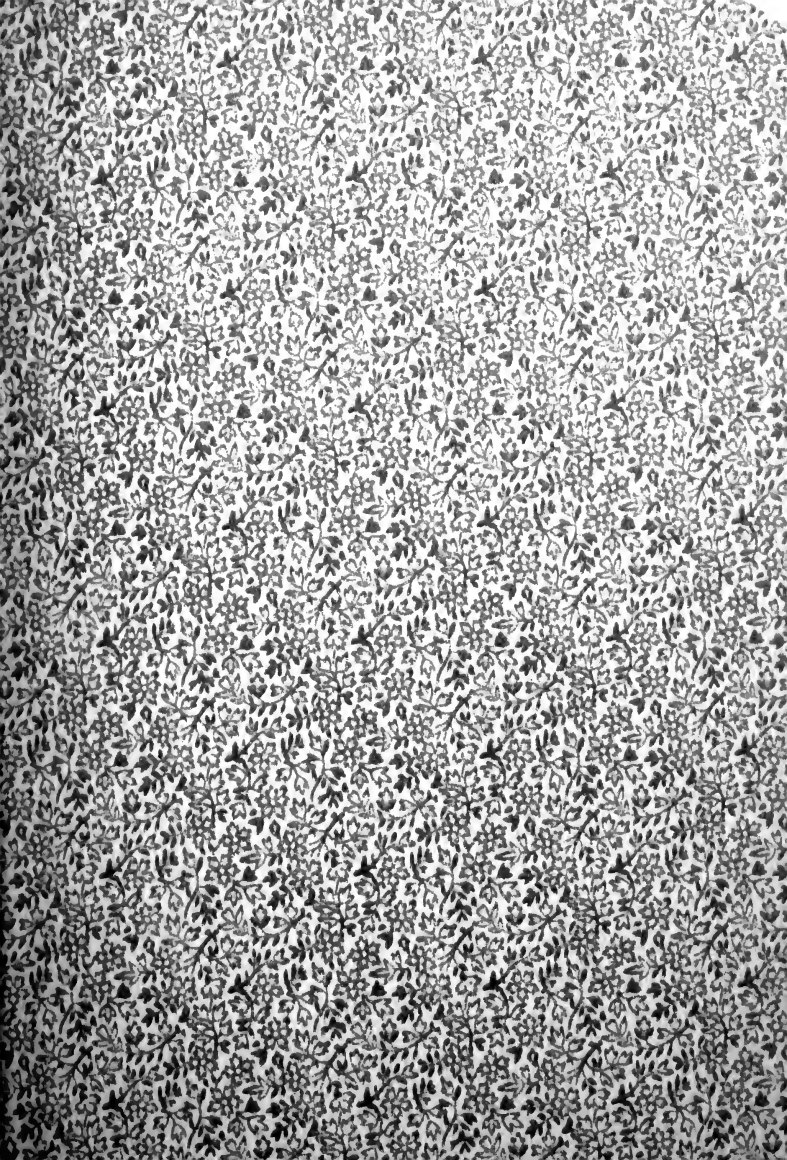
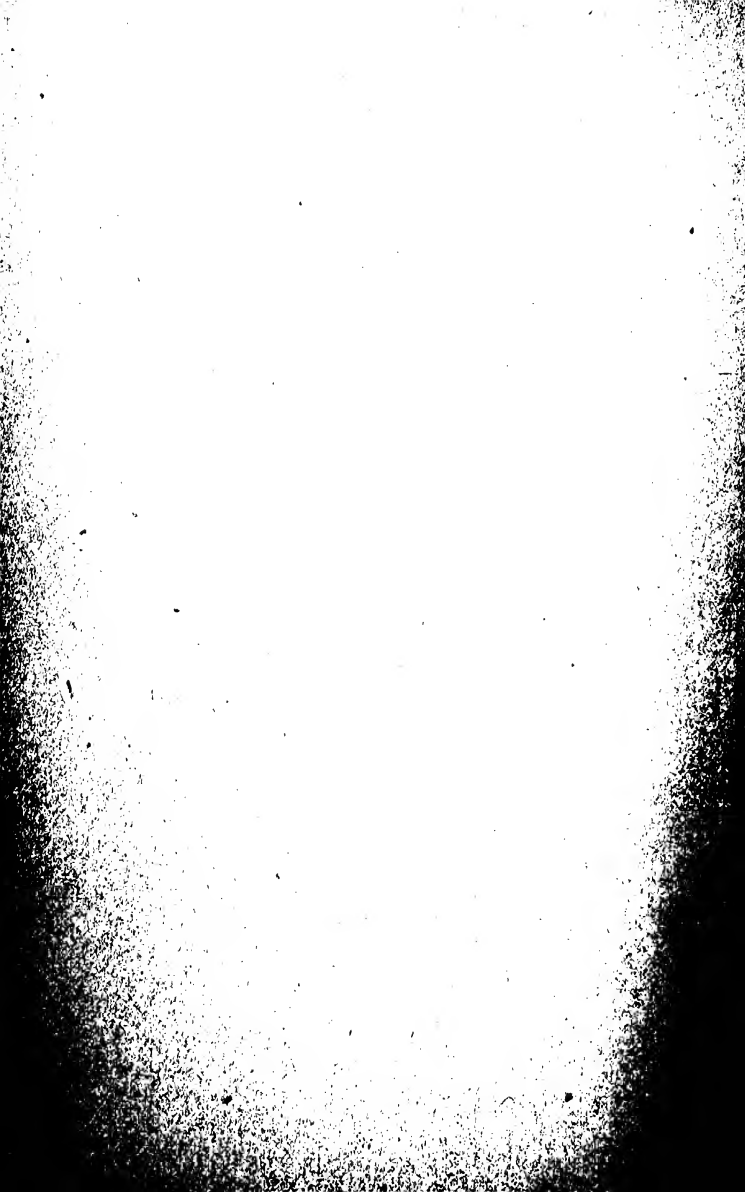


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THE BLUE BOOK OF MISSIONS

1907

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THE
BLUE BOOK OF MISSIONS
FOR 1907

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



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York and London
1907

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By

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

[Printed in the United States of America]

Published, February, 1907.

P R E F A C E

The Blue Book of Missions for 1905 was a tentative rather than a complete fulfilment of a purpose. Its publication brought assurances from many quarters that a Year Book of Missions can satisfy a real need in the United States and will be welcomed in many other lands.

The issue for 1907, then, has been prepared on the same lines as the previous issue. The Mission statistics throughout, including the statistical tables at the end of the book, have been brought up to date. The directory of Missionary Societies has been revised by the officers of the Societies concerned, and is more complete as well as more accurate than in the last edition. Some articles found of little value have been omitted from the third section of the book; the list of important missionary literature has been rewritten, and a memorandum of Bible versions has been added. A careful survey of missionary progress in the world-wide field has been inserted at the end of the first section for the better comprehension of the meaning of the changes in different fields.

The notes 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.

We have to admit that the facts about principal missionary societies are compressed in so tenuous a consistency that

they suggest, rather than narrate, 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; 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, from Finland to South Africa and from Great Britain to New Zealand, which have cordially aided it. So our issue for 1907 goes forth 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.

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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.

“My brother, you can be at the front by making yourself master of the missionary situation....and informing your people—not begging them to take the missionary magazine, but being the missionary magazine yourself.”

R. F. Horton.

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 today we see the dream realized.

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 religions in order to discover where their reduction may be furthered by concentration of missionary effort, does not belittle the importance of any missionary

effort elsewhere. Outposts serve as effectual centers in their sphere. There are Christian churches in the province of Canton in China, of which the roots spring from city missions in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Singapore. The purpose does imply, however, an attitude of mind toward God's world-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. Absolute unity of interest must control all who are laborers together with God.

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, 3,093,000; Roman Church, 7,000), 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 12 European and 18 native priests, with 6 schools. There have been for many years no Protestant Missions in Abyssinia owing to the refusal of the Government to permit their residence. The Swedish National Missionary Society has a mission on the Abyssinian border, reported below under Eritrea, and which has native evangelists among the Gallas.

Algeria: A French possession in Africa. Area, 184,474 square miles. Population, 4,739,500. 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 congregations number 21, besides 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. These missions 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, 815,000; Protestant, 4,500), 819,500; Animist fetish worship, 3,290,000.

The Protestant Societies are the ABCFM, the BMS, the ABMU, the ME, and the PB. The Swiss Philafrican Mission is beginning an industrial enterprise. These societies have 46 stations and out-stations; 50 schools of all grades; 4,235 scholars under instruction; 6 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 publishing houses; 1,071 communicants, and 8,000 reputed Protestant Christians. The Roman Catholic establishments in Angola (the diocese of St. Paul de Loanda) are ecclesiastically connected with the Province of Ulyssippo (Lisbon). 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 north-west of Blantyre. All together, these societies report 376 stations and out-stations; 180 missionaries; 977 native workers: 759 schools, with 52,504 scholars; 19 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 printing houses, and 17,046 professed Christians, of whom about 8,000 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, threatening to pre-empt the region before Christian missionaries in sufficient numbers arrive. 2. The influx of European settlers; 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 Independent State: A vast region 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 656 stations and out-stations in the Congo State; 190 missionaries; 1542 native workers; 548 schools; 16,600 scholars, and 25,697 professed Christians, of whom 15,000 are communicants.

A matter of great importance to the missions is the atrocious 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 silence the missionaries by arbitrary use of power. 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 establish-

ments. 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, 24 stations and out-stations, 10 schools, 712 scholars, and 1,400 professed Christians, of whom 539 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, 70 missionaries, 682 native workers, 197 schools, 17,284 scholars, 16 hospitals or dispensaries, 1 publishing house, and 32,600 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 10,000 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 being pressed steadily 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 Catholics, 5,000; Protestants, 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 35 missionaries, 28 native workers, 13 stations and out-stations, 8 schools, 328 scholars, and 1,200 professed Christians, of whom 700 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. Religions: 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 870 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 worshippers, 7,673,000; Mohammedans, 300,000; Hindus, 8,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 2,000; Christians, 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; 227 missionaries; 356 native workers; 310 schools; 13,372 pupils; 3 hospitals or dispensaries, 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 station 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 72 missionaries, 78 schools, 4,304 scholars, and 12,772 professed Christians, of whom 4,000 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 Mission is slowly recovering from the effects of this outbreak, but the number of Christians is diminished.

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. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 1,412,000; Mohammedans, 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, the NBC (U. S.) and the SPG. Together, these report 895 places where regular worship is held; 95 missionaries, men and women; 1,159 native workers; 260 schools; 13,153 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 Catholics), 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 mis-

sions are those of the Basel Society, the German Baptists of Berlin, and the American Presbyterians (North). Together, these societies report 300 places occupied as stations or out-stations; 118 missionaries, men and women; 302 native workers; 279 schools; 10,090 scholars; 7 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, since May, 1906, included in South Nigeria. 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 Catholics 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: Christians (Protestants), 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; 73 schools; 4,506 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 1,852 stations and out-stations; 227 missionaries, 5,816 native workers; 1,951 schools; 92,126 scholars, and 355,717 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 un-

less for special industrial or normal training. The effect of enforcing this law is to reduce numbers. 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 the CMS and SPG, with 2,641 baptized Christians.

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, the Sudan United Mission, and the Primitive Methodists. These societies report 102 stations and out-stations; 109 missionaries, men and women; 198 schools, with 4,817 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. The CMS is pressing forward in Northern Nigeria. The Lagos territory was formally added to South Nigeria in May, 1906, too late to combine the statistics in this article.

Portuguese East Africa: A possession and colony of Portugal. Area, 301,000 square miles. Population, 3,120,000. Religion: Animist fetish worshippers, 3,000,000; Mohammedans, 100,000; Hindus, 3,000; Christians (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 56 missionaries, men and women; 186 native workers; 150 stations and out-stations; 76 schools, with 1,759 pupils; 1 hospital; 1 dispensary, and 7,100 professed Christians, of whom 2,013 are communicants. The ABCFM has newly occupied 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; (c) 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. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 579,000; Mohammedans, 170,000; Christians (Roman Catholics), 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; 17 native workers; 7 schools; 150 scholars, and about 600 professed Christians, of whom 200 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 with 3 missionaries and 2 schools.

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. Religions: Mohammedans, 2,500,000; Animist fetish worshippers, 499,000; Christians (Roman Catholics), 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. Religions: 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 180 stations; 42 missionaries; 802 native workers; 117 schools; 8,925 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, Matabilliland, 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 ques-

tion 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; 40 missionaries; 460 native workers; 205 schools; 12,436 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; 19 missionaries, and 14,021 professed Christians,

of whom 1,500 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 40,500.

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 worshippers, 948,000; Mohammedans, 14,000; Hindus, 30,000; Buddhists and Confucianists, 12,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 21,000; Protestants, 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 N. A., the SA, 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. The Government of Natal has lately adopted a policy of repression toward the natives which hampers the missions.

Orange River Colony: A British colony in South Africa. Area, 48,326 square miles. Population (1904), 365,000. Religions: Animist fetish worshippers, 115,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 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. The Salvation Army has 10 corps or stations with 22 officers.

The native population, which had tended to gather in towns during the war and had begun to return to the country 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; Mohammedans, 1,500; Hindus, 1,000; Jews, 1,000; Christians (Roman Catholics, 5,000; Protestants, 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. There are also 3 corps of the SA.

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 Africa 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 customary 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. Besides these there are 14 SA corps.

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 propoganda 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 (Africa): 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: Mohammedans, 1,275,000; Jews, 10,000; Christians (Roman Catholics), 6,000. Protestant missions are represented by the North African Mission, which has one station, with 6 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. Religions: 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 work 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 worshippers, 3,690,000; Mohammedans, 200,000; Christians, 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; 102 missionaries; 2,500 native workers; 170 schools; 25,363 scholars, and 57,057 professed Christians, of whom 6,396 were added in 1905. The number of communicants is 14,259.

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 features of the work of the society is its extension into all the provinces of the Uganda Protectorate. The mission of the CMS is also reaching out to Gondokoro on the borders of the Sudan and into the Congo Free State.

2. AMERICA

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:

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils under Instruction	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Ptg. Estab'mts	Communicants	Professing Christians
Am. Bapt. H. M. Soc.....	5	21	37	13	956			710	710
Prot. Episcopal.....1870	3	17	2	1				900	1,400
Am. Friends.....1871	16	11	37	10	500	1		800	1,300
Am. Board C. F. Mis.....1872	20	25	63	8	518			1,229	4,328
Presbyterian Bd. (N).....1872	21	101	229	33	1,345		1	4,000	5,014
Meth. Episcopal (South).....1873	34	100	168					5,814	5,814
Meth. Episcopal.....1873	28	178	90	65	4,126		1	6,000	15,888
Presbyterian U. S. (South).....1874	5	10	64	7	384				3,225
South Bapt. Convention.....1880	21	23	84	5	192			1,185	1,185
Woman's M E South.....1881	21	99	27	23	3,017				
*Cumberland Pres.....1888	5		1	1	50				
**Brethren'.....1890	6		1						
*Woman's Bapt. Home Miss...1893	7	5	6	1	50				
Seventh Day Advent.....1894	9	2	1				1		
Chris. Wom. B'd Miss.....1897	15	8	6	2	400		1		
Total.....	216	600	816	169	11,538	1	4	20,638	38,864

* No report received.

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 republics. 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 32 stations and out-stations; 32 missionaries; 142 native workers; 3 schools; 118 scholars, and 6,231 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 1,159 are communicants. The Central America 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, WMMS, the PE, the PN, the ME and the SAMS. These societies all together report 11 missionaries; 13 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, (US), the SAMS, the CA, the SAEM, and the Salvation Army. Together, these societies report 103 stations and out-stations; 101 missionaries, men and women; 300 native

workers; 23 schools; 3,390 scholars, and 11,301 professed Evangelical Christian adherents, of whom 3,316 are communicants. The RBMU, CA, SDA, 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 111 stations and out-stations; 98 missionaries; 119 native workers; 12 schools; 1,431 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; 17 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 Javanese. They have 49 stations and out-stations; 97 missionaries, men and women; 477 native workers; 27 schools; 3,199 scholars, and 29,233 professed Christians, of whom 7,573 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. The M.E. (U. S.), has an out-station with 25 adherents.

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; 5 missionaries, men and women; 39 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. Religions: 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; 4 missionaries, men and women; 41 native workers; 5 schools; 286 scholars, and 2,389 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 Baptist Home Mission Society, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), the SBC, and the FCMS (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. These 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, the Free Methodists, and the NBC. All together,

these societies have 57 stations and out-stations, the largest part of them in the Haitian Republic; 32 missionaries; 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. Eight of the denominational societies of the United States have schools, hospitals, and preaching places in the island, with about 7,000 professed Evangelical adherents.

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 con-

trolled 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 15 missionaries, men and women; 19 native workers; 4 schools; 193 scholars (Hindus and 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 south-east 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 ABCFM, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the CEZ, the FFMA, the BMS, the SDA, and the SPG, and the Salvation Army. These report altogether 759 stations and out-stations; 239 missionaries; 2,655 native workers; 913 schools, with 67,170 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 & 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
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
Total dependencies	2,744,750.....	18,710,000
Total China proper	1,532,420.....	407,337,000
Aggregate	4,277,170.....	426,047,000

The following table of Roman Catholic missions is compiled from the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith."

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			5	22,750
Shan-si, Franciscans.....	30	18	91		46,400
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 returns for 1905-06 as far as available:

NAMES OF SOCIETIES	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils under Instruction	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Ptg. Estab'nts	Professing Christians	
London Miss'y Society.....	1807	123	486	354	160	3,750	32	22,916	
Amer. Board C. F. Miss.....	1830	107	580	236	217	4,632		26,815	
Prot. Episcopal Miss.....	1835	60	198	64	60	1,766	9	4,500	
Reformed Ch. in Amer.....	1842	22	86	49	25	780	4	1,593	
*Germany Wom. Soc. Edn.....	1842	2			1				
Am. Bapt. Miss. Union.....	1843	99	271	210	66	1,355	83	16,220	
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S. A.....	1844	256	754	428	274	5,102	44	2	16,972
South Baptist Convention.....	1845	97	79	32	41		5		3,500
Meth. Ep. Ch. in U. S. A.....	1847	196	1,518	546	288	7,801			45,828
*Seventh Day Baptist.....	1847	5	16				1	1	
Presbyterian Ch. of England.....	1847	82	240	199	101	2,004	8		10,076

* No reports received.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women		Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils under Instruction	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Ptg. Estab' mts	Professing Christians
	Men	Women							
Rhenish Miss. Soc.....	1847	32	37	17	30	543			1,488
*Meth. Ep. Ch. in U. S. (So)...	1848	59	157	28	54	1,000	5		1,024
*Berlin Women's Miss. China	1850	4	3		1				
Wesleyan Meth. Miss. Soc....	1851	43	220	113	45	1,189			4,179
Basel Miss. Soc.....	1852	55	223	103	98	2,171	1		9,349
Baptist Miss. Soc.....	1859	57	175	342	27	1,067	7		4,679
*Meth. New Connexion.....	1859	18	102	211	3	60			3,479
Church Miss. Soc.....	1863	275	966	358	322	5,659	6		25,971
United Free Ch. of Scotland..	1863	37	73	101	24	350	8		8,195
*United Meth. Free Church..	1864	6	182	138					5,257
China Inland Miss.....	1865	849	890	837	188	2,997	44		14,078
Pres. Ch. in U. S. (South)....	1867	77	60	18	16	272	3		2,769
Berlin Miss. Soc.....	1867	30	247	195	17	1,026			5,554
*Pres. Ch. Ireland.....	1869	28	195	94	32		5		9,212
Soc. Prop. of Gospel.....	1874	19	46	22	20	193			833
Ch. of Scotland F. M.....	1878	11	23	14	11	368			1,186
Woman's Union Miss.....	1881	44	1	1	1		1		
Ch. Eng. Zenana Miss.....	1884	44	98	13	58	1,074	15		
Gen. Ev. Prot. Miss. (German)	1885	4	15	6	6	200	6	1	100
Christian (P. B.) Miss	1885	55							
*For Christ. Miss. Soc.....	1885	26	72	18	12		4	1	
Friends F. M. Assoc.....	1886	22	50	20	15	339	1		809
Murray's Miss. to Blind.....	1888								
Seventh Day Advent Miss ..	1888	1		1					
Amer. Friends F. M. Assoc....	1890	10	10	2	4		3		164
Chris. and Miss. Alliance....	1890	74							
Swed. Miss. Cov. in Am.....	1890	12	8	13	5		2		167
Swedish Miss. Soc. (Forbund)	1890	21	40	23	11	277	2		549
German Miss. to Blind.....	1890	2	6	1	1	50			
*Scandinavian Alliance.....	1891	55		12					95
Meth. Ch. in Canada.....	1891	10	5	4	2		2		75
Hauge's Synod.....	1892	12		5	12	200			
Pres. Ch. in Canada.....	1893	32	12	8	3		2		230
Baptist Zenana Miss.....	1893	12							
Meth. Protestant.....	1894	2							
Free Methodist.....		6							
Danish Miss. Soc.....	1896	12	4	5	2	9	1		119
Ref. Ch. in U. S. (Ger).....	1897	18	12	2	14		2		85
Am. Advent.....	1897	4	5	1					
Cumb. Presby. Ch.....	1898	5		1	1				
Norwegian China Miss.....	1899								204
United Evangelical.....	1900	7	3	1	1				
Ref. Pres. Synod.....	1900	2	2	1					
Pres. Ch. New Zealand.....	1901	6		1					
Finnish Miss. Soc.....	1901	3	2	1					
United Breth. Norw. Soc.....	1889	14	30	14	9	360	1		470
Yale University Miss.....	1904	7		1	1				
North China Miss.....		15	42	25	12	100	2		1,138
Total.....		3,146	8,243	4,890	2,282	46,704	312	6	249,878

* No reports received.

