 537 Chinese giving all their time to evangelistic and Church work; but as there are probably about 70,000 villages in the province we should require an army of 4,000 evangelists to occupy enough centres to ensure the dissemination of the Gospel in the untouched areas around.

1. PEKING.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 20 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 24, and they work in 24 places besides the head station, there are also 10 Biblewomen. Educational work is carried on in 16 Primary Schools, 3 Middle Schools and a Women's Union College. Students are trained in the Union Theological College; and the Mission also does union medical work. The communicants number 893, and they contribute \$645 a year for Church purposes.

American Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 251 colporteurs working in China, and their sales last year amounted to 1,146,713.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 19 |

The following statistics are given for this Mission:— 39 Chinese preachers; 9 out-stations; 6 Bible Training

Classes; 8 Primary and Higher Primary Schools and 1 Middle School; 439 people baptized; 720 communicants; 126 enquirers; \$1,837 for Church purposes.

There is a Union Theological College in which the London Mission and the American Board Mission join; these three Missions also unite in the Union Medical College in this city and in the Arts College at Tungchow.

Church of England Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 19 |

One Chinese man helps in the evangelistic work, and the Mission has one out-station. There are Elementary Schools and 2 Middle Schools, one for boys and one for girls. The Christian community includes 132 baptized, 53 communicants and 47 enquirers; their annual gifts amount to £22.10. Medical work is also carried on.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

On the staff of the Y. M. C. A.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Men | Single women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 15 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 12 men and 2 Biblewomen; these occupy 12 places besides the head station. The Mission has 4 Primary and Higher Primary Schools, and 1 Middle School. Theological and medical work is done in a Union Theological and a Union Medical College and the Mission unites in Arts Training at Tungchow. The communicants number 609 and the enquirers 298; these give £152 annually for Church purposes.

Medical Missionary Association, London.

| | Medical Men | Wives | Total. |
|---------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff | 3 | 3 | 6 |

These doctors are on the staff of the Union Medical College.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 12 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 38 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 65 men and about a dozen Biblewomen. The number of stations occupied excluding head station is 11. Educational work is done in 13 Primary and Higher Primary Schools in Peking and the surrounding district; in Peking itself there is a University. There is a Theological College in which the United Methodists join; also a Women's Union Medical College and a Union School for Nurses; and this Mission joins others in the Union Medical College at the London Mission. The Church statistics are:—baptized Christians 1,537, communicants and enquirers 1,032; they contribute \$3,971 annually for Church purposes. The Mission has a Women's Training School and a Boarding School for Girls.

Mission for Chinese Blind.

Foreign Staff. 2 Women workers.

North China Tract Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

The Society has a Publication Committee and a local Board of Managers. The Religious Tract Society of London and the American Tract Society give grants in aid. There is need for an editorial secretary.

Y. C. M. A.

| | Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 6 |

Y. W. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 4 Women.

2. TIENTSIN.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff includes 12 men and 3 Biblewomen; these work in 8 places besides the head station. The Mission has several Elementary and 2 Middle Schools; also an Evangelists' Training Class. The communicants number 265, and they give \$24 a year for Church purposes.

This Mission has loaned one of its churches to the Independent Church which has been started in the city, and is mentioned in the general notes on the province.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

| | Men | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 |

In this district the Society employs 69 colporteurs and 6 Biblewomen. The total annual circulation of Scriptures and portions of Scriptures is 320,191.

China Inland Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

This is simply a business agency.

Church of England Mission.

| | Men | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 |

The work is largely among the foreign community.

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Med. Man | Wives | Total. |
|---------------|-----|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff | 8 | 1 | 4 | 13 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men and 2 Biblewomen; these occupy 3 places besides the head station. The Society has 3 schools, Primary and Higher Primary, and a flourishing Anglo-Chinese College. The Christian

community includes 279 communicants and 50 enquirers, and these contribute £325 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on here.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Medical Women | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 17 |

A Chinese staff of 97 men and about 20 Biblewomen do evangelistic work in the Tientsin and Tsunhua districts; they occupy 46 places excluding the head station. Educational work for these districts is carried on in 30 Primary and Higher Primary Schools, and 3 Middle Schools. The baptized Christians number 1,615, communicants 1,387 and enquirers 629; their annual gifts amount to \$1,503. The Mission has a Women's Hospital.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 2 Biblewomen. The Mission has 2 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School also a Theological Training Institute for 14 students. This Institute is to be united with that of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Peking. There are 251 communicants and 68 enquirers; these give an average of 50 cts. per head per annum for Church purposes.

The ideal foreign staff would be 2 men and 1 single woman.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

About 20 colporteurs work under this Society in Chihli, and the circulation for 1911 was 142,038 Bibles and portions.

Y.M.C.A.

| | Med. Men | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 3 | 6 |

3. TUNGCHOW.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 14 |

A staff of 12 Chinese men and 6 Biblewomen carry on evangelistic work in 8 places excluding the head station. There is educational work in 7 Primary and Higher Primary Schools, 3 Middle Schools and 1 College. This is the Union Arts College of this Mission, the American Presbyterian Mission and the London Mission. The communicants number 484, and they contribute \$62 a year for Church purposes. The Mission has a Theological College; Medical work also is carried on.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 |

This missionary is engaged in the work of the North China Union Arts College.

London Missionary Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Engaged in the work of the North China Union Arts College.

4. PAOTINGFU.

American Board Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 10 men and 3 Biblewomen; these work in 22 places excluding the head station. Their other work includes Elementary Schools and 4 Middle Schools besides. There are 719 communicants, who give \$343 a year for Church purposes.

American Presbyterian Mission.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 15 |

Educational work is carried on in Elementary Schools, a Boys' Boarding School and a Girls' Boarding School.

5. TSANGCHOW.**London Missionary Society.**

| | Men | Med. Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 12 men and 10 Biblewomen, who occupy 26 places excluding the head station. The work carried on includes hospital and dispensary work, 9 Primary and 1 Middle School, and a Theological Training College of the second grade. There are 708 communicants and 525 enquirers; their yearly gifts for Church purposes amount to £80.

6. KALGAN.**American Board Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

A Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men occupies 4 places besides the head station. The educational work is represented by 2 Primary and Higher Primary Schools and 3 Middle Schools. The communicants number 206, and they give \$34 a year for Church purposes.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

7. SHUNTEHFU.**American Presbyterian Mission.**

| | Men | Med. Man | Medical Woman | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 6 men who work in 4 places excluding the head station. There is a

Girls' School and an Academy for Boys. The Christian community includes 55 baptized members and 200 communicants; they contribute about \$50 a year for Church purposes.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 4 |

3 Chinese men and 5 Biblewomen are engaged in evangelistic work, and occupy 1 place besides the head station. There are 42 communicants, and their gifts for Church purposes amount to £2 a year.

8. CHENGTINGFU.

Pentecostal Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 7 | 2 | 11 |

9. HWAILU.

China Inland Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 7 men and 1 Biblewoman, and 24 places are occupied, excluding the head station. There are 6 Primary Schools for boys, and one Dispensary. The communicants number 203, and they give £30 a year for Church purposes. Their chief need is more trained men to preach the Gospel.

10. SIAOCHANG. (Chichownan).

London Missionary Society.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff consists of 26 men; the number of places occupied excluding the head station is 45. The Schools are 16 Primary and Higher Primary and 1

Middle. The communicants number 1,361 and the enquirers 591; these contribute £124 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on at this station.

11. CHANGLI.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 |

A Chinese staff of 135 men and about 25 Biblewomen are engaged in evangelistic work in the Lwanchow and Shanhaikwan districts. They occupy 12 places excluding the head station. Educational work in these districts is carried on in 38 Primary and Higher Primary, and in 2 Middle Schools; there is also medical work and a women's Training School. The Christian community includes 3,022 baptized members, 2,704 communicants and 1,989 enquirers. Their gifts for Church purposes amount to \$2,638.

12. SUANHWAFU.

Scandinavian China Alliance.

| | Men | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 3 men. There is a Primary School for boys, and 2 Higher Primary Schools, one for boys and one for girls. Bible study courses are held for both men and women. There are 33 communicants, and they give £2.12. a year for Church purposes.

Larger buildings are needed; the work is in danger of being crippled through lack of accommodation.

13. TAMINGFU.

South Chihli Mission.

| | Men | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 12 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 25 men and 4 Biblewomen, and the places occupied, excluding the head

station, is 6. There are 3 Higher Primary Schools. The communicants number 322. These Statistics include those for the other stations of this Mission in the province—viz. Kuanpinghsien, Kuanpingfu, Linmingkuan and Weihsien.

14. PAKOW.

Brethren, Unconnected.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

There are 3 Chinese men engaged in evangelistic work in 2 places besides the head station. Elementary education is carried on; also Bible training for evangelists. The Christians number about 26.

15. TU-CHIA-WO-P'U

Brethren, Unconnected.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

This is a purely evangelistic Mission. There is 1 Chinese worker and about 14 Christians.

16. JEHO.

Brethren, Unconnected.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 3 men, and the communicants number 20. Elementary school work and Bible training are carried on. There are two out-stations.

17. TANGSHAN.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 13, and the number of places occupied besides the head station is 40.

The Mission has an Anglo-Chinese College here and 6 other schools. The number of enquirers is 127, and the communicants 770.

The ideal staff would be 2 clerical and 1 educational man, and 2 ladies.

18. YUNGPINGFU.

United Methodist Church Mission.

| | Man | Med. Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

8 Chinese men are engaged in evangelistic work, and they occupy 18 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 elementary schools for boys. There are 384 communicants and 92 enquirers.

19. YUNGCHINGHSIEN.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men.

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 4, and 12 places are occupied, excluding the head station. There are 7 Primary and Higher Primary Schools, 6 for boys and 1 for girls. The Christian community includes 420 baptized, 161 communicants and 129 enquirers; they subscribe £14 a year for Church purposes.

20. HOCHIENFU and CHICHOU.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

There is 1 Chinese man engaged in evangelistic work, and 10 places, excluding the head station, are occupied. Elementary education is carried on in 3 Primary Schools for boys. The baptized Christians number 134, communicants 81 and enquirers 30; their gifts for Church purposes amount to £4.14.

21. KUANGPINGHSIEN.

South Chihli Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

See under Tamingfu (13).

22. KUANGPINGFU.

South Chihli Mission.

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

See under Tamingfu (13).

23. LINMINGKUAN.

South Chihli Mission.

Foreign Staff. 2 Single Women.

See under Tamingfu (13).

24. WEIHSIEN.

South Chihli Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Single Woman.

See under Tamingfu (13).

25. WEICHEN.

Unconnected.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The **Roman Catholics** give the following statistics:—5 Bishops; 143 European priests; 131 Chinese priests; 338,573 Christians; 44,254 catechumens.

CHAPTER XX.

MANCHURIA.

Area and Population. Manchuria is bounded on the north by Siberia; on the west from north to south by Siberia, Mongolia, and Chihli; on the south by the sea; and on the east from north to south by Siberia and Korea. It consists of three provinces; the northern province is called Heilungkiang, the central one Kirin and the southern province Shengking. The area of the whole country is 363,700 square miles. The population which is increasing by immigration, is perhaps about thirteen or fourteen millions.

