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The Blue book of missions
for 1905-

THE BLUE BOOK OF MISSIONS

1905

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THE
BLUE BOOK OF MISSIONS
FOR 1905

EDITED BY ✓
REV. HENRY OTIS DWIGHT, LL.D.
Secretary of the Bureau of Missions



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P R E F A C E

The Blue Book of Missions for 1904 was hardly more than a directory of American Missionary Societies, yet the demand for it was wide. Its publication brought suggestions also from many quarters that a serious Year Book of Missions would satisfy a real need.

The issue for 1905, then, has been planned in much larger form, with the hope that it may prove a further step toward a valuable and handy annual compendium of missionary facts. It cannot take the place of denominational Year Books; nor can it do otherwise than speak from the American point of view. Yet we hope that when shaped by criticism, and, perhaps, collaboration, the Blue Book in its own sphere may become indispensable to all interested in or connected with the missionary enterprise, because it will correctly state the facts, and, furthermore, reveal the essential unity of the various parts of that enterprise. Such a book, we think, should be truly up to date in enumerating the salient missionary facts. Therefore, it must be a memorandum, not an encyclopædia. We follow a path as yet untried, unless it be by our German fellow-workers, and we would have our work regarded as an experiment from which may be evolved a result more satisfactory with each future issue.

The notes given in this issue of the Blue Book on the countries in which lie the mission fields are limited to territory that is beyond the bounds of Christendom, and, therefore, less known. They are primarily intended to supply in small compass helps to realizing the remarkable success of missions among different races, the steady progress of the kingdom, and the extent of the regions yet remaining to be possessed by our Lord Jesus Christ.

The survey of the principal missionary societies is compressed to so tenuous a consistency that it suggests, rather than narrates, the energy and Christian devotion common to all the societies, which are, in fact, we again remark, but one single agency for teaching righteousness and truth. So small a book cannot touch descriptively the many religious and benevolent activities which stamp the deeds of the Church at home with likeness to those of the Master; yet we have been impelled to indicate in outline some of these works, classed in America as Home Missions, because without remembrance of these the term "Missions" is not half defined.

We are under great obligations to the American societies that have made this work possible, and only in less degree to the many societies in other lands that have cordially aided it. So our issue for 1905 goes forth not knowing what is before it, desiring above all else to aid its readers to realize the grandeur of the plan to which they conform when they support any of these faithful efforts to continue the enterprise founded by Jesus Christ.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

<i>The Fields:</i>	PAGE
Introductory Note	11
Africa	13
America	37
Asia	45
Malaysia	64
Oceania	69
Largest Cities	73
Strategic Points	80
Religious Statistics	89

PART II

<i>The Societies:</i>	
America	99
Great Britain and Ireland.....	120
Continent of Europe.....	136
British Colonies	149
Special Missions	157
Addenda	159
Woman's Work for Woman.....	160
Christian Literature	171
Bible Societies	171
General Literature	174

	PAGE
Various Special Missionary Associations.....	176
Conferences of Foreign Missionary Societies.....	178
The Bureau of Missions.....	180

PART III

Miscellaneous Notes:

Abbreviations for Names of Missionary Societies..	185
Chronological Table	190
Missionary Conferences in Germany.....	197
Recent Books for Missionary Libraries.....	199
Missionaries and Governments.....	203
Training Schools for Missionaries.....	207
Roman Catholic Societies and Orders.....	209
Necrology	215
United States Postage Rates to Foreign Countries..	216
Cable Telegraph Rates.....	217
Foreign Coins and U. S. Values.....	219
Metric Weights and Measures.....	220
Greek Church Calendar.....	221
Jewish Calendar.....	222
Mohammedan Calendar	222
Orthography of Geographical Names.....	223
Statistics of Foreign Missionary Societies.....	224
Index	235

PART I
THE FIELDS

“By myself have I sworn, the word is gone forth from my mouth in righteousness and shall not return, that unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear.”—Isaiah 45:23.

“There is never a year in which it cannot be said that the work is progressing. Sometime the progress is more marked in one field than in another; there are seasons of exceptional drought and there are times of marked blessing; but year after year the area of the Divine tillage is increased and some waste places are reclaimed; year after year the evidence steadily grows that our labor is not in vain in the Lord, and that the number of those who are being saved is multiplied by the power of the Holy Spirit.”—London Missionary Society Report, 1904.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Perhaps the most significant fact in the Foreign Mission enterprise to-day is the service rendered incidentally to it by Governments seeking to extend the sphere of their commerce. Throughout the world artificial barriers have been broken down; the grip of pagan or Mohammedan absolutism has been loosed from the people; the sword has been torn from the nerveless grasp of Rajah and Sultan; Christian rulers directly or indirectly control the destiny of every non-Christian nation excepting semi-Christianized Japan; facilities of communication are steadily increased, and the whole power of the Christian Powers is exerted, if need be, to open and keep open doors of friendly intercourse. When the old prophet said to Zion, "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers and their queens thy nursing mothers," no dream more impossible of fulfilment could have been devised. But with God all things are possible, and to-day we see the dream given concrete form.

This opening of doors on a vast scale introduces a new question into missions. We no longer sit down with paper and pencil and the census reports, and say, "In that land are twenty million inhabitants and but fifty missionaries, therefore, missionaries must be sent there." Instead, we ask, "Where ought missionaries to go in order to advance the whole great campaign which the God of Hosts is evidently directing? The more clear the evidence of Divine ordering of results, the more solemn the duty of studying the one great field of operations to know its strategic points.

A purpose to study the great defensive strongholds of the non-Christian world in order to discover where their reduction may be furthered by concentration of missionary effort, does not imply belittling of the importance of any missionary effort elsewhere. Outposts serve as effectual cen-

ters in their sphere. There are Christian Churches in the province of Canton in China, of which the roots were found in city missions in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Singapore. The purpose does imply, however, an attitude of mind toward the whole vast field of missions such as one would hold if the points to be reinforced or freshly occupied could be chosen by consensus of all the many bodies engaged in foreign missions.

I. AFRICA

Abyssinia: An independent Christian kingdom of Eastern Africa. Area, about 150,000 square miles. Population, about 3,510,000. Religions: Christians (Coptic Church, 3,098,000; Roman Church, 2,000), 3,100,000; Jews, 60,000; Mohammedans, 50,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 300,000. Roman Catholic Missions are under control of the order of the Lazarists of Paris. They report 7 European and 18 native priests, with 2 schools. There are no Protestant Missions in Abyssinia owing to the refusal of the Government to permit their residence. The Swedish Missionary Society has a mission on the Abyssinian border which is reported below under Eritrea.

Algeria: A French possession in Africa. Area, 184,474 square miles. Population, 4,739,300. Religion: This is a Mohammedan country, and the French policy is to limit Christian missionary activity among Mohammedans by rather strict police regulations. There is, however, a very considerable foreign Christian population in Algeria. There are about 4,100,000 Mohammedans; 57,000 Jews, and 583,000 Christians (Roman Catholics, 527,000; Eastern Churches, 25,000; Protestants, 31,000). The Roman Catholics are under the Archbishopric of Algiers and report 385 priests with 132 stations and out-stations. The Protestant Missionary enterprises in the country are the North Africa Mission, the French Society for Evangelization of the Jews, the Swedish Missionary Society, Miss Trotter's Mission School enterprise, and the P.B. Altogether these have 6 stations and 32 missionaries, men and women.

Angola: A possession and colony of Portugal in West Africa. Area, 484,800 square miles. Population, 4,119,000. Religions: Christian (Roman Catholic, 1,000,000; Protestant, 4,000), 1,004,000; Animist fetish worship, 3,115,000.

The Protestant missionary forces are the ABCFM, the BMS, the ABMU, the ME, and the PB. These Societies together have 63 missionaries, men and women; 134 native workers, men and women; 46 stations and out-stations; 50 schools of all grades; 4,235 scholars under instruction; 6 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 publishing houses; 617 communicants, and 4,000 reputed Protestant Christians. The Roman Catholic establishments in Angola (the diocese of St. Paul de Loando) are ecclesiastically connected with the Province of Ulyssippo in Portugal. There are 36 priests in charge, two of whom are natives. They conduct 22 schools and have 8 special charities (orphanages, etc.).

British Central Africa: A British protectorate established on the western shores of Lake Nyasa and in the Shiré country to the south of that lake. Its area is 42,217 square miles and its population (1901) is about 909,000, of whom about 450 are Europeans and 250 are East Indians in Government service. The religions found here are Animist fetish worshippers, 598,000; Mohammedans, 300,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 1,000; Protestants, 10,000), 11,000. The Roman Catholics report 10 missionary priests, with 2 schools. The Protestant Missionary forces are represented by the Universities Mission among the Yao tribes, east of the Shiré River, south of Lake Nyasa, and on the Likoma Island and at various points on the east shore of the lake; the United Free Church of Scotland on the west shore of the lake; the South Africa Dutch Reformed Ministers' Union, in the Angoni hills, west of the lake; the Church of Scotland at Blantyre in the Shiré region, south of the lake, and the Zambesi Industrial Mission, west and northwest of Blantyre. All together, these societies report 322 stations and out-stations; 180 missionaries; 977 native workers; 457 schools, with 24,681 scholars; 19 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 printing houses, and 9,650 professed Christians, of whom 4,541 are communicants.

British East Africa Protectorate: Area, 350,000 square miles. Estimated population, 4,000,000, of whom 25,000 are Asiatics and about 500 Europeans. The islands of Zanzibar

and Pemba, ruled by their native Sultans under the same British Commissioner, have an area of 1,020 square miles and a population of about 200,000, of whom 10,000 are Asiatics and 500 Europeans. The religions found in East Africa and Zanzibar are: Mohammedans (the number in each case is an estimate), 800,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 3,161,000; Hindus, 20,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 5,000; Jews, 1,500; Christians (Oriental Church, 500; Roman Catholics, 3,500; Protestants, 9,000), 13,000. The Roman Catholic missions report 6 stations, with 5 schools. There are 38 missionaries, mostly belonging to the Congregations of the Holy Ghost and of the Sacred Heart of Mary. The Protestant missionary societies working in this region are: The Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland, the United Methodist Free Churches (British), the Neukirchen Mission Institute (German), the Africa Inland Mission, the Scandinavian Alliance of America, the American Friends (Industrial Mission), and (Zanzibar) the Universities Mission to East Africa. All together, these societies report 160 missionaries; 205 native workers; 89 stations and out-stations; 255 schools; 4,019 scholars; 3 hospitals or dispensaries; 1 printing house, and 9,072 professed Christians, of whom 2,806 are communicants.

Points especially noteworthy in mission work in this region are: 1. The spread of a bastard, ignorant Mohammedanism through a large part of the territory; 2. The entrance of the Church of Scotland Foreign Missions upon this field, arranging with the Church Missionary Society to avoid duplication of agencies, and 3. The encouragement found by the German Neukirchen Mission, as well as the Free Methodists to work among the Gallas.

British Somaliland: A protectorate of Great Britain in Eastern Africa. Area, about 68,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 500,000. Religion: Mohammedan. There are no missions in British Somaliland, as the fierce inhabitants do not permit a Christian to live, if they have strength to compass his destruction.

Congo Free State: An independent state in West Central

Africa closely allied to Belgium and ruled by the King of the Belgians. Area (estimated), 900,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 30,000,000, of whom (1902) 2,346 are European or American. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 29,370,000; Mohammedans, 600,000; Christians, 32,000 (Roman Catholics, 17,000; Protestants, 15,000). The Roman Catholic missions are carried on by the Algiers Missionary Society, the Belgian Foreign Missions Work, and the order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. These have 99 missionaries, with 48 schools. Other statistics are not given. The Protestant missions are the ABMU, PS, the BMS, RBMU, PB, FCMS, CA, and the Swedish Society (Förbundets). Together, these societies report 355 stations and outstations in the Congo State; 190 missionaries; 748 native workers; 295 schools; 13,023 scholars, and 12,573 professed Christians, of whom 8,970 are communicants.

A matter of great importance to the missions is the alleged conduct of agents of the Belgian Commercial Companies in oppressing and maltreating natives. The impression has gone abroad among the people that the Christian government is on the whole worse than that of the Arab slave raiders. Missionaries have protested against the outrages; and one result has been what is to be expected from small and small-minded officials—attempts first to prevent natives from visiting the missionaries, and next to discover what they will have to reform in order to silence the press. There is some talk of expelling Protestant missionaries from the country. Meanwhile the infamies to which the natives have been subjected have been followed by reprisals.

Dahomey: A French possession on the West Coast of Africa. Area, 60,000 square miles. Population, about 1,006,000. Of these nearly 700,000 are Animist fetish worshippers, 295,000 Mohammedans, and about 6,000 Christians (Roman Catholics, 5,000; Protestant, 1,000). There are 22 Roman Catholic missionaries connected with the Lyons Missionary Society, with 15 schools and 8 benevolent establishments. The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, with a station at Porto Novo on the coast, is the only

Protestant Mission. It has 2 missionaries, 45 native workers, 10 stations and out-stations, 9 schools, 580 scholars, and 900 professed Christians, of whom 449 are communicants. The missionaries of the Wesleyans in Dahomey are of French nationality, and, therefore, are less obnoxious to the authorities than Englishmen would be.

Egypt: A tributary province of Turkey, ruled by a hereditary prince or Khedive under advisory control of England. Area (exclusive of the Sudan), 400,000 square miles. Population (1897), 9,734,000. Religions: Mohammedans, 8,979,000; Jews, 25,000; Christians, 731,000 (Roman Catholics, 56,000; Oriental Churches, 648,000; Protestants, 27,000). The Roman Catholic missionaries are from the Lyons Society for African Missions and the Minor Franciscans of Rome. They number 94 foreign and 11 native priests, with 84 schools and 20 orphanages and other charities. The Protestant societies working in Egypt are the United Presbyterian (US), the Church Missionary Society, the North Africa Mission, the Egypt General Mission, the Peniel Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Jews Committee, the London Jews Society, the International Medical and Benevolent Association (SDA), the Sudan Pioneer Mission (German), and the Kaiserwerth Deaconesses. Together, these societies report 166 stations and out-stations, 154 missionaries, 515 native workers, 171 schools, 14,135 scholars, 8 hospitals or dispensaries, 1 publishing house, and 25,100 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 7,372 are communicants.

A peculiarity of the missionary situation in Egypt is the opportunity there offered for making known to Mohammedans the real quality of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is an opportunity which calls for wise and persistent activity. A plan is under consideration for establishing a printing establishment at Alexandria, which will publish books and periodicals in Arabic, using the best talent in the various missions in the editorial department.

Eritrea: An Italian colony in East Africa, bordering on the Red Sea. Area, about 88,500 square miles. Population,

about 450,000, of whom (1899) 2,000 are Europeans. Religions: Mohammedans, 100,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 320,000; Christians, 30,000 (Roman Catholics, 17,000; Eastern Churches, 12,000; Protestants, 1,000); Jews, 500. The Roman Catholic missionaries are Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), and they have 53 priests and 4 schools, besides other charities. The Protestant missionaries are those of the Swedish National Society. They have on the borders of Abyssinia 10 stations and out-stations; 34 missionaries, men and women; 32 native workers; 15 schools; 356 scholars; a hospital and dispensary; a printing house, and 566 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 252 are communicants.

French Congo: A French possession in Western Africa, extending from the Atlantic Ocean inland along the right bank of the Congo River. Area, about 450,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 10,000,000, but such estimates are little more than guesses, since the interior is still little known. Religions (any numbers given are of the same quality as those relating to population): Animist fetish worshippers are said to number about 6,000,000; Mohammedans, 3,500,000, and Christians (Roman Catholic, 5,000; Protestant, 1,000), 6,000. The Roman Catholic missions are connected with the Algerian Society, and have 46 missionaries and 26 schools. Protestant missions are conducted by the Presbyterian Board (N) and the Paris Evangelical Society. Together, these societies have 21 missionaries, 13 native workers, 13 stations and out-stations, 8 schools, 328 scholars, and 1,200 professed Christians, of whom 210 are communicants.

French Guinea: A possession of France in West Africa. Area, 95,000 square miles. Population, 2,200,000. Religions: There are estimated to be in this territory about 1,000,000 Mohammedans, 1,200,000 Animist fetish worshippers, 1,000 Roman Catholic and 500 Protestant Christians. The Protestant missionary enterprise is carried on by the Pongas Mission, a West Indian mission undertaken in order to make amends to Africa "for the wrongs inflicted upon it by England and her colonies." The SPG subsidizes

and otherwise aids the mission. The missionaries from the West Indies are colored men specially trained for this work. They occupy 8 stations. The Roman Catholic mission is conducted by 8 missionaries of the order of the Holy Ghost and the Sacred Heart of Mary. They have 8 schools.

French Somaliland: A French protectorate (with a colony at Obock) on the Eastern Coast of Africa. Area, about 46,000 square miles. Population, about 198,000. Religion: Mohammedans, 150,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 40,000; Christians, 8,000 (Roman Catholics, 7,000; Eastern Churches, 1,000). No missions are reported in this region, and those reported as Christians are chiefly found in the colony of Obock.

Gambia: A British colony and protectorate in Western Africa, lying on both sides of the Gambia River. Area, including both colony and protectorate, 4,569 square miles. Population, 91,000. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 50,000; Mohammedans, 35,000; Christians, 5,600 (Protestants, 1,800; Roman Catholics, 3,800). The Protestant missionary working here is the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, with 9 stations and out-stations; 2 missionaries; 39 native workers; 4 schools; 448 scholars, and 1,500 professed Christians, of whom 849 are communicants.

German East Africa: A German colony extending from the coast of the Indian Ocean to Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa. Area, 384,000 square miles. Population, 8,000,000, of whom 1,500 are Europeans and 15,000 Asiatics. The religions found in the colony are Animist fetish worship, 7,673,000; Mohammedanism, 300,000; Hinduism, 8,000; Buddhism and Confucianism, 2,000; Christianity, 17,000 (Roman Catholics, 5,000; Protestants, 12,000). The Roman Catholics report 43 missionaries at 4 stations, with 44 schools and 6 hospitals, 3,432 converts. The Protestant missions are carried on by the German East Africa Society, the Berlin, the Leipzig, and the Moravian Missions, the Church Missionary Society, and the Universities Mission. Together, they have 109 stations; 165 missionaries; 199 native workers; 150 schools; 7,178 pupils; 3 hospitals or dispen-

saries, and 12,199 professed Christians, of whom 3,436 are communicants.

The German missions at the north end of Lake Nyasa are steadily progressing. The Universities Mission has taken an advance step in sending unmarried women missionaries to its stations in the Rovuma River district, in order to try to gain a hearing among native women.

German South West Africa: A German possession and colony with an area of 322,450 square miles. Population (estimated), 205,000, of whom about 5,000 are Europeans. The native population consists of several different tribes. The boundary between Bantus and Hottentots passes through this territory. The Hereros and Ovambos of the North are Bantus, and the Namaquas of the South are of Hottentot stock. The "Bastards" are an unclassified mixture of Dutch, Bushman, Hottentot, and Malay blood, found also in the South. The religions of the country are Animist fetish worshippers, 170,000; Christians, 30,000 (Roman Catholic, 12,000; Protestants, 18,000). The Roman Catholic missions form the ecclesiastical prefecture of Cimbebasia. They report 47 priests, and 30 schools, with 10,650 adherents. The Protestant missions are conducted by the Rhenish and the Finnish Missionary Societies. Together, these societies have 58 stations and out-stations, with 55 missionaries, 78 schools, 3,820 scholars, and 16,969 professed Christians, of whom 6,426 are communicants.

The Rhenish mission stations in the central part of the colony have been broken up through an outbreak of the Herero tribes against the German colonists, springing from seizures of land by the latter, and also, it is alleged, from the intrigues of emissaries of the "Ethiopian movement." The German colonial papers at home declare that abundant evidence of the latter element of dissatisfaction has been found.

Gold Coast Colony: A British colony in West Africa. Area (including Ashantiland) about 71,300 square miles. Population (1901), 1,486,000, of whom 650 are Europeans. Religion: Animist fetish worshippers 1,412,000; Moham-

medans, 32,000; Christians, 41,000 (Protestants, 35,000; Roman Catholics, 6,000). The Roman Catholic missions are connected with the Lyons Society for African Missions, and report 16 missionaries with 13 schools and 9 charities. There appear to be 8 stations and out-stations. The Protestant societies are the Basel Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Society and the National Baptist Convention (U. S.). Together, these report 895 places where regular worship is held; 82 missionaries, men and women; 1,088 native workers; 235 schools; 11,557 scholars; 1 dispensary, and 34,935 professed Christians, of whom 18,565 are communicants.

In this colony there is steady progress in turning from idolatry, but Mohammedanism is making progress, gathering in those of the people who abandon idolatry, but are not ready to give up polygamy.

Italian Somaliland: An Italian protectorate and sphere of influence in East Africa, lying north and east of British East Africa. Area, about 100,000 square miles. Population, about 400,000. Religions: Mohammedans, 350,000; Animist fetish worshippers, about 50,000. There are no records of missions in this territory.

Ivory Coast: A French colony and possession in Western Africa. Area, about 116,000 square miles. Population, about 2,000,000. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 1,800,000; Mohammedans, 200,000; Christians (Roman Catholic), 1,000. There are no Protestant missions in this territory. The Roman Catholics report 16 priests, 7 schools, and 4 orphanages or other charities.

Kamerun: A German colony and possession in West Africa, adjoining Nigeria and extending from the French Congo to Lake Chad. Area (estimated), 191,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 3,500,000. Religion: Animist fetish worshippers, 2,900,000; Mohammedans, 500,000; Christians, 16,500 (Roman Catholics, 2,500; Protestants, 13,000). The Roman Catholic missionaries are from the Pious (Pallotin) Society of Rome. The Protestant missions are those of the Basel Society, the German Baptists of Berlin, and the American Presbyterians (North). To-

gether, these societies report 260 places occupied as stations or out-stations; 98 missionaries, men and women; 289 native workers; 239 schools; 6,931 scholars; 3 hospitals or dispensaries, and 13,152 professed Christians, of whom 6,773 are communicants.

The liquor traffic is a serious obstacle to progress in this field. But little by little the people are learning that to be a Christian means much more than to make professions. There is a steady increase in the number of those who lead lives marked by moral principle.

Lagos: A British colony and protectorate in West Africa, lying on the coast between Nigeria and Dahomey. Area (including the protectorate of Yorubaland), 28,910 square miles. Population (estimated 1901), 1,500,000, of whom 308 are Europeans. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 1,380,000; Mohammedans, 70,000; Christians, 47,000 (Roman Catholic, 15,000; Protestants, 32,000). The Roman Catholic missions belong to the Lyons Institute for African Missions. They report 27 priests, 24 schools, and 16 orphanages or other charitable works. The Protestant missionary societies are the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Southern Baptist Convention (U. S.), and the National Baptist Convention (U. S.). These societies together report 189 stations and out-stations; 55 missionaries; 317 native workers; 110 schools; 6,394 scholars; 3 hospitals and dispensaries, and 32,091 professed Christians, of whom 10,026 are communicants.

The paramount Chief of Abeokuta in the Lagos Protectorate visited Great Britain in 1904 and expressed in suitable terms to the CMS and the Bible Society his recognition of the benefit carried to his nation when missionaries took them the Bible.

Liberia: An independent republic on the West coast of Africa originating in the colonization of freed slaves, chiefly from America. Area, about 35,000 square miles, of which but a narrow strip is effectively administered by the government, the interior being largely in the hands of savage tribes.

Population, about 2,060,000, of whom 60,000 are of American origin. Religion: Christian (Protestant), 65,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 1,995,000. Missionary operations are carried on by the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the U. S. of America, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the U. S. These societies together report 168 stations; 93 missionaries; 182 native workers; 62 schools; 2,759 pupils; 2 dispensaries; 1 printing enterprise, and 14,900 professed Christians, of whom 7,252 are communicants. The Lutheran Mission is attempting to open a series of stations among the tribes of the inland districts.

Madagascar: The third largest island in the world. It is classed as an African island, although Malay blood preponderates in the population. It is a colonial possession of France. Area (with its adjacent islands, including the Comoro Is.), about 227,750 square miles. Population (1901), 2,305,000. Religions: There are estimated to be in the island and dependencies 1,975,000 Animists; 6,000 Mohammedans; 2,000 Hindus, and 517,000 Christians (Roman Catholics, 79,000; Protestants, 438,000). The Roman Catholic missionaries are reported to number 51, with 348 stations and out-stations. The Protestant missionaries are connected with the LMS, the Paris Society, the Friends (English), the Norwegian Missionary Society, and the SPG. These societies together have in Madagascar 1852 stations and out-stations; 196 missionaries, 4,914 native workers; 2,729 schools; 133,262 scholars, and 188,713 professed Christians. A terrible epidemic of malarial fever destroyed many lives in Madagascar in 1903.

A matter seriously effecting the mission schools is the new education law, which suppresses, after January 1, 1905, Government aid to private schools, and forbids the attendance of children over 13 years of age at private schools unless for special industrial or normal training. The effect of enforcing this law is awaited with foreboding. In the Betsileo

districts French rule seems to paralyze the progress of the people.

Mauritius: An island and British colony lying east of Madagascar and commonly reckoned among the islands dependent upon Africa. Area, 705 square miles. Population (1901), 370,000, the larger part of whom are negroes. Religions: Hindus, 206,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 3,000; Mohammedans, 41,000; Christians, 120,000 (Roman Catholics, 113,000; Protestants, 7,000). The Roman Catholic clergy are 48 in number (6 Jesuits, 11 from the Congregation of the Holy Spirit and Sacred Heart of Mary, and the remainder parish priests). Protestant missions are carried on by the CMS, CEZ and SPG.

Morocco: An independent Mohammedan empire in North Africa. Area, about 210,000 square miles. The southern frontier, however, is not defined. Population (estimated), about 5,500,000. Several authorities insist that 2,750,000 is more nearly correct. Religions: The religion of the State is Mohammedanism, with about 5,000,000 adherents. Jews number 150,000, Christians, 9,000 (Roman Catholics, 5,000; Eastern Churches, 3,000; Protestants, 1,000), and about 300,000 are pagan Spirit worshippers, though generally reckoned as Mohammedans. The Roman Catholics report 36 priests in Morocco. The Protestant missionaries belong to the North Africa Mission and to the Gospel Missionary Union (U. S. A.). The NAM reports 25 missionaries, of whom 19 are women; 7 stations; 6 hospitals or dispensaries, and 220 scholars under instruction. There is little religious liberty in Morocco, and while missionaries are constantly encouraged by inquiry as to the doctrines of Christianity, they have baptized but few Mohammedans.

Nigeria: A British protectorate and possession in West Africa lying on both sides of the Niger River and extending northward and eastward to Lake Chad. It is divided for administrative purposes into Northern and Southern Nigeria. Area, about 370,000 square miles (Northern Nigeria, 320,000; Southern Nigeria, 50,000). Population, about 25,000,000. Religions: Mohammedans, 10,000,000; Animist

fetish worshippers, 14,975,000; Christians, 24,000; (Roman Catholics, 18,000; Protestants, 6,000). The Roman Catholic missions are from the order of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary, and have 9 missionaries, with 5 schools. The Protestant missionary societies are the CMS, the UFS, the Qua Iboe Mission, and the Africa Industrial Mission (Canada). Together, these societies report 55 stations and out-stations; 82 missionaries, men and women; 157 schools, with 2,482 scholars, and 5,955 professed Christians, of whom 2,053 are communicants.

The importance of this region as a point from which to reach the many tribes formerly subject to the Sokoto Kingdom cannot be overestimated. Since the British forces began to open up the country, it has been found that there is a large pagan element in the population. For the present, missionary effort in Northern Nigeria seems shut up to these tribes. The CMS is preparing for an advance toward Kano as soon as existing restrictions are removed.

Portuguese East Africa: A possession and colony of Portugal. Area, 301,000 square miles. Population, 3,120,000. Religion: Animist fetish worship, 3,000,000; Mohammedanism, 100,000; Hinduism, 3,000; Christianity (Roman Catholics, 10,000; Protestants, 7,000), 17,000. The Protestant missionary forces are represented by the Universities Mission (Unangu), the SPG, the ME, and the Free Methodists of America, the WMS, and the Swiss Romande Mission. These societies together have in this region 40 missionaries, men and women; 103 native workers; 90 stations and out-stations; 76 schools, with 1,370 pupils; 1 hospital; 1 dispensary, and 7,100 professed Christians, of whom 2,013 are communicants. The ABCFM has decided to open a station at the seaport of Beira.

The Roman Catholic body is under the control of the ecclesiastical district of Mozambique. Twelve priests are reported, of whom 6 are Jesuits.

Characteristics of this field are: (a) the control of the country by Portuguese and other commercial companies, which do not interfere with, but do not help missions; (b) the

temptations to drink and debauchery issuing from the chief trading centers; (e) a curious reaction toward heathen customs, which is becoming a test of genuineness and emphasizing the distinction between Christian and non-Christian tribesmen.

Portuguese Guinea: A possession and colony of Portugal in West Africa. Area, including adjacent islands and the Cape de Verde Islands, 6,280 square miles. Population, 1,009,000. Religion: Animist fetish worship, 579,000; Mohammedanism, 170,000; Christianity (Roman Catholic), 260,000. No Protestant missions have entered Portuguese Guinea. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastical connection is with the Cape de Verde Islands. The number of priests is reported as 42.

Rio De Oro: A Spanish possession in Africa adjoining Morocco on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 243,000 square miles. Population, 1,000,000, almost all Mohammedans. There are no Protestant missions in this country.

Rio Muni: A Spanish possession of the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, lying south of Kamerun. Area, about 9,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 40,000. With this may be grouped the islands of Fernando Po, Coriseo, and Anno Bon, also belonging to Spain. Area, about 850 square miles. Population, about 34,000. Religions in the islands and the colony on the mainland: Animist fetish worshippers, 60,000; Christians, 7,000 (Roman Catholics, 6,500; Protestants, 500). The Roman Catholic missions are carried on by the Spanish Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Mary. They report 14 stations and out-stations, and 24 priests. Protestant missions are carried on by the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. (N) in the Rio Muni territory on the mainland, with 5 stations and out-stations; 5 missionaries; 4 native workers; 7 schools; 150 scholars, and about 300 professed Christians, of whom 65 are Church members. On the island of Fernando Po, the Primitive Methodists have a mission, with 4 stations and out-stations; 3 missionaries; 4 native workers, and 100 professed Christians.

Sahara: A great wilderness lying south of Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, and stretching from Egypt westward across the continent of Africa. It is in the French sphere of influence, but is inhabited by nomad tribes, which have not yet acknowledged French authority. Area, estimated at about 1,500,000 square miles. Population unknown, but estimated at about 2,500,000, all, nominally at least, Mohammedans. There are no Protestant missions in this inhospitable region. Roman Catholic missions have been established on the southern borders of Algeria by the Algerian Missionary Society.

Senegal: A French colony in West Africa, lying between the River Gambia and the Sahara, and extending along the Atlantic coast to the Spanish possessions of Rio De Oro and Adrar. With the adjacent protectorate the area is about 200,000 square miles, and the population about 3,200,000. The religions found in the colony are: Mohammedans, 1,800,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 885,000; Christians, 15,500 (Roman Catholics, 15,000; Protestants, 500). A Protestant mission is conducted by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.

Senegambia: A French protectorate in Africa occupying the major part of the region between the Sahara and the Niger, formerly known to Europeans as the West Sudan, the name having been changed by the French. Area, 210,000 square miles. Population, 3,000,000. Religion: Mohammedans, 2,500,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 499,000; Christians (Roman Catholic), 1,000. There are no Protestant missions reported in this little known region. The population and even the area, although taken from the French colonial reports, are mere estimates, subject to large correction. Mohammedan fanaticism, or the dread of it among French officials, is a barrier against residence by Christians. In Senegambia the Roman Catholics have about 20 priests and some schools.

Sierra Leone: A British colony and protectorate on the West Coast of Africa, formerly a depot for slaves, freed by warships on the high seas. Area, 34,000 square miles.

Population, 1,077,000. Religion: Animist fetish worshippers, 1,005,000; Mohammedans, 18,000; Christians, 53,000 (Roman Catholics, 5,000; Protestants, 48,000). The Roman Catholic missionaries belong to the Order of the Holy Ghost and the Sacred Heart of Mary, and number 10, with 6 schools. They tend to increase their force and press the work with more energy. The Protestant societies in the colony and protectorate are the CMS, the WMS, the UMFC, the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion of America, the UB, and the CA. Together, these societies (excepting the CA, which gives no detailed statistics) report 131 stations; 42 missionaries; 574 native workers; 117 schools; 8,394 scholars; 1 dispensary, and 44,010 professed Christians, of whom 17,696 are communicants. The major part of the work of the CMS in the colony proper is carried on by the native church. Fourah Bay College, maintained by the CMS, trains native workers to a high standard. The work of the mission of the United Brethren is carried on by educated natives of Africa under a white superintendent.

South Africa: The British territories familiarly called by the general name of South Africa, comprise Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorates, and the vast expanse of land, both north and south of the Zambesi River, which is now in process of development by the British South Africa Company, and is known as Rhodesia, or called by the names of the tribes inhabiting different portions of it, Matibilliland, Mashonaland, and in its northwestern part, Barotsiland.

This vast domain can hardly be made to take due place before the mind by mere reference to the figures expressing miles of area. It may be compared in extent to Western Europe, including Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

The nature of the population of South Africa makes it of enormous strategic importance with regard to any question of civilization or the evangelization of the African Continent. Its southernmost section is a province of

Christendom, with a large population of Europeans—British and Dutch—and a colored population of mixed origin which has, on the whole, adopted European ideas, habits, and to some considerable extent, Christian principles. To the northward, however, of this comparatively narrow belt the vastly preponderating element of the population is one or another tribe of that Bantu race, which has yet somewhat to say respecting the form of development these territories shall take. South Africa has among its inalienable belongings a negro problem. In essence, this problem is merely that of recognizing in the native populations their manifest destiny of fellow citizenship, hoping that a broad, tolerant, unselfish spirit may rule both whites and blacks as they find purpose and place for developing their great wasted resources. The question waits, but will not always wait unsettled. To us it is clear that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is the solvent. Gospel principles must somehow dominate both the enterprising, impatient and aggressive white, and the easy-going but jealous and suspicious black. These facts give enormous importance to the missionary enterprises that abound in South Africa.

Basutoland: A British possession in South Africa. It is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the Higher Commissioner for South Africa. Population (1903), 348,000 of the Bantu race, native chiefs having authority in the various districts.

Missionary enterprises: 1. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (1833) has 22 stations; 197 out-stations; 27 missionaries; 425 native workers; 190 schools; 13,187 scholars. These schools include a normal school, an Industrial School, a Bible Training School, a Theological Seminary, and a High School for Girls. There is a publishing house at Morija. There are 22,356 persons known as Christians, of whom 14,950 are communicants. 2. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts (1875) has 5 stations; 6 missionaries, and 6,742 professed Christians, of whom 1,158 are communicants. 3. Basutoland forms a part of the territory of the Roman Catholic Vicarate Apostolic

of the Orange River Colony. Statistics given by the Church vary, but 4,000 seems to be a liberal estimate of the number of Roman Catholics in Basutoland. The total number of professed Christians is, therefore, about 33,098.

Special points of importance in the missions are the effect of a severe famine, which, while scattering the people somewhat, has diminished the number of native beer drinking parties, and consequently the temptations of the professed Christians. Notwithstanding the famine, the Paris Society reports that its 197 out-stations have been supported entirely by local native contribution. The "Ethiopian movement" has drawn away a certain number of members from some of the mission churches. On the other hand, a number of those thus drawn away have returned repentant. As in many other African fields, paganism shows a stubborn power of resistance. The number of pagans still unmoved by Christian teaching is somewhat over 300,000.

Bechuanaland Protectorate: A territory in South Africa lying between the Molopo River and the Zambesi, and ruled by native chiefs under the protection of the King of England. Area, about 210,000 square miles. Population, estimated at 200,000. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 185,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 3,000; Protestants, 12,000), 15,000. Protestant missionary forces in the Protectorate are the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Hermannsburg Society of Germany. These societies together occupy 37 stations and out-stations, with 24 missionaries; 251 native workers; 58 schools; 2,631 scholars, and report 9,147 professed Christians, of whom 1,511 are communicants.

The three great chiefs, Khama of the Bamangwato tribe, Sebele of the Bakwena, and Bathoen of the Bangwaketsi have favored missionary effort in times past. Sebele has recently taken a less friendly attitude. Famine and rinderpest have affected the land, scattering the people in search of food. There has also been a tendency in some places to adopt the "Ethiopian church" theory. All these influences have hampered missionary operations. Nevertheless, there have

been substantial gains, and there is evidence of improved conditions in all of the directions which have been so depressing.

Cape Colony: Area, about 276,800 square miles. Population (1904) 2,405,000. The religious classification of the people is as follows: Animist fetish worshippers, 1,226,000; Mohammedans, 21,000; Jews, 4,000; Christians, 1,141,000 (Roman Catholics, 23,000; Protestants, 1,118,000). The Roman Catholic Church organization depends on the apostolic Vicarship of the Cape of Good Hope, and the number of priests is set down as 221. The Protestants are of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Church of England, Presbyterians, Congregationalists (Independents), Wesleyans and other Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians and Baptists. All these various bodies are doing effective work for the spiritual enlightenment of pagans within and without the colony. Besides these local agencies, several missionary societies are working in the colony, viz., the Moravian Missions, the London Missionary Society, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the SPG, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Berlin, the Hermannsburg and the Rhenish Society of Germany, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the National Baptist Convention of America, the International Medical and Benevolent Association (SDA) of America, the PB, and the Salvation Army. These societies report 635 stations and outstations; 304 missionaries, men and women; 952 native workers; 343 schools, with 18,544 scholars, and 64,666 professed Christians, of whom 33,212 are communicants.

Natal: A British colony on the East Coast of South Africa, with an area of 42,000 square miles, and a population (1904) of 1,109,000. The religions found in Natal are: Animist fetish worship, 948,000; Mohammedanism, 14,000; Hinduism, 30,000; Buddhism and Confucianism, 12,000; Christianity (Roman Catholic, 21,000; Protestant, 72,000), 93,000. The Roman Catholics report 50 missionary priests and 7 native clergy; 55 schools and 5 other charitable establishments. Eleven Protestant societies have enterprises in

Natal, besides the local Anglican, Wesleyan, and Dutch Reformed congregations. These missionary societies are the ABCFM, the UFS, the SPG, the South Africa General Mission, the National Baptist Convention (U. S. A.), the Berlin and the Hermannsburg Societies of Germany, the Swedish Holiness Union, the Norwegian Missionary Society, the Free Methodists of North America, and the PB. Together, these societies report 192 stations and out-stations; 106 missionaries; 612 native workers; 161 schools, with 7,016 scholars; 2 hospitals or dispensaries; 1 printing house, and 26,000 native professed Christians, of whom 15,585 are communicants. The pagans, who are 35 times as many as the native Christians, hold to many of their pagan customs, seeming to prefer not to be Christianized. The Christian natives have an influence far greater than their small numbers would lead one to expect. Here, as everywhere else, Christianity, gives initiative, and those who have it not, drop behind as vigorous life tends to progress.

Orange River Colony: A British colony in South Africa. Area, 48,326 square miles. Population (1904), 365,000. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 115,000; Christianity (Roman Catholic, 16,000; Protestants, 98,000), 114,000. The Roman Catholic interests are in charge of 14 missionaries, and 2 native priests, with 13 schools and 2 other charities. Protestant missionary activities are largely in the hands of the Dutch Reformed, the Wesleyan Methodist, and the Anglican Church. Besides the religious work for both whites and natives conducted by these local church establishments, the Berlin Missionary Society has 33 stations and out-stations in the Orange River Colony, with 18 missionaries, 148 native workers, 27 schools, 1,338 scholars, and 6,091 professed Christians; of these 839 were baptized during the last year, and 3,178 are communicants. The SPG reports 1 missionary working among natives in this colony, with 4 stations and out-stations. No other statistics are given.

The native population, which had tended to gather in towns during the war and had begun to return to the coun-

try districts, has again been driven from their homes by prevalence of drought. Nevertheless, the mission stations show life, and are recovering from the damage caused by the war.

Rhodesia: The territory of the British South Africa Company, extending from the Transvaal northward to Lake Tanganyika and the Congo Free State. It is divided by the Zambesi River into Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Its area is about 264,000 square miles. The population is estimated at about 880,000, of whom 12,000 are Europeans, and about 1,100 are Asiatics. The religions found in Rhodesia are Animist fetish worshippers, 840,000; Moham-medanism, 1,500; Hinduism, 1,000; Judaism, 1,000; Christianity (Roman Catholicism, 5,000; Protestantism, 20,000), 25,000. A railway connects Bulawayo in Rhodesia with Cape Town; another line connects it with Salisbury, and, by way of Umtali, with the Portuguese seaport of Beira, and still another line has been carried to Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. All of these lines are used by the missionaries as aids in their enterprises. The Protestant missionary societies operating in Rhodesia are the London Missionary Society in Matabililand and at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika; the Paris Missionary Society in Barotsiland north of the Zambesi; the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society (USA) in the Umtali region, and the ABCFM in the Melssetter district—the two last named regions being near the frontier of the Portuguese possessions. These societies together have 112 stations and out-stations; 70 missionaries; 171 native workers; 82 schools, with 6,018 scholars; 2 dispensaries, and 13,229 professed Christians, of whom 1,120 are communicants.

The effect upon the natives of contact with white settlers is a characteristic of this region at the present time. There are many noble and just men among the settlers, and the South African Company is careful to aid every effort to improve the condition of the natives. But there are many evil and unjust men among the settlers, and the easy-going ethics which would justify any conduct that seems to be cus-

tomary in the land, result in infamies which make decent men ashamed. The missionary is often impelled to make expiation himself for wrongs inflicted on natives by white men.

The Transvaal Colony: A possession of Great Britain in South Africa. Area, 112,000 square miles. Population estimated to be 1,354,000. The religions found in this colony are: Fetish-spirit worshippers, 1,033,000; Jews, 10,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 34,000; Protestants, 256,000), 290,000. The Dutch Reformed Church is the largest of the different bodies comprised under the name Protestant. Five missionary societies from abroad, besides the local churches, work for the evangelization of the native population. These are the WMS, the Berlin and Hermannsburg Societies, the ABCFM, and the Mission Romande. All together, these societies report 112 missionaries; 2,344 native workers, 289 stations and out-stations; 300 schools, with 14,674 scholars; 1 hospital, and 84,810 professed Christians, of whom 39,731 are communicants.

A feature of the year is a tendency on the part of the chiefs to interfere to prevent the young people from becoming Christians, and with evident purpose to maintain the power of the witch doctors. While nearly one-fourth of the population of the colony are of Christian name, three-fourths are pagan and sometimes bitterly hostile to Christianity. The "Ethiopian movement" has found a number of adherents among the existing churches. An important step in advance on the part of the missionaries working in the Transvaal can be recognized in the organization of an interdenominational conference for fellowship and the discussion of current problems. The first meeting was held at Johannesburg in July, 1904.

Sudan: The French government having abolished the term "Sudan" as applied to the Western regions of Africa lying south of the Sahara, the name is used here as equivalent to the term "Egyptian Sudan." It is under Anglo-Egyptian rule. Its area is about 950,000 square miles (the western frontier being as yet indefinite). Population, about

3,500,000. Religions: There are estimated to be in the Sudan 2,500,000 Mohammedans; 990,000 Animist fetish worshippers; 2,000 Jews, and 6,000 Christians (Roman Catholics, 2,000; Oriental Churches, 3,000; Protestants, 1,000). The Roman Catholic missionaries number 14, with 10 schools and 4 orphanages. The Protestant missionaries belong to the CMS and the UP, and are chiefly occupied with the pagan tribes, since the British Government delays permission for missionary propaganda among Mohammedans. The societies together have 3 stations and out-stations; 8 missionaries; 3 native workers; 3 schools; 80 scholars.

The Sudan is slowly recovering from the desolating rule of the ultra Mohammedan party which ruled under the name of the Mahdi, and which destroyed more than half of the population of some flourishing districts. The Government schools are Mohammedan schools, supported by British money. A new force in the Sudan is the immigration of Christians from Egypt and Syria, of whom many are Protestants.

Togoland: A German colony in West Africa, situated between the Gold Coast Colony and Dahomey. Area (estimated), 33,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 900,000. Of these (1902) 159 are Europeans. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 885,000; Mohammedans, 12,000; Christians, 6,100 (Roman Catholics, 1,500; Protestants, 4,600). The Roman Catholic body working here is the Society of the Divine Work of Germany and Holland. Twelve priests are reported, with 20 schools and 5 orphanages and other charities. The Protestant societies are the North German and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. These two societies together report 78 stations and out-stations; 31 missionaries, men and women; 104 native workers; 69 schools, with 3,111 scholars, and 4,600 professed Christians, of whom 2,512 are communicants. The North German Society opened a Deaconess Station at Lome during 1903. This is the second such station in the mission, and it promises a considerable extension of influence.

Tripoli (African): A province of Turkey, adjoining Egypt and Tunis in North Africa. The southern limits are undefined, but including Fezzan the area is reckoned at about 400,000 square miles. Population, about 1,300,000. The religions are Mohammedanism, 1,275,000; Judaism, 10,000; Christianity (Roman Catholic), 6,000. Protestant missions are represented by the North African Mission, which has one station, with 4 missionary men and women, and a dispensary.

Tunis: A protectorate of France in North Africa, governed by the native prince or Bey, under direction of the French Foreign Office. Area, about 51,000 square miles. Population, about 1,900,000. Religion: Mohammedans, 1,735,500; Jews, 60,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 115,000; Eastern Churches, 1,000; Protestants, 1,000), 117,000. The Roman Catholic church in Tunis is under the direction of the Archbishop of Carthage. The priests are set down at 53. The Protestant missionaries are: The North African Mission, the Swedish Young Women's Christian Association, and the London Jews Society. Together, these societies have 30 missionaries at 4 stations, 2 hospitals or dispensaries, 5 schools, with 250 under instruction.

Uganda: A British protectorate in Central Africa. Area, 80,000 square miles. Population, 3,950,000, of whom about 500 are Europeans. The religions existing in Uganda are: Animist fetish worship, 3,690,000; Mohammedanism, 200,000; Christianity, 306,000 (Roman Catholics, 46,000; Protestants, 260,000). The Roman Catholic missionaries are under the Algerian Missionary Society and have 46 priests, with 13 schools. The Protestant missionary agency is the Church Missionary Society, which has 162 stations and out-stations; 88 missionaries; 2,500 native workers; 170 schools; 22,229 scholars, and 47,192 professed Christians, of whom 8,321 were added in 1903. The number of communicants is 13,112.

The first Christian instruction given in Uganda was that of H. M. Stanley, the explorer (in 1875). His report led to the establishment of the CMS mission. One of the great

events of the year 1904 was the consecration of the cathedral church at Mengo, built by the people, of whom some 10,000 were present at the ceremony. The mission of the CMS is being extended northward toward the Sudan and into the Congo Free State.

2. AMERICÁ

Note: Of the American continents, Latin America only is included in this survey.

Mexico: The most progressive, perhaps, of the Latin American republics. Area, 767,000 square miles. Population (1900), 13,545,462. Of this number about 38 per cent. are Indians but partly civilized, and 43 per cent. are of mixed blood. Religions (1895): Roman Catholics, 13,380,245; Protestants, 40,445; Jews, 8,972; other religions, 61,900. Protestant missions in Mexico are as shown in the following table, the names of the societies being arranged in the order of their entrance into the country:

SOCIETY	Missionaries	Native Workers	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals	Printing Houses	Communicants	Professing Christians
Amer. Baptist Home Miss. Soc..1870	5	18	13	1	30				484
Protestant Episcopal Miss. Soc..1870	3	17	2					900	1,400
Amer. Friends' For. Miss. Soc..1871	16	36	13	9	494	1		800	1,305
Amer. Board For. Miss. Soc....1872	18	26	36	8	726			1,183	2,406
Presby. Board Miss. (North) . . .1872	23	81	154	29	661		1	3,902	7,804
Methodist Epis. (South) Miss...1873	34	100	168					5,814	5,814
Methodist Epis. Miss. Soc.1873	32	53	91	43	3,990		1	5,718	17,710
Presbyterian (South) Miss. Soc..1874	C	15	64	6	395			550	1,400
Southern Baptist Convention...1880	21	23	84	5	192			1,185	1,185
Assoc. Reformed Presb.Syn. (S)1880	11	7	18	5	182			330	330
Woman's Methodist Episc. (S)..1881	21	99	7	23	3,017				
Cumberland Presby. Miss. Soc..1888	5		1	1	50				
"Brethren".....1890	6		1						
Woman's Bapt. Home Miss. Soc.1893	7	5	6	1	250				
Seventh Day Adventists.1894	9	2	1				1		
Christian Woman's Board Miss..1897	10	9	4	2	460		1		
Mexico, Total.	227	491	663	133	10,447	1	4	20,382	39,838

CENTRAL AMERICA—**British Honduras:** A British crown colony on the Caribbean Sea. Area, 7,562 square miles.

Population (1901), 37,479. Protestant missions are carried on by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at 24 stations and out-stations, with 4 missionaries; 42 native workers; 13 schools; 1,074 scholars, and 3,600 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 2,011 are communicants.

Costa Rica: A Central American republic lying between Panama and Nicaragua. Area, 18,400 square miles. Population (1892), 243,205. Religion: Roman Catholic. There were in the Republic 3,021 Protestants in 1901. Protestant missions are conducted by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Central America Missionary Society, the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society. Together, these societies report 14 stations and out-stations; 9 missionaries; 21 native workers; 1 school; 106 scholars, and about 1,000 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 448 are communicants.

Guatemala: The most western of the Central American republics. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1900), 1,647,300, of whom about 12,000 are of European descent, the greater part of the population Indians and half-breeds. Religion: Roman Catholic. Protestant missions are carried on by the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. (with 4 stations and out-stations; 3 missionaries; 5 native workers; 1 school; 35 scholars, and 41 communicants), by the Central American Mission, with 3 stations; 10 missionaries, and 6 native workers, and by the Pentecost Bands, with 4 missionaries.

Honduras: A Central American republic lying between Nicaragua and Guatemala. Area, about 46,250 square miles. Population (including Roatan and Bonaco Islands, 1900), about 587,000, besides an unknown number of untamed Indians. Religion: Roman Catholic. Protestant missions are carried on by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, with 24 stations and out-stations, mainly on Roatan Island, 3 missionaries; 35 native workers; 13 schools; 375 scholars, and 2,550 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 734 are communicants.

Nicaragua: The largest of the Central American repub-

lies. Area, 49,200. Population (1900), about 500,000, of whom 1,200 are of European blood, and 50,000 are Indians as yet uncivilized. Protestant missions are carried on in this republic by the Moravians on the Mosquito Coast, and by the Central America Mission at Managua and vicinity. The Moravians have 17 stations and out-stations; 31 missionaries; 103 native workers; 10 schools; 373 scholars, and 5,642 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 1,067 are communicants. The Central American Mission has 4 missionaries and 5 native workers.

Panama: The republic of the canal. Area, 31,571 square miles. Population (including uncivilized Indians), estimated at 280,000. Religion: Roman Catholic. The Indians of the mountains still hold to their pagan faith. Protestant missions are conducted by the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the SPG, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. These societies all together report 4 missionaries; 4 stations and out-stations, and 993 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 493 are communicants.

Salvador: The smallest of the Central American republics. It is the only one, also, to have sea coast solely on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (1901), 1,006,848, of whom the greater part are of Indian and mixed race. Protestant missions are carried on here by the Central American Mission (U. S.), with 1 missionary and his wife, and one native worker.

SOUTH AMERICA—Argentina: The Argentine Republic is the southernmost of the South American republics. Area, 1,135,840. Population (estimated, 1901), 4,794,149. Religions: Roman Catholics, 4,660,000; Protestants, 50,000; Jews, 17,000; Animists, 160,000. Protestant missions are carried on in Argentina by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the South American Missionary Society. Together, these societies report 32 stations and out-stations; 46 missionaries, men and women; 167 native workers; 23 schools; 3,390 scholars, and 7,721 professed Evangelical Christian adherents, of whom 3,316 are communicants. The RBMU, SAEM, PB, CA, SDA, SA, and

IMA, also have missionary enterprises in Argentina, but their reports give no statistical details.