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.

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. In two of the provinces the New Testament has been adopted as a text book in the government schools. In several places temples have been transformed into schools, the idols being removed and broken up or cast away. Meantime 10,000 or more young Chinese have gone to Japan for education in Western science. The greatly increased circulation of the Bible points in the same direction. During 1905 the three Bible Societies (BFBS, NBS, and ABS) circulated an aggregate of 2,496,310 portions and complete Bibles. Another token of the times is the gift of 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 in war, 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. Religions (estimated): Buddhists, 10,000,000; Animists, 7,000,000; Mohammedans, 60,000; Christians (Roman Catholics), 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 are French Protestant chaplains and colporteurs. The BFBS, too, has been allowed by the local authorities to send a French colporteur there.

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 Brit-

ish 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
Total	1,766,642.....	294,361,056

Religions.

Hindus	207,146,422	Sikhs	2,195,268
Mohammedans ...	62,458,061	Jains	1,334,148
Buddhists*.....	9,476,750	Parsees	94,190
Animists	8,584,349	Jews	18,228
Christians	2,923,241	All others	2,686

*9,184,112 are in Burma.

The following table in the main showing the situation on January 1, 1906, includes the principal Protestant missionary societies working in India:

SOCIETIES	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils under Instruction	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Ptg. Estab'mts	Professing Christians
*Baptist Missionary Society. :1793	136	706	159	140	8,306			8,870
London Missionary Society...1798	154	1,892	855	884	34,398	31		112,220
Church Missionary Society...1813	436	3,832	215	1,387	59,332	6		208,151
*Amer. Board Com. For. Miss.1813	84	1,202	512	407	16,191	10	2	43,846
Wesleyan Meth. Miss. Society.1817	95	2,062	467	660	30,460			15,179
Society Prop. of Gospel.....1821	290	2,874	791	835	30,094	3		98,278
United Free Church of Scot. .1829	172	246	128	286	15,068	34	3	10,328
Church of Scot. For. Missions..1829	88	349	108	157	12,493	9		10,402
Presby. Church in U. S. (No.).1834	155	626	200	209	8,564	24	1	16,972
Basel Missionary Society....1834	160	794	130	184	13,289	3		16,743
*Free Baptist (Eng.).....1836	28	67	12	36	400	3	1	1,831
Christian (Brethren) Missions.1836	74		No statistics		given.			
Ref. Presby. Gen. Synod....1837	2	50	4	2				1,130
Amer. Baptist Miss. Union....1840	332	3,591	1,827	1,479	41,363	11		207,403
*Presby. Church in Ireland...1841	43	251	31	113	2,000	1	1	5,483

*Statistics of last year's report.

SOCIETIES—Continued.

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils under Instruction	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing House or Ptg. Estab'mts	Professing Christians
Welsh Calvinistic Meth. Miss. 1841	37	445	283	411	8,878	16	1	26,787
Leipzig Evang. Miss. Soc. 1841	45	774	217	266	28,000		1	21,597
*Lutheran Gen. Synod. 1842	27	506	164	234	6,000	1	1	26,362
Gossner Miss. Society. 1844	80	1,245	363	230	5,999	6		82,338
*Zenana Bible and Med. Miss. 1852	104	328		64		6		
Reformed Church in Amer. (Dutch). 1853	32	416	180	184	7,909	2		2,676
United Presby. Church in U.S. 1855	90	254	319	182	8,708	6		18,212
Meth. Epis. Church in the U. S. 1856	278	4,513	277	1,445	37,197	6		161,416
Moravian Mission 1856	21	29	6	7	154			147
Presby. Church of England. . . 1862	6	1	1			2		6
*Women's Union Miss. Soc. . . 1863	35	87	4	19		2		
Danish Missionary Society. . . 1864	11	64	17	21	841			1,033
Hermannsburg Miss. Society. 1865	15	146	38		1,437			3,290
Friends For. Miss. Soc.(Eng). 1866	37	45	12	26	1,624	4		936
Baptist Zenana Mission..... 1867	68	241		76	3,704	10		
Furzedpore Mission..... 1867	8	9	4	6				
Baptist Ont. and Quebec.... 1868	33	257	300	107	2,351	4	1	5,493
Luth. General Council..... 1869	16	248	252	197	5,227	1		14,466
Loventhal's Miss. (Danish)... 1872	1		1					
*Baptist Maritime Prov. 1875	24	46	21	17	200			500
New Zealand Bapt. Miss. Soc. 1885	7	16	7	5	100	7		76
*Presby. Church in Canada. . 1877	47	88	11	12		4		1,318
*Swedish (Fosterlands)... . . 1878	48	38	18	11				948
Church of Eng. Zenana Miss. 1880	156	744	52	247	11,027	55		
Edinburgh Med. Miss..... 1881	1					1		
For. Christian Miss. Society. . 1882	33	127	15	11	1,245	8		944
Christian Woman's Bd. of Miss. 1883	35	86	20	18	1,800	11		653
Breklum Missionary Society. . 1884	33	74	125	62	1,348			8,447
Victorian Bapt. For. Miss. Soc. . 1886	8		3					
*Reformed Episcopal Church. 1888	5	17	4					
Christian and Miss. Alliance. . 1889	94	(No statistics given.)						
Kurku Hill Mission. 1889	18	8	5					
Queensland Bapt. Miss. Soc. . 1889	3		2					
Free Meth. Church of N. A. 1891	9	9	2	2	30			16
Scandinavian Alliance N. A. . 1892	15		3					
Seventh Day Adventists Miss. 1893	15	5	3	1		1		
Balaghat Mission. 1893	8	2	4	2		1		
Poona and Indian Villa, Miss. 1893	7		5					
No. India School of Med. 1894	5	3	1	1	35	1		
Ger. Evang. Synod of N. A. . 1895	16	131	45		1,789	3		3,088
German Bapt. Brethren..... 1895	26	11	10	13	340			295
Amer. Friends For. Missions. 1896	4		2			2		
*Mennonite Miss. Bd. in U. S. . 1899	13	7	3					100
Regions Beyond Miss. Union. . 1900	6	4	2					
Santhals Indian Home Miss. 5	5		30					13,000
Swedish Church Miss.(Kyrkans)... 11	93		40	31	1,438			1,867
German Educ. Soc. for Women... 9			2	2				
Total.....	3,850	32,654	8,312	10,692	409,339	295	12	1,152,847

In addition to the above the Salvation Army has in India 1554 Officers, European or native, 1787 Corps or Stations, 440 Schools, 10 Hospitals and 6 Publishing houses.

*Statistics of last year's report

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 (Annecy), 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; 3 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 8-10 per cent.
(Protestants increased 43 per cent.)	
Mohammedans increased nearly	9 per cent.
Buddhists increased (mainly in Burma).....	32 per cent.
Hindus decreased	6-10 of 1 per cent.
Animists decreased	7 1-2 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 today. 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 243 European and 33 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. The whole number of Roman Catholics in Japan is 59,437.

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 29,115 communicants. It has a Theological Seminary, a boys' boarding school and 2 girls' schools. The pupils number about 200.

The absorbing interest of life in Japan is still the effects of 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. A movement for independence of foreign aid in the Christian church does not in the least discourage effort to keep the missions 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:

NAMES OF SOCIETIES	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils under Instruction	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Ptg. Estab'nts	Professing Christians
Presbyterian U. S. (N.)	1859	63	121	72	15	1,657	3	6,965
Reformed Church (Dutch)	1859	29	31	42	5	575		789
Prot. Episcopal Church	1859	72	24	78	20		4	2,400
Pres. Ch. of England	1865	19	60	86	4	119	3	5,304
Church Miss. Soc.	1869	110	264	23	6	162	1	8,973
Am. Board C. F. Miss.	1869	70	107	113	10	1191	1	14,389
Wom. Union Miss. Soc.	1871	6	34	9	2	132		
Am. Baptist Miss. Union	1872	61	71	91	11	778		2,110
Pres. Church in Canada	1872	7	73	57	2	48		836
Meth. Ep. Church in U. S.	1873	84	126	82	25	3,267	1	6,747
Soc. Propagation Gospel	1873	32	70	35	3	343		1,910
Cumb. Presbyterian	1877	18	27	7	2	245		876
Evang. Association	1877	8	31	24	2	17		837
Ref. Church in U. S. (German)	1879	24	54	46	4	462	1	1,925
Am. Friends F. M.	1880	8	12	17	1	93		534
Meth. Church in Canada	1882	41	40	73	7	425		3,105
For. Chris. Miss. Soc.	1883	22	31	53	5	230		1,200
Pres. Ch. in U. S. (So)	1885	35	28	30	1	78		1,037
Germany Gen. Ev. Prot. M.	1885	6	8	12	2	65		234
Meth. Ep. Ch. U. S. A. (So)	1886	39	35	36	18	1,868		1,417
Christian Ch. (U. S.)	1887	8	14	23	1	12		513
South Baptist Convention	1890	14	18	12				263
Universalist General Conv.	1890	5	10	6	2	60		174
Scand. Alliance (U. S.)	1891	8	12	10				319
Lutheran Ev. Church	1892	8	10	15	1	40		166
Christ. and Miss. Alliance	1894	8	6	7	1	40		190
Salvation Army	1895	32	82	35			1	
Hepzibah Faith Miss.	1894	4	10	6			1	
United Brethren (U. S. A.)	1895	6	14	20				311
Seventh Day Adventist	1896	8	8	8			2	100
Oriental Mission	1901	7	66	40	2	78		
Free Meth. of N. A.	1903	6	18	9	1	11		346
Meth. Protestant	1880	15	20	31	3	299		965
Total	883	1,535	1,214	156	12,295	13	5	65,036

In addition to these the Salvation Army has 70 officers in Japan, 34 Corps or Stations and 1 Publishing House.

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 600 stations and out-stations; 158 missionaries; 283 native workers; 175 schools; 3,511 scholars; 17 hospitals and dispensaries; 3 publishing houses, and 90,000 professed Christians, of whom 35,000 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 with a married missionary and a school.

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; 136 schools; 3,834 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 100 stations; 81 missionaries, men and women; 64 native workers; 27 schools; 1,030 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; Moham-medans, 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 Africa 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; 706 schools; 36,618 scholars; 25 hospitals; 3 publishing houses, and 79,000 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 21,000 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 4 stations and out-stations; 15 missionaries, men and women; 57 native workers; 12 schools; 913 scholars, and 4,886 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 Utrecht, the Basel, the ME, the Neukirchen Missionary Societies, and the Sangir and Talaut Island Committee of Batavia. Incomplete returns from these societies show that they have 521 stations and out-stations; 269 missionaries; 592 native workers; 492 schools; 23,168 scholars; 3 hospitals and dispensaries, and 148,708 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 158 Mohammedans baptized in 1905, and 767 Mohammedans under instruction as candidates for baptism. The Netherlands Society reports 93 Mohammedans baptized by its missionaries in Java during 1905. 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-

lacca. 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; 49 missionaries, men and women; 265 native workers; 38 schools; 4,087 scholars; 1 publishing establishment, and 4,310 professed Christians, of whom 2,862 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; 5 missionaries; 5 native workers; 3 schools; 145 scholars, and 313 baptized Christians. In German New Guinea, the Rhenish and the Neuendettelsau Societies are established, with 14 stations; 38 missionaries, men and women; 12 schools, and 494 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; 2,088 scholars, and 3,046 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); Moham-medans, 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 ABMU; the Woman's Association of the United Brethren; the FCM So-

ciety (Disciples); the ABCFM, and the SDA. All together these societies report 212 stations and out-stations; 107 missionaries, men and women; 330 native workers; 13 schools, with 509 scholars; 8 hospitals and dispensaries; 2 publication houses, and 33,961 professed Evangelical Christians, of whom 12,000 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 Bismarek 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 Bismarek Archipelago and in the Solomon group. The Bismarek 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 37 missionaries, men and women; 702 native workers; 289 schools; 18,690 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 Bismarck Archipelago.

In the Loyalty Islands (French) the LMS has a missionary and his wife, with 399 native workers and 5,988 professed Christians, of whom 2,190 are communicants. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society has a mission on Maré in the Loyalty Islands and in New Caledonia, with 1 missionary and 40 native workers, who are mostly from the Loyalty Islands. The number of native professed Christians is 5,000.

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: Christians (Protestants, 34,500; Roman Catholics, 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); 412 native workers; 205 schools; 8,052 scholars, and 34,167 professed Christians, of whom 8,601 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, 3,554 being 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; 1,643 scholars, and 8,215 professed Christians, of whom 3,503 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. About 2,000 of the people are 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 Protestants, 9,800). 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

Bulgaria.

Sofia	1900*	67,920
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Greece.

Athens	1896	111,486
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Italy.

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
Carthagenia	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
Lorca	1897	59,624
Cordoba	1897	57,313
Santander	1897	50,640

ASIA

<i>Bokhara.</i>		
Bokhara	.....est.	75,000
<i>Ceylon.</i>		
Colombo	.....1901	158,093
<i>China*</i>		
Canton	.....est.	1,600,000
Peking	.....est.	1,000,000
Shanghai	.....est.	380,000
Hankow	.....est.	300,000
Fuchau	.....est.	636,000
Amoy	.....est.	96,000
Hong-kong	.....est.	283,975
Chengtzu-fu	.....est.	800,000
<i>Dutch East Indies.</i>		
Surabaya	.....1897	142,980
Batavia	.....1897	115,567
Samarang	.....1897	84,266
<i>India.</i>		
Calcutta	.....1901	1,125,000
Bombay	.....1901	776,000
Madras	.....1901	509,346
Haidarabad	.....1901	448,466
Lucknow	.....1901	264,049
Rangoon	.....1901	234,881
Benares	.....1901	209,331
Delhi	.....1901	208,575
Lahore	.....1901	202,964
Cawnpur	.....1901	197,170
Agra	.....1901	188,022
Ahmadabad	.....1901	185,889
Mandalay	.....1901	183,816
Allahabad	.....1901	172,032
Amritsar	.....1901	162,429
Jaipur	.....1901	160,167

* 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	87,688
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

PROGRESS IN THE MISSION FIELD

Some nineteen hundred years ago, honest uncertainty as to how the missionary enterprise should be classed was expressed by Gamaliel in his memorable speech about the mission at Jerusalem. After Peter and the other apostles had been sent out of the Council Hall for a little while, he said: "Refrain from these men and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will be overthrown; but if it be of God, ye will not be able to overthrow them; lest haply ye be found even to be fighting against God." What the great Pharisee referred to in this uncertain way, as a "counsel" or perhaps a "work" was nothing more nor less

than the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ among the people, to the perplexity and dismay of the Jewish leaders. This work is aggressive or nothing; it has always kindled bitterness of opposition. So it offers room to apply Gamaliel's test. Since neither cynical indifference, nor masterly strategy, nor physical force has been able to overthrow it, its persistence arouses awe and imposes reverence in its study.

GROWTH IN MISSIONS A NEW TEST

Any attempt to-day to survey the world-wide mission field emphasizes the fact, however, that persistent escape from destruction is less wonderful than progress in missions. Increase is the salient fact of the work. There is increase in the number of converts and growth in their quality, increase in the desire of converts to bring others to Christ, and increase in the number of those not yet Christians who, dissatisfied with their own religious ideas, are insensibly and unknowingly approaching the outskirts of the Kingdom of Christ. What has growth as well as permanence has life and God giveth the increase.

1. *Increase in Numbers.*

Look at the islands of the Pacific, each formerly the enemy of every other. Some 350 missionaries, men and women, supported by a dozen or so of different societies, occupy about 200 central stations in those islands. With the native workers whom they have trained they labor in about 2,000 different places. Slowly but continuously the people on their volcanic rock-heaps or palm-fringed atolls have been learning to surrender themselves to Jesus Christ as Saviour, King and Guide, until now, in Micronesia, Polynesia, the New Hebrides and Melanesia, about 300,000 people profess to be Christians, and every year adds to their number. Many of them are very simple and crude and faulty specimens of manhood, but many of them are strong and tested men of power; and about 3,000 of them are teachers and preachers with a Christian experience that shows them to have received the Holy Spirit even as we.

Look at Africa, the home of unresponsive muck-raking. Mohammedanism is most secure, most aggressive, and dangerous to the last degree in Africa. Yet in Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Egypt there have been converts from Mohammedanism during the past year. The North Africa Mission has a score of converted Mohammedans as evangelists. The keeper of the Bible depot at Suez is an earnest Christian who but a few years ago was a Mohammedan and an expounder of the holy law in Zanzibar. All along the northern coast line Mohammedan youth are studying in missionary schools; and by the grace of God the recent Conference at Cairo of missionaries working among Mohammedans everywhere is a step forward that will affect the whole Mohammedan world. As to the central and southern portions of the great black continent, in the older mission fields, like South Africa, Sierra Leone, and the Lagos protectorate, now merged in South Nigeria, Christianity is rooted in the soil of the land. There are in these lands some 750,000 Christians, many of them of the third generation, winning additions every year from the surrounding people. In Natal the past year has seen an official government investigation into the quality of manhood fostered by the native Christian church. The verdict has been that it is good; and that missions ought to be encouraged by Government for the sake of their fruits in citizenship. In the newer fields, like Uganda, Nyasaland, Angola, Kameruu and British and German East Africa, the reports all show progress in spite of hindrances and backward eddyings of the current. In the Congo region, notwithstanding the horrors of Belgian commercial greed, enquiry, interest and conversions appear in every report. One evening at nightfall a few months ago a missionary on the Congo river in a steam launch, seeking a place to moor the boat for the night, was startled by a lusty chorus of men's voices singing in the native language "All hail the power of Jesus' Name." The missionary had found his place to stop; for there among the reeds were some big canoes full of young Africans on a fishing excursion, and

there were Christians among them with Bibles and hymn books. And this in the heart of the Dark Continent! As the missionary joined in the words "and crown Him Lord of all," he felt somewhat as old Simeon did in the temple, satisfied because he had seen the salvation of the Lord.

India is a land of many nations strangely inventive in methods of debasing religion. It is estimated that since the census report of 1901, at least 300,000 converts have been baptized, largely among the poorest and most despised of the people, thus bringing the mission work there into visible identity with that of Him who gave as one of the marks of his mission that to the poor the gospel was preached. Converts have also been won among self-sufficient Brahmans and haughty Mohammedans. Some idea of the steady progress may be derived from a note of the Census Commissioner on South India. He gives as a net result in Travancore, of the census changes of the last 25 years, the fact that out of every 10,000 of the population 373 Hindus have disappeared, and have been replaced by 333 Christians and 40 Mohammedans. Special movements of progress are the revivals in Assam, in several places in North India, and in the Bombay Presidency; and the strange evangelistic campaign in Burma, conducted by Ko-san-ye, which has brought pagans literally by thousands into relations with the Christian churches among the Karens, and an equally remarkable turning to Christ among the wild tribes in the north of Burma bordering on Chinese territory. We cannot pause to describe the fraternizing of Christians of different races seen in the visit to India in March, 1906, of two well known Japanese Christian pastors who addressed large audiences with great acceptance in several of the great cities, with the object of stirring the people to Christ-like activity in evangelization.

In China, where distrust of God makes every man try to be his own providence, the centenary of Protestant missions is to be celebrated next year. During the first 35 years of the century little visible impression was made upon the Chinese. According to tables just compiled, the number of

Chinese Christian communicants has doubled every seven years since 1842. At the end of 1905 the number of communicants was about 150,000. When Dr. Griffith John of the London Missionary Society, prepared to return to England on furlough, a few months ago, he called attention to a fact full of significance. He entered Hankow, in central China, 45 years ago. Then there was not a single Christian convert in all that great city. When he left the city he went with the joyful reflection that the gospel is permanently established there in the hearts of 8,000 believers. The tale of increase in China is but just commencing and the gospel now shows its power in almost every district.

A few steps take one over the boundary into Korea, long held by China in a seclusion where self-satisfaction has had time to become profound. The Christian churches have about 20,000 members with about 20,000 candidates for baptism. Close and intelligent study of the Bible and application of its principles of life are characteristics of the Korean Christians. During the past year interest in Christianity has been marked, even in the southern parts of the country, long callous to the gospel message. This year, among the nobility, the most impervious class of Koreans, seekers after light are studying the New Testament with emotion. The changed life of converts strikes the consciences of their neighbors. Recently a highway robber in Korea, like the men moved to repentance under the preaching of John the Baptist, was no sooner converted than he asked, "What must I do?" On being satisfied that Jesus Christ expected him to confess his crimes, he gave himself up to the authorities. The Governor of the province said that never before in all Korean history had a criminal made voluntary confession. Therefore this ex-highwayman should not be beheaded as the law required. He pardoned and dismissed the new convert with commendation of his wisdom in adopting a religion that can change the heart.

