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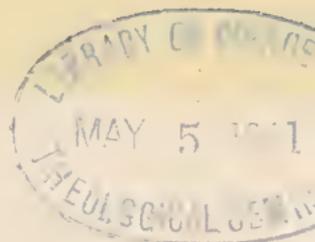


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THIRTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.

A. B. S. F. M. Madura Mission

1866.

MADRAS:
CALEB FOSTER,

FOSTER PRESS, 23, RUNDALL'S ROAD, VEENKATACHARI
1867

REPORT.

The following Report is a record of the 32nd year of our labors, as a Mission, in the Madura District.

During the year 1866 there have been no changes in the families connected with the Madura Mission, either by death or removal. The year under review has been noted for the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. In many sections of our district, thousands have fallen around us; but the Lord has not suffered the plague to enter our families. He has graciously given His Angel charge over us, and we praise Him for the privilege of continued labor during another year.

The stations connected with the Mission are as follows :

BATTALAGUNDU...Rev. G. T. Washburn, Mrs. Washburn, 16 Native Assistants.

DINDIGUL.....Rev. E. Chester, Mrs. Chester, 25 Native Assistants.

KAMBAM.....Rev. J. T. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes, 32 Native Assistants.

MADURA.....Rev. J. Rendall, Mrs. Rendall, 28 Native Assistants; Rev. N. L. Lord, M.D., Mission Physician, Mrs. Lord, 3 Native Assistants.

MANA MADURA...Rev. W. B. Capron, Mrs. Capron, 4 Native Assistants.

MANDAPASALEI ...In charge of Rev. J. E. Chandler, 37 Native Assistants.

MELURRev. T. S. Burnell, Mrs. Burnell, 8 Native Assistants.

PASUMALEI.....Rev. W. Tracy, Mrs. Tracy, 6 Native Assistants.

PERIAKULUM... ..In charge of Rev. J. T. Noyes, 11 Native Assistants.

PULNEY	Rev. C. T. White, Mrs. White, 10 Native Assistants.
SIVAGUNGA	In charge of Rev. W. B. Capron, 3 Native Assistants.
TIRUMUNGALUM	In charge of Rev. J. E. Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, 24 Native Assistants.
TIRUPPVANAM	In charge of Rev. W. B. Capron, 6 Native Assistants.
USULAMPATTI	In charge of Rev. J. E. Chandler.

The Mission embraces fourteen stations, occupied by 10 Missionaries and 210 Native Assistants.

In this Report we notice the subjects in the order of the statistics.

I.—CONGREGATIONS.

There are connected with the Mission 159 congregations, established for Christians living in 241 different villages. There has been an increase of seven villages during the year, where Christians reside; but owing to the uniting of congregations at some stations, and the giving up of some at others, the number of congregations is not increased above that of the previous year. The number of adherents is 6,274, being an increase of 97 for the year. This has been a year of special trial to our people. We have never before experienced such a fearful famine, and many have been scattered in search of food, and in some cases have been lost to the cause in their villages, by leaving them altogether. In connection with the famine, cholera and small-pox have prevailed more than usual. There has been a threefold scourge, and the people have become disheartened in some cases, not knowing where to get the most scanty supply of food. We have reason to thank God that notwithstanding there have been defections and a loss by death of 125, there has still been an increase of 97 souls.

Education has made perceptible advance during the year in our congregations. There is an increase of thirty-nine adults and ninety children able to read, as compared with the previous year. This shows increased efficiency in our village schools. But the fact still remains that only 951, about one-quarter of the adult members of our congregations, and that only 476, about one-sixth of the children, can read. Many others are learning, but admitting this, the facts call for most active and continued effort on our part to instruct the people committed to our charge. The station schools sanctioned by our Home Committee, and commenced at several of our stations this year, will aid us greatly in this work, as the Missionary will be enabled to bring in children to the station for education when the village where the parents reside cannot have a school.

Many of our congregations are small, and when isolated, as is the case at some of our stations, the influence on the surrounding heathen is but little, and the Missionary must carry on the work under trial, and exercise long patience in view of the slow progress made among the people. Some of our congregations are increasing in strength, and are becoming a power in favor of Christianity in the land. The congregation at Mallankinern, Tirunungalum station, is exerting a strong influence not only in the immediate vicinity of the village, but in distant parts of this district. The congregation at Mundadeippu, Tirumungalum station, has doubled its numbers during the year, and embracing, as it does, some of the influential men of the village, it is like a city set upon an hill, giving light to all in that region. This congregation contributed 50 Rupees towards building a church this year. There are congregations of this kind connected with Kambam station, and they give Christianity a standing, and make it a power throughout that valley.

At Mandapasalei station, where there has been a diminution in numbers, there are tokens for good. A wealthy heathen, who formerly opposed Christianity and exerted his

influence to prevent the establishing of a congregation in his village, lately brought his sons to Pastor Zilva for instruction, leaving them in his care with the request that the lads be instructed from the Bible, and that they be not allowed to associate with the heathen. One man in this station contributed Rupees 110 for building an addition to the church in his village.