Heilungkiang is about 190,000 square miles in extent with a population of approximately one and a half millions. Kirin has an area of 110,000 square miles with about four millions of people. Shengking is 63,700 square miles in size, and its people number about eight and a half millions.

Physical Features. The country has mountain chains on the west and east; between these enclosing ranges it is somewhat hilly in the south, and still more distinctly so in the north; there are however two extensive plains. The southern plain extends for about 27,000 square miles; the other level area is in the valley of the Sungari.

There are several great rivers in the country. The Amur forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for steamers for 450 miles, while smaller craft can ascend a distance of another 1,000 miles. The Sungari is a tributary of the Amur, and in the flood season it is navigable as far as Kirin. The Nonni is also a tributary of the Amur and is navigable to Tsitsihar. In South Manchuria the principal rivers are the Liao and the Yalu;

both are navigable for a considerable distance ; the former has near its mouth the port of Newchwang, the latter, which rises in the Long White Mountain, forms part of the boundary between Korea and Manchuria.

Communications. Besides the traffic on the rivers a great deal is carried by mules and carts on the roads. In the winter sledges take the place of junks on the rivers.

Railway communication is increasing. The Chinese Eastern Railway enters the country from the south and beyond Mukden is continued under the control of the Japanese as the South Manchurian Railway to Changchun; after this it is in Russian hands. At Harbin it joins the Trans-Siberian line which extends east and west, the eastern section reaching Vladivostock. The Chinese Eastern Railway has a branch to Newchwang, and the South Manchurian line runs south to Dalny. Another line, also in Japanese hands, extends from Mukden to Korea in the south-east, and it is now possible to travel by rail from the capital of China to the capital of Korea, and thence, with only a few hours boat journey across the Straits, to the capital of Japan. A line has recently been opened between Changchun and Kirin.

Products and Trade. Manchuria is a very rich country ; gold, copper, lead, silver, coal and iron are found. Forests of pine, elm, oak and walnut cover many of the mountains ; fish and game abound ; and the agricultural products include millet which is grown in enormous quantities, as also are wheat and maize. Beans from which beancake and bean-oil are obtained are very extensively cultivated, and the beancake trade is of vast dimensions. Tobacco, ginseng, etc., are also numbered among the products, and furs and skins are largely exported.

Chief Cities. Mukden is the capital of the province of Shengking, the ancestral home and sacred city of the late Manchu dynasty. Its population is estimated at 180,000, but this is probably a conservative estimate. It is not only an official centre, but is a great

commercial city, and many fine buildings are going up. The Japanese are much in evidence and they have built a big railway hotel; they have also established a large and splendidly equipped hospital and medical college.

Kirin is the capital of the province of that name and is a most important city with a population of about 200,000. It has a large trade.

Tsitsihar is the capital of Heilungkiang and has a Chinese population of 100,000.

Kuanchengtzu or Changchun is another very large city at the junction of the Japanese and Russian sections of the Manchurian Railway; and Harbin, also a railway junction, is a place of growing importance with a large Russian population; it has very extensive flour-mills.

Newchwang is an important port, but it is ice-bound in winter; it finds a serious rival in Dalny where the Japanese are in large numbers, and which is the terminus of the South Manchurian Railway.

Climate, People and Language. The climate is dry and healthy, but very severe in winter. Various races—Mongols and others—are found in Manchuria, especially in the north; the people are physically a fine race. Mandarin is the prevailing language.

Missionary Occupation. The Missions at work in the country are the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, the Irish Presbyterian Mission and the Danish Lutheran Mission. The work of the Church of England Mission is largely confined to the foreign residents. The British and Foreign Bible Society has an agency at Mukden, and the Y.M.C.A. is represented by men given by the Scotch and Irish Missions.

The Irish Mission has nine head stations, and the Scotch has eight. These two Missions unite in conference and work as one; meetings have also been arranged with the Conference of the Danish Mission, which has nine head stations in Manchuria. A Federation Council is now in process of formation. Some Korean evangelists are working in the southern part of the country among the Korean immigrants.

Mission Comity and Education. A practically perfect state of Mission Comity exists, and the Danish Mission is joining in medical educational work at Mukden, where students of the co-ordinated schools of the province find their opportunity for higher education in a College which has an Arts, a Science and a Theological Department. The Danish Mission trains its own evangelists. Girls' education also is carried on at Mukden:

The twenty-eight students in the Theological College have first had evangelistic experience for four years, with a two months' course of lectures each year; they then take a four years' course in the Theological College. Men trained in the Arts College will soon be forthcoming, and will provide a more highly educated ministry.

Home Missionary Society. There is a Home Missionary Society in connection with the Synod of the Presbyterian churches which occupies several places; its income amounts to from £160 to £180 a year, and a good deal of the money comes from Christians who have given up smoking in order to swell the fund.

Mohammedanism. Mohammedanism is widely diffused throughout Manchuria; in some districts Mohammedans form a third of the population.

Work among Students. Some of the students of the Arts College do Christian work among the students of the Government Schools; and the Y.M.C.A. men will still further develop this effort.

Complexity of the Problem. The problem of the efficient occupation of Manchuria is a complicated one. The Chinese say that there are now several tens of thousands of Japanese in the country, and they are especially numerous in the vicinity of Mukden. Koreans also have been crossing over into the southern part of Shengking province, where there is at least one Korean Christian Church. There are a few Korean evangelists and probably some Japanese workers also. Again, the Chinese have been emigrating to Manchuria from the province of Shantung and elsewhere, and the Government has been creating new

county towns and so increasing the number of these territorial divisions. Every map is quickly out of date on account of these changes, and it is difficult to say how many counties there are in each province. There are over fifty in Shengking, including the counties in Taonanfu, a prefecture on the border of Manchuria which was added some time ago. A prefecture called Chang Po Fu in the same region has been added more recently, and in it there are three counties which are included in the total given above. In Kirin there are about forty divisions of counties, and in Heilungkiang over thirty. Thus the total number of counties in Manchuria amounts at present to about 120.

Manchuria is however a vast country—six times the size of England and Wales—and further divisions will be created as new centres become peopled by immigrants. The question of missionary occupation is therefore as we have said a complex one as compared with that of many of the province of China, where the population, if increasing, is increasing slowly. Again, a good deal of territory is unexplored from the Mission point of view; for example, that north of the railway line in the region of Ningkuta in Kirin province; and to this region there has of late been considerable immigration.

All these problems are receiving the careful attention of the Missions in Manchuria; delimitation and re-arrangement have been matters for consultation between the Conference of the United Free and Presbyterian Churches and representatives of the Danish Lutheran Mission; and now that a Federation Council is being formed the plans for Manchuria will be reported to the National Council when that body is formed, and so become part of a great missionary programme which such a representative body will, it is hoped, lay before the Churches in the Homelands and in China.

Present Forces. There are in Shengking 41 men and 23 women, excluding wives, a total of 64 missionaries; and in Kirin 8 men and 7 women, or a total of 15; which, with the 3 men in Heilungkiang, makes altogether (excluding wives) 82 missionaries in Manchuria. This number

will require to be gradually increased, but to what extent and at what rate largely depends on the progress in self-support and self-propagation which the churches already established will make in the coming years.

There are 10 places occupied in Heilungkiang besides the 2 head stations; 69 in Kirin in addition to the 4 head stations; and the 21 head stations in Shengking work 211 out-stations. There are 403 preachers in the 3 provinces—22 in Heilungkiang, 80 in Kirin, and 301 in Shengking.

Unoccupied Districts.

The only districts at present unprovided for in the plans of the Manchurian Missions are

(1) The western portion of the Tsitsihar region, where the inhabitants are principally Mongols. (2) The tribes along the Amur and the neighbouring Khingan Mountains. (3) Any Chinese settlements which may exist on the Russian frontier in the region of the Amur, and also people living in the vicinity of the Moho gold mines.

It is hoped that the harmonious relationships which exist in Manchuria may not be disturbed. It would be ideal if the existing Missions could be strengthened as far as is necessary to enable them to cope with all the work; and if other Missions should go in let us hope that the complete comity which exists may be preserved.

Province of Shengking

1. MUKDEN.

United Free Church of Scotland.

| | Men | Med. Men | Med. Wom. | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 19 |

The Chinese Evangelistic staff numbers 28. The number of places occupied excluding Head station, *i.e.* where there is a resident Chinese worker or regular preaching, 22. There are 4 schools; the Christian community consists of 5,930 baptized members, 3,707 communicants, and 2,223 enquirers. Besides educational and evangelistic, medical work is also carried on by the Mission.

Irish Presbyterian Church.

| | Men | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 11, and they occupy 6 places excluding the head station. The Mission has 7 schools; and the Christian community includes 770 baptized members, 703 communicants and 67 enquirers. The Chinese Christians subscribe £70 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on at the station.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

2. NEWCHWANG.**Irish Presbyterian Church.**

| | Man | Med. Mau | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There are 14 Chinese employed in evangelistic work, and they occupy 14 places besides the head station. Educational work is done in 5 schools. The Mission has 1,195 baptized members, 1,052 communicants and 143 enquirers. The annual income for Church purposes amounts to £109.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

Principally engaged in work among the foreign community.

3. KWANGING.**Irish Presbyterian Church.**

| | Man | Medical Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 24; these work in 24 places excluding the head station. 14 schools are carried on by the Mission. The Church statistics are:—2,471 baptized members, 2,236 communicants and 235

enquirers. The amount subscribed by the Chinese Christians for Church purposes is £64 a year. Medical work is done by 1 woman.

4. CHINCHOW.

Irish Presbyterian Church.

Foreign Staff. 2 Men and 2 Wives.

There are 17 Chinese employed in evangelistic work; they occupy 18 places excluding the head station. There are in all 9 schools. The Christian community includes 1,583 baptized members, 1,368 communicants and 215 enquirers; they give £96 a year for Church purposes.

5. FAKUMEN.

Irish Presbyterian Church.

| | Man | Medical Wom. | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 27, and they work in 17 places excluding the head station. Educational work is done in 17 schools. The Church statistics are:— 1,199 baptized members, 1,067 communicants and 132 enquirers. These contribute £92 a year for Church purposes. Medical work is represented by the services of one medical woman.

6. HSINMINFU.

Irish Presbyterian Church.

| | Man | Med. Man | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|----------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

There are 27 Chinese doing evangelistic work in 26 places excluding the head station. The Mission carries on educational work in 32 schools of various grades. It has 2,520 baptized members, 2,340 communicants and 180 enquirers, who give £160 annually for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on at this station.

7. LIAOYANG.

United Free Church of Scotland.

| | Man | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

Chinese evangelistic staff 40, working in 10 places besides the head station. There are 40 schools, and the Christian community includes 2,240 baptized members, 1,740 communicants and 720 enquirers.

8. YUNGLING.

United Free Church of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 25, and they occupy 19 places besides the head station. There are 11 schools; and the Christian community includes 2,731 baptized members, 1,667 communicants and 1,064 enquirers.

9. TIEHLING.

United Free Church of Scotland.

Foreign Staff. 1 Medical Man.

There are 5 Chinese on the evangelistic staff, and they work in 9 places excluding the head station. Educational work is carried on in 4 schools. There are 1,897 baptized members, 1,227 communicants and 670 enquirers. The Mission also does medical work at this station.