From Korea we pass into Japan, where a sturdy nation stands at the parting of the ways, having to choose between life and death, blessing and cursing, but being in great

measure insensible to the far-reaching consequences of the choice now to be made. The war has brought some of the people in closer contact with Christianity, but has not so thoroughly abolished indifference as was hoped. Yet there is growth. At the close of 1905 the number of Christians in Japan was about 350,000, including Roman Catholics, with about 450 ordained Japanese Christian ministers and some 600 unordained Christian teachers and evangelists. The gospel is regularly preached in about 1,000 towns and villages and the Protestant communicants are more than 50,000. One notable fact as to the Christians of Japan is the influence which they have in the affairs of the nation. There seems to be little bigotry to exclude Christians from participation according to their ability in political and national affairs. The editors of four out of twelve leading newspapers in Japan are Christian men. The Christians are recognized pioneers in reform and in general benevolent work. For this reason the influence of the Christians of Japan is found to be many fold out of proportion to their numerical strength.

Time will not allow more than mention of the increase of the number of Christians in lesser fields. In Sumatra, for instance, the report of the German Rhenish mission showed last year 4,712 pagans and 136 Mohammedans baptized. There is increase wrung out of rocky soil in Ceylon, in Persia, in the border lands of Tibet, and even in Arabia the neglected and the well-fortified against the message of Jesus Christ. In all fields missionary work has transformed multitudes of men and women into cross-bearing, self-denying and light-giving followers of Jesus Christ. This salient fact of steady increase of Christian believers recalls once more the fitness of the gospel to meet the need of peoples the most different in race, social customs, habits of thought, and religious belief. The Bible Societies, which everywhere supply the preacher with the book that he expounds, report a great increase of their issues during the past year. The British and Foreign Bible Society issued during 1905 more than six million, the American Bible

Society more than two million two hundred thousand, and the Scottish National Bible Society nearly two million volumes of Bibles, Testaments, and lesser portions of Scripture. These figures show in each case a gain of about twenty per cent over the issues of 1904. Single stations may stand still or lose ground, but in each country the missionaries praise God for tangible increase that shows His use of missions to work His will among the nations.

2. Increase of Evangelistic Effort by Converts.

Increase has no meaning if confined to figures. Increase of numbers here, however, represents an increase of force. Converts separated by vast distances, by language, and by divergent interests and aims, and taught by many different denominations, nevertheless attain a recognizable likeness to one another, through growth toward likeness to the great Head of the Church. It is evident that the root of the matter is in these growing bodies of Christians because they voluntarily take up the work for others which Christ did, and which He made a mark of His followers. This has been noteworthy in the revivals in Madagascar. Glimpses of the same activity are seen in India. Even native officials who are Christians, in some cases Mohammedans in origin, are giving their time outside of office hours to true evangelistic work. In Korea this activity is a regularly understood responsibility undertaken along with membership in the Christian Church. Christian officers in the Japanese army have been found teaching Christ to Chinese in Manchuria. Little societies of Japanese Christians maintain missionaries to people of their own race in Formosa, in Manchuria, in Korea, and in China. In Oceania, Samoans and Fijians are missionaries in New Guinea, and Christians of the Loyalty Islands are giving their lives to teaching the pagans of New Caledonia. In the first days of this year a man died in a village of southern Nigeria in West Africa who used to be a famous fetish priest. He became a Christian. He had no scientific education, but as he lived on his farm, he told his neighbors how great things the Lord had done

for him, and he read to them the Bible. Before his life reached its peaceful close that former priest of Satan had led fully one thousand pagans to confess faith in Jesus Christ. In Borneo and in Java there are new missionary stations whose foundations were laid by Chinese Christian business men who brought their countrymen together for Bible study, and persuaded them to let the Bible mold their lives. Chinese Christians in America are building chapels for little Christian congregations in China, and in China itself more people are won by native Christians to the first steps in faith than by missionaries. In India the National Missionary Society was formed in the last days of 1905. What it will accomplish is yet uncertain. But the plan has the support of hundreds of thousands of Indian Christians throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. Innumerable instances of the growth of activity among members of the mission churches prove that Christ is in the hearts of these converts and illustrate the rule that a passion to save men overcomes all obstacles. We did not know that we were calling out this immense volume of latent power when we obeyed the command to teach all nations. But God knew it.

3. *Changes that Facilitate Missions.*

This is not all that a survey reveals as to progress in missions. In the mission field, unconnected directly with efforts of missionaries, are discovered sudden changes in surroundings, unforeseen and unheard-of removals of obstacles, welcome but un hoped-for facilities for extending the sphere of missionary operations—inviting, yes, commanding opportunities. “You cannot imagine the enthusiasm,” says a missionary on the Congo, “with which we were received all along the river below Yakusu. Dozens of boats surrounded the steamer filled with people shouting welcome and all calling out, ‘Have you books? Books! we want more books!’” The people knew their own insufficiency and called for light. Like occurrences show the temper of the people in Kamerun, the Gold Coast Colony, Uganda, and other African fields. India, the abode of all extrava-

gances in philosophy and religion, is now in a religious and social ferment; the hoary system of Hindu observances is being doctored over to bring it into harmony with modern, that is to say, with Christian requirements, for otherwise it cannot retain the respect of the educated. In a less degree the same is true of educated Mohammedans. Some of these in India are trying to purge their religion of blemishes revealed to them by the light of the gospel. They fail to see that after such cleansing the residue ceases to be Mohammedanism.

A similar general sense of dissatisfaction with the old religions appears in Japan. Since the war, Shintoism is not a religion; people even question whether it is a worthy sentiment. Leading Buddhists educated above the level of the priests, mournfully admit that a revival of their religion in Japan seems impossible. We have the strange spectacle of Buddhists adopting the methods of Christians—issuing tracts, organizing Endeavor Societies and Sunday schools, preaching on the street corners to the accompaniment of a baby organ, etc. But while the philosophy of Buddhism is not easily to be displaced, the religion of the system is wedded to ignorance. The four million students in the Government schools of Japan will soon be four million judges to declare that as a religion Buddhism is weighed and found wanting. In China the new theories of education, and the new determination to find and use the principles that have given nations power, caused the suppression of the old classics in the schools, and this has smitten Confucianism in its vitals. In some parts of the empire temples have been transformed into school houses, the idols, by Government order, being cast out to make room. Some of the idols were burned unregretted, some like Aaron's golden calf were broken up and cast into the river to be carried by the floods where none can find them again, and so gods in whom the people trusted have met their predestined end by being "cast to the moles and the bats."

Even in some Roman Catholic countries changes of this same class are to be noted. The publication by the Church of the Scriptures for the common people is one of these

changes. Think of this event, my brethren! Some years ago the circulation of the Bible by Protestants forced Roman Catholics in Syria to bring out an "authorized" version of the New Testament in Arabic. Two or three years ago the Pope authorized and blessed a cheap edition of the New Testament in Italian. Last year the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil urged his people, whether educated or not, to study a new Portuguese translation of the Gospels; and now, this year, a Roman Catholic priest in France has made a translation of the New Testament into French, and eminent Jesuit authorities have pronounced it very good. The character of the notes with which all of these new Roman Catholic versions are supplied, with a view to combating Protestant interpretations of Scripture, does not in the least take from the importance of a movement which loosens the chains that sought to bind the written word in that great church.

The very Governments facilitate the work of missions, Britain during the year has invited the establishment of another new mission in the Egyptian Sudan. In Africa European Governments within twenty years have made great expanses of territory safe for missionary tours. In East Africa and South Africa and French West Africa, railroads, and on the upper Nile, the Niger, the Congo, and the Senegal, steamers speed the touring missionary on his way. The French Government within the last year has begun to put into effect a uniform system of common school education in all that enormous territory lying in the northern part of the African continent between Algeria and Tunis on the north, and Dahomey and the Niger on the south. This region is a vast hotbed and nursery for Mohammedan fanatics. But the one thing that surely cuts the nerve of Mohammedan fanaticism, and reduces the Mohammedan religious system to its common-place level, is the popularization of science. In taking steps for the education of millions of Mohammedans in Africa, France unwittingly is preparing the way for the Kingdom of Light in which there is no darkness at all. The Japanese Government during the past year has risen to leadership

of the far East, deposing China from that high position. It is a liberal Government from whose administration every trace of bigotry against Christianity has disappeared. This momentous change of equilibrium, too, is in the line of missionary progress. All these changes are of one nature; they prepare a way for the rule of the Kingdom of Christ.

THE MEANING OF PROGRESS IN MISSIONS

Our survey of the progress of missions gives a basis for classifying the enterprise. Some still call it a pitiable waste of energy, money and talent. But we have a right to claim that it is a factor in the destiny of our race, of superlative importance to mankind and to every individual. The persistence of the undertaking, the steady increase in numbers of the Christians of the missionary field; their notable growth in fulfilling the Christian's duty toward those yet unmoved; the vague dissatisfaction that is suggesting improvements in the national or tribal religions, and, furthermore, the unintended helps to missions yielded by Governments which are seeking their own ends, are cumulative evidences for this claim. All these work together with a uniform trend that fortifies our claim of one Great Cause, even the Almighty Himself.

Immeasurable opportunities are before those who live in this age. In a grand, imperialistic sense the Kingdom is at hand. It is the same Kingdom for which Jesus Christ in visible presence used to urge his followers to prepare. He used to say that the Kingdom was at hand, because forces already in slow, silent operation would overturn and overturn until He should come to His throne. Christians in this age must seek His Kingdom and His righteousness first above all things. Let this simple truth be to each one of us a permanent acquisition of motive from any vision given us of the fact that God is using missions as a chosen instrument for hastening the coming of the day when He whose right it is shall reign. For when all things shall have been put under His feet then the King Himself will come in His glory.

**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.....				60,000	50,000					300,000		3,510,000
British Africa.....		2,000	3,098,000									
Bechuanaland.....	12,000	3,000								185,000		200,000
Basutoland.....	38,000	10,000		4,000						300,000		348,000
Cape Colony.....	1,118,000	23,000			21,000					1,226,000	13,000	2,405,000
Central Africa.....	10,000	1,000			300,000					598,000		909,000
East Africa.....	9,000	3,500	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		203,000	3,000				370,000
Natal.....	72,000	21,000			14,000	4,000	30,000	8,000		948,000	12,000	1,109,000
Nigeria.....	7,000	18,000			10,000,000					14,975,000		25,000,000
Orange River Colony.....	98,000	16,000					2,000	3,000		231,000	15,000	305,000
Rhodesia.....	19,000	5,000		1,000	1,500		1,000			851,000	1,500	880,000
Sierra Leone.....	48,000	5,000			500,000					1,005,000	1,000	1,077,000
Somaliland.....												500,000
Transvaal.....	256,000	34,000		10,000	200,000	5,000		12,000		1,033,000	4,000	1,354,000
Uganda.....	260,000	46,000								3,480,000	4,000	3,990,000
Zanzibar.....	1,000	1,500	500	500	185,000		5,000				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			2,500,000					6,994,000		3,000,000
Congo.....	1,000	5,000			3,500,000					700,000		10,500,000
Dahomey.....		6,000			295,000					1,198,500		1,01,000
Guinea.....	500	1,000			1,000,000					1,799,000		2,200,000
Ivory Coast.....		1,000			200,000					1,975,000		2,000,000
Madagascar and Islands.....	438,000	79,000			6,000		2,000			500,000	5,000	2,505,000
Sahara and Wadai.....					2,000,000					975,000		2,500,000
Senegal.....	1,000	15,000			2,198,000					40,000		3,200,000
Somaliand.....		7,000			150,000							198,000
Tunis.....	1,000	116,000		60,000	1,718,000							1,895,000
German Sphere												
East Africa.....	12,000	5,000			300,000					7,673,000		8,000,000
Kamerun.....	13,000	3,000			500,000			2,000		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	Shintosts	Animists, Fetichists, etc.	All Others	Total
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Oriental Churches										
Portuguese Africa													
Angola.....	4,000	1,000,000				100,000					3,115,000		4,119,000
E. Africa.....	7,000	10,000				170,000		3,000			3,000,000		3,120,000
Guinea and Islands..		260,000									579,000		1,009,000
Spanish Africa												9,000	1,000,000
Rio-de-Oro.....		1,000				990,000					60,000		74,000
Rio Muni.....		13,000											
Cape S. Juan Islands.	1,000												
Turkish Africa													
Egypt.....	27,000	56,000	647,000		25,000	8,979,000					965,000	21,000	9,734,000
Tripoli.....		6,000	900		10,000	1,275,000							1,300,000
Egyptian Sudan.....		2,000	3,000		2,000	2,500,000							3,493,000
Congo Free State.....	15,000	17,000				600,000					29,365,000	3,000	0,000,000
Liberia.....	65,000										1,995,000		2,060,000
Morocco.....	1,000	5,000	3,000		150,000	5,000,000					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			340,000			480,000		500,000		845,000
Dutch E. Indies.....	330,000	50,000		1,000	20,000,000		27,000			15,000,000	62,000	36,000,000
New Guinea.....	6,000	4,000						75,000		650,000		660,000
Philippines.....	27,000	6,940,000		2,000	270,000			15,000		260,000		7,574,000
Portuguese Timor.....		100,000			150,000					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												
Bismarek 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
Leadrone Islands.. }										7,000		15,000
Marshall Islands.....	6,000	2,000										
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		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	3,100,000	50,810,000	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.....	166,065,500	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	157,069,500	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

NOTE:—For Women's Missionary Societies, see section headed "Woman's Work."

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.

AMERICAN 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*: Rev. A. H. Davis, Boston, Mass.; *Treasurer*: Elder J. W. Evans, same address; *Fields*: Home: East of the western Pennsylvania line and North and South. Foreign: China, Cape Verde Islands. *Income*, year ending September 30, 1906: About \$16,000; *Expenditures*: About \$15,000; *Organ*: Prophetic and Mission Record. *General Notes*: The Society reports 10 missionaries, men and women, in the foreign field, with 400 Communicants.

Advent Christian Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

Am. Advent Western Home Mission Board: Secretary

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.

Helpers' Union and Central Mission Branch: See Woman's Work Section.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION (1814): *Headquarters*: Ford Building, Boston, Mass.; *Cor. Secretaries*: Rev. H. C. Mabie, Rev. T. S. Barbour, Rev. F. P. Haggard; *Treasurer*: C. W. Perkins; *Fields*: Burma, Assam, South India; China, Japan, Congo Independent State, Philippine Islands; France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Sweden, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Norway; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$883,160.34; *Expenditures*: \$926,197.55; *Organ*: Baptist Missionary Magazine, monthly; *General Notes*: The whole number of its missionaries, not including those in Europe, is 549, with 4,345 native workers, and 130,902 baptized communicants. Baptisms in 1905 in pagan lands numbered 15,626, and in Europe, 6,965.

Large ingatherings have marked the work, particularly in the Philippine Islands and among the tribes around Kengtung, Burma. Educational work in China and Japan is emphasized in view of present opportunities. For the strengthening of all its educational work the society has taken steps for raising a fund of \$500,000 for education, partly for endowment, partly for building, and partly as a reserve for advance. Special efforts have been made for informing the home constituency by bright, up-to-date literature and by study classes. A forward movement is being carried on among Sunday schools.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; *Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West*: See Woman's Work Section.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION 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; *Field Secretary:* Rev. E. E. Chivers, D.D.; *Treasurer:* Frank T. Moulton, Esq.; *Fields:* United States, North Western Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$805,403.57; *Organ:* Baptist Home Mission Monthly; *General Notes:* The Society has (1905) 1,552 missionaries; has maintained 44 schools for colored people and Indians; has aided in erecting 114 church edifices; has had 312 missionaries among the foreign population; reports 375 baptisms in Cuba and 270 in Porto Rico during the year, and in the two islands together 51 churches with 3,734 members; altogether it reports 8,432 baptisms during the year and a total church membership of 72,453.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society;
Women's Baptist Home Mission Society: See Woman's Work Section.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS (1810): *Headquarters:* Congregational House, 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; *Denomination:* Congregational; *Secretaries:* 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 Africa, Rhodesia, Turkey, India, Ceylon, China, Mexico, Japan, Philippine Islands, Micronesia, Austria, Spain; *Income*, year ending August 31, 1906: \$913,159.64; *Expenditures:* \$853,680.58; *Organ:* Missionary Herald, monthly; *General Notes:* 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 large attendance at mission services, crowding of schools, and demand for expansion in all lines of effort that the opportunities calling for attention may be used. In the Philippine Islands the missionary in Mindanao is making steady progress and finding ready access to pagans. 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 opened larger opportunities and has also developed independence among the "Kumiai" churches. Twenty-one churches have become entirely independent, as self-supporting or aided by the Japanese Home Missionary Society. The Society's missionaries, men and women, number 580. 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): Merged into Board of Missions of Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. which see.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Disciples): *Headquarters*: Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, O.; *Corresponding Secretary*: Rev. Wm. J. Wright; *Treasurer*: Clarence J. Neare; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1905: \$100,323.03. In addition to this about \$169,463.35 was received during the year by the State boards for local work; *Organ*: American Home Missionary, monthly.

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 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.; *Fields*: Cuba; it presents also the work of the Yearly Meetings, with fields in Mexico, Jamaica, Japan, Alaska, Palestine, India, China, British East Africa, and Central America; *Income*, year ending

March 31, 1905, including the Home contributions of the various yearly meetings: \$69,073; *Organ*: The American Friend.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1846): *Headquarters*: 287 Fourth avenue, New York; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretaries*: Rev. J. W. Cooper, Rev. C. J. Ryder; *Treasurer*: H. W. Hubbard; *Fields*: Special populations in the United States, Indians, Japanese, Chinese; white and colored in Southern States; Hawaii, Porto Rico; *Income*, year ending September 30, 1905: \$342,172.22; *Expenditure*: \$363,509.13; *Organ*: American Missionary.

American Ramabai Association: See Woman's Work Section.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION (1825): *Headquarters*: 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; *President*: Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D.; *Secretary*: Rev. Charles E. St. John; *Assistant Secretary*: Mr. Geo. W. Fox; *Treasurer*: Francis H. Lincoln; *Fields*: The United States, Japan; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1906: \$285,000; *Expenditure*: For Home Missions, \$124,583.17; Foreign Missions, \$3,200.

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, Paris, Texas; *Fields*: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica; *Income*: About \$5,000; *Organ*: Central American Bulletin; *General Notes*: The Society reports 28 missionaries and 1,050 communicants.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH (1886): Mission Board of the: *Headquarters*: C. P. A. Building, Dayton, Ohio; *General Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. J. G. Bishop, D.D.; *Fields*: Japan, Porto Rico, Canada, Colorado, North Dakota, Washington, Montana, North Carolina, Virginia, and eight other States; *Income*, year ending September 30, 1905: \$23,468.16; *Expenditure*: \$24,011.58; *Organ*: Christian Missionary; *General Notes*: The Society reports in the foreign field 14 missionaries and 617 communicant members. In Tokyo, Japan, it has a Bible Training School with 15 students.

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*: 690 Eighth avenue, New York; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. A. E. Funk; *Treasurer*: Mr. David Crear; *Fields*: United States, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, Argentina, Porto Rico, Jamaica, San Domingo, Africa, China, India, Japan, Palestine; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$244,638.81; *Expenditure*: \$244,638.81; *Organ*: Christian and Missionary Alliance, weekly, Living Truths, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society reports 285 missionaries, men and women, in the foreign field and an increase of about 1,100 in membership during 1905.

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

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, 1906 (including net receipts of auxiliaries): \$494,329.73; *Expenditure* (including \$240,894.18 ex-

pended by auxiliaries in their own fields): \$497,601.99; *Organ*: Home Missionary; Congregational Work; *General Notes*: The Society employs 1,641 missionaries in 46 States and Territories, and 7 in Cuba. The missionaries preaching in foreign languages number 193. Additions to the church on confession of faith have been 4,708 during the year.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND CHURCH ERECTION (1852): *Headquarters*: Holland Building Annex, St. Louis, Mo.; *Cor. Secretary*: Mr. J. M. Patterson; *Treasurer*: Mr. J. C. Cobb; *Fields*: Japan, China, Mexico; Home Missions; Church erection; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$173,488.80; receipts of Woman's Board, \$48,340.05, and receipts of Synodical Missions, \$36,573; *Expenditure*: \$165,813.33, including Foreign Missions, \$36,836.73; expenditures of Woman's Board, \$40,282.25, and expenditures of Synodical Missions, \$36,573; *Organ*: Missionary Record; *General Notes*: Consistent with the terms of organic union between the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Boards will make separate reports to the General Assembly in May, 1907. It will be the policy of the United Church to combine the Boards as soon thereafter as practicable.

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. L. Johnsen, Wapaca, Wis.; *Fields*: Indian Territory, Utah, Danish Immigrants in New York and Boston; Japan.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION (1876): Missionary Society of the: *Headquarters*: 265 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; *Secretaries*: S. P. Spreng, 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 15 foreign and 20 native missionaries.