In the village of Puthukōttei, Dindigul station, a member of the congregation, who was an idolator two years ago, spends one day in a week in visiting villages with the catechist, to labor for his heathen relatives. He has thus visited ten different villages, some of which are ten miles from his home. This is a remarkable instance of devotion to the cause of Christ.

In two congregations at Dindigul the people have under great difficulties built convenient places of worship with but very little aid from the Missionary. In one case the building was completed, when, under the pressure of famine, it was no uncommon thing for the people in that vicinity to take the thatch from their dwelling houses to keep their starving cattle alive. The opposition of the Romanists at this station is a marked feature in the work. Many of our people were formerly Romanists, and on leaving that church met with opposition and persecution from former friends and relatives. This year a noble opportunity has been improved to obey the scriptural injunction to return good for evil, to heap coals of fire on the heads of our enemies. In the prevalence of cholera many of these persecutors have received medicine of the Missionary, and attention and care from the catechists. May it lead them to give up their opposition, and examine for themselves the claims of the gospel.

The congregation at Dindigul on the sabbath, including the members of the Training Institution under Mr. Yorke, and the schools, numbers 275, and fills the church. A daily prayer meeting has been kept up the past seven months, one

of the teachers in the training institution taking a deep interest in the meeting. All connected with this institution identify themselves with the Dindigul congregation.

II.—CHURCHES.

Eighty-four persons have been added to our churches on profession of their faith in Christ. The gracious influences of the Spirit have been manifest in many places. Twenty-eight have been received to the churches in the Kambau station. Some most interesting cases of conversion may be recorded, indicating the power of the Holy Spirit among this people. At Battalagundu, a man, formerly a thief, a very wicked man, has confessed his Saviour. He was received to the church after a long probation, during which he lived a blameless life. At this station also four young men have been received to the church, the children of Christian parents, and educated in the Christian religion from their youth. Such may be expected to take a higher stand as members of Christ's Body than those direct from heathenism. In the Tirumungalum station, a man of good position, a Rettie by caste, and formerly a noted heathen, has been led by the Spirit to accept of Christ. He first heard of Christ from a catechist when wearing an arikundan, a stiff iron cage, around his head, to collect funds to repair a sacred tank, for which his god was to forgive his sins, grant him great merit in this life, and heaven after death. He was one of that class of Hindus who are sincere in their profession, and ready to undergo any hardship or even torture of the body to please their god. At first he refused to listen to the truth, thinking it was beneath a man of such merit to think of another religion. He, however, frequently conversed with catechists and missionaries, and with the native pastor at Mallankineru, and finally was persuaded to accept one of the gospels. He read and re-read this, and was convinced that his merit was of no avail. The Spirit touched his heart, and he saw himself a sinner.

and Christ the only Saviour. On completing the tank, according to his vow, he embraced Christianity, and, much to the disappointment of the Brahmins of his village who were waiting to take off the iron cage and lay it up as a trophy, he had it taken off secretly, and gave it to the Missionary. He has made rapid progress in the study of the Scriptures, and explains the truth most effectively to his heathen friends. May God give him grace to make a good profession, and endure unto the end. As the work progresses, new openings for the organization of churches are presented. Hitherto there has been but one church at Battalagundu, but there is an opening for another to meet the growing wants of that field. There is also an opening at Mūndadeippu, an important congregation in Tirumungalm station mentioned before. There is also a further call in the Periakulam station.

Our loss by death has been felt, not only by the numbers removed, but by the character and the piety of some who were ornaments to the churches where they belonged. One man at Battalagmdu station, who had long been a pillar in the church, has been removed by death. He learned to read after middle life, and previous to his death had taken great interest in the support of the gospel in his village. He took a deep interest in education, and had contributed liberally towards the support of the teacher where his children attended school. He died trusting in Christ. Among the deaths in the same station there was another man of gentle demeanour, always interested in the welfare of the congregation. He has gone to receive his reward. At Mana Madura station, one member of the church died suddenly of cholera. He had been a Christian for twenty years, and was ready when his Master called him. He died calmly and peacefully, trusting in his Saviour. At Dindigul station, one of the village church members was called away who had taken great interest in the study of the scriptures. When drawing near to his end, it was his