Bolivia: One of the inland republics of South America. Area, 983,982 square miles. Population, 1,853,000. Religions: Roman Catholics, 1,700,000; Protestants, 3,000; Pagans, 150,000. Protestant missions are conducted by the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec, and the PB. The first named society has 3 stations, with 7 missionaries and 4 schools; and the PB has 2 missionaries at Sucre. Bolivia has long been closed to evangelistic effort, and the missionary method used there has been education. It now appears, however, that more religious liberty is to be allowed.

Brazil: The largest of the South American Republics. Area, 3,218,130 square miles. Population (1890), 14,333,915. Religions: Roman Catholics, 14,180,000; Protestants, 144,000; Jews, 2,000; Animists, 8,000. Protestant missionary enterprises are carried on by the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (North); the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South); the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S., and the Methodist Episcopal Church (South); the American Church Missionary Society; the Southern Baptist Convention; the Seventh Day Adventists; the South American Missionary Society, and the South American Evangelical Mission. All these together report 356 stations and out-stations; 126 missionaries, men and women; 112 native workers; 53 schools; 1,513 scholars; 2 publishing houses, and 26,318 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 13,127 are communicants.

British Guiana: A British colony, often familiarly spoken of as Demerara, in the northern part of South America. Area, 104,000 square miles. Population (1891), 278,378. Religions: Christians, 125,000 (Protestants, 85,000; Roman Catholics, 40,000); Mohammedans, 10,000; Hindus, 96,000; Confucianists, 4,000; Animists, 40,000. Protestant missions are conducted by the Moravians, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and the SPG. These together report 84 stations and out-stations; 16 missionaries; 253 native workers; 34 schools,

with 251 scholars, and 11,755 professed Christians, of whom 5,298 are communicants. The field of missions is among the blacks, the Indians of the interior, and the coolies of the plantations. Many of these East Indian coolies are Mohammedans. Besides the societies just named, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the National Baptist Convention, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the PB have missionary enterprises in British Guiana. They do not publish, however, available statistics.

Chile: A republic lying on the Pacific coast of South America. Area, 279,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1902), 3,146,577. Religions: Roman Catholics, 3,129,000; Protestants, 7,000; Pagans, 10,000. The Protestant missionary enterprises in this country are under the Methodist Episcopal Church (U. S.), the Presbyterian Church, U. S. (North), the Seventh Day Adventist Church (U. S.), and the South American Missionary Society. All together they have 76 stations and out-stations; 68 missionaries; 64 native workers; 8 schools; 765 scholars; 1 printing house, and 6,380 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 3,115 are communicants.

Colombia: A republic in the northwestern portion of South America. Area, 504,773 square miles. Population (1895), 4,000,000. Religion: Roman Catholic. There are in the republic from 150,000 to 200,000 Indians, who are still untouched by any form of Christianity. Protestant missions are represented by the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (N.). There are 4 stations; 13 missionaries, men and women; 16 native workers; 4 schools; 389 scholars, and 181 communicant Evangelical Christians.

Dutch Guiana (Surinam): A colony of the Netherlands in the northern part of South America. Area, 46,060 square miles. Population (1901), 100,000. Religions: Protestants, 40,000; Roman Catholics, 13,000; Jews, 1,000; Hindus, 12,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 30,000. The Moravian Missions are laboring in this colony among the city people, the Bush negroes, the Hindu and Chinese Coolies, and the Japanese. They have 43 stations and out-stations; 92 mis-

sionaries, men and women; 423 native workers; 25 schools; 2,891 scholars, and 29,408 professed Christians, of whom 7,935 are communicants.

Ecuador: A republic on the Pacific coast of South America. Area (including the Gallapagos Islands), 116,000 square miles. Population, about 1,400,000. Religions: Roman Catholics, 1,200,000; Protestants, 1,000; Pagans, 186,000. Protestant missions are carried on by the Gospel Union (U. S.), the Christian and Missionary Alliance (U. S.), and the P. B. Neither of these societies furnishes full statistics, but they seem to have in Ecuador 4 stations; 11 missionaries; 1 native worker, and 20 scholars under regular instruction.

French Guiana: A French colony in South America. Area, 30,500 square miles. Population (1901), 32,908. Religion: Roman Catholic. No Protestant missionaries are reported in this colony. About 10,000 of the population are convicts deported from France. Of these about 1,500 are at liberty. A curious instance of the meeting of the ends of the earth in the present age is the presence in French Guiana of quite a number of political exiles from Madagascar. Among them are a few Protestants, who hold religious services in Malagasy, and have been visited and comforted by friends belonging to the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. The Roman Catholic missionaries are of the Order of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary. They report 22 priests, 5 schools, and 29,000 adherents.

Paraguay: A republic in South America, lying between Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia. Area, 157,000 square miles. Population (1899), 630,000, the people being of mixed Spanish, Indian, and Negro blood, with about 100,000 full-blooded Indians in the western "Chaco." Religions: Roman Catholics, 500,000; Pagan Animists, 100,000. The Protestant missionary societies at work in this republic are the South American Missionary Society, whose work is largely among the pagans of the "Chaco," and the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society (U. S.), which has a work in the city of Asuncion and vicinity, but no resident missionary.

Together, these societies report 19 missionaries, men and women; 13 native workers; 5 stations and out-stations; 5 schools; 247 scholars; 1 dispensary; 1 publishing house, and 450 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 106 are communicants.

Peru: A republic on the Pacific coast of South America. Area, 695,733 square miles. Population, about 4,000,000. Religions: Roman Catholics, 3,687,000; Protestants, 5,000; Jews, 500; Pagans, 300,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 7,000. Protestant missionary enterprises are carried on in Peru by the Regions Beyond Missionary Union, the "Brethren," and the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society (U. S.). The last named only issues detailed statistics of its undertakings. It has 2 stations; 9 missionaries, men and women; 12 native workers, and about 400 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 231 are communicants.

Uruguay: A South American republic, which once formed a province of Brazil. Area, about 72,210 square miles. Population (estimated, 1901), 965,000. Religion: Roman Catholics, 930,000; Protestants, 13,000; others, 22,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church (U. S.) has a mission in Uruguay, with 8 stations and out-stations; 5 missionaries, men and women; 29 native workers; 5 schools; 286 scholars, and 1,875 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 906 are communicants.

Venezuela: A South American republic closely allied to the West Indies. Area, 593,943 square miles. Population (1891), 2,323,500. Religions: Roman Catholics, 2,223,000; Pagans, 90,000; Protestants, 8,000; Jews, 500. Protestant missions in Venezuela are carried on by the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (N.), with 1 station; 2 missionaries; 1 native worker; 1 school, and 40 scholars. The Christian and Missionary Alliance, the South American Evangelical Mission, and the "Brethren," also have stations in the republic, but furnish no details of their work.

Cuba: The largest island of the West Indies. It is an independent republic, which is under certain obligations to the United States as to relations with foreign powers. Area,

about 44,000 square miles. Population (1899), 1,572,845, of whom 129,240 are Spaniards, 14,857 Chinese, and 12,953 Negroes. Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion. Protestant missions are conducted in Cuba by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the U. S. (South), the American Church Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), the Foreign Christian Missionary Society (Disciples), and the American Friends Foreign Mission Association. These societies together report 63 stations and out-stations; 50 missionaries; 43 native workers; 125 schools; 722 scholars, and 4,385 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 3,774 are communicants. Three islands of the W. I. are mentioned in this survey, although consistency would require their exclusion, because many American churches are deeply interested in their evangelization.

Haiti: The second in size of the West Indian islands. Also a republic occupying the western part of that island, the eastern part forming the republic of Santo Domingo.

Republic of Haiti: Area (estimated), 10,204 square miles. Population (church enumeration of 1901), 1,294,400, nine-tenths of whom are negroes, and the rest mulattoes. Religion: Roman Catholic, with many practises derived from fetishism among the lower classes. The language is a dialect of French.

Republic of Santo Domingo: Area (estimated), 18,045 square miles. Population (estimates of 1888), 610,000, of whom the larger part are of Spanish descent, with a considerable admixture of the blood of the aborigines. There are also a great many negroes and mulattoes. The language is Spanish, but the more educated of the people also speak French and English. Religion: Roman Catholic.

Protestant missions have long existed in Haiti and Santo Domingo. The societies working in the island are the Protestant Episcopal (U. S.), the Wesleyan Methodist, the African Methodist Episcopal, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the National Baptist Convention. All together, these societies have 57 stations and out-stations, the largest part of them in the Haitian Republic; 32 mission-

aries; 41 native workers; 18 schools; 455 scholars, and 6,200 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 1,611 are communicants.

Porto Rico: A possession of the United States in the West Indies. Area, 3,668 square miles. Population (1899), 953,243, of whom 304,352 are mulattoes, and 59,390 are negroes. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. A number of the Home Missionary Societies of the United States have schools, hospitals, and preaching places in the island. The AMA also has several stations in the islands.

3. ASIA

Afghanistan: A country of Asia, adjoining the N. W. frontier of India. Area, about 215,400 square miles. Population, about 4,000,000. Religion: Mohammedan. No Christian missionaries are allowed in the country. Bibles are taken into the country by merchants from India, and occasionally an Afghan or Pathan from the frontier, going to India on business, becomes converted to Christianity.

Bahrein Islands: A group of islands in the Persian Gulf ruled by Arab chiefs under British protectorate. Area, about 300 square miles. Population, about 80,000. Religion: Mohammedan. The Reformed Church in America has a station at Bahrein, the largest island.

Baluchistan: A country of Asia dependent upon the Indian empire, of which it forms the extreme western corner. Area, 132,315 square miles. Population (1901), 1,050,000. The northeastern section of the territory is directly administered by British officials, and is garrisoned by British troops. It has an area of 45,804 square miles, and a population of 308,000. Another section of Baluchistan is under native Government, subject to the supervision of British Political Agents. Its area is 86,511 square miles, and has a population (1901) of 502,500. Both of these sections are included in the census reports of India. A third section of Baluchistan is in the hands of nomad tribes, loosely controlled by British agents, and its population is estimated at

about 240,000, nearly all Mohammedans. The religions of Baluchistan are: Mohammedans, 995,000; Hindus, 48,000; Sikhs, 3,000; Christians, 4,000. Protestant missions are represented in Baluchistan by the CMS and CEZ. Together, these societies report 9 missionaries, men and women; 19 native workers; 4 schools; 86 scholars (nearly all Mohammedans); 1 hospital, and 197 professed Christians, of whom 45 are communicants.

Bokhara: A Russian dependency in Central Asia. Area, 92,000 square miles. Population, about 1,250,000, mostly Turks. Religion: Mohammedan. There are no missions in Bokhara. No foreigner is allowed to enter the country without a Russian passport.

Ceylon: An island colony of Great Britain lying southeast of the peninsula of Hindustan, and chiefly peopled by Sinhalese, Tamils, and "Moors." Area, 25,333 square miles. Population (1901), 3,578,333. Religions: Buddhists, 2,142,000; Hindus, 828,000; Mohammedans, 248,000; Christians, 358,000 (Roman Catholics, 283,000; Protestants, 75,000); Animists, 4,000. The Roman Catholic missions are in charge of the Oblates of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the reports show 134 European, and 24 native priests; 823 schools; 12 orphanages, with 254,000 adherents. The Protestant missions are under the ABCFM, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, the S. P. G., and the Salvation Army. These report altogether 759 stations and out-stations; 115 missionaries; 2,508 native workers; 865 schools, with 66,739 scholars; 5 hospitals or dispensaries; 2 publishing houses, and 31,264 professed Christians, of whom 13,906 are communicants. Buddhism comes into sharp clashing with Christianity in Ceylon. A certain number of Buddhists and Mohammedans are converted every year, but the opposition by both is strong.

China: The vast conservative empire of Eastern and Southeastern Asia. Its area and population stated by provinces (1901) are as follows:

	Area in Square Miles	Population
Che-kiang	36,670.....	11,581,000
Chi-li	115,800.....	20,937,000
Fo-kien	46,320.....	22,877,000
Ho-nan	67,940.....	35,317,000
Hu-nan	83,380.....	22,170,000
Hu-pei	71,410.....	35,281,000
Kan-su	125,450.....	10,386,000
Kiang-si	69,480.....	26,532,000
Kiang-su	38,600.....	13,980,000
Kwang-si	77,200.....	5,142,000
Kwang-tung and Hainan Is.	99,970.....	31,865,000
Kwei-chau	67,160.....	7,650,000
Ngan-kwei	59,810.....	23,671,000
Shan-si	81,830.....	12,200,000
Shan-tung	55,970.....	38,248,000
Shen-si	75,270.....	8,450,000
Sze-chwan	218,480.....	68,725,000
Yun-nan	146,680.....	12,325,000
<hr/>		
Total for China proper.....	1,532,420.....	407,337,000

The great dependencies of the Chinese empire are estimated to have area and population as follows:

	Area in Square Miles	Population
Manchuria	363,610.....	8,500,000
Mongolia	1,367,600.....	2,580,000
Chinese Turkestan.....	550,340.....	1,200,000
Tibet	463,200.....	6,430,000
<hr/>		
Total dependencies.....	2,744,750.....	18,710,000
Total China proper.....	1,532,420.....	407,337,000
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Aggregate	4,277,170.....	426,047,000

Religions: The old religions of China are Ancestor-

worship, Animism, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Estimates of the number of adherents of each are mere conjecture, since Ancestor-worship, Taoism, and Buddhism may be practised at one time or intermittently by a Chinese, the really permanent form of religious observance being Ancestor-worship. In Mongolia and Tibet, Buddhism prevails. There are about 33,000,000 Mohammedans in China, chiefly in Yun-nan, Kan-su, and Shan-tung provinces. Christians number about 900,000 (Roman Catholics, 750,000; Protestants, 150,000). In the south of China are a considerable number of aboriginal tribes who are Animists or worshippers of demons.

The Roman Catholic missions in China are shown by the following table compiled from the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith."

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA

PROVINCE	PRIESTS		Schools	Orphan-ages	Roman Cath'lics
	Foreign	Native			
Che-Kiang, Cistercians.....	13	13	64		10,500
Chih-li, Jesuits and Cistercians.....	82	77	678	51	145,000
Fo-kien and Formosa, Dominicans.....	49	22	90	44	45,800
Ho-nan, Milan For. Missionary Society...	23	11	62	7	13,300
Hu-nan, Reformed Franciscans August'ns.	10	12	10	5	5,850
Hu-pei, Reformed Franciscans.....	39	42	66	16	34,800
Kan-su and Kokonor, Immaculate Heart of Mary, Scheutveld, Belgium.....	17		8	4	3,000
Kiang-si, Cistercians.....	36	18	126	18	16,370
Kiang-su, Jesuits.....	115	45	959	100	124,000
Kwang-si, Paris Miss. Soc.....	17		31	11	1,350
Kwang-tung, Paris Miss. Soc.....	58	12	150	5	42,500
Kwei-chau, Paris Miss. Soc.....	38	8	118	10	19,000
Ngan-hwei, Jesuits.....	Statistics given	in Kiang-su			
Shan-si, Franciscans.....	30	18	91	5	22,750
Shan-tung, Steyl Miss. Soc., Belgium.....	56	28	125	15	46,400
Shen-si, Order of Saints Peter and Paul, Rome.....	29	26	100	13	30,600
Sze-chwan, Paris Miss. Soc.....	113	85	438	21	93,500
Yun-nan, Paris Miss. Soc.....	29	8	58	20	10,300
Hong-kong, Milan For. Miss. Soc.....	13	7	36	8	9,000
Manchuria, Paris Miss. Soc.....	23	16	207	14	25,900
Mongolia, Immaculate Heart of Mary, Belgium.....	83	22	155	4	32,000
Turkestan, Ili.....	3		1	1	112
Total.....	876	470	2,573	372	731,032

Protestant missions in China are reported as follows in the New Encyclopædia of Missions:

CHINA	Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Places of Worship	Elementary Schools	Higher Institutions	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	
London Missionary Society.....	1807	106	326	239	104	6	20	1	7,799
American Board Com. For. Miss....	1830	95	398	214	134	22		2	6,410
Prot. Epis. Dom. and For. Miss	1835	72	27	56	50	4	12	1	1,469
Reformed Church in America.....	1842	19	79	50	13	8	3		1,407
Germany: Wom. Soc. Ed. Fe. Sex....	1842	2				1			
American Baptist Miss. Union.....	1843	77	232	151	35	2		1	10,275
Presbyterian Church in U. S. (No.)..	1844	214	548	300	162		18	3	12,033
Southern Baptist Convention.....	1845	63	79	32	41				3,401
Methodist Episcopal Church in U. S.	1847	148	717	438	203	23		3	22,646
Seventh Day Baptists.....	1847	5	16					1	66
Presbyterian Church in England....	1847	85	122	12	86	19	4	2	8,316
Rhenish Missionary Society.....	1847	23	22	12	18				1,185
Methodist Epis. Church in U.S.(So.)	1848	59	157	28	47	9	5		934
Berlin Women's Mission for China..	1850	4	3			1			
Wesleyan Methodist Miss. Society..	1851	34	173	106	42				3,267
Basel Missionary Society.....	1852	50	173	57	73	4	1		7,060
China Inland Mission.....	1853	763	741	476	83		25	2	7,774
Baptist Missionary Society.....	1859	43	187	328	18		4	1	4,503
Methodist New Connex. Miss. Soc....	1859	18	102	211	2	1	2		3,479
Church Missionary Society.....	1863	230	27	49	248	5	5	2	14,329
United Free Church of Scotland....	1863	37	156	75	30	1	4	1	5,994
United Meth. Free Church.....	1864	6	182	138					5,257
Presbyterian Church in U. S. (So.)..	1867	68	46	30	7	3	2		759
Berlin Missionary Society.....	1867	23	166	90	5	1			3,624
Presbyterian Church in Ireland....	1869	28	195	94	32	1	5		9,212
Society Propagation of the Gospel..	1874	19	15	17				1	777
Church of Scotland, For. Committee	1878	10	24	4	6				206
Woman's Union Missionary Society.	1881	4		1		1			
Church of Eng. Zenana Miss. Soc....	1884	43	102		50	11	5		
General Evang. Prot. Miss. Soc.(Ger.)	1885	6	10	6	2		2	1	32
Christian (Brethren) Mission.....	1885	55							
Bible Christ. Home & For. Miss. Soc.	1885	7	3	2	1		2		19
For. Christian Missionary Society...	1886	26	72	18	10	2	4	1	648
Friends For. Mission Association....	1886	18	24	15	4	2	1		349
Murray's Miss. to the Chinese Blind.	1888	1			1				
Seventh Day Adventists Mission....	1888	1		1					
American Friends Foreign Mission..	1890	10	16	2	4	1	3		164
Christian and Missionary Alliance...	1890	43		19					
Swedish Miss. Covenant in America.	1890	6	5	4	4		1		37
Sweden: Miss. Un. (Missions forbun.)	1890	22	10	8	4				300
Germany: Miss. to the Blind in China	1890	2	2		1				
Scandinavian Alliance Miss. in N. A.	1891	55		12	12				95
Methodist Church in Canada.....	1891	10	5	4	2		2	1	62
Hauge's Synod China Mission.....	1892	12		5	12				
Presbyterian Church in Canada.....	1893	32	12	8	3		2		215
Baptist Zenana Mission.....	1893	6	4		18	1			
Meth. Protestant Woman's Society..	1894	2							
Danish Missionary Society.....	1896	9	2	2					57
American Advent Missionary Soc....	1897	4	5	1	1				
Kiel China Mission.....	1897	6	3		1				33
Cumberland Presbyterian Church....	1898	5		1			1		
American Norwegian China Mission.	1899	5	7	3					36
United Evangelical Church.....	1900	7	3	1	1				8
Reformed Presbyterian Synod (U.S.)	1900	2	2	1					
Presby. Church in New Zealand....	1901	6		1					
Finnish Missionary Society.....	1901	2							
Total China.....	2,708	5,700	3,316	1,570	129	138	24		144,237

There is one extraordinary fact of the year in China, and that is the sudden change of mind among the literary class with regard to what constitutes true education. At the examinations of the higher classes of students, in place of the uniform stock questions used for centuries to test the student's memory of ancient literature, a new series of questions has been devised to compel thought on the meaning of history and on practical problems of politics. The literary chancellor of Shen-si province this year commended Protestant Christianity to an assembly of 500 Chinese graduates, and declared that they are quite free to unite with the Protestant Churches. In Hu-nan some Chinese literary men, of their own accord, have issued a book, entitled, "Don't Trouble the Church." Such facts need no comment, and yet we must remember that sudden changes in an Asiatic country rarely mean what they have meant in Japan with respect to permanence.

Nevertheless, at this moment large numbers of Chinese, whether temporarily or otherwise, trust the knowledge of every foreign teacher, and seem ready to accept whatever such a teacher says. The greatly increased circulation of the Bible points in the same direction. During 1903 the three Bible Societies (BFBS, NBS, and ABS) circulated an aggregate of 2,365,066 portions and complete Bibles. Another token of the times is the gift 10,000 taels (\$8,400) by the Dowager Empress to the new Union Medical School of the missions in Peking. The fact to which these circumstances point is not, however, that China is reformed. What has happened since the Boxer outbreak of 1900, and the Japanese successes of 1904, is that China has become, for a time, open to Western influence as never before, and that Missionaries are the only Westerners fully qualified by knowledge of language and people to aid the Chinese. The duty of the Christian Church is to cause the people of this great land to know Jesus Christ, whose teachings alone can solve their problems. If the Church rises to its great opportunity and leads the development of China, the result will be in God's Providence, the development of all Asia

in the same beneficent lines of righteousness and good will to all men.

French India: Five towns in India belong to France, viz.: Pondicherry and Karikal on the East coast, Mahé on the West coast, Yanaon in the Godavari delta, and Chandarnagar in Bengal. These, with their dependencies, have an area of 196 square miles, and a population of (1901) 272,000. Karikal has an out-station of the Leipzig Evangelical Missionary Society, with 158 church members under charge of native clergymen. The Roman Catholic missions are under the Paris Society for Foreign Missions, and the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary.

French Indo-China: A name applied collectively to the French dependencies of Annam, Cambodia, Tong-king, and the Laos protectorate. Together, their area is about 363,000 square miles. Population, about 18,000,000. Religion (estimated), Buddhist, 10,000,000; Animist, 7,000,000; Mohammedan, 60,000; Christian (Roman Catholic), 932,000, all others, 30,000. The Roman Catholic missions are under the charge of the Paris Society for Foreign Missions and the Order of Dominicans at Rome, and report 2,454 stations and out-stations, with 806 priests (of whom 400 are natives), and 2,113 schools. In 1884 there was a massacre of the missionaries in Annam, in which were slaughtered 23,000 native Christians, 16 priests, 60 catechists (native), and 270 native women workers.

In Annam there is a single French Protestant missionary, and the BFBS was recently allowed by the local authorities to send a French colporteur there, who has been much encouraged by his early experiences.

India: Includes all that part of the great Indian peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule. The term British India includes the districts directly under British rule, and does not include Native States administered by their own chiefs under supervision of British officials, nor independent states which are under British protectorate.

Area and Population: The area and population of India, according to the census of 1901, is as follows:

	Area in Square Miles	Population
British India.....	1,087,249.....	231,899,507
Native States.....	679,393.....	62,461,549
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Total	1,766,642.....	294,361,056
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Religions.		
Hindus		207,146,422
Mohammedans		62,458,061
Buddhists*		9,476,750
Animists		8,584,349
Christians		2,923,241
Sikhs		2,195,268
Jains		1,334,148
Parsees		94,190
Jews		18,228
All others		2,686

*9,184,112 are in Burma.

The following table from the New Encyclopædia of Missions shows the statistics of the Protestant missionary societies working in India :

INDIA	Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Places of Worship	Elementary Schools	Higher Institutions	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	
Baptist Missionary Society.....	1793	124	704	285	312	13	6	2	9,045
London Missionary Society.....	1798	163	1,863	394	835	5	17	3	93,885
Church Missionary Society.....	1813	498	4,014	238	1,625	38	2	6	152,670
Amer. Board Com. For. Missions....	1813	90	1,587	520	484	32		2	13,454
Wesleyan Methodist Miss. Society.	1817	190	2,812	709	936		2	3	18,912
Society for the Propa. of the Gosp....	1821	215	2,199	691	655	78	3	2	75,049
United Free Church of Scotland....	1829	155	1,143	113	343	4	23	3	3,069
Church of Scotland For. Missions.	1829	97	370	168	242	8	14	1	3,520
Presbyterian Church in U. S.(No.)..	1834	149	469	295	173		15	2	3,935
Basel Missionary Society.....	1834	153	679	246	160	14	1	1	15,469
Free Baptist Gen. Confer. (Eng.)..	1836	28	67	12	36	2	3	1	1,831
Christian (Brethren) Missions....	1836	74							
Ref. Presby. Church in N. A. Gen. Synod.....	1837	2	50	4	2	1		1	1,130
American Baptist Miss. Union.....	1840	153	1,246	239	663	32	1	2	61,145
Presbyterian Church in Ireland....	1841	43	251	31	113	7	1	1	5,483
Welsh Calvinistic Meth. Miss.....	1841	24	251	301	401	2	2	1	16,659

INDIA—Continued

	Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Places of Worship	Elementary Schools	Higher Institutions	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses	Professing Christians
Leipzig Evang. Missionary Soc. 1841	45	774	217	248	18		1	21,597
Lutheran Church (Evang.) in U. S.								
Gen. Synod. 1842	27	506	164	232	2	1	1	26,362
Gossner Missionary Society. 1844	44	746	460	178	27	2	2	83,237
Zenana Bible and Med. Miss. Soc. 1852	104	328		64		6		
Reformed Church in Amer. (Dutch) 1853	26	450	165	159	10	2	1	2,442
United Presbyterian Church in U. S. 1855	33	634	209	134	8	7		9,493
Methodist Epis. Church in the U. S. 1856	199	3,221	271	781	7		4	34,558
Moravian Miss. (Himalaya Miss.) . . . 1856	22	9	7	10	1			110
Presbyterian Church of England. 1862	5	13		5	3			35
Women's Union Missionary Soc. 1863	35	87	4	16	3	2		
Danish Missionary Society. 1864	14	33	11	10	5			854
Hermannsburg Miss. Society. 1865	12	121	19	37				2,341
Friends For. Miss. Soc. (Eng.) 1866	40	77	28	39	4	5		1,850
Baptist Zenana Mission. 1867	59	232		80	4	4		
Furreedpore Mission. 1867	5	9	2	3				39
Baptist Con. Ontario and Quebec. . . . 1868	32	196	111	78	9			4,600
Luth. Church (Evang.) in U. S., General Council. 1869	13	142	120	120	3	1		6,159
Loventhal's Mission (Danish). 1872	1	3	1					
Bengal Evangelical Mission. 1874		21	5	9	1	1		117
Baptist Con. of the Maritime Provs. 1875	24	46	21	17				495
Bethel Santhal Mission. 1875	5	17	3	8	5	8		1,480
Presbyterian Church in Canada. 1877	47	88	11	12		4		1,318
Swedish Nat. Miss. Soc. (Foster'ds) 1878	43	38	18	11				948
Church of England Zenana Miss. 1880	155	827		198	25	26		
Edinburgh Medical Mission. 1881	1				1			
Pentecost Bands of the World. 1881	27	1	2	1		1		
Foreign Christian Miss. Society. 1882	23	104	10	11	1	10		501
Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions 1883	41	23	5	5	4	3	1	297
Breklum Missionary Society. 1884	23	70	8	34				7,026
Victorian Bapt. For. Miss. Soc. 1886	9	35	23	22	2			543
American Advent Miss. Society. 1886	2	3	3	2				
Reformed Episcopal Church. 1888	5	17	4	5	1	1		131
Christian and Missionary Alliance. . . . 1889	50		21					
Kurku and Cent. Indian Hill Miss. . . . 1889	18	8	5		3	2		
Queensland Bapt. Miss. Society. 1889	3	9	6	4				
Free Methodist Church of N. A. 1891	9	13	3	2	2			80
Scandinavian Alliance of N. Amer. 1892	15	3	3	1				
Missionary Pence Association. 1892	4	1	2			2		15
Seventh Day Adventists Missions. . . . 1893	15	5	3	1	1	1		39
Balaghat Mission. 1893	8	2	4	2	1	2		180
Poona and Indian Village Mission. . . . 1893	36		12		2	1	1	
No. India School of Med. for Christ Women. 1894	10	6			1	7		
Luth. (Ger. Evang.) Synod of Ohio 1895	9	9			8			9
Luth. (Ger. Evang.) Synod of N. A. 1895	15	109	44	24	3	5	1	4,449
German Baptist Brethren. 1895	9	20	11					45
American Friends For. Missions. 1896	4		1					
Peniel Missionary Society. 1896	3		1					
International Med. and Benevo- lent M. S. (SDA). 1897	10					1		
Mennonite Missions Board in U. S. . . . 1899	13	7	3	1	2	2		100
Regions Beyond Miss. Union. 1900	6	4	2					
Ramabai Association.		9	2		2			
Ranaghat Mission.	13	20	1	1		2		90
Indian Home Miss. to the Santhals (D). . 6		87	27		2			
Swedish Church Mission (Kyrkans). . . . 11		10	23	25	1		1	11,345
Ger. Woman's Educ. Soc. for women in the East.	9			2				1,683
Ceylon and India General Mission. 24		36	16					
Bengali Mission.	3	5	1	1	1			
British and For. Unitarian Assoc. 1		2	2	1				
So. Arcot Highways and Hedges Miss. . . . 1								
Total, India.	3,584	26,938	6,341	9,574	408	200	46	699,874

The Roman Catholic establishments in India divide the country into six (or, including Burma, seven) provinces or archbishoprics. Summary statistics of the Roman Church in each province are given below:

1. *Verapoli*, including Travancore, Cochin, and a part of Malabar. The religious orders are: Paris Foreign Missionary Society, and Carmelites of Rome, with 106 Missionaries; 575 native workers; 891 schools; 27 various charities, and 538,900 Roman Catholics.

2. *Pondicherry*, including the French colony of this name, with that of Mahé on the western coast, Mysore and Coorg, South Kanara, the Madras Presidency as far north as North Arcot. The religious orders are: Paris Foreign Missionary Society, and the Jesuits of Fiesole (Florence), with 168 missionaries; 89 native workers; 533 schools; 48 orphanages and other charities, and 366,400 Catholics.

3. *Madras*, including the remainder of the Madras Presidency to the border of Orissa, the native State of Haidarabad, Berar, and the Central Provinces. The religious orders are: Milan Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill (English) Foreign Missionary Society, and the Order of St. Francis de Sales (Ancey), with 99 missionaries; 44 native workers; 200 schools; 30 charities, and 167,505 Catholics.

4. *Bombay*, including the Deccan, Khandesh, and the Western coast regions, with Sindh and Baluchistan. The religious order is the Jesuits of Fiesole (Florence), with 72 missionaries; 32 native workers; 21 schools; 4 charities; and 29,000 Catholics.

5. *Agra*, including the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab, Kashmir and Nepal. The religious orders are the Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome, and Mill Hill (English) Foreign Missionary Society, with 35 missionaries; 2 native workers; 27 schools; 9 charities, and 7,190 Catholics.

6. *Calcutta*, including Bengal, Dacca, Assam, and the Arakan coast. The religious orders are the Society of the Divine Savior, Rome; Order of the Holy Cross, Le Mans; Milan Foreign Missionary Society, and the Jesuits of Fie-

sole (Florence), with 117 missionaries; 27 native workers; 182 schools; 32 charities, and 74,590 Catholics.

7. *Burma*, with parts of the Laos districts of Siam. The religious order is the French Foreign Missionary Society, Paris, with 70 missionaries; 13 native workers; 186 schools; 65 charities, and 56,600 Catholics.

A summary of the Roman Catholic statistics shows: 657 missionaries; 782 native workers; 1,940 schools; 205 charities, and 1,240,185 Roman Catholics.

The detailed census returns of India for 1901 show the total number of Christians to be 2,923,241, of whom 2,664,313 are natives (1,694,000 Roman Catholics and Syrians, and 845,000 Protestants). The changes since the census report of 1891 in the native membership of the greater religious communities are as follows:

Christians increased	30 % ¹⁰ per cent.
(Protestants increased 43 per cent.)	
Mohammedans increased nearly.....	9 per cent.
Buddhists increased (mainly in Burma)..	32 per cent.
Hindus decreased	% ¹⁰ of 1 per cent.
Animists decreased.....	7½ per cent.

A census return is an uncertain basis for positive conclusions. The stationary condition of the Hindu religious community, for instance, may not be used to prove conclusions as to any falling off in religious ardor among them. Famine and plague may explain the figures. Nevertheless, a weakening of the power of the old Hinduism is distinctly visible in India, and is admitted by Hindu writers, although attendance at great idol festivals seems as large and as blindly enthusiastic as ever.

The spectacle of a Hindu College founded, in order to resist Christianity, at the suggestion of an Englishwoman, and taught by English men and English women, is immeasurably shocking to those who love the Lord Jesus Christ. It is one of those acts whose reward is pictured as worse than being sunk at sea with a millstone tied to the neck. Yet even

this spectacle throws light on the desperate condition of Hinduism to-day. The religion taught by these foreigners is a foreign concoction, so thoroughly repugnant to the mass of Hindus, that approaching ruin alone can have led Rajahs and Maharajahs to furnish money for the venture. Hinduism would fain prop itself up by means of Christianity.

India is a land where Christianity can touch Mohammedanism at many points, with many weapons, and with the argument shown by experience to silence dialectic quibbles, that is to say, the argument of a pure and godly life. Year by year Mohammedans are converted, not in great numbers, but in complete reversal of purpose and of standards. In a land where Mohammedans live in the midst of people who reject the Arabian prophet special influences help to prepare the way of the Lord. Missionaries in India have a special responsibility to be prepared, alert, eager to press every advantage, knowing that every one converted to Christ not only reduces by so much the Mohammedan force in Asia, but adds by so much to the number fitted to present the Savior most winningly to Mohammedans.

Japan: The island empire of Eastern Asia consists of the five principal islands, Honshiu or Hondo (the main land), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido or Yezo, and Taiwan or Formosa, a number of smaller islands, and the group called Chishima or Kurile Islands, Liukiu (Loochoo), Ogaswarakima or Bonin Islands, and the Homoto or Pescadores Islands. Area (including Formosa, 13,458 square miles), 161,198 square miles. Population (1899), including 2,705,905 in Formosa, 47,018,765. Religions: Shintoists, about 24,900,000; Buddhists, 19,858,000; Animists, 2,000,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 60,000; Greek church, 27,000; Protestants, 66,000), 153,000.

The Roman Catholic missions in Japan are under the Paris Society for Foreign Missions (R. C.). In ecclesiastical organization the Roman Catholic Church in Japan is under an archbishop residing in Tokio, and is divided into four dioceses, viz., Hakodate, Nagasaki, Osaka, and Tokio. There are 114 European and 31 Japanese priests, besides

122 women in various orders, 34 Japanese sisters, and 268 catechists. They have 46 schools, with 5,328 pupils, and 21 orphanages, with 1,500 children. They have also 14 dispensaries to care for the sick and poor. Formosa is ecclesiastically dependent on Amoy in China, and its nine missionaries are Spanish Dominicans. It has 1,551 Roman Catholics.

The Greek Church Mission is under Bishop Nicolai, formerly chaplain of the Russian Legation, who was instructed in the Japanese language by Joseph Neesima. The Greek Church has 260 stations in Japan, with 27,504 communicants. It has a Theological Seminary, with about 100 students and 2 girls' schools.

The absorbing interest of life in Japan during 1904 has been the war with Russia. This war has strained to the utmost the ability of Government and nation; has called into action courage, self-control, devotion, and other qualities of the people, and has opened the hearts of all classes toward sincerely sympathizing friends. Thus it has tended to bring Protestant missionaries into intimate relations with all classes of the people. An important incidental result of the war has been the distribution of numbers of Scripture portions among the Japanese troops. Whatever the result of the war, it is clear that the situation calls for strenuous effort to maintain missions in Japan at the highest point of efficiency in order to commend to the nation the Christ who is their great need. It might be well if Japan, Korea, and China could be borne in mind as having a single linked destiny, and as equal in their need and in their remarkable accessibility at this juncture. Whatever is done in one of the three countries by missions must affect all of them. Especially is this true in Japan, which is destined to hold the admiring gaze of China and Korea for some years to come. Christianity already has a strong hold upon the nation. The consequences would be immeasurable if this hold can be increased so as to make all Japanese influence on its neighbors become influence for Christ.

The following table shows a list of the Missionary So-

cieties of the Protestant Church working in Japan, with their statistics:

	Missionaries Men and Women	Native Workers	Stations and Outposts	Elementary Schools	Higher or Special Schools	Hospitals or Dispensaries	Publishing Houses	Professing Christians
Presbyterian Church in U. S. (No.)..1859	59	180	69	16				6,236
Reformed Church in Amer. (Dutch) 1859	30	32	49		5			1,083
Prot. Epis. Dom. and For. Miss. 1859	66	21	74	13	6			2,035
Presbyterian Church of England.... 1865	17	64	38	13	3	4	1	4,672
Church Missionary Society..... 1869	104	142	26	17	1	3		6,291
Amer. Board Com. For. Miss. 1869	69	154	161	3	8	5		11,350
Woman's Union Miss. Society..... 1871	1		1		1			
American Baptist Miss. Union..... 1872	58	124	90	5	5		1	2,151
Presbyterian Church in Canada.... 1872	4	55	53	2		1		2,037
Methodist Epis. Church in U. S. 1873	68	150	89	7	15	1	1	7,649
Society Propagation of the Gospel. . 1873	26	212	22	2	2	1	1	1,626
Cumberland Presbyterian Board. . 1877	19	35	15	1				836
Evangelical Association..... 1877	6	36	43	1				1,146
Reformed Church in U. S. (Ger.)... 1879	19	50	41		2			5,430
American Friends For. Missions. . . 1880	8	11	9	1	1			336
Methodist Protestant Church. 1880	21	23	33	1	2			751
Methodist Church in Canada. 1882	37	57	71	8	6			2,750
For. Christian Miss. Society..... 1883	20	26	13	3	2			1,190
Presby. Church in U. S. (South). . . 1885	33	35	62	1	2			3,958
Gen. Evang. Prot. Miss. Soc. (Ger.).. 1885	6	13	8	2	1		1	193
Meth. Epis. Church South (U. S.) . . 1886	41	30	35	3	2			1,362
Christian Ch. For. Miss. Bd. (U. S.).. 1887	8	10	10		1			413
Canada Church Miss. Society..... 1890	8	4	12		2	1		100
Southern Bapt Convention (U. S.).. 1890	12	13	13					168
Universalist General Convention.... 1890	3	12	3	1	1			127
Scandinavian Alliance (U. S.)..... 1891	8	4	15					152
Lutheran (Evang.) Church, South. . 1892	10	6	3			1		77
Christian and Missionary Alliance.... 1894	5	5	2					30
Salvation Army..... 1895	14	70	39				1	1,428
Hephzibah Faith Mission 1894	6	2	7					24
United Brethren in Christ. 1895	6	11	12		1			189
Seventh Day Adventists..... 1896	8	5	4	2		1		50
Central Gospel Union..... 1900	2	2	3					212
United Dan. Evang. Luth. Ch. of A. 1901	3	1	1					15
Free Meth. Church of N. America... 1903	4	6	3					81
Christian (Brethren) Mission..... 1903	2							
Total, Japan.....	811	1,500	1,106	100	71	18	6	66,178

Khiva: A Russian dependency in Central Asia. Area, 22,320 square miles. Population, about 800,000, mostly Turks; about half of them nomad Turkomans. Religion: Mohammedan. No missions are allowed in Khiva.

Korea: The easternmost of the Mongoloid Kingdoms of Asia. Area, about 82,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 8,000,000. Religions: Buddhists, 1,500,000; Con-

fucianists and Ancestor-worshippers, 6,000,000; Animists, 430,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 32,000; Protestants, 35,000; Eastern Churches, 1,000), 68,000. The Roman Catholic Church of Korea was formerly under the Archbishop of Peking. Since 1831, however, it has had a vicar of its own, and the missions have been in charge of the Paris Foreign Missionary Society. There are 39 foreign and 9 native priests, 60 schools, and 3 orphanages. The Protestant missions are maintained by the Presbyterian Churches of the U. S., North and South, the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the Australian Presbyterian Church, and the SPG. These societies together have 526 stations and out-stations; 158 missionaries; 283 native workers; 119 schools; 2,205 scholars; 17 hospitals and dispensaries; 3 publishing houses, and 33,500 professed Christians, of whom 14,548 are communicants. The peculiarity of the nation is its inability to direct the course of its own development. Japan is now the mentor and guardian of Korea. But Christianity is making steady progress, with this characteristic, that converts are learning to maintain their own church institutions and to work to win their neighbors to faith in Jesus Christ.

Nepal: An independent kingdom in the Himalayas, between Tibet and India, with Sikkim on the west. Area, 54,000 square miles. Population, estimated at about 4,000,000. Religions: Buddhism, Animism, and Hinduism, but the proportions of these different forms of religion are not known. The Buddhists are said to number about 2,500,000. The ruling race is Hindu in religion. No foreigners are allowed to reside in Nepal, and no missions are known to exist there.

Oman: An independent State in Arabia. Area, 82,000 square miles. Population, about 1,500,000. Religion: Mohammedan. The Reformed Church in America has a station at Mascat.

Persia: An empire of West Central Asia. Area (estimated), 628,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1902), 9,500,000. Nearly 2,000,000 of the population have

no fixed abode, but roam vacant sections of the territory in a pastoral life that is always capable of being changed into a predatory one. Religions: Mohammedans, 9,400,000 (Shi'ite, 8,700,000; Sunnite, 700,000); Jews, 35,000; Christians (Protestants, 6,000; Roman Catholics, 14,000; Eastern Churches—Nestorian, Armenian, Greek—60,000), 80,000; Parsees, 9,000. Roman Catholic missions are conducted by the Lazarist order, which has 12 missionaries in Persia; 65 native (Armenian Catholic) priests; 47 schools, and 3 orphanages. The Protestant missions are those of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. (North); the Church Missionary Society, the London Jews Society, and the Swedish Missionary Society (Forbundets), which has an orphanage at Salmas. Altogether, these societies report 183 stations and out-stations; 100 missionaries, men and women; 280 native workers; 120 schools; 2,995 scholars; 16 hospitals and dispensaries; 1 printing house, and 5,951 professed Christians, of whom 3,000 are communicants. Mohammedanism in Persia is torn by sectarianism, and among their sects the Babis are making great progress. In neither of the other purely Mohammedan countries is there nearly so much liberty as in Persia. Although there is a temporary check by the issue of edicts against circulation of the Bible, the missions are encouraged to hope that Mohammedan inquirers will not be driven away by the police. An outburst of fanaticism is always possible; and the murder of an American missionary (Rev. B. W. Labaree) by a Mohammedan was clearly an act of religious rancor.

Russia: This great empire contains so large a number of Mohammedans, Buddhists, and pagans, many of them in its European dominions, that it seems desirable to include it among our summary descriptions of the extent and population of the non-Christian lands.

	Area in Square Miles	Population
European Russia	2,095,616	106,264,000
Asiatic Russia	6,564,778	22,697,000

Religions

Russian Church (including dissidents).....	89,558,000
Roman Catholic	11,421,000
Protestants	3,743,000
Armenians, etc.....	1,221,000
<hr/>	
Total Christians	105,943,000
Mohammedans	13,889,000
Jews	5,189,000
Buddhists and pagans.....	1,645,000
<hr/>	
	126,666,000

The above figures are incomplete and not strictly accurate, since they include in the Russian Church about 12,000,000, who reject more or less of its doctrines. They form, however, the fullest brief statement that we can make of this great empire's religious divisions.

Russia does not permit missionaries from abroad to reside in or even to enter her domains. A Swedish mission exists at Tiflis in the Caucasus and another in St. Petersburg, but only on the ground that it concerns itself with Protestants living in that neighborhood. There are also several missions to the Jews in European Russia, but these are in charge of Russian subjects who are converts from Judaism.

The Russian Church, therefore, is the only agency for evangelizing the people of the immense territories of Siberia and Central Asia. It has a Society for Orthodox Missions, which was organized by the Metropolitan Benjaminoff of Moscow in 1870, and is supported by committees in the various sees, charged with raising money for its support. These committees raised \$311,570 in 1901. This society labors among the pagans and Mohammedans of Siberia, and with some success in converting Shamanists (Animists) to Christianity. As in many other Mission fields, Buddhists and Mohammedans, however, still present an unshaken front to the missionaries of the Christian Church.

Siam: A kingdom of South Eastern Asia. Area, 236,000

square miles. Population, about 5,000,000. Religion estimated, Buddhists, 3,600,000; Animists, 1,600,000; Protestant Christians, 15,000. It is impossible to know accurately the details of the population owing to the lack of any complete census, and of the power of accurate estimate among native officials. Protestant missions are conducted by the Presbyterian Church (North) of the U. S., and the American Baptist Missionary Union (among the Chinese of Bangkok). Together, these societies report 44 stations; 78 missionaries, men and women; 61 native workers; 24 schools; 771 scholars; 15 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 publication centers and 14,400 professed Christians, of whom 3,250 are communicants. The most progressive parts of the fields in Siam are the stations among the Laos in the north and among the Chinese of the Southern provinces. The SPG also has 1 missionary working in Siam.

Tibet: A dependency of China governed under a Chinese Commissioner by a Council of Advisers to the Dalai Lama. Area, 463,200 square miles. Population, 6,430,000. Religions: Buddhists, 4,000,000; Animists, 2,300,000; Mohammedans, 100,000; Roman Catholic Christians (?) 1,000. The country is closed to the residence of Christians, and has been but little known. In 1900 or 1901 the Russian Government made a treaty through China, by which it was to have a residency at Lhasa, and the Russian Church was to be tolerated, and all other Christian sects excluded. In 1903 a British expedition was sent into Tibet under General Macdonald, as escort to Colonel Younghusband, who in 1904 negotiated at Lhasa a treaty giving Great Britain the right of veto in the foreign policy of Tibet. The Dalai Lama fled before the arrival of the Younghusband expedition. It is hoped that this treaty may, in due time, result in the opening of Tibet to the residence of Christians. Meanwhile a considerable number of missionaries of several different societies are established close under the Tibetan frontier in India and in China, using every opportunity to reach Tibetans who come over the border for trade. The natural line of approach to Tibet for missionary agencies seems at pres-

ent to be the approach through China. In any case, the evangelization of Western China could not fail profoundly to affect the Tibetan borders.

Turkey: The chief center of Mohammedan political power, which has in its domains a considerable part of the regions connected with Bible history, whether in Asia, Africa or Europe. Area (estimated, and including tributary provinces), 1,580,000 square miles. Population (estimated, but omitting Egypt and Tripoli, which are mentioned in our African section), 29,500,000. Religions (estimated): Mohammedans, 18,594,000; Jews, 379,000; Christians (5,000,000, at least, in the tributary provinces of European Turkey), 10,533,000. Of these about 9,550,000 are of the Eastern Churches; 858,000 Roman Catholics; 100,000 Protestants. The non-Mohammedan subjects of Turkey are recognized by the Turkish Government as entitled to a certain liberty of administration, and their various groups are styled "nationalities." The sections of the Eastern Church are the Greek Orthodox Church, the Bulgarian Church, the Jacobite Church (Syrian), and the Armenian Church. The Roman Catholic Church includes several groups, as, the Latins (descendants from ancient Genoese and Venetian settlers), the Greek Catholics, Armenian Catholics, Maronites, and Chaldeans. The Protestants are mainly evangelical Armenians or Greeks. The Jews are mostly of Spanish origin, and speak Spanish among themselves. Each group of these has a patriarch, or other chief representative, who is, in the eyes of the Turkish authorities, a civil officer responsible for the political views and acts of his people.

Roman Catholic missions are carried on in Turkey by a large number of orders, as, the Society of Jesus from France and Spain, the Franciscans, the Benedictines, Carmelites, Trappists, Lazarists, Augustinians of the Assumption, Passionists, Resurrectionists, Dominicans, Minor Capuchins (reformed), etc. There are also a number of communities, like the Christian Brethren, devoted to education. A considerable number of orders of women are also found in Turkey, either in convents or connected with missions. The chief of

these are the Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of Our Lady of Zion, the Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception, the orders affiliated to the Dominicans and Franciscans, etc. The whole number of Roman Catholic missionaries in the Turkish empire is about 2,500, and some of their establishments in Syria and the Holy Land have been in existence 300 years or more. The Protestant missionary societies in Turkey are the ABCFM; the CMS; the Reformed Presbyterians of North America; the British Syrian Schools; the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society; the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. (North); the Methodist Episcopal Church of the U. S. (Bulgaria); the American Friends' Foreign Mission Board; the RCA; the Seventh Day Adventists; the Foreign Christian Missionary Society (Disciples); the Baptist Missionary Society (England); the Church of Scotland Conversion of the Jews Committee; the London Jews Society; the United Free Church of Scotland Committee for the Jews, and the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. These societies report all together, 569 stations and out-stations; 404 missionaries; 1,545 native workers; 614 schools; 33,724 scholars; 25 hospitals; 3 publishing houses, and 64,281 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 19,928 are communicants.

The special interest attaching to missionary work in Turkey arises from its influence upon the very seat of Islam. The missions which are directed to the revival of spiritual religion among Oriental Churches could not be reckoned as missions to non-Christian peoples, were it not for the fact that the revival of these churches would convince a great mass of Mohammedans of their own need of Christ. Meantime the Bible is being freely circulated among all classes of the people of every creed. Official interference with colporteurs has this year once more been officially proved to be a violation of solemn pledges of liberty.

4. MALAYSIA

British Borneo: Borneo is an island properly to be included in Malaysia. A narrow territory on the north and

northwestern part of the island, embracing about 96,000 square miles, is reckoned as British territory, being directly or indirectly under British Government. The population is about 845,000. The remainder of the island, reckoned at 212,737 square miles, and containing about 1,100,000 people, is a part of the Dutch East Indian possessions, and its population is included in that of the Dutch East Indies. The religions in British Borneo are (estimated): Animists, 500,000; Mohammedans, 345,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 1,500; Protestants, 3,500), 5,000. The Roman Catholic missions have 12 priests, 10 schools, and 5 orphanages or other charitable works. The Protestant missionaries are under the SPG and the ME, and have 14 stations and out-stations; 15 missionaries, men and women; 57 native workers; 12 schools; 913 scholars, and 3,564 professed Christians, of whom 1,243 are communicants. The missionary statistics of the Dutch portion of the island will be given under the title of Dutch East Indies.

Dutch East Indies (*Nederlandsch Oost Indie*): A possession of Holland in Malaysia, acquired through its East India Company formed in 1602. It consists, according to the official organization, of: 1. Java and Madura, a small island near Java, and 2, the Outposts, namely, Sumatra and adjacent islands, Borneo, Celebes, the Molucca islands, the Sunda islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Area (omitting New Guinea, which is separately mentioned), about 584,611 square miles. Population (estimated, or rather conjectured in respect to Borneo and the less known islands), 34,000,000. Religions (also estimated): Mohammedans, 20,000,000; Animists, 12,000,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 480,000; Hindus, 27,000; Jews, 1,000; Christians, 430,000 (Protestants, 380,000; Roman Catholics, 50,000). The Roman Catholics are under the Apostolic Vicar of Batavia. There are 83 stations and out-stations; 50 foreign priests; 29 schools, and 6 orphanages. The missionaries are from the Foreign Missionary Society of Paris. The Protestants of the Dutch East Indies are for the most part connected with the Dutch Church of the colony, their

pastors being paid by the Government, and a large number of their members being the descendants of the Christians made Protestants in the 17th and 18th centuries. Protestant Missionary Societies now laboring in the islands are the Netherlands Missionary Society, the Rhenish Missionary Society, the Netherlands Mennonite Society, the Java Committee, the Netherlands Missionary Union, the Netherlands Reformed Church, the Utreelit Missionary Society, the Neukirchen Missionary Institute, and the Sangir and Talaut Island Committee of Batavia. Incomplete returns from these societies show that they have 509 stations and out-stations; 269 missionaries; 576 native workers; 431 schools; 21,793 scholars; 3 hospitals and dispensaries, and 133,648 professed Christians. A feature of interest and importance in missions in the Dutch East Indies is the number of Mohammedans converted in Java, Sumatra and other islands. The Rhenish Missionary Society reports 114 Mohammedans baptized in 1903, and 780 Mohammedans under instruction as candidates for baptism. The Netherlands Society reports 121 Mohammedans baptized by its missionaries in Java during 1903. It is estimated that the number converted from Mohammedanism in the whole field during the last thirty years exceeds 20,000.