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

FOREIGN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1875): *Headquarters:* 222 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Denomination:* Disciples of Christ; *President:* Rev. A. McLean; *Secretaries:* Rev. F. M. Rains, Rev. S. J. Corey; *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, 1905: \$255,922; *Expenditure:* \$251,783; *Organ:* Missionary Intelligencer; *General Notes:* The year has been one of great success, and has fostered enthusiasm for important extension; 16 new missionaries were sent out. The whole number of its missionaries, men and women, is 152, with 312 native workers, 40 schools, 2,388 pupils, and about 15,000 professing Christians, of whom 7,499 are communicants. The missions in England and other parts of Europe are included in this report.

FREE BAPTISTS (1833): General Conference of; *Secretaries:* Rev. Arthur Given, Providence, R. I.; Rev. H. M. Ford, Hillsdale, Mich.; *Treasurer:* Rev. Arthur Given, Providence, R. I.; *Fields:* India; *General Notes:* The Society has 25 missionaries in the foreign field, including those supported by the Woman's Missionary Society.

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

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, San Domingo, United States; *Income,* year ending Oct. 1, 1905, for foreign

missions: \$31,803.85, and for home missions, \$4,306.16; *Expenditure*: Foreign missions, \$32,977.31; home missions, \$4,495.

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*: Galen B. Royer; *Fields*: India, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Turkey, United States; *Income*, 1905: \$69,142.17; *Expenditure*: \$53,920.84; *Organ*: The Missionary Visitor; *General Notes*: The number of missionaries in the foreign field is 25. There is a mission to the Italians in Brooklyn, N. Y.; a colored mission in Arkansas.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA: Foreign Mission Board of (1867): *Headquarters*: St. Louis, Mo.; *Gen. Secretary*: Rev. E. Schmidt, 97 Huntington avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; *Recording Secretary*: Rev. Paul A. Menzel, 1920 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*: Mr. Th. Speyser, 390 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y.; *Fields*: Central Provinces of India; *Income*, year ending Feb. 1, 1906 (besides balance \$8,466.61): \$24,635.96; *Expenditure*: \$28,643.81; *Organ*: Fliegende Missions-Blätter, quarterly; Deutscher Missions Freund, monthly; *General Notes*: The number of missionaries, men and women, is 16.

GOSPEL MISSIONARY UNION (1891): *Headquarters*: 711 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; Undenominational; *President*: Mr. George S. Fisher; *Fields*: Morocco, Ecuador, Indians of the U. S. (Navajos); *Income* (1905): \$9,660.74; *Expenditure*: \$9,000.31; *Organ*: The Gospel Message, monthly.

HAUGE'S SYNOD CHINA MISSION (Hauges Synodes China Mission, 1891): *Headquarters*: Redwing, Minn.; *Secretary*: Rev. M. O. M. Wee, Jackson, Minn.; *Fields*: Provinces of Hupeh and Honan, 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; *Field*: Hawaii; *Organ*: The Friend; *General Notes*: The Association is in affiliation with the American Missionary Association. Its work is among Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and English-speaking people throughout the Territory. Its workers, men and women, number 146. It has 93 churches with 6,517 members.

Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands: See Congregational division of Woman's Work Section.

HEPZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1892): *Headquarters*: Tabor, Iowa; *Secretary*: Mrs. H. W. Kelley; *Fields*: Japan, India, China, Natal, Transvaal; *Income*: No information; *Organ*: Sent of God; John Three Sixteen (Young people), 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); *Headquarters*: Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Secretary*: Prof. Geo. Sverdrup; *Treasurer*: J. H. Blegen; *Field*: Madagascar; *Income*, year ending May 31, 1906: \$13,993.44; *Expenditure*: \$13,666.47; *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.; *Cor. Secretary*: Rev. W. Ashmead Schaeffer, D.D., 137 W. School House Lane, Station G., Philadelphia; *General Secretary*: Rev. George Drach, 29 E. Mt. Pleasant avenue, Philadelphia; *Treasurer*: Philip S. Zieber, Esq., Reading, Pa.; *Field*: Godaveri district, India; *Income*, 1903-1905: \$68,718.29; *Expenditure*: \$57,919.09; *Organ*: Missions-Bote; Foreign Missionary. *General Notes*: The Society has 16 missionaries, 300 native workers, 304 schools, 5,275 scholars and 6,135 communicants, and a baptized membership of 12,822.

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

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

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. (1841); *Headquarters*: 21 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.; *Secretary*: Rev. Marion J. Kline, D.D.; *Treasurer*: O. F. Lantz; *Fields*: India, Africa; *Income*, for the two years ending April 30, 1905: \$137,208.13; *Expenditure*: \$131,095.31; *Organ*: Lutheran Missionary Journal. *General Notes*: The Society has 35 missionaries, 607 native workers, 291 schools, 8,578 scholars, and 11,820 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, Madeira Is., India, China, Japan, Korea, Borneo, Java, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Chile, Bolivia, Mexico, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria; *Income*, 1905, including Women's Societies and domestic missions: \$2,692,008.53; *Expenditure*, foreign missions: \$1,822,-\$268.64; *Organ*: World Wide Missions. *General Notes*:

The Society has in the foreign field, including missions in Europe, 810 missionaries, 8,689 native workers, 1,987 schools, 62,598 scholars, and 248,378 professing Christians of whom 131,566 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 76 per cent. in the six years 1900-1905 over the amount of such contributions in the preceding six years (1894-1899, \$1,219,965; 1900-1905, \$2,151,623). 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 Woman'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. W. W. Pinson, Rev. J. R. Nelson; *Treasurer:* J. D. Hamilton; *Sec. of Young People's Dep't:* Rev. E. F. Cook; *Fields:* China, Korea, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, United States (including Indians, immigrants, and Jews); *Income for foreign work:* \$467,846 besides the receipts of the Woman's Board (\$155,909); *Organ:* Go Forward. *General Notes:* The Board has in its foreign fields 251 missionaries, men and women, including the 69 under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; 40 schools, 3,691 scholars, and 17,633 church members, of whom 1,973 were added in 1905. In every direction the work has made great strides forward.

The collections for Domestic Missions are \$228,240; for Church Extension, \$101,552; Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$101,728, making an aggregate, when added to the collections of the two Foreign Boards, of \$1,055,275.

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: See Woman's Work Section.

MORAVIAN CHURCH (Northern Province of America) SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN (1787): *Headquarters*: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; *President*: Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering; *Secretary and Treasurer of Missions*: Rev. Paul de Schweinitz; *Fields*: The Missionary Society formed to support Moravian Missions everywhere and specifically to care for work among the Indians, since 1885, in addition, 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*: 726 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.; *Secretary*: Rev. L. G. Jordan; *Treasurer*: Rev. C. H. Parrish; *Fields*: Africa (West, South, and East Central), West Indies, South America; *Income*, 1905: \$13,000; *Organ*: Mission Herald, monthly.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION: Home Mission Board of the (1880): *Headquarters*: Little Rock, Ark.; *Cor. Secretary*: Rev. R. H. Boyd, D.D., Nashville, Tenn.; *Treasurer*: P. A. Knowles, Little Rock, Ark.

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, 1906: \$5,182.18; *Expenditure*: \$4,843.89.

NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN: American Committee for the: *Chairman*: Rev. C. C. Hall, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York City; *Field Secretary*: Miss A. R. Lee, 7 Perry st., Morristown, N. J.; *Acting Treasurer*: Rev. F. B. Dwight, Convent Station, N. J. See India Section.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA: Board of Foreign Missions of the United (1858): *Denomination*: Lutheran; *Secretary*: Rev. M. Saeterlie, Stanley, Wis.; *Fields*: Madagascar, China.

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, D.D., Mr. R. E. Speer, Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D., Rev. A. W. Halsey, D.D.; *Treasurer*: Mr. Dwight H. Day; *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, 1906: \$1,171,867.76; *Expenditure*: \$1,241,821.20; *Organ*: Assembly Herald; *General Notes*: The Society reports 889 missionaries, men and women, 2,611 native workers, 995 schools, 32,430 scholars, and 63,480 communicants.

During 1905 a great revival in India had fruit in prayer, confession of sin and witness bearing for Christ. In Korea a revival added large numbers to the church, and there is a remarkable advance in self-support. In the Philippines progress has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, the number of church members there now numbering 4,000. In China political unrest is accompanied by opportunities which are unsurpassed and which the missionaries are alert to improve. Progress in the missions includes more than increase in numbers; the schools and the great presses of

the Society (in Syria, China, and elsewhere) extend their area of effectiveness with every year.

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, D.D.; *Associate Secretaries:* Rev. John Dixon, D.D., Mr. Joseph Ernest McAfee; *Treasurer:* Mr. Harvey C. Olin; *Superintendent of School Work:* Rev. R. M. Craig; *Superintendent of Department of Church and Labor:* Rev. C. Stelzle; *Field Secretary:* Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D.D.; *Fields:* The United States, including Alaska, Porto Rico and 16 nationalities of foreign immigrants; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$911,793.72; *Expenditure:* \$913,390.06 (The receipts and expenditures of the Woman's Board are included in these figures.); *Organ:* Assembly Herald, Over Sea and Land; *General Notes:* A feature of growing interest and importance is the special mission to workmen, 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; *Co-ordinate Secretaries:* Rev. S. H. Chester and Rev. J. O. Reavis; *Editor:* Rev. H. F. Williams; *Fields:* Congo Free State, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$266,317; *Expenditure:* \$274,344; *Organ:* The Missionary, The Children's Missionary, both monthly; *General Notes:* The Society reports 206 missionaries, men and women, 293 native workers, 10,824 communicants, of whom 2,182 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; *Gen. Secretary*: Rev. A. S. Lloyd; *Associate Secretary*: Rev. J. Kimber; *Corresponding Secretary*: 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 Islands; *Income*, year ending Aug. 31, 1906: \$566,137.59 for Foreign Missions, and \$729,374.18 for Domestic Missions; *Expenditure*, Domestic Missions, \$733,086.37; Foreign Missions, \$545,786.76; *Organ*: *Spirit of Missions*, monthly; *The Young Christian Soldier*, weekly, and also monthly; *General Notes*: In April, 1905, the American Church Missionary Society transferred to the Board of Missions its work in Cuba. The Society maintains its corporate existence to administer its trust funds. The income of these except where specially directed is now used for the domestic work. In Brazil there are twenty-one stations and out-stations in charge of nine clergymen, and in Cuba eighteen stations and out-stations with nine clergymen. The plan of apportioning missionary expenditures upon the different congregations has resulted in largely increasing the amount given in each year. In 1905 the number of congregations making offerings for missions was 4,179 as against 2,226 giving congregations in 1901. The Society reports in its foreign missions 175 missionaries, men and women, 565 native workers, 146 schools, 6,177 scholars, and 6,307 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 E. 22d St., New York; *Denomination*: Reformed (Dutch); *Cor-*

responding Secretary: Rev. H. N. Cobb; *Field Secretary:* Rev. J. W. Conklin; *Treasurer:* W. H. Van Steenburgh; *Assistant Treasurer:* Rev. J. L. Amerman; *Fields:* China, India, Japan, Arabia; *Income*, year ending May 1, 1906: \$174,464.74 (including Arabian Mission); *Expenditure:* \$157,328.82 (including Arabian Mission); *Organ:* Mission Field, Neglected Arabia; *General Notes:* The Society reports 100 missionaries, men and women, 550 native workers, 193 schools, 7,881 scholars, and 5,062 communicants.

Reformed Church in America 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; *Acting Secretary:* Rev. W. H. Vroom, D.D.; *Treasurer:* W. T. Demarest; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1906: \$115,085.32; *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 (1879): *Headquarters:* 1306 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary:* Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew; *Treasurer:* Dr. J. L. Lemberger; *Fields:* Japan, China; *Income*, for three years, May 1, 1904, Dec. 31, 1906: \$219,466; *Expenditure*, three years: \$274,000; *General Notes:* The Society reports 47 missionaries, men and women, 100 native workers, 50 schools, and 2,650 communicants.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES: Board of Foreign Missions of the (1894): *Headquarters:* Philadelphia, Pa.; *Denomination:* Reformed Episcopal; *President:* Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D.D., 1317 North Broad street; *Secretary:* Mr. H. H. Sinson, 2067 East Cumberland street; *Treasurer:* Rev. C. F. Hendricks, B.D., 2630 North 12th street.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH

AMERICA: Board of Foreign Missions of the Synod of the (1856): *Headquarters*: 325 West Fifty-sixth street, N. Y.; *Secretary*: R. M. Sommerville; *Fields*: Turkey (Syria, Asia Minor, Cyprus), China; *Income*: \$31,893; *Expenditure*: \$29,215; *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, East Africa, South Africa, Japan, and South America.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE: Foreign Mission Committee of the (1887): *Headquarters*: Takoma Park, 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, Korea, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, Samoa, Fiji Islands, Cook Islands, Friendly Islands, Society Islands, Australia, India, Africa; *Income*: Not reported; *Organ*: Advent Review and Sabbath Herald.

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.; *Secretary*: Rev. R. J. Willingham; *Ass't Secretary*: W. H. Smith; *Treasurer*: J. C. Williams; *Fields*: China, Japan, Lagos (W. Africa), Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Argentina; *Income*, year ending May 1, 1906: \$324,009; *Expenditure*: \$343,072; *Organ*: Foreign Mission Journal; *General Notes*: The Society has an income larger than ever before. The number of baptisms in the field is

larger the past year (2,445) 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.

SUDAN UNITED MISSION: United States Council of the: *Headquarters*: 329 East Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary for the U. S.*: Charles Kurzhals. See British Section, also Canadian 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*: Missionaren.

UNITED BRETHERN IN CHRIST: Foreign Missionary Society of the (1853): *Headquarters*: Cor. Main and Fourth streets, Dayton, Ohio; *Treasurer*: Rev. W. McKee; *Fields*: Japan, Sierra Leone, W. Africa, Germany, Porto Rico; *Income*: Home Frontier and Foreign Missions: \$111,685.52; *Expenditure* (foreign missions), year ending March 31, 1904: \$16,304.46; *Organ*: The Searchlight.

UNITED BRETHERN IN CHRIST: Home Missionary Society of the (1905): *Headquarters*: 904 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio; *Gen. Secretary*: Rev. C. Whitney; *Educational Secretary*: Lyda B. Wiggim; *Field Secretary*: Rev. L. O. Burtner; *Field*: The United States; *Income*, 1905: \$19,638.63; *Expenditure*: \$23,838.63; *Organ*: Missionary Advance; *General Notes*: The Society has 90 missionaries in 19 States; the church membership on the mission field is 6,913, and additions during 1905 were 1,773. The figures indicating income and expenditure are in addition to sums locally applied to Home Mission work by the various annual Conferences.

Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ. See Woman's Work Section.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH BOARD OF

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS (1899): *Corresponding Secretary*: Rev. B. H. Niebel, Le Mars, Iowa; *Treasurer*: J. G. Mohn; *Field*: China; *Income*, 1905-06 (for both Home and Foreign Missions): \$98,110.74; *General Notes*: The Society has 4 men and 4 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*: 921 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Cor. Secretary*: Rev. Chas. R. Watson; *Treasurer*: Mr. R. L. Latimer; *Fields*: Egypt, India, the Egyptian Sudan; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1906: \$262,369.43; *Expenditure*: \$295,900.05; *General Notes*: The United Presbyterian Church of North America came into existence in 1858 through the union of the Associate Reformed and the Associate Presbyterian Churches. The missions in Egypt and India were founded four and three years respectively before this union. In India the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the mission was celebrated with impressive exercises in the Spring of 1905. A remarkable revival at Sialkot influenced every part of the field of the mission and remains on record as the most important event of the first fifty years of the history of the mission. The mission in the Egyptian Sudan is making slow but steady progress. In Egypt a new evangelistic purpose appears in the native church organization. The increase in church membership during the year in Egypt was 844—more than the increase in any previous year. Great unrest is evident among the Mohammedans of Egypt and there is a tendency to resort to violence because Christianity is sure to have a power that cannot be checked. The number of missionaries, men and women, is 172, with 1,140 native workers, 357 schools, 24,359 scholars, and 50,612 professing Christians, of whom 19,798 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*: About \$12,000; *Organ*: Wesleyan Methodist.

YALE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1902): *Headquarters*: 233 Durfee Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Prof. E. B. Reed, Ph.D.; *Treasurer*: Pierce N. Welch; *Field*: China; *General Notes*: Has 7 missionaries, men and women, in the field. A College is about to be opened at Changsha.

Woman's Union Missionary Society: See Woman's Work Section.

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. Rogers 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; *Secretaries*: Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Rev. J. B. Myers; *Treasurer*: Edward Robinson, J.P.; *Field*: India (Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces), Ceylon, China, Congo Free State, West Indies; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$431,414.41 (£88,657 15s. 9d.); *Expenditure*: \$476,943.90 (£98,013 9s. 10d.); *Organs* Baptist Missionary Herald, Juvenile Missionary Herald, both monthly; *General Notes*: This Society has (January, 1906) 276 missionaries, men and women; 2,795 native workers (including day school teachers); 1,008 stations and sub-stations; 21,120 scholars under instruction; 56,456 church members, of whom 1,778 were baptized in 1905. Eleven 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.

BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY (1854): *Headquarters*: 7 Adam street, Strand, London, W. C., England; *Secretary*: 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, 1906: \$12,000; *Expenditure*: \$11,900; *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., J.P.; *Fields*: England, Scotland, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey; *Income*, year ending April 15, 1905: \$24,575.32 (£5,050); *Expenditure*: \$25,645.95 (£5,270); *Organ*: Jewish Missionary Herald.

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 December 31, 1905: \$9,815.72 (£2,107); *Expenditure*: \$8,720.76; *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, Tononto, Ont.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Director*: D. E. Hoste; *Secretary*: F. Marcus Wood; *Editorial Secretary*: Marshall 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*: \$354,887; *Organ*: China's Millions, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society reports 849 missionaries, men and women, 890 native workers, 837 stations and outstations, and 14,078 communicants, of whom 2,541 were added in 1905.

CHINA: MURRAY'S MISSION TO THE BLIND AND ILLITERATE IN (1887): *Headquarters:* Peking; *Denomination:* Undenominational; *Secretary:* John Grant, Esq. (Grant & Wylie, Solicitors), 204 St. Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland; *Field:* China; *Income, 1905:* \$8,487 (£1,744).

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 MISSIONS IN MANY LANDS (England, Mission of the Brethren, 1827): *Treasurers:* J. L. Maclean, M.D., W. H. Bennet, R. E. Sparks, B.A., 10 Widcombe Crescent, Bath, England; *Fields:* India, Malaysia, China, Japan, Siam, Laos, North, Central, and South Africa, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, France, Spain, Italy and other European Countries; *Organ:* Echoes of Service, fortnightly; *General Notes:* No statistics are published by this body. The number of its missionaries, men and women, is about 470.

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 Dep't, Rev. B. Baring-Gould, M.A.; Rev. F. Baylis, M.A.; Rev. G. B. Durrant, M.A.; Candidates' Dep't, Rev. D. H. D. Wilkinson, M.A.; Home Organization Dep't, Rt. Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D.; Mr. H. Lankester, M.D.; Editorial Dep't, Rev. G. Furness Smith; Lay Dep't, Mr. D. Marshall Lang; *Treasurer:* Col. Robert Williams, M.P.; *Physician,* Mr. C. F. Harford, M.D.; *Fields:* Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos, Nigeria, British East Africa, German East Africa, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt), Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, N. W. Canada, British Columbia; *Income:* \$1,907,254.82 (£391,911); *Expenditure:* \$1,916,-

865.68 (£393,890); *Organ*: Church Missionary Intelligencer, Church Missionary Gleaner, Mercy and Truth (Medical Missions); *General Notes*: The Society reports, June 1, 1906, 534 stations; 1,397 missionaries, men and women; 134,737 pupils in school, of all grades, and 311,802 professed Christians, of whom 22,364 were baptized during 1905, and 90,107 are communicants.

The Society, in 1804, sent its first two missionaries to the Rio Pongas in Western Africa. Twelve years later it concentrated effort upon Sierra Leone, whence it advanced into Yorubaland and the Niger Districts, and has reached the Hausa speaking and pagan tribes in the far interior. In Eastern Africa its first missionaries were Dr. Krapf and Rev. J. Rebmann, whose remarkable journeys had fruit in subsequent geographical and missionary enterprises. Wonderful success has attended the Uganda Mission, commenced in 1876, and of which the stations extend to the southern limits of the Sudan. In 1906 a pioneer party of six missionaries was established among the pagan tribes of the southern Sudan. In 1813 the Society began labor in India, where more than one-third of its stations and nearly the same proportion of its missionaries are now found. The Ceylon Mission was commenced in 1817. Work in China began at Shanghai in 1844, and now reaches seven provinces of the empire. Both there and in Japan, as in other fields, the Society makes great use of the ministry of single women. In N. W. Canada and British Columbia most of the Indians have embraced Christianity, and grants in aid of work among them are gradually being diminished. In all of its fields the Society pays special attention to work among Mohammedans. Its medical work is on a large scale; and of its 79 fully qualified doctors, 21 are women.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY (1823): *Headquarters*: 9 Serjeants Inn, Fleet street, London, E. C., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretary*: Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A.; *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. R. 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*: 6 Randolph Road, London, W.; *Secretary and Treasurer*: J. Martin Cleaver; *Secretary to Field Council*: J. Gordon Logan, Belbeis, Egypt; *Fields*: Egypt, Sudan; *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. M. Dale; *Financial Secretary*: Mr. John Leggat; *Fields*: China, Japan (Formosa), Straits Settlements, India (Bengal); *Income*, year ending December 31, 1905: \$134,962.53 (£27,733); *Expenditure*: \$159,436.29 (£32,762); *Organ*: Monthly Messenger.