10. KAIYUAN.

United Free Church of Scotland.

| | Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|------------|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 8 men works in 5 places besides the head station. There are 4 schools; and the Christian community consists of 1,858 baptized members, 1,210 communicants and 648 enquirers. Medical work is also carried on at this station.

11. CHAOYANGCHEN.**United Free Church of Scotland.**

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

There is an evangelistic force of 37 workers, and these occupy 28 places besides the head station. The Mission has 16 schools of various grades, and there are 4,393 baptized members, 3,001 communicants and 1,392 enquirers. Medical work forms part of the programme of the Mission.

12. FENGHWANGCHENG.**Danish Lutheran Mission.**

| | Man | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The staff of 6 Chinese evangelistic workers occupies 2 places besides the head station. There are 3 Primary Schools and the Christian community numbers about 74 (including children), These contribute about \$65 a year for Church purposes.

Y. M. C. A.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man.

13. DAIREN.**Danish Lutheran Mission.**

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 10, and they work in 2 places excluding the head station. There are 2 Primary schools. The Christian community consists of 122 baptized members, including children; their annual contribution for Church purposes averages \$112.

Church of England Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

14. HSIUYEN.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 6 men and they occupy one station besides the head station. They have 2 Primary schools, and 76 baptized Christians (including children). Medical work is carried on at this station. The amount subscribed by the Chinese for Church work is \$64.

15. TAKUSHAN.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

There are 5 Chinese men doing evangelistic work in 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 2 Primary and 2 Middle Schools. The baptized Christians number 61, and these contribute about \$45 a year for Church purposes.

16. KWANTIEN.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

| | Men | Single Woman | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 5 men works in 2 places besides the head station. The Mission has 3 Primary schools, and about 60 baptized Christians (including children). These contribute annually for Church purposes an average of \$52.

17. HWAIJEN.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 3 men. There is 1 Primary school, about 38 baptized Christians (including children), and their annual gifts for Church work average \$27.

18. ANTUNG.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

| | Man | Med. Men | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

There is a staff of 9 Chinese men doing evangelistic work in 2 places besides the head station. There are 2 Primary schools, and about 108 baptized Christians (including children). These contribute \$95 per annum for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on at this place.

19. PORT ARTHUR.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

| | Man | Single Women | Wife | Total. |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 4 men works in 2 places besides the head station. There is 1 Primary school, and 47 baptized Christians (including children). Their gifts for Church purposes amount to about \$30.

Province of Kirin.

1. KIRIN.

Irish Presbyterian Church.

| | Men | Med. Man | Med Woman | Single Woman | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 16, and they work in 13 places besides the head station. The Mission has 9 schools, and the Christian community includes 1,123 baptized members, 860 communicants and 263 enquirers. These contribute annually about £92 for Church purposes. Medical work is also carried on at this station.

2. K'UAN CHENGTZE.

Irish Presbyterian Mission.

| | Med. Man | Med. Woman | Single Women | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men; these work in 18 places besides the head station. The Mission does educational work in 9 schools. The Church statistics are:—1,593 baptized members, 1,112 communicants and 481 enquirers, whose annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £90. Medical work also is carried on at this station.

3. YUSHUHSIEN.

Irish Presbyterian Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

The Chinese evangelistic staff numbers 24, and they work in 22 places besides the head station. There are 8 schools; the Christian community includes 1,223 baptized members, 932 communicants and 291 enquirers. Their annual gifts for Church purposes amount to £156.

4. ASHIO.

United Free Church of Scotland.

| | Men | Medical Wom. | Single Woman | Wife | Total |
|----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|------|-------|
| Foreign Staff. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

There is a Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men, and they work in 16 places besides the head station. The Mission has 9 schools, and there are 1,777 baptized members, 1,282 communicants and 495 enquirers. Women's medical work is carried on in this station.

Province of Heilungkiang.

1 HULAN.

United Free Church of Scotland.

| | Man | Medical Man | Wives | Total. |
|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|
| Foreign Staff. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

The Chinese evangelistic staff of 20 men works in 10 places besides the head station. There are 2 schools, and the Christian community consists of 484 baptized members, 317 communicants and 167 enquirers. The Mission also has medical work here.

2. SUIHWAFU.

Danish Lutheran Mission.

Foreign Staff. 1 Man and Wife.

There are 2 Chinese men doing evangelistic work here. The baptized Christians (including children) number 24; these contribute about \$15 a year for Church purposes.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

The number of colporteurs working in Manchuria is 33 besides 2 Biblewomen, and the annual sale of Scriptures and portions of Scriptures is about 98,586.

CHAPTER XXI.

SINKIANG.

Chinese Turkestan or the New Dominion.

Boundaries. When we speak of the eighteen provinces of China we mean all the provinces with the exception of Sinkiang and the three in Manchuria. This province is bounded on the north by Siberia and Mongolia, on the east by Mongolia and Kansu, on the south by Tibet and on the west by Russian Turkestan and India.

Area and Population. The area of Sinkiang is 550,579 square miles, or equal to the combined areas of Germany, France and Spain. The population is estimated at 1,200,000 or two to the square mile.

Sinkiang is sometimes called the New Dominion because it was not organized till 1878 after the Mohammedan rebellion was quelled. The province has various other names; it is sometimes called Eastern Turkestan or Chinese Turkestan or Kashgaria. For administrative purposes Sinkiang has been divided into sixteen divisions; there are six Prefectures or Fus, six Sub-prefectures or Tings and two Departments or Chows.

Physical Features. The New Dominion is with few exceptions a series of sandy basins surrounded by high mountains. Large parts are uninhabitable, although the numerous sand-buried ruins would seem to show that the population was considerable in days gone by; now the people are found in the few fertile regions, especially in the basins of the Yarkand and Ili, although even in those parts there are no centres of dense population.

The mountains in the south and west, the chief of which are the Kwen Lun and the Tien Shan Mountains, rise to a great height, some of them to from twenty to

twenty-five thousand feet above the sea level or even more. In the north the mountain chains are occasionally 180 miles in breadth with glaciers filling the upper parts of their valleys. These mountains protect the province from the fierce winds of the Desert of Gobi.

When the snows melt rivers are formed, which however gradually dwindle in size and are finally altogether absorbed by the sands. The Tarim or Yarkand, which rises among the mountains in the south-west, is the largest river, and after crossing the greater part of the province it turns southward, much diminished in size, and flows into the Lob-Nor, a lake without an outlet. This river has numerous tributaries, and irrigation of the adjacent district makes possible the support of a comparatively large population. The Ili in the north is an important river which flows west and empties its waters into Lake Balkash in Russian Turkestan. The region near the river is fertile with crops and fruit trees and fine timber on the mountain side.

Deforestation is to a great extent responsible for much of the unproductiveness of the land; but where irrigation is possible good crops of wheat, millet and oats are gathered. The pasture lands feed camels, oxen, sheep and goats. The mineral wealth of the province consists of gold, copper, lead, coal and sulphur. Sinkiang is famous for its jade which is largely bought by the Chinese.

Communications. Communications are difficult, but there are several good roads as well as camel routes in various directions. There are quite a number of passes through the mountains which permit communication with the surrounding countries.

Climate. The climate is extremely dry, severe in winter and hot in summer; great sand-storms are frequent.

Chief Cities. Tihwafu or Urunchi is the capital of the province. It is situated in the middle of the northern part of Sinkiang, and has 50,000 inhabitants; it has a large trade in furs and skins.

Sulo or Kashgar in the west has a population of about 60,000; it has considerable trade with Russia and India as well as with China, and is situated in a fertile district.

Soche or Yarkand, south-east of Kashgar, has about the same number of inhabitants; it is a manufacturing city of great importance.

Other important centres are Hotien or Khotan, south-east of Yarkand; it stands on the edge of the desert and trades in carpets and jade. Tulufan or Turfan and Fayuan or Kucheng lie to the east of the capital. Hami, an oasis in the desert, is yet nearer the eastern boundary of the province and is an important post on the chief road into China proper. Ningyuan or Kulja, in the extreme north-west, has postal and telegraphic communication with Russia.

People and Language. The population is very mixed and consists of Turkis, Mongols, Chinese, Manchus, Tungus, Tartars, Hindus, etc. Mohammedanism prevails. Turki is the chief language spoken, but Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan are largely used.

Missionary Occupation. Only three stations in this province are occupied by foreigners. In the extreme west Kashgar (Sulo) and Yarkand (Soche) are linked on to the Central Asian Missions, but the station which is associated with Chinese Missions, and is fifty-four days journey from these two stations, is Tihwafu or Urumchi. Here the China Inland Mission has a brave pioneer in the person of Mr. Hunter; there are only two communicants. Mr. Hunter takes long journeys in various directions, preaching as he goes to peoples of differing races, and circulating books written in Arabic, Mongolian, Tibetan and Chinese. The following is taken from the China Inland Mission records of Mr. Hunter's work :—
 “On one of his journeys in the New Dominion Mr. Hunter had an interesting experience at a place called Ushturfan. While preaching in this city he was recognized by Mr. Li, the magistrate, who was riding on horseback and who had previously met him in Kansu. Mr. Li dismounted and shook hands with him, afterwards telling the people that

Mr. Hunter was an old friend, he having known him for twenty years, that he was a good man and that they ought to listen to what he had to say. The official also made his interpreter tell the people in Turki what he had said. Mr. Hunter writes:—'I felt thankful to Mr. Li for his brave confession before all his people in the market; though a stranger in the place yet I felt quite at home because its ruler was my friend. After Mr. Li left I preached and sold books. The only work that I have been able to do amongst the Tibetans has been by the sale of Scripture portions. Through the kindness of the British and Foreign Bible Society I have a supply of Tibetan Gospels. During a journey this year I was able to sell a number to Mongolian priests in their native homes between Ili and Tihwafu; as I do not understand Mongolian this was the only means of bringing the truth before these people. These wild tribes are shy and very hard to reach, yet it is wonderful, when once their confidence is gained, how very kind they can sometimes be. One priest who bought Gospels rode several miles, and had I believe to stay away from his home for one night, in order to make us a present of a little meat. In one place that we visited the head priest was afraid to take our books, but he called all the men, women and children from the neighbouring tents, and they all in turn bent their heads while the priest reverently touched their heads with the book. To these sons and daughters of the mountains the Gospel has never yet been preached, and now the door is open.'"

MONGOLIA.

We have dealt in our review with every province in the great Chinese Republic; but Mongolia and Tibet, which are practically untouched, deserve some notice.

Mongolia is an immense country about 1,360,000 square miles in area, nearly as large as China's eighteen provinces. The population of the country is estimated at 2,580,000, or about two to the square mile; it is composed of three principal races, Mongols, Turkis and Chinese, of whom by far the largest proportion are Mongols. The

Chinese live mainly in the south, and are gradually settling in the country in increasing numbers. The Turakis are mostly found in the west. The people are more numerous in the north, south and south-east than elsewhere. The Mongols are physically a fine race, but the celibacy of the Lamas is thinning the population.

Mongol is the prevailing language. There are very few important towns as the people are largely nomadic.

Missionary Occupation. At Patsibolong, a little north of the Ordus district, there are four stations belonging to the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, but their time is largely absorbed by work among the Mongols who have been attracted to the farm colony which the Mission has started.