Malay Peninsula or Malacca: The most southern portion of Continental Asia. It comprises:

1. *Federated Malay States:* A British protectorate in the Malay Peninsula, comprising Perak, Selangor, Negri, Serubilan, and Pahang. Area, 26,000 square miles. Population (1901), 678,595, of whom 312,486 are Malays; 299,739 Chinese; 58,211 natives of India, and about 3,000 Europeans, Americans and Eurasians. Religions: The prevailing religion of the Malay States is Mohammedanism, with a considerable number, however, of Animists or demon worshippers in the hill country of the interior. No statistics that are more than a bare conjecture seem to exist as to the numbers attached to one religion or the other.

2. *Straits Settlements:* A British crown colony in South-eastern Asia, which comprises Singapore, Penang and Ma-

Malacca. The government of Penang includes Province Wellesley and the Dindings, and that of Singapore includes Christmas Island. Area, about 1,542 square miles. Population (1901), 572,000, of whom 281,983 are Chinese; 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. Religion: Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion of the Malays of the Straits Settlements; precise indications lack, however, as to the number of Mohammedans. Roman Catholics in the Malay Peninsula (south of the Siamese territory), number 20,000. Of this number 15,000 are under the see of Malacca, and 5,000 under that of Macao, China. The Roman Catholic missions are committed to the Paris Foreign Missionary Society. There are 32 foreign and 2 native priests; 25 schools, and 43 charities of various kinds. Protestant missions are carried on by the SPG, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Church of England, the "Brethren," and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. All together, these agencies report 69 stations and out-stations; 43 missionaries, men and women; 132 native workers; 13 schools; 2,043 scholars; 1 publishing establishment, and 2,580 professing Christians, of whom 1,730 are communicants. The large Chinese population has made Singapore from early times an important center for work among Chinese. It is now becoming a very important distributing center of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Bibles in Malay dialects find increasing sale there.

New Guinea: An island also called Papua, lying eastward of and partly included in the Dutch East Indies. Area, about 312,329 square miles; of this area 151,789 square miles forming the western half of the island is Dutch territory, a section containing 90,540 square miles belonging to Great Britain, and the Northeastern part of the island containing with adjacent islands 70,000 square miles, has been occupied by Germany, and has been given the name of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. Population: The population of the island is estimated, or rather conjectured, to be as follows: Dutch possessions, 200,000; British possessions, 350,000; German possessions, 110,000. Religions: The Ani-

mistic paganism of Melanesia is the religion of the people. There are (including the small islands) about 7,000 Christians (Protestants, 3,000; Roman Catholics, 4,000). The Roman Catholic missions are in that part of the island lying outside of the control of Holland, and are carried on by missionaries of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart (from Issoudun), who report 18 priests and 29 schools. Protestant missions are maintained by the Utrecht Missionary Society in Dutch New Guinea, with 6 stations and out-stations; 4 missionaries; 5 native workers; 65 schools; 135 scholars, and 313 baptized Christians. In German New Guinea, the Rhenish and the Neuen-dettelsau Societies are established, with 9 stations; 25 missionaries, men and women; 8 schools, and 102 scholars; in British New Guinea and adjacent islands are the London Missionary Society, the SPG, and the Australian Wesleyan Missionary Society, with 25 stations and out-stations; 32 missionaries, men and women; 162 native workers; 54 schools; 1,418 scholars, and 3,302 professed Christians, of whom 1,188 are communicants. New Guinea is a hard and dangerous field, of which the evangelization has cost heavily. Yet there is steady progress in winning attention from the tribes along the coast. The interior of the island is still very much of an unknown land. A new auxiliary to missionary operations in New Guinea is the Papuan Industries Association, a purely business enterprise for developing the abilities of the people who accept Christianity.

Philippine Islands: An American possession in Malaysia, comprising about 1,725 islands. Area, about 122,000 square miles. Population (1903), 7,572,000. Religions: Christians, 6,967,000 (Roman Catholics, 3,940,000; Independent Catholics, 3,000,000; Protestants, 27,000); Mohammedans, 270,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 75,000; Animists, 260,000. Protestant missionary enterprises are carried on in several of the islands by the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. (North); the Methodist Episcopal Church of U. S.; the Protestant Episcopal Church; the American Baptist Missionary Union; the Foreign Christian Missionary So-

ciety (Disciples); the ABCFM, and the SDA. All together these societies report 111 stations and out-stations; 78 missionaries, men and women; 168 native workers; 4 schools, with 192 scholars; 8 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 publication houses, and 16,212 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 9,073 are communicants.

5. OCEANIA

Hawaii: A territory of the United States, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands. Area of the islands, 5,000 square miles. Population (1900), 154,000, of whom 29,834 are native Hawaiians. The remainder of the population is composed of: Whites, 28,533; Chinese, 25,852; Japanese, 60,000, with a considerable number of Koreans and Filipinos and other islanders. Religions: Christians, 63,000 (Protestants, 27,000; Roman Catholics, 30,000; Mormons, 6,000); Buddhists, 55,000, and Confucianists, 25,000; others, 11,000.

Melanesia: The islands of the South Pacific, inhabited by people marked by the Papuan type, and lying east of New Guinea and Australia, and west of Fiji. The chief groups are Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon, the Banks, the Torres, the Santa Cruz, the New Hebrides, and the Loyalty Islands, with New Caledonia. There are about 250 islands in Melanesia, of which the largest are in the Bismarck Archipelago and in the Solomon group. The Bismarck Archipelago and the western section of the Solomon Islands are under German control. The New Hebrides group is jointly protected by France and England. The eastern section of the Solomon Islands, the Banks, and the Santa Cruz Islands are ruled by Great Britain. Population (estimated), about 475,000. Religion: Animists, 420,000; Christians, 55,000 (Protestants, 30,000; Roman Catholics, 25,000). Roman Catholic missions are carried on by the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Mary from Issoudun, with about 12 priests in the Solomon Islands. Protestant missions in the New Hebrides, excepting three northern islands occupied by the Melanesian Mission, are under the Presbyterian New Hebrides Mission, with 39 missionaries, men and women, and

over 300 native workers conducting work in 126 places, with 200 schools; 5,000 scholars, and about 8,000 professed Christians, of whom 3,000 are communicants. In the North and West of Melanesia the Melanesian Mission of the Anglican Church conducts missionary work on 30 islands, with 39 missionaries, men and women; 557 native workers; 253 schools; 18,000 scholars, and about 13,000 professed Christians, of whom 2,500 are communicants. The Australian Methodists also have stations in one of the Solomon Islands and in the Bismarek Archipelago.

In the Loyalty Islands (French) the LMS has a missionary and his wife, with 231 native workers and 6,133 professed Christians, of whom 2,300 are communicants. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society has a missionary at Maré in the Loyalty Islands and in New Caledonia, with 1 missionary and 30 native workers, who are mostly from the Loyalty Islands. The number of native professed Christians is 3,000.

Micronesia: A name applied to groups of small islands in the Western part of the North Pacific, including the Caroline Islands, the Ladrone Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Gilbert Islands. The three groups first named are a German possession, with the exception of the island of Guam, which belongs to the United States. The Gilbert Islands are under British control. The Ladrone Islands are very small, their population being 2,000.

1. The *Caroline Islands* are 500 or more in number and their population is (estimated) 140,000. To the west of the Carolines are the Pelew Islands, about 26 in number, of which the population is included in that of the Carolines.

2. The *Marshall Islands* are in two chains of 24 lagoon islands and a number of islets. Population (estimated), 15,000.

3. The *Gilbert Islands* number 16 atolls, and their population is reckoned at 35,000. Religions found in Micronesia: Pagan, about 160,000; Christians, 30,000 (Roman Catholics, 12,000; Protestants, 18,000). The Roman Catholic missions in these islands are carried on by the Order of the Sacred

Heart from Issodun. The reports are conflicting, but there seem to be 11 priests. The Protestant missions are carried on by the ABCFM, which reports 67 stations; 25 missionaries; 197 native workers; 99 schools; 4,262 scholars, and 17,000 professed Christians, of whom 7,670 are communicants. The LMS has a station in the Southern Gilbert group, mentioned below under the head of Polynesia.

Polynesia: Includes the islands of the Pacific Ocean lying East of Australia, New Guinea, Melanesia, and Micronesia, and North of New Zealand. The principal groups are:

1. The *Fiji Islands*, a British colonial possession, comprising 200 islands. Area (including Rotuma), 8,045 square miles. Population (1901), 117,870, of whom about 2,500 are Europeans, 94,400 Fijians, and 17,000 Indians. Religion: Christians, 100,864 (Roman Catholics, 9,338; Protestants, 91,526); Hindus and other pagans, 17,000. The Roman Catholic missions are conducted by 13 Marist priests. Protestant missions were carried on for many years by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and are now under charge of the Australian Methodist Missionary Society. The SPG also has 3 missionaries there.

2. The *Samoa Islands*, under protectorate of Germany, with the exception of three small islands, which are dependencies of the United States. Area, about 1,100 square miles. Population, 38,500. Religion: Christian (Protestant, 34,500; Roman Catholic, 4,000). The largest and oldest Protestant mission is that of the London Missionary Society, with 18 missionaries, men and women (including wives of missionaries); 396 native workers; 205 schools; 8,052 scholars, and 32,551 professed Christians, of whom 8,387 are communicants. The Seventh Day Adventists and the Salvation Army also have work in Samoa. The Australasian Methodists have a mission in the islands with about 2,000 adherents.

3. The *Cook or Hervey Islands*: A dependency of New Zealand. Area, including Niue or Savage Island south of Samoa, 280 square miles. Population, about 12,000. Protestant missions in these Islands have been carried on

by the LMS, which has there 10 missionaries, men and women; 67 native workers; 26 schools; 2,274 scholars, and 10,162 professed Christians, of whom 3,554 are communicants.

4. The *Ellice* and the *Tokelau Islands* (under British control): Area of Ellice Islands, 14 square miles. Population, 2,400. Area of Tokelau Islands, 7 square miles. Population, 1,050. These, with some of the islands of the Gilbert group, have been evangelized by the London Missionary Society, which has in that field 1 missionary and his wife; 52 native workers; 12 schools; 1,278 scholars, and 4,231 professed Christians, of whom 1,549 are communicants.

5. The *Tonga* or *Friendly Islands*: A British protectorate, ruled by a native king. Area, 390 square miles. Population (1901), 18,959, of whom 18,300 are natives and 360 are Europeans and half breeds. The islands were evangelized by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and are now one of the fields of the Australian Methodist Missionary Society. The population is Christian by profession, about 2,000 being Roman Catholics.

6. The (French Polynesia) *Society Islands*, with Tahiti for the largest island, including the *Leeward Islands*; the *Tuamotu Islands*; the *Austral Islands*; the *Gambier Islands*, and the *Marquesas*. Their aggregate area is about 1,520 square miles, and their population about 29,000. The religion is Christianity (Roman Catholics, 16,000; and Protestant, 9,800), with small groups of pagans yet remaining at different points. The Roman Catholic missionaries are of the Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary. They have 18 priests and 52 schools. The Protestant missions are maintained by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, which has 58 stations and out-stations; 10 missionaries; 44 native workers; 3 schools; 507 scholars, and 8,110 professed Christians, of whom 4,427 are communicants. Mormons are active in the Protestant islands.

The missionary enterprise in Polynesia stands for one of the earliest compassionate efforts of Western Christendom. The people were savages in different degrees of brutalization, and they therefore needed to hear of the Christ and

His rule of manhood. By much devotion, with not a little sacrifice of life, these distant groups of islands have been changed so that many of them play a tangible part in the work of the commercial world. A fact not to be overlooked is the part which the Christianized islanders have taken too in the work of evangelizing neighbors. Men from Samoa were pioneer missionaries in the New Hebrides, and men from Fiji, Samoa, and Loyalty Islands are to-day working as missionaries in New Guinea.

The Largest Cities in the Foreign Mission Field

EUROPE

<i>Bulgaria.</i>		
Sofia	1900*	67,920
<i>Greece.</i>		
Athens	1896	111,486
<i>Italy.</i>		
Naples	1901	563,731
Milan	1901	491,460
Rome	1901	463,000
Turin	1901	335,639
Palermo	1901	310,352
Genoa	1901	234,800
Florence	1901	204,950
Bologna	1901	152,009
Venice	1901	151,841
Messina	1901	149,823
Catania	1901	149,694
Leghorn	1901	98,505
Ferrara	1901	87,697
Padua	1901	82,283
Bari	1901	79,693
Lucca	1901	74,718
Verona	1901	74,261
Alessandria	1901	71,293
Brescia	1901	70,618

* Date of census or estimate.

Modena	1901	64,941
Ravenna	1901	63,839
Perugia	1901	61,453
Pisa	1901	61,279
Trapani	1901	60,257
Reggio	1901	59,176
Ancona	1901	56,825
Cagliari	1901	53,734
Foggia	1901	53,351
<i>Malta.</i>		
La Valetta	est.	62,152
<i>Roumania.</i>		
Bucharest	1899	282,071
Jassy	1899	78,067
Galatz	1899	62,678
<i>Servia.</i>		
Belgrade	est.	69,097
<i>Turkey.</i>		
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000
<i>Spain.</i>		
Madrid	1897	512,150
Barcelona	1897	509,589
Valencia	1897	204,768
Seville	1897	146,205
Malaga	1897	125,579
Murcia	1897	108,408
Zaragoza	1897	98,188
Carthagená	1897	86,245
Granada	1897	75,054
Bilbao	1897	74,093
Cadiz	1897	70,177
Valladolid	1897	68,746
Palma	1897	62,525
Jeres	1897	60,004
Lorea	1897	59,624
Cordoba	1897	57,313
Santander	1897	50,640

ASIA

Bokhara.

Bokhara	est.	75,000
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Ceylon.

Colombo	1901	158,093
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*China**

Canton	est.	1,600,000
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Peking	est.	1,000,000
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Shanghai	est.	380,000
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Hankow	est.	300,000
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Fuchau	est.	636,000
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Amoy	est.	96,000
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Hong-kong	est.	283,975
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Chengtú-fu	est.	800,000
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Dutch East Indies.

Surabaya	1897	142,980
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Batavia	1897	115,567
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Samarang	1897	84,266
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India.

Calcutta	1901	1,125,000
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Bombay	1901	776,000
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Madras	1901	509,346
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Haidarabad	1901	448,466
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Lucknow	1901	264,049
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Rangoon	1901	234,881
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Benares	1901	209,331
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Delhi	1901	208,575
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Lahore	1901	202,964
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Cawnpur	1901	197,170
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Agra	1901	188,022
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Ahmadabad	1901	185,889
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Mandalay	1901	183,816
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Allahabad	1901	172,032
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Amritsar	1901	162,429
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Jaipur	1901	160,167
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* A great number of towns and cities in this country are entitled by their population to mention, but are omitted because statistics lack, guesses being generally substituted for the census.

Bangalore	1901	159,046
Howrah	1901	157,594
Poona	1901	153,320
Patna	1901	134,785
Bareilli	1901	131,208
Nagpur	1901	127,734
Srinagar	1901	122,618
Surat	1901	119,306
Meerut	1901	118,129
Karachi	1901	116,163
Madura	1901	105,984
Trichinopoli	1901	104,721
Baroda	1901	103,790
Pashawar	1901	95,147
Dacca	1901	90,542
Jabalpur	1901	90,316
Lashkar	1901	89,154
Rawalpindi	1901	87,683
Multan	1901	87,394
Mirzapur	1901	79,862
Ambala	1901	78,638
Rampur	1901	78,758
Bhopal	1901	77,023
Calicut	1901	76,981
Shahjahanpur	1901	76,458
Bhagalpur	1901	75,760
Sholapur	1901	75,288
Moradabad	1901	75,128
Faizabad	1901	75,085
Ajmer	1901	73,829
Gaya	1901	71,288
Salem	1901	70,621
Aligarh	1901	70,434
Mysore	1901	68,111
Jalandhar	1901	67,735
Farukhabad	1901	67,338
Imphal	1901	67,093

Saharanpur	1901	66,254
Darbhanga	1901	66,244
Gorakhpur	1901	64,148
Jodpur	1901	60,437
Hubli	1901	60,214
Muttra	1901	60,042
Combaconam	1901	59,673
Moulmein	1901	58,446
Bellary	1901	58,247
Sialkot	1901	57,956
Trivandrum	1901	57,882
Tanjore	1901	57,870
Negapatam	1901	57,190
Alwar	1901	56,771
Jhansi	1901	55,724
Navanagar	1901	53,844
Patiala	1901	53,545
Coimbatore	1901	53,080
Bikanir	1901	53,075
Cuddalore	1901	52,216
Kolhapur	1901	51,373
Cuttack	1901	51,346

Japan.

Tokio	1898	1,440,121
Osaka	1898	821,235
Kioto	1898	353,139
Nagoya	1898	244,145
Kobe	1898	215,780
Yokohama	1898	193,762
Hiroshima	1898	122,306
Nagasaki	1898	107,422
Kanazawa	1898	83,662
Sendai	1898	83,325
Hakodati	1898	78,040
Fukuoka	1898	66,190

Korea.

Seoul	1901	196,646
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Malay States.

Kuala Lumpor (Selangor).....	1901	77,234
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Persia.

Teheran	est.	250,000
Tabriz	est.	180,000
Ispahan	est.	80,000
Kerman	est.	70,000

Philippine Islands.

Manila	1902	297,154
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Russia in Asia.

Tiflis	1897	160,645
Tashkend	1897	156,414
Astrakhan	1897	112,880
Baku	1897	112,253
Kokand	1897	82,054
Yekaterinoslav	1897	65,697
Namangan	1897	61,906
Samarkand	1897	54,900
Tomsk	1897	52,430
Irkutsk	1897	51,434

Siam.

Bangkok	1900	600,000
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Turkey.

Smyrna	est.	201,000
Baghdad	est.	145,000
Damascus	est.	140,000
Aleppo	est.	127,150
Beirut	est.	118,800
Salonica	est.	105,000
Adrianople	est.	81,000
Brusa	est.	76,303
Cesarea	est.	72,000
Kerbela	est.	65,000
Mosul	est.	61,000
Mecca	est.	60,000

AFRICA

<i>Algeria.</i>		
Algiers	1899	96,784
Oran	1899	85,081
<i>British East Africa.</i>		
Zanzibar	est.	55,000
<i>Cape Colony.</i>		
Cape Town.....	1902	167,000
<i>Egypt.</i>		
Cairo	1897	570,062
Alexandria	1897	319,766
Tanta	1897	57,289
<i>Mauritius.</i>		
Port Louis.....	1901	52,749
<i>Morocco.</i>		
Fez	est.	140,000
<i>Natal</i>		
Durban	1902	60,446
<i>Nigeria.</i>		
Kano	est.	100,000
Bida	est.	90,000
Ilorin	est.	50,000
Yakoba	est.	50,000
<i>Transvaal.</i>		
Johannesburg	1896	102,078
<i>Tunis.</i>		
Tunis	1901	170,000

AMERICA

<i>Argentina.</i>		
Buenos Aires.....	1901	836,381
Rosario	1901	112,461
<i>Brazil.</i>		
Rio de Janeiro.....	1900	750,000
Bahia	1890	174,412
Pernambuco	1890	111,556

Sao Paulo.....	1890	64,934
Ouro Preto.....	1890	59,249
Porto Alegre.....	1890	52,421
Belem	1890	50,064
<i>Colombia.</i>		
Bogota	1886	120,000
<i>Venezuela.</i>		
Caracas	1894	72,429
<i>Peru.</i>		
Lima	est.	100,000
<i>Chile.</i>		
Santiago	1900	291,725
Valparaiso	1900	135,674
<i>Mexico.</i>		
Mexico	1900	402,000
Puebla	1900	88,684
Guadalajara	1900	83,934
San Luis Potosi.....	1900	69,050
Leon	1900	58,426
<i>Uruguay.</i>		
Montevideo	1895	215,069
<i>West Indies.</i>		
Port of Spain (Trinidad).....	1901	55,000

STRATEGIC POINTS*

In reviewing the missionary situation one may say at once that Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Hawaii, the Fiji Islands and many other Pacific groups are now Christian countries. Missions in such lands are now Home Missions. The same is true of the extreme South of Africa. In Cape Colony the Christian Church is doing vigorous missionary work on its own account. Proceeding northward from Cape Colony in Africa we find strong native Christian Churches among the Europeans of Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal. There are strong

*Originally prepared for the Union Seminary Magazine of Rich-

native churches also in Basutoland, and further north on the East Coast at intervals as far as Lamu in British East Africa, in Uganda of the central region, along the Congo, and on the West coast in the Lagos Colony and Protectorate, and in Sierra Leone.

Respecting two-thirds of the population of Africa the question seems not to be so much whether the people will receive the gospel, as it is whether the churches will give it to them. The vanity of the idols of the heathen is yearly more apparent. As is the case in Christendom itself, so in these vast regions of Africa, the human craving to pamper self is the great obstacle to conversion; men reject Christ, preferring an ignoble life for the sake of the appetites.

We should beware of underestimating the vitality of the Hindu religious system and the length of the struggle which Christianity has yet before it in India. Yet it is a fact that as to resisting power Hinduism, too, may be classed in the same category as the fetishism of Africa. It now tries to buttress its structure by borrowing Christian ideals and championing ethics learned from Christ. In India, as well as in Africa, one begins to feel that next to ignorance a main obstacle to Christianity is the inbred love of self, now with difficulty finding shelter behind the ancient religious system.

Wherever we encounter Buddhism and Mohammedanism, however, we hear a different report. The followers of these religions are in effect untouched by the message of the Gospel. These two religious systems—the one holding much truth about moral conduct, but professing some uncertainty as to whether there is a God; and the other possessing some great truths about God and reasoning little about moral principle—are each supplied with an elaborate philosophy that cultivates a Laodicean self-satisfaction in their votaries. In each self-satisfaction is an armor against the Savior who comes to call—not the righteous—but sinners to repentance.

Together, Buddhism and Mohammedanism control and satisfy 350,000,000 of men, one-fourth of the population of

the earth. Moreover, they influence more or less the religious thought of nearly 200,000,000 more. Their influence is not only passively but actively and aggressively *against* Jesus Christ; against the soundness of His teachings, and especially against any value attaching to His offer of reconciliation with God and of a new life and a changed character through the indwelling of the Divine Spirit. Mohammedanism occupies solidly the position which among the Jews was a main subject of the denunciations of the prophets. "The heads thereof judge for reward, the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money; yet they lean upon Jehovah, and say, Is not Jehovah in the midst of us? No evil shall come upon us." (Micah, 3:11.) Buddhism is firm in its belief that if there is a Divine force, mechanical means are proved to be effective in bringing the mind into communication with it; the body being a negligible appendage, a misfortune rather than an instrument of expression to the nature.

The stronghold of the Prophet of Mecca is still unshaken in this Fourteenth Century of its opposition to the Christ. In Arabia and North Africa Christian missionaries have to be content to fill the hard but necessary office of the Voice Crying in the Wilderness; in Turkey and Persia missionaries are encouraged if they can stimulate such transformations of character in Christians of the Oriental churches as make them object lessons to excite the wondering curiosity of their Mohammedan neighbors. Buddhism has been for long years in direct contact with Christian character and its fruits without seeming in the least moved to appreciation of a manhood to which it does not aspire. The church through her missionary enterprises has gained so much ground that to-day she faces one or the other of these two great hostile fortresses all along the line of her advance. The pressing duty now is their reduction. If the Church cannot undertake this she must admit incompetence. These are the great strongholds; what are the strategic points available for effective advance?

A strategic point is not the central objective. It can

be reached when the main citadel cannot; and it dominates in some degree the defenders of the citadel. Raimund Lull going to Tunis to preach to Mohammedans when their law required them to kill the preacher was an example of heroic devotion; but it was when he pleaded with the Church authorities to organize at the University at home a school where the clergy could study Mohammedanism and its language, and when he learned Arabic and tried to convert Mohammedans living in Christian lands, that he followed a strategic course. It is true that sometimes a forlorn hope must attack the central fortress, but in missions at this day such times are rare. Morrison translating the Bible into Chinese at Macao and Canton when it was death to a Chinaman to print or to read, or even to teach the translator, was an example of the forlorn hope; and his legacy of language was the treasury of those who came after him, but the direct work among the Chinese began in Malacca, Singapore and Rangoon. Carey entering India when he could not stay a day save by hiring himself out to an Indigo planter, was another example of the forlorn hope. But it was the devotion showed by him and his associates in the little Danish enclosure at Serampore which more than anything else influenced English public opinion to force suppression of the iniquitous prohibitions of the East India Company.

It is a safe rule to trust that God's Providence will show strategic points of approach so as to save His missionaries from striking in force at a main center before its time has come. Strategic points thus opened to view by the Providential march of events are the ones effectively to be used. In 1843 the opium war opened certain cities of China to foreign commerce, and, of course, to foreign residence. Missionary Societies which had established work for Chinese outside of China saw the meaning of this unexpected opening in the stony walls. They instantly removed their missionaries to those strategic points prepared by the "insight, foresight, and oversight of God," and from that moment China began to lose its stubborn unity of purpose.

The most obvious of strategic points are those places

whose geographical position at the crossing of commercial routes gives continuous access to individuals of many races. Of this class are Honolulu, Singapore, Cairo or Alexandria, and Constantinople. Missionary Societies must see to it that such places of confluence are occupied by forces of greater strength and more elaborate equipment than are called for by any merely local need. The word spoken at Honolulu may have effect in China, Japan, Roman Catholic Portugal, and even in Protestant America. A chord of feeling touched at Singapore may sound its music of joy in Java, Sumatra, China or India. A book sold at Cairo may be read by the campfires of the Sahara, in the market stalls of Timbuktu, or under the shadows of the Kaaba at Mecca; while the gospel message diligently taught at Constantinople may filter through the thick incrustations of minds in all Western and Central Asia. Aden at the entrance of the Red Sea has been occupied as a gateway to Arabia, but it is proving, the Bible Society says, of equal importance as a door of access to Abyssinia.

In respect to Mohammedanism, perhaps the most notable strategic point is Egypt. It is a Mohammedan country; having a considerable Christian population; governed by England; profoundly moved by that sturdy honesty and that kindly compassionate regard for the needs of the common people which has been denied to Egyptian peasants since the time of the Pharaohs. Moreover, it is connected by a regular rail and steamboat service with Uganda in Central Africa, over 2,000 miles from Alexandria, which is drawing native Christian merchants southward, and which also opens access to quite a number of pagan tribes that may yet furnish preachers to serve among Mohammedans. As rapidly as experts trained in Koranic lore can be educated for the reinforcement of the workers now on the ground, the Christian Church should "drive a wedge" into this outwork of the great stronghold.

Another important strategic point in Africa is found in Nigeria, where British arms have broken the Mohammedan sword of Sokoto, and have begun to open to commerce great

populations living East of the Niger and North of the Binue as far as to Lake Chad. The British authorities may persist in objecting to zeal in raising religious questions among the half controlled Muslims of this region. But besides the Mohammedans there are here a considerable number of pagan tribes, which can be immediately reached, whose conversion would profoundly influence the Mohammedans. The effect of Christ's teachings on character, is the one irresistible argument for Christianity with Mohammedans, and thoroughly converted pagans can present this argument, though they know neither logic nor philosophy.

Mohammedans of Africa north of the Equator number nearly 50,000,000. Probably one-half of these are too stolid to learn Arabic, and, therefore, they can have no knowledge at first hand of the religion which they profess. All along the coasts of Africa and in the interior equatorial region Protestant missions come in contact with Mohammedans. Besides the main strategic advance through Egypt and Nigeria there should be definitely assigned to the work among Mohammedans, in all these fields, men who can study the Koran and become qualified to hold their own in argument with them, as missionaries who have dealt with pagans only cannot do.

What Egypt is in the West, as a strategic point of approach to the Mohammedan stronghold, that China is in the far East. We do not pause to mention India with its 62,500,000 Mohammedans, nor the outlying province of Java and Sumatra, and adjacent islands, with their 25,000,000 Mohammedans, because in India British and American missionaries are dealing faithfully, skillfully, and effectively with the opportunities of their important strategic position (of 27 alumni of Lahore College present at the reunion in 1903, 17 were converted Mohammedans), and because in the Dutch East Indies, German and Dutch missionaries are winning hundreds of converts every year among the Mohammedan tribes. The great need of both these regions is patient, cordial support from the home churches, during the long struggle, that promises to cut from the extremities of

the Mohammedan body much of its strength. In China and its dependencies there are 33,000,000 Mohammedans, mostly in the provinces of Shan-tung, Kan-su, and Yunnan. Some converts have been made among them, but, so far as appears, there has not been definite effort to send among the Mohammedans of China trained masters of Mohammedan theology, assigned to that specific work. As the Chinese empire opens to Western ideas, the churches should make this deliberate effort.

Turning to the Buddhists, including those of Ceylon, Burma, Siam and French Indo-China, the Buddhists of the Southern section number about 25,000,000. The Northern section contains about 115,000,000 souls, and includes Japan, with nearly 20,000,000;* Korea, with perhaps 1,000,000; China (including Mongolia), which has over 80,000,000 Buddhists, besides an unknown number of people who are more or less fixed in Buddhist ideas; Tibet has nearly 4,000,000, and the adjoining and similarly "closed land" of Nepal has about 2,500,000 more. Protestant Christianity has been in contact, more or less close, for almost a century, with Buddhism in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam. While converts to Christianity are made every year, there is no effect of the preaching of the Gospel at all commensurate with the success of missionaries among the pagan Karens and Shans in Burma, or among the Laos in Siam. The time of the Southern section of the Buddhist world has not yet come.

In all the Northern domains of Buddhism, except Tibet and Nepal, missionaries are in contact with that refractory religious system. There is no reason to suppose that even after the opening of Tibet direct approach to the great citadel will have speedy success. But in China, closely connected with Tibet on the West, Buddhism is but one of several religious systems. Moreover, China has a curiously generous mental attitude toward the religions of the ancients, permitting any man to be an Ancestor-worshipper, an Animist of the Taoist school, a Confucianist, and a

*The lines are too loosely drawn in Japan to permit of any authoritative statement of the number of Buddhists.

Buddhist at the same time. Indeed, in a Buddhist monastery in China has been found a picture, among other saints, of Jesus Christ the Savior, starred by the priests with the three stars used to denote moral perfection. These curious circumstances would show that the missionary seeking a hearing among Chinese Buddhists may perhaps win it. At all events, Western China is the true pathway of entrance to Tibet, and the Bible, which the Moravians began to translate at Kailang on the west frontier of Tibet, and finished at Darjiling, on its southern frontier, is now finding its most ready entrance to the Buddhist citadel from the Chinese side. Joining to these facts the enormous population of China and its many clans that prevent unanimity of opposition, we have a convincing array of indications that the opening of Western China may be expected to give properly trained missionaries a vantage ground for successful efforts among Buddhists. We have already suggested the importance of China as a strategic point for sapping the strength of Mohammedanism. China is now holding out its hands for aid in finding its destined path of progress. No one can deny that that Empire is one of the great strategic points where forces must be concentrated, because success there will affect the whole world.

Japan, too, holds Buddhism as one of several religions, and, therefore, offers hope to the missionary who would rescue men from the paralyzing clutch of that faith. It is craving, in its great struggle, sympathy from Christian nations; it has found that Christianity among its own people produces many praiseworthy qualities of character, and it is destined to be the leader of Korea and of China in the near future. Hence words cannot be too strong which ascribe importance to the strategic value of Japan, as a point of approach to the Northern Buddhism. The opportunity is before us, which will not occur again, for Christian enterprises to be pressed in China and Japan.

It is probable that another line of strategic advance, upon both Mohammedanism and Buddhism in China, lies through the Shans of Burma and the Laos of Siam. But

this line of approach is not yet sufficiently developed in relation to the peoples of Southwest China to enable us to weigh its value.

The point for consideration is, that Missions have made such advance in the world, as to compel serious effort to free these millions of men from the shackles which have arrested development in both Buddhists and Mohammedans. The vista opened by a study of the situation is so broad that, clearly, combination of forces in some form is essential to success. What form can be found less cumbersome than the introduction of new denominational machinery whenever another group of churches wishes to aid in the struggle, it is not for this article to discuss. But if we believe that Jesus Christ is watching and furthering such efforts of the church universal to fulfil his command "Go teach!" then we must admit, that, in the present emergency, loyalty to Him demands that we take counsel together respecting a general advance on these two deadly enemies of His rule, and that we find *some* means of concentrating forces at the strategic points where they are now most needed.

PERSECUTION BY BUDDHISTS

The Moravian Mission on the Tibetan border of Kashmir had the great joy during 1904 of receiving five Tibetan converts to its membership at Leh. The converts came from Kalatse, a newly founded station, and were won by the instrumentality of Khomfel, former Buddhist Lama at Kalatse and now Christian evangelist in the very place where he used to be a servant of Buddha. These new Christians, fairly well-to-do people, have had to endure sharp opposition. First, about one-half of the population leagued together to follow them wherever they might go, simply to jeer and sneer at them. Next these Buddhists tried their cudgels upon the converts. Then they made the relatives of the converts feel their conversion a deep disgrace to the family. So sons have been disinherited and families rent asunder for Christ's sake. Some idea may be gathered from these recent experiences, of the struggles which converts from Buddhism have yet to face in its central stronghold.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN ASIA, AFRICA
AND OCEANIA
AFRICA

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Hindus	Confucianists and Taoists	Shintoists	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches									
Abyssinia.....		2,000	3,098,000	60,000	50,000					300,000		3,510,000
British Africa.....												
Bechuanaland.....	12,000	3,000								185,000		200,000
Basutoland.....	38,000	10,000								300,000		348,000
Cape Colony.....	1,118,000	23,000		4,000	21,000					1,226,000	13,000	2,405,000
Central Africa.....	10,000	1,000	500		300,000					598,000		909,000
East Africa.....	9,000	3,500		1,000	800,000	2,000	20,000	3,000		3,150,000	11,000	4,000,000
Gambia.....	2,000	4,000			35,000					50,000		91,000
Gold Coast.....	35,000	6,000			32,000					1,412,000		1,485,000
Lagos.....	32,000	15,000			70,000					1,380,000	3,000	1,500,000
Mauritius.....	7,000	113,000			41,000		206,000	3,000		948,000	12,000	370,000
Natal.....	72,000	21,000			14,000	4,000	30,000	8,000		14,975,000		1,109,000
Nigeria.....	7,000	18,000			10,000,000					25,000,000		25,000,000
Orange River Colony.....	98,000	16,000					2,000	3,000		231,000	15,000	365,000
Rhodesia.....	19,000	5,000		1,000	1,500		2,000			851,000	1,500	880,000
Sierra Leone.....	48,000	5,000			18,000		1,000			1,005,000	1,000	1,077,000
Somaliland.....					500,000							500,000
Transvaal.....	256,000	34,000				5,000				1,033,000	4,000	1,354,000
Uganda.....	260,000	46,000		10,000	200,000					3,480,000	4,000	3,990,000
Zanzibar.....	1,000	1,500	500	500	185,000		5,000	12,000			4,500	198,000

AFRICA

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Hindus	Confucianists and Taoists	Shintoists	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches									
French Sphere												
Algeria.....	31,000	527,000	25,000	57,000	4,100,000					499,000		4,740,000
Bagirmi & Senegambia.....	1,000	1,000			2,500,000					6,994,000		3,000,000
Congo.....	1,000	5,000			3,500,000					700,000		10,500,000
Dahomey.....	500	6,000			295,000					1,198,500		1,001,000
Guinea.....	500	1,000			1,000,000					1,799,000		2,200,000
Ivory Coast.....	438,000	79,000			200,000		2,000			1,975,000	5,000	2,000,000
Madagascar and Islands.....	1,000	15,000			6,000					500,000		2,505,000
Sahara and Wadai.....	1,000	7,000			2,198,000					975,000	10,000	2,500,000
Senegal.....	1,000	15,000			150,000					40,000		3,200,000
Somaliand.....	1,000	116,000	1,000	60,000	1,718,000							198,000
Tunis.....												1,895,000
German Sphere												
East Africa.....	12,000	5,000			300,000		8,000	2,000		7,673,000		8,000,000
Kamerun.....	13,000	3,000			500,000					2,900,000	4,000	3,420,000
S. W. Africa.....	18,000	12,000								170,000		200,000
Togoland.....	4,500	1,500			12,000					885,000	2,000	905,000
Italian Sphere												
Eritrea & Somaliand.....	1,000	17,000	12,000	500	450,000					367,000	2,500	850,000

AFRICA

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Hindus	Confucianists and Taoists	Shintoists	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches									
Portuguese Africa												
Angola.....	4,000	1,000,000			100,000		3,000			3,115,000		4,119,000
E. Africa.....	7,000	10,000			170,000					3,000,000		3,120,000
Guinea and Islands..		260,000								579,000		1,009,000
Spanish Africa												
Rio-de-Oro.....		1,000			990,000						9,000	1,000,000
Rio Muni.....	1,000	13,000								60,000		74,000
Cape S. Juan Islands.												
Turkish Africa												
Egypt.....	27,000	56,000	647,000	25,000	8,979,000							9,734,000
Tripoli.....		6,000	9,000	10,000	1,275,000							1,300,000
Egyptian Sudan.....		2,000	3,000	2,000	2,500,000					965,000	21,000	3,493,000
Congo Free State.....	15,000	17,000			600,000					29,365,000	3,000	30,000,000
Liberia.....	65,000				5,000,000					1,995,000		2,060,000
Morocco.....	1,000	5,000	3,000	150,000						300,000		5,459,000
Total, Africa.....	2,665,000	2,493,000	3,799,000	381,000	50,810,000	11,000	277,000	31,000		97,179,500	125,500	157,772,000

ASIA

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists †
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches			
Afghanistan....					4,000,000	
Baluchistan †...					230,000	
Bokhara.....					1,250,000	
Ceylon.....	75,000	283,000			248,000	2,140,000
China.....	150,000	900,000		20,000	33,000,000	83,000,000
French India...		208,000			6,000	
French Id-China		932,000			60,000	10,000,000
India.....	1,078,000	1,595,000	250,000	18,000	62,458,000	9,447,000
Jap. & Formosa.	58,000	65,000	27,000			19,858,000
Khiva.....					800,000	
Korea.....	35,000	32,000	1,000			1,500,000
Mal.St. & Str.Set	3,000	20,000			490,000	180,000
Nepal.....						2,500,000
Persia.....	8,000	14,000	60,000	35,000	9,373,000	
Russia.....	20,000	477,000	7,256,000	30,000	10,847,000	1,645,000
Siam.....	15,000					3,600,000
Tibet.....		1,000			100,000	4,000,000
Turkey*.....	100,000	858,000	9,550,000	379,000	18,594,000	
	1,542,000	5,385,000	17,144,000	482,000	141,456,000	137,900,000

ASIA

	Hindus	Confucianists † and Taoists	Shintoists †	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
Afghanistan....						4,000,000
Baluchistan †...	10,000					240,000
Bokhara.....						1,250,000
Ceylon.....	828,000			4,000		3,578,000
China.....		284,000,000		17,000,000	1,930,000	420,000,000
French India...	59,000					273,000
French Id-China		528,000		7,000,000	30,000	18,550,000
India.....	207,146,000			8,584,000	3,627,000	294,233,000
Jap. & Formosa		100,000	24,900,000	2,000,000		47,008,000
Khiva.....						800,000
Korea.....		6,000,000		432,000		8,000,000
Mal.St. & Str.Set	109,000	402,000		37,000	9,000	1,250,000
Nepal.....	1,000,000			500,000		4,000,000
Persia.....					10,000	9,500,000
Russia.....				2,000,000	48,000	22,323,000
Siam.....				1,600,000		5,215,000
Tibet.....				2,279,000	20,000	6,400,000
Turkey*.....					19,000	29,500,000
	209,152,000	291,030,000	24,900,000	41,436,000	5,693,000	876,120,000

* Both Europe and Asia.

† Outside of British Territory.

‡ Followers of Confucianism in China and Shintoism in Japan are distinguished from Buddhists by lines too vague to permit confident enumeration.

MALAYSIA

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Hindus	Confucianists and Taoists	Shintoists	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches									
British pos. inc. British Borneo	3,500	1,500		1,000	340,000			27,000		500,000		845,000
Dutch E. Indies.....	380,000	50,000			20,000,000			480,000		15,000,000	62,000	36,000,000
New Guinea.....	6,000	4,000								650,000		660,000
Philippines.....	27,000	6,940,000		2,000	270,000			75,000		260,000		7,574,000
Portuguese Timor.....		100,000			150,000			15,000		35,000		300,000
Total.....	416,500	7,095,500		3,000	20,760,000		27,000	570,000		16,445,000	62,000	45,379,000

OCEANIA

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists	Hindus	Confucianists and Taoists	Shintoists	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches									
MELANESIA												
Bismarck Archipelago.....	3,000	6,000								111,000		120,000
Loyalty Islands.....	6,000	5,000								4,000		15,000
New Caledonia.....	3,000	32,000								21,000		56,000
New Hebrides.....	12,000	9,000								59,000		80,000
Solomon Islands.....	12,000	1,000								125,000		138,000
MICRONESIA												
Gilbert Islands.....	5,000	3,000								27,000		35,000
Caroline Islands.....	10,000	6,000								134,000		150,000
Ladrone Islands.. }												
Marshall Islands.....	6,000	2,000								7,000		15,000
POLYNESIA												
Fiji Islands.....	92,000	9,000								17,000		118,000
Samoa.....	32,000	6,000										38,000
Hervey and Cook Islands.....	10,000	2,000										12,000
Ellice and Tokelau Islands.....	3,400	200										3,600
Tonga (Friendly) Islands.....	16,000	2,000									1,000	19,000
French Polynesia.....	9,800	16,200								2,000	1,000	29,000
(including Marquesas)												
Hawaii.....	27,000	30,000		1,000		15,000		25,000	40,000		*16,000	154,000
Grand Total.....	247,200	129,400		1,000		15,000		25,000	40,000	507,000	18,000	982,600

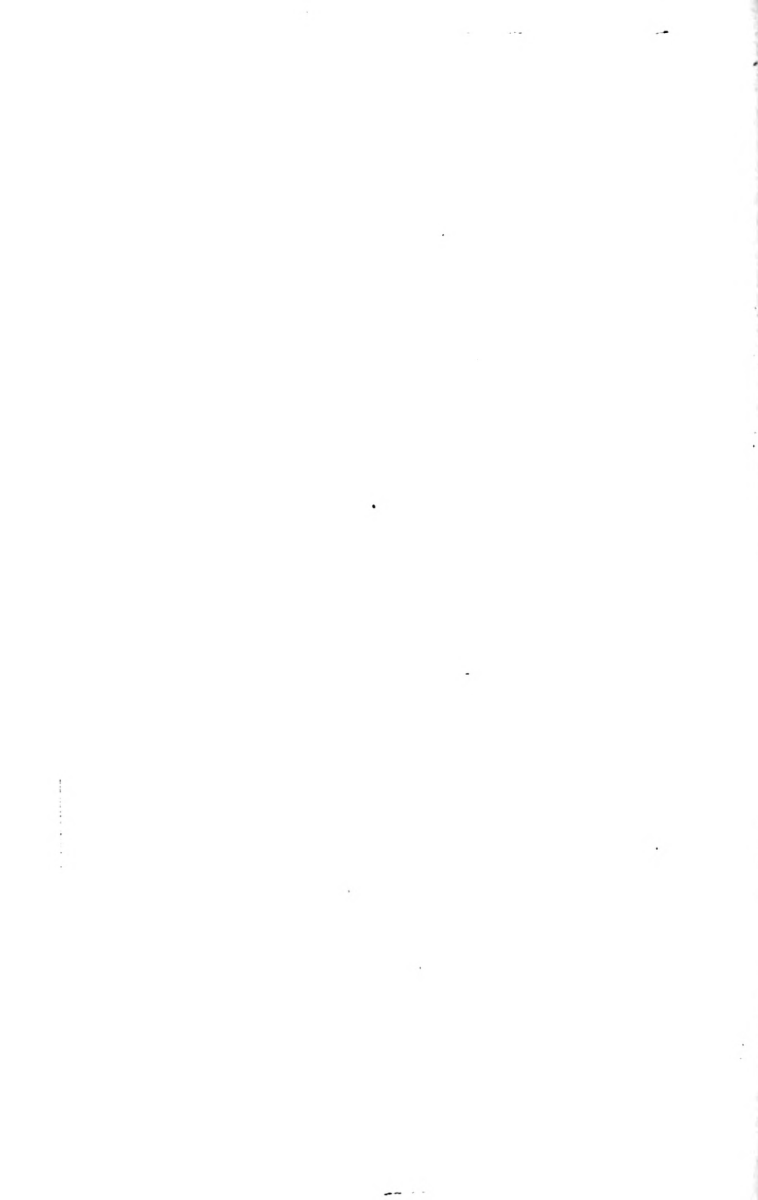
* Mormons, 6,000.

STATISTICS OF THE GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

The material from which these tables has been compiled consists, for the British Colonies, of census reports of 1901 (wherever a census of that date was taken) as summarized in the India List, Colonial List, or the Statesman's Year Book of 1904. As an exception, summaries (unofficial) of the census of 1904 have been used in dealing with South Africa. For Russia, the census of 1897 is the basis, the unofficial "estimates" of increase since that date being also considered. In China, the official "estimate" of 1901 has been adopted. The Missionary reports published during 1904 have aided in compiling the statistics of Christianity. The method followed has been in each case to establish by use of the best available material the population and religious statistics of each country or colony and then build up the statistics of the continent by addition of these. For instance, the figures given for Africa represent the aggregate of the statistics of 43 different countries, colonies, or spheres of influence. The method though laborious, would lead to valuable results were all the countries subject to census. In actual fact, however, the population of great territories in Asia and Africa and in islands like New Guinea is known by estimate (or guess) only. Moreover in China religious statistics are of the most uncertain quality, because so many of the people are at the same time Buddhists and Taoists and Confucianists. These tables, therefore, are put forth as a careful estimate, which may, however, be changed when the progress of civilization produces more precise data, but which are proper and convenient to use as a working hypothesis for a time. We should explain, perhaps, the column in these statistics headed *Animists, Fetishists, etc.* It includes a type rather than any one species of belief—Shamanists of Asia, as well as Jujumen of Africa.

	CHRISTIANS			Jews	Mohammedans	Buddhists
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Eastern Churches			
Africa.....	2,665,000	2,493,000	3,799,000	3,1,000	50,510,000	11,000
America, N.....	64,488,000	36,693,000	1,000,000	1,069,000	15,000	5,000
America, S.....	362,000	36,125,000		22,000	10,000	
Asia.....	1,542,000	5,385,000	17,144,000	482,000	141,456,000	137,900,000
Australasia.....	3,424,000	964,000	1,000	17,000	3,000	4,000
Europe.....	92,922,000	183,754,000	98,213,000	9,247,000	3,576,000	
Malaysia.....	416,500	7,095,500		3,000	20,760,000	
Oceania.....	247,000	129,000		1,000		15,000
Aggregate.....	166,061,500	272,638,500	120,157,000	11,222,000	216,630,000	137,935,000

	Hindus	Confucianists and Taoists	Shintoists	Animists, Fetishists, etc.	Unclassed	Total
Africa.....	277,000	31,000		97,179,500	125,500	157,772,000
America, N.....	94,000	85,000		200,000	8,002,000	111,651,000
America, S.....	108,000	4,000		1,262,000	63,000	37,956,000
Asia.....	209,152,000	291,030,000	24,900,000	41,436,000	5,693,000	876,120,000
Australasia.....	1,000	31,000		40,000	70,000	4,555,000
Europe.....					1,319,000	389,031,000
Malaysia.....	27,000	570,000		16,445,000	62,000	45,379,000
Oceania.....		65,000		507,000	18,000	982,000
Aggregate.....	209,659,000	291,816,000	24,900,000	15,709,500	15,352,500	1,623,446,000



PART II
THE SOCIETIES

“And I heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send and who will go for us? Then I said, Here am I, send me.”—Isaiah 6:8.

SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1847): Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the: *Headquarters*: 61 Bible House, New York; *President*: Bishop C. T. Schaffer; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. H. B. Parks, D.D.; *Fields*: Canada, British West Indies, Haiti and San Domingo, Cuba, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony; *Income and Expenditure*: No information; *Organ*: Voice of Missions, monthly. *General Notes*: The Society is deeply interested in the Ethiopian movement in South Africa. It is desirous of correcting any impression that its aim, however, is in any way political.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH: Home and Frontier Missionary Society of the: *Headquarters*: Birmingham, Alabama; *Secretary*: Rev. A. J. Warner.

AMERICAN ADVENT MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1866): *Headquarters*: 160 Warren street, Boston, Mass.; *Secretary*: Elder A. C. Johnson, Box A, Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.; *Treasurer*: Elder J. W. Evans, same address; *Fields*: Home: The Catskills, N. Y., Northern Vermont and Ontario, Canada, Portuguese in Taunton, Mass. Foreign: England, India, China, Cape Verde Islands. *Income*, year ending September 30, 1904: \$14,103.35; *Expenditures*: \$13,704.28; *Organ*: Prophetic and Mission Quarterly. *General Notes*: The Society reports 10 missionaries, men and women, in the foreign field, with 263 Communicants.

Am. Advent Western Home Mission Board: Secretary

NOTE:—For Women's Auxiliary Missionary Societies, see section headed "Woman's Work." In this general list strictly independent Societies of Women are, however, included.

and Treasurer, Elder J. August Smith, 1121 No. Church street, Rockford, Ill.

Am. Advent Southern Home Mission Board: Secretary and Treasurer, George H. James, Wilmington, N. C.

Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Home Mission Board.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: Rockland, Me.; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Miss Lena N. Bradford, Rockland, Me.; *Field*: India. In the home field the Society works through local Conferences, Mission Societies, etc. Its foreign work is entirely under its own jurisdiction and management. *Income*: Not stated. *Organ*: All Nations Monthly. *General Notes*: In its foreign work the Society reports 3 missionaries and 15 native workers, with 400 scholars in 8 schools.

American Advent Christian Helpers' Union: See Woman's Work Section.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION (1814): *Headquarters*: Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Secretaries*: Rev. H. C. Mabie, Rev. T. S. Barbour; *Editorial Secretary*: Rev. F. P. Haggard; *Treasurer*: C. W. Perkins; *Fields*: Assam, Burma, and Madras, India; China, Japan, Congo Free State, Philippine Islands; France, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Norway; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904, \$738,585; *Expenditures*: \$746,540; *Organ*: Baptist Missionary Magazine, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society has made notable efforts in the line of educating the Home constituency; its literature, especially, has been bright, informing and inspiring. It sends samples of all new literature to all who pay a nominal annual subscription, and its receipts for missionary literature are increasing.

Educational work has been pressed forward, particularly in China, where an effect of education is noted in weakening regard for ancestor worship, which is the real religion of the great Empire. The improvement and reinforcing of training schools and theological seminaries is also notable.

An important action of the Society is its joining with other societies in appealing to the U. S. Government in behalf of intervention that shall tend to stop Belgian atrocities on the Congo. The increase of the number of communicants by 7,431 souls during the year gives to the work of the Society the seal of God's hand. The whole number of its missionaries, not including those in Europe, is 520, with 4,449 native workers, and 165,000 professing Christians, of whom 117,031 are baptized communicants.