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

ENGLAND: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENG-

LAND MISSION TO THE JEWS: *Headquarters*: 7 East India avenue, London, E. C., England; *Secretary*: (vacant); *Financial Secretary*: Mr. John Leggat; *Fields*: England, Turkey (North Syria); *Income* to December, 1905: \$8,589.37 (£1,765).

FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1886): *Headquarters*: 15 Devonshire street, Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C., England; *Secretary*: Dr. William Wilson; *Hon. Secretary*: Henry Stanley Newman; *Treasurer*: Joseph Storrs Fry; *Fields*: India, Madagascar, 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 outstations; 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 bystanders. 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. Newtown, Esq., Mickleover, Derby, England; *Field*: Jaffa, Syria; *Income* (1903-1904): \$8,991 (£1,847 10s.); *Expenditure*: \$8,672 (£1,781 18s.); *General Notes*: 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 (1896): *Head Offices*: 35 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England; *Secretary*: Mr. Francis C. Brading; *Treasurer*: Sir Richard Tangye; *Field*: The Hospital is at Asfuriyeh, near Beirut, Syria; *Income*, 1905: about \$20,000; *General Notes*: There is an office of the Hospital Committee in Philadelphia (701 Provident Building).

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS (1809): *Headquarters*: 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., Eng.; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Secretaries*: Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A.; *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 March 31, 1906: \$199,375.63 (£40,969); *Organ*: Jewish Missionary Intelligence, Jewish Missionary Advocate, both monthly, the last named for young people; *General Notes*:

The Society has 47 stations, 221 missionary agents, and 1,817 pupils in its schools.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795): *Headquarters*: 16 New Bridge street, London, E. 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; *Treasurers*: Sir Albert Speier, Bart. M.P.; J. Compton Rickett, Esq., M.P.; *Income* (1905-06) \$957,070.22 (£196,665). There was a deficit of \$56,178.87 (£11,544); *Fields*: Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Madagascar, British Central Africa, China, India, British Guiana, Polynesia; *Organ*: Chronicle; News from Afar (for children). *General Notes*: The Society reports 277 missionaries; 7,155 native workers; 2,147 schools; 89,105 scholars; 38 hospitals, 38 dispensaries; 3 printing houses; 292,945 professed Christians, and 80,006 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.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1878): *Headquarters*: 49 Highbury Park, London, N.; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Gen. Secretary and Sup't*: Henry Soltau, L.R.C.P.&S.E.; *Editorial Secretary*: James L. Maxwell, M.D.; *Hon Treasurer*: Maj.-Gen. C. G. Robinson; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906): \$8,949.48 (£1,839); *Expenditure*: \$8,895.62 (£1,827); *Organ*: Medical Missions at Home and Abroad; *General Notes*: The Association promotes Medical Mission work, training medical missionaries for service at home and abroad, and superintending two medical missions in London.

MELANESIAN MISSION: London Committee of the:

Head Offices: Church House, Westminster, London, S. W., England; *Hon. Treasurer:* Rev. C. Hamerton Gould; *Office Secretary:* C. Clarke, Esq.; *Denomination:* Church of England; *Income,* year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$80,345.85 (£16,510); *Expenditure:* \$71,600.74; *Organ:* Southern Cross Log; Chips (for children), both monthly.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859): *Headquarters:* Leeds, England; *Secretary:* Rev. George Packer, 3 St. John's Terrace, Belle Vue Road, Leeds, England; *Treasurer:* Mr. J. Hepworth, J. P., Claypit Lane, Leeds; *Field:* China; *Income:* \$26,910.51 (£5,529); *Expenditure:* \$28,556.55 (£5,868); *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 and Sup't:* Capt. F. L. Tottenham; *Fields:* London, the Provinces, Malta, Palestine, Jamaica; *Income,* 1905: \$90,268.70 (£18,549); *Organ:* Service for the King, monthly; *General Notes:* These Institutions are largely due to the initiative of the Rev. W. Pennefattier, who came to St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, in 1864. They include the Conference Hall with its Open Air Mission and active Evangelistic work; a Deaconess House, Probation and Students' House for training candidates; a Home for invalid Deaconesses; a training house, known as "The Willows," which prepares women for Home and Foreign Mission work; a Creche or Day Nursery; an Orphanage for little girls; a Hostel for ladies; an Employment Bureau; a Rescue Home; two Hospitals for the very poor, and a Nurses' House whence 50 nurses go out to care for the sick. The Deaconesses conduct missions in 12 parishes in London, and have gone for similar work to several towns in England, to Malta and to Jamaica.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS (British Provincial Confer-

ence) 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*: C. Augustus Webb, Esq.; *Treasurer*: Ernest Mathews, 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*: Inter-denominational; *Chairman of Council and Hon. Secretary*: Pastor W. Fuller Gooch; *Secretary*: Dr. C. L. Terry; *Hon. Treasurer*: R. C. Morgan, Esq.; *Fields*: Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$43,496.77 (£8,938); *Expenditure*: \$40,017.22 (£8,223); *Organ*: North Africa, monthly; *General Notes*: The Mission has ten auxiliaries in England, Ireland and Scotland, which support missionaries or contribute to the General Fund. It also has a Prayer and Helpers' Union with 40 branches. Fifteen converts from Mohammedanism are employed by the Mission as evangelists. Besides Mohammedans, Jews and Roman Catholics are reached by the Mission.

NOETH CHINA MISSION (1974): *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*: "The Land of Sinim," quarterly.

NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN: London Committee for (1894):

Hon. Secretary: Miss Mabel W. Brown, 91 College Road, Bromley, Kent, England; *Field:* Ludhiana, Punjab, India. See Woman's Work Section, India Division.

NYASSA INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1893): *Headquarters:* 6 Old Jewry, 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 \$7,598 (£1,543); *Expenditure:* \$7,644 (£1,571).

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, 1905-1906:* \$48,074; *Organ:* Primitive Methodist Missionary Herald.

QUA IBOE MISSION (1887): *Headquarters:* 128 Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, Ireland; *Gen. Secretary:* R. L. McKeown; *Hon. Secretary:* Mr. James Hamilton; *Hon. Treasurer:* William Strain; *Field:* Nigeria, Africa; *Organ:* Qua Iboe Mission Quarterly.

REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION (1873): *Headquarters:* Harley House, Bow Road, London, E., England; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Acting Director:* Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, D.D., F.R.A.S.; *Hon. Secretary:* Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness; *Hon. Treasurer:* Theodore Howard, Esq.; *Fields:* Congo Free State, Berar, India, Peru, Argentina; *Income (1905) and Expenditure:* Not given, but the Society considers \$117,000 (£24,000) to be the average total annual receipts and expenditure; *Organ:* Regions Beyond; *General Notes:* The Society has three missionary training colleges in London which have sent out over 1,200 men and women, the majority of whom are engaged in foreign work under some forty Missionary Societies.

SCOTLAND, CHURCH OF: Conversion of the Jews

Committee (1840): *Headquarters*: 22 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Fields*: Egypt, Turkey, Scotland; *Income*, Dec. 31, 1905: \$26,468 (£5,438 16s.).

Scotland, Church of, Women's Association for the Christian Education of Jewesses: See Woman's Work Section.

SCOTLAND, CHURCH OF: Committee for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: *Headquarters*: 22 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Convener*: The Very Rev. John M'Murtrie, D.D.; *Hon. Treasurer*: James Pater-son; *Fields*: India, British Central Africa, British East Africa, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$192,071.02 (£39,468) besides \$75,664.82 (£15,544) income of Women's Association; *Expenditure*: \$210,358.82 (£43,226); *Organ*: Quarterly Paper; Outposts.

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

SCOTLAND: Foreign Missions Committee of the Reformed 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, C.I.E.; *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, 1905: \$979,006.53 (£201,173); *Organ*: Monthly Record; *General Notes*: The Missionaries in Manchuria are finding the country open to their efforts as their work, somewhat disorganized by the war, is taken up. The splendid service rendered during the war to Chinese sick and wounded, brought to the Missionary physicians the thanks of the Chinese Government and aroused in the people gratitude and respect toward the Christian religion. The time seems to have come for taking possession of the whole of Manchuria for Jesus Christ. The Livingstonia Mission

on Lake Nyassa, in British Central Africa, has extended its labors 300 miles west of the Lake, and it now extends to Chitambo, where Livingstone died.

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; *Secretaries and Treasurers:* Mr. R. T. Norfor, C.A., and Mr. W. W. Farquharson, 13 Queen street, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Fields:* South Africa, India; *Income*, year ending December, 1905: \$24,674 (£5,070); *Organ:* Foreign Mission Chronicle.

SIERRA LEONE MISSION (1842): *Denomination:* Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion; *Secretary:* Rev. Joseph Bainton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England; *Treasurer:* M. E. Dolby Shelton, 38 Eldon street, London, E. C., England; *Fields:* Sierra Leone, W. Africa; *Income:* \$4,914.90 (£1,010).

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL 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, 1905: \$934,159.73 (£191,957); *Expenditure:* \$1,185,975.73 (£243,702) *Organs:* The Mission Field, monthly; The East and The West, quarterly; The King's Messengers, monthly; The Church Abroad, monthly; *General Notes:* The Society carries on Missionary work among British subjects in foreign lands and in the Colonies, as well as among heathen. The Woman's Association auxiliary to the

Society, in 1904 was constituted the "Committee of Women's Work." It is now a consultative committee of women subscribers appointed by the Standing Committee of the Society.

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:* 60 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, England; *Denomination:* Interdenominational; *Director:* Bryce W. Ranken; *Secretary:* Mr. John Law; *Hon. Treasurer:* Frank J. Casse; *Fields:* South America; *Income*, year ending Feb. 28, 1906: \$4,530.70 (£931); *Expenditure:* No more spent than is received, \$4,496.64 (£924); *General Notes:* The mission is an association of those interested in working for the evangelization of South America.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1884): *Headquarters:* 20 John street, Bedford Row, London, W. C., England; *Denomination:* Church of England; *Clerical Secretary:* Rev. E. P. Cachemaille; *Lay Secretary:* Capt. Edward Poulden; *Treasurer:* F. A. Bevan; Esq.; *Fields:* Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Keppel Id., Paraguay, Chile, Panama; *Income:* \$118,178 (£24,284); *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. Belcher, 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.

SUDAN UNITED MISSION (1904): *Headquarters*: Castleton, via Sheffield, England; *General Secretary*: Karl W. Kumm, Ph.D.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Income*, 1905: \$12,793.67; *Organ*: Light Bearer; *General Notes*: The Society was formed to meet the crisis in Nigeria where Mohammedan teachers are overrunning pagan tribes and the demand for Christian missionaries is pressing. It has affiliated councils in the United States, Canada, and South Africa. In Nigeria it has five stations and 20 missionaries.

TABEETHA MISSION: See Woman's Work Section under Great Britain.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, British and Foreign (1825); *Headquarters*: Essex Hall, Essex street, Strand, London, England; *Secretary*: Rev. W. Copeland Bowie; *Treasurer*: Mr. Oswald Nettlefold; *Fields*: Great Britain, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand; *General Notes*: The Association aids the dissemination of literature by small grants to residents of these countries.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES: Home and Foreign Mission (1857); *Secretary*: Rev. H. T. Chapman, 4 Newton Grove, Leeds, England; *Treasurer*: R. Bird; *Fields*: China, British East Africa, Sierra Leone; *Income*, year ending May, 1906: \$64,005.66 (£13,379); *Expenditure*: \$66,778.39 (£13,649); *Organ*: Missionary Echo, monthly; *General Notes*: 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. An educated agricultural missionary has been sent to East Africa,

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*: 16 Falkner street, Liverpool, England; *Secretary*: Rev. R. J. Williams; *Treasurer*: William Venmore; *Fields*: Assam, India; Brittany, France; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$75,901.38 (£15,596); *Expenditure*: \$75,206.88 (£15,454); *General Notes*: The mission in Assam has been the scene of a revival of extraordinary power. The additions to the churches in 1905 were 4,258 or more than 23 per cent.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1813): *Headquarters*: Wesleyan Centenary Hall, 17 Bishopsgate street Within, London, E. C., Eng.; *Secretaries*: Rev. W. Perkins, Rev. J. M. Brown, Rev. M. Hartley, Rev. W. H. Findlay, M. A.; *Treasurer*: Rev. James H. Rigg, D.D., Mr. Williamson Lamplough; *Fields*: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, France, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Ceylon, India, China, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Honduras, Panama, Bahamas, Jamaica, Haiti, San Domingo, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$835,397.98 (£171,663); *Expenditure*: \$872,576.87 (£179,293); *Organ*: The Foreign Field; At Home and Abroad (Juvenile); *General Notes*: The missions originated by the Society in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Is., Friendly Is., have long ago been passed over to Colonial Conferences. Missions in Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange River Colony are directed by the South African Conference, which received in 1905 aid from the Society to the amount of £3,108. The missions established by the Society in Ireland are administered by local Conferences with aid, expected to cease in ten years. Missions in France are carried on in close cooperation with local Conferences. The work

of the Society in the British Army and Navy extends to Mediterranean stations, India, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, Hongkong, South Africa, St. Helena, West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. Medical Missions are being largely increased in the various fields of the Society; education is showing efficiency as an evangelistic agency, and in all the fields there is increase of membership.

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*, 1905: \$3,080.02 (£632. 17s.); *Expenditure*: \$3,299.13 (£677. 18s.).

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: See Woman's Work Section under Great Britain.

BRITISH COLONIES

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, GENERAL MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE (1901): *Headquarters*: Cape Town, South Africa; *Chairman*: Rev. Andrew Murray, D.D., *General Secretary*: Rev. J. du Plessis, P. O. Box 144, Cape Town; *Field*: Cape Colony, Transvaal, Bechuanaland, Mashonaland, Natal, Nyassaland; *Income*, 1905: \$74,686 (£15,347); *General*

Notes: The Dutch Reformed Church of Cape Colony numbers about 110,000 members. It supports Home Missions in Cape Colony with 45 missionaries and 42,556 adherents, and Foreign Missions in Transvaal, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia and Nyassaland, with 45 missionaries, 660 native workers and 7,700 church members. The D. R. Ministers Missionary Union has been merged in the General Missionary enterprise.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY, Missions of the: The mission field of this church lies in Northeast Rhodesia and comprises four stations, occupied by five missionaries.

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. No statistics have been received since the year 1904. 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, besides 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. 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 in time. A growing evangelistic enterprise has been begun among the coolies from India.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN 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.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA (1855): *Headquarters:* 381 George street, Sydney, New South Wales; *Secretary and Deputy Treasurer:* Rev. George Brown, D.D.; *Organizing Secretary:* Rev. B. Danks; *Gen. Treasurers:* Rev. B. Sellors, D.D., Hon. W. Robson, M.L.C.; *Fields:* Fiji and Friendly Islands, New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain and New Georgia, and Chinese coolies in Australia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$110,527.94 (£22,712); *Expenditure:* \$116,873.85; *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 and among East Indians resident in Fiji. 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 second German Methodist minister has joined the mission during the year for service in New Britain, 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 Australian Missionary Society): *Headquarters:* King William Road, Hyde Park, South Australia; *Denomination:* Baptist; *Gen. Secretary:* Rev. John Price; *Treasurer:* A. S. Neill, 20 Nat. Mutual Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia; *Field:* Farridpur and Pabna Districts, Bengal, India; *Income, to July, 1903:* \$5,608.44 (£1,154); *Expenditure:* \$5,759.10 (£1,185); *Organ:* Missionary Echo; *General Notes:* Has 8 missionaries and 9 native workers, 10 schools.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA: *Headquarters:* Sydney; *Convener:* Rev. Alex. Stewart; *Field:* New Hebrides, Korea, Australian Aborigines, Chinese immigrants; *Income:* \$45,000; *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, M.A., "Lynton," Edgevale Road, Kew, Victoria, Australia; *Treasurer*: Mr. H. Holmes, "Handsworth," Glenferrie Road, Victoria, Australia; *Field*: Bengal, India; *General Notes*: The Society has eleven missionaries in India.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1896): *Denomination*: Baptist; *Secretary*: Rev. N. L. Beurle, South Perth, West Australia; *Field*: Goalundo, Bengal.

NEW ZEALAND

MELANESIAN MISSION: *Headquarters*: Norfolk Island; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Bishop of Melanesia*: The Rt. Rev. Cecil Wilson, M. A.; *Commissary in New Zealand*: Archdeacon Calder, of Auckland, New Zealand; *Secretary in New Zealand*: Mr. G. O'Halloran, Jr., Auckland, New Zealand; *Organizing Sec. in Australia*: Rev. R. M. Faithful Davies, Sydney, N. S. W.; *Treasurer*: Mr. W. S. Cochrane, Auckland, New Zealand; *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 a center for training native workers; *General Notes*: Two central schools, one in the Solomon Is. and one in the Banks Is., serve as feeders to the school at Norfolk Island. Woman's work has begun (with 7 women missionaries) in the Solomon and Banks groups. Three natives have been ordained and 3 more are to be ordained shortly. The mission has 35 European missionaries, men and women, and 665 native workers, of whom 15 are native clergy. New factors in the work are the return of large numbers of natives from work in Queensland, and large increase of white traders. For income, see British section.

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 Sept. 30, 1905: \$10,453.24 (£2,148); *Expenditure*: \$10,039.58 (£2,063); *Organ*: Missionary Messenger.

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, and Madras, India.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND: Maori Missions of the; *Convener*: Rev. R. M. Ryburn, M.A., Wanganui, N. Z.; *Fields*: Taupo, Taumaranui and Stewart Is., New Zealand, with a school for Maori girls, at Turahina, N. Z.

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

CANADA

AFRICA INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1898): Amalgamated with the Sudan United Mission, which see below, and in British Section.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES (1846): Foreign Mission Board of the *Headquarters*: 85 Germain street, St. John, New Brunswick; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. J. W. Manning; *Field*: India (Telugus); *Income*, year ending Aug, 1906: \$25,465.49; *Expenditure*: \$23,863.79.

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*: 17 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary*: Rev.

J. G. Brown; *Treasurer*: Rev. E. T. Fox; *Field*: India, Bolivia; *Income*, 1904-1905: \$47,630.77.

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

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 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*: For-

mosa, India, China, Chinese in Canada, Indians in Canada; *Income*, year ending March 1, 1906, *Eastern Division*: \$42,192; *Western Division*: \$169,422; *Total Income*: \$212,302; *Expenditure*, *Eastern Division*: \$41,865; *Western Division*: \$169,422; *Total*, \$211,287; *Organ*: Presbyterian Record.

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

SUDAN UNITED MISSION: (See *British Section*) *Headquarters* North American Council: 262 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Canada; *Gen. Secretary for North America*: R. V. Bingham; *Secretary for Canada*: J. Galloway; *Organ*: *Missionary Witness*. (See also *U. S. 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 \$4,000) was called for in 1903.

BETHEL SANTAL MISSION (1875): Merged in *Indian Home Mission* to the Santhals 1905.

INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTHALS (1867): *Headquarters*: Benagaria, Bengal, India; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Rev. L. O. Skrefsrud; *Treasurer*: In Denmark, J. Schroeder, Copenhagen, Denmark; *Field*: Santal Parganas and Assam, 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 13,000 professed Christians connected with it.

INDUSTRIAL AND EVANGELISTIC MISSION OF INDIA (1903): *Headquarters*: Pilibhit, United Provinces,

India; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Superintendent*: Rev. J. C. Lawson; *Field*: Pilibhit, Mussoorie, Dehra Dun; *General Notes*: Has honorary secretaries in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and in the United States, Mr. H. F. Kletzling, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION (1895): *Headquarters*: Nasarapur, Poona District, India; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Director*: Charles F. Reeve; *Secretary and Treasurer*: appointed yearly by the executive; *Organ*: White already to Harvest, monthly; *Field*: Villages in Poona district, Bombay; *General Notes*: Obtains support from contributions sent without personal solicitation. It has medical work, under a lady doctor and European dispenser and nurses.

RANAGHAT MEDICAL MISSION (1893): Transferred to the Church Missionary Society, 1905.

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. Latreille, Esq., 3 Duke street, Kingston, Jamaica; *Treasurer*: The Colonial Bank, Kingston; *Field*: Jamaica, Africa, and fields of SPG and CMS; *Income* in 1905: \$6,265 (£1,287); *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.