The Swedish Mongol Mission has two missionaries, one at Tabol over eighty miles north of Kalgan, and the other fifty miles from Kalgan at a place called Hallong Osso, which was frequented by James Gilmour. Here also three missionaries of an Independent Mission are starting work. But the time of the missionaries in the south of Mongolia will always be largely taken up with work among the Chinese. The writer knows this from personal experience, as he did medical mission work for several years prior to the Boxer outbreak in 1900 at a station near the southern border of Mongolia opened by James Gilmour, and his time was largely absorbed by the numbers of Chinese who came for treatment. Real Mongol work is difficult owing to the nomadic habits of the people; but Mongols are often brought into contact with Christian work on their journeys and pilgrimages. There are however so few workers who can speak the language, and so few Mongols who understand Chinese, that little result can be expected from the contact. Mr. Larson of the British and Foreign Bible Society is one of the few who have a knowledge of Mongolian, and with the Scriptures translated into that tongue he is doing an invaluable work. This intrepid man has crossed the Gobi Desert about twenty times.

As to possible lines of missionary advance the writer cannot do better than quote from a paper prepared by Mr.

Bondfield of the British and Foreign Bible Society after a recent journey through a large part of the country. He says:—

“ I venture to think that the present work could be supplemented in several ways.

(1) Some small schools could be established. At Urga a Mongol prince told me that he, for one, would welcome a missionary teacher in Hanta Dorchi, and would provide a house. Since this prince is the head of the richest and most powerful division of the Khalkas, and since many of the people in this state, following the example of the Buriats, have learned to cultivate the soil, this opening is one of exceptional promise. In other states similar opportunities could doubtless be found. Indeed about two years ago some wealthy and influential Mongols started a school in Urga to give their sons a ‘Western’ education; a Mongol-speaking Russian was engaged as teacher. The Chinese Amban or Resident subsequently objected to the Russian teacher, and a Chinese teacher is now employed; I gathered that the school had suffered in consequence, and that the present number of scholars is not large; my informant, however, made the significant remark that large schools would excite the suspicion of the Chinese. ‘Western’ knowledge would of course be the main attraction in such schools as I have in mind, but the Bible could well be made one of the text-books, and he would be a poor missionary who could not establish through his teaching helpful relationships with his pupils and their parents and friends.

(2) More direct, but scarcely more useful work might be done by itinerant missionaries who could meet the Mongols on their own ground, as Mr. Larson does. Five hundred square miles of the good grass country would give a missionary ample scope. With a knowledge of the language a missionary might get into personal touch with the majority of Mongols in such a district; by the help of maps, charts and pictures, a microscope and a magic lantern, he might become a welcome visitor in every tent, and would be able to open new worlds of knowledge to the

people. With the dissipation of their ignorance, much of their bigotry and prejudice would also disappear. Here again full use could be made of the Bible stories and teaching.

(3) The value of medical work and the possibilities before an itinerant medical missionary are so obvious as to require no further remark.

(4) A great work also lies before the translator. Books in Mongolian would be welcomed all over the country and nothing would do more to break down the strongholds of Lamaism than a series of elementary books on Christian and general subjects."

TIBET

As regards Tibet, we have dealt with the work of the Missions which have settled near its border and with their faces ever turned towards the Great Closed Land. These Missions are at Tatsienlu and Batang in Szechuan, and at Taochow and Kueiteh in Kansu. The Pentecostal Missionary Union hopes to open a station between the Yunnan border and Batang.

The writer, in his contact with officials in Peking, found that a Chinese Amban was favourably disposed to the establishment of Christian work at Lhasa. He interviewed some of the officials and received encouragement to hope that a plan for sending a few Chinese as medical missionaries would not be opposed; and he entertained the hope that one or two medical students who at that time were willing to undertake the work would eventually be able to go; but the events of the last year or two have put an end to these plans. Perhaps the Chinese Church will be able to do something for the great outlying regions of Turkestan, Mongolia and Tibet.

The population of these lands is sparse, and the cities of China with their teeming millions may be centres of great strategic value; but the world is our field, and in the comprehensive programme that the close study of world-wide Mission work will soon provide, we should find

that suggestions of value for forward movements would come as a fresh appeal to many of the Lord's stewards.

We seem to view the scene described by Mr. Hunter in his account of his long journeys in the New Dominion—a circle of men, women and children around a Mongol priest who, unable to do more for them, reverently touches their bared head with the Holy Gospel. What a subject for an artist! What an appeal to Christendom! When will some of these unoccupied fields rouse the enthusiasm of the Church and make it possible for us to add some New Dominions to Christ's Kingdom?

CHAPTER XXII.

SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

**Divisions of
Country.**

By consulting the Atlas which has been prepared to accompany this volume it will be observed that in each province there are divisions variously called Fus or prefectures, subprefectures or tings, and chows or departments, and that in these divisions small squares, circles, etc., indicate the prefectural, ting and chow cities, and the country town. Each of these cities or

**Distribution of
Population.**

towns has around it numerous villages or markets varying in number according to the density of the population. In North China the number of villages in each county varies from one to three or four per square mile; in some other parts of China the villages are not so compact and self-contained as in the north, and the whole country is dotted with houses arranged in twos and threes, with here and there a market consisting of perhaps one or two hundred houses and a central street. Villages in the north vary much in size, and markets in the south are sometimes small and sometimes very large. A county town may be bigger than a prefectural city, and some so-called villages are often larger than county towns.

In the mountainous districts and in the more sparsely peopled parts of China small villages are found separated by long distances; and as one crosses the mountain passes little hamlets are often seen nestling in hollows on the mountain side. Evangelistic work in these sparsely peopled regions is naturally difficult, owing to the distances between the little centres of population; and an estimate which bases the number of workers required upon the number of the people cannot be satisfactory.

In some parts, especially in the south, the clan system introduces factors which affect missionary work. Frequently the inhabitants of a village consist of the members of

only one clan, and the very large houses in which the clan members live in some parts of Fukien are not often met with elsewhere. When the clan system is strong individual conversions are more difficult.

Aspects of Mission Work. There are five chief aspects of Mission work, and most Missions endeavour, either alone or in co-operation with other Missions, to devote some of their energy to all of these. They may be classed as follows:—

1. Evangelistic. I. Evangelistic work. This comes first in order of importance and permeates in one form or another every phase of our enterprise. It is necessary if men are to be won to Christ, if our schools are to be nurseries for the Kingdom, if the Church is to be kept alive, if social evils are to be completely uprooted, if the desire to help humanity by works of mercy is to become strong and fruitful in the hearts of the people amongst whom we live, and if our literary work, and our contact with the influential classes are to produce results in the one direction which warrants our whole propaganda. The wide influence of our street chapels cannot be computed; from these the seed of the Gospel has been carried hundreds of miles to bear fruit in many districts where a strong work is now in progress. At least two of the Missions in the province of Shantung were started by men who had listened to the Gospel in street chapels in Tientsin in the province of Chihli. One of China's influential men, whose services are being eagerly sought by the new Government, and who to-day is a fervent follower of Christ, was once an opium sot who heard the Words of Life as he stood to shelter from the rain in the doorway of a Preaching Hall.

2. Education. II. The second form of work which falls to be mentioned is that of education and training. The products of our Christian schools are to-day becoming the strong men of our churches; they are to be found too teaching in Government Colleges, and in various influential departments of the nation's work many of them are exercising a steady spiritual force.

3. **Establishment of the Church.** III. The third activity of Christian Missions is the establishment of a self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating Church. The question which the modern missionary asks himself is, How soon can I render my presence unnecessary? And all his energies are bent to the task of making Christianity really native.

4. **Philanthropy.** IV. Fourthly comes philanthropy and social work of various kinds. We so show the fruits of Christianity that men begin to enquire about the roots.

5. **Literary Work.** V. Lastly, by our literary work and our contact with the educated classes, we help to create an atmosphere in which our whole enterprise flourishes exceedingly. If Christian Missions had succeeded in doing nothing during the hundred odd years of their existence in China save to change the atmosphere of the land; their presence would be justified. To-day the missionary can go anywhere, and where scowls and stones and curses were formerly his only welcome, smiles and kindness greet him on all hands. He has healed the people; he has taught them, he has fed them in times of famine, he loves their country and he loves them; and love is of God and is omnipotent.

Are our resources sufficient to meet needs? The question then which we hope ultimately to help to answer by the materials brought together in this volume is, How can we with our present resources, and with the added money which growing interest should provide, firmly and speedily establish the kingdom of God in China by the various agencies indicated? That is, How can we create centres numerous enough and strong enough, each in its own district, to complete the work which we have begun? The enquiry is one of the greatest importance. A writer in the *International Review of Missions* (Vol. I, No. 2), whose experience entitles him to speak with authority, says:—"A study of the financial record of some of the leading missionary societies for a period of years will

demonstrate that, at the present rate of progress, it will take from twenty to a hundred years to double the income; whereas most of these societies have estimates in hand calling for a doubling or quadrupling of the missionary forces this year.' If this be so, the sooner we seriously consider anything that affects expenditure the better; and the study undertaken in this volume raises the question whether increased expenditure in missionaries should be our only, or even our chief, concern.

Efficiency must always be the first consideration, and while it is true that the most efficient plan is always truest economy, it is also true that the least expensive plan is often the most efficient; and that Mission which plans its work so that it never does anything which a Chinese could do as well or better, is making the largest possible contribution to the progress of the Kingdom of God in China. One instance in the writer's experience may be cited which will serve as an illustration in connection with this question of expenditure. A Mission which occupies several large districts in China will eventually require to spend about £2,500 a year more on its work in a certain district than it will in a district of similar size in another part of the field. The more expensive work *may* be the more efficient, on the other hand it *may not* be; and there is nothing at present to show that it is. If it is not, then the Mission concerned could be doing its work at a saving of £2,500 per annum, which might be used to stem the tide of Islam in Africa. When the work in these two districts was planned there was no mutual consultation. If this be true within the bounds of one Mission it is probably so in other Missions. If mutual consultation would be useful when one Mission is laying its plans, how much more widely beneficial would it be if all could lay their plans in brotherly, helpful fellowship and consultation. The Federation Councils which are being formed in China should, as one of their chief functions, meet this need.

Intermission: It will be necessary for us to have this
Consultation mutual consultation if there is to be anything
Necessary. approaching a Science of Missions, and such a
 Science will enable us so to plan our work

that we may be able to make the utmost of our resources. It is at least pertinent to enquire why we are straightened in ourselves, and to hazard the suggestion that the cause is insufficient attention to the union involved in mutual fellowship and consultation. Such union is not only possible, it is imperative if our resources are to be wisely spent and our task accomplished. This kind of union, at least, is more vital than our differences; waste brings want, and mutual conference would result in wise, economical, efficient plans which would eliminate waste; and God's supply, which is always sufficient for our real needs, would enable us to carry on our present work and meet every fresh responsibility. There should be no need to say that wise planning is not all, any more than to say that the mechanism without the motive power is not all; but to ask for the Holy Spirit without in the meantime careful preparation means that, if God should answer such careless prayer, we should not be able to effect all that He intended us to effect by His indispensable Gift.