American Baptist Women's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Division.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: Metropolitan Building, 312 Fourth avenue, New York City; *Corresponding Secretary*: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D.; *Assistant Corresponding Secretary*: Rev. A. Turnbull; *Editorial Secretary*: Rev. H. B. Grose; *Treasurer*: Frank T. Moulton, Esq.; *Fields*: United States, North Western Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$729,860; *Expenditures*: \$751,632; *Organ*: Home Missions, monthly.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*: Miss M. G. Burdette; *Treasurer*: Mrs. A. H. Barber; *Fields*: The fields of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, with which this Society co-operates, and more especially, Freed People, Indians, Immigrant and Exceptional Populations, together with Spanish speaking peoples of Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$93,038.66; *Expenditures*: \$92,763.49; *Organ*: Tidings, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society carries on a Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS (1810): *Headquarters*: Congregational House, 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretaries*: Rev. Judson Smith, Rev. James L. Barton, Rev. Cornelius H. Patton; *Editorial Secretary*: Rev. E. E. Strong; *Treasurer*: F. H. Wiggin; *Fields*: Angola, West Africa, Natal, Portuguese East Af-

rica, Rhodesia, Turkey, India, Ceylon, China, Mexico, Japan, Philippine Islands, Micronesia, Austria, Spain; *Income*, year ending August 31, 1904: \$725,570.90; *Expenditures*: \$748,308.11; *Organ*: Missionary Herald, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society appointed and sent out during the year 39 new missionaries to the different fields. It has also acquired, and sent to Micronesia, a steamer, the Morning Star No. 5, for the use of the missionaries in touring among the islands of that field. In Angola, West Africa, the Society has met with opposition from the Portuguese officials—an opposition that is seemingly the tribute of narrow-minded men to success that they cannot understand. In Turkey it has had more hope of being granted the same rights as to education as are allowed by Turkey to European Missionary enterprises. In China the ruins left by the outbreaks of 1900 have been reconstructed, and the awakening of interest in Western civilization shows itself in larger attendance at Mission services. There is need of a large increase of Missionaries in that land, if the opportunities calling for attention are to be used. In the Philippine Islands the Missionary in Mindanao is making progress in the language of the pagan Bogobo tribe. In India and Ceylon, the missions continue to make steady progress, with fresh emphasis laid on the fruitfulness of educational and medical work used as truly evangelistic agencies. In Japan the war with Russia has hindered Missionary work, but has also opened larger opportunities. A theological class has been established by the Japanese "Kumiai" Churches at Tokio for training evangelists to be sent to Hawaii, where the Japanese population is increasing. The Society's missionaries, men and women, number 570. It has 4,185 native workers, and about 164,000 professing Christians, of whom 61,178 are communicants.

Woman's Board of Missions, auxiliary to ABCFM: See Woman's Work Section.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY
(1860): *Headquarters*: 281 Fourth avenue, New York;

Denomination: Protestant Episcopal; *Secretary:* Eugene M. Camp; *Treasurer:* J. Hull Browning; *Fields:* Auxiliary to the P. E. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and supports its own missionaries in Brazil and in Cuba; *Income*, year ending August 31, 1903: \$69,918.37, paid into the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society; *Organ:* The Church Mission, monthly, October to June each year.

AMERICAN FRIENDS BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS (1894); *Headquarters:* Richmond, Indiana; *Superintendent of Missions:* Zenas L. Martin; *Secretary:* Mrs. Mahalah Jay; *Treasurer:* James Carey, Jr., 119 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.; *Fields:* Cuba; it presents also the work of the Yearly Meetings, with fields in Mexico, Jamaica, Japan, Alaska, Palestine, India, China and British East Africa; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904, including the Home contributions of the various yearly meetings: \$70,634; *Organ:* The American Friend.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1846): *Headquarters:* 287 Fourth avenue, New York; *Denomination:* Congregational; *Secretaries:* Rev. J. W. Cooper, Rev. F. P. Woodbury, Rev. C. J. Ryder; *Treasurer:* H. W. Hubbard; *Fields:* Porto Rico, special populations in the United States; *Income*, year ending September 30, 1903: \$336,601.89; *Expenditure:* \$357,267.73; *Organ:* American Missionary.

AMERICAN RAMABAI ASSOCIATION (1898): *Headquarters:* Cleveland, Ohio; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Secretary:* Mrs. George H. McCrew, 715 Case avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; *Treasurer:* Mr. Curtis Chipman, 222 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; *Field:* India; *Income*, year ending February 29, 1904: \$6,762.27 (besides balance on hand from 1903, \$2,509.08); *Expenditure:* \$7,709.01.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION (1825): *Headquarters:* 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; *Secretary:* Rev. Charles E. St. John; *Assistant Secretary:* Mr. Geo. W. Fox; *Treasurer:* Francis H. Lincoln; *Fields:* The

United States, Japan, Cuba; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1902: \$306,082; *Expenditure*: For Home Missions, year ending April 30, 1902: \$60,607.48; Foreign Missions, \$4,000.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF THE SOUTH (1875): Board of Foreign Missions of the; *Headquarters*: Due West, South Carolina; *Secretary*: Rev. W. L. Pressly, D.D.

BRETHREN IN CHRIST (River Brethren), Foreign Missionary Board of the (1896): *Headquarters*: Louisville, Ohio; *Secretary*: Elder O. Baker.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION (1890): *Headquarters*: Dallas, Texas; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. C. I. Scofield; *Treasurer*: D. H. Scott; *Fields*: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica; *Income*: About \$5,000; *Organ*: Central American Bulletin; *General Notes*: The Society reports 28 missionaries and 515 communicants.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH (1886), Mission Board of the: *Headquarters*: 1231 West Fifth street, Dayton, Ohio; *Secretaries*: Rev. J. G. Bishop, Rev. W. H. Dennison; *Treasurer*: Mr. A. M. Kerr; *Fields*: Japan, Porto Rico, Colorado, North Dakota, Washington, Montana, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and seven other States; *Income*, year ending September 30, 1904: \$19,138.36; *Expenditure*: \$22,612.96; *Organ*: Christian Missionary; *General Notes*: The Society reports in the foreign field 12 missionaries and 495 communicant members.

Christian Church Woman's Board of Foreign Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

Christian Church Woman's Board for Home Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE (1887): *Headquarters*: 692 Eighth avenue, New York; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. A. E. Funk; *Treasurer*: Mr. David Crear; *Fields*: Africa, China, India, Japan, West Indies; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1902:

\$119,911.79; *Expenditure*: \$119,056.46; *Organ*: Christian and Missionary Alliance; *General Notes*: The Society reports 214 missionaries, men and women, 3,993 pupils in 41 schools, and 4,800 professing Christians, of whom 2,611 are communicants.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS (1874): *Headquarters*: 152 East Market street, Indianapolis, Indiana; *Denomination*: Disciples of Christ; *Secretary*: Mrs. Helen E. Moses; *Treasurer*: Miss M. J. Judson; *Fields*: India, Mexico, Porto Rico, Jamaica, United States; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1904: \$180,108.05 (balance on hand at beginning of year, \$26,242.96, in addition to the above); *Expenditure*: \$187,034.91, of which \$68,172.14 was for Foreign Missions; *Organ*: Missionary Tidings; *General Notes*: The Society has 68 missionaries in the foreign field, with 53 native workers, and 1,605 pupils in 18 schools.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1826): *Headquarters*: 287 Fourth avenue, New York; *Secretaries*: Rev. J. B. Clark, Rev. Washington Choate; *Associate Secretary*: Don O. Shelton; *Treasurer*: W. B. Howland; *Fields*: The United States (including Alaska and special classes of people), Cuba; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904 (including net receipts of Auxiliaries): \$444,501.27; *Expenditures* (including \$233,009.12 expended by auxiliaries in their own fields): \$570,629.91; *Organ*: Home Missionary; Congregational Work; *General Notes*: The Society employs 1,910 missionaries, men and (unmarried) women, in 46 States and Territories, and 6 in Cuba. The missionaries preaching in foreign languages number 236. Additions to the church on confession of faith have been 5,767 during the year 1903.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND CHURCH ERECTION (1852): *Headquarters*: Holland Building Annex, St. Louis, Mo.; *Secretary*: Mr. J. M. Paterson; *Treasurer*: Mr. J. Cobb; *Fields*: Japan, China, Mexico; Home Missions; Church erection; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$150,087.57,

including cash balance from 1903, \$15,995.96; receipts of Woman's Board, \$26,067.15, and receipts of Synodical Missions, \$66,100.53; *Expenditure*: \$143,755.77, including Foreign Missions, \$34,418.79; expenditures of Woman's Board, \$15,669.18, and expenditures of Synodical Missions, \$66,100.53; *Organ*: Missionary Record.

Cumberland Presbyterian Woman's Board of Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

DANISH (UNITED) EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (1896): *Headquarters*: Blair, Nebraska; *Secretary*: Rev. A. M. Andersen; *Fields*: Indian Territory, Utah, Danish Immigrants in United States, Japan.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION (1876): Missionary Society of the; *Headquarters*: 265 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; *Secretaries*: Rev. H. Mattill, Rev. T. C. Meckel; *Treasurer*: Rev. Yost; *Fields*: United States, Europe, Japan, China; *Organ*: Evangelischer Missionsbote; The Missionary Messenger; *General Notes*: The Society has a large number of missionaries in the United States, Canada, Germany and Switzerland. Its work in Japan and China employs six missionaries.

Evangelical Association Women's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

FOREIGN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1875): *Headquarters*: 15 East Seventh street, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Denomination*: Disciples of Christ; *President*: Rev. A. McLean; *Secretary*: Rev. F. M. Rains; *Treasurer*: S. M. Cooper; *Fields*: China, Japan, India, Turkey, Scandinavia, Africa, England, Cuba, Hawaii, Philippines, Tibet (in Chinese province of Szechwan); *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1904: \$251,827.50; *Expenditure*: \$246,194.26; *Organ*: Missionary Intelligencer; *General Notes*: The year has been one of great success, and has fostered enthusiasm for important extension; 17 new missionaries were sent out. The whole number of its missionaries, men and women, is 143, with 295 native workers, 38 schools, 2,181 pupils, and about 14,000 professing Christians, of whom 7,173 are com-

municants. The missions in England and other parts of Europe are included in this report.

FREE BAPTISTS (1833): General Conference of; *Secretaries:* Rev. Arthur Given, Auburn, R. I.; Rev. H. M. Ford, Hillsdale, Mich.; *Treasurer:* Rev. Arthur Given, Auburn, R. I.; *Fields:* India; *General Notes:* The Society has 18 missionaries in the foreign field, including those supported by the Woman's Missionary Society.

FREE BAPTIST WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Secretary:* Mrs. S. C. G. Avery, Wells, Maine; *Treasurer:* Miss L. A. De Meritte, Ocean Park, Me.; *Fields:* India, in co-operation with the General Conference of Free Baptists; the United States; *Income,* year ending Aug. 31, 1904: \$15,928.55; *Expenditure:* \$17,043.32; *Organ:* The Missionary Helper, monthly.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA (1882): General Missionary Board of the; *Headquarters:* 14-16 North May street, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary:* Rev. Benjamin Winget; *Treasurer:* S. K. J. Chesbro; *Fields:* Africa, India, Japan, China, United States; *Income,* year ending Oct. 1, 1903, for foreign missions: \$26,780.75, and for home missions, \$4,188.12; *Expenditure:* Foreign missions, \$21,249.15; home missions, \$4,350.82.

Free Methodist Woman's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHERN CHURCH (1884): General Mission and Tract Committee; *Headquarters:* Elgin, Ill.; *Denomination:* Dunkers; *Secretary and Treasurer:* Mr. G. B. Royer; *Fields:* India, Sweden, France, United States; *Income:* No information given; *Expenditure:* No information given; *Organ:* The Missionary Visitor. *General Notes:* The number of missionaries on the foreign field is 23.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA (1867): *Headquarters:* St. Louis, Mo.; *Secretary:* Rev. Paul A. Menzel, 1920 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer:* P. L. Kohlmann, 1135 Gath

avenue, St. Louis; *Fields*: India; *Income*, year ending Jan. 31, 1904 (besides balance \$8,848): \$22,354; *Expenditure*: \$23,172; *Organ*: Fliegende Missions-Blätter, quarterly; Deutscher Missions Freund, monthly; *General Notes*: The number of missionaries is 15.

GOSPEL MISSIONARY UNION (1891): *Headquarters*: 415 Oak street, Kansas City, Mo.; Undenominational; *Director*: Mr. George S. Fischer; *Fields*: Morocco, Ecuador, Indians of the U. S. (Navajos); *Income* (1900): \$8,206; *Expenditure*: \$8,145; *Organ*: The Gospel Message, monthly.

HAUGE'S SYNOD CHINA MISSION (Hauges Synodes China Mission, 1891): *Headquarters*: 298 Williams street, St. Paul, Minn.; *Secretary*: Rev. Charles O. Brohaugh; *Field*: China.

HARVARD MISSION (1904): *Headquarters*: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; *Chairman*: Prof. E. C. Moore; *Secretary*: Mr. Ralph H. Bollard; *Fields*: All fields where Harvard graduates are in Missionary service. *General Notes*: The Society is composed of students and Alumni of Harvard University and its aim is to unite all Harvard men serving under any foreign Missionary board and of any communion by a closer tie to one another and to the University; to secure and disseminate information about the work of such missionaries; to raise money for the support in India of the representative of the Harvard Christian Association, and also for aiding in the support of Harvard men hereafter sent to the foreign field; to send out men who will represent the University in foreign fields and will be sustained by the sentiment of the University community, and finally by all these means to foster the spirit of Missions within Harvard University.

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION (1823): *Headquarters*: Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretary*: Rev. D. Scudder; *Treasurer*: Theodore Richards; *Fields*: Hawaii, Pleasant Island, Marquesas, Micronesia; *Organ*: The Friend. *General Notes*:

The Association is in negotiation to pass over to the ABCFM the care of its stations in Micronesia and on Pleasant Island, and to enlarge its work in the Hawaiian Islands by the aid of the American Missionary Association and the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Its home work is among Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese in the islands. It supports 51 workers, men and women.

Woman's Board of Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

HEPZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1892): *Headquarters*: Tabor, Iowa; *Secretary*: Mrs. H. W. Kelley; *Fields*: Japan, India, Natal, So. Africa; *Income*: No Information; *Organ*: Sent of God, fortnightly.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1881): *Headquarters*: 288 Lexington avenue, New York; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: George D. Dowkontt; *Treasurer*: J. E. Giles, M.D.; *Object*: Training of Medical Missionaries by aid to students who are preparing for service as Medical Missionaries.

LUTHERAN: FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF OHIO AND OTHER STATES (1884); *Headquarters*: 48 E. Frankfort street, Columbus, Ohio; *Secretary*: Rev. J. H. Schneider; *Treasurer*: J. G. Butz; *Fields*: The fields of the Hermannsburg Missionary Society of Germany; *Income*, from July 16, 1902 to August 6, 1904: \$9,580.44; *Expenditure*, during the same time: \$9,499.84; *Organ*: Lutheran Standard.

LUTHERAN: BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH (1895); (formerly called Friends of Augsburg); *Headquarters*: Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Secretary*: Prof. Geo. Sverdrup; *Treasurer*: J. H. Blegen; *Field*: Madagascar; *Income*, year ending May 31, 1902: \$13,943.09; *Expenditure*: \$13,940.94; *Organ*: Gasseren (in Norwegian), fortnightly.

LUTHERAN: BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA (1867); *Headquarters*: 1522 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretaries*: J. M. Snyder, Conrad Itter, Rev. W. Ashmead Schaeffer; *Treasurer*: Philip S. Zieber; *Field*: India; *Income*, 1901-1903: \$45,942.56; *Expenditure*: \$44,661.42; *Organ*: Missions-bote, Foreign Missionary. *General Notes*: The Society has 14 missionaries, 253 native workers, 212 schools, 4,472 scholars and 3,860 communicants.

Evangelical Lutheran General Council Woman's Missionary Society, Home and Foreign: See Women's Work Section.

LUTHERAN: BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. (1841); *Headquarters*: 19 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; *Secretaries*: Rev. M. J. Kline, Rev. George Scholl; *Treasurer*: O. F. Lantz; *Fields*: India, Liberia; *Income*, for the two years ending April 30, 1903: \$122,556.41; *Expenditure*: for the two years: \$113,242.61; *Organ*: Lutheran Mission Journal; Lutheran Observer. *General Notes*: The Society has 27 missionaries, 512 native workers, 232 schools, 6,700 scholars, and 8,386 communicants.

LUTHERAN: BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE UNITED SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SOUTH (1886); *Headquarters*: 408 N. Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.; *President*: Rev. R. C. Holland; *Rec. Secretary*: Rev. W. L. Seabrook; *Treasurer*: John A. Cline; *Field*: Japan; *Income*, for two years ending July 1, 1904: Home Missions, \$17,000; Foreign Missions: \$11,945; *Expenditure*: Home Missions, \$17,000; Foreign Missions, \$11,945; Total, \$28,945. *General Notes*: The Society is to begin theological education of natives at an early day.

MENNONITE MISSION BOARD (1882); *Headquarters*: Quakertown, Pa.; *Secretary*: Rev. A. B. Shelly; *Treasurer*: Rev. G. Harder, Whitewater, Kansas; *Fields*: India, United States (Indians in Montana, Arizona, and Oklahoma).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: Missionary Society of the (1819): *Headquarters:* 150 Fifth avenue, New York; *Secretaries:* Rev. A. B. Leonard, Rev. H. K. Carroll; *Missionary Editor:* Charles H. Fahs; *Treasurer:* Homer Eaton; *Fields:* Liberia, Rhodesia, Angola, India, China, Japan, Korea, Borneo, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, South America, Mexico, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Italy, Bulgaria; *Income, 1903, including Women's Societies and domestic missions:* \$2,541,033.38; *Expenditure, foreign missions:* \$1,422,716.11; *Organ:* World Wide Missions. *General Notes:* The Society has in the foreign field, including missions in Europe, 709 missionaries, 6,168 native workers, 1,716 schools, 49,244 scholars, and 247,264 professing Christians of whom 155,419 are full members. The fields occupied by the Society are steadily increasing. Borneo has been entered, also Bolivia and Patagonia. The number of points occupied in China, in Korea, and in the Philippines has been largely increased. The increase is noticeable in sums contributed by native churches toward the support of their church and school institutions. This increase was 37 per cent. in the four years 1900-1903 over the amount of such contributions in the preceding four years (1896-1899, \$920,680; 1900-1903, \$1,265,454). The appointment of new missionary bishops indicates a purpose of energetically pressing forward missionary enterprises.

Methodist Episcopal Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

Methodist Episcopal Women's Home Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH): BOARD OF MISSIONS (1846): *Headquarters:* Nashville, Tennessee; *Secretaries:* Rev. Walter R. Lambuth; Rev. Seth Ward; *Treasurer:* J. D. Hamilton; *Fields:* Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, China, India, Korea, United States (including Indians, immigrants, and Jews); *Organ:* Review of Missions; Go Forward. *General Notes:* The Society has in

the foreign field 241 missionaries, men and women, 304 schools, 4,482 scholars, and 14,243 communicants.

Methodist Episcopal (South) Woman's Board of Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH: Board of Foreign Missions of the (1888); *Headquarters:* Springfield, Ohio; *Secretary and Treasurer:* Rev. T. J. Ogburn, Greensboro, N. C.; *Field:* Japan; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1902: \$14,295.47; *Expenditure:* \$15,248.47; *Organ:* Methodist Recorder.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH; *Headquarters:* Greensboro, N. C.; *Secretaries:* Mrs. D. S. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. H. Hupfield, Baltimore, Md.; *Treasurer:* Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Bellevue, Pa.; *Fields:* Japan (the Society working there in co-operation with the General Board of Foreign Missions) and China; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1902: \$6,189.45; *Expenditure:* \$7,320.92; *Organ:* Woman's Missionary Record.

MORAVIAN CHURCH (Northern Province of America) SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN (1787): *Headquarters:* Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; *President of the Elders Council:* Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering; *Secretary of the Elders Council and of Missions:* Rev. Paul de Schweinitz; *Fields:* The Missionary Society formed to care for work among the Indians, since 1885 has superintended the Moravian Mission in Alaska. It is auxiliary to the General Moravian Missions, which see in "Germany" list of Societies.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION: Foreign Mission Board of the (1880); *Headquarters:* 718 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.; *Secretary:* Rev. L. G. Jordan; *Treasurer:* Rev. C. H. Parrish; *Organ:* Mission Herald.

NEW JERUSALEM IN U. S. A.: Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the General Convention of: *Headquarters:* 16 Arlington street, Boston, Mass.; *Denomination:* Swedenborgian; *Secretary:* Rev. Willard H. Hinkley;

Treasurer: Dr. E. A. Whiston; *Fields*: United States, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Brazil; *Income*, year ending May 1, 1902: \$4,542.55; *Expenditure*: \$3,615.97.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA: Board of Foreign Missions of the United (1858): *Headquarters*: Harmony, Filmore County, Minn.; *Secretary*: Rev. Peter Dreyer; *Fields*: Madagascar, China (through other Norwegian Societies).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. (NORTH): Board of Foreign Missions of the (1837): *Headquarters*: 156 Fifth avenue, New York; *Secretaries*: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Mr. R. E. Speer, Rev. A. J. Brown, Rev. A. Halsey; *Treasurer*: Chas. W. Hand; *Fields*: Kamerun, Spanish W. Africa, China, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Persia, Siam, Philippine Islands, Guatemala, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Turkey (Syria); *Income*, year ending April 30, 1904: \$1,131,510.70; *Expenditure*: \$1,173,261.02; *Organ*: Assembly Herald; *General Notes*: The Society reports 837 missionaries, men and women, 2,160 native workers, 823 schools, 27,609 scholars, and 50,172 communicants.

The Missions of the Society in China have more than recovered from the effects of the Boxer uprising of 1900. A woman's Medical College has been established at Canton. In Japan there is steady growth, and the church shows a missionary spirit in reaching out to do good. In Korea the Society's mission is strong and efficient, and Christianity makes notable progress. In Siam growth of the church is constant among the common people, and converts among the nobles are also reported. Three new stations have been opened in the Philippine Islands, and the beautiful new church at Manila has been dedicated.

Presbyterian (North) Woman's Board of Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. (NORTH), BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS: *Headquarters*: 156 Fifth avenue, New York City; *Secretary*: Rev. Charles L. Thompson; *Assistant Secretaries*: Rev. John

Dixon, Mr. John Willis Baer; *Treasurer*: Mr. Harvey C. Olin; *Superintendent of School Work*: Rev. George F. McAfee; *Fields*: The United States, including Alaska, Porto Rico and 16 nationalities of foreign immigrants; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$820,606.20; *Expenditure*: \$825,696.65. (The receipts and expenditures of the Woman's Board are included in these figures); *Organ*: Assembly Herald, Over Sea and Land; *General Notes*: The Society conducts services in 16 foreign languages at 432 points in the United States. A feature of growing interest and importance is the special mission to workingmen, which is leading to the appointment of representatives of ministers' associations to be members of labor organizations.

For Woman's Board of Home Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. (SOUTH): Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the (1861): *Headquarters*: Chamber of Commerce Building, Nashville, Tennessee; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. S. H. Chester; *Editor*: Rev. H. F. Williams; *Fields*: Congo Free State, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$236,756.86, including balance from 1903 of \$262.32; *Expenditure*: \$236,642.17; *Organ*: The Missionary, The Children's Missionary, both monthly; *General Notes*: The Society reports 164 missionaries, men and women, 195 native workers, 8,267 communicants, of whom 1,558 were received during the last year.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN U. S. (1896): *Secretary*: Rev. Daniel Savage, Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Penn.; *Fields*: Auxiliary to the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society of Great Britain.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN U. S. A.; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the (1835): *Headquarters*: 281 Fourth avenue, New York; *Secretaries*: Rev. A. S. Lloyd, Rev. J. Kimber, Mr. John W. Wood; *Treasurer*: George C. Thomas; *Fields*: Foreign, Liberia, China, Japan, Haiti, Mexico; Domestic, United States, including Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Is-

lands; *Income*: \$316,739.70 for Foreign Missions, and \$359,238.68 for Domestic Missions; *Expenditure*, year ending Aug. 31, 1904: \$395,610.75 for Foreign Missions, and \$438,109.74 for Domestic Missions; *Organ*: Spirit of Missions, monthly; The Young Christian Soldier, weekly and also monthly; *General Notes*: There has been during this year a change in method of administration of the missionary enterprises of the Church. Hitherto the triennial convention, together with the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society have constituted the "Board of Missions," meeting once in three years. A General Missionary Council has met each year, except in convention years, to plan policies and decide questions, while the Board of Managers has met every month (save two summer months) for the current business of the Society. Under the new arrangement the General Convention, meeting once in three years determines the general lines of the Church's missionary policy, and elects, as its Executive Committee for missionary management, the Board of Missions, composed of fifteen bishops, fifteen other clergy, and fifteen laymen. The Board of Missions, taking the place of the former Board of Managers, meets monthly, save in July and August. The plan of apportioning missionary expenditures upon the different congregations has resulted in drawing contributions from almost twice as many of the congregations and in largely increasing the amount given in each year. Five missionary bishops have been elected this year, two to fill vacancies (Salt Lake and Hankow), two to be the first bishops of Cuba and Mexico, and one to assist the Bishop of South Dakota, where there is so large an extension of the Church among the Sioux Indians. The Society reports in its foreign missions 144 missionaries, men and women, 499 native workers, 146 schools, 4,658 scholars, and 5,308 communicants.

Protestant Episcopal Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA: Board of Foreign Missions of the (1832): *Headquarters*: 25 East Twenty-second-street; *Denomination*: Reformed (Dutch); *Cor-*

responding Secretary: Rev. H. N. Cobb; *Field Secretary*: Rev. J. W. Conklin; *Treasurer*: Chas. H. Harris; *Assistant Treasurer*: J. L. Amerman; *Fields*: China, India, Japan, Arabia; *Income*, year ending May 2, 1904: \$142,474.79 (including Arabian Mission); *Expenditure*: \$130,339.30 (including Arabian Mission); *Organ*: Mission Field, Neglected Arabia; *General Notes*: The Society reports 95 missionaries, men and women, 574 native workers, 196 schools, 8,129 scholars, and 4,933 communicants.

Reformed Church in American Woman's Board of Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA: Board of Domestic Missions: *Headquarters*: 25 East Twenty-second street, New York City; *Denomination*: Reformed Dutch; *Secretary*: Rev. Chas. H. Pool; *Treasurer*: John H. Bussing; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1904: \$95,553.48; *Organ*: Mission Field, monthly; Day Star (for children), monthly.

Reformed Church in America, Women's Executive Committee for Domestic Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

REFORMED CHURCH IN U. S. (GERMAN): Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the (1881); *Headquarters*: 1306 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary*: Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew; *Treasurer*: Rev. J. S. Lemberger; *Fields*: Japan, China; *Income*, for three years, May 1, 1899-Dec. 31, 1901: \$287,274.39; *Expenditure*, three years: \$287,863.80; *General Notes*: The Society reports 22 missionaries, men and women, 100 native workers, 50 schools, and 2,150 communicants.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES: Board of Foreign Missions of the (1894): *Headquarters*: 2630 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Denomination*: Reformed Episcopal; *Secretary*: Mr. H. S. Sinamon; *Treasurer*: Rev. C. F. Hendricks.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA: Board of Foreign Missions of the Synod of

the (1836): *Headquarters*: 327 West Fifty-sixth street, N. Y.; *Secretary*: Rev. R. M. Sommerville; *Fields*: Turkey (Syria, Cyprus), China; *Income*: No information; *Expenditure*: No information; *Organ*: Olive Trees, monthly.

SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE OF NORTH AMERICA (1891): *Headquarters*: 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. C. T. Dyrness; *Treasurer*: Prof. F. Risberg; *Fields*: China, Mongolia, E. Africa, So. Africa, Japan.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE: Foreign Mission Committee of the (1887): *Headquarters*: 222 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*: W. A. Spicer; *Treasurer*: I. H. Evans; *Fields*: United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Alaska, Hawaii, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, South America, Europe, Turkey, Japan, China, Samoa, Fiji Islands, India, Africa; *Income*: Not reported; *Organ*: Advent Review and Sabbath Herald.

International Medical and Benevolent Association (1893); *Headquarters*: The Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan; *Denomination*: Seventh Day Adventist; *Secretary*: John F. Morse, M.D.; *Treasurer*: C. E. Stewart; *Fields*: Auxiliary to Seventh Day Adventist General Conference; *Income*: No information.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1842): *Secretary*: Rev. O. U. Whitford, Alfred, N. Y.; *Treasurer*: George A. Utter; *Fields*: China, England, Holland, the United States; *Income*, year ending July 31, 1901: \$14,576.66; *Expenditure*: \$14,601.70 (of which for foreign missions, \$3,694.08); *Organ*: Sabbath Recorder.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION (1845): Foreign Mission Board of the; *Headquarters*: 1103 Main street, Richmond, Va.; *Secretaries*: Rev. R. J. Willingham, Rev. E. E. Bomar; *Treasurer*: J. C. Williams; *Fields*: China, Japan, Lagos (W. Africa), Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Argentina; *Income*, year ending May 1, 1904: \$238,053; *Expenditure*: \$228,972.16; *Organ*: Foreign Mission Journal; *General Notes*: This Society for the seventh suc-

cessive year did its work without debt, and its income was larger than ever before. The number of baptisms in the field is larger the past year (2,076) than ever before. The Society is giving great attention to educating native workers.

Southern Baptist Convention Women's Missionary Union: See Woman's Work Section.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT OF AMERICA (1885): *Headquarters:* North Park College, Chicago, Ill.; *Denomination:* Lutheran; *Secretaries:* Prof. D. Nyvall, A. Mellander; *Fields:* Swedish Immigrants in the United States, Alaska, China; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1902: \$67,138.75; *Expenditure:* \$66,578.22; *Organ:* Missionären.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society of the (1853): *Headquarters:* Cor. Main and Fourth streets, Dayton, Ohio.; *Secretaries:* Rev. Wm. Bell, Rev. C. Whitney; *Treasurer:* Rev. W. McKee; *Fields:* Japan, Sierra Leone, W. Africa, Germany, Porto Rico; *Income:* Home Frontier and Foreign Missions: \$111,688.52; *Expenditure* (foreign missions, year ending March 31, 1904: \$16,304.46; *Organ:* The Searchlight.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: *Headquarters:* Dayton, Ohio; *Secretaries:* Mrs. B. F. Witt, Mrs. L. O. Miller; *Treasurer:* Mrs. B. F. Witt; *Fields:* China, Africa, Philippine Islands; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1904: \$26,139.51; *Organ:* Woman's Evangel.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH BOARD OF HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS (1899): *Secretary:* Rev. A. M. Sampsel, 1412 Perkiomen avenue, Reading, Pa.; *Treasurer:* J. G. Mohn; *Field:* China; *Income*, 1903-04 (for both Home and Foreign Missions): \$85,295.59; *General Notes:* The Society has 5 men and 3 women missionaries in the foreign field.

United Evangelical Church Woman's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA (1859): Board of Foreign Missions of the: *Headquarters:* Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary:* Rev. Chas. R. Watson; *Treasurer:* Mr. R. L. Latimer; *Fields:* Egypt, India; *Income,* year ending April 30, 1904: \$219,238.60; *Expenditure:* \$247,348.82; *Organ:* United Presbyterian Church Record; *General Notes:* The Board has celebrated with an inspiring convention the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. In the Sudan the Society faces an opportunity for which centuries have waited. It stands at its station on the Sobat and looks out upon a country in which there is not a single missionary within 500 miles excepting the one Roman Catholic station at Fashoda. In India the need and the opportunity among the low caste myriads is positively embarrassing. The situation at the semi-centennial, then, was one which the Board could only interpret as a clear, solemn and inspiring call "to greater fellowship with Christ in His world-wide purposes of redemption." The number of missionaries, men and women, is 153, with 796 native workers, 295 schools, 20,964 scholars, and 39,231 professing Christians, of whom 16,434 are communicants.

United Presbyterian Women's General Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA: Missionary Society of the (1880): *Headquarters:* 316-318 East Onondaga street, Syracuse, New York; *Secretary:* Rev. E. Teter; *Income:* No information given; *Organ:* Wesleyan Methodist.

YALE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1902): *Headquarters:* New Haven, Connecticut; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Secretary:* Prof. E. B. Reed, Ph.D.; *Treasurer:* Pierce N. Welsh; *Field:* China.

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN LANDS (1860): *Headquarters:* 67 Bible House, New York; *Denomination:* Undenominational; *Secretary:* Miss S. D. Doremus; *Assistant Treasurers:* Miss M. S. Stone, Miss E. B. Stone; *Fields:*

India, China, Japan; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$105,318.46, including \$1,838.26 balance from 1902; *Expenditure*: \$60,381.75; *Organ*: Missionary Link, monthly.

SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

AFRICAN TRAINING INSTITUTE (1889): *Headquarters*: African Institute, Colwyn Bay, North Wales; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Director*: Rev. W. Hughes; *Field*: West Africa; *Income*: No information received; *Expenditure*: No information received; *General Notes*: This establishment is designed to train young Africans for religious or industrial work among their own people, especially in the Congo region.

ALL NATIONS MISSIONARY UNION: A continuation of the Missionary Pence Association (1892) and Information Bureau (1886): *Headquarters*: Rooms 21 and 22, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W. C.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: W. Roger Jones; *Hon. Treasurer*: John Jackson, Esq.; *Fields*: Assists Missions of all the Churches; *Income*: No information; *Organ*: All Nations.

ARCHBISHOP'S MISSION TO ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS (1884): *Headquarters*: Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, S. W., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. A. H. Lang; *Fields*: The regions inhabited by the Nestorians, both in Turkey and in Persia; *Income*: No information received; *Expenditure*: No information received; *General Notes*: This organization aims to educate young men for the priesthood of the Nestorian Church, without interference with the independence or the doctrinal teaching of the Church. It receives aid from a committee of the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: 19 Furnival street, Holborn, London, E. C., England; *Secretary*: Alfred Henry Baynes; *Treasurer*: William Richard Rickett; *Fields*: India (Bengal, Orissa, United Prov-

inces), Ceylon, China, Congo Free State, Turkey (Palestine), West Indies; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$437,985 (£90,120, 8s. 4d.); *Expenditure*: \$445,184 (£91,602); *Organ*: Baptist Missionary Herald; Juvenile Missionary Herald, both monthly; *General Notes*: This Society has (January, 1904) 273 missionaries, men and women; 2,174 native workers (including day school teachers); 987 stations and sub-stations; 20,659 scholars under instruction; 53,957 church members, of whom 3,181 were baptized in 1903. Fourteen new missionaries were accepted during the year. There are larger additions to the native churches than in several years past, and among these churches there is a marked growth in evangelistic aggressiveness. The new Mission in the Chittagong and South Lushai Hill country (India) is remarkably prosperous. The same is true of some of the Congo stations.

BAPTIST ZENANA MISSION (1867): In connection with BMS; *Headquarters*: 19 Furnival street, Holborn, London, E. C., England; *Secretaries*: Miss E. A. Angus, Mrs. George Kerry; *Treasurer*: Mrs. A. Perce Gould, 10 Queen Anne street, Cavendish Square, London, W.; *Fields*: India and China; *Income*: \$57,591 (£11,850); *Expenditure*: \$57,540 (£11,839 10s.); *Organ*: Zenana Mission Magazine, monthly.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1821): *Denomination*: Methodist; *Secretary*: Rev. Charles Stedeford, Newlands, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England; *Fields of Foreign Missions*: China, Inland Mission field in West China; *Income*: No information; *Expenditure*: No information. The Society has been instrumental in building up Methodism in Canada, New Zealand, South Australia and Victoria. The Methodist Church in each of these colonies has been formed by uniting elements brought together mainly by the Society.

BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY (1856): *Headquarters*: 7 Adam street, Strand, London, W. C., England; *Secretary pro tem.*: Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett; *Treasurer*: Lord Kinnaird; *Fields*: Greece, Macedonia,

Asia Minor, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Cyprus; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$15,019.15; *Expenditure*: \$14,946.64; *Organ*: Star in the East. The Society sends out no missionaries, but aids with grants of money the establishments of different denominations which exist in the countries named above.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS (1842): *Headquarters*: 9 Great James street, Bedford Row, London, W. C.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. Isaac Levinson; *Treasurer*: Robert Greer, Esq.; *Fields*: England, Scotland, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey; *Income*, year ending April 15, 1904: \$31,010 (£6,380 15s); *Expenditure*: \$27,397 (£5,637 7s. 9d.); *Organ*: Jewish Missionary Herald; *General Notes*: The Society reports, on the part of Hebrews, increased readiness to receive the New Testament and Christian literature, and especially a higher regard for the person of Jesus Christ.

CENTRAL MOROCCO MISSION (1886): *Headquarters*: Rabat, Morocco; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Director*: Dr. R. Kerr, Rabat, Morocco; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Mr. Grahame Wilson, 191 Meadowpark street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, Scotland; *Field*: Morocco; *Income*, year ending September, 1902: \$2,264.76.

CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION (1893): *Headquarters*: India, Hindupur; England, London; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Director*: Mr. B. Davidson, Hindupur; *Secretary*: Mr. David Gardiner, 46 Beresford Road, Highbury, London; *Treasurer*: Mr. Gardiner; *Fields*: South India and Ceylon; *Income*, year ending March, 1903, \$9,812.34 (£2,019); *Expenditure*: No information; *Organ*: Darkness and Light.

CHINA INLAND MISSION (1865): *Headquarters*: Newington Green, Mildmay, London, N., England; Mission offices in the U. S., 702 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; in Canada, 507 Church street, Toronto, Ont.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Director*: D. E. Hoste; *Secretary*: F. Marcus Wood; *Editorial Secretary*: Mar-

shall Broomhall; *Treasurer*: Robert Scott; *Secretary* and *Treasurer* for the U. S., Henry W. Frost; *Secretary* and *Treasurer* for Canada, J. S. Helmer; *Fields*: China; *Income*: \$225,152; *Organ*: China's Millions, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society reports 783 missionaries, men and women; 863 native workers; 492 stations and out-stations, and 8,901 communicants, of whom 1,688 were added in 1903.

CHINA: MURRAY'S MISSION TO THE BLIND AND ILLITERATE IN (1887): *Headquarters*: Peking; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: John Grant, Esq., care of Grant & Wylie, 204 St. Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland; *Field*: China; *Income*: \$5,224.

CHINESE: SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE (1887): *Headquarters*: Shanghai, China; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. Timothy Richard, 44 Boone road, Shanghai, China; *Treasurer*: James Buchanan, Esq.; *Field*: China; *Income*: No information; *Expenditure*: No information; *Organ*: Review of the Times, and in London, China.

CHRISTIAN FAITH: Society for Advancing the (1691): *Headquarters*: No. 1, The Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, London, England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Fields*: West Indies, Mauritius; *Income*: Wholly from invested funds.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA: London Committee: *Headquarters*: London; *Secretaries*: Rev. W. Fisher, 146 Queen Victoria street, E. C.; Rev. J. Cumming Brown, Balgonie, Hampstead Square, London, N. W.; *Treasurer*: Sir Ewen Cameron, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard street, London, E. C.; *Field*: China (in aid of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese); *Income*, year ending April 30, 1902: \$5,123.44 (£1,054 4s.); *Organ*: China, monthly.

CHRISTIAN MISSION (England, Mission of the Brethren, 1827): *Treasurer*: J. L. McLean, M.D., 10 Widecombe

Crescent, Bath, England; *Fields*: India, Malaysia, China, Japan, Siam, Africa, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America; *Organ*: Echoes of Service, fortnightly; *General Notes*: No statistics are published by this body. The number of its missionaries is about 280.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR AFRICA AND THE EAST (1799): *Headquarters*: Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretaries*: Rev. Henry Elliot Fox, M. A., Mr. Eugene Stock; Foreign Department, Rev. B. Baring-Gould; Editorial Department, Rev. George Furness Smith; Lay Department, Mr. David Marshall Lang; Medical Department, Chas. T. Harford, M.D.; Woman's Department, Miss G. A. Gollock, Miss M. C. Gollock; *Treasurer*: Col. Robert Williams; *Fields*: Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos, Nigeria, British East Africa, German East Africa, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt), Turkey (Palestine and Baghdad), Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, N. W. Canada, British Columbia; *Income*: \$1,918,504 (£394,754); *Expenditure* (with £35,000 deficit, 1902-3): \$1,946,381; *Organ*: Church Missionary Intelligencer, Church Missionary Gleaner, Mercy and Truth (Medical Missions); *General Notes*: The Society reports, June 1, 1904, 549 stations; 1,344 missionaries, men and women; 133,012 pupils in school, of all grades, and 289,958 professed Christians, of whom 23,955 were baptized during the last year, and 84,723 are communicants.

The Society's Mission to Sierra Leone, W. Africa, has celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the landing there of two missionaries in 1804. Since that day the influence of Sierra Leone Christians has extended 1,500 miles along the coast of Africa, and into Yorubaland and Nigeria. Preparations for a strong advance in Nigeria into the midst of the Hausa speaking tribes are being made, and stations have been established at Bida and Gierku. In Uganda the Society is making surprising progress, and its stations will

soon extend northward to the southern limits of the Sudan. During the year the Society accepted for service in the mission field 34 men and 34 women.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W. C., Eng.; *Secretaries*: Clerical, Rev. G. Tonge; Cent. Association, Miss Mulvany; Lay, J. B. Braddon, Esq.; *Treasurer*: Col. Robert Williams; *Fields*: India, Ceylon, Malaysia, China; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$253,026 (£53,063 13s.); *Expenditure*: \$254,371 (£52,329); *Organ*: India's Women.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY (1823): *Headquarters*: 9 Serjeants Inn, Fleet street, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. Canon Hurst; *Fields*: The colonies of the British Empire, and the continent of Europe.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1836): *Headquarters*: 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretary*: Rev. D. Burford Hooke; *Fields*: The British Colonies; *Organ*: The British Missionary (supplement to the Evangelical Magazine).

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CHOTA NAGPUR (1891): In connection with the SPG.

EDINBURGH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1841): *Headquarters*: Mission House, 56 George Square, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Secretary*: E. Sargood Fry; *Treasurer*: H. Rainy, 16 Great Stuart street, Edinburgh; *Fields*: Scotland, Turkey (Syria), India; *Income* (1902): \$22,049.82 (£4,537); *Expenditure*: \$24,256 (£4,991); *Organ*: Quarterly Paper.

EGYPT: ASSOCIATION FOR FURTHERANCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN (1883): *Headquarters*: 7 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, S. W., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston; *Fields*: The Coptic Church, Egypt.

EGYPT GENERAL MISSION (1898): *Headquarters*: Kingscourt, Belfast, Ireland; *Secretary and Treasurer*: J. Martin Cleaver; *Secretary to Field Council*: J. Gordon Logan, Suez, Egypt; *Fields*: Egypt; *Organ*: E. G. M. News, bi-monthly.

ENGLAND: FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF (1847): *Headquarters*: 7 East India avenue, London, E. C., England; *Secretary*: Rev. W. Dale, New Barnet, London, England; *Financial Secretary*: Mr. John Leggat, 7 East India avenue, London, E. C., England; *Fields*: China, Japan (Formosa), Straits Settlements, India (Bengal); *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$114,409.26 (£23,541); *Expenditure*: \$114,409.26 (£23,541); *Organ*: Monthly Messenger.

Presbyterian Church of England Woman's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

ENGLAND: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION TO THE JEWS: *Headquarters*: 7 East India avenue, London, Eng.; *Secretary*: Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw; *Financial Secretary*: Mr. John Leggat; *Fields*: England, Turkey (North Syria); *Income* to December, 1903: \$5,263 (£1,083).

FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1886): *Headquarters*: 15 Devonshire street, Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C., Eng.; *Secretary*: Dr. William Wilson; *Hon. Secretary*: Henry Stanley Newman; *Treasurer*: Joseph Storrs Fry; *Fields*: India, Madagasear, Syria, China, Ceylon; *Income* for 1903: \$106,496 (£21,912 13s. 11d.); *Expenditure*: \$129,859 (£26,720); *Organ*: Our Missions; *General Notes*: The Society reports 239 stations and out-stations; 103 missionaries (including wives and unmarried women); 850 native workers; 16,047 pupils, and 2,848 church members, of whom 243 were added last year. Eleven additional missionaries have been sent out during the year. Plague has ravaged some of the India stations, giving special occasion for good works that cause wonder to non-Christian by-standers. For the first time in

its history the Society has had to apply retrenchment to its whole field owing to falling off in contributions.

IKWEZI LAMACI MISSION (1877): See Young Men's Foreign Mission Society.

IRELAND: FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN (1840): *Headquarters:* 12 May street, Belfast, Ireland; *Secretary:* Rev. George McFarland; *Fields:* India and China; *Income:* \$95,644 (£19,679 11s.); *Expenditure:* No information.

IRELAND: FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN (1871): *Secretary:* Rev. Wm. Russell, Reformed Presbyterian Manse, Balla, Ireland.

IRELAND: JEWISH MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN (1841): *Secretary:* Rev. George R. Buick, Culleybackey, County Antrim, Ireland; *Income (1903):* \$22,151.

JAFFA MEDICAL MISSION AND HOSPITAL (1878): *Secretary:* C. E. Newton, Esq., Mickleover, Derby, England; *Field:* Jaffa, Syria; *Income (1903-1904):* \$8,991 (£1,847 10s.); *Expenditure:* \$8,672 (£1,781 18s.); *General Note:* The Society has one hospital with 46 beds, an orphanage, and as a new feature, a Bible reader to follow up patients who are cured.

JERUSALEM AND EAST MISSION (1888): *Denomination:* Church of England; *Secretary:* Rev. W. Sadler, Dembleby Rectory, Folkingham, England; *Fields:* Syria and Egypt.

KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIAN HILL MISSION (1890): *Headquarters:* Beechwood, Highgate, London, N.; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Secretary:* F. W. Howard Piper; *Treasurer:* Mr. James Brodie; *Field:* Central India, with chief station at Ellichpur, Berar; *Income, year ending Dec. 31, 1903:* \$12,868.17 (£2,647 15s.); *Expenditure:* \$11,346.24 (£2,334 14s.); *Organ:* Circular Leaflet, occasional.

LEBANON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE: London

Committee for the (1896): *Headquarters*: 35 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England; *Secretary*: Mr. Francis C. Brading; *Treasurer*: Sir Richard Tangye.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS (1890): *Headquarters*: 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., Eng.; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretaries*: Rev. W. T. Gidney, Rev. F. L. Denman; *Treasurer*: J. F. W. Deacon, Esq.; *Fields*: United Kingdom, Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Persia, Abyssinia, Egypt, Morocco, Tunis, Canada; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$194,154; *Organ*: Jewish Missionary Intelligencer, Jewish Missionary Advocate, both monthly, the last named for young people.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795): *Headquarters* (temporary): 30 Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational, but chiefly supported by Congregational Churches; *Secretaries*: Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Rev. George Cousins; *Home Secretary*: Rev. A. N. Johnson; *Editor*: Rev. L. H. Gaunt; *Treasurer*: Albert Spicer, Esq.; *Income* (1903-04): \$863,058. There was a deficit of \$53,957; *Fields*: Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Madagascar, British Central Africa, China, India, British Guiana, Polynesia; *General Notes*: The Society reports 279 missionaries; 6,751 native workers; 2,062 schools; 88,122 scholars; 33 hospitals; 36 dispensaries; 8 printing houses; 225,431 professed Christians, and 74,786 communicants.

In China, the Society testifies, the moment has arrived for a great forward movement of the forces of evangelization. In India growth is seen in all departments of work; the native churches are rising in character, awakening to their responsibilities, and Christianity is seen to exert an influence, both practical and powerful, far beyond the limits of the Christian community; *Organs*: Chronicle; News from Afar.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1878): *Headquarters*: 49 Highbury Park, London, N.;

Denomination: Undenominational; *Secretaries:* Henry Soltau, James L. Maxwell, M.D.; *Organ:* Medical Missions at Home and Abroad. Trains missionaries for service on the missionary field.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859): *Headquarters:* Leeds, England; *Secretary:* Rev. George Packer, 3 St. John's Terrace, Belle Vue Road, Leeds, England; *Treasurer for Home Missions:* Mr. J. Henshaw, Green Lane, Brook street, Manchester; *Treasurer:* Mr. J. Hepworth, Claypit Lane, Leeds; *Fields:* England, Ireland, China; *Income:* \$21,962 (£4,601); *Expenditure:* \$36,959.84 (£7,604 18s.); *Organ:* Gleanings in the Harvest Field.

Methodist New Connexion Women's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

MILDMAY INSTITUTIONS AND MISSIONS (1856): *Headquarters:* The Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, London, N., England; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Treasurer:* Col. J. F. Morton; *Fields:* London; *Income:* No information; *Organ:* Service for the King, monthly.

Mildmay Women's Association: See Woman's Work Section.

MILDMAY MISSION TO THE JEWS (1876): *Headquarters:* 79 Mildmay Road, London, N., England; *Secretary:* Rev. John Wilkinson.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS (British Provincial Conference) SOCIETY FOR FURTHERING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN (1741): *Headquarters:* 32 Fetter Lane, London, E. C.; *Secretary:* Rev. C. J. Klesel; *Fields:* Auxiliary to the Moravian Missions of Berthelsdorf Herrnhut; which see in the "Germany" section. The British Society especially cares for the Moravian Missions in Labrador.

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY (1649): *Headquarters:* 1 Hatton Garden, Holborn, London, E. C., England; *Denomination:* Church of England; *Secretary:* W. W. Venning, Esq.; *Treasurer:* Earnest Matthews, B.A.; *Field:*

Indians of the Grand River Indian Reserve and Mohawk Institution, Brantford, Ontario; *Income*: \$20,000; *Expenditure*: \$20,000.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION (1881): *Headquarters*: 34 Paternoster Row, London, E. C.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Director*: Mr. Edward H. Glenney; *Secretary*: Dr. C. L. Terry, 34 Paternoster Row, London, E. C., Eng.; *Fields*: Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt; *Income*: \$43,618; *Expenditure*: \$42,291; *Organ*: North Africa, quarterly.

A modification of management of the Society has taken place during 1904. The Council has been dissolved and the direction of the work is now with the chairman, assisted by a Council of Advice.

NORTH CHINA MISSION (1874): *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. Mackwood Stevens, Addington Rectory, Winslow, Bucks, Eng.; *Fields*: The Anglican diocese of North China, including Chi-li and part of Manchuria, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$22,424 (£4,614); *Expenditure*: \$22,812 (£4,694); *Organ*: Quarterly paper.

NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: London Committee for (1894); *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Hon. Secretary*: Miss Mabel W. Brown, 120 St. James road, West Croydon, Surrey, England; *Fields*: Ludhiana, Punjab, India.

The Memorial Hospital connected with the school has about 50 beds.

NYASSA INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1893): *Headquarters*: 4 Paternoster Buildings, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Baptist, but not under any ecclesiastical organization; *Secretary*: Rev. Alfred Walker, Sandrock, Sevenoaks, Kent; *Treasurer*: B. I. Greenwood, Esq.; *Fields*: British Central Africa; *Income*: About \$5,346 (£1,100); *Expenditure*: No information.

PALESTINE AND LEBANON NURSES' MISSION: See Woman's Work Section.

· **PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1842): *Secretary*: Rev. James Pickett, 18 Ridge Road, Hornsey, London, N.; *Treasurer*: T. Lawrence, Esq., Humberstone Gate, Leicester, England; *Fields*: Africa; *Income*, 1903-1904: \$30,948; *Organ*: Primitive Methodist Missionary Herald.

QUA IBOE MISSION (1887): *Headquarters*: Scottish Provident Building, Belfast, Ireland; *Gen. Secretary*: R. L. McKeown; *Hon. Secretaries*: Mr. H. B. Niblock, Mr. James Hamilton; *Hon. Treasurer*: William Strain; *Field*: Nigeria, Africa; *Organ*: Qua Iboe Mission Quarterly.

REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION (1890): *Headquarters*: Harley House, Bow Road, London, E., England; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Acting Director*: H. Grattan Guinness, M.D.; *Hon. Secretary*: Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness; *Hon. Treasurer*: Theodore Howard, Esq.; *Fields*: Congo Free State, India, Costa Rica, Peru, Argentina; *Income* (1903): \$98,500 (£23,000); *Expenditure*: Not given; *Organ*: Regions Beyond.

SALVATION ARMY (1865): *International Headquarters*: 101 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. William Booth; *Organ*: War Cry.

SCOTLAND, CHURCH OF: Conversion of the Jews Committee (1840); *Headquarters*: 22 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Fields*: Egypt, Turkey, Scotland; *Income*, Dec. 31, 1903: \$25,899 (£5,329).

SCOTLAND, CHURCH OF: Committee for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; *Headquarters*: 22 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Convener*: Rev. John M'Murtrie; *Hon. Treasurer*: Alex. Moffat; *Fields*: India, British Central Africa, British East Africa, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$263,125 (£54,141); *Expenditure*: \$260,370; *Organ*: Quarterly Paper.

Church of Scotland Woman's Association for Foreign Missions: See Woman's Work Section.

SCOTLAND: Foreign Missions Committee of the Re-

formed Presbyterian Church of (1871); *Secretary*: Rev. John McKee, Wishaw, Scotland; *Field*: Syria; *Income*: No information.