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

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS AID SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: 84 Portland St., London; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Mr. Fred Toller; *Field*: India, East Africa; *General Notes*: Aids Missions by relieving them of financial responsibility and administration of industries carried on for the advantage of native converts.

LEPERS IN INDIA AND THE EAST: Mission to (1874); *Headquarters*: 28 North Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Superintendent*: Wellesley C. Bailey; *Hon. Secretary*: Miss C. E. Pim, Alma, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland; *Hon. Treasurer*: Col. G. C. Dobbs, 8 Burlington Road, Dublin, Ireland; *Field*: India, China, Japan, Malaysia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$99,787.53 (£20,505); *Organ*: Without the Camp, quarterly; *General Notes*: The Society aids 24 British and American missionary societies in supporting work for lepers, and maintains 49 asylums of its own, in which are 3,511 lepers. The aided asylums number 25 and in them are 3,661 lepers.

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.

NATIONAL ARMENIA AND INDIA RELIEF ASSOCIATION: *Headquarters*: New York; *Treasurer*: John

Crosby Brown (Brown Bros. & Co.), 59 Wall Street, New York; *Secretary*: Miss E. C. Wheeler, The Albion, Main Street, Worcester, Mass.; *Organ*: The Helping Hand, quarterly; *General Notes*: Aids in support of orphans.

PAPUAN INDUSTRIES, LIMITED (1904): *Headquarters*: 120 Colmore Row, Birmingham, England; *Secretary*: Thomas Elson; *Field*: New Guinea and islands in the Torres Straits; *General Notes*: 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. The capital of the company is £50,000.

The central station is on Mulgrave (Badue) Island, Torres Straits. The Managing Director in the field is Rev. F. W. Walker, formerly missionary of the London Missionary Society in New Guinea.

SOCIETIES OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

DENMARK

DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1821) (Danske Missionsselskab): *Denomination*: Lutheran; *Secretary*: Rev. T. Loegstrup, Fredericia, Denmark; *Treasurer*: Mr. Chr. Schlesch, Dosseringen 81.2 Sal Copenhagen Q.; *Fields*: India, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$49,864; *Organ*: Danske Mission-Blad; *General Notes*: Mission work in China (Manchuria) was interrupted by the Russo-Japanese war. It has now been reestablished. There are 15 missionaries (3 of whom are unmarried women) at 5 stations in Manchuria; one of the missionaries is a medical man. In India there are 19 missionaries (6 being unmarried women) at 8 stations.

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

LOVENTHAI'S MISSION: *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Rev. P. J. St. Riemann, Faxø, Præstegaard, Denmark; *Fields*: India.

FINLAND, RUSSIA

FINNISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859): (Finska Missions-Selskapet); *Headquarters*: Observatoriigatan 18, Helsingfors, Finland; *Mission-Director*: Rev. Lector Joos Mustakallio; *Secretary*: Pastor H. H. Haahti; *Treasurer*: Victor Jacobson; *Field*: German S. W. Africa, China; *Income*, year ending December 31, 1905, \$42,013.75 (Fmk. 221,125); *Expenditure*: \$39,211.44 (Fmk. 206,376).

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, 1906: \$144,537.86 (fcs. 748,901); *Expenditure*: \$193,791.11 (fcs. 1,004,099); *Organ*: Le Journal des Missions Évangéliques, Petit Messenger, L'Ami des Missions; *General Notes*: The Society has had to face during the year many difficulties growing out of the separation of Church and State in France which throws all religious bodies upon their own resources by cutting off the State subsidy. A deficit of about \$50,000 at the closing of its fiscal year has been removed by special subscriptions. The Basutoland 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 Gensichen, D.D.; *Mission Inspectors*: Pastor I. Wendland, Past Superintendent A. Merensky, D.D., Lic. Th. K. Axenfeld; *Field*: Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Natal, German East Africa, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$260,556.06 (mks. 1,094,773); *Expenditure*: \$308,795.26 (mks. 1,297,459); *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 Sud Afrika*; *Ein Zweiter Reisejahr in Sud Afrika*; Kratzenstein's *Geschichte der Berliner Missionsgesellschaft*; Gensichen's *Bilder on Unserem Missionsfelde*; Merensky's *Erinnerungen aus dem Missionsleben in Transvaal*; *Deutscher Arbeit am Nyassa*; and *Missions Atlas der Berliner Missionsgesellschaft*.

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

Blind Females in China, German Mission to: See Woman's Work Section.

BREKLUM MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Schleswig-Holsteinische evang. luth. Missionsgesellschaft zu Breklum, 1877); *Headquarters*: Breklum, Schleswig; *Denomination*: Evangelical Lutheran; *Inspector*: Pastor R. Bahnsen; *Field*: India; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$41,318.94 (mks. 173,609); *Expenditure*: \$39,772.41 (mks. 167,111); *Organ*: Schleswig-Holstenisches Missionblatt, Frauen Missionsblatt, Der Kleine Missionsherold, (in Danish) Vort Missionsblad; all monthly.

Deaconess' Institute at Kaiserswerth: See Woman's Work Section.

Women's Society for the Education of Women in the East: See Woman's Work Section.

GERMAN BAPTISTS IN BERLIN: Missionary Society of the (Missionsgesellschaft der Deutschen Baptisten in Berlin, 1890); *Headquarters*: Filandastrasse, 4 Steglitz bei Berlin, Germany; *Inspector*: K. Mascher; *Field*: Kam-

erun, W. Africa; *Income*, year ending December, 1905: \$27,694 (mks. 90,032.53); *Expenditure*: \$27,675 (mks. 89,702.43); *Organ*: 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 (mks. 97,461.86); *Expenditure*: \$25,990 (mks. 109,200.77); *Organ*: Nachrichten aus der Ost-Afrikanischen Mission.

GENERAL EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Allgemeiner Evangelisch-Protestantischer Missionsverein, 1884): *Headquarters*: Berlin, Germany; *President*: Prediger D. Kind, Kronenstrasse 70, Berlin, W. 8., Germany; *Inspector*: Prediger Dr. Fobbe, Mohrenstresse 13-14, Berlin, W. 8.; *Treasurer*: Max Thieme, Charlottenburg; *Field*: Japan, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: about \$25,000; *Expenditure*: About \$26,000; *Organ*: Zeitschrift für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft, Missionsblatt des Allg. Ev.-Prot. Missionsverein.

GOSSNER MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Gössnersche 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. Zernick; *Field*: India, especially the Kols of Chota Nagpur; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1904: \$55,919.52 (mks. 234,956); *Expenditure*: \$79,007.53 (mks. 332,132.52); *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 49 missionaries, missionaries' wives not included. 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 year's labor were 19,355 baptized

Christians, and 22,551 adherents of all classes. At the end of 1904 the baptized Christians numbered 64,145, the adherents 82,338 and the candidates for baptism 18,193. The Kols from its Churches in Chota Nagpur having in some number found work in Assam, 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 mission is hampered by a deficit about \$23,000 (mks. 97,-176.74).

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.

HERMANNSBURG MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Hermannsburger Missionsgesellschaft, 1849): *Headquarters*: Hermannsburg Hanover, Germany; *Director*: Egm. Harms; *Assoc. Director*: Pastor Dr. George Haccius; *Field*: Africa, India, Persia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$134,593 (mks. 565,937); *Expenditure*: \$140,144.90 (mks. 589,264); *Organ*: Hermannsburger Missionsblatt, Das Missionsblatt fur unsere liebe Jugend, both fortnightly; *General Notes*: The society reports 183 stations and out-stations, 66 missionaries, 672 native workers and 65,689 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, on 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-Luthenische Mission zu Leipzig, 1836): *Headquarters*: Carolinenstrasse 19, Leipzig; *President*: Geh. Oberkirchenrat D. Bard; *Director of Institute*: D. Schwartz; *Inspector of Missions*: Dr. Siedel; *Fields*: India, English East Africa; German East Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$153,939.82 (mks. 646,806); *Expenditure*: \$129,281.12 (mks. 543,198); *Organ*: Missionsblatt; *General Notes*: In India this society is successor to the old Danish-Halle mission in the tranquebar field and celebrated in 1905 the 200th anniversary of its establishment. Including unmarried women, it has in India 55 missionaries with 47 stations and out-stations and 21,516 professing Christians, of whom 10,011 are communicants. In Africa its mission fields are among the Chagga tribes on the slopes of Kilima Njaro (21 missionaries), and among the Kamba tribes east of the mountain (9 missionaries) in British territory. The Society has 242 schools in India and 44 in its Africa 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, Cannstatt, 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 Evange-

lischer Brüder Unität, 1732); *Headquarters*: Berthelsdorf, Herrnhut, Saxony; *President*: Rt. Rev. Dr. Chas. Buchner, Representative of the German Unity; Rt. Rev. Benjamin Latrobe, Representative of the British Unity; Rt. Rev. Dr. Taylor Hamilton, Representative of the American Unity; *Vice-Presidents*: Rev. John Bau, Rt. Rev. Paul Hennig; *Secretaries*: (in Berthelsdorf) Rev. Leonard Tietzen; Rev. Hermann 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, German East Africa, India (Himalayas), Australia; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$479,554 (mks. 1,918,234); *Expenditure*: \$483,535 (mks. 1,934,143); *Organ*: Missionsblatt der Brüdergemeine; *General Notes*: The Society has reached a point of growth where income each year falls behind expenditure. This implies that the little Moravian body and their friends must make greater sacrifices since they cannot ignore the demands of new work, especially in German East Africa. The deficit has been reduced to \$2,838; stringent economy in administration is being adhered to, and our record closes in the midst of strenuous efforts to raise the funds necessary to carry on the whole work laid upon the Moravians by the providence of God.

NEU DETTELSAU MISSIONARY 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*: \$15,000; *Organ*: Freimund's Kirchliches und Politisches Wochenblatt, with supplement on Church work in N. America, Australia, and German New Guinea.

NEUKIRCHEN MISSIONARY INSTITUTE (Neukirchener Missions Anstalt, 1881): *Headquarters*: Neukirchen bei Mörs, Dusseldorf, Germany; *Inspector*: Pastor Jul. Stursberg; *Treasurer*: Wilhelm Kielmann; *Field*: Samar-

ang and Rembang districts of Java; Lamu and Tana districts in British E. Africa; *Income*, year ending May 31, 1904: \$22,752 (mks. 96,014); *Expenditure*: \$22,666 (mks. 95,234 mks; *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, 1905: \$52,555 (mks. 220,730.98); *Expenditure*: \$45,758 (mks. 181.58); *Organ*: Monatsblatt der Nordd. Miss. Gesellschaft, monthly; Missions-kinderfreund, monthly.

RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Rheinische Missions Gesellschaft): *Headquarters*: Rudolfstrasse 129, Barmen, Germany; *President*: F. W. Röhrig, Barmen; *Inspectors*: Pastor Haussleiter, Pastor Spiecker, Pastor Kriele; *Field*: Cape Colony, German S. W. Africa, Borneo, Sumatra, Nias, Mentawai Is., China, New Guinea; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905; \$201,620.35 (mks. 847,148.55); *Expenditure*: \$213,962.95 (mks. 899,004); *Organs*: Berichte der Rheinischen Missions Gesellschaft, Missionsblatt Barmen, Der Kleine Missionsfreund, all monthly; *General Notes*: The Society is almost unique in the experience of coming face to face with a Mohammedan propaganda (in Sumatra) among pagans, checking it and winning converts from the Mohammedans themselves in some number. In 1905 the number of Mohammedan converts baptized was 155, and 767 were under instruction for baptism. There were also 1,533 Mohammedan pupils in the schools of the mission.

Following the native rising in German S. W. Africa, 11 stations out of 16 in the north and 7 out of 11 in the south. (Great Namaqualand) are in operation with some encouragement.

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 (Ermelosche Zendingsgemeente, 1856): *Headquarters*: Ermelo, Holland; *Secretary*: Mr. W. H. Mooij, Ermelo, Holland; *Field*: Africa; *Organ*: Ermelosch Zendingblad, monthly.

JAVA COMMITTEE (Java Comité, 1855): *Headquarters*: Amsterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. L. Kupérus, Prinzensgracht 303, Amsterdam; *Treasurer*: J. A. Wormser; *Field*: Bataks of Sumatra; Madura Id., E. of Java, and Kangean Islands; *Income*, year ending Oct. 31, 1905: \$8,554; *Organ*: Het Geillustreerd Zendingblad, Java-Cent.

MENNONITE UNION FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN THE EAST INDIAN POSSESSIONS OF HOLLAND (1848): *Headquarters*: Amsterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. K. I. Leendertz, Keizersgracht 194, Amsterdam, Holland; *Treasurer*: J. B. Bierens de Haan; *Field*: Java and Sumatra; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$18,941 (fl. 47,117).

NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1797): (Nederlandsch Zending-genootschap); *Headquarters*: Rechter Rottekade 59, Rotterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. J. W. Gunning, Jr.; *Field*: Dutch East Indies; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$21,979; *Expenditure*: \$25,309; *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. J. Van Noort, Nassaukade 82, Amsterdam, Holland; *Field*: Calioub, Egypt.

MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES IN THE NETHERLANDS (Zending van de Gerefermeerde Kerken in Nederland): *Headquarters*: Smilde, Holland; *President*: Dr. H. Dykstra; *Secretary*: Dr. J. Hania, Steen-

wijk; *Field*: Java and Sumba; *General Notes*: The Society has a fine hospital in Java and 10 stations in Java and Sumba together.

NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY UNION (Nederlandse Zendingsvereniging, 1858); *Headquarters*: Rotterdam, Holland; *Secretary*: Rev. F. A. van der Heijden, Avenue Concordia, 97; *Treasurer*: H. A. Van Baak, Mathenesseriaan 233; *Field*: West Java; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905; \$28,086.06 (fl. 70,215.17); *Expenditure*: \$26,901.40 (fl. 67,253.51); *Organ*: Orgaan der Nederlandsche Zendingsvereniging, monthly.

UTRECHT MISSIONARY UNION (Utrechtsche Zendingsvereniging, 1859): *Headquarters*: Utrecht, Holland; *Director-Secretary*: Rev. J. W. Gunning, Jansveld, Utrecht; *Treasurer*: G. L. Baron von Boetzelaer; *Field*: New Guinea, Halmaheira, and Buru, Dutch East Indies; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$32,383.11 (fl. 80,555); *Expenditure*: \$28,678.27 (fl. 71,339).

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*: Bergen, Norway; *Secretary*: Mr. Johannes Brandtzaeg, Framnes, Norheimsund, Norway; *Treasurer*: A. Erlandson, Magnus Barfods Gade 11, Bergen, Norway; *Field*: Hupeh and part of Honan, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$37,720 (Kr. 138,437); *Expenditure*: \$35,360 (Kr. 129,768); *Organ*: Kineseren, monthly; *General Notes*: The number of stations is 11, and of baptized Christians 204.

NORWEGIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Norske Missionssekskab, 1842): *Headquarters*: Stavanger, Norway;

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

SWEDEN

SWEDEN: EVANGELICAL NATIONAL SOCIETY IN (Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens, 1856); *Headquarters*: Stockholm, Sweden; *Secretary*: Rev. J. Montelius, Stockholm; *Inspector*: Prof. Ad. Kolmodin, Upsala, Sweden; *Field*: India, Eritrea, East Africa (for Abyssinians); *Income*: \$149,625; *Organ*: Missionstidning; *General Notes*: The Society has seamen's missions in many foreign Seaports.

Female Mission Workers: See Woman's Work Section.

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

SWEDISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Svenska Kyrkans Missionsstyrelse, 1874): *Headquarters*: Upsala, Sweden; *Secretary*: Rev. A. Ihrmark; *Treasurer*: L. Fr. Zakrisson; *Fields*: India, South Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905; \$65,971; *Organ*: Missionstidning; *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 Missionsförbundet, 1878): *Headquarters*: Stockholm, Sweden; *Director of Missions*: Dr. P. P. Waldenström; *Secretary*: Rev. W. Sjöholm; *Field*: Congo Ind. State, Algeria, Russia, Caucasia, Persia, China, Chinese Turkestan, Lapland; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$73,593.85; *Expenditure*: \$76,940; *General Notes*: The Society also has work for seamen, for Sunday-school extension in Sweden, maintaining 2,446 Sunday schools with 115,519 scholars; it has

work also for Jews; it has two stations among Mohammedans in Chinese Turkestan.

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, Rev. L. L. Frohnmeyer; *Treasurer*: Paul Ensinger; *Fields*: India, China, Gold Coast (W. Africa), Kamerun (W. Africa); *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$360,080.40 (fcs. 1,835,402.08); *Expenditure*: \$385,115.11 (fcs. 1,925,579.08); *Organ*: Der Evangelische Heidenbote, monthly; Evangelische Missions Magazin, 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 1905. The Society reports altogether 375 missionaries; 51,107 professing Christians, of whom 2,273 were added in 1905; and 654 schools with 28,793 scholars. Nearly 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 1905) in Malabar. The Society encounters in India an eager alertness on the part of heathen and Mohammedans to turn against Christianity the assertions of a certain class of modern theologians. The national movements in China have led to the opening of "Western" schools. The mission field in Kamerun has been extended to the healthier plateau in the interior.

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

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 Cèdres, Lausanne, Switzerland; *Fields*: Transvaal Colony, Portuguese East Africa; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$46,337.94 (fcs. 240,093); *Expenditure*: \$47,228.62; (fcs. 244,708); *Organ*: Bulletin de la Mission Romande; *General Notes*: The Society has a fine medical mission at Elim, and a Normal Training Institution at Lemana, Transvaal.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN

Note: For the sake of unity of view the details of the Women's Missionary Societies are all given in this section.

AMERICA

ADVENT

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*, 1905: \$13,836.08; *Organ*: All Nations Monthly; *General Notes*: In its foreign work the Society reports 6 missionaries and 30 native workers, with 1,000 scholars in 20 schools.

HELPERS UNION, and Central Mission Branch of the Advent Christian Denomination: *Secretary*: Eva Stevens, Box 280, Geneva, Ill.; *Treasurer*: Ella Pullen, Box 1157, Benton Harbor, Mich.; *Superintendent of Foreign Work*: Mary L. Spencer, 150 Green Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.; *Field*: The Middle Western States of America, Auxiliary to the Am. Adv. Mission Society; *Organ*: Our Hope; Prophetic Mission Record.

BAPTIST

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY (1877): *Headquarters*: 510 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Cor. Secretary*: Mrs. M. C. Reynolds; *Treasurer*: Miss G. L. Davis; *Fields*: Alaska; Colored people in the South; Indians in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Montana and New Mexico; Chinese in California and Montana; Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico; immigrants in New England; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$40,174.75; *Expenditure*: \$40,174.75; *Organ*: Home Mission Echoes, monthly; *General Notes*: The work of the Society is largely educational. It has about 67 teachers and missionaries. The Society is auxiliary to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1874): *Headquarters*: Ford Building, Boston, Mass.; *Foreign Secretary*: Mrs. H. G. Safford; *Acting Sec. of Publications*: Miss J. H. Wright; *Treasurer*: Miss A. E. Stedman; *Fields*: The fields of the A. B. M. U.; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$131,559.97; *Expenditure*: \$121,878.30; *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 81 missionaries, and its tremendous influence on the young is seen in the 22,058 scholars in its 616 schools.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST: *Headquarters*: 1318 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; *Foreign Cor. Secretary*: Miss Blanche G. Loveridge, Waukegan, Ill.; *Home Cor. Secretary*: Miss C. E. Perrine; *Treasurer*: Mrs. M. F. Kline; *Fields*: The fields of the A. B. M. U.; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$58,210.74; *Expenditure*: \$60,492.16; *Organ*: The Helping Hand, Around the World; *General Notes*: The Society has 46 missionaries, with 234 schools, and 7,891 pupils.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.; *Secre-*

tary: Miss M. G. Burdette; *Treasurer*: Mrs. A. H. Barber; *Fields*: The fields of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with which this Society practically co-operates, more especially among Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and European immigrant populations, together with Spanish-speaking peoples of Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$93,229.95; *Expenditure*: \$93,187.48; *Organ*: Tidings, monthly; *General Notes*: The Society has 180 missionaries and carries on the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago.

CONGREGATIONAL

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, BOSTON: *Headquarters*: 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretaries*: Miss E. Harriet Stanwood, Miss Kate G. Lamson, Miss Alice M. Kyle, Miss Helen B. Calder; *Treasurer*: Miss S. Louise Day; *Field*: Co-operates with the ABCFM in its field; *Income*, year ending Oct. 18, 1905: \$157,297.36; *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 its field; *Income*, year ending Oct., 1905, \$107,597.39; *Organ*: Mission Studies, Life and Light, Mission Dayspring (the last two in co-operation with the Woman's Board of Boston).

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE PACIFIC: *Headquarters*: Oakland, Cal.; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Secretaries*: Mrs. W. J. Wilcox; Mrs. S. F. Bufford, Mrs. C. B. Bradley, Mrs. C. W. Farnum; *Treasurer*: Miss M. C. McClees, 361 Adams st., Oakland, Cal.; *Field*: Co-operates with the ABCFM, supporting 6 women missionaries and aiding educational work in China, Japan,

India and Turkey; *Income*, year ending Sept. 15, 1905: \$10,053.32; *Organ*: Light and Life for Women (in co-operation with the Woman's Board of Boston).