If the results of experience could now be gathered together and studied all our future work would benefit; and if reconstruction could be even partially effected, efficiency and economy would undoubtedly result. But even if reconstruction were found impossible, co-ordination, and as far as possible co-operation and union, would enable us much more speedily to accomplish our task. It is alarming to think that our resources may never be sufficient unless we do what would in any business of much less magnitude than our great enterprise be considered absolutely essential.

**Economical
Plans.**

There are experienced missionaries in China whose plans, if adopted, might enable us to win China with our present staff of missionaries, or at least with a very moderate addition to it. These plans may not be applicable, because the experience which they embody has only been gathered after work on other lines has been commenced, has met with a large measure of success, and has involved obligations which would make redistribution or reconstruction very difficult and probably inadvisable. Besides we are entering upon a

new era of Mission work; in the old days difficulties existed which have been swept away, and these difficulties influenced the plans and decisions of the missionaries who faced them. Now however the time is ripe for a comprehensive policy and a great forward movement; such a policy can only be a wise one if arrived at after a review of the situation, and in close inter-Mission consultation; and a great aggressive campaign can only be a success if we enter upon it, not as separate armies, but as one army; composed of many regiments it may be, but regiments on a co-ordinated basis, with a mutual understanding and a common objective. An army so constituted will accomplish more with less men than could be achieved by separate armies, and the economy in force would be sufficient to add hitherto untouched territories to Christ's dominion. The work of the foreign missionary should have but one objective, the establishment of a native Church on a self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating basis. He should seek to efface himself at the earliest possible moment, and the results of experience and a comparison of plans should enable us to decide how this result can be most surely and speedily effected. The foreign force should be strong enough to train and inspire and guide the native force, and our problem is to find how strong that foreign force should be, and how it should be disposed so as to be most effective for the objects we have in view. The use of foreign funds should be limited to a temporary subsidy sufficient to start the work and maintain it until the Chinese constituency is numerous enough to sustain the whole burden; and from the moment a man enters the Church he should be familiarised with the great task which the Chinese Church must accomplish, and the sacrifices he must make in order to do his share.

**Christian Giving
and Voluntary
Service.**

Every Chinese Church ought to have a map of the district in which it is located, and on that map should be marked the places where special effort, voluntary or otherwise, should be made to establish fresh centres. This, with the wider outlook on the whole world which every church from its

inception should be trained to take, would fire the zeal of the convert, and point unceasingly to the need for Home and Foreign Missionary enterprise. The amount of voluntary work done by Chinese Christians probably compares favourably with that of Christians in the Homelands, and perhaps the same could be said with regard to contributions; but neither in voluntary work, nor in giving, is the Chinese average as high as the Korean. And in China itself great differences exist which can only be accounted for by the assumption that most of us have not paid a sufficient amount of attention to the training of the Chinese convert in Christian giving. These two questions, viz., voluntary work and Christian giving, are vital to our whole propaganda. We might add foreign workers till we had one in every village in China, and supply foreign funds till we had financed every village church; we should then be no nearer, but farther from, the one work which justifies our presence here, viz., the establishment in this land of a really native Church. If we could train and send forth from our classes an average of 100 Chinese preachers every year in every province, who would be gradually absorbed by the growing Church, we might feel a sense of satisfaction with the progress of our work.

There are two difficulties in the way of the achievement of this result; one is the difficulty of securing suitable men; the other is the want of funds to support them till self-support is possible. Voluntary service would not only increase the Christian constituency, and thus increase self-support and the material available for training, it would give men a greater taste for Christian work, and help to swell the ranks of those fit and willing to devote all their time to evangelistic effort. And while it would be necessary to supplement the income of the Chinese Church for a time, liberal Christian giving would soon decrease the subsidy. Instances of self-sacrifice could probably be cited from every Mission station; the writer has come across many cases; for example where a family has sold an ox and dragged the plough themselves in order to help the Church; other instances

where men have been in the habit of giving twenty-five per cent of a very poor income; and still others where even greater sacrifices have been made. But, speaking generally, the standard of giving is very unequal and is much too low. The head of a poor family will spend at least five dollars a year on non-Christian practices in his pre-Christian days; while the average for all China shows that the Christians give about a dollar per head per annum for Church work. We are convinced that the amount given is regulated not so much by poverty or wealth as by the character of the training given in the Church. A prominent member of a Church got up in a meeting and said that it might give offence to the foreigners if the Church did not use some foreign money; this shows that at least occasionally there is inexcusable ignorance which sound training would have rendered impossible; this is certainly an extreme case. Again, while the average is a dollar a head there are numerous exceptions, not only in the same province, but sometimes even in the same part of a province; and these exceptions cannot be accounted for by differences in the financial circumstances of the givers.

One missionary who has given much attention to this subject started a Home Missionary Society in which two of the conditions were, (1) that each member should endeavour to lead at least one person to Christ each year; and (2) that he should give one cash a day, in addition to all other contributions, to the funds of the Church. Systematic giving is not uncommon in China; Buddhist priests, at least in some parts, collect their regular dole; and in other parts the day's expenditure includes the necessary incense, &c., for idol worship. The result of the regular giving instituted in connection with the Home Missionary Society, referred to, was to increase the contributions by a dollar per member per annum, and this was achieved without any trouble, in an average country district. If the average contributions of the Christian Church in China could be increased to this extent, we should have about £32,000 for additional Chinese workers;

and if the level of the highest were reached we should have an increase, not of £32,000, but of £100,000.

Salaries of Chinese Workers. The salaries paid to Chinese workers are in many, if not in most cases inadequate. It is frequently said we must not give too much lest the standard should be too high for self-support. It might with equal truth be said we must not give too little or the ideals of the Christian ministry will be lowered. Preachers are frequently compelled to resort to various expedients, such as selling medicines, in order to make ends meet; and the writer has heard of pathetic cases of real distress. This state of things hinders progress; a man cannot give his undivided attention to the claims of a large district when his mind is distracted by plans for eking out his income. One well-known Chinese evangelist has lately been instrumental in leading hundreds of students to volunteer for the Christian ministry and they are just the very class of men we need for the progress of the Kingdom. It is however to be feared that most of these will never be able to take up this as their life-work because of the quite inadequate salaries they would receive. The writer was visiting a College not long ago, and in reply to the question as to how many men had entered the work of the Church from this College, the Principal said there was then one student studying for the ministry, but he was the first they had ever had. He further said "we teach our students that cleanliness is next to godliness, and the prevailing salaries of preachers makes even soap a luxury!" And yet if we are ever to win China these are the men we need. Teachers and doctors are often paid, certainly not what they could get outside, but comparatively well, otherwise we should have difficulty in holding them. In reply to the question, "Are many of your medical graduates in Mission work?" a doctor said "Not many, we have however filled the needs of our Mission in this respect, but at a salary about five times greater than that given to a preacher." When a Chinese medical missionary gets an adequate salary, and a faithful evangelist is compelled to

sell sulphur ointment to increase his income, the time has arrived for some serious thinking.

And yet we must not only guard against the too liberal use of foreign money, we must be careful how we use it. Many missionaries rigidly control all foreign money; this sometimes results in the Chinese preacher being looked upon as an employe of the foreign missionary or the foreign society, rather than as a worker for the Chinese Church. And this is one of the objections some promising men urge against entering the ministry. An ever-growing number of missionaries believe that all money should be spent in full consultation with the Chinese, and as a temporary subsidy to the Chinese Church. When the latter plan is adopted much interest is frequently shown by the Church in the effort to plan for wise expenditure. In one district a Finance Committee largely composed of business men advises on money matters, and their suggestions for increasing income have been most interesting and useful, and their help in deciding the amount of salaries has been of great value on committees of which many of the members, being workers, preachers, teachers, &c., are interested parties.

Lastly, it will be all to the good if we can inspire the Chinese with missionary zeal. True, Home Missions are the great need of China, but Home Missions are helped, and not hindered, by the wider sympathy which, as in a few cases, has sent help to other fields; and the evangelisation of the Chinese in the Straits Settlements and in the East Indies, where Chinese are numerous and Mohammedanism is extending, and among the tribes of the West and the Mongols in the North, might well early be laid on the hearts of our Chinese brethren.

Suggestions on
question of
adequate oc-
cupation.

It may be of some service if, as a result of observation in various parts of China, we commend some suggestions on the question of the distribution of our forces and adequate occupation to the consideration of the Councils

which we hope will soon take up the work of inter-Mission study of these problems for the purpose of framing a policy for the consideration of the Home Boards.

At the beginning of this chapter we dealt with the distribution of the population and the divisions of the country. Let us take a prefecture, containing say eight counties as the unit of occupation; and having done so we should probably consider the prefectural city as the best centre for our operations. In the opinion of many the best results would accrue from concentration in the chosen centre so as to make a strong head station which would be able to work the eight counties. With an adequate staff at this head station furloughs and other breaks incidental to the propagation of the Gospel by foreigners in a foreign land would be less felt than they would be at a weak station, besides, one department of work could receive occasional help from those more particularly in charge of other departments and thus a constant level of efficiency maintained.

As an efficient force at the head station let us put the number at about twelve missionaries, exclusive of wives; and we should probably find the effective composition of that force to be eight men and four single women. If we took it for granted that the men were married we should have eight wives; and, with a Women's Committee and a programme of work to which each wife could make some contribution, we might reckon upon an effective contribution of fifty per cent by the wives; that is to say we might reckon upon the work of eight wives, in spite of their home duties, as equal to the force of four single women. We should thus have an effective force of sixteen missionaries, eight men and eight women. As some people however contend that the married woman's contribution is often an uncertain quantity, we have throughout this volume based our calculations upon missionary forces exclusive of wives. The very splendid help which wives render is however an auxiliary of no mean power. One of the four single women should if possible be medical, and the other three should have charge of girls' education and women's work. Thus, with the assistance of the missionaries' wives, and by-and-by with, in addition, the assistance of trained Chinese teachers and other Chinese women workers, a large and efficient women's work should be

easily possible. As to the composition of the male staff, two doctors would be required for the medical work and six men for educational, Church and evangelistic work, and for the training and guidance of Chinese preachers. In all this the co-operation of our best Chinese would become more and more valuable. The educational work need not be carried to a higher standard than Middle School (Chinese classification); education above this grade, for boys and girls, should be carried on as union work at a large missionary centre, say in the capital of the province or of some neighbouring province.

The training of preachers for evangelistic and Church work throughout the villages and market towns of the prefecture should be done at the prefectural centre; and men who are to become the pastors of the larger churches in the prefectural city and the more important towns of the prefecture, as well as those who are to co-operate with the missionaries in the superintendence of churches throughout the district, should receive the best possible training at the Higher Union Institution. It would be easily possible to give the preachers, during their time in the local theological classes, some Normal training which would enable them to conduct or superintend village schools; and this would be useful as elementary education may for a long time to come be part of the Church's duty. When a Government compulsory system is in full operation the question of the Church's relation to school work may be somewhat modified. Biblewomen also should be trained for the work of the district; and teachers for boys' and girls' schools would have to be provided. Sub-centres of medical work would perhaps be established at which Chinese trained in medical colleges could carry on hospital work in co-operation with the central hospital at the head station.