SCOTLAND: FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF (1900); *Headquarters*: 15 North Bank street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Secretaries*: Rev. James Buchanan, Dr. George Smith; *Treasurer*: A. Ellison Ross, Esq.; *Fields*: India, Arabia, China, South Africa, South Nigeria (Old Calabar), British Central Africa, New Hebrides, Jamaica, Trinidad; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$580,205 (£119,383 1s.); *Organ*: Monthly Record; *General Notes*: A union of churches in India connected with this Society and with that of the American Reformed Church has been effected, under the name of "South Indian United Church." A greater union, that will bring all Presbyterian Churches in India into one great church is about to be consummated. A serious injury to the Mission in Manchuria has been the war between Russia and Japan. Nearly all the Missionaries have been forced to leave their stations, which are strategic points fought for by the opposing armies. A proposal is now under discussion respecting a union of the mission of the Society in Calcutta with the mission of the Church of Scotland in that city.

United Free Church Women's Foreign Missions: See *Woman's Work Section*.

SCOTLAND: FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN (1872); *Convener*: Mr. John R. Anderson; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*: Mr. W. W. Farquharson, 13 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Fields*: South Africa, India; *Income*, year ending December, 1903: \$23,214 (£4,776 13s.); *Organ*: Foreign Mission Chronicle.

SIERRA LEONE MISSION (1842): *Denomination*: Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion; *Secretary*: Rev. Joseph Bainton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England; *Treasurer*: Mr. E. Dolby Shelton, Ely, Cambridge, England; *Fields*: Sierra Leone, W. Africa; *Income*: No information.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOS-

PEL IN FOREIGN PARTS (1701): *Headquarters*: 19 Delahay street, Westminster, London, S. W., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rt. Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.; *Assistant Secretaries*: Rev. E. P. Sketchley, Rev. R. Fairfax Scott; *Editorial Secretary*: Rev. Canon C. H. Robinson; *Fields*: India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Borneo, Siam, China, Korea, Japan, Mauritius, Cape de Verde Is., Madagascar, South Africa, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Egypt, French Guinea (Rio Pongas), Gold Coast Colony, Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji Islands, Canada, West Indies, Honduras, British Guiana, British in Europe; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$770,925 (£158,642, which includes £12,624 from Women's Association); *Expenditure*: \$822,620 (£169,387); *Organs*: The Mission Field, monthly; The East and The West, quarterly; The Children of the Church Magazine; *General Notes*: The Society carries on Missionary work among British subjects in foreign lands and in the Colonies, as well as among the heathen.

SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL MISSION (1889): *Headquarters*: 17 Homefield Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W.; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*: Arthur Mercer, Esq., 17 Homefield Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W.; *Fields*: South Africa, British Central Africa, and soldiers and sailors in British service in Africa; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1903: \$137,640.81 (£28,321); *Expenditure*: \$132,993.90 (£27,365); *Organ*: South African Pioneer.

SOUTH AMERICAN EVANGELICAL MISSION (1895): *Headquarters*: 23 Overton street, Edgehill, Liverpool, England; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Mr. John Law; *Treasurer*: Dr. J. Scott Challice; *Fields*: South America; *Income*, year ending Feb. 28, 1904: \$3,416.65 (£703); *Expenditure*: No more spent than is received, \$3,149.28 (£679); *General Notes*: The mission is an association of those interested in working for the evangelization of South America.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(1884): *Headquarters*: 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet street, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. E. P. Caehemaille; *Clerical Secretary*: Capt. Edward Poulden; *Treasurer*: F. A. Bevan, Esq.; *Fields*: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Keppel Id., Paraguay, Chile; *Income*: \$92,519; *Organ*: South American Missionary Magazine.

SOUTHERN MOROCCO MISSION (1888); *Headquarters*: 64 Bothwell street, Glasgow, Scotland; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Mr. John Anderson; *Field*: Southern Morocco; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$7,785; *Organ*: The Reaper.

STRICT BAPTIST MISSION (1860): *Headquarters*: London, England; *Hon. Corresponding Secretary*: Mr. S. T. Beleher, 45 Groombridge Road, South Hackney, London, S. E.; *Hon. Financial Secretary*: Mr. A. J. Robbins, Vicarage Farm, Hounslow; *Fields*: Madras, India; *Income*, year ending October 21, 1904: \$3,395.68 (£904 9s); *Expenditure*: \$3,433.66 (£706 10s.); *Organ*: The Strict Baptist Mission Herald.

TABEETHA MISSION, JAFFA (1863); *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Miss E. Walker Arnett, 24 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Field*: Jaffa, Turkey.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, British and Foreign (1825); *Headquarters*: Essex Hall, Essex street, Strand, London, England; *Secretary*: Rev. W. Copeland Bowie; *Field*: India.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES: Home and Foreign Mission (1857); *Secretary*: Rev. H. T. Chapman; 4 Newton Grove, Leeds, England; *Editor*: Rev. J. Kirsop; *Treasurer*: R. Bird; *Fields*: China, British East Africa, Sierra Leone; *Income*, year ending May, 1904: \$63,248 (£13,014); *Expenditure*: \$66,883 (£13,765); *Organ*: Missionary Echo, monthly; *General Note*: The Society is coming into touch with the Gallas in British East Africa, which has been no easy matter hitherto. It has a

fine estate where it will teach natives to raise cotton. The East African Mission is also to take up the work of education with serious purpose, a trained educator having been appointed for this end.

UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (1858): *Headquarters*: 9 Dartmouth street, London, S. W., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. Duncan Travers; *Treasurer*: H. Longden; *Fields*: Zanzibar, German East Africa, British Central Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$161,882 (£33,309).

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST FOREIGN MISSIONS (1840): *Headquarters*: 10 Pearl Building, St. John's Lane, Liverpool, England; *Secretary*: Rev. R. J. Williams; *Treasurer*: David Hughes, 4 William Moulton street, Liverpool, England; *Fields*: Assam, India; Brittany, France; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1902: \$66,105.72 (£13,602 17s.); *Expenditure*: \$47,007.02.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1813): *Headquarters*: Wesleyan Centenary Hall, 17 Bishopsgate street, Within, London, E. C., Eng.; *Secretaries*: Rev. F. W. MacDonald, Rev. W. Perkins, Rev. M. Hartley, Rev. W. H. Findlay; *Treasurers*: Rev. James H. Rigg, Mr. Williamson Lamplough; *Fields*: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, France, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, West Indies, Ceylon, India, China, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Honduras; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$754,147 (£155,174 6s.); *Expenditure*: \$774,530 (£159,368 5s.); *Organ*: The Foreign Field; *General Note*: In Italy a tendency is reported on the part of the Evangelical Free Church toward union with Methodism. In Ceylon the Society feels itself successful because of the great number of children in the schools. In Haiderabad, India, there were 1,812 additions to the church last year. The Society has taken the important step of establishing in Haiderabad a Mission definitely aimed to reach Muslims. In China the Society is opening a mission in the Province of Hunan. The missions in the West Indies after a period of self government have returned under control of

the yearly meeting, the reason of the change being financial difficulty.

Wesleyan Methodist Women's Auxiliary: See Woman's Work Section.

YOUNG MEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Ikwezi Lamaci, 1877); *Headquarters*: Y. M. C. A. Building, Needless Alley, Birmingham, England; *Treasurer*: Mr. Edwin A. Page; *Field*: Ikwezi Lamaci (Harding Natal, South Africa); *Income*, 1902: \$2,614; *Expenditure*: \$2,877.

ZAMBESI INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1892): *Headquarters*: 6 Colonial avenue, Minories, London, England; *Secretary*: Mr. Robert Caldwell; *Financial Secretary*: F. G. Toller; *Field*: British Central Africa; *Income*, year ending Aug. 31, 1903: \$60,684 (£12,418 15s.); *Expenditure*: \$119,724 (£24,634 16s.); *Organ*: Zambesi Industrial Union, monthly.

The Society owns important estates in British Central Africa, where it raises cotton, coffee, rubber, etc.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION (1852): *Headquarters*: 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C., England; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretaries*: The Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Mrs. Firth; *Hon. Finance Secretary*: A. H. Habershaw, Esq.; *Field*: India; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$107,090 (£22,035 17s.); *Expenditure*: \$100,402 (£20,658 12s.).

SOCIETIES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

DENMARK

DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1821) (Danske Missionssekskab): *Denomination*: Lutheran; *Secretary*: Rev. T. Loegstrup, Fredericia, Denmark; *Treasurer*: Mr. Chr. Schlesch, Vesterbrogade, 118.2 Sal Copenhagen V.; *Fields*: China, India; *Income*, year ending August, 1903: \$35,481; *Organ*: Danske Missions-Blad.

The Society has had to suffer the suspension of much of its work in Manchuria, owing to the war. Its missionaries have not fled, however, and its Christian church members have found Christians among the Japanese who have fraternized with them.

INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS: See the "British Colonies" section for this Danish Mission.

LOVENTHAL'S MISSION: *Denomination*: Lutheran; *Secretary*: Rev. P. J. St. Riemann, Faxø, Prastegaard, Denmark; *Fields*: India.

FINLAND, RUSSIA

FINNISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859): (Finska Missions-Selskapet); *Headquarters*: Observatoriegatan 18, Helsingfors, Finland; *Mission-Director*: Rev. Lector Joos Mustakallio; *Secretary*: Pastor K. A. Hilden; *Treasurer*: Victor Jacobson; *Field*: German S. W. Africa, China; *Income*, year ending December 31, 1903; \$42,904 (Fmk. 222,994); *Expenditure*: \$43,304 (Fmk. 224,824).

FRANCE

PARIS EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Société des Missions Évangéliques chez les Peuples non-Chrétiens établie à Paris 1882): *Headquarters*: Maison des Missions, 102 Boulevard Arago, Paris; *Denomination*: Evangelical Protestant; *Director*: M. le Pasteur A. Boegner; *Secretary*: M. Jean Bianquis; *Treasurer*: M. Onesime Beigbeder; *Field*: Basutoland, Senegal, French Congo, and Rhodesia, Africa, Madagascar, Polynesia; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$176,297.20 (Fcs. 881,466.45); *Expenditure*: 181,493.42; *Organ*: Le Journal des Missions Évangéliques, Petit Messenger, L'Ami des Missions; *General Notes*: The Society has had to mourn during the year the death of François Coillard, the saintly hero of the Zambesi. It is preparing to press forward the work which he began among the Barotsi. The Basuto-land mission is steadily growing. The work of the Society in New Caledonia (Melanesia) is gaining in interest.

GERMANY

BASEL MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See Switzerland.

BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der evangelischen Missionen unter den Heiden zu Berlin (1824); also called Berlin I.; *Headquarters*: Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin, N. O., Germany; *Mission Director*: Past Superintendent Dr. Gensichen; *Mission Inspectors*: Pastor F. Wendland Past Superintendent Dr. A. Merensky, Pastor Sauberzweig-Schmidt; *Field*: Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Natal, German East Africa, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$151,105; *Expenditure*: \$197,251.71; *Organ*: Berliner Missionsberichte, Missionsfreund; *General Notes*: Books relating to the Society and its field which can be consulted with advantage are the following: Wangemann's *Ein Reisejahr in Süd Afrika*; *Ein Zweiter Reisejahr in Süd Afrika*; Kratzenstein's *Geschichte der Berliner Missionsgesellschaft*; Gensichen's *Bilder von Unserem Missionsfelde*; Merensky's *Erinnerungen aus dem Missionsleben in Transvaal*; *Deutscher Arbeit am Nyassa*; and *Missions Atlas der Berliner Missionsgesellschaft*.

A new work has been undertaken by the Society in German East Africa. The Dar es Salam and Zaramo region (upon the sea coast) containing 3 stations and 6 outstations, was taken over by transfer from the German East African Missionary Society in the latter part of 1903. This new field is as important as it is difficult and there the Society for the first time comes into close quarters with the Mohammedan problem.

Berlin Women's Missionary Society for China: See Woman's Work Section.

BLIND FEMALES IN CHINA, GERMAN MISSION TO (Deutsche Blindenmission unter dem weiblichen Geschlecht in China, 1890): *Headquarters*: Hildesheim, Germany; *Lady President and Acting Treasurer*: Fraulein Luise Cooper, Sedanstrasse 33, Hildesheim; *Field*: Hong-

kong, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1902: \$8,268; *Organ*: Tsaukwong, quarterly; has an edition in raised letters for the blind.

BREKLUM MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Schleswig-Holsteinische evang. luth. Missionsgesellschaft zu Breklum, 1877); *Headquarters*: Breklum, Schleswig; *Denomination*: Evangelical Lutheran; *Inspector*: Pastor P. Bahnsen; *Field*: India; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$43,543 (mks. 181,432); *Expenditure*: \$42,820 (mks. 179,920); *Organ*: Schleswig-Holsteinisches Missionblatt, Frauen Missionsblatt, Der Kleine Missionsherold, (in Danish) Vort Missionsblad; all monthly.

DEACONESS INSTITUTE AT KAISERWERTH ON THE RHINE (1836): *Headquarters*: Kaiserwerth, near Dusseldorf, Rhenish Westphalia, Germany; *Directors*: Pastor G. Fliedner and Pastor W. Zoellner; *Treasurer*: Peter Brecht, Barmen, Germany; *Field*: Europe, North America, and the Levant; *Income*, year ending March 1, 1902: \$171,447 (mk. 720,368); *Expenditure*: \$169,762 (mk. 713,290); *Organ*: Dank und Denk Blatter (occasionally).

The Kaiserwerth "Motherhouse" has 266 affiliated institutions—schools, hospitals and refuges—in various parts of Europe and the Levant, under charge of 926 deaconesses. From the Kaiserwerth institution have sprung (1901) 75 "Motherhouses" in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, France, Russia and America. These "Motherhouses" now direct the efforts of 14,501 deaconesses or probationers in 5,211 district fields of work. The receipts of the "Motherhouses" reported in 1901 were, in aggregate, \$3,202,326 (mk. 13,456,153). The Motherhouses have organized as a Union which holds a triennial conference and has an Organ, published quarterly, called "Der Armen-und-Kranken-Freund."

WOMEN'S SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE EAST (Frauen Verein für Christliche Bildung des Weiblichen Geschlechts im Morgenlande, 1842): *Headquarters*: Berlin, Germany; *President*: Fräulein Julie von Budenbroek; *Secretary*: Fräulein Marie von Wedel, Matthäikirchstr. 13, Berlin; *Treasurer*: Herr Geh. Rechnungsrat W.

Beneke, N. Artilleriestr, 16, Berlin; *Field*: India; *Income*, year ending Dec. 15, 1902: \$4,989; *Expenditure*: \$4,797; *Organ*: Missionsblatt des Frauenvereins.

GERMAN BAPTISTS IN BERLIN: Missionary Society of the (Missionsgesellschaft der Deutschen Baptisten in Berlin, 1890); *Headquarters*: Schutzenstrasse 53, Steglitz bei Berlin, Germany; *Inspector*: K. Mascher; *Field*: Kamerun, W. Africa; *Income*, year ending December, 1902: \$12,481.67 (mks. 52,444); *Expenditure*: \$12,702.06 (mks. 53,370); *Organ*: Blüten und Früchte, quarterly; Unsere Heidenmission, monthly.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA: Evangelical Missionary Society for (Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft für Deutsch-Ost-Afrika—Berlin III.—1886); *Headquarters*: Grosslichterfelde bei Berlin, Zehlendorferstrasse 55, Germany; *Inspectors*: Pastor W. Michaelis, Pastor W. Trittelvitz; *Field*: German East Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$23,196 (mk. 97,461.86); *Expenditure*: \$25,990 (mk. 109,200.77); *Organ*: Nachrichten aus der Ost-Afrikanischen Mission.

GENERAL EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Allgemeine Evangelische-Protestantische Missionsverein, 1884): *Headquarters*: Berlin, Germany; *President*: Prediger D. Kind, Kronenstrasse 70, Berlin, W., 8, Germany; *Inspector*: Prediger Lempfuhr, Seharnstrasse 11, Berlin, C.; *Treasurer*: Ernst Otto, Berlin; *Field*: Japan, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: about \$23,800; *Expenditure*: About \$26,656; *Organ*: Zeitschrift für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft, Missionsblatt des Allg. Ev.-Prot. Missionsverein.

GOSSNER MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Gössnersehe Mission—Berlin II., 1836): *Headquarters*: Handjerystrasse 19-20, Friedenau-Berlin, Germany; *President*: Gen. Sup. Dr. Braun; *Director of Missions*: Pastor Kausch; *Inspectors*: P. Römer, P. Zerniek; *Field*: India, especially the Kols of Chota Nagpur; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$81,488; *Expenditure*: No deficit; *Organ*: Die Biene auf

dem Missionsfelde; Die Kleine Biene für Jung und Alt; Mitteilungen an den Freundeskreis der Gossnerschen Mission, all monthly; *General Notes*: The Society employs only 46 missionaries. Its work is scattered through 2,116 villages. This implies that its force of native workers is large and well trained. Connected with the mission at the end of 29 years' labor were 19,355 baptized Christians, and 22,551 adherents of all classes. At the end of 1903 the baptized Christians numbered 60,147, the adherents 83,132, and the candidates for baptism 22,985. The Kols from its Churches in Chota Nagpur have begun to seek work in Assam, and their teachers go with them. As a rule, the Kols give freely to Church objects, and work well for the evangelization of neighboring pagans. The Gossner mission is watched with great interest because it has reached this stage of influence and self-propagation.

HANNOVER FREE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Mission der Hannoverischen ev.-Luth. Freikirche in Hermannsburg, 1892): *Headquarters*: Nettelkamp, Hanover, Germany; *President*: Pastor Hautze; *Treasurer*: E. Bingmann; *Field*: South Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: about \$5,000; *Organ*: Missionsblatt der Hannoverischen ev.-Luth. Freikirche.

HERMANSBURG MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Hermannsburger Missionsgesellschaft, 1849): *Headquarters*: Hermannsburg, Hanover, Germany; *Director*: Egm. Harms; *Assoc. Director*: Pastor George Haccius; *Field*: Africa, India, Persia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$104,331 (mk. 438,366); *Expenditure*: \$120,476 (mk. 506,202); *Organ*: Hermannsburger Missionsblatt, Das Missionsblatt für unsere liebe Jugende, both fortnightly; *General Notes*: The society reports 183 stations and outstations, 59 missionaries, 613 native workers and 55,898 professing Christians. It also reports 11 German Lutheran Churches in South Africa as affiliated with its mission. Its Persian Mission is conducted by 3 Nestorians who have received Lutheran instruction. Four-fifths of the Society's adherents

are in the Transvaal Colony. American Lutherans regularly contribute to the Society's funds.

JERUSALEM SOCIETY (Jerusalem-verein in Berlin, 1852): *Headquarters*: Berlin; *President*: Count von Zieten Schwerin, Wustrau, Kreis Ruppin; *Secretary*: Pastor D. Weser, Bischofstrasse 4-5 Berlin, C. 2, Germany; *Field*: Syria; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1901: \$21,638); *Organ*: Neuste Nachrichten aus dem Morgenlande.

KIEL CHINA MISSION (Kieler-China-Mission, 1879): *Headquarters*: Missionshaus, Kiel, Germany; *Conductor*: Pastor Witt; *Field*: China; *Organ*: Er Kommt.

LEIPZIG MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Evangelisch-Lutherisch Mission zu Leipzig 1836): *Headquarters*: Carolinenstrasse 19, Leipzig; *President*: Geh. Oberkirchenrat D. Bard; *Director of Institute*: Dr. V. Schwartz; *Inspector of Missions*: Dr. Siedel; *Fields*: India, English East Africa; German East Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$121,465 (mk. 510,357.93); *Expenditure*: \$151,880 (mk. 638,149.82); *Organ*: Missionsblatt; *General Notes*: In India this Society is successor to the old Danish Halle mission in the Tranquebar field. Including unmarried women, it has in India 36 missionaries with 44 stations and outstations and 21,411 professing Christians, of whom 9,451 are communicants. In Africa its two mission fields are among the Chagga tribes on the slopes of Kilima Njaro (18 missionaries), and among the Kanda tribes east of the mountain (11 missionaries) in British territory. One of the latter group of stations near the seacoast has over 60 Suahili Arab or half-breed converts. The Society pays strict attention to education, having 264 schools in India and 32 in its African missions.

Leipzig Missionary Society's Women's Auxiliary: See Woman's Work Section.

MEDICAL MISSION UNION (Verein für ärztliche Mission, 1898): *Headquarters*: Stuttgart, Germany; *Manager*: Mr. Oberlehrer Kammerer, Alte Weinsteige 26, Stuttgart, Germany; *Treasurer*: Mr. Max Hartenstein, Cann-

statt, Germany; *Field*: China, and in general the field of the Basel Evang. Missionary Society; *General Notes*: The Society collects funds for the support of medical missions, especially those of the Basel Society; it aids medical missionaries in the field with donations of books and instruments, and helps young men to gain medical education for service in the mission fields.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS (Missions-Werk der Evangelischer Brüder Unität, 1732): *Headquarters*: Berthelsdorf, Herrnhut, Saxony; *President*: Rt. Rev. Chas. Buchner, Representative of the German Unity; Rt. Rev. Benjamin Latrobe, Representative of the British Unity; Rev. Dr. Taylor Hamilton, Representative of the American Unity; *Secretaries*: (In Berthelsdorf), Rev. Leonard Tietzen; (in London), Rev. C. J. Klesel; (in America, Bethlehem, Pa.), Rev. Paul de Schweinitz; *Treasurer*: George Schammer; *Field*: Labrador, Alaska, California, West Indies, Nicaragua (Moskito), Brit. Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Cape Colony, Dutch East Africa, India (Himalayas), Australia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$434,854 (Mk. 1,811,893.58); *Expenditure*: \$452,245; *Organ*: Missionsblatt der Brüdergemeine; *General Notes*: The Society has had great prosperity in its missions. But it has reached a point of growth where the income each year falls behind the expenditure, and where there seems no way to overcome one deficit before the next appears. This serious situation implies that the members of the little Moravian body and their friends must make greater sacrifices for the work, or as an alternative that one or even two important missions must be given up. Our record closes in the midst of strenuous efforts on the part of the Moravians to raise the funds necessary to carry on the whole work laid upon them by the Providence of God.

NEU DETTELSAUMISSIONARY SOCIETY (Missions-Anstalt in Neuen Dettelsau; also called Bayerische Missions-Gesellschaft, 1886): *Headquarters*: Neuen-Dettelsau, Bavaria; *Inspector of Missions*: Martin Deinzer; *Field*: New Guinea, Australia; *Income*: \$8,330; *Organ*: Frei-

mund's Kirehliches und Politisches Wochenblatt, with supplement on Church work in N. America, Australia, and British New Guinea.

NEUKIRCHEN MISSIONARY INSTITUTE (Neukirchener Missions Anstalt, 1881): *Headquarters*: Neukirchen bei Mörs, Dusseldorf, Germany; *Inspector*: Pastor Jul. Stursberg; *Treasurer*: Wilhelm Kielmann; *Field*: Samarang and Rembang districts of Java; Lamu and Tana districts in British E. Africa; *Income*, year ending May 31, 1904: \$22,752 (Mk. 96,014); *Expenditure*: \$22,666 (Mk. 95,234); *Organ*: Der Missions-und-Heidenbote.

NORTH GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Norddeutsche Missions Gesellschaft): *Headquarters*: Ellhornstrasse 26, Bremen, Germany; *President*: I. Schroeder; *Inspector*: Aug. W. Schreiber; *Treasurer*: G. Henke; *Field*: Togoland, W. Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$38,530 (Mk. 161,889.36); *Expenditure*: \$38,868 (Mk. 163,310.70); *Organ*: Monatsblatt der Nordd. Miss. Gesellschaft, monthly; Missions-kinlerfreund, monthly.

RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Rhenische Missions Gesellschaft): *Headquarters*: Rudolfstrasse 129, Barmen, Germany; *President*: Th. Gundert, Barmen; *Inspectors*: Pastor Haussleiter, Pastor Spiecker; *Field*: Cape Colony, German S. W. Africa, Borneo, Sumatra, China, New Guinea; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$174,050 (Mk. 725,207); *Expenditure*: \$188,768; *Organs*: Berichte der Rheinischer Mission Gesellschaft, Missionsblatt Barmen, Der Kleine Missionsfreund, all monthly; *General Notes*: The Society has suffered in S. W. Africa on account of the outbreak among the Hereros, many of whom are Christians on its lists of church members. The secular papers devoted to the interests of trade in the colonies have bitterly attacked the Society and its missionaries. Two or three of the mission stations were broken up during the disturbances. Yet by the end of the year the work of rebuilding the ruins had commenced in faith.

The work of the Society in China, and especially in Sumatra, is very prosperous. In Sumatra Mohammedans are

steadily, though in small numbers, being gained to Christianity. The report for 1903 showed 780 Mohammedans under instruction for baptism in Sumatra.

SUDAN PIONEER MISSION (Sudan Pionier Mission, 1900): *Headquarters*: Eisenach, Germany; *President*: Pastor Ziemendorf, Emserstrasse 12, Wiesbaden, Germany; *Treasurer*: P. Em. Dammann, Eisenach; *Field*: Egyptian Sudan; *Organ*: Der Sudan Pionier.

THE NETHERLANDS

ERMELO MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (Ermelosehe Zendingsgemeente, 1856): *Headquarters*: Ermelo, Holland; *Secretary*: Mr. W. H. Mooij, Ermelo, Holland; *Field*: Africa; *Organ*: Ermelosch Zendingsblad, monthly.

JAVA COMMITTEE (Java Comité, 1855): *Headquarters*: Amsterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. L. Kuperus, Boerhaavestraat 5, Amsterdam; *Treasurer*: J. A. Wormser; *Field*: Bataks of Sumatra; and Madura Island, E. of Java; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$38,400; *Organ*: Het Geillustreerd Zendings blad, Mededeelingen van het Zendingsveld.

MENNONITE UNION FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN THE EAST INDIAN POSSESSIONS OF HOLLAND (1847): *Headquarters*: Amsterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. W. I. Leemdertz, Reizersgracht 194, Amsterdam, Holland; *Treasurer*: J. B. Bierens de Haan; *Field*: Java; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$6,666.

NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1797): (Nederlandsch Zendeling-genootschap); *Headquarters*: Rechter Rottekade 57, Rotterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. J. W. Gunning, Jr.; *Field*: Dutch East Indies; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$20,896; *Expenditure*: \$23,168; *Organ*: Maandberichten, Mededeelingen.

UNION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN EGYPT (Vereeniging tot Uitbreiding van het Evangelie in Egypt, 1886): *Headquarters*: Amsterdam;

Secretary: Rev. J. H. Van Noort, Nassaukade 82, Amsterdam, Holland; *Field*: Egypt.

MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES IN THE NETHERLANDS (Zending van de Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland): *Headquarters*: Steenwijk, Holland; *Secretary*: Dr. J. Hania, Steenwijk; *Field*: Java.

NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY UNION (Nederlandsche Zendingsvereeniging, 1858); *Headquarters*: Rotterdam, Holland, *Secretary*: Rev. F. A. van der Heijden, Stationsweg 7; *Treasurer*: H. A. Van Baak, Mathenesseriaan 233; *Field*: Java; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$11,283 (fes. 56,416); *Expenditure*: \$11,839 (fes. 59,196); *Organ*: Orgaan der Nederlandse Zendingsvereeniging, monthly.

UTRECHT MISSIONARY UNION (Utrechtse Zendingsvereeniging, 1859): *Headquarters*: Utrecht, Holland; *Director-Secretary*: Rev. M. A. Adriani, Janskerkhof, Utrecht; *Treasurer*: Mr. M. Crommelin; *Field*: New Guinea, Celebes, Halmahera, and Buru, Dutch East Indies; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$14,263 (fes. 71,317); *Expenditure*: \$15,573 (fes. 77,866).

NORWAY

NORWEGIAN CHURCH MISSION OF SCHREUDER (1877): *Headquarters*: Christiania, Norway; *Secretary*: Rev. Paul Vilhelm Skaar, Helgesensgo 44, Christiania, Norway; *Field*: South Africa; *Organ*: Zuluvennen Missionblad.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHINA MISSION ASSOCIATION (Det Norske lutherske Kina missions forbund, 1891): *Headquarters*: Framnes, Norway; *Secretary*: Mr. Johannes Brandtzaeg, Framnes, Northeimsund, Norway; *Treasurer*: A. Erlandsen, Magnus Barfods Gade 11, Bergen, Norway; *Field*: China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$31,132 (Kr. 119,739); *Expenditure*: \$26,419 (Kr. 101,610); *Organ*: Kineseren, monthly.

NORWEGIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Norske Mis-

sionsselskab, 1842): *Headquarters*: Stavanger, Norway; *Secretary*: Rev. L. Dahle, Stavanger, Norway; *Treasurer*: H. A. Olsen; *Field*: Natal and Zululand, Madagasear; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$160,751; *Organ*: Norsk Missionstidende.

SWEDEN

SWEDEN: EVANGELICAL NATIONAL SOCIETY IN (Evangeliska Fösterlands-Stiftelsens, 1856); *Headquarters*: Stockholm, Sweden; *Secretary*: Rev. A. Kolmodin, Johannelund, Stockholm, Sweden; *Field*: India, Eritrea, East Africa (for Abyssinians); *Income*: \$101,820; *Organ*: Missionstiding; *General Notes*: The Society has Seamen's missions in many foreign seaports.

FEMALE MISSION WORKERS (Kvinnliga Missions-Arbetare, 1894): *Headquarters*: Stockholm, Sweden; *Secretary*: Miss Ellen Palmstierna, Birga, Jarlsgatan 14, Sweden.

HOLINESS UNION (Hegelseförbundet, 1890): *Secretary*: Rev. A. Kihlstedt, Kumla, Sweden; *Field*: Auxiliary to the CIM in China.

SWEDISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Svenska Kyrkans Missionsstyrelse, 1874): *Headquarters*: Upsala, Sweden; *Secretary*: Rev. Gudmar Hogner; *Treasurer*: L. Fr. Zakrisson; *Fields*: India, South Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$41,992; *Organ*: Missions-tiding; *General Notes*: The Society also maintains missions to seamen in German, British, French and Italian ports, besides special pastorates for Swedes found in various European cities and in South Africa. It has a woman's auxiliary called the Woman's Missionary Society of the Swedish Church, and unmarried women are sent out by it.

SWEDISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Svenska Missionsförbundets, 1879): *Headquarters*: Stockholm, Sweden; *Director of Missions*: Dr. E. J. Ekman; *Secretary*: Rev. W. Sjöholm; *Field*: Congo Free State, Algeria, Russia (Caucasia), Persia, China, Chinese Turkestan, Lappland;

Income, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$79,255; *Expenditure*: \$83,083; *General Notes*: The Society also has work for seamen, for Sunday School extension, and for Jews.

SWEDISH MISSIONS IN CHINA (Svenska Missionen i Kina, 1887): *Headquarters*: Stockholm, Sweden; *Secretary*: Rev. Josef Holmgren, Lastmakaregatan 30, Stockholm, Sweden; *Field*: China.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft zu Basel, 1815): *Headquarters*: Basel, Switzerland; *President*: Pfarrer Ernest Miescher; *Inspector and Chief Secretary*: Dr. Th. Oehler; *Secretaries*: Rev. Fr. Würz, Rev. Hans Anstein; *Treasurer*: Paul Enfinger; *Fields*: India, China, Gold Coast (W. Africa), Kamerun (W. Africa); *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903, \$332,085 (fes. 1,660,424.91); *Expenditure*: \$362,147.61 (fes. 1,810,738.06); *Organ*: Der Evangelische Heidenbote, monthly; Evangelische Missionsmagazin, monthly; Der Heidenfreund, children's monthly; *General Notes*: The Society's largest mission in point of number of converts is in the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. In per cent. of increase the Mission in Kamerun exceeds all the others, the number of converts having increased 23 per cent. in 1903. The Society reports altogether 345 missionaries; 47,082 professing Christians, of whom 2,477 were added in 1903; and 573 schools with 24,365 scholars. One-third of the schools are in Kamerun, but one-half of the scholars are in India. The greatest progress in the Society's Indian Missions took place (during 1903) in Malabar. The Society encounters in India an eager alertness on the part of heathen and Mohammedans to turn against Christianity the assertions or the inquiries of European scientists and modern theologians.

Basel Women's Mission: See Woman's Work Section.

ST. CHRISCHONA PILGRIM MISSION (Pilger-Mission auf St. Chrischona, 1840 and 1895): *Headquarters*:

St. Chrischona, Basel; *Inspector*: Rev. C. H. Rappard; *Field*: China, auxiliary to China Inland Mission; *Organ*: Der Glaubensbote.

SWISS ROMANDE MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Mission Romande, oeuvre d'évangélisation chez les païens, dirigée par les Églises Libres de Vaud, Neuchatel et Genève, 1875): *Headquarters*: Lausanne, Switzerland; *Secretary*: Rev. A. Grandjean, Chemin des Cedres, Lausanne, Switzerland; *Fields*: Transvaal Colony, Portuguese East Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$44,255 (fcs. 221, 276.70); *Expenditure*: \$44,255; *Organ*: Bulletin de la Mission Romande; *General Notes*: The Society has a fine medical mission at Elim in the Transvaal.

BRITISH COLONIES

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH FOREIGN MISSIONS (1901): *Secretary*: Rev. J. du Plessis, Sea Point, Cape Colony; *Field*: Transvaal, Bechuanaland, Mashonoland, Natal.

SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH REFORMED MINISTERS' MISSIONARY UNION (Predikanten Zending Vereniging; also called Nyasaland Mission, 1886): *Denomination*: Dutch Reformed; *Secretary*: Rev. J. du Plessis, Sea Point, Cape Colony, South Africa; *Field*: Angoniland West of Lake Nyasa; *Income*, year ending June 30, 1904: \$25,180 (£5,181 5s.).

SOUTH AFRICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1882): *Headquarters*: Cape Town; *Secretary*: Rev. J. Robb, Verulam, Natal; *Treasurers*: Rev. R. Lamplough, Mr. H. R. Wood; *Fields*: Cape Colony, Natal; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$115,410.42 (£23,747); *Expenditure* (including balance from 1902 of \$24,368), \$126,606 (£26,050 13s.); *General Notes*: The Society ministers to both English and native congregations in South Africa. Including both English and natives, it reports

282,132 adherents, of whom 73,866 are full church members and 4,451 are adults baptized during the year 1903. The statistics given in the table on another page relate to natives alone. The Society lays great stress upon educational work as an efficient method of evangelization and spiritual culture. Its field is of great extent, it embraces many races and classes of men; and the enterprise now encounters, beside the usual obstacles of the ignorance and vice of heathenism, the errors growing out of contact with partially understood civilization. Epidemics and famine have made havoc in the little mission communities. Yet in most cases the native Christians have shown patience and fortitude and surprising self-denial in contributing to church institutions. In several districts there is a growing observance of Christian customs among the heathen neighbors of the Christians. Even pagans rarely do ploughing or repairing of huts on the Sabbath, and there is advance also in orderly living. Government regulations in Natal interfere with the employment of native pastors at posts where there is no European oversight. But this is an injustice that will certainly be remedied. A growing evangelistic enterprise has been begun among the coolies from India. Altogether the successes of the year are cheering and show the depth of the changes of which the Society is the instrument under Divine guidance.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALASIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS (1850): *Headquarters*: Sydney, New South Wales; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. John Dixon, St. Thomas' Rectory, Balmain West, Sydney, New South Wales; *Fields*: The natives of Australia, Melanesia, Chinese immigrants, New Guinea; *General Notes*: The Society is an offshoot from the SPG. It held its Jubilee celebration in 1900 at Sydney. Twenty Bishops were present on this occasion.

AUSTRALASIAN METHODIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1855): *Headquarters*: 381 George street,

Sydney, New South Wales; *Secretary* and *Deputy Treasurer*: Rev. George Brown; *Gen. Treasurers*: Rev. B. Sellers, Hon. W. Robson; *Fields*: Fiji and Friendly Islands, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain and New Georgia, and Chinese coolies in Australia. Aids WMS missions in India; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$96,625.96, besides a balance from 1902 of \$14,137.74 (£19,886 and a balance of £2,909); *Expenditure*: \$105,073.20 (£21,620); *Organ*: *Missionary Review*; *General Notes*: The Society was an auxiliary of the WMS for 33 years before it took up independent work in 1855. It has auxiliaries in each of the Australian states, in Tasmania and in New Zealand.

The Society carries on work begun by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and has vigorously pressed its own enterprises in other islands. It also has a strong mission among the Chinese in Australia. The increase of European population in the islands longest occupied, and the aggression of Roman Catholics, Mormons and others, has led the Society to continue a force of Missionaries in Fiji and Samoa, although the people are Christianized. The influence of unprincipled Europeans tends to lead the unsophisticated natives into immorality, gambling, and intemperance, while the specious suggestions of emissaries of other religious organizations tends to divide the churches and to lead many from Christianity into mere sectarianism. An interesting token of ability in native clergy is found in the steady growth of the Christian church in the island of Rotuma, where, during 20 years the entire charge of the work has been in the hands of a Fijian native minister and teachers. In Fiji, as in other Christianized fields, the Society now sees the need of providing a more extensive literature for the nurture of the Christian community. A German Methodist minister has joined the mission during the year for service in Samoa, where he has been welcomed by the German authorities.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1892): *Secretary*: Rev. F. Hibberd, "Sarum" Carlingford, New South Wales; *Treasurer*: Mr. W. Buckingham; *Field*: India.

FURREEDPORE MISSION (1864): (Also called the South Australia Missionary Society); *Headquarters*: King William Road, Hyde Park, South Australia; *Denomination*: Baptist; *Secretary*: Rev. John Price; *Treasurer*: A. S. Neill, Palmer Place, North Adelaide, South Australia; *Field*: Forridpur and Pabna Districts, Bengal, India; *Income*, to July, 1903: \$5,608.44 (£1,154); *Expenditure*: \$5,759.10 (£1,185); *Organ*: Missionary Echo.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA: *Headquarters*: Sydney; *Convener*: Rev. T. R. Cairns; *Acting Convener*: Rev. Alex. Stewart; *Secretary*: Rev. W. Sweyn Macqueen Chelmer, Brisbane; *Field*: New Hebrides, Korea, Australian Aborigines, Chinese immigrants; *Income*: \$37,213.62; *Organ*: Missionary Record.

Woman's Missionary Association: *Org. Secretary*: Miss Forbes; *Field*: India; *Organ*: Ministering Women.

QUEENSLAND BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1887): *Headquarters*: Brisbane, Queensland; *Secretary*: Mr. Sidney G. Martin, 295 Queen street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; *Treasurer*: Mr. W. R. Smith, RT and SS Book Depot, Albert street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; *Field*: Noakhali District, Bengal, India.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See Furreedpore Mission, above.

VICTORIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION (1885): *Denomination*: Baptist; *Secretary*: Rev. W. H. Holdsworth, Cotham Road, Kew, Victoria, Australia; *Treasurer*: Mr. D. C. Rees, Stanhope street, W. Malvern, Victoria, Australia; *Field*: Bengal, India.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1896); *Denomination*: Baptist; *Secretary*: Miss C. K. Brown, Perth, West Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

MELANESIAN MISSION: *Headquarters*: Norfolk Island; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Bishop of Mel-*

anesia: The Rt. Rev. Cecil Wilson, M.A.; *Secretary in Melanesia*: Archdeacon Calder, of Auckland, New Zealand; *Secretary in Australia*: Rev. R. M. Faithful Davies, Sydney, N.S.W.; *Secretary in England*: Rev. Leonard P. Robin, Church House, Westminster, London; *Treasurer*: W. S. Cochrane, Auckland, New Zealand; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$54,448 (£11,203 4s.); *Expenditure*: \$64,855 (£13,344 12s.); *Organ*: The Southern Cross Log; *Field*: The northernmost islands of the New Hebrides, the Banks Is., the Torres Is., Santa Cruz, and the Solomon Is., with Norfolk Island as the place for training the native workers, both men and women; *General Notes*: A new step in the policy of the mission is the decision to place unmarried women missionaries in the field. A training house for such has been built at Norfolk Island, where they may be prepared for their difficult work. The printing house at Norfolk Island produced 6,300 books in eight languages, besides 3,500 lesson sheets, and the bindery finished 2,000 books during the last year. A new "Southern Cross" steamer has been built, and arrived at Norfolk Island in the latter part of 1903 for the use of the mission.

NEW ZEALAND BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1885, 1902): *Hon. Secretary*: Rev. J. C. Martin Spreydon, Christchurch, N. Z.; *Hon. Treasurer*: Mr. A. Hoby, Wellington; *Field*: India (Bengal); *Receipts*, year ending Oct. 31, 1903: \$8,825 (£1,815 15s.); *Expenditure*: \$8,800 (£1,790 15s.); *Organ*: New Zealand Baptist.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND, Foreign Missionary Committee of the (1869 and 1899): *Convener*: Rev. Wm. Hewitson, Dunedin, New Zealand; *Field*: Chinese of Otago and Southland, Canton villages, New Hebrides.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND: Maori Missions of the; *Convener*: Rev. D. Gordon, Marton, N. Z.; *Fields*: Taupo, Tanmarunui and Stewart Is., New Zealand.

TASMANIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Headquar-*

ters: Latrobe, Tasmania; *Denomination*: Baptist; *Secretary*: Miss E. A. Broomby, Launceston, Tasmania; *Treasurer*: Mr. G. D. Gould, Latrobe, Tasmania.

CANADA

AFRICA INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1895): Interdenominational; *Headquarters*: 262 Delaware avenue, Toronto, Ontario; *Superintendent*: R. V. Bingham; *Secretary*: William Henderson; *Treasurer*: John G. Greey; *Field*: Northern Nigeria, West Africa; *Income*, 1903: \$5,258.59; *Organ*: Missionary Witness, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society works chiefly for Mohammedans, has 3 stations, 9 missionaries, 3 professed Christians (converts from Mohammedanism).

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES (1846): Foreign Mission Board of the; *Headquarters*: 85 Germain street, St. John's, New Brunswick; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. J. W. Manning; *Field*: India; *Income*, year ending Aug. 10, 1904: \$20,149; *Expenditure*: \$20,268.

Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, Women's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, Foreign Mission Board of the (1873): *Headquarters*: 177 Albany avenue, Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary*: Rev. J. G. Brown; *Treasurer*: Rev. E. T. Fox; *Field*: India, Bolivia; *Income*, 1902-1903: \$36,315.

Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, Women's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

CANADIAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1894): *Headquarters*: 467 Parliament street, Toronto; *Denomination*: Anglican; *Secretary*: No information; *Treasurer*: No information; *Field*: Auxiliary to Miss. Soc. of Church of England in Canada; *General Notes*: The Society though closely united with the Church of England Missionary Society in Canada, preserves its independent organization and does the work especially belonging to it.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the (1883): *Headquarters:* Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary:* Rev. L. Norman Tucker; *Assistant Secretary:* Rev. J. Cooper Robinson; *Treasurer:* C. A. Eliot, Esq., 240 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Ontario; *Field:* N. W. Provinces of Canada, Japan, China, India, South America, Palestine, Persia, Central and Eastern Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$81,951.16, of which \$26,644.11 was for Foreign Missions; *Expenditure:* \$78,003.29; *General Notes:* The Society has an auxiliary in the Canadian Church Missionary Society. There is also a Woman's Auxiliary. Of its Foreign Missionaries 21 are working in connection with the CMS and 1 in connection with the SAMS. Besides these on the CMS roll the Society supports 8 missionaries, men and women, in Japan.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. Missionary Society of the (1824): *Headquarters:* 33 Richmond street, W., Toronto; *Secretary:* Rev. A. Sutherland; *Associate Secretary:* Rev. James Henderson; *Treasurers:* H. H. Fudger, Esq., the Rev. A. Sutherland; *Field:* Japan, China, Canada Indians, Asiatics and Whites; *Income*, year ending June 30, 1904: \$343,835.90; *Expenditure:* \$308,828.70, of which \$36,809.76 was appropriated to the foreign fields directly; *Organ:* Missionary Outlook.

Methodist Church in Canada, Women's Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Foreign Missionary Committee of the (1844): *Headquarters:*, *Eastern Division:* 108 Granville street, Halifax, N. S.; *Western Division:* 89 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary, Eastern Division:* Rev. E. A. McCurdy; *Western Division:* Rev. R. P. Mackay; *Field, Eastern Division:* New Hebrides, Trinidad, British Guiana, Korea; *Western Division:* Formosa, India, China, Chinese in Canada, Indians in Canada; *Income*, year ending March 1, 1904, *Eastern Division:* \$48,053.87; *Western Division:* \$109,454.01; *Total Income:*

\$157,487.58; *Expenditure, Eastern Division*: \$51,260.37; *Western Division*: \$135,037.78; Total, \$186,318.15; *Organ*: Missionary Record.

Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society (Canada): Eastern Division, also Western Division; See Woman's Work Section.

INDIA

BALAGHAT MISSION (1893): *Headquarters*: Behir, Central Provinces, India; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Miss Adelin Lampard, 114 Clapham Common, London, N. E.; *Field*: Four stations in Behir and vicinity, Central Provinces, India; *Income*: Not stated; £800 (about \$1,000) was called for in 1903.

BETHEL SANTAL MISSION (1875): *Headquarters*: Bethel, Bengal, India; *Denomination*: Lutheran; *Director*: Pastor A. Haegert, Bethel, near Jamtara, Bengal, India; *Field*: Santal Country, Bengal.

INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTHALS (1867): *Headquarters*: Ebenezer, Bengal, India; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. L. O. Skrefsrud; *Treasurer*: In Denmark, J. Shroeder, Copenhagen, Denmark; *Field*: Bengal, India; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1902; \$27,288.90 (including sales of tea); *Expenditure*: (including expense of tea-gardens) \$24,098.10; *General Notes*: The mission is of Danish origin and receives contributions from England and Scotland. It has about 11,000 professed Christians connected with it.

PILIBHIT INDUSTRIAL AND EVANGELISTIC MISSION (1902): *Headquarters*: Pilibhit, United Provinces, India; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. J. C. Lawson; *Field*: Town of Pilibhit.

POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION (1895): *Headquarters*: Nasarapur, Bhor State, Poona District, India; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Director*: Charles F. Reeve; *Secretary and Treasurer*: A. Leigh, Nasarapur,

Bhor State, Bombay, India; *Field*: India; *General Notes*: Obtains support from contributions sent without personal solicitation.

RANAGHAT MEDICAL MISSION (1893): *Headquarters*: Doyabari, Ranaghat, Bengal, India; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Director*: James Monro; *Secretary*: C. G. Monro; *Field*: Villages near Ranaghat, Bengal, India; *Income*, year ending December, 1902, \$16,182; *Expenditure*: \$15,655.

JAMAICA

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1849): *Headquarters*: Kingston, Jamaica; *Secretary*: Rev. E. J. Hewett, Anchovy P. O., Jamaica; *Treasurer*: Rev. W. Pratt, Kingston, Jamaica; *Fields*: Jamaica, Haiti, Cayman Is., Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia; *Income* in 1903: \$8,869.50 (£1,825); *Expenditure*: \$9,894.26 (£2,036); *General Notes*: The Society has 10 stations in Jamaica and 16 in its distinctively foreign work: It has in Calabar College a training school for evangelists.

JAMAICA CHURCH OF ENGLAND: Home and Foreign Missionary Society (1861); *Headquarters*: Kingston, Jamaica; *Secretary*: I. R. Latreile, Esq., 3 Duke street, Kingston, Jamaica; *Treasurer*: The Colonial Bank, Kingston; *Field*: Jamaica, Africa, and fields of SPG and CMS; *Income* in 1902: \$5,735.50 (£1,180 6s.); *General Notes*: The Society carries on home missions in Jamaica and foreign missions in the Rio Pongas region, West Africa, besides subscribing to the general work of the SPG and the CMS.

SPECIAL MISSIONS

CHRISTIAN SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS (1904): *American Committee Headquarters*: New York City; *Secretary*: Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Charles Atwood Edwards, 550 Park avenue, New York City; *Field*: Industrial Training of Women in the region of Bombay, India.

FRIENDS' AFRICA INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1902):

Field: Kaimosi, British East Africa; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$2,000, included under American Friends' Foreign Missions.

FOREIGN MISSIONS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (1903): *Headquarters*: 105 East Twenty-second street, New York; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*: C. N. Talbot; *General Manager*: H. W. Fry; *Field*: India and other Foreign Mission fields; *Organ*: Industrial Missions Magazine.

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS AID SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: London; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Mr. W. H. J. Hatch, 10 Paternoster Row, London, E. C.; *Field*: India.

LEPERS IN INDIA AND THE EAST: Mission to (1874); *Headquarters*: 17 Greenhill place, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Wellesley C. Bailey; *Field*: India, China, Japan, Malaysia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$71,879; *Organ*: Without the Camp, quarterly; *General Notes*: The Society aids 24 British and American missionary societies in supporting work for lepers, and maintains 42 asylums of its own.

LEPERS IN JERUSALEM AND ELSEWHERE (1900): *Independent Missionary*: Mrs. Minerva Ryerson, Jerusalem, Palestine; *Treasurers*: Rev. R. H. McCready, Chester, N. Y.; D. L. Conkling, Middletown, N. Y.; *Field*: The Lepers of Jerusalem.

PAPUAN INDUSTRIES, LIMITED (1904): A joint stock company organized in England by friends of the London Missionary Society. Capital, £30,000. The shares are entitled to a cumulative dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. But though the dividend commences to accrue on payment of subscription, no dividend will be paid before Dec. 31, 1910, nor after that date, until a reserve of five per cent. shall have been created out of profits. The object of the company is to aid in the material, moral and spiritual uplifting of the natives of New Guinea and the islands of the Torres Straits by stimulating them to make effort for their

own improvement, through cultivation of marketable products and other industrial pursuits. The London Missionary Society has expressed satisfaction with the scheme.

The registered office of the Society is 120 Colmore Row, Birmingham, England, and Thomas Elson is Secretary.

The central station in the field has been chosen on Mulgrave Island, Torres Straits, which is about 25 miles north of Thursday Island, cable station and port of call for mail boats. The Managing Director in the field is Rev. F. W. Walker, formerly missionary of the London Missionary Society in New Guinea.

ADDENDA

THE FOLLOWING WERE RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR
INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Disciples): *Headquarters*: Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, O.; *Corresponding Secretary*: Rev. B. L. Smith; *Treasurer*: Clarence J. Neare; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1904: \$85,755.96. In addition to this \$226,633.67 was received during the year by the State boards for local work; *Organ*: American Home Missionary, monthly.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA: *Headquarters*: 9 Duke street, Adelphi, London, W. C.; *Secretary*: Rev. George Patterson; *General Notes*: The Society is the representative of the Christian Literature Society in India, which has been long directed by Dr. John Murdock, and has done much through its various branches to educate and to provide with healthful, stimulating books the young people of different parts of India and Ceylon.

LUTHERAN INNER MISSION COMMITTEE of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Missouri and other States: *Headquarters*: Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*: Rev. L. Hoelter.

LUTHERAN HOME MISSION BOARD of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States: *Headquarters*: Columbus, O.; *Secretary*: Rev. J. H. Schneider.

LUTHERAN HOME MISSIONARY COMMITTEE of the Evangelical Lutheran General Council in North America: *Headquarters*: Philadelphia; *Secretary*: Rev. G. W. Sandt, 1904 Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LUTHERAN HOME MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE GENERAL SYNOD of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America: *Headquarters*: Baltimore, Md.; *Secretary*: Rev. A. S. Hartman; *Treasurer*: Ed. Helb.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SOUTH) BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION: *Headquarters*: Louisville, Ky.; *Secretary*: Rev. P. H. Whisner; *Treasurer*: John Ouerbacker, Esq.; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$149,354.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN

Note: In the general list Women's Societies that are strictly independent are included, with mere mention in this general view of Woman's Work.

AMERICA

ADVENT

AMERICAN ADVENT CHRISTIAN HELPERS UNION: *Secretary*: Eva Stevens, Geneva, Ill.; *Treasurer*: Minnie Spencer, 150 Greene avenue, Benton Harbor, Mich.; *Field*: The Western States of America, and, as an Auxiliary to the Am. Adv. Mission Society, foreign missions; *Organ*: Our Hope.