delight to hear the Catechist read the Bible, and afterward unite in prayer with him. He was poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, and there is reason to believe that he departed to be with Christ. At Tirumungalum, quite a number were suddenly called away in September by cholera. The first was Jaecob, a school teacher, who had the confidence of all, even of his heathen and Mahomedan neighbours. At his death, he said, "I shall soon be with my Saviour." Jaecob's mother followed him in four days. She had been a consistent Christian, and was known as a peace-maker in her village. She also died full of hope, trusting in the Lord, and her memory is still blessed. Next followed two girls from the Madura Girls' Boarding School, who had been sent home on account of the prevalence of cholera in Madura. They both felt sure they were going to Jesus, and we have hope in their death. Finally, a little lad, from the Tirumungalum day school, was called, the younger brother of one of the girls just mentioned. He had delighted to go to church, and learn verses of the Scriptures, and hymns. He had learned of the Missionary's wife the hymn translated from the English, "I have a Father in the Promised Land," and just before he breathed his last he gently sung, "I'll away, I'll away." Surely he was one of Christ's lambs, and Jesus was at hand to take him in His arms and fold him in His bosom. Some may speak of the apathy of the Hindu. Even in view of death, he is stoical and indifferent. This is true of the heathen. They have no hope in their death. But in the cases mentioned, we notice triumph: a sure hope of departing, to be for ever with the Lord. What is our loss is their gain, and in their ealm, peaceful deaths, we who have left our native land, and those who toil for the success of missions at home, must feel more than repaid for all that has been done for this people. There are now in good standing 1,180 members connected with our churches.

III.—EDUCATION.

The Seminary at Pasumalei has been prospered as usual. One death only occurred during the year, and in this case we have hope that the lad was prepared to die. His disease was consumption, and during his long sickness he exhibited patience and resignation. Ten have united with the church during the year, and the orderly conduct and interest taken in study by the pupils, lead us to expect many valuable laborers from that institution. One hundred and ten of our native assistants, which is more than half of the whole number, have studied at Pasumalei. This proportion is increasing yearly, and shews the important bearing of the seminary on our work. During the year, three Brahmin lads have entered the seminary, two of them merely staying for a day. We simply record the fact, as an indication of the change going on among the higher classes in regard to Christianity.

The Girls' Boarding School at Madura has been greatly afflicted by the loss of five pupils who died of cholera in September. The school was disbanded at the time, and it was feared that the confidence of the parents in the school would be lessened by this untoward event. The girls returned, however, after a month's vacation, and there has been no case of severe illness since. This affliction has been blessed of God to the good of the school. The pupils have been more thoughtful on religious subjects, and have exhibited a greater desire to do what is right. Seven applied to unite with the church in December, and three were received. Six have united with the church during the year. Since 1845, seventy-seven have been received to the church while connected with the school.

According to the permission of the Home Committee, we established four station boarding schools. These schools will be of great use in promoting education among our people, but it is not time yet to speak of results.

There has been a decided advance in education during the year through our station day schools and village schools. This was noticed in the increase in the number of readers under congregations. There is only an increase of four schools, but the increase in the number of children in attendance is 185. One most interesting feature is the increase of twenty girls from Christian parents. Of the 2,636 children connected with our congregations, 595 attend these schools. Adding for those attending our boarding schools, there are about 700 children connected with our congregations receiving education in our Mission. There should be at least 500 more, and we must aim at educating all the children of our Christian people, so far as to enable them to read God's word. The Mission is doing a work for the heathen in these schools worthy of notice. There were in attendance from heathen families, 885 children. Many of these are from families related to the Christians, and some, we hope, may be brought to a saving knowledge of Christ by the instruction which they there receive. Our schools are conducted on a thoroughly Christian basis, and we permit as many children to attend as will accept the privilege. There are many now connected with our congregations who first received their impressions in favor of Christianity when lads studying in our schools.

In the station day schools in Dindigul there has been an average attendance of 130 scholars during the year. In one of these schools, where English is taught, there are nineteen Brahmin lads studying under an earnest Christian teacher. The Bible is daily taught, and all the lads attend both services at the church on the Sabbath. In a number of the village schools, connected with this station, the young men of the congregations attend the school for an hour or more at noon, or in the evening. Already a number have become fair readers by these night classes.

IV.—THE HEATHEN.

There are 3,955 villages in the Madura District, embracing over 1,800,000 souls. We must not forget here that there are only 241 villages where Christians reside, leaving 3,714 villages where there is not a single individual to represent Christianity. Our great work, then, as Missionaries of the Cross, must be to these masses. In our ordinary labors we visit the villages near the stations to address the heathen, and the Catechists visit the villages near where they reside. On our tours to visit our congregations, opportunity is taken to labor for the heathen as well as for the Christians. Special tours are also made to reach the heathen both by Missionaries and native assistants. It is impossible to say how many have been reached by these efforts during the year. All the villages at Battalagundu station have been visited by the Missionary or his catechists, and a large proportion in a number of other stations. Nine tours were made by the Missionary to reach the heathen in the Melur station. The pastor at Mallankineru, with the catechists near him, visited 120 villages and addressed 8,700 souls. Beside these ordinary efforts to reach the heathen, the itineracy has been of important service in our labors for them. A table taken from the records of the itineracy for the year is here entered.