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS: *Headquarters*: Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; *Denomination*: Congregational; *Home Cor. Secretary*: Mrs. J. D. Marques; *Foreign Secretary*: Mrs. A. Francis Judd; *Treasurer*: Mrs. B. F. Dillingham; *Income*, year ending May 31, 1906: \$2,838.06; *Expenditure*: \$2,201.69; *Field*: Hawaiian Islands; *General Notes*: The Board has work among Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese.

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, 1905: \$690.93.

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

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

CHRISTIAN WOMAN'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*: The United States, Jamaica, India, Mexico, Porto Rico, South America; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1905: \$204,777.33; *Expenditure*: \$196,277.39, of which \$77,550.69 was for Foreign Missions; *Organ*: Missionary Tidings; *General Notes*: The Society has 138 pastors, teachers and evangelists and 30 missionary organizers in its employ in the United States, with 70 missionaries, with

53 native workers in foreign fields; and there are 2,660 pupils in 27 schools.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: *Headquarters*: Evansville, Indiana; *Cor. Secretary*: Mrs. Dee F. Clarke; *Fields*: Japan, China, Mexico, United States; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1905: \$48,340.05, 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: *President*: Mrs. M. A. Davis, Ocean Park, Me.; *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, 1906: \$13,136.21; *Expenditure*: \$12,748.02; *Organ*: The Missionary Helper, monthly.

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, 41 Church Run st., Titusville, Pa.; *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 Oct. 1, 1905: \$24,598.97; *Expenditure*: \$24,598.97; *Organ*: Missionary Tidings.

LUTHERAN

LUTHERAN WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY: *Headquarters*: 1522 Arch street, Philadelphia; *Secretary*: Miss Mary Brooke, 3111 Clifford st., Philadelphia; *Cor. Secretary*: Miss Mary Fry, 7301 Germantown ave., Philadelphia; *Field*: India, Porto Rico, and United States, auxiliary to the Mission Board of Gen. Council of the Lutheran Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: *Headquarters*: 150 Fifth avenue, New York; *Secretary*: Mrs. C. W. Barnes, Delaware, O.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. J. M. Cornell, 560 West 26th st., New York; *Income*, year ending Oct. 1, 1905 (included in the report of the General Missionary Society): \$548,943.55; *Expenditure*: \$539,309.

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, the Hawaiian Islands, and Porto Rico, and immigrants, European and Asiatic; *Income*, year ending July 31, 1906: \$412,667.87, of which \$744.59 was balance from previous year; *Expenditure*: \$411,217.28; *Organs*: Woman's Home Missions; Children's Home Missions. *General Notes*: The special work of the Society is uplift of home life through the women and children. To this end it sustains Industrial Homes, schools, hospitals, training schools for workers, and deaconesses.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH (1878): *Head-*

quarters: Nashville, Tenn.; *Gen. Secretary*: Mrs. S. C. Trueheart; *Associate Secretary*: Mrs. J. B. Cobb; *Recording Secretary*: Mrs. M. Hargrove, Kansas City, Mo.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. H. M. Tyeire, Nashville, Tenn.; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$155,951.10; *Fields*: China, Korea, Brazil, Mexico and Cuba; *Organs*: Woman's Missionary Advocate; Little Worker (for juveniles); *General Notes*: The Society employs 70 unmarried missionary women and owns over \$400,000 worth of property.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSION 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, 1906: \$79,975.74, besides this amount funds locally applied amounted to \$190,245.72, and funds for city missions amounted to \$21,587.57; *Field*: The United States.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH: Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the: *Headquarters*: Pittsburg, Pa.; *Secretaries*: Mrs. D. S. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. H. Hupfield, Baltimore, Md.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. J. W. Zirckel; *Fields*: Japan and China; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1906: \$10,189.45; *Expenditure*: \$8,320.92; *Organ*: Woman's Missionary Record, Greensboro, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN

WOMEN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH): *Headquarters*: 156 Fifth avenue, New York; *Recording Secretary*: Miss M. L. Blakeman; twenty 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 25, 1906: \$76,952; *Expenditure*: \$74,432; *Organ*: Woman's Work for Woman; Over Sea and Land, children,

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NORTH): *Headquarters*: Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary*: Miss S. E. Jones and fourteen others; *Treasurer*: Miss Sarah W. Cattel; *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*: Room 48, 40 E. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*: Miss Caroline B. Sharp; *Office and Field Secretary*: Mrs. D. B. Wells; *Treasurer*: Mrs. T. E. D. Bradley, 48 Le Moyne Block, Chicago; *Income*, year ending April 20, 1906: \$97,180; *Expenditure*: \$96,181.83; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North; *General Notes*: The Society supports 131 missionaries.

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*: Room 21, 1516 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.; *Cor. Secretaries*: Mrs. Meade C. Williams, Mrs. Clarence Beck, Mrs. E. J. Bayles; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Wm. Burg; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Board, North; *Organ*: Board of the Southwest, quarterly.

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 and Porto Rico; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$505,830, included in report of the Board of Home Missions; *Organ*: Home Mission Monthly; *Over Sea and Land*; *General Notes*: The Board plans to establish also in each mission field, a school of higher grade for training teachers and mission workers. In most of these higher schools prominence is given to industrial training. Chapels, schoolhouses and buildings for boarding and industrial schools are erected by funds especially contributed. The Board has 185 stations, 476 missionaries, and 10,872 pupils.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: *Headquarters*: 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; *Secretary*: Miss Julia C. Emery; *Income*, year ending Aug. 31, 1906: \$197,638.82, 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 OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS: *Headquarters*: 25 East Twenty-second street, New York City; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1906: \$43,692.78.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.; Women's Missionary Society of the General Synod of the: *Cor. Secretary*: Mrs. B. B. Krammes, 82 Clinton st., Tiffin, O.; *Treasurer*: Mrs. A. K. Kline, 758 North Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST

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

UNITED BRETHREN

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: Women's Missionary Association of the: *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 May 14, 1906: \$32,740.72; *Organ*: Woman's Evangel; *General Notes*: The Association conducts its work in Africa jointly with the Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren Church.

UNITED EVANGELICAL

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.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

WOMEN'S GENERAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: *Headquarters*: Pittsburg, Pa.; *Recording Sec.*: Mrs. S. Yourd, 625 Highland ave., Carnegie, Pa.; *Cor. Secretary* of Foreign Missions: Mrs. E. M. Hill, 5502 Margaretta st., Pittsburg; *Cor. Secretary* of Home Missions: Mrs. H. C.

Campbell, 831 N. St. Clair street, Pittsburg; *Treasurer*: Mrs. J. B. Hill, 5630 Bartlett st., Pittsburg, Pa; *Field*: India, Egypt and Sudan; *Income*, year ending April 30, 1906: \$119,678.61 for both Home and Foreign work, of which \$61,596.28 is for the Foreign work; *General Notes*: The Society is composed of the women of the U. P. Church, and its agent is a Board of Directors of 15 women, with two meetings each month. There is one general treasurer and a corresponding secretary for each department of work—Home, Foreign, Freedmen, Parsonage, Literature, Ministerial Relief, Junior.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

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.

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, 1905: \$46,107.50; *Expenditure*: \$43,262.35; *Organ*: Missionary Link, monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN

BAPTIST ZENANA MISSION (1867): In connection with BMS; *Headquarters*: 19 Furnival street, Holborn, London, E. C., England; *President*: Mrs. Edward Robinson, Bristol; *Secretaries*: Miss A. G. Angus, Miss E. A. Angus, Mrs. George Kerry; *Treasurer*: Mrs. A. Pearce Gould, 10 Queen Anne street, Cavendish Square, London, W.; *Fields*: India and China; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906;

\$65,955.66 (£13,533); *Expenditure*: \$67,420.53 (£13,854); *Organ*: Baptist Zenana Mission Magazine, monthly.

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: *Headquarters*: Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W. C., Eng.; *Secretaries*: Clerical, Rev. G. Tonge; Cent. Association, Miss Mulvany; *Lay*: H. L. Hebbert, Esq.; *Treasurer*: Col. Robert Williams; *Fields*: India, Ceylon, Malaysia, China; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$268,168.48 (£55,825); *Expenditure*: \$292,418.25 (£60,088); *Organ*: India's Women and China's Daughters.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SOCIETY: Woman's Auxiliary for China; *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; in 1906 having about 1,200 members.

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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF THE: 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.

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.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF JEWEESSES (1846): *President*: Mrs. Duncan; *Secretary*: Miss Kidley, 22 Queen street, Edinburgh; *Income* 1905: \$5,362.88 (£1102).

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: Now the Committee of Women's Work: See S. P. G. in British General list.

TABEETHA MISSION, JAFFA (1863); *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretary*: Miss E. Walker-Arnett, 24 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland; *Field*: Jaffa, Syria; *General Notes*: Maintains a Home in Jaffa with a Girls' Boarding School and two Day Schools. There are (1906) about 70 pupils.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY: *Headquarters*: Wesleyan Cen-

tenary 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, 1905: \$92,122.84 (£18,930); *Expenditure*: \$93,991.57 (£19,314); *General Notes*: The Society has 78 missionaries (women) in the field.

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.).

BRITISH COLONIES

AUSTRALIA

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AUSTRALIA WOMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION: *Headquarters*: Sydney; *Organizing Secretary*: Miss Forbes; *Field*: India; *Organ*: Ministering Women.

CANADA

UNITED BAPTIST WOMEN'S MISSIONARY UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES: *Headquarters*: St. John, N. B.; *Secretary*: Miss Emma Hume, Dartmouth, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia; *Treasurer*: Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, N. S.; *Field*: India, as auxiliary to BMP; *Organ*: Tidings.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC: *Headquarters*: Montreal; *Secretary*: Mrs. H. H. Ayer, 264 Wood ave., Westmount, Montreal; *Treasurer*: Mrs. M. C. Rickert, 60 Bruce ave., Westmount, Que.; *Field*: India, as auxiliary to the BOQ; *Income*, year ending Sept. 30, 1905: \$3,533.74; *Expenditure*: \$3,357.48; *Organ*: Canadian Missionary Link.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH: *Headquarters*: 50 Markland st., Hamilton, Ontario; *Field*: Auxiliary to Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada.

PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Western Division): *Headquarters*: Toronto, Ontario; *Secretary*: Mrs. Donald, 31 Wilcox street, Toronto, Ontario; *Field*: Auxiliary to Presbyterian Church in Canada Foreign Missions. The Western Division paid to the General Society, year ending March 1, 1906: \$56,127, and from the Woman's Society of Montreal, \$2,122. Total, \$58,249.

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, 1906, \$16,750.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN (1894): *Headquarters*: Ludhiana, Punjab, India; *Principal*: Miss A. L. Church, M. D.; *Sup't Memorial Hospital*: Miss E. M. Brown, M.D.; *Hon. Secretary of General Committee in India*: Miss Aitkin, Kasur, India; *General Notes*: The number of students (July, 1906), is 35. The Memorial Hospital connected with the School has about 70 beds and is being enlarged to increase the number to 100. A grant from the Government of about \$9,000 is used for this. During 1905 the patients received in the hospital numbered 780, and 9,676 patients were treated outside of the hospital. For the *London Committee* see Great Britain section. For the *American Committee* see U. S. section..

EUROPEAN CONTINENT

BERLIN WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR CHINA (Berliner Frauen Missionsverein für China, 1850):

Headquarters: Berlin, Germany; *President*: Fraülein Julie von Buddenbrock; *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 (Deutsche Blindenmission unter dem weiblichen Geschlecht in China, 1890): *Headquarters*: Hildesheim, Germany; *Lady President and Acting Treasurer*: Fräulein Luise Cooper, Sedanstrasse 33, Hildesheim; *Field*: Hongkong, China; *Income*, year ending Dec. 31, 1902: \$8,268; *Organ*: Tsaukwong, quarterly; has an edition in raised letters for the blind.

DEACONESS INSTITUTE AT KAISERWERTH ON THE RHINE (1863): *Headquarters*: Kaiserwerth, near Dusseldorf, Rhenish Westphalia, Germany; *Directors*: Pastor G. Fliedner and Pastor W. Zoellner; *Treasurer*: Peter Bredt, Barmen, Germany; *Field*: Europe, North America, and the Levant; *Income*, year ending March 1, 1902: \$171,447 (mks. 720,368); *Expenditure*: \$169,762 (mks. 713,290); *Organ*: Dank- und Denk-Blätter (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 (mks. 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 Buddenbrock; *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.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF 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 (mks. 31,829.85).

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

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.

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; *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, 1906: \$438,677.02; *Organ*: Bible Society Record, monthly; The Bible in Every Land, quarterly; *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 celebration of the ninetieth anniversary in May, 1905. The issues of 1905 amount to 2,236,755 volumes—Bibles, New Testaments and Portions—and of these 1,296,388 were issued abroad. The total issues in 90 years amount to 78,509,529 copies. The Society has a special Agency for the colored people of the South, 541 Auxiliary Societies in different parts of the United States, and 11 Agencies in foreign lands (including in this category Porto Rico and the Philippines). It has employed 470 persons in distributing the Scriptures in the fields of these Foreign Agencies.

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; *Home Superintendent*: Rev. H. A. Raynes; *Treasurer*: Robert Barclay, Esq.; *Field*: The World; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$1,128,853 (£231,964); *Expenditure*: \$1,162,373.25 (£236,632); *Organ*: Bible in the World, monthly; Bible Society Gleanings, monthly; *General Notes*: The issues of the Society in 1905 were 968,683 Bibles, 1,326,475 Testaments, and 3,682,295 Portions, making a total of 5,977,453 copies. The total issues since 1804 have amounted to 198,515,199 copies.

Eleven languages appear on the Society's list this year for the first time: two in India, one in Tibet, one in Cochin

China, three in Africa, one in Central America, and three in Polynesia.

The BFBS has 25 Foreign Agents, and during 1905 it has maintained 930 colporteurs 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 Society has nearly 2,000 auxiliaries and branches, mainly in the British Colonies.

The result achieved in 1905 is the more remarkable in view of hindrances in many parts of the world. Despite the disturbed state of Russia, its circulation has only once before been larger in the Czar's dominions. Both in Japan and Korea the sales were double those in 1904. In China amid the birth-throes of great reforms the Society's circulation again considerably exceeded a million copies. At Winnipeg the Society's depot has supplied Scriptures in 43 languages for the polyglot emigrants who pour through that gateway to northwestern America. Amid the babel of Johannesburg in South Africa, 52 different versions have been sold. In many regions the kindling of religious revival has created a great new demand for the Scriptures, as, for example, in Madagascar, in Korea, in India and among the Khasi hills of Assam.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY (1840): *Headquarters:* 19 Furnival street, Holborn, London, E. C., England; *Denomination:* Baptist; *Secretary:* Rev. P. G. Scorey; *Treasurer:* A. H. Baynes, Esq., F.R.A.S.; *Fields:* Fields of the BMS in India and in the Congo Ind. State; *Income,* year ending April 18, 1906: \$5,611 (£1,153); *Expenditure:* \$5,460.

CANADIAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1905): *Headquarters:* 102 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.; *Hon. Gen. Treasurer:* E. Rogers, Esq.; *Gen. Secretary:* Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A.; *Field:* Auxiliary to the BFBS; *Organ:* The Bible in the World.

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. R. Falconer, Edinburgh; *Treasurer*: James Drummond, Esq., 58 Bath street, Glasgow; Andrew Scott, Esq., 2 York Buildings, Edinburgh; *Fields*: 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, 1905: \$131,921 (£27,108); *Expenditure*: \$156,506.64 (£32,160); *Organ*: Record; *General Notes*: The issues of the Society in 1905 amounted to 96,894 Bibles, 169,146 New Testaments, and 1,324,841 Portions, making the aggregate 1,590,881 issues. The net gain over the issues of 1903 is 394,145 copies. There were remarkable gains during 1905 in the number of Scriptures circulated in China and Korea. The Society has added to its list of versions the Tonga (Central Africa) and Meaun and Sinesip (New Zealand).

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 Tag; *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.

MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE COLPORTAGE ASSOCIATION (1894): *Headquarters*: 250 La Salle avenue, Chicago, Ill.; *Sup't and Editor*: Mr. A. P. Fitt; *Treasurer*: A. F. Gaylord; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *General Notes*: Founded by Mr. D. L. Moody, the aim of the Association is to oppose the flood of vicious literature by pure and helpful literature at a low price, and to carry the Gospel where Church privileges are lacking. Over 4,000,000 copies of the Moody Library have been published.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, Society for Promoting (1698): *Headquarters*: Northumberland avenue, London, W. C., England; *Denomination*: Church of England; *Sec-*

retaries: Rev. W. G. B. Allen, M.A., Rev. Edmund McClure; *Treasurers*: W. H. Clay, Esq., Hon. Alan 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, 1906: \$277,784.94 (£57,903); *Expenditure*: \$226,438.24 (£46,530); *General Notes*: The foreign mission work of the Society includes the endowment of bishoprics of which it has helped upward of 65 at a cost of much more than \$580,000 (£120,000), and 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. Monro Gibson, D.D.; *Secretaries*: Rev. A. R. Buckland, M.A.; James Bowden, Esq.; *Assistant Secretary*: Rev. C. H. Irwin, M.A.; *Treasurer*: W. F. A. Archibald, 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; *Missionary Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$95,436.86 (£19,574); *Expenditure*: \$97,401.46 (£19,974); *General Notes*: The Society reports 542 new publications during the year. Including cards and periodicals, the total publications issued were 26,644,080 (10,640,000 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.

CHINA: CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR, formerly Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese (1887): *Headquarters*: Shanghai, China; *Denomination*: Interdenomina-

tional; *Secretary*: Rev. Timothy Richard, 44 Boone road, Shanghai, China; *Treasurer*: H. W. Brazier, Esq.; *Field*: China; *Income*: About \$30,000 (Mex.); *Expenditure*: \$30,000 (Mex.) for publication work, the Missionary editors being supported by their respective missions; *Organ*: Review of the Times; Chinese Weekly; Chinese Christian Review. London Committee: *Headquarters*: London; *Secretary*: Mr. A. Kenmure, Foreign Missions Club, 151 Highbury New Park, London, N.; *Treasurer*: A. M. Townsend, Esq., Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard street, London, E. C.; *Income*, year ending March 31, 1906: \$5,995 (£1,199); *Organ*: China, quarterly.

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.

VARIOUS SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE SALVATION ARMY (1865): *International Headquarters*: 101 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., Eng.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *General*: William Booth; *Chief of Staff*: William Bramwell Booth; *Fields*: Great Britain and Ireland; Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Japan, India, Ceylon, South Africa, Canada, West Indies, United States, Argentina; *General Notes*: The number of officers and cadets is 14,439; local officers, 44,489; Bandsmen, 18,737; Corps and outposts or Stations, 7,085; Social Institutions, 736; Schools, 485; Periodicals, 66. This body is a force of men and women brought together by love to God and man for publishing His salvation to the whole world, and for ameliorating the condition of the outcast and the fallen. Its

underlying principles are help for the worst, work for the willing, a chance for all with change of circumstances and ultimate physical, social and moral regeneration.

The headquarters for the United States are at 120-124 West Fourteenth street, New York; and the territorial commander is Evangeline Booth.

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 Secretary:* Von Ogden Vogt; *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: Inter-

national Committee of the (1889): *Headquarters*: 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York; *Denomination*: Undenominational; *Secretaries*: John R. Mott, H. P. Andersen; *Treasurer*: Frederick B. Schenck; *Field*: The Committee is the executive of the Associations of North America; *Organ*: Foreign Mail; *General Notes*: The aim of the Foreign Department is to transplant the principles of the Association to non-Christian countries. Associations are organized among students, among railway men, among soldiers and other classes. A secretary is sent to the field only at the call of the representatives of missionary societies in that field. At the present time there are about 300 Associations in non-Christian countries. At the beginning of 1906 there were 50 Association secretaries located in 11 different countries. Among the most important events of recent months are the continuation of the work of the Japanese Associations among the soldiers in Manchuria; the advance in Bible study; the inauguration of work among railway employees in India; and the subscribing of \$200,000 for the erection of buildings in various lands; and the inauguration of a forward movement in South America.

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*: Fräulein 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*: 289 Fourth

avenue, New York; and Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.; *Denomination*: Interdenominational; *Secretary*: Chicago, Miss Mabel Cratty; 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. The members of the Committee for 1905 were: Bishop Dr. Buchner of the Moravian Missions, Dr. Oehler of the Basel Missionary Society, Rev. Hausleiter of the Rhenish Missionary Society, Dr. von Schwartz of the Leipzig Missionary Society, Dr. Merenski of the Berlin Missionary Society.