BAPTIST

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1874): *Headquarters*: Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Secretaries*: Mrs. H. G. Safford; Mrs. N. M. Waterbury (who is also in charge of literature and editor of Helping Hand); *Treasurer*: Miss A. E. Stedman; *Field*: Auxiliary to the ABMU; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$120,585.14; *Expenditure*: \$119,100.96; both amounts included in totals of ABMU; *Organ*: The Helping Hand, Around the World; *General Notes*: The

work of the Society is being done by women who pray, and therefore a policy of quiet courage in extension prevails. The Society has 77 missionaries, and its tremendous influence on the young is seen in the 18,449 scholars in its 503 schools.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST: *Headquarters:* 1318 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretaries:* Mrs. F. Clatworthy, Miss J. L. Autin; *Treasurer:* Mrs. M. E. Kline; *Field:* Auxiliary to ABMU; *Income:* year ending March 31, 1904: \$46,541, included in ABMU report; *Organ:* The Helping Hand, Around the World.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See general list, United States Section.

CONGREGATIONAL

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, BOSTON: *Headquarters:* 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; *Denomination:* Congregational; *Secretaries:* Miss E. H. Stanwood, Miss Kate G. Lamson, Miss A. M. Kyle; *Treasurer:* Miss S. Louise Day; *Field:* Co-operates with the ABCFM in its field; *Income,* year ending Aug. 31, 1904; \$152,806.78; *Organ:* Life and Light for Women, Mission Dayspring (the latter in co-operation with the ABCFM), both monthly.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR: *Headquarters:* 40 Dearborn street, Chicago. Ill.; *Denomination:* Congregational; *Secretary:* Miss M. D. Wingate; *Treasurer:* Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut; *Field:* Co-operates with the ABCFM, sending women missionaries into the field; *Income,* year ending Aug. 31, 1904: \$79,683.33; *Organ:* Mission Studies, Life and Light (the latter in co-operation with the Woman's Board of Boston).

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC: *Headquarters:* 1275 Sixth avenue, Oakland, Cal.; *Denomination:* Congregational; *Secretary:* Mrs. W. J. Wilcox; *Treasurer:* Mrs. S. M. Dodge; *Field:* Co-operates with the ABCFM, supporting 6 women missionaries and aiding educational work in China, Japan, India and

Turkey; *Income*, year ending Aug. 31, 1904: \$6,584.97; *Organ*: Light and Life for Women (in co-operation with the Woman's Board of Boston).

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, HAWAII: *Headquarters*: Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretary*: Miss M. S. Seelye; *Field*: Auxiliary to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

CHRISTIAN

WOMAN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS: *Headquarters*: Dayton, Ohio; *Denomination*: American Christian Convention; *Secretary*: Miss Annie Libby, Saco, Me.; *Treasurer*: Miss Mary J. Batchelor, New Bedford, Mass.; *Field*: Auxiliary to Mission Board of the Christian Church; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1904: \$1,496.29.

WOMAN'S BOARD FOR HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH: *Secretary*: Miss Orpha Adkinson, LeGrand, Iowa; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Ada O. Warbinton, Hagentown, Ind.; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1904: \$701.49.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS (Disciples): See general list, United States Section.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: *Headquarters*: Evansville, Indiana; *Secretaries*: Mrs. M. E. Dyer, Mrs. D. F. Clarke; *Treasurer*: Miss L. M. Dunham; *Field*: Japan, China, Mexico, United States; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$26,067.15, partly expended through General Mission Board; *Organ*: Missionary Record.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION: *Headquarters*: Cleveland, Ohio; *Secretaries*: Miss A. E. Rickert, Miss M. Grimm; *Treasurer*: Mrs. H. Mattill; *Field*: United States, Europe, Japan, China, Auxiliary to the General Missionary Society of the EA.

FREE BAPTIST

FREE BAPTIST WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See general list of Missionary Societies in America.

FREE METHODIST

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA: *Headquarters*: 14-16 North May street, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*: Mrs. E. L. McGeary, Greenville, Ill.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. L. C. Jensen, Chicago, Ill.; *Field*: Africa, India, Japan, China, United States, as an auxiliary to the General Missionary Board in which it has members; *Income*, year ending June 1, 1903: \$7,398.73; *Expenditure*: \$7,398.73; *Organ*: Missionary Tidings.

LUTHERAN

LUTHERAN WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: 1522 Arch street, Philadelphia; *Secretary*: Mrs. A. Woll, Thirty-third and Diamond streets, Philadelphia; *Field*: Auxiliary to the Mission Board of Lutheran Gen. Council.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: *Headquarters*: 150 Fifth avenue, New York; *Secretary*: Mrs. J. T. Gracey; *Treasurer*: Mrs. William B. Skidmore; *Income*, year ending Oct. 31, 1903 (included in the report of the General Missionary Society): \$492,493.82; *Expenditure*: \$505,155.21.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. S.: *Headquarters*: Cincinnati, O.; *Corresponding Secretary*: Mrs. Delia L. Williams, Delaware, O.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Geo. H. Thompson, 2144 Fulton avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.; *Field*: The United States, with Alaska and Porto Rico, including also immigrants, European and Asia-

tie; *Income*, year ending July 31, 1903: \$394,315.71, of which \$744.59 was balance from previous year; *Expenditure*: \$393,999,191.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH (1878): *Headquarters*: Nashville, Tennessee; *Secretaries*: Mrs. S. C. Trueheart, Mrs. M. L. Hargrove, Kansas City, Mo.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. H. N. McTyeire; *Field*: Auxiliary to the General Board of Missions; *Organ*: Woman's Missionary Advocate.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH: *Headquarters*: Nashville, Tenn.; *General Secretary*: Mrs. R. W. McDonell; *Treasurer*: Mrs. W. D. Kirkland; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$59,414.98, besides this amount funds locally applied amounted to \$122,164.22, and funds for city missions amounted to \$11,110.23; *Field*: The United States, auxiliary in domestic missions to the General Board of Missions MES.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH: Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the; See general list of Foreign Missionary Societies of the United States.

PRESBYTERIAN

WOMAN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH): *Headquarters*: 156 Fifth avenue, New York; *Recording Secretary*: Miss M. L. Blakeman; twenty-four Corresponding Secretaries for the different departments of work; *Editor Woman's Work*: Miss Ellen C. Parsons; *Treasurer*: Miss H. W. Hubbard, 17 W. Fifty-fifth street, New York City; *Field*: Auxiliary to General Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church (N.); *Income*, year ending April 30, 1903: \$79,141.63; *Expenditure*: \$82,014.85; *Organ*: Woman's Work for Woman; Over Sea and Land, children.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH): *Headquar-*

ters: Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary*: Mrs. Wm. Watters and fourteen others; *Treasurer*: Miss E. H. Eldridge; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, NORTHERN NEW YORK: *Headquarters*: 78 First street, Troy, New York; *Secretary*: Miss Alice Templeton; *Treasurer*: Mrs. B. Arnold; *Field*: Auxiliary to WBM.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE NORTHWEST: *Headquarters*: LeMoyné Block, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*: Mrs. Robert A. Waller; *Treasurer*: Mrs. C. B. Farwell; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North.

WOMAN'S OCCIDENTAL BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS: *Headquarters*: 920 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.; *Secretary*: Mrs. M. J. Thomas; *Treasurer*: Mrs. E. G. Dennison; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North.

PRESBYTERIAN (NORTH) WOMAN'S PACIFIC BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS: *Headquarters*: Portland, Oregon; *Treasurer*: Mrs. H. C. Campbell; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST: *Headquarters*: 1516 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.; *Secretary*: Mrs. W. J. McKittrick, Mrs. John M. Miller; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Wm. Burg; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. (NORTH) WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS (1878): *Headquarters*: 156 Fifth avenue, New York City; *President*: Mrs. Darwin R. James; *Corresponding Secretary*: Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole; *Treasurer*: Miss S. F. Lincoln; *Field*: School work among exceptional populations in the United States and in Cuba; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$459,436.48, included in report of the General Home Missionary Board.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES: *Headquarters*: 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; *Secretary*: Miss Julia C. Emery; *Income*, year ending Aug. 31, 1904: \$134,752.04, included in receipts of the General Board of Missions.

REFORMED

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA: *Headquarters*: 25 East Twenty-second street, New York; *Denomination*: Reformed (Dutch); *Secretary*: Miss O. H. Lawrence; *Treasurer*: Mrs. F. S. Douglas; *Field*: China, India, Japan, Arabia (auxiliary to RCA); *Organ*: Mission Gleaner.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA WOMEN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS: *Headquarters*: 25 East Twenty-second street, New York City; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1904: \$38,594.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION WOMEN'S MISSIONARY UNION: *Headquarters*: 233 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.; *Secretaries*: Miss A. W. Armstrong, Miss Nellie Martein; *Treasurer*: Miss E. V. Ricker; *Field*: Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention.

UNITED BRETHERN IN CHRIST: Women's Missionary Association of the; See general list of Missionary Societies in the United States.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH: Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the; *Secretary*: Mrs. Ida M. Haefele, Maple Park, Ill.; *Editor*: Miss Estella K. Steinmetz, Harrisburg, Pa.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. W. E. Detwiler, Lemoyne, Pa.; *Field*: United States and China, auxiliary to the General Missionary Board of the Church; *Income*, 1903-1904: \$13,148.74; *Expenditure*: \$12,130.74; *Organ*: Missionary Tidings, Missionary Gem, both monthly.

WOMEN'S GENERAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: *Secre-*

taries: Mrs. S. Yourd, Carnegie, Pa.; Mrs. W. J. Reid, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. E. M. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa.; *Treasurer*: Miss E. J. Sloan, 5150 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; *Field*: India and Egypt; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1904: \$32,907; *Organ*: Woman's Missionary Magazine.

· WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See general list, United States Section.

GREAT BRITAIN

BAPTIST ZENANA MISSION: See general list of Missionary Societies in Great Britain.

BRITISH SYRIAN MISSION SCHOOLS AND BIBLE WORK (1860): *Headquarters*: 29a High street, Wimbledon, London, S. W., England; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Miss Wilmot; *Field*: Syria.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See general list of Missionary Societies in Great Britain.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY: *Headquarters*: Wesleyan Centenary Hall, 17 Bishopsgate street, Within, London, E. C.; *Hon. Foreign Secretary*: Mrs. Wiseman; *Cash Secretary*: Miss H. L. Pope; *Fields*: India, Ceylon, China, South Africa, Italy, and Spain; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$90,962 (£18,716 12s.).

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND: Auxiliary to the Foreign Missionary Committee; *Headquarters*: 7 East India avenue, London, S. E., England; *Denomination*: Presbyterian; *Secretaries*: Mrs. Matthews, 25 Christ Church avenue, Brandesbury, London, N. W., England; Mrs. Voelcher, 20 Upper Philmore Gardens, Kensington, London, England; *Organ*: Our Sisters in Other Lands.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY FOR CHINA, OF THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SOCIETY: *Secretary*: Miss Stacey, Ranmoor, Sheffield, England.

MILDMAY ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN WORKERS (1862): *Headquarters*: Mildmay Deaconess' House, London, N., England; *Hon. Secretary*: Miss Dreaper; *Assistant Hon. Secretaries*: Miss Elout, Miss E. Mayfield; *General Note*: The Association is intended to link in fellowship women engaged in Christian work in many lands.

NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: See general list of Missionary Societies in Great Britain.

PALESTINE AND LEBANON NURSES' MISSION (1865): *Denomination*: Church of England; *Hon. Secretary*: Miss Lloyd, 22 Albert Square, Clapham Road, London, S. W., England; *Treasurer*: J. W. Peake, Esq.; *Field*: Palestine; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1902: \$2,769 (£569 15s.); *Expenditure*: \$2,706.37 (£566 17s.); *Organ*: Open Doors.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND: Women's Association for Foreign Missions (1837). (Previous to 1883 the Society was called Scottish Ladies' Association for the Advancement of Female Education in India); *Headquarters*: 22 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Secretary*: Miss Rutherford; *Field*: Auxiliary to Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland in India, China and British Central Africa; *Income*: \$73,779 (£15,181), included in Church of Scotland Report.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1900): *Headquarters*: 15 North Bank street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Secretary*: Rev. William Stevenson, M.A.; *Treasurer*: A. E. Ellison Ross, Esq.; *Field*: Auxiliary to Foreign Missions Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland; *Income*: \$111,309.32 (included in income of Foreign Missions Committee).

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS: Woman's Association of the; See S. P. G. in British General list.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION: See general list of British Societies.

EUROPEAN CONTINENT

BERLIN WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR CHINA (Berliner Frauen Missionsverein für China 1850): *Headquarters*: Berlin, Germany; *President*: Fraülein Julie von Buddenbroek; *Inspector*: Pastor Sauberzweig-Schmidt, Georgenkirchstrasse 70; *Treasurer*: Julius Schlunk; *Field*: Hongkong, China, auxiliary of Berlin Missionary Society; *Organ*: Mitteilungen des Berliner Frauenvereins für China, quarterly.

BLIND FEMALES IN CHINA; German Mission to; See general list, German Section.

DEACONESS' INSTITUTE AT KAISERSWERTH: See general list, German Section.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE EAST: See general list, German Section.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY FOR THE LEIPZIG MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Frauen-Hilfs-Vereine der Evangelisch-Lutherischen-Mission zu Leipzig, 1895): *Headquarters*: Leipzig, Carolinnen strasse 19; *Director*: Dr. von Schwartz; *Expenditure*, year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$7,575.50 (Mk. 31,829.85).

SWEDISH FEMALE MISSION WORKERS: See general list, Swedish Section.

SWEDISH CHURCH WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY: See Swedish Church Missionary Society in general list.

SWITZERLAND: BASEL WOMEN'S MISSION (Basler Frauenmission, 1899): *Headquarters*: Basel; *President of the Committee*: Professor Paul Christ; *Secretary*: Rev. Fr. Würz; *Field*: The fields of the Basel Missionary Society to which it is auxiliary.

BRITISH COLONIES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA WOMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION: *Headquarters*:

Sydney; *Organizing Secretary*: Miss Forbes; *Field*: India; *Organ*: Ministering Women.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES: *Headquarters*: St. John, N. B.; *Secretary*: Mrs. Maud Chutteuek, Amherst, Nova Scotia; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, N. S.; *Field*: India, as auxiliary to BMP; *Organ*: Canadian Missionary Link.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC: *Headquarters*: Montreal; *Secretary*: Mrs. H. H. Ayer, 350 Oliver street, Westmount, Montreal, Que.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. M. C. Rieckert, 30 Stayner avenue, Westmount, Que.; *Field*: South America and India, as auxiliary to the BOQ; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1904: \$2,087.84; *Expenditure*: \$1,958.86; *Organ*: Canadian Missionary Link.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF ONTARIO: *Headquarters*: 165 Bloor street, E., Toronto; *Secretary*: Miss Jane Buchan; *Treasurer*: Miss Eva Nasmith; *Field*: India, South America, as auxiliary to the BOQ; *Income*, year ending Oct. 20, 1904: \$10,683.75; *Expenditure*: \$9,593.74; *Organ*: Canadian Missionary Link.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH: *Headquarters*: 28 St. Mary's street, Toronto; *Fields*: Auxiliary to Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.

PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Western Division); *Headquarters*: Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary*: Miss B. MacMurehy, 133 Bloor street, E., Toronto, Ontario; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Church in Canada Foreign Missions. The Western Division paid to the General Society, year ending March 1, 1904, \$40,200, and from the Woman's Society of Montreal, \$1,050. Total, \$41,250.

Eastern Division: *Headquarters*: Halifax, N. S.; *Secretary*: Miss B. McGregor; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Church in Canada Foreign Missions. The Eastern Division

paid to the General Society (which included the amount in its income) during the year ending March 1, 1904, \$16,176.01.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

"There is only one Book for the universal Church. Through all revolutions of thought and transformations of Society that Book still proclaims the everlasting Gospel of redemption and resurrection. And when at the end of another century our successors gather together amid changes of which we have not yet begun to dream, we may be confident that whatever else on earth has decayed and waxed old and vanished away, the Bible will still be reigning and conquering by its revelation of the life of God."—BFBS Report, 1904.

BIBLE SOCIETIES

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1816): *Headquarters*: Bible House, New York; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretaries*: Rev. John Fox, Rev. W. I. Haven, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll; *Treasurer*: William Foulke; *Field*: The United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Central America, South America, European continent, the Levant, Turkey, Egypt, the Sudan, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Siam, Korea, Japan, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Micronesia, and South Africa; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$496,194.34 (of which \$10,916.53 was balance from previous year); *Expenditure*: \$467,163.46; *Organ*: Bible Society Record; *General Notes*: Falling off of ordinary receipts from contributions threatened for a time disastrous curtailment of work. A special appeal, however, brought such responses as relieved the situation before the financial year closed in March. The Constitution of the Society has been changed so as to include the Revised Versions among the Scriptures which it is authorized to print. In the United States the auxiliaries are encouraged to give special attention to providing immigrants with Scriptures in their own tongue. In the foreign field the work of Bible distribution has been pressed with energy. The issues of the year amount to 1,770,891 volumes—Bibles, New Testaments and Portions—and of these 841,068 were issued abroad. The total issues in 88 years amount to 74,441,674 copies. The Society has 5 Field Agents in the United States, 1 Agent for the colored people of the South, and 12 Agents in foreign lands (includ-

ing in this category Porto Rico and the Philippines). It has employed 470 persons in distributing the Scriptures in the fields of these Foreign Agents.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY (1804) : *Headquarters* : 146 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England; *Denomination* : Interdenominational; *Secretaries* : Rev. Arthur Taylor, Rev. J. H. Ritson; *Superintendent Translating and Editorial Department* : Rev. John Sharp; *Superintendent Literary Department* : Rev. T. H. Darlow; *Treasurer* : Robert Barelay, Esq.; *Field* : The World; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904 : \$1,160,956.80 (£238,880); *Expenditure* : \$1,244,879.14 (£256,149); *Organ* : Bible in the World, monthly; Bible Society Gleanings, monthly; *General Notes* : The issues of the Society in 1903 were 1,057,154 Bibles, 1,449,808 Testaments, and 3,190,399 Portions, making a total of 5,697,361 copies. The total issues since 1804 have amounted to 186,680,101 copies.

Eight languages appear on the Society's list this year for the first time, four in Eastern Asia and four in Africa.

The BFBS has 25 Foreign Agents, and during 1903 it has maintained 860 Colporters in many lands, besides 680 native Christian Bible women in connection with 40 missionary organizations in "those Eastern lands, where only women can carry the Gospel to their secluded sisters."

Outside of the British islands the BFBS has nearly 2,000 auxiliaries and branches, mainly in the British Colonies.

In the first week in March, 1904, the BFBS celebrated its centenary. On Universal Bible Sunday the churches of the Reformation throughout Christendom made fresh confession of their common faith in the Bible; and their mission stations planted in the midst of heathenism combined no less heartily to keep the same feast. At the evening meeting in London, March 8th, messages of recognition came from the King of Sweden and Norway, the King of Denmark, the German Emperor, and the President of the United States. No religious celebration ever before united so many nations in a single sentiment of praise. In Britain, in the United States, in Central Europe, in India, in China, in Africa, in

Madagascar, in Australia, and in the South Sea Islands Christians were then united in praise to God for His gift of the Bible.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY (1840): *Headquarters:* 19 Furnival street, Holborn, London, E. C., England; *Denomination:* Baptist; *Secretary:* Rev. F. D. Waldock, Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society.

SCOTLAND: NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF (1860): *Headquarters:* 224 West George street, Glasgow, Scotland; 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Secretaries:* Wm. J. Slowan, Esq., Glasgow; Rev. J. S. Nisbet, Edinburgh; *Treasurers:* James Drummond, Esq., 58 Bath street, Glasgow; Andrew Scott, Esq., 2 York Buildings, Edinburgh; *Field:* Scotland, Roman Catholic countries in Europe, Germany, Turkey, India, China, Japan, Korea, Algeria, British Central Africa, Lower Nigeria, Brazil, Canada, Cape Colony, Australia, New Zealand; *Income,* year ending Dec. 31, 1904: \$175,061.43 (£35,972 14s.); *Expenditure:* \$157,546.19 (£32,373 13s.); *Organ:* Record; *General Notes:* The issues of the Society in 1903 amounted to 97,860 Bibles, 155,106 New Testaments, and 943,770 Portions, making in the aggregate 1,196,736 issues. The net gain over the issues of the previous year is 77,396 copies. It is worthy of note, however, that in five non-Christian countries there was a gain of 126,663 copies over the previous year. This is offset by a decrease of circulation at home. But it is satisfactory to know that the circulation in the more needy lands shows an increase. The Society has added to its list of versions the Luban, said to be the most archaic of the Bantu languages of Central Africa.

NETHERLANDS BIBLE SOCIETY (1814): *Headquarters:* Amsterdam, Holland; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Secretary:* Rev. C. F. Gronemeijer, Vossiusstraat 15, Amsterdam, Holland; *Field:* Holland and its colonies; *General Notes:* The issues of the Society in the year ending April 30, 1903, amounted to 57,573 copies.

OTAGO BIBLE SOCIETY: *Headquarters:* Dunedin,

New Zealand; *Field*: The territory south of Waitaki River, South Island, N. Z.; *General Notes*: This Society carries on an independent work and also contributes to the funds of the BFBS and of the National Bible Society of Scotland.

GENERAL LITERATURE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY (1825): *Headquarters*: 150 Nassau street, New York; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretaries*: Rev. G. W. Shearer, Rev. John H. Kerr, Rev. Wm. W. Rand; *Assistant Treasurer*: Louis Tagg; *Field*: United States, France, Switzerland, Italy, Bohemia, Turkey, Persia, Kameruns, India, China, Korea, Japan; *Income*, year ending April 1, 1904: \$374,978.69; *Expenditure*: \$380,889.13; *Organ*: American Messenger, Good Cheer (monthly), Apples of Gold (weekly); in German, Amerikanischer Botschafter (monthly), Deutscher Volksfreund (weekly); in Spanish, Mazanas d'Oro (weekly); *General Notes*: The work of the Society at home is shaped by the growing need of fresh literature of spiritual stimulus for the people at large, and of attractive forms of simple Christian teaching for the many tongued immigrants who swarm on the docks and the streets of our cities. Abroad, its work takes form through the discovery by missionaries that a printed book or leaflet goes farther and speaks more persistently than a man can do. The devotional and evangelistic section of the Society's publications is large. But its works of exposition, of apologetics, of biography, and of literature for the home circle are also important and valuable. The total issues of the Society since its foundation amount to 33,020,625 volumes, 450,451,810 tracts, and 267,309,068 periodicals. A large percentage of its publications are found in the Spanish language, which gives them entrance to a great territory, including South America, Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The grants of the Society to Foreign Missions amount to about \$4,000 per year.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE: Society for Promoting (1698): *Headquarters*: Northumberland avenue, London,

W. C., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretaries*: Rev. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., Rev. Edmund McClure; *Treasurers*: W. H. Clay, Esq., Hon. Alban Gibbs, D. Howard, Esq., the Bishop of Islington. (The Treasurers are also the incorporated Trustees.); *Field*: The United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and Mission Fields of the Church of England; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1903: \$190,778.84 (£39,254 19s.); *Expenditure*: \$205,773 (£42,340 5s.); *General Notes*: The foreign mission work of the Society includes aiding the church establishment in various mission fields, educational enterprises, Medical Missions, and the publication of books and tracts in more than a hundred languages and dialects.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY (1799): *Headquarters*: 65 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Hon. Secretaries*: Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; Rev. J. Munro Gibson, D.D.; *Jr. Secretaries*: Rev. A. R. Buckland, M.A.; James Bowden, Esq.; *Treasurer*: Edward Rawlings, Esq.; *Field*: Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, Turkey, India, China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Africa, America, Australasia, Polynesia; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1904: \$591,649.59, of which \$88,302.49 was for missionary work (£121,720 and £18,145); *Expenditure*: \$591,600.93, of which \$107,787.95 was expended for foreign missions (£121,566 and £22,149); *General Notes*: The Society reports 492 new publications during the year. Of these 140 were translations. Including cards and periodicals, the total pages issued were 26,936,260 (11,563,900 were tracts). The Society has its representatives in the form of money or of material in the Christian work of all the great mission fields. One of its good works of the year was aiding the Japan Book and Tract Society to set up a permanent tract depot in Tokio. The Society has also worked for the soldiers of both Russia and Japan, as the war has opened the way.

VARIOUS SPECIAL MISSIONS

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT (1888): *Headquarters:* 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York; *Denomination:* Undenominational; *Secretary:* F. P. Turner; *Field:* The colleges and universities of the United States; *General Notes:* The work of this organization among the colleges and universities results not merely in increasing intelligent sympathy with missions, but also in a permanent deepening of spiritual life. It has been (Dec. 31, 1904,) the instrument of directing to the foreign missionary field 2,500 young people under different societies.

UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR (1885): *Headquarters:* Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *General Secretaries:* Von Ogden Vogt, Amos R. Wells; *Treasurer:* William Shaw; *Field:* United States, Europe and all Missionary Lands; *General Notes:* The CE has about 65,000 Societies connected with it in all parts of the world, and a membership of about 3,900,000; *Organ:* Christian Endeavor World.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT: *Headquarters:* 156 Fifth avenue, New York; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Secretary:* Mr. Charles V. Vickrey; *Field:* The United States; *General Notes:* This organization, composed of representatives of 15 or more missionary societies, has attained remarkable success in fostering an intelligent study of missions, home and foreign, among the young people. It works by means of literature carefully prepared and selected, and issued through the denominational publishing agencies; by public meetings, and especially by conventions of the leaders of Young People's Societies held in different parts of the country.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: International Committee of the (1889); *Headquarters:* 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York; *Denomination:* Undenominational; *Secretaries:* Rev. Richard C. Morse, Mr. H. A. Black; *Treasurer:* Frederick B. Schenk; *Field:* The Committee is the executive of the Associations of North

America, numbering 1,813 separate Associations; *Expenditure* of the North American Associations in the year ending Dec. 31, 1903: \$4,292,347; *Organ*: Association Men; *General Notes*: The Y. M. C. A. has a strong hold upon the labor question through its progress among the industrial classes, surrounding its members with healthy influences and bringing into sympathy with them the whole great interests which it represents. The spread of the Association in the Missionary or non-Christian lands is also a remarkable fact of growing importance. There is special appeal to the imagination as well as great significance in the existence, for instance, of the Y. M. C. A. in the Japanese army in Manchuria. A third notable feature of the work of the Association is found in its Bible classes, of which it now reports 2,400 in North America, all formed of men and meeting not only in Association Halls, but in mines, logging camps, car barns—anywhere that men meet for work.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:

World's Headquarters: 25 and 26 George street, Hanover Square, London, W., England; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *General Secretary*: Miss Clarissa Spencer; *Corresponding Secretary*: Miss Ethel Stevenson; *Treasurer*: Miss Morley; *National Headquarters*: Canada, 23 St. George's street, Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary*: Miss L. Burgess; France, Privas Ardeche; Secretary: Mlle. Rourin; Germany, Berlin, N. 4, Tieckstrasse 17; Secretary, Fraulein Gertrud Muller; Italy, Turin; Secretary: Miss E. Meynier; India, Bombay, Y. W. C. A. Building; Secretary, Miss A. G. Hill; Norway, 6 St. Olafsgade, Christiania; Sweden, 46 Malmkilnadsgatan, Stockholm.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, American Department (1894); *Headquarters*: 105 E. Twenty-second street, New York, and Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Chicago, Miss H. Taylor; New York, vacant; *Treasurer* (Acting): Miss Maude Daeniker, New York City; *Field*: The World's Y. W. C. A. Association includes this as one of its departments; *Organ*: The Evangel.

CONFERENCES OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

BRITISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES: Secretaries Association of the: This Association is composed of official delegates from a number of missionary societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and affords a valuable means of consultation upon questions of general missionary policy and special interests affecting the societies.

The Secretary of the Association is the Rev. John H. Ritson, 146 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES: Committee of the (Ausschuss der Deutschen Evangelischen Missionsgesellschaften). The German missionary societies (the Basel Society included) elect each year a committee of five members, which meets whenever necessary at the call of the secretary. The Committee has advisory functions when requested by any society to discuss questions that affect the interests of all the missionary societies. It also represents the whole group of societies, when necessary, in their relations with the Government, thus avoiding any annoyances that might arise were each one of the Societies to approach the Government separately upon every question of general importance. The Committee has rendered the Societies valuable service.

MISSION BOARDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: Annual Conference of; *Secretary:* Mr. W. H. Grant, 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

This Annual Conference is composed of the executive officers and members of the Foreign Mission Boards. Its object is the discussion of questions of administration in Foreign Missions, and the value of such discussion is very great. The program of the Twelfth Annual Conference, held in New York, January 11th and 12th, 1905, may convey some idea of the scope of these conferences, as follows: Reference and Arbitration (Report of Committee), Young People's Missionary Movement, Missionary Exhibits, How to Enlist Large Givers to Foreign Missions, Missionary Magazines, European

Communities on the Mission Field, Outlook in the Congo Free State, Dealing with Candidates for Missionary Service, Survey of the Decade, Relation of the Mission to the Native Church and its Leaders. The different societies of different religious denominations attend these conferences year after year, but there is no permanent organization aside from the Committee of Arrangements chosen each year to organize the next Conference. The next meeting is appointed to be at Nashville, Tenn., in January, 1906.

STATISTICS OF THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

It was the purpose of the Editor of the Blue Book to insert in this issue statistics of the Home Missionary Societies. After collecting a considerable number of reports it became evident, however, that the great differences in forms used by these Societies for their statistical reports made this matter one of peculiar difficulty. In respect to four or five of the larger Societies this difficulty is not so marked, but to fill up the columns of statistical tables from the reports and to make these tables in any degree as general as the title would imply was a matter requiring study and time. Since this issue of the Blue Book could not be longer delayed, the scheme has been regretfully given up for this year.

THE BUREAU OF MISSIONS

The Bureau of Missions was organized to preserve and develop the missionary exhibit and library gathered at the time of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions of 1900. Later its scope was enlarged to include the distribution of missionary information.

The trustees of the Bureau include representatives of different denominations, and its advisory board, made up of missionary specialists, is also broadly interdenominational in character.

Thus constituted, the Bureau is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It was formally appointed by the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Conference to take charge of and hold in trust the archives, reports, and other property of the Ecumenical Conference. This action was formally confirmed and approved by the foreign missionary societies of the United States and Canada at the conference of their officers, held in Toronto, in February, 1902, the conference voting also to commend the Bureau to the co-operation of the several boards and of all interested in the purposes of such an organization.

The Bureau is a unique institution, closely related to the missionary societies of the United States and Canada, and in correspondence with missionary societies from Toronto to Texas and from Finland to New Zealand. It reads missionary publications in several languages for the benefit of the missionary societies of America, and it collects, arranges, and stores facts of every description bearing on missions for the use of societies and individual students. All the uses of the Bureau have not yet been discovered; but its greatest use to the world is that its studies of the various denominational undertakings help to emphasize their unity of purpose. So far it serves to show to the public the wide scope and dignity of the missionary enterprise.

It embraces three departments:

The Department of Missionary Information is occupied with the collection of the facts of missionary operations, and their classification and organization for quick reference. A monthly bulletin of fresh news and incidents from all parts of the world-field places a part of the fruit of its studies in the hands of all members of the Bureau.

The Library Department is the foundation of the department of Information. It collects leaflets, periodicals, and reports of the different missionary societies in all languages, and the more important books relating to missions. The collection will be increased as gifts of books or funds for their purchase are received. The most important of the mission-

ary magazines of America and of Europe are indexed as they appear, so that discussion of missionary topics becomes grouped and classified. A number of maps suitable in size for use at missionary meetings are kept on hand in the library, and loaned on request.

The Museum Department collects articles illustrating the life and the social and religious conditions of non-Christian peoples. An arrangement has been completed by which the collections of this department of the Bureau will hereafter be placed on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, with notes for the use of visitors, explaining what friends of missions most wish to learn from such a collection. The value is now appreciated of such exhibitions, as a means of making missions more real to the people. It is hoped, therefore, that the Bureau may be supplied with the means of carrying out the plans of this department as to enlarging and developing the collection. Meanwhile, smaller collections are to be organized and kept in readiness at the Museum to be loaned by the Bureau to missionary meetings of all denominations.

Let us illustrate some of the more evident uses of the Bureau:

1. It is a helper to students of missions and leaders of missionary meetings. For instance, one such leader asks the Bureau how many women there are in India, how many of these are Christians, how many can read and write, and what is the proportion of Christian and of pagan women respectively who can read and write. The next morning's mail takes him his information. A young woman, who is going to devote herself to missionary work, asks where she can get special training for foreign mission work. The address and some particulars of the training school nearest her home go to her at once.

2. Editors and newspaper men use it. A writer on the history of medicine says he has heard that there are medical missions somewhere, and he wants to know where they are. A list of books and periodicals is sent him that opens his eyes considerably. At the beginning of the Japanese war an editor asked where he could learn what missionary societies are at work in Korea and Manchuria. Within an hour he was given a list of societies, with full statistics of their work. The Bureau also keeps watch on the misstatements about missions in the secular press, and answers such as need attention.

3. Missionary societies use the Bureau as an annex to their own editorial equipment. One secretary asks what literature there is on "Systematic Giving." The return mail

takes a list of a dozen books or booklets published by different denominations on the subject. Another society uses the Bureau to get statistics of the leading missionary societies for its annual survey. Another society wants to open a new mission in a region where it has as yet had no experience. From the Bureau it secures a special letter, written by an acknowledged authority on that particular region, which will guide its policy in some important matters. The monthly bulletin of news from current European and American magazines is used both in America and Europe by many societies which cannot afford to keep a force to read all the magazines.

4. The general public can look to the Bureau for the publication of books of real value for reference, but which can hardly be expected to possess the profitable selling qualities of fiction. The New Encyclopedia of Missions is of this class. The Blue Book of Missions for 1905, planned to be a sort of *vade mecum* for mission secretaries and for pastors, is another venture. The present cooperation of a committee of the Bureau with the editorial staff of the Missionary Review of the World is a work of the same sort. The Bureau will continue this policy.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF ADDRESS

At the last moment the Editor has received notice that the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY has removed to its permanent Headquarters: 16 New Bridge St., London, E. C.

PART III
MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS REPRESENTING THE NAMES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

NOTE.—The advantage of having a table of abbreviations used for this purpose in standard books now in circulation will be appreciated by all Anglo-Saxons who read or write on Missions. The abbreviations given below closely follow the lists found in Beach's Atlas of Protestant Missions and in the Encyclopedia of Missions. In some cases it has seemed wise to shorten the form found in those books, and an effort has been made to give a special form to abbreviations representing names in other languages than the English.

AA.—American Advent Missionary Society.

ABCFM.—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

ABH.—American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

ABHW.—American Baptist Home Missionary Woman's Board.

ABFW.—American Baptist Woman's Board of Foreign Missions.

ABMU.—American Baptist Missionary Union.

ABS.—American Bible Society.

ACM.—American Church Missionary Society.

AFFM.—American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions.

AIM.—Africa Inland Mission.

Allg.P.—German General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society.

AMA.—American Missionary Association.

AME.—Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

AMZ.—Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

ARA.—American Ramabai Association.

ARP.—Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South.

ASF.—American Seamen's Friend Society.

ATS.—American Tract Society.

AWM.—Australasian Methodist Missionary Society.

B.—Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.

BC.—Bible Christian Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

BE.—Bengal Evangelistic Mission.

BFBS.—British and Foreign Bible Society.

BMG.—Balaghat Mission to the Gonds.

BMJ.—Barbican Mission to the Jews.

BMP.—Foreign Missions of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces (Canada).

BMS.—Baptist Missionary Society.

Bn.—Berlin Evangelical Foreign Missionary Society (Berlin I. in German Reports).

Bn.CW.—Berlin Women's Society for China.

BOQ.—Foreign Missions of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.

- Brek.—Breklum (or Schleswig-Holstein) Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society.
- BSJ.—British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.
- BSM.—Bethel Santal Mission.
- BSS.—British and Foreign Sailor's Society.
- BTS.—Bible Translation Society (Baptist).
- BUA.—British and Foreign Unitarian Association.
- BWA.—Baptist Union of Western Australia (Home and Foreign Missions).
- BZM.—Baptist Zenana Mission (cooperating with BMS).
- CA.—Christian and Missionary Alliance (New York).
- CAM.—Central American Mission (U. S. A.).
- CC.—Missions of the Christian Church (U. S. A.).
- CEC.—Church of England in Canada Foreign Missions Society.
- CEZ.—Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.
- CG.—Board of Missions of the General Eldership of the Churches of God.
- CIM.—China Inland Mission.
- CFM.—Congregational Foreign Missionary Society of Canada.
- CLC.—Christian Literature Society for China (Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese).
- CLI.—Christian Literature Society for India.
- CMR.—Central Morocco Mission.
- CMS.—Church Missionary Society.
- CSF.—Church of Scotland Foreign Missionary Committee.
- CSJ.—Church of Scotland Conversion of the Jews Committee.
- CSW.—Church of Scotland Women's Foreign Missionary Association.
- CWBM.—Christian (Disciples) Woman's Board of Missions.
- DB.—Danish Bible Society.
- DanL.—Loventhal's Missions.
- DK.—Deaconesses Institute at Kaiserswerth.
- DM.—Danish Missionary Society.
- EA.—Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association.
- ECS.—Missions of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.
- EGM.—Egypt General Mission.
- ELGC.—Missions of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.
- ELGS.—Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.
- ELUS.—Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran United Synod of the South.
- EMM.—Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.
- Erm.—Ermelo Missionary Society (Holland).
- FCMS.—Foreign Christian (Disciples) Missionary Society.

- FB.—Missions of the General Conference of Free Baptists.
FCA.—Missions of the Federated Churches of Australia and Tasmania.
FEM.—Figueras Evangelistic Mission.
FMA.—Friends' Foreign Mission Association (England).
Finn.—Finnish Missionary Society, Helsingfors.
FM.—Furreedpore Mission (Australia).
FMA.—Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church in North America.
Fr.J.—French Society for the Evangelization of the Jews.
Fr.K.—French Protestant Mission among the Kabyles.
Fr.MP.—McAll Mission Populaire in France.
GBB.—General Missionary and Tract Committee of the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers).
Ger.B.—Missionary Society of the German Baptists in Berlin.
GEL.—Missions of the German Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States.
Ger.EA.—Evangelical Missionary Society for German East Africa (indicated in German by the name "Berlin III").
GES.—Missions of the German Evangelical Synod of the United States.
GMU.—Gospel Missionary Union (U. S.).
Goss.—Gossner's Missionary Society ("Berlin II").
Han.FC.—Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Hanover.
HEA.—Hawaiian Evangelical Association.
Herm.—Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Institute of Missions.
HFM.—Hephzibah Faith Mission (U. S.).
Hild.—Hildesheim Mission to the Chinese Blind.
HSK.—Hauges Synod China Mission (U. S.).
IMA.—International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association (SDA).
IMJ.—Irish Mission Association to the Jews.
JB.—Jamaica Baptist Missionary Union.
JEM.—Jerusalem and the East Medical Mission.
Jer. U.—Jerusalem Union (Germany.)
JMM.—Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital.
KIM.—Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission.
Leip.—Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society.
LF.—Lutheran Free Church Board of Missions (U. S.).
LMS.—London Missionary Society.
LSJ.—London Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews.
MB.—Mennonite Evangelizing and Benevolent Board.
MCC.—Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.
MCW.—Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.

- ME.—Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in U. S.
- MES.—Foreign Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. (South).
- MGC.—Missions of the Mennonite General Conference.
- MLI.—Mission to Lepers in India and the East.
- MM.—Melanesian Mission.
- MMI.—Mildmay Missionary Institute.
- MMIJ.—Mildmay Mission to the Jews.
- MNC.—Methodist New Connection Missionary Society.
- Mor.—Moravian Missions (*Brüder Unität*).
- MP.—Board of Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church.
- MR.—Mission of the Free Churches of French Switzerland (*Mission Romande*).
- NAM.—North Africa Mission.
- NBC.—Foreign Mission Committee of the National Baptist Convention of America.
- NBS.—National Bible Society of Scotland.
- N.Det.—Neuendettelsau Missionary Society.
- Neuk.—Neukirchen Missionary Institute.
- Neth.—Netherlands Missionary Society (*Zendelinggenootschap*).
- Neth.B.—Netherlands Bible Society (*Bijbelgenootschap*).
- Neth.D.—Netherlands Mennonite Union for Missions in the Dutch East Indies (*Doopgezinde vereeniging*).
- Neth.L.—Netherlands Lutheran Society for Home and Foreign Missions (*Lutherskegenootschap*).
- Neth.R.—Mission of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands to Heathen and Mohammedans (*Zending van der Geref. Kerken*).
- Neth.SM.—Netherlands State Missions (supported by Government in Dutch East Indies).
- Neth.ST.—Committee for Missions in the Sangir and Talaut Islands.
- Neth.U.—Netherlands Missionary Union (*Zendingsvereeniging*).
- NHM.—New Hebrides Mission Synod.
- Nor.—Norwegian Missionary Society (*Norske Missions-selskab*).
- Norrd.—North German Missionary Society.
- NZB.—New Zealand Baptist Missionary Society.
- NZP.—New Zealand Presbyterian Missions.
- P.—Paris Evangelical Missions Society.
- PB.—Christian Missions (commonly called "the Brethren").
- PCC.—Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
- PCE.—Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England.

- PCI.—Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
- PE.—Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S.
- PIV.—Poona and Indian Village Mission.
- PLN.—Palestine and Lebanon Nurses Mission.
- PM.—Primitive Methodist-Missionary Society.
- PN.—Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (North).
- PNH.—Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (North).
- PS.—Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South).
- PSH.—General Assembly's Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South).
- QB.—Queensland Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.
- QIM.—Qua Iboe Mission.
- RBMU.—Regions Beyond Missionary Union.
- RCA.—Reformed (Dutch) Church in America Board of Foreign Missions.
- RCUS.—Reformed (German) Church in the United States Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
- RE.—Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church.
- Rhen.—Rhenish Missionary Society.
- RP.—Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America.
- RPS.—Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.
- RTS.—Religious Tract Society (London).
- SA.—Salvation Army.
- SAEM.—South American Evangelical Mission.
- SAGM.—South Africa General Mission.
- SAMS.—South American Missionary Society.
- SANA.—Scandinavian Alliance of North America.
- SBC.—Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.
- Schr.—Church of Norway Mission of Bishop Schreuder.
- SDA.—Seventh Day Adventist Missions.
- SDB.—Seventh Day Baptist Missions.
- SEMC.—Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.
- SMM.—Southern Morocco Mission.
- Swed.—Swedish Church (*Kyrkans*) Missionary Society.
- Swed.F.—Swedish National (*Fösterlands*) Missionary Society.
- Swed.H.—Swedish Holiness Union (*Helgelseförbundets*).
- Swed.KA.—Swedish Young Women's Missionary Work (*Kvinnliga arbetare*).
- Swed.M.—Swedish Missionary Society (*Missionsförbundets*).

- SPCK.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
 SPG.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
 Sud.P.—Sudan Pioneer Mission of Eisenach.
 TMS.—Tabeetha Mission Schools.
 UB.—Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ.
 UE.—Home, and Frontier Missionary Society of the United Evangelical Church.
 UFS.—Foreign Missions Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland.
 UGC.—Universalist General Conventions.
 UM.—Universities Mission to Central Africa.
 UMFC.—Home and Foreign Missions of the United Methodist Free Churches.
 UN.—United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.
 UP.—Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.
 Utr.—Utrecht Missionary Society.
 VBF.—Victorian Baptist Foreign Missions.
 WCM.—Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.
 WCTU.—World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
 WMCA.—Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in America.
 WMS.—Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
 WMSA.—South African Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
 WMSW.—Woman's Auxilliary of the WMS.
 WU.—Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.
 YMCA.—Young Men's Christian Association of North America, International Committee.
 YMF.—Young Men's Foreign Mission Society (*Ikwezi Lamaci*) Birmingham, England.
 YWCA.—World's Young Women's Christian Union.
 ZBM.—Zenana Bible and Medical Missionary Society.
 ZIM.—Zambesi Industrial Mission.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN PROTESTANT MISSIONARY EXTENSION

1517. Commencement of the Reformation, Oct. 31.
 1535. Erasmus advocates Missions.
 1542. Francis Xavier in India; 1549 in Japan (Roman Catholic).

1579. Matteo Ricci in China (Roman Catholic).
1588. Sir Walter Raleigh's donation for Missions in America.
1602. Dutch East India Company attempts conversions in Malaysia and Ceylon.
1606. Robert de Nobili, Jesuit Missionary in India.
1622. Roman Propaganda founded, June 21st.
1637. Roman Missions suppressed in Japan.
1646. John Eliot missionary to Red Indians.
1648. House of Commons under Cromwell's auspices, proposes to engage in Missions.
1649. New England Company founded.
1691. Society for Advancing the Christian Faith, founded in England.
1698. British East India Company's Charter enjoins provision of chaplains.
1698. Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge founded.
1701. Founding of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
1705. Tranquebar in South India—Missionaries sent by the King of Denmark (Danish-Halle Mission).
1721. Greenland—Mission of Hans Egede.
- 1732-35. First Moravian Missionaries to West Indies, Greenland, South America.
1744. David Brainerd among Red Indians.
1750. Schwarz joins Danish Mission in Tranquebar, India.
1758. Kiernander in Calcutta.
1765. Russian Tartary—Moravian Mission at Georgievsk.
1765. First Ordination of a Negro; Philip Quaque, SPG.
1792. *Carey's Sermon on Missions*; Baptist Missionary Society founded.
1793. Carey arrives in Bengal, India.
1793. Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland founded.
1795. London Missionary Society founded.
1795. Ceylon and Cape Colony annexed by England.
1796. Edinburgh and Glasgow Missionary Societies.
1796. Polynesia—Tahiti occupied by LMS.
1797. Netherlands Missionary Society founded.
1798. Cape Colony, South Africa, entered by LMS.
1799. CMS established, April 12th.
1799. Religious Tract Society founded.
1802. Crimean Tartars in Russia taught by Scottish Missionary Society.
1804. March 7th, *Idea of the Bible for all men given practical effect*, and British and Foreign Bible Society established.
1804. CMS sends first missionaries to West Africa, near Sierra Leone.
1805. Henry Martyn in India.

1806. Ceylon—Baptist Missionary Society.
1807. China—Robert Morrison of LMS begins his work.
1808. London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews founded.
1810. Sept. 5th American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions founded.
1813. Burma entered by Adoniram Judson (for American Baptist Missionary Union).
1813. ABCFM Missionaries arrive at Bombay, India; Marathi Mission.
1813. Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society organized.
1813. *East India Company Charter renewed with Wilberforce's "pious clauses" which allow Missionaries to go to India.*
1814. Organization of the American Baptist Missionary Union.
1814. Netherlands Bible Society founded.
1814. First Chinese convert baptized by Robert Morrison.
1814. New Zealand Mission, Samuel Marsden—CMS.
1816. Sierra Leone Mission organized.
1816. American Bible Society founded.
1816. Basel Missionary Seminary opened.
1818. Madagascar—Mission of LMS commenced.
1818. Revival of SPG.
1819. Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in the U. S. A.
1819. Turkey (Syria) Missions of the ABCFM.
1819. Siberian Mongols—Mission of LMS at Selinginsk (Baikal).
1819. Hawaiian Islands—Mission of the ABCFM.
1820. Tasmania—Mission of the WMS.
1820. Buenos Aires—First Protestant service established by Mr. Thomson, Agent of BFBS. Nov. 19.
1821. Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of U. S. A. organized.
1821. Bible Christian Missionary Society (England).
1821. Danish Missionary Society formed.
1824. Berlin Missionary Society organized.
1824. Methodist Missionary Board organized in Canada.
1824. Paris Evangelical Missionary Society founded.
1825. American Tract Society founded.
1827. Gold Coast, West Africa—Mission of the Basel Society.
1827. Rhenish Missionary Society organized.
1829. Cape Colony and Namaqualand, South Africa—Rhenish Society.
1829. Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee appointed.
1829. First Scotch Missionaries to India; Alexander Duff and John Wilson.

1832. Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America (Dutch) organized.
1833. Free Baptist Foreign Missionary Society organized.
1833. Persia—Nestorian Mission of ABCFM begins.
1833. Ludhiana, North India—Mission of Presbyterian Church in U. S.
1834. Slavery in West Indies abolished.
1834. Henry Lyman and Samuel Munson killed in Sumatra (ABCFM).
1835. Fiji Islands—Mission of WMS.
1836. North German, Gossner and Leipzig Missionary Societies founded; also Kaiserswerth Deaconess Institute.
1837. Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions organized.
1837. Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America founded.
1837. Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of America (North).
1839. John Williams killed at Erromanga, Nov. 20.
1840. Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions.
1840. Presbyterian Church in Ireland Foreign Missions.
1841. David Livingstone in South Africa.
1841. Foreign Mission Board of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.
1841. Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, organized.
1842. Borneo—Mission of the Rhenish Society.
1842. Primitive Methodist Missionary Society (England).
1842. Norwegian Missionary Society founded.
1842. *Opening of Chinese Ports after First Opium War.*
1842. Woman's Society for Education of Women in the East formed in Germany.
1843. Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee organized.
1843. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Free Church of Scotland founded.
1844. Patagonian Missionary Society founded. 1864 named South American Missionary Society.
1844. Presbyterian Church in Canada begins Foreign Missions.
1845. Krapf and Rebmann of CMS begin East African exploration (Mombasa region).
1845. Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (U. S. A.)
1846. Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S., South.
1846. Baptist Convention in Canada begins Foreign Missions.

1847. Melanesia—Beginnings of Mission work in Solomon Islands (now Melanesian Mission).
1847. United Presbyterian Church of Scotland begins Foreign Missions.
1847. Presbyterian Church of England begins Foreign Missions.
1847. Mennonite (of Holland) Missionary Society formed.
1849. Moskito Coast (Nicaragua) Mission of Moravians begins.
1849. Hermannsburg Missionary Society (Germany) formed.
1851. Capt. Allen Gardiner's death in Tierra del Fuego.
1852. Punjab Mission of CMS begun.
1852. Zenana Bible and Medical Mission founded in England.
1852. Micronesia—Mission of ABCFM.
1852. Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions formed.
1853. American Commodore Perry enters harbor of Yedo, July 8th.
1853. United Brethren in Christ organize Missionary Society.
1854. Egypt—Mission of UP begins.
1854. *Japan opened* by the American Treaty, March 31st.
1855. Ladakh in the Himalayas; Tibetan Mission of the Moravians.
1855. Java Committee formed in Holland.
1855. Australasian Methodist Missionary Society founded.
1856. *Treaty of Paris* making peace between Russia and Turkey; permission for education and for Bible circulation in Arabic and Turkish. The most telling blow ever given Islam.
1856. Reformed Presbyterian Synod (N.A.) forms Board of Foreign Missions.
1856. Swedish National (Fösterlands) Missionary Society.
1857. *Sepoy Mutiny in India*; the country then coming under direct control of the British Government.
1857. United Methodist Free Churches begin Missions.
1858. Speke discovers the Victoria Nyanza.
1858. *Treaty of Tientsin opens interior of China.*
1858. Universities Mission to Central Africa founded.
1858. Netherlands Missionary Union founded.
1859. Utrecht Missionary Union founded.
1859. American Missionaries (Episcopal and Presbyterian) enter Japan.
1859. Methodist New Connection Missionary Society.
1859. Finnish Missionary Society formed.
1860. Woman's Union Missionary Society of America founded and *the Epoch of Woman's work for woman begins.*
1860. National Bible Society of Scotland formed.
1861. Indian Female N. S. and I. Society (now Zenana Bible and Medical Mission).

1861. Presbyterian Church in U. S. (South) begins Foreign Missions.
1861. Haiti—Mission of the PE begins.
1861. Nyasaland Mission of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.
1861. First Protestant Christian converts baptized in Japan.
1862. Sumatra—Mission of the Rhenish Missionary Society.
1863. Manchuria—Mission of the Scottish United Presbyterians.
1864. Zanzibar Mission of Universities Mission.
1865. China Inland Mission organized.
1865. Salvation Army organized.
1865. Formosa—Mission of the Presbyterian Church of England.
1865. Paris Evangelical Missionary Society comes to the aid of LMS in French Islands of Polynesia.
1866. Friends' Foreign Mission Association (England) formed.
1867. General Council of Evangelical Lutherans organized Foreign Mission Board.
1867. German Evangelical Synod of N. A. organized Mission Board.
1868. *Revolution in Japan; security for Missions begins.*
1870. ABCFM transfers missions in Persia, Syria, and Gaboon region to the PN.
1870. First woman physician goes to India.
1871. Bishop Patteson killed at Santa Cruz, Melanesia.
1871. New Guinea—Mission of LMS.
1872. First Protestant Church organized in Japan.
1873. Removal of Anti-Christian edicts in Japan.
1873. Death of Livingstone rouses England to care for Africa.
1873. American Friends' Foreign Missionary Board formed.
1874. Swedish Church (Kyrkans) Missionary Society founded.
1874. Nyasaland Missions of Scotch Presbyterian Churches.
1875. Foreign Christian Missionary Society (Disciples) formed. Also Swiss Romande Missionary Society.
1876. Uganda Mission of CMS and Tanganyika Mission of LMS begin.
1876. Chifu Convention further opens China. Extensive journeys of CIM men begin.
1877. Breklum Missionary Society (Germany) formed.
1877. Rhodesia (Barotseland) Mission of Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.
1877. Nippon Kirisuto Kyokwai (Presbyterian) Church of Christ in Japan formed Union.
1878. Congo Free State—Baptist Missionary Society and RBMU.
1879. Swedish Missionary Society (Missionsförbundet) founded.