	Dindigul.	Puhney.	Battalagundu.	Periakulam and Kambam.	Tirumangalam.	Madura.	Mana Madura and Melur.	TOTAL.
Itineracies - - -	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	12
Encampments - -	22	8	7	10	3	4	11	65
Helpers - - -	7	8	7	12	8	8	15	65
Days - - - -	51	26	12	11	5	10	25	140
Villages - - - -	542	169	156	145	41	95	212	1,300
Hearers - - - -	19,318	9,459	5,765	9,314	1,765	5,911	5,821	57,340
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Books sold - - -	160 0 10	4 0 0	10 5 3	2 6 7	0 7 6	0 10 3	3 1 11	121 0 4

Here is a result for which we have reason to thank God and take courage. 1,300 villages have been visited, and

the gospel preached to 57,340 souls. By these efforts, and our ordinary labors referred to above, probably more than half of the villages in our district have been visited, and the claims of Christianity presented to over 300,000 people. The practice of medicine is an aid in this work. Beside the influence of the dispensary at Madura, very many have received pleasant impressions of their kindness of Christian Missionaries by their treatment at other stations. A report of the dispensary at Madura, and also of that at Dindigul, will be found on a subsequent page. The Missionary's wife at Mana Madura has been received with the greatest pleasure into the houses of leading wealthy families in that village, and has had free access to the women of these families by timely aid rendered in cases of sickness. Indeed, at nearly every one of our stations either the Missionary or his wife have to spend considerable time *daily* in the care of the sick. The lives of many of our helpers and of our people have been spared by God's blessing upon the medical skill of the Missionaries and their wives. The way is thus prepared to speak of Christ under the most favorable influences, and a door is opened to the hearts of many, which would otherwise be closed altogether. As a result of our labors connected with God's providential dealings with the people, and with the increase of education by Government schools, the truth of Hinduism is becoming more and more doubted by the people. They generally admit that Christianity is better than their own religion, and the name of Christ is known far and wide. Many of the heathen would like to receive Him into their list of gods for worship, were it not for the uncompromising spirit of Christianity requiring them to give up all others as objects of worship. As in the days of the Apostles, so now, many stumble at this name, having no conception of their lost state as sinners, or of their need of such a Saviour as our Lord Jesus Christ. This is particularly true of the educated classes, who, on losing confidence in idolatry, fall into some

system of deism, or turn back with longing eyes to the religion of their fathers in the times of the Vedas. In saying that many admit the folly of idolatry and the superiority of the Christian religion, it must not be supposed that they would be indifferent should persons of influence or high caste become Christians. In nearly all such cases persecution follows. We can state, however, with confidence, that the position of the heathen respecting Christianity is a hopeful one. Hinduism, as a system, is not trusted by the educated classes. A spirit of enquiry is spreading, and we wait for the Spirit of God to lead the people to the truth. We are well aware, and we wish the church at home and in India to know that the struggle will be prolonged. Satan will never relinquish his dominion in India without one last final effort. But the Lord is on our side, and this ancient system of idolatry, with its monuments of a thousand years, must fall. God grant that we may all stand in our lot until the victory is achieved.

V.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCRIPTURES AND TRACTS.

It will be in place here to speak of the circulation of the Scriptures and of tracts. From the commencement of the Mission, the Press has been extensively used as an auxiliary in our work. In former years, Scripture portions and tracts were distributed gratuitously in all parts of the district, and the people in many cases seemed to get the idea that books obtained so cheaply were of very little value. For the past few years we have been correcting this idea by introducing the practice of selling our books and tracts. This, of course, for the time being, prevents a very wide circulation, but we have the satisfaction of feeling that the books will be more highly prized by those who pay for them. In most cases the price fixed is only a third of the value, and we still continue to give to many. At some stations there has been good success in the sale of Scripture portions, books, and tracts. At Dindigul the sales amount-

ed to over 100 Rupees, and at Battalagundu 1,800 copies were sold during the year. At Mallankineru a bazaarman has opened his shop to the teacher of the place, for the reading of the Scriptures. He would hardly have done this for a Missionary, but Christianity has made such progress there, that even the heathen feel that they must understand something of its doctrines. In Battalagundu station, a village has lately been visited where the people had received some definite ideas respecting Christianity simply from the reading of books. They had not seen a Missionary, nor had they received instruction from any catechist previous to this visit.

VI.—BENEVOLENCE.

There has been an increase of Rupees 432-8-3 in the amount contributed during the year to benevolent objects. This is very gratifying, considering the great pressure from famine. Under "Congregations" we referred to contributions for the building and the repairing of churches. This is an object which enlists the feelings of our Christian people, probably more than any other. At Kambam station one congregation proposes to contribute Rupees 400 towards building a durable church. In many cases the people do not realize their duty to pay for their religious teachers, limiting their obligation, in their poverty, to listen to teachers provided for them by the Mission. They need instruction on this point. The Mallankineru church give an additional rupee monthly towards the pay of their pastor this year. The people have also supported a schoolmistress to teach their girls. They feel more and more the responsibilities resting upon them to give of their substance, as the Lord prospers them. In the Kambam and Periakulam stations, the contributions to the Native Evangelical Society, our Home Missionary Society, were increased more than four-fold, the increase coming mainly from members of the congregations. This is the day of small things with us, but our

people are poor, and, suffering as they have from famine this year, the progress made in benevolence is most encouraging.