It would probably be found necessary to occupy twenty or thirty places in each county, so as to establish strong centres which would gradually evangelise each its own immediate neighbourhood; and if elementary education had to be done at each centre, then it would be necessary to have a teacher and a preacher, or perhaps better two preachers who had had Normal training, and who could

alternately preach and teach. As a Christian community grew up, voluntary work on the part of the church members would proportionately increase the evangelistic power of the village churches. The insistence as far as possible upon Christians devoting the whole of Sunday to worship and voluntary service in the villages would gradually have its effect upon the non-Christians around each centre, and in the course of a few years that centre would not only become self-supporting, but would start branch churches, in the neighbouring villages. If fifty men were required in order strongly to establish a church in each county, then we should require a force of 400 preachers for the prefecture, or say 450, so as thoroughly to man the larger places. If wastage be taken into account, the Training School at the head station would require to provide men at the rate of fifteen to twenty per annum in order to provide vigorous churches throughout the prefecture in thirty or forty years. A self-help department in connection with schools would not only be useful for ordinary pupils, but could be made to provide opportunities for industrial work where necessary.

**Cost of the
Enterprise.**

As regards the cost of this enterprise; it would include the salaries of the missionaries, such expenses as furloughs, etc., and houses, hospitals and schools at the head station. It would be necessary eventually to have a thoroughly well-trained Chinese staff of say 25 men, to become pastors of large churches, or superintendents of districts, or generally to co-operate with the missionaries. To this number would have to be added school teachers, both men and women, for a Middle School at the head station, and medical workers, say another twenty-five, or altogether a Chinese staff of fifty college-trained workers. To these would be added the rank and file of evangelists and Biblewomen for the country churches. This staff should be adequately paid. Two hundred members could easily make a church self-supporting, and give to the support of Home and Foreign Missions, Hospitals, &c. In order strongly to establish the work we should require to subsidize the

givings of the Christian Church for a limited period, say of ten years; and a redistribution of our funds as the churches became self-supporting would keep the work advancing till the whole territory was adequately occupied; and the Mission need never cost more than the salaries, etc., of the missionaries upkeep of buildings, a subsidy on the ten years plan, and some help to the educational and perhaps to the medical work. We should thus be able easily to estimate our maximum responsibility; we should however aim to make educational work and medical work as largely self-supporting as possible.

All the departments of Christian work would gradually grow up around each centre, Bible Study for Christians, Sunday School work among children, and all the other activities of the Church; and in a period of thirty or forty years, with the blessing of God, the Christian Church would be strongly established throughout the prefecture, and would go on growing until there was ample provision of pastors and preachers for the whole population.

Co-operation at the Larger Centres. All this presupposes connection between the work in the prefecture and the work in the still larger centre, say the capital of the province. Here we shall suppose there are several Missions at work, which, by a well considered scheme of co-operation, cannot only provide for the evangelistic needs of the city in which they are working, and for the country within a limited distance of that city, but can provide College or University education for a province or group of provinces. University education for three provinces would probably be ample provision. We have just reckoned twelve missionaries to eight counties; but if we were to allow two missionaries to a county, with twenty-five per cent of the force giving their time to educational work, we should in an average province have a staff of about fifty missionaries for the higher departments. This would allow us to strengthen the staff in a few of the large and important centres in the province provided we concentrated on higher education

for a group of provinces. In other words, with twelve missionaries in a prefectural centre working the eight counties we absorb seventy-five per cent of the workers; another twenty-five per cent located at the large educational and other centres would work out at two missionaries to a county. Over and above all this however we should require additional missionaries for very large centres, such for example as Shanghai; and also an efficient force for literary, Y. M. C. A. and other work.

As regards the cost of educational work liberal appropriations would have to be made; if however it were possible by-and-bye to have hostels in connection with Government Universities, much of the cost might be saved.

With, let us say, any one Mission working in a prefecture, and having its connection with a larger educational centre where various Missions are at work, fraternal intercourse should be our earnest aim. The centre should be an example of co-ordinated, co-operative work. The basis of co-operation might be that which exists in Nanking, or it might be on the basis of one Mission being responsible for a department, or each responsible for a hostel and a share of the cost of central buildings; but whatever basis were adopted the result should be complete efficiency with elimination of duplication. If it be part of our work, as some maintain, that we should provide facilities for engineering, mining and other departments, these departments need not exist at every centre. Communication is becoming easier and easier every year, and it would be quite possible to have a co-ordinated scheme whereby different centres could specialize in different subjects. This question is further discussed in the chapter on Education.

As regards the evangelistic work of the city, an evangelistic Committee could arrange for a scheme of co-operation whereby the whole city could be completely worked. By working to a programme the labours of the evangelist or lecturer would be lightened, and a place could be found for every missionary, and every professor in the Colleges would have an opportunity of taking his

part in street preaching, or in some other form of active Christian work. Thus, not only would valuable service be rendered, but the Chinese who are only too prone to departmentalize the work—for example, medical workers and teachers have a tendency to leave preaching to the preachers—would be provided with an example and be led out into active service which would stimulate them and increase the number of those won for Christ.

And not only in educational and evangelistic work, but also in medical work would co-operation secure efficiency. There is not a single centre in China where medical work is done on an efficient basis in the home sense. Several hospitals frequently exist in the same city, each manned sometimes by only one doctor; the result of this arrangement is that every doctor is grievously overworked and feels that not only can he not do his professional work well, but that the evangelistic opportunities which his work provides are not being adequately taken advantage of. A scheme of a Union General Hospital in the city, or of a Union General Hospital with other Hospitals and philanthropic institutions for special treatment, would lighten the labours of the doctors in each centre, would make their work more efficient, would give them the necessary time for evangelistic work among their patients, would more effectively provide for the needs of the city, and would give an example of Christian unity. There is only one hospital for the insane in all China; there is little work done among lepers, and there are few sanatoria for consumptives, and very few facilities for the treatment of infectious diseases. A medical Committee in a city where a considerable number of doctors are at work might provide for all these needs, and show an example of Christian benevolence whose effect would be much more profound than is at present possible, and the spiritual fruits of which would be more abundant than we gather from our present system, or want of system. Effective literary, social and other forms of work would also be done, and all the varied forms of our Christian propaganda receive careful attention. Well thought-out plans for the evangelisation of the country district around the city would be considered, and this work could then be done by each

Mission without overlapping. Union services at the centre would provide the intercourse which would contribute to the realisation of that spiritual union which will eventuate in what, for practical purposes, will be one Church for China.

**Needs of
Literature
Societies.**

The wider needs for Literary, Tract, Bible Society and Y.M.C.A. work should be the common care of all the Missions; and if each Mission felt its responsibility for efficiently providing for the needs of the societies which serve all, we should not have the deplorable under-staffing which exists in the Tract Societies and Societies like the Christian Literature Society. The Y.M.C.A. too would receive that help which would make its magnificent work still more effective, especially at the large educational centres, where it could influence young men in the Government Colleges, while at the same time providing that connection with the Missions which would secure that those influenced should become efficient members of the Christian Church.

**Representative
Councils.**

It may be said that all this is very fine in theory, but we cannot begin *de novo*. The work is going on, forces have not been distributed in this way, and even if the plan suggested should be acknowledged to be the best it would be difficult to redistribute the missionary staff. This may be true; but nevertheless a careful study of the problem by Councils in each province would result in recommendations for the present, and plans for the future, which would enormously increase efficiency. A plan for each province, revised regularly and submitted to the Boards at home, would result in steady, resistless, ordered progress towards the goal—the complete evangelisation of the province. And these plans, compared in a National Council, would result in contributions to the Science of Missions which would have a world wide influence. Councils are being formed in several of the provinces which have not hitherto followed the recommendation of the Shanghai Conference, and soon most of the provinces, if not all, will have come into line in this matter; and a suggestion for a National Council is now

being considered. This, like Provincial Councils would consist of Chinese and foreigners.

It is suggested that in the National Council among other things we should consider:—

(1.) The plans and recommendations of the Provincial Councils, make a comparative study of these as between province and province, and support appeals for what is necessary to complete the evangelisation of the country, having in view the principles of mission comity, co-ordination and co-operation.

(2.) Inter-provincial problems such as the co-ordination of higher education, educational schemes for a group of provinces and kindred questions.

(3.) National problems, such as questions affecting religious liberty, the relation of Mission education to Government education, the formation of a National Executive and its relation to Provincial Executives, the needs of organisations which serve the whole country, such as the Y.M.C.A., Tract Societies, Christian Literature Society, etc., and how to further the ideal of one Chinese Church.

When work of this kind has been done for China and for other countries, we shall be able to make an intelligent comparative study, not only of different parts of one country, but of the needs of one country as compared with another, and so to have a world plan and a world policy which will stir the hearts of men to attempt great things for God.

CHAPTER. XXIII.

EDUCATION.

This subject is so important as to demand special treatment, and it may be well to begin by saying something about the Government system of education.

**The Manchu
Government
Scheme.**

Under the old Government the following were included in the system:—

- (1) Kindergartens, for children of from three to seven years of age, during certain hours of the day.
- (2) Lower Primary Schools, for children of seven years old and upwards, the course to be a five years' one.
- (3) Higher Primary Schools, the course to be four years with thirty-six hours a week class work.
- (4) Middle Schools, a course of five years, also with thirty-six hours a week class work.
- (5) High Schools or Colleges, a course of three years to prepare for entrance to the University.
- (6) The University, with three years in some departments and four years in others. After this facilities for post-graduate work to be provided.

**Conference of
Educationalists.**

About six months ago a Conference of Educationalists was held in Peking. There were present seven men each province besides a considerable number of outstanding men appointed by the Government, in all a total of about two hundred. One of the most prominent men at the Conference gave the writer many interesting particulars regarding their recommendations, and answered many questions. Modifications of the old system were proposed as follows:—

The Primary Schools to cover seven years, four in the Lower and three in the Higher. The curriculum of the Middle Schools to extend over a period of four years. The High School or College to be dropped, and the University course to cover a period of six to seven years. The first two or three years of the University to be equivalent to the course formerly pursued in the High School or College, and to be chiefly preparation for the subsequent years of the student's University life, especially with a view to the study of language for the department which is to be entered. The Middle School course to include Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Physics and Chemistry; it would thus be not quite so high in standard as an English Secondary School; but it must be remembered that a large part of the Chinese student's time has to be devoted to Chinese literature. The Middle School would therefore prepare students for Matriculation at the University. Under the old system a University could not be established with less than three Faculties; under the new system a minimum of two Faculties would be considered sufficient, but these must include a literary and a scientific Faculty.

To the question as to whether University rank could be claimed if these two Faculties existed under the same organisation although separated by some distance, for example in neighbouring cities such as Peking and Tientsin, the answer was that probably such an arrangement would be allowed. As to whether Government support would be probable for Mission educational institutions, the answer was that such support would be very unlikely; it was however considered probable that no objection would be made to a Christian organisation like the Y.M.C.A. providing hostel accommodation. It was proposed to meet the religious needs of the students by teaching Ethics in the form of Confucianism adapted. The Northern men in the Conference (who were predominant as far as numbers went) were pro-Christian in their tendencies; most of the others valued religious teaching, but expressed ignorance of Christianity.