1879. Roman Catholic Missions in Uganda.
1880. Church of England Zenana Missionary Society organized.
1881. Reformed Church in the U. S. (German) Foreign Missions begin.
1881. *Epoch of general attention to Medical Missions* begins hereabouts.
1882. Free Methodists of N. A. organize Foreign Mission Board. Also Neukirchen (Germany) Mission Institute.
1884. Korea—Mission of P.N.
1884. General Evang. Prot. Missionary Society (Germany) formed.
1885. German New Guinea—Mission of Neuendettelsau Society.
1885. Bishop Hannington killed in Uganda October 29th.
1886. Student Volunteer Missionary Movement founded in America.
1886. Christian Church (U. S.) organizes Missionary Society.
1886. Arabia—Mission at Aden of Ion Keith-Falconer; now UFS.
1886. German East Africa Missionary Society formed.
1886. Kumi-ai Association of Congregational Churches in Japan.
1887. Nippon Sei-Kokwai (Anglican Japanese Church) organized.
1888. General interdenominational Missionary Conference in London.
1889. Paris Missionary Society comes to the aid of the P.N. in the French Congo.
1890. Arabia—Mission at Bahrein (now RCA).
1891. Fund (£16,000) raised by CMS friends for British East Africa Company to save Uganda.
1892. Zambesi Industrial Mission founded (England).
1892. Student Volunteer Missionary Union organized in England.
1894. *British Protectorate proclaimed in Uganda*, August 18th.
1895. China defeated by Japan in war.
1895. First woman missionaries for Uganda.
1895. Massacre of R. W. Steward and others at Ku-cheng, August 1st.
1895. *Epoch of general extension of Industrial Training in Missions* begins about this time.
1896. Paris Evangelical Missionary Society comes to the aid of the LMS by taking a share of the Madagascar missions on the French conquest of the Island.
1897. Christian and Missionary Alliance formed (U. S.)

1898. British conquest of Khartum; overthrow of Mohammedan reactionists.
1899. Philippine Islands opened to Protestant Missions.
1899. Treaties recognize Japan as on a parity with Western Powers.
1900. Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York, April.
1900. United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions.
1900. Massacres of Missionaries and Native Christians in China.
1900. Siege of Peking Embassies; Missionaries and Chinese Christians aiding in defence; Japan joins Western Powers in the relief expedition.
1901. April 6, James Chalmers and Oliver F. Tompkins, LMS, killed at Goaribari I., New Guinea.
1904. War between Russia and Japan.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCES IN GERMANY

The German Mission Conferences are working organizations of an essentially different kind from the Missionary Societies. While these latter gather at Home the necessary means and powers for carrying on Mission Work among heathen and Mohammedans, the Mission Conferences have written on their programme the work of stimulating and encouraging a Missionary spirit at home. Therefore they come to the help of the Missionary Societies by cultivating the soil from which their nourishment is derived.

They carry on an agitation in behalf of Missions in ever widening circles, trying to increase existing knowledge of Missions and to deepen comprehension of the Missionary enterprise. Most of them do not work for the interest of any single Missionary Society, but they rather serve the general interests of all evangelical Missions in Germany.

These Conferences have most of them come into being within the last score of years. The oldest, which is in the province of Saxony, has been in existence since 1879. The leader of German Missionary circles, Prof. Warneck of Halle, was its founder and has aided with his advice at the founding of most of those subsequently established.

The youngest of these Conferences is known as the "Lower Rhenish Conference," organized at Dusseldorf in 1904. The whole number of the Conferences at present is twenty. Their territory embraces the whole extent of the German Empire, as may be seen from the following list: 1;

NOTE.—The material from which this statement is derived was kindly furnished by the Rev. Pastor Paul of Lorenzkirche bei Strehla, Saxony.

Province of Saxe and Anhalt; 2. Province of Brandenburg; 3. Pomerania; 4. Posen; 5. East Prussia; 6. West Prussia; 7. Province of Silesia; 8. Kingdom of Saxony; 9. Kingdom of Bavaria; 10. Brunswick; 11. Thuringia; 12. Hesse-Darmstadt; 13. General Evangelical Mission Conference of Wiesbaden; 14. Province of Schleswig-Holstein; 15. Province of Hesse; 16. West Thuringian Conference in Eisenach; 17. East Friesland Conference; 18. Horder Mission Conference (Wurttemberg); 19. Hanseatic towns and Oldenburg; 20. Lower Rhenish Conference.

In order to show the method in which these Conferences work we may take as an example that of the Kingdom of Saxony, which is now one of the largest. Every year it holds a public assembly of the members, in connection with which there are addresses on Biblical topics and on the Theory of Missions. This assembly cannot show as great an attendance as the annual Conference at Halle, led by Dr. Warneck, which might with propriety be called the Mission Congress of Germany; but for Saxony it is one of the most important missionary meetings of the year. The Conference meets, as a rule, at Dresden during the September church festivals, every third meeting is held in a different one of the principal cities of Saxony, the aim being to carry the stimulus connected with the meeting into other parts of the country. Besides the principal meetings two auxiliary conferences are held every year. Here one may find the smaller circles of helpers assembled in order to discuss new methods. Generally it is decided in these meetings when and where the next Missionary Deputation-tour shall be held. After such a tour is decided upon, several qualified members of the board of directors, probably accompanied by one of the Missionaries who is in the homeland, will go forth to some small church district of the appointed region, and will hold meetings for a week, each day at a different point. Meetings are arranged also by agreement with the School authorities so that in the lower schools of town and country, in the high schools, the colleges, and the normal schools for teachers, everywhere, interest in the missions is aroused.

The literary work of the Conference is also of importance. Every year a Year Book is published whose weight lies in the practical value of the articles contributed to it. Here pastors will find well prepared material for missionary meetings, with the most recent statistical tables, a summary of the events of the year, a discussion of the literature of the year, together with post office addresses important in missions, etc. During the year the members are furnished with printed news slips through which they always receive prompt information of current events. In each place the "helpers"

also are thus kept in activity; for it is they who undertake to collect the yearly dues of the members, the least being 1 mark (or 23½ cents). Among the aids to promoting interest in missions published by the Mission Conference are three large colored wall-pictures of the mission on Kilima Njaro in German East Africa. These have been found helpful in lectures at public schools and in confirmation classes. The pictures are also used as wall decorations for club rooms, etc. A prize competition was organized for the exposition of Hinduism (especially for Indian Missionaries). It called into action a number of able pens, and resulted in the publication of the prize essay entitled, "The Salvation of Mankind According to Hinduism and Christianity;" a comparative investigation of the fundamental documents of both, by William Dilger, Basel Missionary Society, Basel, 1902.

In order to supply the daily press with Missionary news the Conference of Saxony has united with other Mission Conferences, and their appointed writer, Pastor Paul of Lorenzkirche, sends out 920 copies once a month of a news bulletin called "Recent News from Missions to the Heathen," whose substance is given to the daily papers in each center by his associates of the other Conferences.

RECENT BOOKS FOR MISSIONARY LIBRARIES

AFRICA—EAST CENTRAL

The Wonderful Story of Uganda, by J. D. Mullins; CMS, London, 1904. 2 shillings.

The Essential Kaffir, by Dudley Kidd; 434 pp.; illustrated; A. & C. Black; 18 shillings net.

AFRICA—MADAGASCAR

Thirty Years in Madagascar, by T. T. Matthews; illustrated; 384 pp.; 6 shillings; Religious Tract Society, London, 1904.

AFRICA—WEST CENTRAL

Pioneering in Central Africa by S. R. Verner; illustrated, 500 pp.; \$2.00; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Richmond, Va., 1903.

The White Man in Nigeria, by George Douglas Hazzledine; illustrated, \$3.50; Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., 1904.

AMERICAN INDIANS, NEGROES AND HOME MISSIONS

The Soul of Black Folk, by W. E. B. DuBois; \$1.20 net; A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1903.

At Our Own Doors, by S. L. Morris; 269 pp., \$1.00; Revell, N. Y., 1904.

Working With the Hands, by Booker T. Washington; 246 pp.; illustrated, \$1.50 net; Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y., 1904.

The Better New York, by W. H. Tolman and Chas. Hemstreet; illustrated, xiv and 320 pp., \$2.00 net; Baker & Taylor Co., N. Y., 1904.

Our People of Foreign Speech, with Particular Reference to Religious Work among them; by Samuel McLanahan; Revell, N. Y., 1904.

Snapshots from the North Pacific; consisting chiefly of letters written by Bishop Ridley of Caledonia; illustrated, 1s, 6d net; Church Missionary Society, London, 1904.

Heroes of the Cross in America; by Don O. Shelton; 304 pp., 50 cents; Young People's Missionary Movement, N. Y., 1904.

ASIA—CHINA

China's Book of Martyrs, by Luella Miner; illustrated, 512 pp., \$1.50 net; Pilgrim Press, Boston & Westminster Press, Philadelphia, 1903.

Pastor Hsi, by Mrs. Howard Taylor, 401 pp.; illustrated, \$1.50; China Inland Mission, Philadelphia and Toronto.

Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China, Japan, and Korea; 60 cents; Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, 1904.

Siege Days, by Ada H. Mateer; \$1.25; Revell, N. Y., 1904.

China Martyrs of 1900, by R. C. Forsyth; illustrated; Religious Tract Society, London; Revell, N. Y., 1904.

A Yankee on the Yangtze, by W. E. Geil; illustrated, 312 pp., \$1.50; A. C. Armstrong, N. Y., 1904.

New Forces in Old China; by A. J. Brown; illustrated, 12mo., \$1.50 net; Revell, 1904.

ASIA—INDIA AND CEYLON

India's Problem, Krishna or Christ, by J. P. Jones; 374 pp., \$1.50 net; Revell, N. Y., 1903.

Brief History of the Indian Peoples, by W. W. Hunter; Henry Froude, N. Y., 1903.

India and Christian Opportunity, by H. P. Beach; illustrated, 308 pp.; Student Volunteer Movement, N. Y., 1904.

In Famine Land, by J. E. Scott; illustrated, 205 pp., \$2.50 net; Harper & Brothers, N. Y., 1904.

Punchirala: An Up-Country Singhalese Boy, by Evelyn Storrs Karney; 50 pp.; 9 illustrations; Church of England Zenana Missionary Society; 6d net.

ASIA—JAPAN AND KOREA

The Christian Movement in its relation to the New Life in Japan; edited by D. C. Greene; 245 pp.; Yokohama, 1904.

Fifteen Years among the Top Knots (Korea), by L. H. Underwood; illustrated, 271 pp., \$1.50; American Tract Society, N. Y., 1904.

The Vanguard (Korea), by J. S. Gale; illustrated, 320 pp., \$1.50; Revell, N. Y., 1904.

Formosa under the Dutch, with explanatory notes and a biography of the island; by W. Campbell; 629 pp.; 12s net; Kegan Paul, London.

Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom, by J. H. DeForest; illustrated; 60 cents; Young People's Movement, N. Y., 1904.

Dux Christus, by W. E. Griffis; 296 pp., 30 cents and 50 cents; MacMillan Co., N. Y., (for Central Committee for the United Study of Missions), 1904.

Daylight for Japan, by Francis Awdry; 284 pp.; Bemrose; London; 3s, 6d. An account of English Church Missions in Japan.

Educational Conquest of the Far East, by Robert E. Lewis, M. A.; Fleming H. Revell Co.; 3s, 6d net; London and New York.

MALAYSIA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The New Era in the Philippines, by Arthur J. Brown; 314 pp., \$1.25 net; Revell, New York, 1903.

The Philippines and the Far East, by Homer C. Stuntz; 514 pp.; illustrated, \$1.75 net; Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, 1904.

The Cross of Christ in Bololand, by John Marvin Dean; Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, London, 3s, 6d.

BIOGRAPHY

Pioneer Missionaries of the Church, by C. C. Creegan; illustrated, 313 pp., \$1.25; American Tract Society, N. Y., 1903.

Thoburn, Isabella, by Bp. J. M. Thoburn; 373 pp., \$1.25; Jennings and Pye, Cincinnati, O., 1903.

Parker, E. W., by J. H. Messmore; 332 pp., \$2.00; Eaton & Mains, N. Y., 1903

Famous Missionaries of the Reformed Church, by James I. Good; 420 pp.; illustrated, \$1.50; S. S. Board Reformed Church in U. S.

Samuel Chapman Armstrong, by Edith A. Talbot; \$1.50; Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y., 1904.

Life of James Chalmers, by Richard Lovett; Religious Tract Society, London; Revell, N. Y., 1903.

Life and Work of E. J. Peck among the Eskimos, by Rev. Arthur Lewis, M.A., London; Hodder and Stoughton, price, 6s.

Lomai of Lenakel, by Frank W. L. Paton, B.D.; London; Hodder and Stoughton; price, 6s.

Coillard (Francois) und die Mission am oberen Zambesi, by Schlunk; illustrations, maps, 3 mk.; Gutersloh, 1904.

GENERAL

Child Life in Mission-lands, edited by R. E. Diffendorfer; 180 pp., 50 cents; Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, 1904.

The Story of the Bible Society, by W. Canton; illustrated, 358 pp.; \$2.00 net; E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y., 1904.

Holding the Ropes; Missionary Methods for Workers at Home, by Belle M. Brain; 230 pp.; \$1.00 net; Funk & Wagnalls Co., N. Y., 1904.

A Short Handbook of Missions, by Eugene Stock; 214 pp.; 60 cents; Longmans, Green & Co.; London and N. Y., 1904.

History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by W. Canton; vols. 1 and 2; vols. 3 and 4 in preparation; per vol., 15s; Murray, London, 1904.

Little Hands and God's Book, by W. Canton; 1s, 6d; BFBS, London, 1904.

The Story of the LMS, by C. Silvester Horne; new edition with an appendix bringing the story up to the year 1904. 460 pp.; illustrated; London Missionary Society, London, 1904.

Missions and Modern History, by R. E. Speer; 2 vols.; Revell, New York, 1904.

Neuer Missions-Atlas, aller evangelischen Missionsgebiete mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Missionen, by R. Grundemann, D.Th.; Calw and Stuttgart, 1903, 8 mk.

Kleiner Missions Atlas, showing the present state of Evangelical Missions, by Dr. R. Grundemann; 10 maps, 3 mk., 4 frs.; Calw and Stuttgart, 1904.

The Bible as a Missionary Book, by Robert F. Horton, M.A.; Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, price, 2s, 6d net; London.

Food for the Tropics, by T. M. MacKnight; London; Thacker & Co., 3s, 6d.

History of Protestant Missions; *Abriss einer Geschichte der protestantischen Missionen*, by Prof. Dr. G. Warneck; 8th edition, with important additions, especially in notices of Roman Catholic Missions, 6 and 7 mks.

Missions and Governments: *Die Mission und die staatlichen Behörden in den Kolonien*, by Dr. Buchner, Bishop of the Moravian Church, Dresden, 30 pfg., 1904.

Manual for Stewards of Missionary Exhibits (a revised edition intended for those in charge to guide missionary exhibits); Church Missionary Society, 1904; 1 shilling.

The Pastor and Modern Missions, by John R. Mott; 12 mo., 249 pp., \$1.00; Student Volunteer Movement, New York, 1904.

The Encyclopedia of Missions, revised edition, by Dwight Tupper and Bliss, under the auspices of the Bureau of Missions; 851 pp., \$6 net; Funk & Wagnalls, New York and London, 1904.

HISTORY

Islam and the Oriental Churches, by W. A. Shedd; 253 pp.; \$1.25 net; Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1904.

RELIGIONS

Hinduism: Higher Hinduism in relation to Christianity, by T. E. Slater; 6s; Elliot Stock, London, 1903.

Manual of Mohammedan objections to the Christian Religion, by W. St. Clair Tisdall; CMS, London, 1903.

Fetichism in West Africa, by R. H. Nassau; illustrated, 389 pp., \$2.50 net; Chas. Scribner's Sons, N. Y., 1904.

A Contrast between Christianity and Mohammedanism, by Godfrey Dale, M.A.; Zanzibar Universities Mission Printing Office.

MISSIONARIES AND GOVERNMENTS*

This subject is a delicate one because the missionary is worth nothing if he is not sanely zealous, while from the beginning governments as well as censorious by-standers have considered zeal improper.

We should say at the outset that missionaries have rights as citizens, which are not forfeited because they are missionaries. They also have duties toward the government of their own allegiance as well as toward that of the land of their temporary abode. These duties need to be most carefully studied and recognized. The rights are generally known without study.

Missionaries who are outside of their own national domain will find residence in either (1) lands which are ruled by barbarous or semi-barbarous chiefs, as are many parts of Africa, New Guinea, and a few other regions, or (2) lands under civilized governments bound by treaty to protect the rights of strangers sojourning therein.

Missionaries in barbarous countries go at their own risk and they make their own terms with the chiefs of the tribes they seek to evangelize. Missionaries and native converts might be murdered or imprisoned, and no home Government would be expected or desired to interfere. Missionaries in

*Much of the material here used is borrowed from Mr. Eugene Stock's "Short Handbook of Missions."

Abyssinia and Ashanti have been rescued by British military expeditions, but the expeditions were undertaken, not for their deliverance, but for reasons of general policy. No village was burned as a punishment for the murder of Bishop Hannington, in Africa; no armed force interposed to save the Christians of Uganda from a cruel death; and though a punitive expedition was actually suggested, it was earnestly deprecated by the Church Missionary Society, which maintains the Uganda mission.

In independent and civilized foreign states it is essential that missionaries should carry on their work with due recognition of, and submission to the local government and its laws; though there are cases from time to time where a higher law must be obeyed at the missionary's or the convert's risk. Under some of the Roman Emperors, Christianity was illegal, but that did not make Christianity wrong. A missionary who tries to get into Tibet or Arabia in the teeth of official prohibition could not be condemned by the Christian conscience. In some of the lands in this division, the general influence of Christian Powers is indirectly the missionary's protection, as in Persia. On the other hand, it is by British orders that the road to Afghanistan is barred to all missionaries. This latter circumstance brings to mind similar prohibitions in India.

The story of the relations of missions in India to the Indian Government is a long and complicated one. The East India Company at the close of the eighteenth century, prohibited missions altogether. Carey had to live and work in Danish territory. Henry Martyn could only be in India as a chaplain of the Company. Long after the opening of India by the renewed charter of 1813, the authorities, while unable longer to forbid missionary work, carefully guarded their Sepoy army from the contagion of Christianity. But there were individuals in the Government who in their private capacity encouraged missions, and when the Punjab was annexed in 1849, the men appointed to rule it, Henry and John Lawrence, Robert Montgomery, and a noble band of like-minded men, fostered missionary effort to the utmost, subscribing largely themselves for its support. And this in a province predominantly and turbulently Mohammedan, and even at Peshawar, an Afghan city so dangerous that no Englishman was allowed to enter it except by express official permission. Yet, when the Mutiny broke out in 1857, and the pampered Sepoys massacred all the Christians, foreign and native, whom they could seize, it was the Punjab that did most to save India to the British Empire.

In countries where treaties regulate the rights and privileges of strangers, the missionary has certain rights under

these treaties; he cannot help enjoying the protection which his government has secured for its subjects by treaty; but he will do wisely not to press his rights except when they are dangerously disregarded through the ignorance or wilfulness of local officials. For there is a legitimate sphere for the exercise of the official influence of his own government. If treaty rights are infringed, the government whose subjects are molested is compelled for its own dignity to make remonstrance and appeal to the authorities to maintain law and order in accord with the treaty. The local authorities are bound to punish a thief or a murderer, as a matter of justice among their own people, though not as a satisfaction to the mission. "The devout men" who "carried Stephen to his burial" doubtless sympathized with his dying prayer, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge;" but if the Roman Governor had arrested the "young man whose name was Saul" for complicity in the murder, they would not rightly have interfered with the due course of law.

If dependence upon "protection" is to be deprecated, much more vengeance for wrongs done. In the case of property destroyed, it may be wise and right to accept compensation; but there can be no compensation for loss of life. "Blood money" must always be refused by the missionary.

As for consular protection, it is obvious that if the missionary expects it, he must not go beyond the reach of it; and this would often confine his mission to the sea-coast or the navigable river. As a matter of fact, missionaries in oriental countries entirely repudiate the "gunboat" policy. One man did advocate it in China; his letter was printed in a blue book; and that letter has often been quoted by the opponents of missions as if it were typical. In Turkey there is often necessity for invoking the influence of an ambassador, because the express authority of the Sultan himself is required for the opening of a hospital or a village school.

Missionaries as a matter of duty, should refrain from asking consular protection for their converts. Much harm has been done to the cause of Christianity both in China and Turkey by French Roman Catholic priests securing consular interference in behalf of converts. There should be no interposition that tends to remove the native convert from the sphere of his nationality and its responsibilities. But it is reasonable that Christian Powers should press in a general way for religious liberty, as England has done in Turkey since the Crimean war. Turkey owes its continued existence to the intervention of England and France at that time; and the British Government has insisted on entire religious liberty there. Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Secretary, wrote:—

"The Christian Powers are entitled to demand, and H. M. Government do distinctly demand, that no punishment whatever shall attach to the Mohammedan who becomes a Christian, whether originally a Mohammedan or originally a Christian, any more than any punishment attached to a Christian who embraces Mohammedanism. In all such cases the movements of the human conscience must be free, and the temporal arm must not interfere to coerce the spiritual decision."

The Porte gave way under strong pressure, and the British demand was acceded to—on paper. But although converts have not since been executed openly, as they were before, they have been got rid of in ways not less effective. It is still at the risk of his life that a Muslim in Turkey becomes a Christian.

Although there is no truth in the charge, often carelessly made, that missionaries habitually ask their governments to forward their religious work by special protection or armed intervention, there are cases when missionaries are bound to ask the good offices of consul or ambassador, or even of the home government. Such cases legitimately arise when oriental officials make arbitrary restrictions of the lawful undertakings of missionaries. For instance forty years ago an oriental government gave formal permission for the publication of the Bible in its domains. The Bible societies established an expensive printing and electrotyping plant on faith of this authorization, took out the necessary permits for printing houses and invested capital in the business of manufacture and sale of the Bibles in that land. From time to time during years regulations were issued limiting the manufacture of the Bible, and fixing conditions for the sale of the Bible in shops, and by travelling salesmen. The Bible societies conformed to the regulations and built up a considerable business under the conditions fixed by the Government. After more than a score of years an official executive order was suddenly issued forbidding manufacture of the Bible and its sale by travelling salesmen, and ordering the confiscation of the Bibles. This executive order with a stroke of the pen destroyed arbitrarily the value of the plant built under the laws of the country, and made the men criminals who were in that business. In such a case there is no alternative but to appeal to the Home Government for protection against arbitrary action such as the existing treaties forbid.

Such appeals to the Home Government should be avoided, should never be made until the missionary has exhausted every means within his reach for settling the difficulty himself, and should be made in last resort only where a treaty has been violated in such a way that the missionary is denied equal rights with tradesmen of his own nationality.

In cases where appeal is to be made to an ambassador

or to the Home Government, it is desirable that one or two missionary representatives speak for the whole body, rather than that a number of different persons interested should make separate appeals for protection. All the German missionary societies acting together choose a Committee each year to represent the whole group in relations with the German Government; whether in answering questions or making explanations or in presenting appeals for the examination of grievances. The plan works very well.

We have only to note in closing that in case a foreign Government interferes to protect its subjects who live abroad, it, and not the person whom it defends, is responsible both for the intervention and the method adopted for making it effective. The men who criticise missionaries for any such act of intervention are, in actual fact, bringing a heavy indictment against the Government as too weak to follow the wiser policy which such critics profess to have in their minds.

We cannot leave our subject without suggesting the attitude of high officers of Government toward missions revealed in the words of three great American statesmen at the Ecumenical Conference of 1900.

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States:

"Who can estimate their (the missionaries') value to the progress of nations? Their contribution to the onward and upward march of humanity is beyond all calculation."

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States:

"I count it a great honor to be called to preside over the deliberations of this great body. It is to associate one's self with the most influential and enduring work that is being done in this day of great enterprises."

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, and now President of the United States:

"You who work, you are teaching others to work. You are not trying to save people from having to exert the faculties which the Lord gave them. You are trying to teach them to use them. . . . You are doing the greatest work that can be done. It is an honor and a privilege to greet you here to-night in the name of the great state of New York."

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISSIONARIES

ADVENTIST

Boston Bible School and Ransom Institute,
160 Warren Street, Boston, Mass.

BAPTIST

Baptist Missionary Training School (1881),
2411 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Baptist Training School for Christian Work,
762 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE

Christian Alliance Missionary Institute (1883),
Nyack, N. Y.

CONGREGATIONAL

Hartford Theological Seminary Training class for Women,
Hartford, Conn.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Mis-
sions (1885),

4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Deaconess' Training School,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess' Training School,
Wesley Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fisk National Deaconess' Training Institute,
251 Orchard Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Folts Mission Institute,
Herkimer, N. Y.

Lucy Webb Hayes Bible and Training School,
1140 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

New England Bible Training School,
(for women) under the N. E. Deaconess' Assoc.,
175 Bellevue Street, Longwood, Boston, Mass.

New York Deaconess' Home and Training School (1889),
1175 Madison Ave., New York City.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOUTH

Missionary Training School of the ME Church South,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Scaritt Bible and Training School (1892),
Kansas City, Mo.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' Institute,
1417 East 23rd Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
President, Deaconess Ingeborg Sponland.

PRESBYTERIAN

University of Wooster, Bible and Missionary Training
School, for lay workers on the Home and Foreign Field,
Wooster, Ohio

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Training School for Deaconesses,
228 East 12th Street, New York City.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

American Medical Missionary College (International Medical and Benevolent Miss. Soc.),
Chicago, Ill.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

Gordon Bible and Missionary Training School (1888),
Boston, Mass.

International Medical Missionary Institute,
288 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Moody Bible Institute (1889),
80 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill.

Training School for Christian Workers (under N. Y. City
Mission and Tract Soc.),
127-129 East 10th Street, New York City.

Union Missionary Training Institute (1891),
131 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AND ORDERS
ENGAGED IN MISSION WORK**

AFRICA

IN GENERAL—Cistercians (Trappists), Rome.

Company of Mary, St. Laurent, sur Sevre, France.

ABYSSINIA—Lazarists, Paris.

ALGERIA—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers.
Basilians, Annonay, France.

BENIN—African Missionary Society, Lyons.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND—Oblates of St. Francis de
Sales, Troyes, France.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—Algerian Missionary So-
ciety, Algiers.

CENTRAL AFRICA—African Missionary Society, Verona.

CONGO FREE STATE—Algerian Missionary Society, Al-
giers.

Belgian Foreign Missionary Society, Scheut-lez-Brux-
elles.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Rome.

DAHOMEY—African Missionary Society, Lyons.

EGYPT—African Missionary Society, Lyons.

Franciscans, Minor, Rome.

ERITREA—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

FERNANDO PO—Children of the Immaculate Heart of
Mary, Spain.

FRENCH COLONIES—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of
Mary, Paris.

FRENCH CONGO—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary,
Paris.

FRENCH GUINEA—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary,
Paris.

GALLAS—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA—Algerian Missionary Society,
Algiers.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA—Holy Ghost and Sacred
Heart of Mary, Paris.

GOLD COAST—African Missionary Society, Lyons.

IVORY COAST—African Missionary Society, Lyons.

KAMERUN—Pious Society of Missions (Pallotins), Rome.

MADAGASCAR AND ISLANDS—Holy Ghost and Sacred
Heart of Mary, Paris.

Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

La Salette, La Salette.

Lazarists, Paris.

Premonstratensians (Norbertins), Rome.

NATAL—Oblates of Mary the Immaculate, Paris.

NIGERIA, SOUTH—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of
Mary, Paris.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY—Oblates of Mary the Immaculate,
Paris.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA—Holy Ghost and Sacred
Heart of Mary, Paris.

RHODESIA—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

SAHARA—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers.

SENEGAMBIA—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary,
Paris.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins),
Rome.

SIERRA LEONE—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary,
Paris.

SOUTHERN ZANZIBAR—Basilians of Bavaria, Munich.

SUDAN—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers.

English Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill.

TOGOLAND—Foreign Missionary Society of German-Hol-
land, Steyl, Holland.

(Society of the Divine Word.)

TRANSVAAL—Oblates of Mary the Immaculate, Paris.

TRIPOLI—Franciscans, Minor, Rome.

TUNIS—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers.

UBANGI (Upper Congo)—African Missionary Society, Lyons.

UGANDA—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers.

ZANZIBAR—Benedictines (St. Ottilien), Bavaria.

Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary, Paris.

AMERICA

AMERICA—Franciscans, Minor, Rome.

Marists, Lyons.

ALASKA—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

UNITED STATES—Augustinians, Rome.

Augustinians of the Assumption, Paris.

Basilians, Annonay, France.

Benedictines, Monte Casino.

Carmélites, Rome.

Cistercians (Trappists), Rome.

Dominicans, Rome.

Fathers of Mercy, Paris.

Foreign Missionary Society of German-Holland, Steyl.

Holland (Society of the Divine Word)

Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

Franciscans (Minor Conventuals), Rome.

Holy Cross, Le Mans.

Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary, Paris.

Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

Josephite Society, Baltimore.

La Salette, La Salette.

Lazarists, Paris.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

Oblates of the Sacred Heart, Pontigny, Yonne, France.

Passionists, Rome.

Paulist Fathers, New York.

Pious Society of Missions (Pallotins), Rome.

Precious Blood, Rome.

Premonstratensians (Norbertins), Rome.

Redemptorists, Rome.

Resurrectionists, Rome.

Sacred Heart Missionary Fathers, Issoudun.

St. Charles Missionary Fathers, Piacenza.

Salesians of Turin, Turin.

Servites, Rome.

Society of the Divine Savior, Rome.

Sulpicians, Paris.

CANADA

Basilians, Annonay, France.

Cistercians (Trappists), Rome.

Company of Mary, St. Laurent, sur Sevre, France.

Dominicans, Rome.

Eudist Fathers, Rennes.

Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

Holy Cross, Le Mans.

Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

La Salette, La Salette.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris, France.

Premonstratensians (Norbertins), Rome.

Resurrectionists, Rome.

Sulpicians, Paris.

ST. ALBERT—Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

ST. BONIFACE—Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

SASKATCHEWAN—Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

WEST INDIES

CURACOA—Dominicans, Rome.

HAITI—Company of Mary, St. Laurent, sur Sevre, France.

JAMAICA—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

WEST INDIES—Children of Mary Immaculate, Vendee.

SOUTH AMERICA

BRITISH GUIANA—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

CHILE—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

DUTCH GUIANA—Redemptorists, Rome.

FRENCH GUIANA—Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary, Paris.

PATAGONIA, North and South—Salesians of Turin, Turin.

SOUTH AMERICA—Pious Society of Missions (Pallotins), Rome.

ASIA

ARABIA—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

CHINA—Augustinians, Rome.

Cistercians (Trappists), Rome.

Dominicans, Rome.

Belgian Foreign Missionary Society, Scheut-lez-Bruxelles.

Foreign Missionary Society Paris, Paris.

German-Holland Foreign Missionary Society (Society of the Divine Word), Steyl, Holland.

Foreign Missionary Society, Rome.

Milan Foreign Missionary Society, Milan.

Franciscans, Minor, Rome.

Lazarists, Paris.

MONGOLIA—Belgian Foreign Missionary Society, Scheut-lez-Bruxelles.

ILI—Belgian Foreign Missionary Society, Scheut-lez-Bruxelles.

KOREA—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.

CEYLON

COLOMBO—Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

JAFFNA—Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Paris.

KANDY—Benedictines(Sylvestrian), Rome.
 VERAPOLY—Carmelites, Rome.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

CAMBODIA—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 TONGKING—Dominicans, Rome.

INDIA

AGRA—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.
 ALLAHABAD—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.
 ASSAM—Society of the Divine Savior, Rome.
 BOMBAY—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 BURMA—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 Milan Foreign Missionary Society, Milan.
 COCHIN—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 COIMBATORE—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 DACCA—Holy Cross, Le Mans.
 HAIDARABAD—Milan Foreign Missionary Society, Milan.
 KAFIRISTAN—English Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill.
 KOTAYAM—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 KRISHNAGAR—Milan Foreign Missionary Society, Milan.
 LAHORE—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.
 MADRAS—English Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill.
 MANGALORE—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 MYSORE—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 NAGPUR—St. Francis de Sales of Annecy, Annecy.
 PONDICHERRY—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 POONA—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 QUILLON—Carmelites, Rome.
 TRICHINOPOLI—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 WESTERN BENGAL—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 VIZAGAPATAM—St. Francis de Sales of Annecy, Annecy.
 JAPAN—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.
 PERSIA—Lazarists, Paris.
 SIAM—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.

TURKEY

ARMENIA—Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.
 Mechitarists (Benedictines), Venice.
 Augustinians of the Assumption, Paris.
 BAGDAD—Carmelites, Rome.
 JERUSALEM—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers.
 MARDIN—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.
 MESOPOTAMIA—Dominicans, Rome.
 PALESTINE—Cistercians (Trappists), Rome
 SYRIA—Franciscans, Minor, Rome.
 Lazarists, Paris.

EUROPE

ENGLAND—Benedictines, Monte Casino.

Carthusians, Grande-Chartreuse.

Cistercians (Trappists), Rome.

Company of Mary, St. Laurent, sur Sevre, France.

Oratorians.

Passionists, Rome

Servites, Rome.

GREECE—Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, Troyes, France.

NORWAY—Premonstratensians (Norbertins), Rome.

ROUMANIA—Franciscans (Minor Conventuals), Rome.

Passionists, Rome.

TURKEY IN EUROPE

ADRIANOPLE—Franciscans (Minor Conventuals), Rome.

Lazarists, Paris.

Resurrectionists, Rome.

BULGARIA—Lazarists, Paris.

Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

CRETE—Franciscans (Minor Capuchins), Rome.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Franciscans (Minor Conventuals),
Rome.

Lazarists, Paris.

NICOPOLIS—Passionists, Rome.

MALAYSIA

BORNEO—English Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill.

MALAYSIA—Paris Foreign Missionary Society, Paris.

NEW GUINEA—Sacred Heart Missionary Fathers, Issoudun.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Augustinians, Rome.

Dominicans, Rome.

Franciscans, Minor, Rome.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA—German-Holland For. Miss.
Society (Society of the Divine Word), Steyl, Holland.

OCEANIA

CENTRAL OCEANIA—Marists, Lyons.

FIJI ISLANDS—Marists, Lyons.

HAWAII—Sacred Heart of Picpus, Paris.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS—Sacred Heart of Picpus, Paris.

MELANESIA (Solomon Islands)—Marists, Lyons.

MICRONESIA—Sacred Heart Missionary Fathers, Issoudun.

NEW CALEDONIA—Marists, Lyons.

NEW HEBRIDES—Marists, Lyons.

NEW POMERANIA—Sacred Heart Missionary Fathers,
Issoudun.

SAMOA—Marists, Lyons.

TAHITI—Sacred Heart of Picpus, Paris.

AUSTRALIA

COOKTOWN—Augustinians, Rome

Benedictines, Monte Casino.

Cistercians (Trappists), Rome.

Jesuits, Fiesole, near Florence.

Pious Society of Missions (Pallotins), Rome.

NEW ZEALAND (Wellington and Christ Church)—Marists,
Lyons.

NECROLOGY

Alexander, Miss E.	PN	Tokio, Japan	Died	Feb. 23, 1904
Ball, Mrs. H. E.	ME	Angola, West Africa	"	Feb. 1904
Bear, Rev. J.	PS	North Kiang-su, China	"	Oct. 9, 1903
Benham, Miss M. S.	SPG	India	"	Feb. 1904
Bradley, Mrs. J. W.	PS	North Kiang-su, China	"	Sept. 10, 1903
Briscoe, Mrs. F. J.	WMS	Johannesburg, Transv.	"	1903
Brockway, Mrs. W. G.	LMS	Calcutta, India	"	Sept. 2, 1903
Brown, Mr. R. M.	CIM	Shuen-teh Fu, China	"	May 29, 1904
Burn, Rev. A.	CMS	Punjab, India	"	Jan. 27, 1904
Burton, Mr. D. W.	CMS	Sierra Leone, W. Africa	"	Oct. 23, 1903
Castle, Mrs. H.	CMS	Sierra Leone, W. Africa	"	Dec. 1, 1903
Drennan, Mrs. A. M.	CP	Japan	"	June 26, 1903
Dignum, Mrs. A. A.	LMS	Salem, India	"	Sept. 29, 1903
Dodds, Mrs. C. J.	BMS	Monsembo, Congo Fr.St.	"	Dec. 11, 1903
Eddy, Mrs. W. W.	PN	Beirut, Syria	"	Apr. 14, 1904
English, Rev. G.	CMS	South India	"	Dec. 9, 1903
Finney, Miss A. M.	CMS	South China	"	Oct. 7, 1903
Goddard, Mrs. J. R.	ABMU	Ningpo, China	"	Oct. 8, 1903
Hall, Dr. A. C.	CMS	Egypt	"	Oct. 9, 1903
Hall, Dr. J. G.	PS	Cuba	"	Feb. 13, 1904
Harding Mrs. T.	CMS	St. Leonards-on-Sea, West. Equat. Africa	"	May 23, 1904
Harrison, Mrs. W. B.	PS	Korea	"	June 20, 1903
Hartwell, Mrs. J. B.	SBC	North China	"	Oct. 4, 1904
Hay, Mrs.	LMS	Vizagapatam, S. India	"	Dec. 25, 1903
Hendrich, Miss L.	Rhen	Pulan Kaladan, Borneo	"	1903
Hewett, Mrs. E. L.	BMS	Jamaica	"	May 30, 1903
Hose, Mrs.	SPG	Singapore	"	July 6, 1904
Huber, Mrs. J. J.	CMS	Palestine	"	Nov. 2, 1903
Jacobson, Mr. E.	CIM	Sahlatsi, Shansi	"	Jan. 29, 1904
Johnson, Mr. W. V.	PN	Korea	"	Jan. 13, 1904
Kellett, Frederick W., M.A.	WMS	Madras	"	June 29, 1904
Klein, Rev. F. A.	CMS	Palestine	"	Dec. 1, 1903
Kreiss, Mrs.	CMS	Berlin, Germany	"	Aug. 1904
Krum, Rev. Ewald.	Rhen	Lahusa, Dutch E. Ind.	"	May 6, 1903
Labaree, Rev. Benj. W.	PN	Persia	"	Mch. 9, 1904
Latham, Rev. Dr.	WMS	Fiji Islands	"	June 21, 1904
Lawson, J.	LMS	Central Africa	"	Aug. 28, 1903
Lohr, Rev. J. J.	GES	Bisrampur, India	"	Apr. 29, 1904
Lovett, Richard.		Secretary of the RTS	"	Dec. 29, 1904
Lowman, Mrs. W. H.	CMS	Punjab, India	"	June 22, 1903
Mackay, Mrs. Campbell.	PN	Laos of Siam	"	Nov. 14, 1903
Marval, Miss A.	SPG	Cawnpore, India	"	Feb. 1904
McCleary, Rev. C. W.	PN	Kamerun, W. Africa	"	June 25, 1903
McKay, Mrs. C. C.	PN	Lakawn	"	Nov. 11, 1903
Mayo, Rev. A.	BMS	Angola, W. Africa	"	Apr. 20, 1904
Meech, Mrs. S. E.	LMS	Peking, China	"	May 30, 1903
Menzies, Rev. George.	PCC	India	"	1903

Miller, Mrs. F. S.....	PN.....	Seoul, Korea.....	"	June 14, 1903
Miller, Rev. N. C.....	CMS.....	South India.....	"	Feb. 12, 1904
Montgomery, W.....	LMS.....	Madagascar.....	"	Oct. 21, 1903
Moore, Rev. George.....	BMS.....	Yaku-sa, Congo Free St..	"	Apr. 12, 1903
Neele, Rev. A. P.....	CMS.....	Bengal, India.....	"	July 1, 1903
Norris, Miss F. L.....	CIM.....	Chifu, China.....	"	Jan. 28, 1904
Noyes, Mr. R. V.....	PN.....	Canton, China.....	"	May 25, 1904
Nutter, Mrs. H. C.....	LMS.....	Central Africa.....	"	Aug. 27, 1903
Pritchard, Rev. T. H.....	CMS.....	North West Canada.....	"	Sept. 20, 1903
Rath, Rev. I.....	Rhen.....	Herreroland, Ger.S.W.Africa.	"	
Redfern, Rev. Earnest W.	WMS.	India.....	"	Mch. 28, 1904
Richard, Mrs. Timothy....	BMS.....	Shanghai, China.....	"	July 11, 1903
Robertson, Rev. Chas....	LMS.....	Kuling, China.....	"	July 20, 1904
Robinson, Mrs. Denman....	BMS.....	Purniah, India.....	"	May 23, 1904
Royston, Mrs.....	CMS.....	Mauritius.....	"	May 4, 1904
Sandberg, Rev. P. L.....	CMS.....	United Prov., India.....	"	Apr. 24, 1903
Scheirer, Rev. E. M.....	PN.....	Lienchow, China.....	"	June 1904
Schmidt, August, Rev.....	Ber.....	Worcester, Cape Colony.	"	Oct. 26, 1904
Sears, Mrs. W. H.....	SBC.....	North China.....	"	Apr. 3, 1904
Slaymaker, Rev. H. C.....	PS.....	Africa.....	"	Nov. 13, 1904
Smith, John.....	CIM.....	K'uh-tsing, China.....	"	Nov. 2, 1903
Start, Rev. Joseph.....	WMS.	Cape Colony.....	"	June 21, 1903
Steggell, Mrs.....	CMS.....	Taveta, Br. E. Africa....	"	Aug. 1904
Stevens, Mrs. H. D.....	LMS.....	Hong Kong.....	"	Dec. 7, 1903
Storrs, Mrs.....	CMS.....	Punjab, India.....	"	May 16, 1904
Storrs, Rev. Dr.....	CMS.....	Punjab, India.....	"	Mch. 24, 1904
Stonelake, Mrs. H. T.....	BMS.....	Monsempi, Congo.....	"	Nov. 26, 1903
Sunderman, Mrs. Emily..	Rhen.....	Beto, Borneo.....	"	
Taylor, Mrs. Hudson.....	CIM.....	Switzerland.....	"	July 30, 1904
Tomkinson, Mr. Edward..	CIM.....	Chifu, China.....	"	Feb. 1, 1904
Vinton, Mrs. C. C.....	PN.....	Seoul, Korea.....	"	Dec. 5, 1903
Wells, Mrs. H. R.....	LMS.....	Hong Kong.....	"	Apr. 5, 1903
Wright Rev. C. C.....	ABMU.	Mukimvika, Congo F.S.	"	Oct. 27, 1903

UNITED STATES POSTAGE RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Domestic postage rates apply to the following: Canada, Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Shanghai, China, Tutuila.

To all foreign countries (including Newfoundland) except those included in the above list, the rates of postage are as follows:

Letters per half ounce.....	5 cents
Postal cards, each.....	2 cents
Printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1 cent
Commercial papers (legal papers, deeds, invoices, bills of lading and manu-cripts for publication, etc.) packets not over 10 ounces....	5 cents
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent
Samples of merchandise; packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2 cents
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8 cents

Parcels of mailable merchandise unsealed, and accompanied by a Custom House declaration (furnished on application at any post office) can be sent by parcel post to the countries named below at a postage rate of 12 cents for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Parcels may be sent to Jamaica; Barbados; the Bahamas; British Honduras; British Guiana; the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands, (West Indies); Trinidad; Tobago; Danish West Indies; Mexico; Central America; Panama; Colombia; Venezuela (Bolivia and Chile, 20 cents a pound); Newfoundland; Germany; Norway; Hongkong; Japan (in the Japan parcel post may be included parcels for the following places in Korea:

Seoul; Chemulpo; Pyengyang; Chinampo; Kunsan; Mokpo; Fusan; Gensan; also the following places in China; Peking; Chifu; Tientsin; Shanghai; Nanking; Hankow; Shasi; Soochow; Hangehow; Foochow; Amoy; also for the island of Formosa). In the Hongkong parcel post may be included parcels for Shanghai; Canton; Amoy; Swatow; Foochow; Hankow; Haikow; Ningpo; Linkungtan and Chifu.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH RATES

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word
Alexandria (Egypt).....	\$.56
Argentine Republic.....	1.00
Austria.....	.32
Barbados.....	.91
Bolivia.....	1.25
Brazil.....	85 to 1.40
Bulgaria.....	.35
Burma.....	.86
Callao (Peru).....	1.25
Cairo (Egypt).....	.61
Cape Colony (South Africa).....	.86
Ceylon.....	.88
Chile.....	1.25
China.....	1.22
Cochin China.....	1.19
Colon.....	.97
Cyprus.....	.56
Demarara.....	1.44
Ecuador.....	1.25
England.....	.25
France.....	.25
Germany.....	.25
Gibraltar.....	.43
Greece.....	.36
Guatemala.....	.55
Havana.....	.15
Hayti.....	1.05 to 1.55
Holland.....	.25
India.....	.86
Ireland.....	.25
Italy.....	.31
Jamaica.....	.48
Japan.....	1.53
Java.....	1.23
Korea (Seoul).....	1.53
Malta.....	.35
Matanzas.....	.20
Melbourne, Victoria.....	.66
Mexico City.....	10 words 1.75
Nassau (Bahamas).....	.35
Natal (South Africa).....	.86
New South Wales.....	.66
New Zealand.....	.66
Orange River Colony.....	.86
Panama.....	.97
Paraguay.....	1.00
Penang (Straits Settlements).....	1.11

	Per Word
Peru.....	\$1.25
Philippine Islands (Luzon, Manila, etc.).....	1.12
Other Islands.....	1.27
Porto Rico.....	.75
Queensland.....	.66
Roumania.....	.34
Russia (Europe).....	.43
Russia (Asia).....	.50
Santo Domingo.....	1.32
Scotland.....	.25
Servia.....	.34
Siam.....	1.19
Singapore.....	1.11
Spain.....	.38
St. Thomas.....	.96
Switzerland.....	.30
Sydney (N. S. W.).....	.66
Tangier.....	.45
Tasmania.....	.66
Transvaal.....	.86
Trinidad.....	.98
Turkey (Europe).....	.37
Turkey (Asia).....	.45
Uruguay.....	1.00
Venezuela.....	1.50 to 1.60
Vera Cruz.....	10 words 1.75
Victoria (Australia).....	.66

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN AMERICAN MONEY

Number	British Pound Sterling	German Mark	French Franc Italian Lira	Chinese Tael (Haikwan)	Dutch Florin	Indian Rupee	Russian Gold Ruble	Austrian Crown
1.....	\$ 4.866½	\$0.238	\$0.193	\$0.703	\$0.402	\$0.324	\$0.515	\$0.203
2.....	9.733	.476	.386	1.406	.804	.648	1.03	.406
3.....	14.599½	.714	.579	2.109	1.206	.972	1.545	.609
4.....	19.466	.952	.772	2.812	1.608	1.296	2.06	.812
5.....	24.332½	1.19	.965	3.515	2.01	1.62	2.575	1.015
6.....	29.199	1.428	1.158	4.218	2.412	2.044	3.09	1.218
7.....	34.065½	1.666	1.351	4.921	2.814	2.368	3.605	1.421
8.....	38.932	1.904	1.544	5.624	3.216	2.592	4.12	1.624
9.....	43.798½	2.142	1.737	6.327	3.618	2.916	4.635	1.827
10.....	48.665	2.38	1.93	7.030	4.02	3.24	5.15	2.03
20.....	97.33	4.76	3.86	14.060	8.04	6.48	10.30	4.06
30.....	145.995	7.14	5.79	21.090	12.06	9.72	15.45	6.09
40.....	194.66	9.52	7.72	28.120	16.08	12.96	20.60	8.12
50.....	243.325	11.90	9.65	35.150	20.10	16.20	25.75	10.15
100.....	486.65	23.80	19.30	70.300	40.20	32.40	51.50	20.30

VALUE OF FOREIGN COIN IN UNITED STATES GOLD

Country	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold Dollars	
Argentina.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	\$0.96,5	
Austria.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.20,3	
Belgium.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.19,3	
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.42,2	
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54,6	
Canada.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Central America..	Silver.....	Peso†.....	.42,2	
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.36,5	
China.....	Silver.....	Tael§ {	Shanghai..	.63,1
			Haikwan ..	.70,3
			Canton...	.68,9
Colombia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.46,5	
Cuba.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.91	
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26,8	
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Sucree.....	.48,7	
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 Pias- ters).....	4.94,3	
France.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.19,3	
Germany.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23,8	
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound.....	4.86,6½	
Greece.....	Gold.....	Drachma.....	.19,3	
Hayti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.96,5	
India.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling‡..	4.86,6½	
Italy.....	Gold.....	Lira.....	.19,3	
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.49,8	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar.....	.45,8	
Netherlands.....	Gold.....	Florin.....	.40,2	
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.01,4	
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26,8	
Peru.....	Gold.....	Sol.....	.48,7	
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.08	
Russia.....	Gold.....	Ruble.....	.51,5	
Spain.....	Gold.....	Peseta.....	.19,3	
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26,8	
Switzerland.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.19,3	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.04,4	
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.03,4	
Venezuela.....	Gold.....	Bolivar.....	.19,3	

The coins of the silver standard countries are valued by their pure contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular. †Not including Costa Rica. ‡The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (\$0.32,4) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign. §The British dollar has the same value as the Mexican at Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. ¶Customs.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.)

10 mm.=1 cm.; 100 cm.=1 m.; 1,000 m.=1 km. Note.—A decimetre is 10 cm.

Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1,000 g.=1 kg.; 1,000 kg.=1 metric ton.

Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c.c.) and litres (l.)

1,000 c.c.=1 l. Note.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used).

Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

EQUIVALENTS FOR CURRENT USE.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; a metric ton is about the same as a ton; a kilometre is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENT	PRECISE EQUIVALENT
1 acre..... = .40	hectare..... .4047
1 bushel..... = 35.	litres..... 35.24
1 centimetre..... = .39	inch..... .3937
1 cubic centimetre..... = .061	cubic inch..... .0610
1 cubic foot..... = .028	cubic metre..... .0283
1 cubic inch..... = 16.	cubic centimetre..... 16.39
1 cubic metre..... = 35.	cubic feet..... 35.31
1 cubic yard..... = 1.3	cubic yards..... 1.308
1 cubic yard..... = .76	cubic metre..... .7645
1 foot..... = 30.	centimetres..... 30.48
1 gallon..... = 3.8	litres..... 3.785
1 grain..... = .065	gram..... .0648
1 gram..... = 15.	grains..... 15.43
1 hectare..... = 2.5	acres..... 2.471
1 inch..... = 25.	millimetres..... 25.40
1 kilo..... = 2.2	pounds..... 2.205
1 kilometre..... = .62	mile..... .6214
1 litre..... = .91	quart (dry)..... .9081
1 litre..... = 1.1	quart (liquid)..... 1.057
1 metre..... = 3.3	feet..... 3.281
1 mile..... = 1.6	kilometres..... 1.609
1 millimetre..... = .039	inch..... .0394
1 ounce (av'd)..... = 28.	grams..... 28.35
1 ounce (Troy)..... = 31.	grams..... 31.10
1 peck..... = 8.8	litres..... 8.809
1 pint..... = .47	litre..... .4732
1 pound..... = .45	kilo..... .4536
1 quart (dry)..... = 1.1	litres..... 1.101
1 quart (liquid)..... = .95	litre..... .9464
1 sq. centimetre..... = .15	sq. inch..... .1550
1 sq. foot..... = .093	sq. metre..... .0929
1 sq. inch..... = 6.5	sq. centimetres..... 6.452
1 sq. metre..... = 1.2	sq. yards..... 1.196
1 sq. metre..... = 11.	sq. feet..... 10.76
1 sq. yard..... = .84	sq. metre..... .8361
1 ton (2,000 lbs.)..... = .91	metric ton..... .9072
1 ton (2,240 lbs.)..... = 1.	metric ton..... 1.017
1 ton (metric)..... = 1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)..... 1.102
1 ton (metric)..... = .98	ton (2,240 lbs.)..... .9842
1 yard..... = .91	metre..... .9144

GREEK CHURCH (AND RUSSIAN) CALENDAR
A. D. 1905, A. M. 8014

Old Style	Holy Days	New Style
Jan. 1	The Circumcision	Jan. 14
Jan. 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 19
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 15
Feb. 26	Carnival Sunday	March 11
March 1	Ash Wednesday	March 14
March 5	First Sunday in Lent	March 18
March 25	Annunciation	April 7
April 10	Palm Sunday	April 23
April 15	Good Friday	April 28
April 17	Easter	April 30
April 23	St. George	May 6
May 14	Coronation of Emperor*	May 27
May 26	Ascension Day	June 8
June 5	Pentecost	June 18
June 6	Holy Ghost	June 19
June 29	SS. Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	July 12
Aug. 1	First Day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 14
Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Aug. 19
Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 28
Aug. 30	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Sept. 12
Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 21
Sept. 14	Exaltation of the Cross	Sept. 27
Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 14
Nov. 15	First Day of Fast of Nativity	Nov. 28
Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos	Dec. 4
Dec. 9	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 22
		1906
Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)	Jan. 7

* Peculiar to Russia.