VII.—NATIVE ASSISTANTS.

The native assistants connected with our Mission, continue to bear a most important part in the work under review. There are now, including pastors, catechists, and teachers, 210 native assistants co-operating with us in the work of evangelizing this district. They are advancing in education, and this is quite necessary, in view of the advance in education by the people. We are in special need of more educated and better trained teachers.

The Training Institution connected with the Christian Vernacular Education Society has helped us already, and we are happy to say that it stands ready to educate all the agents we can spare to send there for training. The few trained teachers from that institution have already exerted a good influence upon the schools at several of our stations. Our native assistants, as a class, we esteem highly. Their work, whether pertaining to the care of churches and congregations, or to the laboring for the heathen, is one requiring great tact, wisdom, and piety. May God grant them all needed grace, and thus fit them more and more to be a blessing to their countrymen.

Report of the American Mission Dispensary at Madura for 1866.

REV. N. L. LORD, M.D.

The dispensary has been opened every morning during the year, and a religious service held with the patients, and those who accompanied them. It has also been opened in the afternoon for those who required medicine twice a day. 2,247 persons have applied to the dispensary for medical and surgical aid during the year. Of the patients, 1,351

were adults, and 896 were children. Of the adults, 873 were males, and 478 were females. Of the children, 506 were males, and 390 were females. Of the patients, 1,099 were classed as Hindus, 317 as Mahomedans, 372 as Romanists, and 459 as Protestants.

The following is a lists somewhat abridged, of the diseases of the patients, with the number of each, for the year :—

	No		No.
Colic	4	Ulcers	180
Gastralgia... ..	21	Guineaworm... ..	1
Fistula in Ana	14	Carbuncle... ..	3
Sore Tongue	6	Cancer	5
Flatulency	6	Eczema	114
Constipation	111	Scabies	81
Cholera... ..	63	Ringworm... ..	24
Cephalgia... ..	32	Psonasis	7
Deafness	10	Sand Crack	13
Otalgia	10	Purigo	3
Otorrhœa	32	Tinrea Capitis	5
Otitita	11	Warts	6
Vertigo	11	Lepra... ..	18
Syncope	2	Herpes	4
Epilepsy	10	Alopesia	6
Insanity	3	Anæmia... ..	49
Neuralgia	12	Scrofula	21
Diseases of the Spine	1	Enlarge Mammery Glands	3
Paralysis	10	Sore Nipple	1
Ascites	16	Foreign bodies in Ear, Nose, and Throat, &c... ..	7
Odema	11	Tumors	5
Syphilitic Eruption... ..	85	Drowning	1
Impetigo	2	Plethora	4
Gonorrhœa	49	Enlarged Spleens	1
Spermatorrhœa	4	Fever Intermittent	6
Bubo	14	Do. Remittent... ..	109
Synovitis	11	Do. Typhoid... ..	5
Dysmenorrhœa	7	Small Pox	2
Amenorrhœa	5	Chicken do.	1
Menorrhagia	2	Measles... ..	4
Inflammation at Utere	8	Abscess	53
Orchitis	5	Whitlow... ..	11
Phymosis	6	Gum Boil	8
Dysurea	11	Boil	322
Stricture of Urethra	4	Paronychia	20
Hysteria	1	Aumrosis	9
Varicose Veins	1	Cataract	2
Contusions	16	Conjunctivitis	146
Dislocation	3	Cornitis	6
Malformation	1	Sclerotitis	2
Sprain	32	Stye	2
Stiffness of Joints	5	Mumps	6
Wounds... ..	82	Tonsilitis	13
Burns	8	Hooping Cough	1
Bite of Animals	13		

	No		No
Pleurisy	6	Odontalgia	97
Pneumonia	3	Hernia	8
Bronchitis... ..	5	Piles	5
Epistaxis	3	Dysentery... ..	49
Asthma	11	Salivation	5
Catarrh... ..	109	Stomatitis... ..	6
Jaundice	7	Aphthæ... ..	29
Splenitis	3	Diarrhœa	104
Ozena... ..	4	Tongc Tie	1
Rheumatism... ..	125	Elongation of Uretra	8
Anæsthesia	10	Dyspepsia	38
Lumbago	8	Vomiting	14
Nodes... ..	4	Worms in Bowels... ..	33

Beside those who have been aided at the dispensary, many have been prescribed for at their houses in the city, and some hundreds have been treated at a few of the stations and in the villages by the Mission Physician.