Another recommendation was that, as regards University education, the Government should concentrate on four centres, viz., Peking, Wuchang, Nanking and Canton; and that, if funds permitted, other two should be occupied, viz., Mukden in Manchuria and Chengtu in West China; also that the existing University at Taiyuanfu in Shansi should be made efficient and form a third. The total provision would thus be a minimum of four and a maximum of seven. Primary education to be compulsory; and in reply to a question as to whether a Mission elementary school in any district, if efficient, would be accepted in lieu of a Government School, the answer was that possibly it might be if the gentry in the district were to support such a proposal.

Normal and Technical Colleges to be provided as funds should permit, University education to be entirely under the Government of the Board of Education; Middle, Normal and Technical education to be provided for by provincial funds, subsidized if necessary by the Government; University education to be the financial care of the Government. It would be possible, my friend thought, to establish any kind of private school in conformity with the regulations of the Government, but financial support would be unlikely to schools established by foreigners. In regard to a question regarding the provision of dormitory accommodation, the answer was that the Government probably would not supply nearly enough, and that in all likelihood Y.M.C.A. work in this direction would be welcome.

The Chinese will probably seek for educational models in Japan, and the standard of efficiency there is very high. At present numerous Government Colleges exist in China, and large sums of money have been spent upon many of them; the efficiency however of most is not high. The University of Peking is the most efficient of all; in it there are about fifty teachers, twenty of whom are foreigners. As an example of an efficient special college, the Hsi-ku University College in Tientsin might be mentioned. In this the departments are Law, Civil Engineering and Mining. The President is a Chinese, and there are ten American professors and five Chinese teachers. No difficulty has been

found by foreign teachers in securing all the equipment necessary for a first-class work in the College; and lecture room and laboratory accommodation are ample. Three million taels (about £425,000) are to be spent on new University buildings in Peking.

**Christian
Institutions.**

This summary is of interest in connection with proposals for Christian education in China. A large number of Christian institutions, sometimes termed Colleges and sometimes Universities, exist or are in process of formation throughout the country; at Mukden in Manchuria; at Peking and Tientsin in Chihli; at Tsinanfu in Shantung; at Chengtu in West China; at Changsha in Hunan; at Nanking, Soochow and Shanghai in Kiangsu; at Hangchow in Chekiang; at Foochow in Fukien; at Canton in Kwangtung, and in other places. This takes no cognizance of the foreign enterprises of the Germans at Tsingtau and the British at Hongkong; it should be mentioned however that Christian hostels are being erected by Missions at the latter place.

Considering the very small number of students of college grade in the various institutions mentioned, one large University centrally situated would be sufficient for present needs; if one of the present educational centres could be made efficient we should meet the immediate requirements, and other centres could be strengthened subsequently as need arose. The danger is that a large number of institutions may develop simultaneously, and that none of them will be quite efficient enough; thus after heavy expenditure we should almost, but not quite, reach the goal. It will readily be granted by most that at least it is wise to concentrate as far as possible, not only to secure efficiency and thus justify the heavy expenditure involved, but in order that the very urgent needs of our missionary propaganda in other directions, for example in evangelistic work, be not unmet. It is very frequently announced that a certain amount of money and a given number of men are sufficient to make a beginning with higher education; but it is not wise to meet an appeal on these grounds unless it is made plain how much more will ultimately be required. To

found and carry on a University which would be able to work as efficiently as those which will ultimately be founded and conducted by the Government, with the immense resources which a Government can command, would require a huge initial outlay and a large annual expenditure. The initial outlay, including something towards endowment, might be anything up to £500,000. Half a million dollars is the sum mentioned for West China; and two or three million dollars gold is the amount suggested for a Christian University in Japan; while a million dollars gold is asked for Peking. Sufficiently to man a University with several Faculties we should require to have a very strong staff. It is interesting to observe that in the suggestions for Government work concentration is recommended; **and it is alarming to find that Missions throughout China are proposing to have a larger number of Universities than the Government.** The result would probably be that all these Mission Institutions would fall short of efficiency, and the money spent be comparatively wasted. We must take into account in these great questions the attitude of the Government towards institutions planted by foreigners in China, and we sorely need expert advice and frank and friendly relations with the Government. Surely it will not only be wise, but will be nothing short of our salvation, even if we cannot combine on one to begin with, at least to concentrate on a very few at strategic centres.

Places where
Strong Institu-
tions Possible.

The places where the strongest institutions are possible, because of the number of Missions engaged in educational work, and their cordial attitude towards the whole question of co-operation, are:—

1. Peking. The present Educational Union in Peking is organised as follows:—The American Board Mission, the American Presbyterian Mission and the London Mission form a union called the North China Educational Union. The Arts and Science College of this Union is provided by the American Board Mission, the Theological College by the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Medical College

by the London Mission; the Women's College by the American Board Mission and the Women's Medical College by the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The Medical College has wider union relations than the other Colleges just mentioned. The Peking University (Methodist Episcopal Mission), the Church of England Mission and the Medical Missionary Association of London unite in the Medical College, which is thus a union of six organisations.

The Peking University is not in union with the other educational institutions except in Medical education. This University has its own departments in Arts, Science and Theology. The Church of England Mission has no higher educational work. The North China Educational Union has a Board of Managers in Peking consisting of four representatives from each of the Missions interested; the decisions of this Board are subject to ratification by the Home Boards of the Missions to which, under its constitution, it reports directly. The Board of Managers of the Medical College consists of representatives from each of the organisations united in the College work.

The Peking University is controlled by a Board of Trustees (inter-denominational) in America, to whom a Board of Management in Peking is responsible.

The proposals at present under discussion are that all the higher educational work, with the exception of that of the Medical College (which owing to its favourable location for clinical work would not be moved) should be carried on in one campus; and ultimately it is intended that all the property shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, which would occupy a position similar to that now occupied by the Missions. A local Board of Management would be responsible to this Board of Trustees.

Co-ordination between such a University and the College at Mukden, and the University at Shantung (which is really of College grade) should be easily possible. If any other institutions of College grade were necessary in any other of the North China provinces, these also might be co-ordinated with such a Union University.

It may be well to explain that Mission institutions of College grade are similar to the High Schools or Colleges

mentioned in the old Government scheme; in them men are trained up to about a B.A. standard, and the University thus becomes a post-graduate institution. In the scheme proposed for Peking the College (in the American sense) and the University would practically be one, but students coming from affiliated colleges would enter the higher classes of the University. In other words, there would be a number of institutions carrying men up to the bachelor standard, and students for still more advanced education would enter the higher division of the University.

2. **West China.** Another centre where University work may be possible is West China. There are strong Missions in that part, and a University would supply the needs of the large province of Szechuan as well as of the other two West China provinces, viz., Kweichow and Yunnan. The scheme for West China is that each organisation in the Union shall found a College, and shall provide for the accommodation of its own teachers and students; and the management of these Colleges shall be independent of the control of the Senate so long as the rules are not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. That each College shall set apart one or more men, subject to the approval of the Senate, to give the greater part of their time to University teaching. That each College may make such provision for religious training and the teaching of Theology as may be required by its Board; and that Colleges may make arrangements among themselves for the attendance of students upon any theological instruction which may be desired. That the final control shall rest with the missionary organisations in the Union. That matters of policy and general administration shall be in the hands of the Board of Governors in the Homelands, and that this Board of Governors shall consist of representatives appointed by each of the participating organisations. That the Board of Governors shall hold, either in the name of one or more members of the said Board, or as a Corporate Body if incorporated on behalf of the Union, all Deeds of Trust, Endowment and other property of the University not otherwise provided for. That in ordinary affairs the

decisions of the Senate shall be put into immediate effect, and that matters of difficulty shall be referred to the Board of Governors. The Senate is to be composed of two members of each of the uniting organisations, of members of the staff of the University approved by the Board of Governors, and of four elected by Convocation.

3. Central China.

In Wuchang there are two Missions doing strong educational work, viz., the American Episcopal Mission in the Boone College, and the Wesleyan Mission in the Wuchang High School. On the other side of the river at Hankow the London Mission has the Griffith John College, and the American Baptist Mission is proposing to join in the educational work there. The Church of Scotland Mission at Ichang will also probably be represented in some of these institutions; so that materials exist for a Union University which would serve the three provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. The Yale College at Changsha in Hunan, and the William Nast College at Kiukiang in Kiangsi, might co-ordinate their work with such an institution.

4. East China.

In East China the University at Nanking is steadily developing. The basis of union in this is dealt with in the chapter on Kiangsu province. In brief it is that each Mission entering the Union and wishing for full representation, shall contribute at least forty thousand dollars gold towards the ground, buildings and plant; and two thousand four hundred dollars gold towards the running expenses; also three teachers to the staff. Easier terms with smaller representation can be arranged for Missions which are not able to afford such contributions. The property is vested in a Board of Trustees in America; the management however is local, with the Board of Trustees as the final authority. This University aims to supply the needs of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. Such courses as Engineering, and possibly Commercial and other departments, which could well be taught in Shanghai, might be provided in St. John's University. It would be ideal if co-operation of

this kind could be arranged between Nanking University and St. John's.

5. Canton. The Canton Christian College, which is an inter-denominational Institution with Trustees in America and a local Advisory Board, can well undertake University work for Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. It might in the meantime at least also serve the province of Fukien; and the Colleges belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the American Board and the Church Missionary Society at Foochow in the latter province might co-operate by strongly developing certain departments, and thus become complementary to one another.

Hostels at Government Centres. It is pertinent to ask whether, in some cases at least, we could not establish hostels near the Government Universities, and thus influence our own and other students practically without cost. The work of the Y. M. C. A. in this direction would be of priceless value, and the cost of one University which for building and equipment might need two hundred thousand pounds, and for salaries and other current expenses fifteen thousand pounds per annum, would go a long way towards the amount needed for evangelising China.

Conclusion. To sum up, the Government will be able to spend more on buildings and equipment than we can spend, and will not need to trouble about the endowment which is an added burden to our scheme. Perhaps our highest wisdom will be to make our institutions as perfect as we can, and seek to co-ordinate them with the Government Universities to which our students might go for any higher work and special courses which we cannot give. We should do everything in our power to cultivate friendly relations with the educational authorities and to obtain their approval of our plans and their sanction to erect hostels for our own and other students. We should thus be able to help our own men morally and spiritually, and to influence others.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SUMMARY.

It remains for us now to summarise and analyze; and to aid us in this task the following summary from the information given under the heads of the various provinces has been prepared. A careful study of this will repay us. More columns could have been added, but as we are dealing primarily with occupation and a survey of the position from that point of view, it is just as well to deal only with the most essential elements of the problem. (See table on next page).

Without going into details it may be added that while we have endeavoured to find out the number of men giving all their time to evangelistic and church work, about other 5,500 Chinese workers are engaged in schools and hospitals or as chapel-keepers and colporteurs, both of which latter class of men do some preaching, often indeed a good deal in addition to their other duties. Besides the institutions for Higher Education which have been dealt with at some length in this volume there are about 4,000 schools of a lower grade with about 86,000 pupils. The number of Biblewomen is roughly about one to four preachers.