JEWISH CALENDAR, 1905

Year 5665		1905
Sebat	1	New Moon Jan. 7
Adar	1	New Moon Feb. 6
Adar	14	Purim Feb. 18
Ve-adar	1	New Moon March 6
Nisan	1	New Moon April 6
Nisan	15	Passover April 20
Iyar	1	New Moon May 6
Iyar	14	Second Passover May 19
Sivan	1	New Moon June 4
Sivan	6	Pentecost June 9
Tammuz	1	New Moon July 4
Tammuz	17	Fast of Tammuz July 20
Ab	1	New Moon Aug. 2
Ab	9	Fast of Ab (Destruct. of Jerusalem) Aug. 10
Elul	1	New Moon Sept. 1
Year 5666		
Tisri	1	N. M. (New Year) Rosh Hashonah. Sept. 30
Tisri	3	Fast of Gedaliah Oct. 2
Tisri	10	Fast of Atonement (Yom Kippur). Oct. 9
Tisri	15	Feast of Tabernacles Oct. 14
Tisri	22	Feast of Eighth Day Oct. 21
Tisri	23	Feast of Rejoicing with the Law . . . Oct. 22
Heshvan	1	New Moon Oct. 30
Kislev	1	New Moon Nov. 29
Kislev	25	Dedication of the Temple Dec. 23
Tebet	1	New Moon Dec. 29

The year 5665 is an embolismic year of 13 months (385 days), the added month being Ve-adar. The year 5666 is an ordinary lunar year of 355 days.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1905

Year	Names of Months	Month begins
1322	Dhu'lkada	Jan. 7, 1905
1322	Dhu'lhijja	Feb. 6, 1905
1323	Muharram	March 8, 1905
1323	Safar	April 7, 1905
1323	Rabia I	May 6, 1905
1323	Rabia II	June 5, 1905
1323	Jumadhi I	July 4, 1905
1323	Jumadhi II	Aug. 3, 1905
1323	Rajab	Sept. 1, 1905
1323	Shaban	Oct. 1, 1905
1323	Ramadhan	Oct. 30, 1905
1323	Shawal	Nov. 29, 1905
1323	Dhu'lkada	Dec. 28, 1905

ORTHOGRAPHY OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

On this vexed question the British Royal Geographical Society in 1885 proposed a system of transliteration which it follows and which has been adopted by the American Geographical Society. While these rules are not above criticism, their adoption by these two great societies gives them a vogue that may well lead English speaking missionaries to hesitate before following any other system.*

The rules are the following:

1. No change to be made in the spelling of names in countries which use Roman letters.

2. No change to be made in the spelling of names familiar by long usage to English readers, though belonging to languages not written in the Roman character; as Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca.

3. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced to be taken as the basis of the spelling.

4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at.

5. The broad features of the system are that vowels are pronounced as in Italian, and consonants as in English.

6. One accent only is used, the acute, to decide the syllable on which stress is laid.

7. Every letter is pronounced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded clearly, however rapidly.

8. Indian names are accepted as spelled in Hunter's "Gazetteer."

In detail the rules are as follows:

a—*a* in *father*; Java, Banána, Somáli, Bari.

e—*e* in *benefit*; Tel-el-Kebir, Oelch, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru.

i—English *i*; *i* as in *ravine*; the sound of *ee* in *beet*; Fiji; Hindi.

o—*o* as in *mote*; Tokio.

u—long *u* as in *flute*; the sound of *oo* in *boot*; Zulu, Sumatra.

All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant: Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda, Bonny.

Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound: Nuulúá, Oo-ima.

ai—English *i* as in *ice*; Shanghai.

au—*ow* as in *how*; Fuchau.

ao—slightly different from above; Macao.

ei—is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from *ey* in the English *they*; Beirut, Beilúl.

b—English *b*.

c—is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of *s* that it should be seldom used; Celebes. If Celebes were not already recognized it would be written Selebes.

ch—is always soft, as in *church*; Chingchin.

d—English *d*.

f—English *f*; *ph* should not be used for the sound of *f*; Haifong, Nafa.

g—is always hard (soft *g* is given by *j*); Galápagos.

h—is always pronounced when inserted.

j—English *j*; *Dj* should never be put for this sound; Japan, Jinchuen.

k—English *k*; it should always be put for the hard *c*; Korea.

kh—the Oriental guttural *h* which cannot be represented by *k*.

gh—is another guttural *h* as in the Turkish Dagh, Ghazi.

l }
m } —as in English.

ng—has two separate sounds, one hard as in the English word *finger*, the other as in *singer*; as these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.

p—as in English.

* For assistance in this matter our thanks are due to Mr. George C. Hurlbut, Librarian of the American Geographical Society.

q—should never be employed; *qu* is rendered *ku*; Kwangtung.

r
s
t
v
w
x } —as in English; Sawákin.

y—is always a consonant, as in *yard*, and therefore should never be used as a terminal, *i* or *e* being substituted. Thus, not Mikindány, but Mikindáni; not Kwaly, but Kwale.

z—English *z*; Zulu.

Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an acute accent: Tongatábu, Galápagos, Paláwan, Saráwak.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Every effort has been made to prevent reduplication of statistics in these tables through admission to them of reports of societies which are in fact auxiliaries. Of such, the missionaries and the adherents are included in the statistics of the parent society and their separate insertion in these tables would produce confusion. One needs constantly to be reminded, however, that general statistics cannot represent in detail the activities to which they refer; and we would commend to our readers careful consideration of the remark on this subject of a member of the British Government "I desire to protest against the unholy thirst for statistics; it is perfectly impossible to put into statistics the results of mission work."—(*The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty.*)

UNITED STATES

	No. of Missionaries Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Printing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	284	312	10	640			15,500		15,500	\$14,103
American Advent Missionary Society.....	10	38	13	15	365		1	300		263	
Amer. Advent Woman's Missionary Society.....	3	15	8	8	400						
American Baptist Missionary Union.....	520	4,249	1,929	1,556	42,064			165,805	7,431	117,031	738,585
American Bd. Commissioners Foreign Missions.....	570	4,185	1,378	1,429	70,484			163,819	5,640	61,178	725,570
American Church Missionary Society.....	7	9	9	7	121			1,000	100	736	
American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions.....	87	251		41	2,039	9	2	7,744	608	3,058	70,633
American Ramabai Association.....											9,271
Central America Mission.....	28		9						100	515 ^c	3,000
Christian Church.....	12	13	40					600	98	495	19,138
Christian and Missionary Alliance.....	214	120	75	41	3,993			4,883	483	2,611	119,912
Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions.....	68	53	35	18	1,605	10	1				167,085
Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions.....	3	30	42	20	4 ^c	1		1,600		845 ^s	150,087
Evangelical Association.....	6	24									
Foreign Christian Missionary Society.....	143	295	138	38	2,131	17		14,000	1,245	7,173	251,827
Free Baptist General Conference.....	2	186	58	97	3,860	3		3,500		924	
Free Methodists of North America.....	3	23	30	14	8						26,780
German Baptist Brethren.....	23	36	13	18	564				271	599	36,289
German Evangelical Synod, North America.....	16	78	44	30	1,378	5	1	4,924	526	2,264	22,354
Hauge's Synod China Mission.....	3	12	5	12 ^c	500						
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	22	7									
Lutheran (Free Church) Board.....	8	37	14	14							13,943
Lutheran General Council.....	14	253	228	212	4,472	1		9,283		3,860 ²	22,971

UNITED STATES

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Establishments or Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	Adopted Last Year	Communicants	Income
Lutheran General Synod.....	27	512	449	232	6,700	2		26,362	4,090	8,386	\$61,278
Lutheran Church in the South.....	6	6	6	1	30			200	74	187	5,972
Methodist Episcopal Church in U. S.....	1,709	6,168	798	1,716	49,244			247,264	21,182	155,419	1,422,716
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	3,241	1,999	312	101	4,482	8	1	13,000		12,906	
Methodist Protestant Church.....	3	17	17	2	2			619			14,295
Methodist Protestant Woman's Foreign Mission.....	3										6,189
Presbyterian Church (North).....	837	2,160	1,606	823	27,609	102	8	150,000	6,405	50,172	1,131,511
Presbyterian Church (South).....	164	195	340	21	1,981	3		17,000	1,558	8,267	236,757
Presbyterian Episcopal Church.....	144	439	266	146	4,658	10		10,200		5,308	316,740
Reformed Church in America.....	95	574	274	196	8,129	11		10,000	438	4,933	142,475
Reformed (German) Church in the U. S.....	22	100	65	50		2	1		782	2,150	69,500
Reformed Presbyterian Church Synod in N. A.....	18	15	6	6	437	3					
Scandinavian Alliance Miss. N. A.....	3	100	34	13						247	
Seventh Day Adventists Gen. Conference.....	3	67	165	23		7		4,000		3,548	
Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society.....	3	6	18	4		1		100		66	
Southern Baptist Convention.....	138	215	295	66	1,802			15,000	2,076	9,969	238,053
United Brethren in Christ.....	3	6	31	9				500		500	111,688
United Evangelical Church, Foreign Church Missions.....	8	7	36	7				15		15	85,295
United Presbyterian Church of N. A.....	153	796	381	295	20,964	11		39,231	1,954	16,434	219,239
Woman's Union Missionary Society of U. S.....	15	125	16	6		3					105,318
Total, United States.....	4,627	21,933	9,429	6,756	241,934	209	15	926,449	55,081	495,925	\$6,560,574

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Printing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income \$800
Balaghat Mission.....	9		4								
Baptist Missionary Society.....	263	499	799	c.	600	12,871	35	c. 34,333	1,167	15,388	437,985
Baptist Zenana Mission.....	70	223	26		103	8,860					57,591
British Syrian Schools.....	3	103	50		53		4				
Central Morocco Mission.....	5	4	3				2				2,264
Ceylon and India General Mission.....	3	36	16								9,812
China Inland Mission.....	783	863	492	116	1,874	29	25	c. 20,000	1,688	10,245	225,152
Chinese Blind (Murray's Mission).....	4		1		15						5,224
Church Missionary Society.....	1,344	7,823	549	2,546	133,012	25	15	289,958	11,824	84,723	1,917,800
Church of England Zenana Mission.....	328	790	65	280	24,265	18					253,026
Edinburgh Medical Mission.....	3	6	2	1		2					
Egypt General Mission.....		10	2	4	220		1				
England, Presbyterian Church of.....	103	462	271	5	2,483			17,000	894	8,423	170,020
Friends' Foreign Missionary Association.....	103	850	239		16,047			5,600	243	2,848	106,496
Ireland, Presbyterian Church in.....	84	467	165	102	7,053			c. 5,000		1,672	95,644
Ireland, Reformed Presbyterian Church in.....	No information										
Jaffa Medical Mission.....	11	12				4					
Jerusalem and East Mission.....	19	6	3			2					
Lepers, Mission to.....			42			42					
London Missionary Society.....	348	6,751	2,180	1,580	88,122	69	1	225,431	5,179	74,786	71,879
London Soc. for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.....	249		49								
Methodist New Connexion.....	17	161	189	39	430	2		7,000	849	3,550	21,962
New England Company.....	14	13	7	2	160			500		100	20,000

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

	No. of Missions	Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Publishing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income
North Africa Mission.....	33	25	19			1,150			100	12	82	\$43,618
North China Mission.....	6	25	8			97			600	78	572	9,900
Nyasaland Industrial Mission.....	1	6	2									
Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Union.....	5	2	5									2,769
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.....	17	9	26		16	320	1	2	2,000	211	1,726	30,948
Qua Iboe Mission.....	1	12	1		15	500	1		1,000		700	
Regions Beyond Missionary Union.....	12	24	1		163	4,000	6					98,500
Scotland, Church of, For. Miss. Com.....	133	659	157	c	252	16,723			7,000		3,518	221,149
Scotland, United Free Church.....	45	3,441	1,002		1,081	63,220	55	c	87,000	4,160	43,804	580,205
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.....	185	3,185	2,443		852	43,200	4		127,477			770,925
South Africa General Mission.....	4	15	15		9		3		140		140	
South American Evangelical Mission.....	8	2	2		20	3,000						2,781
South American Missionary Society.....	51	32	17		20							92,519
Southern Morocco Mission.....	18	24	5		1		5					
Strict Baptist Mission.....	9	9	9		9	468			200	7	30	4,396
United Methodist Free Churches.....	53	530	213		93	4,535			40,000	2,564	15,907	63,248
Universities Mission.....	113	295	72		127	5,323			12,000	918	4,376	161,882
Welsh Calvinistic Mission.....	28	251	301		400	8,241			16,000	788	5,616	50,071
Wesleyan Methodist Mission.....	238	3,732	2,740		1,300	104,680			2,550,000	8,421	75,107	754,147
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.....	161	289	38		61	3,258	6					107,090
Zambesi Industrial Mission.....	16	28	28		34	680	2		250	47	82	60,684
Total Great Britain and Ireland.....	6,072	31,641	12,263		11,261	551,816	241	19	1,026,112	39,050	353,395	\$7,126,763

BRITISH COLONIES

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Establishments or Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income
AUSTRALIA											
Australasian Methodist Missionary Society.....	46	4,907	1,482	1,571	30,276			60,247	44	48,350	\$110,764
Australasian Presbyterian Mission.....	27	17	19	5	150	2	1				37,213
Furzedore Mission.....	4	9	3	4	37			100	2	39	5,608
Queensland Baptist Miss. Society.....	3	4	2	1	36						2,944
New Hebrides Mission Synod.....	3	2	1	1	Societies included in the						
New South Wales Baptist Miss. Soc.....	3	9	2	24	c. 500	1					2,570
Victorian Baptist Miss. Soc.....	3	35	23	24	c. 500			543		543	
Total.....	92	4,974	1,530	1,605	30,999	3	1	60,890	46	48,932	\$159,099
CANADA											
Africa Industrial Mission.....	9		3		440	1		1,500	66	537	\$5,258
Baptist Convention Maritime Prov.....	21	103	27	9	330			10,000	522	4,779	20,148
Baptist Convention Ontario and Quebec.....	41	229	10	82			c				36,315
Church of England in Canada.....	6	3	35	30							81,951
Methodist Church in Canada.....	44	35	30	74	5,964	14		3,000	189	2,975	36,809
Presbyterian Church in Canada.....	72	199	96					4,200	436	2,099	157,487
Total.....	190	566	166	165	6,734	15	1	18,700	1,213	10,393	\$337,968
JAMAICA											
Jamaica Baptist Miss. Soc.....	6	18	16					1,700		857	\$8,869
Jamaica Ch. of England Home and For. Miss. Soc.....		Sends funds to	Rio Pongo	Mission and	to S PG and C MS						
Total.....	6	18	16					1,700		857	\$8,869

BRITISH COLONIES

	No. of Missionaries Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Establishments or Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	Added Year Last Year	Communicants	Income
INDIA											
Bethel Santhal Mission.....	3	5	17	3	13		8	1,480		1,480	
Indian Home Mission Santhals. See Denmark section.											
Poona and Indian Village Mission.....	36		10		2	1					\$12,868
Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission.....	24		6		3	2					16,182
Ranaghat Mission.....	13	32		1	15	3					
Total.....	78	49	19	19	175	14		1,480		1,480	\$29,050
NEW ZEALAND											
Baptist Missionary Society.....	6	5	2	4	88	2					\$8,825
Melanesian Mission.....	39	557	30	253	18,000			12,833		8,700	
Presbyterian Mission Committee.....	3	1	4	4	c. 80	1					
Total.....	60	563	36	261	18,168	3		12,833		8,700	\$8,825
SOUTH AFRICA											
S. A. Ministers' Union (Dutch).....	28	579	7	7	12,236			1,800	479	606	\$25,180
S. A. Methodist Mission.....	97	4,358	2,610	677	42,643			242,750	4,434	65,243	115,410
Total.....	125	4,937	2,617	677	54,879			244,550	4,913	65,849	\$140,590
Aggregate British Colonies.....	551	11,107	4,384	2,727	110,955	35	2	340,153	6,172	136,211	\$684,401

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Printing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income
<i>Denmark</i>											
Danish Missionary Society.....	23	45	21	18	620			2,500	40	901	\$35,481
Loventhal's Mission.....	1	3	1								
Santals, Indian Home Mission to.....	6	87	15	5	700	1	1	15,000	225	11,345	35,143
<i>France</i>											
Paris Evangelical Mission.....	168	1,355	887	678	30,197	6	3	140,606		31,236	176,297
Finnish Missionary Society.....	25	40	30	17	1,658			2,527	143	1,378	42,904
<i>Germany</i>											
Berlin Missionary Society.....	224	349	381 c.	255	9,072			47,022	5,354	39,297	151,105
Berlin Woman's Missionary Society for China.....	4	3	1	1	118			20		20	4,457
Blind in China, Mission to.....	2	8	1	1	16						8,268
Brekum Missionary Society.....	27	82	91	71	1,382			8,282	1,614	1,086	43,543
German Baptists in Berlin.....	14	80	49	47	1,200			2,170		2,170	12,481
German East Africa Mission.....	31	32	20	9	657			717	101	499	24,832
General Evangelical Protestant.....	7	26	6	9	251	1	1	294	27	282	23,800
Gossner Missionary Society.....	77	813	341	230	6,177			83,782	5,428	60,779	81,488
Hanover Free Church Missions.....	9	64	16	7	321			3,500	261	2,971	5,000
Hermannsburg Missionary Society.....	62	613	183	122	8,742			55,898	4,874	55,898	104,331
Jerusalem Union.....	1	22	5	8	430			370		370	21,638
Kaiserswerth Deaconess Institute.....	102			6		5					
Leipzig Missionary Society.....	75	629	253	296	11,036			22,000	427	19,088	122,486
Neuendettelsau Missionary Society.....	15		7	6	164			100	28	68	32,177
Neukirchen Missionary Institute.....	20	53	51	23	1,034			2,008	147	1,141	41,992

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

	No. of Missionaries Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Publishing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income
North German Missionary Society.....	43	107	63	63	2,684			4,065	214	2,228	\$42,331
Rhenish Missionary Society.....	293	505	421	412	21,162			96,881	1,367	42,282	174,050
Moravian Missions.....	395	2,189	226	235	24,576			100,371	1,678	32,850	434,854
Woman's Society for Educa. of the Female Sex.....	6		3	1	170						4,989
<i>Netherlands</i>											
Java Comité Missionary Society.....	9	15	12	13	400			1,000		639	4,526
Menomité Missionary Society.....	12	26	14	16	401			2,000	21	1,817	6,666
Netherlands Missionary Society.....	29	50	54	56	3,256			26,962	756	13,496	20,896
Reformed Church Miss. Soc.....	16	12	14	14							
Netherlands Mission Union.....	11	49	30	26	981			1,909	214	990	11,283
Netherlands Society Propagation of Gospel in Egypt.....	2	7	2								
Netherlands Utrecht Missionary Society.....	14	14	18	18	176			1,500	40	771	14,263
<i>Norway and Sweden</i>											
Norwegian Board of Missions.....											
Norwegian Church Mission of Schreuder.....	13	8	10					660		660	32,080
Norwegian Lutheran China Mission.....	16	10	14	2	11	1		61	23	61	
Norwegian Missionary Society.....	128	1,368	746	990	38,070	3		68,625	888	11,516	160,751
Swedish Evangelical National Society.....	78	71	23		874			1,000	102	460	101,820
Swedish Female Mission Workers.....	3	2	1								
Swedish Holiness Union.....	3	11	9								
Swedish Church Missionary Soc.....	27	106	68	62	2,911			3,730		434	41,992
Swedish Missionary Society.....	21	106	86	86	2,765			1,834		538	79,255
Swedish Mission in China.....	75										
	Included in		China	Inland	Mission						

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Outstations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income
<i>Switzerland</i>											
Basel Missionary Society.....	345	1,334	605	573	24,365			47,082	1,954	25,663	\$332,085
Swiss Romande Missions.....	52	70	14	67	1,554	2	1	3,912	138	1,276	41,255
Total Continental Europe.....	2,470	10,252	4,792	4,343	198,129	19	6	648,418	26,061	364,210	\$2,473,529
GENERAL SUMMARY											
United States.....	4,027	21,933	9,429	6,756	241,934	209	15	926,449	55,081	495,925	\$6,560,574
Great Britain and Ireland.....	6,072	31,644	12,263	11,261	551,846	241	19	1,026,112	39,030	353,395	7,126,763
British Colonies.....	551	11,107	4,384	2,727	110,355	35	2	340,133	6,172	136,211	684,401
Continental Europe.....	2,470	10,252	4,792	4,343	198,129	19	6	648,418	26,061	364,210	2,473,529
Aggregate.....	13,720	74,933	30,868	15,087	1,102,834	504	42	2,941,132	126,364	1,349,741	\$16,845,267

Notes: 1 Including Women's Society but not Home Missions.

2 Two years total given; of this the half is given here.

3 Report of 1901-02

4 Confirmations.

5 Including Home Missions.

6 Probably included in statistics of another Society found in this table.

c. Estimate based on sound premises.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN EUROPE OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE TABLE

	No. of Missionaries	Native Workers, Men and Women	Places of Regular Worship	Elementary Schools	Higher or Special Educational Institutions	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Communicants
American Advent Miss. Society.....	1						
American Baptist Miss. Union*.....							
Franco-Swiss.....	19		15				1,179
Franco-Belgian.....	14		14				1,105
Germany.....	185		173				31,761
Sweden.....	1,017		567				43,395
Spain.....	3		3				113
Russia.....	128		112				22,662
Finland.....	17		37				2,114
Denmark.....	40		29				3,904
Norway.....	16		36				2,794
Total.....	1,439		986				109,027
American Bd. of Comm. for For. Miss. †							
Spain.....	5	27	17	15	1		355
Austria.....	4	21	51				1,497
Total.....	9	48	68	15	1		1,852
Foreign Christian Miss. Union †.....							
England.....	15		16				2,364
Scandinavia.....	10	13	12				742
Total.....	25	13	28				2,106
Methodist Epis. Church in U. S. †.....							
Germany.....	2	345	143				15,450
Switzerland.....		68	51				7,912
Norway.....		108	49				5,396
Sweden.....		252	133				15,646
Denmark.....		36	25				3,205
Finland and Russia.....		12	7				766
Italy.....	11	49	18	3	3		2,086
Total.....	13	810	416	3	3		50,461
United Brethren in Christ †.....							
Germany.....	No det	ailed re	port re	ceived.			
Evangelical Association †.....	No det	ailed re	port re	ceived.			

*Not included in the foregoing tables.

†Included in the Society's statistics in the foregoing tables.

INDEX

- Abbreviations for Names of Societies, 185.
- Abyssinia, 13, 84.
- Aden, 84.
- Advent Christian Women's Missionary Society, 100.
- Afghanistan, 45, 204.
- Africa, 13-37; Christianity in, 80; Population, 89, 91.
- Africa Industrial Mission, 154, 229.
- Africa Inland Mission, 15.
- African Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, 23, 31, 41, 44, 99, 225.
- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Missionary Society, 99.
- African Training Institute, 120.
- Agra, 54, 75.
- Alexandria, 79, 84.
- Algeria, 13, 79.
- All Nations Miss. Union, 120.
- American Advent Christian Helpers' Union, 160.
- American Advent Missionary Union, 99, 225, 234.
- American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 101; Women's Societies, 161.
- American Baptist Missionary Union, 14, 62, 68, 100, 225, 234; Women's Societies, 160, 161.
- American Bible Society, 171.
- American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 14, 32, 33, 34, 46, 64, 69, 71, 101, 225, 234; Women's Societies, 161.
- American Christian Missionary Society, 159.
- American Church Missionary Society, 40, 103, 225.
- American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, 15, 44, 64, 103, 225.
- American Miss. Assoc., 45, 103.
- American Museum of Natural History, 181.
- American Ramabai Assoc., 103, 225.
- American Tract Society, 174.
- American Unitarian Assoc., 103.
- Ancestor Worship, 48, 100.
- Angola, 13, 102.
- Angoni, 14.
- Animists, Statistics, 89-95.
- Annam, 51.
- Arabia, 82, 204.
- Archbishop's Mission to Assyrian Christians, 120.
- Argentina, 39.
- Ashantiland, 20.
- Asia, population of, 92.
- Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South, 104.
- Austral Islands, 72.
- Australian Methodist Miss. Ass., 68, 70, 71, 72, 150, 229.
- Australasian Presbyterian Missionary Society, 59, 229.
- Australian Board of Missions, 150.
- Babis, 60.
- Bahrein Islands, 45.
- Balaghat Mission, 156, 227.
- Baluchistan, 45.
- Bangkok, 78.
- Bantu tribes, 20.
- Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, 154, 229; Women's Societies, 170.
- Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, 40, 154, 229; Women's Societies, 170.
- Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of New South Wales, 151.
- Baptist Miss. Soc., 14, 64, 120, 227.
- Baptist Zenana Missionary Society, 121, 167, 227.
- Barotsiland, 33, 137.
- Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, 21, 138, 148, 233; Women's Society, 169.
- Bastards of South Africa, 20.
- Basutoland, 29.
- Batavia, 75.
- Bathoen, 30.
- Bechuanaland Protectorate, 30.
- Beira, 33.
- Benjaminoff of Moscow, 61.
- Berlin Missionary Society, 20, 31, 32, 34, 138, 231; Women's Society, 169.
- Bethel Santal Mission, 156, 230.
- Betsileo, 23.
- Bible in Afghanistan, 45; at Aden, 84; in Annam, 51; in China, 50; in Japan, 57; in Medical Work, 127; in Persia, 60; at Singapore, 67; in Tibet, 87; in Turkey, 64; in Yorubaland, 22.

- Bible Christian Home and Foreign Missionary Society, 121.
 Bible Land Missions' Aid Society, 121.
 Bible Societies, 171.
 Bible Translation Society, 173.
 Bida, 79.
 Blantyre, 14.
 Blind, Females in China, 139, 231; Murray's Mission to, 140.
 Bogota, 80.
 Bokhara, 45, 75.
 Bolivia, 40, 111.
 Bombay, 54, 75.
 Bonaco Island, 38.
 Books for Missionary libraries, 199-203.
 Borneo, 65, 111.
 Boxers, 50, 113.
 Brazil, 40; cities in, 79.
 Breklum Miss. Soc., 139, 231.
 Brethren in Christ, 104.
 British and Foreign Bible Society, 172.
 British Borneo, 64.
 British Central Africa, 14.
 British E. Africa Protectorate, 14.
 British Guiana, 40.
 British Honduras, 37.
 British Miss. Soc's., 178, 227.
 British Society for Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, 64, 122, 228.
 British Somaliland, 15.
 British S. Africa Company, 28, 33.
 British Syrian Mission Schools, 64, 167.
 Buddhism, 46, 51, 82; opposition, 61; persecution by, 88; statistics, 95.
 Buenos Aires, 79.
 Bulawayo, 33.
 Bulletin of Missionary News, 180.
 Bureau of Missions, 180.
 Cable Telegraph Rates, 217.
 Cairo, 79.
 Calabar College, 157.
 Calcutta, 54, 75.
 Cambodia, 51.
 Canadian Church Miss. Soc., 154.
 Canton, 75, 113.
 Cape Colony, 31, 80.
 Cape Town, 79.
 Cape de Verde Islands, 26.
 Caracas, 80.
 Central America, 37.
 Central American Missionary Society, 38, 39, 104, 225.
 Central Morocco Mission, 122.
 Ceylon, 46, 135.
 Ceylon and India General Mission, 122, 227.
 Chaco of Paraguay, 42.
 Chad Lake, 21, 24, 85.
 Chaggas, 142.
 Chandarnagar, 51.
 Che-kiang, 47.
 Chile, 41.
 Chi-li, 47.
 China, 46, 102, 113; Buddhism, 86, 87; Education, 50, 100; first mission in, 83; Japan and, 57; largest cities, 75; literati in, 50; opportunity in, 50; provinces, 47; Strategic value, 85, 86, 87; Tibet, 63, 87.
 China, Christian Literature Society for, 123.
 China Inland Mission, 122, 227.
 Chinese; Society for Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among, 123.
 Chinese Turkestan, 47.
 Chittagong, 121.
 Chota Nagpur, 141.
 Christian and Missionary Alliance, 28, 39, 42, 43, 44, 104, 225.
 Christian Church; Missionary Society of the, 104, 225; Women's Societies, 162.
 Christian Faith, Society for Advancing, 123.
 Christianity gives initiative, 32.
 Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting, 175.
 Christian Literature, 171.
 Christian Literature Society for China, 123.
 Christian Literature Society for India, 159.
 Christian Mission (PB), 123.
 Christian School of Arts and Crafts, 157.
 Christian Women's Board of Missions, 105, 162, 225.
 Chronology of Missions, 190.
 Church of England in Canada, 155, 229.
 Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, 24, 46, 67, 125, 167, 227.
 Church Miss. Soc., 15, 17, 19, 24, 25, 28, 35, 46, 60, 64, 124, 227.
 Church of Scotland Foreign Missions, 14, 15; Jews Committee of, 7, 64; Woman's Association, 168.
 Coillard, François, 137.
 Colombia, 41.
 Col. and Con. Church. Soc., 125.
 Colonial Missionary Society, 125.
 Conferences of Foreign Missionary Societies, 178; in Germany, 197.
 Congo Free State, 15, 37; atrocities in, 16, 101.

- Congregational Home Missionary Society, 105, 109.
 Constantinople, 84.
 Conversion, real obstacle to, 81.
 Cook Islands, 71.
 Co-operation needed, 12.
 Corisco Island, 26.
 Costa Rica, 38.
 Cuba, 43.
 Cumberland Presbyterian Board, 105, 225.
 Dahomey, 16.
 Dalai Lama, 62.
 Danish-Halle Mission, 142.
 Danish Miss. Soc., 136, 231.
 Danish (United) Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 106.
 Dar es Salam, 138.
 Deaconess Institute, Kaiserwerth, 139, 169, 231.
 Deaconesses in Togoland, 35.
 Dublin University Mission to Chota Nagpur, 125.
 Durban, 79.
 Dutch East Indies, 65; Mohammedanism in, 85.
 Dutch Guiana (Surinam), 41.
 East India Company, 83.
 Ecuador, 42.
 Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, 64, 125, 227.
 Education Laws, Madagascar, 23.
 Egypt, 17; strategic value, 84.
 Egypt, Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in, 125.
 Egypt General Mission, 17, 126, 227.
 Elim, 149.
 Ellice Islands, 72.
 Episcopal Church of Scotland, Missions of, 31, 132.
 Eritrea, 17.
 Ermelo Missionary Society, 145.
 Ethiopian Movement, 20, 30, 34, 99.
 Europeans in Mission fields, 33.
 European Miss. Soc., 135.
 Evangelical Association, 106, 225; Woman's Society, 162.
 Exhibits for 1 an, 181.
 Famine, 30, 33.
 Federated Malay States, 66.
 Federation of Miss. forces, 88.
 Fernando Po Island, 26.
 Fez, 79.
 Fields, choice of, 11; survey of, 9.
 Fiji Islands, 71.
 Finnish Miss. Soc., 20, 137.
 Fo-kien, 47.
 Foreign Christian Missionary Society, 44, 64, 68, 106, 225; Missions in Europe, 107, 234.
 Foreign Missions Industrial Association of America, 158.
 Formosa, 56.
 Fourah Bay College, 28.
 Free Baptist General Conference, 107, 225; Woman's Society, 107, 163.
 Free Methodist Missionary Society of North America, 25, 32, 107, 225; Woman's Society, 163.
 French Congo, 18.
 French Guiana, 42.
 French Guinea, 18.
 French India, 51.
 French Indo-China, 51.
 French Somaliland, 19.
 Friends' Africa Industrial Mission, 157.
 Friends' For. Miss. Ass., 23, 126, 227.
 Friendly Islands, 72.
 Furreedpore Mission, 152, 229.
 Gallas, 15, 134.
 Gambia, 19.
 Gambier Islands, 72.
 General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society (German), 140, 231.
 German Baptists of Berlin, 21, 140, 231.
 German Baptist Brethren Church, 107, 225.
 German East Africa, 19.
 German E. Africa Miss. Soc., 19, 138, 140, 231.
 German Evangel. Miss. Soc., 178.
 German Evangelical Synod of North America, 107, 225.
 German Mission to the Blind in China, 138, 231.
 German South West Africa, 20.
 German Woman's Society for Education of Women in the East, 139, 169, 232.
 Germany, Missionary Conferences, 197; missionary news, 198; year book of missions, 198.
 Gierku, 124.
 Gilbert Islands, 70.
 Gold Coast Colony, 20, 148.
 Gospel Miss. Union, 24, 42, 108.
 Gossner Miss. Soc., 140, 231.
 Governments and Missions, 203.
 Great Britain, government attitude on missions to Muslims, 85, 204.
 Guam, 70.
 Guatemala, 38.
 Haidarabad, 135.
 Hainan Island, 41.
 Haiti, 44.
 Hannington, Bishop, 204.
 Hannover Free Church Missionary Society, 141, 231.

- Harrison, on. Benjamin, 207.
 Harvard Missionary Society, 108.
 Hauge's Synod China Mission, 108, 225.
 Hausa, 124.
 Hawaii, 69, 102.
 Hawaiian Evangelical Association, 108; Women's Society, 162.
 Hephzibah Faith Mission, 109, 225.
 Hereros, 20, 144.
 Hermannsburg Missionary Society, 31, 32, 34, 141, 231.
 Hervey Islands, 71.
 Hinduism, weakness of, 55, 56, 81; numerical strength of, 95.
 Holiness Union, 147.
 Home Missions, Canada, 154, 155; United States, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 179.
 Ho-nan, 47.
 Honduras, 38.
 Honolulu, 84.
 Hottentots, 20.
 Hu-nan, 47, 135.
 Hu-pei, 47.
 Ikwezi Lamaci Mission, 127.
 Ilorin, 79.
 India, 51, 132; cities in, 55; Mohammedan converts in, 85; mutiny, 204; religions in, 55.
 Indian Home Mission to the Santals, 137, 156, 231.
 Industrial Miss. Aid Soc., 158.
 Insane Hospital, 127.
 Interdenominational Conference in South Africa, 34.
 International Medical and Benevolent Association, 17, 31, 40, 109, 117.
 Italian Somaliland, 21.
 Italy, cities in, 73; Free church, 135.
 Ivory Coast, 21.
 Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital, 127, 227.
 Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, 39, 157, 229.
 Jamaica Church of England, 157, 229.
 Japan, 56, 102, 113; Buddhism in, 86, 87; cities in, 77; Korea and, 59; strategic value, 87.
 Java Committee, 66, 145, 232.
 Jerusalem and the East Missionary Society, 127.
 Jerusalem Society, 142, 231.
 Jews: British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among, 122; Church of Scotland Mission to, 131; London Society to, 128; Mildmay Mission to, 129; Presbyterian Church of England Mission to, 126; Presbyterian Church in Ireland Mission to, 127.
 Johannesburg, 79.
 Kaiserswerth Deaconess Society, 17, 139, 231.
 Kaiser Wilhelm's land, 67.
 Kalatse, 83.
 Kamerun, 21, 148.
 Kandas, 142.
 Kano, 25, 49.
 Kan-su, 47.
 Karikal, 51.
 Khama, 30.
 Khiva, 58.
 Khomfel, 88.
 Kiang-si, 47.
 Kiang-su, 47.
 Kiel China Mission, 142.
 Kols, 141.
 Korea, 57, 58, 113; Buddhism in, 86.
 Kumial Churches, 102.
 Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission, 127.
 Kwala Lumpor, 78.
 Kwang-si, 47.
 Kwang-tung, 47.
 Kwei-chan, 47.
 Labaree, B. W., 60.
 Labrador, 129.
 Lagos, 22.
 Laos, 51, 62.
 Largest Cities, population of, 73.
 Lebanon Hospital for the Insane, 127.
 Leeward Islands (Polynesia), 72.
 Leipzig Missionary Society, 19, 142, 231; Woman's Society, 169.
 Lepers in India and the East, 158; in Jerusalem and elsewhere 158.
 Lhasa, 62.
 Liberia, 22.
 Library of Missions, 180.
 Likoma Island, 14.
 Lima, 80.
 Liquor trade, 22, 25.
 London Jews Society, 17, 36, 60, 64, 227.
 London Missionary Society, 23, 31, 33, 68, 70, 71, 72, 128, 227; change of address, 182.
 Loventhal's Mission, 137, 231.
 Loyalty Islands 70.
 Lull, Raimund, 83.
 Lutheran Church of the South, 110, 226.
 Lutheran (Free Church) Board of Missions, 109, 225.

- Lutheran General Council in N. A., Foreign Missions, 109, 225; Home Missions, 160; Women's Society, 163.
- Lutheran Church of U. S. A. (General Synod), 23, 110, 226; Home Missions, 160.
- Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States, Foreign Missions, 109; Home Missions, 159.
- Lutheran Joint Synod of Missouri and other States, Inner Mission, 159.
- Lushai Hills, 121.
- MacDonald, Gen., 62.
- Madagascar, 23; exiles from, 42.
- Madras, 54, 75.
- Mahé, 51.
- Malabar, 54, 148.
- Malacca, 67.
- Malay Peninsula, 66.
- Malaysia, Population of, 93.
- Malidi, 35.
- Managua, 39.
- Manchuria, 47, 132, 137.
- Manila, 78.
- Maré, 70.
- Marshall Islands, 70.
- Marquesas Islands, 72.
- Matabililand, 33.
- Mauritius, 24.
- McKinley, William, 207.
- Medical Miss. Ass. of London, 128.
- Medical Mission Union, 142.
- Melanesia, 69, 94.
- Melanesian Mission, 70, 152.
- Mengo, 37.
- Mennonite Mission Board, 110.
- Mennonite Union (Holland), 145.
- Methodist Church in Canada, 155, 229; Women's Societies, 170.
- Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society (U. S. A.), 14, 23, 25, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 59, 64, 67, 68, 111, 226; Women's Societies, 163.
- Methodist Episcopal (South) Missionary Society, 40, 59, 111, 226; Church extension, 160; Women's Societies, 164.
- Methodist New Connexion Missionary Society, 129, 227; Women's Auxiliary, 167.
- Methodist Protestant Church Board of Missions, 112, 226; Women's Society, 164.
- Mexico, 37; cities, 80.
- Micronesia, 70, 94, 102, 109.
- Mildmay Institutions and Missions, 129; Women Workers, 168.
- Mindanao, 102.
- Mission Boards of the United States and Canada, Annual Conference of, 178.
- Missionaries and Governments, 203.
- Missionary Pence Ass., 120.
- Miss. Review of the World, 182.
- Miss Trotter's, Mission Schools, 13.
- Mohammedanism, Africa, 15, 21, 24; China, 86; Converts, 66, 145; governments' attitude, 27, 35, 204; India, 56, 85, 204; Persia, 60, 82; South America, 40; survey, 81, 82; training in, 84; Turkey, 64, 82.
- Mongolia, 47, 48.
- Montevideo, 80.
- Moravian Missionary Work, 19, 31, 40, 41, 88, 112, 121, 129, 143, 232.
- Mormons, 69, 94.
- "Morning Star," 102.
- Morocco, 24.
- Morrison, Robert, 83.
- Moskito Coast, 39.
- Mulgrave Island, 159.
- Murray's Mission to the Blind in China, 123, 231.
- Museum of Missionary Fields, 181.
- Namaquas, 20.
- Nasarapur, 156.
- Natal, 31, 80, 150.
- National Baptist Convention, 31, 32, 41, 44, 112.
- Native workers, 73.
- Necrology (1903-04), 215.
- Neesima, Joseph, 51.
- Negro problem in S. Africa, 29.
- Nepal, 59, 86.
- Nestorians, 120.
- Netherlands Bible Society, 173.
- Netherlands Miss. Soc., 66, 145, 232.
- Netherlands Menonite Missionary Society, 66, 232.
- Netherlands Missionary Union, 66, 146, 232.
- Netherlands Reformed Church Missionary Society, 66, 232.
- Neuendettelsan Missionary Society, 68, 143, 231.
- Neuenkirchen Mission Institute, 15, 65, 144, 231.
- New England Company, 129, 227.
- New Guinea, 67, 158.
- New Jerusalem in U. S. A., 112.
- Ngan-hwei, 47.
- New Zealand Bapt. Miss. Soc., 153, 230.
- Nicaragua, 38.
- Nicolai, Bishop, 57.

- Niger River, 24.
 Nigeria, 24, 124, 154; strategic value, 84.
 Norfolk Island, 152, 153.
 North Africa, 82.
 North Africa Mission Society, 13, 24, 36, 130, 228.
 North American Indians, 130.
 North China Mission, 130, 228.
 North German Miss. Soc., 35, 144, 232.
 North India School of Medicine, 130, 168.
 Norwegian Church Mission of Schreuder, 146, 232.
 Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, 113.
 Norwegian Lutheran China Mission Association, 146, 232.
 Norwegian Missionary Society, 23, 32, 146, 232.
 Nyassa Lake, 14, 19.
 Nyassa Industrial Mission, 130, 228.
 Obock, 19.
 Oceania, Population of, 94.
 Oman, 59.
 Opium War, 83.
 Oran, 79.
 Orange River Colony, 32, 80.
 Oriental Churches, 82.
 Otago Bible Society, 174.
 Outposts, value of, 11.
 Ovambo tribes, 20.
 Pagan revival, 26, 34; power, 32.
 Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Mission, 130, 168, 228.
 Panama, 39.
 Papuan Industries, 68, 158.
 Paraguay, 42.
 Paris Evangelical Society, 18, 23, 27, 29, 33, 42, 70, 72, 137, 231.
 Patagonia, 111.
 Pemba Island, 15.
 Penang, 66.
 Peniel Missionary Society, 17.
 Persecution by Buddhists, 88.
 Peshawar, 204.
 Persia, 59, 78, 82, 141.
 Peru, 43.
 Philippine Islands, 68, 113.
 Pilibhit Industrial Mission, 156.
 Plague, 126.
 Pleasant Island, 109.
 Plymouth Brethren, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 67.
 Polygamy, 21.
 Polynesia, 71, 94.
 Pondicherry, 51, 54.
 Pongas Mission, 18.
 Poona and Indian Village Mission, 156, 230.
 Population tables: Africa, 89; Asia, 92; largest cities, 73; Malaysia, 93; Melanesia, 94; Micronesia, 94; Polynesia, 94; World, 95.
 Port Louis, 79.
 Porto Novo, 16.
 Porto Rico, 45.
 Port of Spain, 80.
 Portuguese, East Africa, 25.
 Portuguese Guinea, 26.
 Presbyterian Church in Australia, 152, 229; Women's Society, 169.
 Presbyterian Church in Canada Foreign Missionary Society, 40, 59, 155, 229; Women's Society, 170.
 Presbyterian Church of England, 67, 126, 227; Women's Society, 167.
 Presbyterian Church in India, 132.
 Presbyterian Church in Ireland Foreign Mission, 127, 228.
 Presbyterian Church in New Zealand, 153, 230.
 Presbyterian Board (N) Foreign Missions, 18, 21, 26, 38, 40, 41, 43, 59, 60, 62, 64, 68, 69, 113, 226; Women's Societies, 164, 165.
 Presbyterian Board (N) Home Missions, 113; Women's Society, 165.
 Presbyterian (S) Foreign Missionary Society, 40, 44, 59, 114, 226.
 Primitive Meth. Miss. Soc., 26, 114, 131, 228.
 Protection of Missionaries, 203.
 Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 23, 44, 68, 114, 226; Women's Auxiliary, 166.
 Punjab, 204.
 Qua Iboe Mission, 131, 228.
 Queensland Bapt. Miss. Soc., 152, 229.
 Ranaghat Medical Missionary Society, 157, 230.
 Reformed Church in America, 45, 61, 115, 226; Women's Societies, 166.
 Reformed Church in America Board of Domestic Missions, 116.
 Reformed Church in U. S. (German), 116, 226.
 Reformed Churches in the Netherlands, 146, 232.
 Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States, 116.
 Reformed Presbyterian Church of N. A., 64, 116, 226.

- Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 132.
- Regions Beyond Missionary Union, 39, 43, 131, 228.
- Religions of the World, 95.
- Religious Tract Society, 175.
- Rhen. Miss. Soc., 20, 31, 66, 68, 232.
- Rhodesia, 33.
- Rights of Missionaries, 203.
- Rio de Oro, 26.
- Rio Muni, 26.
- Roatan Island, 38.
- Roman Catholic Missions: Algeria, 13; Angola, 14; British East Africa Protectorate, 15; Congo Free State, 16; Dahomey, 16; Egypt, 17; Eritrea, 18; French Congo, 18; French Guinea, 19; German East Africa, 19; German South West Africa, 20; Gold Coast Colony, 21; Kamerun, 21; Lagos, 22; Mauritius, 24; Nigeria, 25; Portuguese East Africa, 25; Portuguese Guinea, 26; Rio Muni, 26; Sahara, 27; Sierra Leone, 28; Basutoland, 29; Cape Colony, 31; Togoland, 35; Uganda, 26; French Guiana, 42; Ceylon, 46; China, 48; French India, 59; French Indo-China, 51; India, 53; Japan, 56; Korea, 59; Persia, 60; Turkey, 63; Dutch East Indies, 65; Malay Peninsula, 67; New Guinea, 68; Melanesia, 69; Gilbert Islands, 70; Fiji Islands, 70; French Polynesia, 72; Societies and Orders engaged in Missions, 209.
- Roosevelt, Theodore, 207.
- Rosario, 79.
- Roumania, 74.
- Russia, 60; cities in Asiatic, 78; in Tibet, 62.
- Russian Church Missions, 57, 61.
- Russo-Japanese War, 57.
- Sahara, 27.
- Salvador, 39.
- Salvation Army, 31, 39, 46, 131.
- Samarang, 75.
- Samoa, 71.
- Sangir and Taulaut Island Missionary Committee, 66.
- Santiago, Chile, 80.
- Santo Domingo, Republic of, 44.
- Scandinavian Alliance of N. A., 117, 226.
- Schools, Missionary Addresses to, 198.
- Scotland, Foreign Missionary Committee of the Church of, 141, 228; Jews Committee of, 131; Women's Association, 168.
- Scotland, National Bible Society of, 173.
- Scotland, Foreign Mission Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of, 132.
- Scotland, Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of, 132, 228; Women's Foreign Missions of the, 168.
- Scotland, Episcopal Church in, 132.
- Seamen's Mission, 147.
- Sebele, 30.
- Senegal, 27.
- Senegambia, 27.
- Seoul, 77.
- Seventh Day Adventist General Conference, 39, 40, 41, 64, 69, 117, 226.
- Seventh Day Bapt. Miss. Soc., 117, 226.
- Shan-si, 47.
- Shan-tung, 47.
- Snen-si, 47.
- Siam, 61, 113.
- Sierra Leone, 27, 124.
- Sierra Leone Mission, 132.
- Singapore, 66, 67, 84.
- Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, 120, 227.
- Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 18, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 40, 46, 59, 62, 65, 67, 68, 132, 228.
- Society Islands, 72.
- Societies in the United States, 99, 225.
- Sokoto, 25.
- South Africa, 28, 34.
- South Africa Dutch Ministers' Union, 14, 149.
- S. Africa General Miss. Soc., 32, 133, 228.
- South America Evangelical Missionary Society, 39, 40, 43, 133, 228.
- South American Missionary Society, 39, 40, 41, 42, 134, 228.
- South Australian Baptist Missionary Society, 152.
- Southern Baptist Convention, 40, 117, 226; Women's Society, 166. "Southern Cross," 153.
- South Indian United Church, 132.
- S. Morocco Mission, 134, 228.
- Spain, cities in, 74.
- Stanley, H. M., 36.
- Statistics of the Religions of the World, 95.
- St. Chrischona Pilgrim Mission, 148.
- Straits Settlements, 66.
- Strategic Points in Missions, 11, 28, 80.

- Strict Baptist Mission, 134, 228.
 Student Volunteer Movement, 176.
 Sudan, 34; western, 27, 34.
 Sudan Pioneer Missionary Society (German), 17, 145.
 Sumatra, 144.
 Surabaya, 75.
 Swedish Church Missionary Society, 147, 232; Women's Society, 169.
 Swedish Mission in China, 148, 232.
 Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant in America, 118.
 Swedish Evangelical National Society, 18, 147, 232.
 Swedish Female Mission Workers, 36, 147, 232.
 Swedish Holiness Union, 32, 232.
 Swed. Miss. Soc., 13, 60, 147, 232.
 Swiss Romande Missionary Society, 25, 34, 149, 233.
 Sze-chwan, 47.
 Tabeetha Mission, Jaffa, 134.
 Tahiti, 72.
 Tanganyika Lake, 19.
 Tanta, 79.
 Tea culture a resource of Missions, 156.
 Tibet, 47, 62, 204; Buddhists in, 86; converts from, 88.
 Togoland, 35.
 Tokelau Islands, 72.
 Tonga Islands, 72.
 Tong-king, 51.
 Torres Straits, 158.
 Training Schools for Missionaries, 207.
 Tranquebar, 142.
 Transvaal, 34, 80.
 Tripoli, 36.
 Tunis, 36, 79.
 Turkey, 63, 82, 102; cities in, 78.
 Tuamotu Islands, 72.
 Uganda, 36, 124.
 Umtali, 33.
 Unanga, 25.
 Union for the Propagation of the Gospel in Egypt, 145.
 Union in Mission fields, 132.
 Unitarian Association, 134.
 United Brethren in Christ, 28, 118, 226; Women's Societies, 118.
 United Evangelical Home and Foreign Missions, 118, 226; Women's Society, 166.
 United Free Church of Scotland, 14, 15, 25, 31, 32, 64, 132, 228; Women's Society, 169.
 United Methodist Free Church, 28, 134, 228.
 United Presbyterian Church of North America, 17, 35, 119, 226; Women's Society, 166.
 United Society for Christian Endeavor, 176.
 United States Foreign Postage Rates, 216.
 Universities Mission to Central Africa, 14, 15, 25, 135, 228.
 Uruguay, 43.
 Utrecht Miss. Soc., 66, 68, 146, 232.
 Valparaiso, 80.
 Value of Foreign Coins in American Money, 218, 219.
 Venezuela, 43.
 Verapoli, 54.
 Victorian Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 152, 229.
 War between Japan and Russia, 57, 132.
 Warneck, Prof., 197, 198.
 Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Missions, 135, 228.
 Wesleyan Methodist Connexion of America, 28, 119.
 Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 16, 19, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 46, 135, 228; Women's Society, 167.
 Western Australian Missionary Society, 152.
 Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, 19, 119, 226.
 Workingmen, Mission to, 114.
 Wrongs by white men, 34.
 Yakoba, 79.
 Yale Foreign Miss. Soc., 119.
 Yanaon, 51.
 Yao tribes, 11.
 Yorubaland, 22.
 Younghusband, Col., 62.
 Young Men's Christian Association, 176.
 Young Men's For. Miss. Soc., 136.
 Young People's Missionary Movement, 176.
 Young Women's Christian Association, 177.
 Yun-nan, 47.
 Zambesi Industrial Mission, 14, 136, 228.
 Zambesi River, 33.
 Zanzibar, 14, 79.
 Zaramo, 138.
 Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, 136, 228.