The limited funds of the dispensary entirely preclude our providing for in-patients, though shelter is furnished, to some extent, to those who come from a distance, for those requiring capital operations, and for those who need constant attention.

Since I took charge of the dispensary at the beginning of 1864, we have not solicited subscriptions for it, though we greatly need the aid of the benevolent, in order to extend and increase its usefulness, and to enable us to provide for poor in-patients. May the Lord incline those who have the means to aid us in the future in this branch of our missionary work.

No one has manifested any unwillingness or reluctance to attend on the religious exercises, or to listen to the truth, and there have not been wanting among the patients who have visited the dispensary cases not only of medical and surgical, but of religious interest.

Captain Payne is entitled to my grateful thanks for a donation of Rupees 20 for the dispensary.

REPORT OF THE DINDIGUL DISPENSARY
BY REV. E. CHESTER.

“The Dindigul dispensary is regularly opened every Wednesday and Saturday, although I see special cases any day when I am in Dindigul, either at my own bungalow or at the houses of the patients.

During the year, the dispensary has been opened 87 days, and the number of patients treated has been 5,562, of which number 3,625 were new cases, or those coming to me for the first time. This is a total of 953 new cases more than in 1865, and 7,555 new cases since I have had charge of the station. But what to me is the most interesting feature of this work is the number of persons who have heard the gospel preached by means of the establishment of our dispensary. But this does not really give the whole number who have heard the Bible read and explained, and who have heard the voice of prayer to the only living and true God. Often two or three accompany a single patient, and each dispensary day we have a prayer, the reading of the Scriptures, and one or more addresses. There has been an average attendance of sixty-three patients each dispensary day, and on some days we have had one hundred and twenty, and all of my dispensary assistants busy with me from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening. The expense of chloroform alone for the operations performed in which I deemed its use indispensable, has been over Rupees 40.

The patients have come from more than 150 villages, at distances of from three to seventy miles. A case in which I had to amputate above the knee was brought thirty-four miles to Dindigul, and then eight miles further to the place where I was working with my catechists on our itineracy. A boy had been bitten by a snake, and the foot had gangrened, and the flesh dropped off, leaving the two leg bones entirely bare to within a few inches of the knee joint. I begged the friends of the boy to take him into the Go-

vernment hospital at Madras, and offered to defray the extra expense of the journey myself, but they positively refused.

A man came to our dispensary from Rammad, over one hundred miles from Dindignl, with a disease from which he had been suffering for twelve years, spending much money upon native doctors. He was rich enough to come in a bandy, but I little expected that he would make so long a journey a second time. Much to my surprise, five weeks after his first visit, the man came again, having been to Rammad and returned. He said that he was entirely well, but wished a little more of the same medicine to take in case his disease returned.

I have had more special cases among the women, both heathen and native Christians, this year, than during any year before. I have for a female assistant the widow of one of our former catechists, and have taken much pains to instruct and fit her for her work, and she seems now not only to be more efficient but to be more successful in convincing her countrywomen of the needlessness of much of their suffering.

I am under great obligations, and desire publicly to express my thanks, to James Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals; to George Vans Agnew, Esq., Madras Civil Service, late Sub-Collector at Dindignl; and J. R. Arbutnot, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Sub-Collector at Dindignl, for their great kindness in putting the services of Vathukunnu, Government Dresser, stationed at Dindignl, at my disposal, for active service in my dispensary. Vathukunnu studied for three years in our mission seminary, and then went to Madras and entered the medical college. He has worked faithfully and efficiently, as have all my dispensary assistants, and my dispensary was never before in such good working order. I return my warmest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Yorke for their subscription of Rupees 50 this year, and to Mr. Yorke and the Madras Committee of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for a subscription to our

dispensary of Rupees 180. By the blessing of God I have enjoyed excellent health during the whole of the past year, and have therefore been able to be out in my villages, especially on the itineracy, more than any previous year. And by the efficient services of our Dindigul native pastor, catechists, and my dispensary assistants, I can candidly say that I do not think our station work has suffered on account of any labors I have bestowed upon the sick. I have received 7 Rupees from patients who have received medicine at the dispensary. We mean from the 1st of January, 1867, to suspend a box on one of the pillars of the dispensary, with an urgent invitation to all to contribute for medicine for the poor.

Three young men from our station are pursuing their medical studies in Dr. Paterson's Medical Training Institution at Madras, and I have up to the very close of the year received the most favorable reports of their progress. Two of these young men have had two years and more of experience in our Dindigul dispensary, but I found it quite impossible to devote the time they required for the careful study of the first principles of medicine and surgery. My hope and expectation in regard to these young men, all of whom are church members, is that they will be most useful and valued mission helpers. I wish to see speedily at every station a Christian Dresser, who can not only be of service to the mission family at the station, but assist the members of our native church and congregations. Our thanks are due as a mission to Dr. and Mrs. Paterson for the great kindness they have shown to our young men during their stay in Madras."