There has never yet been any serious attempt to discuss a comprehensive policy for any one province, much less to gather data from the various provinces for inter-provincial or national consideration with a view to a policy for the whole; and pending action of Provincial Councils and a National Council along these lines, it may not be amiss if the writer, from a somewhat intimate knowledge of the work in many of the provinces, ventures to make a contribution to the materials which must be gathered together to make possible the task of securing such a great, comprehensive, aggressive policy worthy of

| Province | Area in Square Miles | Population | Divisions or Counties | Missionaries | Head Stations | Out-stations | Preachers | Christian Community |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Anhwei | 54,826 | 23,672,300 | 69 | 91 | 23 | 99 | 129 | 4,238 |
| Chekiang | 36,680 | 11,580,000 | 90 | 228 | 31 | 696 | 647 | 32,956 |
| Chihli | 115,830 | 20,930,000 | 160 | 227 | 25 | 353 | 537 | 25,982 |
| Fukien | 46,332 | 22,870,000 | 71 | 308 | 38 | 753 | 1,400 | 68,869 |
| Honan | 67,954 | 25,317,800 | 118 | 163 | 38 | 173 | 219 | 6,271 |
| Hunan | 83,398 | 22,169,000 | 88 | 177 | 25 | 203 | 319 | 5,184 |
| Hupeh | 71,428 | 35,280,000 | 81 | 220 | 29 | 253 | 361 | 19,656 |
| Kansu | 125,483 | 10,386,000 | 67 | 37 | 14 | 18 | 24 | 755 |
| Kiangsi | 69,498 | 26,532,000 | 93 | 141 | 39 | 150 | 134 | 4,440 |
| K'angsu | 38,600 | 23,980,230 | 80 | 424 | 21 | 202 | 414 | 17,065 |
| Kwangsi | 77,220 | 5,142,000 | 120 | 30 | 9 | 43 | 52 | 2,378 |
| Kwangtung | 100,000 | 31,865,200 | 108 | 386 | 64 | 800 | 1,042 | 58,884 |
| Kweichow | 67,182 | 7,650,000 | 73 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 23 | 3,672 |
| Shansi | 81,853 | 12,200,000 | 121 | 130 | 41 | 152 | 214 | 6,360 |
| Shantung | 56,000 | 38,247,900 | 117 | 224 | 34 | 629 | 801 | 32,478 |
| Shensi | 75,290 | 8,450,000 | 98 | 66 | 26 | 69 | 119 | 2,420 |
| Sinkiang | 550,579 | 1,200,000 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Szechuan | 218,533 | 68,724,800 | 157 | 303 | 53 | 358 | 358 | 15,178 |
| Yunnan | 146,718 | 12,721,500 | 89 | 29 | 8 | 98 | 38 | 7,417 |
| Manchuria | | | | | | | | |
| Heilungkiang | 190,000 | 1,500,000 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 22 | 992 |
| Kirin | 110,000 | 4,000,000 | 40 | 15 | 4 | 69 | 80 | 11,432 |
| Shengking | 63,700 | 8,500,000 | 50 | 64 | 21 | 211 | 301 | 58,580 |
| Total | — | — | 1,920 | 3,285 | 552 | 5,348 | 7,237 | 385,209 |

the magnificent opportunities of the present day, of the zeal and enthusiasm of wealthy laymen, and of the earnest help and prayer of every Christian who seeks to complete Christ's Kingdom.

A group of modern business men can cover the globe with a network of organisation which compels success; the evidences of this are to be found in every village of this vast land where the goods of some great firms are found in every little native shop. And a coherent plan for China which shows the utmost regard for Mission Comity and eliminates duplication and waste, would kindle the enthusiasm of men who could make its success possible, and it would enlist the help of the poorest giver, who would feel that every penny he gave would be spent to the utmost advantage in hastening the achievement of a common objective.

The writer ventured to make some suggestions in chapter XXII on the question of methods of occupation which would combine economy with efficiency, and indicated that at least one way, and to secure these ends in the opinion of some the best way, is to have a strong central station at which a staff sufficient to work about eight counties should be concentrated. It will be quite clear from the table given above that in a large number of the provinces such a grouping of staff is now impossible except by re-arrangement, as most of the provinces have an average of about three counties to a head station. Thus several questions emerge for the consideration of representative bodies. (1) Is a strong head station with a considerable amount of territory attached to it the most economical and efficient method? If it is, what would be the best grouping of staff in the province with which the representative body is dealing? (2) If the staff has not been disposed in this way is it possible to re-arrange it? And if this is not possible, what policy should now be pursued and what centres should be strengthened? (3) What policy would those who do not believe that a considerable amount of territory to one head station is the best, suggest for the complete evangelisation of their province, having regard to the securing of (to quote the

records of the Shanghai Conference) "the greatest economy in men, and time and money."

Opinions vary as to what adequate occupation from the point of view of the foreign staff involves; some missionaries think it could be secured with a proper arrangement of staff by having an average of one missionary to a county; others think we need two; others again say three are necessary; and some suggest as many as an average of four missionaries to each of these territorial divisions. We are therefore probably fairly safe in assuming that a comparison of plans would result in an approval of those based on a supply of a foreign force of from two to three to a county, and this would allow for a strong staff at large union centres. It should be observed that this estimate applies only to the more normal provinces—if we may be allowed the expression—or in other words to the majority of the eighteen provinces. Special considerations have to be taken into account in dealing with the New Dominion, or the Manchurian province of Heilungkiang, where the small number of settled Missions or counties or centres as compared with the size of the country shows the vastness of the area as compared with the population.

Adequate occupation is however much more a question of native force than of foreign force, except that there must be a sufficient foreign force to train the native. Most of those who are won to Christ through evangelistic work are won by their own fellow countrymen, and this is what we might expect. The great Indian, Keshub Chunder Sen, founder of the Brahmo-Somaj, says of his people, "Never will India surrender to Christ so long as the Saviour of the white races appears before her people in European dress." Not only is it hard for the foreigner of speak like the native, it is harder still to think like him; and the Chinese preacher time and again manifests his ability to anticipate and meet difficulties which we had never conceived. The Chinese frequently do do not expect to understand the foreigner, and a seemingly attentive listener may be wondering all the while at the

physical peculiarity of the speaker's blue eyes, or prominent nose, or fair hair.

It may be useful therefore to compute roughly, until more exhaustive enquiries can be made, how many Chinese preachers are necessary for efficient occupation. To this again the reply would vary. Some would say we should man twenty centres in every county, and some would regard forty as none too many. Let us estimate the number at thirty, which would give the man in each of these an average of about thirty square miles as his parish. A church in the middle of such an area would through its preacher, and by-and-bye also through its voluntary workers, touch the villages for about three miles in every direction. It will be generally agreed that one missionary, with one or two thoroughly qualified Chinese colleagues, could inspire and guide the thirty workers in the county; and these workers could themselves guide their voluntary helpers. Into the question of the other Chinese workers we need not enter in this summary, except to say that our institutions should supply as many as are needed for our church schools and other forms of work.

There are many subjects of extreme interest upon which further research will be undertaken, but one vital matter which deserves mention in this summary has been dealt with in chapter XXII; it is that of Christian giving; for, as we have said there, the average for all China is low—about a dollar per head per annum—and until contributions rise, self-support, not to speak of self-propagation, can make no advance.

The outstanding needs of China are:—

1. Chinese Workers.

We must use our utmost endeavours to secure suitable men for training, and when they are trained we should wisely subsidize the Chinese Church as far as is necessary to start them in their work, and maintain them till they have had time to increase the Christian constituency to an extent sufficient to ensure self-support. The amount of subsidy to increase the number of workers will depend

(a) on how much can be done by the present churches to release any foreign funds they receive; (b) on the speed with which new centres can become self-supporting.

2. A vigorous evangelistic campaign throughout the whole country, but especially in our large cities, where we should increase as rapidly as possible a staff of educated, able, chosen Chinese who can touch the commercial and educated classes.

3. Education. Concentration in Higher Education, first for the sake of efficiency, and secondly, to enable us to spend more on evangelistic work.

4. Due attention to the claims of the Literature Societies, so that the needs of the time may be met with an abundant supply of literature. When the writer was in Canton a few months ago the city had been strewn with books subservient of all morality, and advocating free love and other evils. If the millions of China become contaminated the rest of the world cannot escape infection, and in this land an age of licence instead of liberty will be ushered in.

5. Every possible assistance to the Y.M.C.A., especially in its student work, that we may win the men in the Government Universities who will by-and-bye be moulding public opinion and guiding the destinies of the nation.

6. The speedy perfecting of our Provincial Councils and an early meeting of a National Council, to wait upon God and to plan together to establish the Church of Christ in China in this generation. If we could train and send out an average of a hundred Chinese preachers every year into each province this ideal might be realised. These Councils would not usurp the prerogatives of the Home Boards; they would do together what is done apart by each Mission now; they would simply with their local knowledge plan their work for the approval of the Boards and tell their needs for the realization of these plans. The column in the table given above which deals with number of preachers is the most important of all. The rate at which this rises from year to year will indicate progress more surely than anything else.

Those who have patiently read the previous chapters will be struck with the degree of harmony, co-operation and union that exist among the Christian forces in China. Some people in the Homelands object to give to Missions because they think there is a great amount of overlapping and waste. Would that there were as little at home as there is in China! The desire among Missions and missionaries not to waste their strength is becoming stronger and stronger day by day; for example, one Mission in a certain district, feeling that a neighbouring Mission could well cope with all the work, although in Church Polity the Missions were different, offered not only to retire from the district, but to give its buildings and plant to the sister Mission. Very few missionaries would consider it right to open a chapel in a village out-station occupied by another Mission; for men are beginning to realize the tremendous task that lies before the Church; and they are feeling the responsibility which rests upon them to economize, that the unoccupied fields of China and elsewhere may be sufficient to plant the Cross throughout the world. My waste in China may be somebody's want in Africa, and I may in a measure be to blame that the "Reproach of Islam" is not yet removed.

Delimitation of territory and union in education and evangelistic work in the larger centres are more and more in evidence year by year, and all that is now needed to complete the exhibition of Mission Comity is mutual planning on a large scale. The sooner this is done the better. If we are to wait indefinitely for any considerable increase in our income it is imperative that we shall so plan our work and co-ordinate our forces as to make the most of our work sources; and when we are steadily working on a well thought-out basis which we are convinced ought, with God's blessing, to enable us to reach our objective, then, if other world-needs are not more urgent, we can spend with advantage, and in order to hasten the realization of our aims, large sums of money if they are available. But appeals for large amounts for objects unrelated to, or not properly co-

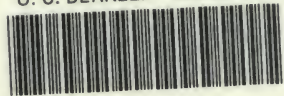
ordinated with a plan, may make the achievement of our goal more difficult if not impossible.

The deliberations of Provincial Councils and a National Conference would enable us to arrange our needs in order of urgency with a view to the success of the whole campaign and not to that of one particular Mission or one department of the work only. Probably we should find that, excluding the largely unoccupied provinces, a gradual increase up to an average of fifty per cent.—a large proportion of that to be spent on Chinese forces rather than on missionaries—would enable us to meet the urgent needs of our campaign. Had we been able to plan earlier less would have done, and it will cost more the longer we delay. More money, if wisely spent, might enable us to reach our goal more quickly; that is to say money spent on the line of a plan will enable us to reach our objective more quickly than larger sums spent on an unco-ordinated basis.

A plan for China! A plan for other countries! And then a world-plan! And so a vision and a call that would stir the pulses of Christendom and provide the moderate funds which with co-ordination would meet our needs, occupy unevangelised regions, and crown Christ Lord of All.



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