In conclusion, we take the opportunity to tender the thanks of the Mission for donations during the year from the friends to the cause of missions. These we acknowledge in this Report.

With gratitude to God for past blessings, with prayers for still greater blessings in the future, we confidently wait for the coming of our Lord and for the fulfilment of all His gracious promises to His Church.

DONATIONS:

Received for the Madura Girls' Boarding School.

	RS.	A.	P.
R R Cotton, Esq.	60	0	0
V. H. Levinge, Esq.	50	0	0
G F. Fischer, Esq.	50	0	0
C N. Poehin, Esq.	10	0	0
J. H. Nelson, Esq.	10	0	0
A. L. Prendergast, Esq.	10	0	0
J. F. Gordon, Esq.	10	0	0
Sabbath School, Cleveland, America, through Mrs. Lord	20	13	1
Mrs. F. C. Cutler	20	2	0
Total...	230	15	1

*Received through Rev. W B Capron, for the Station School,
Mada Madura.*

	RS.	A.	P.
Miss Doanis, S. S. Class, Charlestown, Mass... ..	18	4	3
Winthrop Church Missionary Circle, Charlestown, Massachusetts	23	3	0
Sabbath School, Leominster, Massachusetts	10	12	4
Do. Falmouth, do.	33	9	0
Nellie's Legacy, Hartford, Conn... ..	60	0	0
Miss Doanis, S.S. Class, Charlestown, Massachusetts	17	8	6
Total...	168	5	1

Received through Rev. J. T. Noyes.

	RS.	A.	P.
T Clarke, Esq... ..	50	0	0
G Vans Agnew, Esq.	50	0	0
T. Marden, Esq., and Mrs. Marden... ..	50	0	0
R. R. Cotton, Esq... ..	25	0	0
R. Davidson, Esq... ..	25	0	0
Lieutenant C' A. Porteous... ..	15	0	0
Rev. J. Thomas... ..	10	0	0
Rev. R. R. Meadows... ..	10	0	0
Rev J Quick... ..	10	0	0
Wm. Yorke, Esq.	10	0	0
Captain H L. Prendergast	10	0	0
T. N. Turnbull, Esq... ..	10	0	0
Raju Iyengar, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr James Edmond... ..	10	0	0
Total ...	295	0	0

RS. A. P.

A Friend, for Kombei Church Belfry 350 0 0

Received through Rev. C. T. White, for Station School, Pulney.

	RS.	A.	P.
Mr. G. Burby, Sub-Magistrate... ..	5	0	0
J. J. H. Bromiah Naick, Esq., Zemindar of Ayakudi	35	0	0
Venkatasamy Naik, Temple Manager	30	0	0
Satterapatti Mutadar, (Annual Subscription) ...	10	0	0
Sokkalingam Pillay... ..	5	0	0
Sahib Ravutar	3	0	0
Sittampuram Chetty... ..	3	0	0
Supramonnian Pillay... ..	3	0	0
Supram Iyer	1	0	0
Sureamuttu Pillay	1	0	0
Venkata Ammal	7	0	0
Palni Andi Kavandan	10	0	0
Sellamuttu Chetty... ..	5	0	0
Velliakavandan	5	0	0
Maniakaran Chetty	2	0	0
Total...	125	0	0

A

CONGREGATIONS.	When first occupied.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Villages having Christians.	No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Children.	Total.	Men able to read.	Women do.	Children do.	Average Sabbath attendance.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Balance, gain or loss.
Batalagundu	1857	10	17	121	114	178	413	48	21	36	195	3	12	+ 37
Dindigul	1836	17	35	203	129	237	569	82	38	60	522	3	4	+ 33
Kambam	1862	17	19	272	315	173	1,060	102	23	75	532	15	22	+ 6
Madura	1834	19	22	180	146	300	623	78	35	98	438	2	13	+ 19
Māna Madura	1864	4	4	21	21	37	82	9	4	7	80	0	6	+ 3
Mandapasālei	1850	41	61	458	406	560	1,124	137	24	51	720	3	22	- 122
Mélar	1857	7	10	37	52	97	186	15	6	22	97	0	4	- 56
Pasumalei	1815	1	1	31	8	21	63	31	6	13	100	2	2	- 1
Periakulam	1818	8	13	102	113	201	416	24	8	21	196	2	5	+ 60
Puduey	1862	7	9	70	81	140	294	11	10	13	159	1	5	+ 50
Sivaganga	1839	3	7	20	19	31	70	16	4	7	30	1	1	+ 3
Trinangalam	1838	15	26	268	215	342	824	153	27	68	597	4	23	+ 23
Timpuvanam	1839	3	5	12	19	36	67	5	4	5	50	0	6	- 15
Usulaipatti	...	7	12	57	47	75	179	23	5	7	121	0	3	+ 57
Total...	...	159	241	1,855	1,688	2,731	6,274	737	215	183	3,840	36	125	+ 97

B

CHURCHES.	No. of Churches.	Added by Profession.	Do. by letter from other stations.	Do. from other Missions.	Dismissed to other stations.	Do. do. Missions.	Recommunicated.	Suspended.	Struck off from Church Records.	Restored.	Deaths.	Now in good standing.	Gain or loss.	Remain suspended.	Received on profession from the first.	Children baptized this year.	NUMBER OF BAPTIZED IN THE CONGREGATIONS.			TOTAL.
																	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Battalagundu ...	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6	103	1	1	80	6	55	57	100	212
Dindigul ...	2	3	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	115	20	0	172	14	161	98	194	458
Kambam ...	9	28	2	4	6	1	0	2	2	1	3	168	21	9	219	33	104	74	200	378
Madura ...	2	14	0	4	8	0	0	0	1	2	6	143	4	1	223	17	73	72	154	299
Mána Madura ...	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	2	2	0	1	10	7	7	24
Mandapasálei ...	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	6	272	54	0	0	0	1183	126	244	553
Mêlur ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	25	0	0	22	0	13	15	35	63
Pasumalei ...	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	9	0	175	5	26	8	22	56
Peviakulam ...	3	11	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	64	14	3	31	8	36	31	78	145
Pulney ...	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	44	2	2	40	2	25	22	37	84
Sivagunga ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	1	1	81	1	15	11	19	45
Tirumangalam ...	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	188	0	0	164	9	76	65	159	200
Tirupuvanam ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	10	0	4	5	10	19
Total...	31	84	26	15	22	2	1	5	60	7	26	1,180	+ 16	19	1,217	107	781	591	1,259	2,631

	HELPERS.										BOOKS.					SCHOOLS.							CONTRIBUTIONS.															
	Pastors.	Catechists.	Readers.	Teachers in Seminary.	Teachers in Girl's B. School.	Schoolmasters.	Schoolmistresses.	Total of Assistants.	Bibles.	Testaments.	Scripture Portions.	Tracts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Christian Boys.	No. of Christian Girls.	Total of Christians.	Heathen & Roman Cath. Boys.	Heathen & Roman Cath. Girls.	Total of Heathen and Roman Catholics.	Total of Scholars.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pies.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pies.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pies.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pies.	Rupces.	Annas.	Pies.			
Battalagunda	0	7	2	0	0	5	2	16	2	3	128	923	7	29	17	46	55	0	55	101	50	12	9	31	5	2	82	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	
Dindigul ...	1	8	3	0	0	9	4	25	2	53	410	1,880	13	49	21	68	237	8	245	313	97	0	0	131	0	8	228	0	8	228	0	8	228	0	8	228		
Kambam ...	1	14	3	0	0	10	4	32	3	8	1011	2,000	14	91	23	114	90	2	92	206	38	8	0	200	12	7	939	4	7	939	4	7	939	4	7	939		
Madura ...	1	10	3	0	3	9	2	28	12	22	1379	2,979	11	48	21	69	137	8	145	214	42	6	8	72	7	4	194	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14		
Mana Madura	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	27	249	2,203	3	4	11	15	17	0	17	32	13	6	10	8	4	7	22	11	5	7	22	11	5	7	22	11	5	
Maudapasalei	2	13	9	0	0	10	3	37	3	5	215	280	13	85	11	96	110	9	119	215	45	2	5	284	13	2	329	15	7	15	7	15	7	15	7	15	7	
Mehr ...	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	8	1	1	19	635	4	17	5	22	36	1	37	59	15	12	2	12	12	3	28	8	5	28	8	5	28	8	5	28	8	5
Pasumalei	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	6	1	27	242	2,710	1	8	6	14	0	0	0	14	48	8	6	83	13	8	132	6	2	132	6	2	132	6	2	132	6	2
Periakulam ...	1	5	2	0	0	1	2	11	1	3	200	490	3	14	6	20	9	0	9	29	13	8	0	53	12	0	67	4	0	67	4	0	67	4	0	67	4	0
Puhney ...	0	4	3	0	0	1	2	10	0	2	380	2,120	4	22	18	40	10	4	11	51	22	1	6	8	2	0	30	4	6	30	4	6	30	4	6	30	4	6
Sivagunga ...	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	5	11	0	4	3	5	9	14	5	9	14	5	9	14	5	9	14	5
Tirunangalam	1	11	4	0	0	4	4	24	5	28	286	940	8	51	34	88	90	5	95	183	153	5	10	112	4	5	215	10	3	215	10	3	215	10	3	215	10	3
Tirupuvanam	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	55	2	57	60	6	12	2	12	1	1	18	13	3	18	13	3	18	13	3	18	13	3
Total...	7	83	30	4	3	58	25	210	32	179	4,519	17,716	84	422	173	595	815	39	885	1,480	633	15	10	1,014	12	10	1,649	12	8	1,649	12	8	1,649	12	8	1,649	12	8

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