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 Thirteenth Annual Conference, held in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27 and 28, 1906, may convey some idea of the scope of these conferences, as follows: Shall there be one Protestant Church in Korea?; Anglo-American Communities on Mission Fields; Spiritual Movements and Needs in Russia; Church Union in Canada; Necessary decrease of American Missionaries as native Ministers increase; Conditions on the Congo; Missionary Periodicals; the Church Missionary Society and the cooperation of its constituency; an Interdenominational Missionary Month, for annual stimulus of missionary interest at home; the Layman in the Evangelization of the World. 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 Philadelphia, January 9 and 10, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION (1883): This Missionary Union is composed of returned missionaries of all denominations, and holds an annual convention in June of each year at Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the discussion of Foreign Missions, their condition, progress, and needs. The secretary is Rev. H. A. Crane, Canisteo, N. Y.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED STUDY OF MISSIONS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED STUDY OF MISSIONS: *Chairman:* Mrs. N. M. Waterbury, Ford

Building, Boston; *Secretary*: Miss C. Butler, Newton Centre, Mass. The Committee has secured the publication and the circulation of over 250,000 copies of six books on Foreign Mission Fields, which have been used in study classes of many denominations.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HOME MISSION STUDY: *President*: Miss M. Helm, Nashville, Tenn.; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Miss A. M. Guernsey, 17 Webster Place, East Orange, N. J. The Home Mission Studies prepared under the auspices of the Committee have met with a wide approval in many denominations, uniting the Home missionary women upon one common line of study and thought.

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.

Headquarters and Library, Room 81, Bible House, New York.

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 Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Establishments or Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3	20	312	10	640			15,500		15,500	16,000
American Advent Missionary Society.....		10	44	15	549			400		400	13,836
Amer. Advent Christian Woman's Missionary Soc.		6	30	20	1,000				15,626	130,902	883,160
American Baptist Missionary Union.....	3	549	2,368	1,791	40,486	118	N of	213,289	6,464	64,178	913,159
American Bd. Commissioner Foreign Mission.....		580	1,446	1,633	66,049		reported	164,000			
Amer. Friends Board of Foreign Missions.....		85	77	100	1,980	10		3,000	608	2,798	69,073
Central America Mission.....		28						1,050		1,050	5,000
Christian Church.....		14	51	45	4,000			700		617	23,468
Christian and Missionary Alliance.....		285	90	27	2,600				1,100		244,638
Christian Woman's Bd. of Missions.....		70	100	12	300			5,000		2,000	204,777
Cumberland Presbyterian Bd. of Missions.....	3	38	16	12				1,500		940	173,488
Evangelical Association.....		15	32	96	2,505	19		1,100		1,100	
Foreign Christian Missionary Society.....		155	333	29	64,000			15,000	1,116	8,831	255,922
Free Baptist; General Conference.....	3	25	60	100						1,000	
Free Methodists of America.....		38	62	29	537			1,179		852	31,804

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Publishing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
German Baptist Brethren.....	25	131	45		1,789					3,088	69,142
German Evangelical Synod, North America.....	16										35,823
Gospel Missionary Union.....				10							9,660
Hauge's Synod China Mission.....	10		7								
Hepzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	22		14	14	5,275			12,822		6,135	13,943
Lutheran (Free Church) Board.....	8	37		304	8,578			15,000		11,820	137,208
Lutheran General Council.....	35	607		291	230			300		210	11,945
Lutheran General Synod.....	6	7	6	5				354,039	15,505	248,378	1,822,268
Lutheran Church South Gen. Synod.....	1	8,526	1,387	1,987	62,598	5			1,973	17,633	623,755
Methodist Episcopal Church in U. S.....	1	220		40	3,691	5		965	143	622	14,295
Methodist Episcopal Church, (South).....	15	20	24	3	295						10,189
Methodist Protestant Church.....											
Methodist Protestant Woman's Foreign Mission.....											
National Baptist Convention.....	24	41	122	42				8,000	320	7,000	13,000
Presbyterian Church (North).....	889	2,611	1,958	995	32,430	118	9	63,480	9,860	63,480	1,171,867
Presbyterian Church (South).....	206	293	276	51	3,471	8	2	27,531	2,182	10,824	246,317
Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions.....	3	163	256	89	5,178	7		11,033	768	6,307	729,374
Reformed Church in America.....	100	550		193	7,881	8		5,062	371	5,062	174,464
Reformed (German) Church in U. S.....	47	100		50							219,460
Reformed Presbyterian Church Synod in N. A.....	24	48	15	9	791	2		400		363	31,893
Scandinavian Alliance Miss. N. A.....	110	45	118					100		100	
Seventh Day Adventists Gen. Conference.....	3	67	165					4,000		3,548	
Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society.....	3	12	2								
Southern Baptist Convention.....	181	272	338	70	2,285			13,800	2,445	13,800	12,802
United Brethren in Christ.....	1	46	79	28	1,043	2		4,478	339	1,455	324,009
United Evangelical Church, Foreign Missions.....	3	8	3								79,071
United Presbyterian Church of N. A.....	172	1,140	12	357	24,359			50,612		19,798	85,295
Woman's Union Missionary Society of U. S.....	25	157		60	1,350	4					262,369
Total, United States.....	5,200	25,602	9,453	8,409	285,950	306	11	993,340	58,820	653,441	9,067,299

SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women,	Native Workers, Men and Women,	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Establishments or Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
Balaghat Mission.....	3	8	4	2	21,120	1		60,000	1,778	56,456	431,414
Baptist Missionary Society.....		2,795	1,008	400	3,704	11					65,944
Baptist Zenana Mission.....		80	241	76	3,704	10					
British Syrian Schools.....	3	18	50	53	1,000						2,264
Central Morocco Mission.....	3	5	4	3							9,815
Ceylon and India General Mission.....	3	24	36	16							354,887
China Inland Mission.....		849	837	188	2,997	44		20,000	2,541	14,078	8,487
Chinese Blind (Murray's Mission).....		4	1								
Christian Missions (P. B.) in Many Lands.....		470									
Church Missionary Society.....		1,397	534	2,492	134,757	60	?	311,802	22,364	90,107	1,907,254
Church of England Zenana Mission.....		209	808	67	296	72					208,168
Edinburgh Medical Mission.....	3	6	2		3,667	2					22,049
Egypt General Mission.....		16	23	9	250	2	1				9,304
England, Presbyterian Church of.....		105	498	225	2,507	14		15,886	996	9,573	134,962
Friends' Foreign Missionary Association.....	3	103	246	274	13,094	9		18,004	179	2,496	146,837
Ireland, Presbyterian Church in.....		84	467	165	7,053						95,644
Jaffa Medical Mission.....		1	3	1		1					8,991
Jerusalem and East Mission.....	3	19	3			2					
Lepers, Mission to.....						50					102,525
London Missionary Society.....		444	2,271	2,147	89,106	76	8	292,945		80,506	957,070
London Soc. for Promoting Christianity Among Jews.....		221	47	50	1,817						199,375
Methodist New Connexion.....		17	161	30	430						26,910
New England Company.....		14	7	2	160	2		7,000		3,550	20,000

SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

	No. of Missionaries Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Establishments or Publishing Houses	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
North Africa Mission.....	82	17	19	10	331	6		1,138	92	578	43,496
North China Mission.....	15	42	25	12	100	1					34,174
Nyassa Industrial Mission.....	6	10	4	4	100						7,598
Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Union.....	5	2	5			2	1	1,931	123		2,769
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.....	12	13	22	8	150	4	1	1,034	97	934	46,756
Qua Iboe Mission.....	13	23	16	15	642	4					10,000
Regions Beyond Missionary Union.....	62	24	15	100	4,000	6	3	13,021	1,070	4,210	117,000
Scotland, Church of, For. Miss. Com.....	160	739	174	310	19,850	28	7	83,363	2,842	45,208	267,736
Scotland, United Free Church.....	453	3,838	1,240	1,511	89,152	52				1,263	979,006
Sierra Leone Mission.....	2	66	28	10	489			263,396	210,581	86,410	4,914
Society for Propagation of Gospel.....	659	3,129	1,045	829	43,200	3		140	140	140	934,159
South Africa General Mission.....	29	16	15	9				11,000	122	370	137,040
South American Evangelical Mission.....	8	10	13								4,530
South American Methodist Missionary Society.....	73	64	56	13	200	5					118,178
Southern Morocco Mission.....	15		5	1							7,785
Sudan United Mission.....	20		5								12,793
United Methodist Free Churches.....											64,005
Universities Mission to Central Africa.....	3	115	76	130	5,720			11,500	970	4,480	161,882
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Missionary Society.....	37	445	283	411	8,878	16	1	26,787	4,258	8,027	75,901
Wesleyan Methodist Mission Society.....	284	4,594	3,373	1,540	145,303	9		129,302		104,397	835,367
Young Men's Foreign Missionary Society.....	2		10								3,080
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.....	3	323	40	64	3,400	6					107,090
Salvat on Army. See Special Organizations p.183											
Total. Great Britain and Ireland.....	6,526	35,890	12,226	11,323	603,177	494	22	1,268,249	48,013	514,455	8,747,759

BRITISH COLONIES

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Printing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	In Dollars
AUSTRALIA											
Australasian Methodist Missionary Society.....	56	12,000	1,010	1,529	30,251			126,296		40,494	110,529
Australasian Presbyterian Mission.....	3	27	17	5	150			100		50	45,000
Furzeedpore Mission.....		8	9	4	120			100			5,608
Queensland Baptist Miss. Society.....	3		2	6	36						
New Hebrides Mission Synod.....		330	27	1				20,000		18,000	
New South Wales Baptist Miss. Society.....	5										
Victorian Baptist Missionary Society.....	8	35	23	24	500			600		600	
West Australian Baptist Missionary Society.....	2										
Tasmanian Baptist Missionary Society.....	4										
Total.....	113	12,391	1,085	1,565	31,057			147,096		59,144	161,137
CANADA											
Baptist Convention Maritime Province.....	3	22	99	26	38			525		525	25,465
Baptist Convention Ontario and Quebec.....		34	257	221	111			5,500		5,500	47,630
Church of England in Canada.....							1				
Methodist Church in Canada.....	3	36	69	30	50			12,000		3,010	369,352
Presbyterian Church in Canada.....	3	123	278	186	113			15,000		4,554	212,302
Total.....	215	703	463	312	10,756	3	1	33,025		13,589	654,749

BRITISH COLONIES

	No of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Printing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
JAMAICA											
Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society.....	3	6	18	16				1,700		850	8,869
Jamaica Church of England Home and For. Miss.											6,265
Total.....		6	18	16				1,700		850	15,134
INDIA											
Indian Home Mission to Santhals.....	5	5	30	3	160	2		13,000			25,000
Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission.....	18	8	5	2		1					
Poona and Indian Village Mission.....	7	15	15								
Total.....	30	8	50	5	160	3		13,000			25,000
NEW ZEALAND											
N. Z. Baptist Missionary Society.....	7	16	5	5	100	7		38		24	
Melanesian Mission.....	37	702	123	289	18,690	2	1	12,793	469	2,811	72,688
Presbyterian Mission Committee.....	18		10								
Total.....	62	718	138	294	18,790	9	1	12,831	469	2,835	72,688
SOUTH AFRICA											
S. A. Ministers' Union (Dutch).....	95	661	70	150	16,000			60,000		51,272	74,689
S. A. Methodist Union.....	97	4,358	2,610	677	42,643			282,132		73,866	115,410
Total.....	192	5,019	2,680	827	58,643			342,132		125,138	190,096
Aggregate British Colonies.....	618	18,857	4,432	3,003	119,406	15	2	549,784	469	201,556	1,118,804

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Publishing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
<i>Denmark</i>											
Danish Missionary Society.....	34	68	23	23	850	2		1,152	107	393	49,864
Loventhal's Mission	1	2									
<i>France</i>											
Paris Evangelical Mission.....	176	700	846	577	33,596	5	1	152,914	1,672	31,972	164,962
<i>Finland</i>											
Finnish Missionary Society.....	16	36	24		1,179			1,498	210	1,498	43,000
<i>Germany</i>											
Berlin Missionary Society.....	245	1,117	818	200	10,528			54,337	2,783	25,538	260,556
Berlin Woman's Miss. Society for China.....	4	3	1	1	118						4,000
Blind in China, Mission to.....	2	8	1	1	16						8,000
Breklum Missionary Society.....	33	87	47	65	1,303			11,420	1,325	8,449	41,319
German Baptists in Berlin.....	19	49	52	40	1,529			2,428	582	1,609	27,654
German East Africa Mission.....	35	35	29	33	1,071	1		931	94	458	25,000
General Evangelical Protestant.....	9	25	13	6	251	2		400	12	278	7,000
Gossner Missionary Society.....	80	769		230	5,999			82,338	5,252	21,399	55,904
Hanover Free Church Missions.....	9	64	16	7	321			3,500	261	2,971	5,000
Hermannsburg Missionary Society.....	66	672	213	7	10,902			65,689	1,055	29,014	184,593
Jerusalem Union.....	1	22	5	8	430			370		370	20,000
Kaiserwerth Deaconess Institute.....	102	1	6	6		5					
Leipzig Missionary Society.....	96	97	91	286	18,858	2		22,207		10,702	153,940
Neuendeteleau Missionary Institute.....	43	17	8	8	291			465	133	182	15,000
Neukirchen Missionary Institute.....	20	25	30	15	1,034			3,790		3,790	22,752
North German Missionary Society.....	30	114	76	86	2,912	1		4,814	367	2,566	52,555
*Rhenish Missionary Society.....	324	2,049	494	489	25,571	3		106,760	4,792	45,838	201,631
Moravian Missions.....	394	2,308	707	245	26,142			101,260	815	32,529	479,554
Woman's Society for Education of Female Sex.....	6		3	1	170						4,000

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Printing Houses or Publishing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
<i>Netherlands</i>											
Java Comite Missionary Society.....	7	16	4		423	3		1,869	22	1,869	8,554
Mennonite Missionary Society.....	30	52	55	45	3,251	3		14,119	649	1,869	18,941
Netherlands Missionary Society.....	15		10			1					21,979
Reformed Church Missionary Society.....											
Netherlands Mission Union.....	1		1								12,980
Netherlands Society Propagation Gospel in Egypt											
Netherlands Utrecht Missionary Society.....	16	28	39		610			3,686	152	3,226	32,383
<i>Norway and Sweden</i>											
Norwegian Church Missions of Schreuder.....	13	8	10					700		660	
Norwegian Lutheran China Mission.....	16	10	14	2	11	1		204		201	37,720
Norwegian Missionary Society.....	128	1,374	846	980	38,120	3		53,000		11,516	160,751
Swedish Evangelical National Society.....	68	76	28	30	922			2,000		1,512	149,625
Swedish Church Missionary Society.....	27	106	68	62	2,911			3,730		500	65,971
Swedish Missionary Society.....	66	100	86	76	2,426	9		1,962		1,962	73,593
<i>Switzerland</i>											
Basel Missionary Society.....	375	1,511	649	654	28,793	7	2	51,107	2,273	28,035	360,080
Swiss Romande Missions.....	64	87	74	79	2,422	4	1	4,303		1,742	46,388
Total, Continental Europe.....	2,571	11,618	5,396	4,265	222,960	50	4	752,953	22,306	270,782	2,785,239

GENERAL SUMMARY

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Stations and Out-stations	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Publishing Houses or Printing Establishments	Professing Christians	Added Last Year	Communicants	Income In Dollars
United States Societies.....	5,200	25,602	9,453	8,403	285,950	306	11	993,340	58,820	653,441	9,067,299
Great Britain and Ireland Societies.....	6,326	35,890	12,223	11,323	603,177	494	22	1,268,249	48,033	514,455	8,747,759
British Colonies Societies.....	618	18,857	4,432	3,003	119,406	15	2	549,784	469	201,556	1,118,804
Continental European Societies.....	2,571	11,618	5,396	4,265	222,960	50	4	752,953	22,306	270,782	2,785,239
Aggregate.....	14,915	91,967	31,504	27,000	1,231,493	865	39	3,564,326	129,608	1,640,234	21,719,101

- (1) Including Women's Society.
- (2) Confirmations.
- (3) Report in part of 1904—05.
- (4) Includes Home Missions.
- (5) Probably included in statistics of another Society found in these tables.
- (6) Estimate.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN EUROPE OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES MENTIONED IN
THE ABOVE TABLE

	No. of Missionaries, Men and Women	Native Workers, Men and Women	Places of Regular Worship	Schools	Pupils	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Added Last Year	Communicants
American Baptist Missionary Union*			9				107	1,197
Franco-Swiss.....								
Franco-Belgian.....		13	13				126	1,117
Germany.....		255	187				2,577	35,263
Sweden.....		835	586				2,508	44,675
Spain.....		3	3				1	113
Russia.....		103	163				1,114	24,132
Finland.....		13	28				95	1,557
Denmark.....		40	29				168	3,987
Norway.....		16	39				179	3,061
Total.....		1,290	1,057				6,965	115,102
American Bd. Com. for For. Miss.†								
Spain.....	6	28	17				30	338
Austria.....	4	38	24				246	1,647
Total.....	10	66	41				276	1,985
Foreign Christian Miss. Union‡								
England.....	16		19					1,137
Scandinavia.....	11	5	25				36	2,407
Total.....	27	5	44				36	3,544
Methodist Episcopal Miss. Society†								
Germany.....	2	359	150	1	20			22,193
Switzerland.....		69	57					9,114
Norway.....		112	50	1	5			6,308
Sweden.....		258	137	1	22			17,082
Denmark.....		44	26	1	3			3,523
Finland and Russia.....		35	10	1	7			1,210
Italy‡.....	9	88	12	3	382			3,374
Total.....	11	975	442	8	439			62,804
United Brethren Missionary Board..	No	detaile	d stati	stics	give	n.		
Evangelical Association.....	11	11	11	11	11	11		

* Not included in the foregoing tables.

† Included in the foregoing tables.

‡ Including women of the W. F. M. Society.

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 Mission Society.
 ABHW.—Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.
 ABFW.—Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.
 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.—Brekum (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.
FFMA.—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.—Hepzibah 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 (*Zendinggenootschap*).
- 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*).
- Nordd.—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 Selingsk (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. Mosquito 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 (Missionsförbundets) 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 PN.
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 PN 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 23¾ cents). Among the aid 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 Masai, their Language and Folklore, by A. C. Hollis; Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1905.

Five Years Medical Work on Lake Nyassa, by R. Howard; London, Universities Mission, 1905.

Uganda and its Peoples (Ethnology), by J. F. Cunningham; London, Hutchinson & Co., 1905.

The East Africa Protectorate, by Sir C. N. E. Eliot; London, E. Arnold, 1905.

AFRICA—GENERAL

Daybreak in the Dark Continent, by W. S. Naylor; New York, Y. P. Miss. Movement, 1905.

Christus Liberator, by Ellen C. Parsons; New York, Macmillan Co., 1905.

AFRICA—SOUTH

A Thousand Miles in the Heart of Africa (Dutch Reformed Missions) by J. Du Plessis; London, Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, 1905.

Halilu, a Destiny of Deliverance, by H. N.; London, Marshall Bros., 1906.

AFRICA—WEST CENTRAL

The Congo for Christ, by J. Brown; London, S. W. Partridge & Co., 1905.

The Story of Chisamba, by H. W. Barker (Canadian Congregational Mission in Angola); Toronto, 1905.

A Yankee in Pigmy Land, by W. E. Geil; London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1906.

AMERICAN INDIANS, NEGROES AND HOME MISSIONS

History of Wachovia in North Carolina (Moravian), by J. H. Clewell; New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1902.

The fall of Torngak (Moravian Mission in Labrador); London, S. W. Partridge & Co., 1905.

Aliens or Americans? (immigration), by H. B. Grose; New York, Interdenominational Home Mission Study Course, 1906.

Coming Americans, by Katherine R. Crowell, Int. Home Mission Study Course, 1906.

ASIA—CHINA

Some Typical Christians of South China, by W. S. Pakenham-Walsh; London, Marshall Bros., 1906.

Round About my Peking Garden, by Mrs. A. Little; London, T. F. Unwin, 1906.

Stones in the Rough, by William Ashmore; Boston, P. R. Warren Co., 1905.

The Tribulations of the Church in China, A. D. 1900; 2 vols., Shanghai Pres. Mission Press, 1902.

In Touch With Reality, by W. A. Cornaby; London, C. H. Kelly, 1905.

China and Her People, by Charles Denby; 2 vols., Boston, L. C. Page & Co., 1906.

Chinese Heroes (Native Christians in the Boxer uprising), by I. T. Headland; New York, Eaton & Mains, 1904.

ASIA—INDIA AND CEYLON

In and Out of Hospital (Medical work for women), by Charlotte S. Vines; London, Marshall Bros. 1905.,

Holy Himalaya (North India), by E. S. Oakley; London, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1905.

Things as They Are, by Amy Wilson-Carmichael; London, Morgan & Scott, 1903.

Among the Burmans, by Henry P. Cochrane; New York, F. H. Revell Co., 1904.

Just What They Need (North India School of Medicine), by Dr. Alice B. Condict; London, Morgan & Scott, 1904.

Shan Folk-Lore Stories (Burma), by W. C. Griggs; Philadelphia, Am. Baptist Pub. Society, 1905.

The Pen of Brahma: Hindu Hearts and Homes, by Beatrice M. Harrand; New York, F. H. Revell Co., 1906.

In Leper Land (Missions to Lepers), by Ida Jackson; London, Marshall Bros., 1901.

Life and Work in Khasia (Assam), by W. Jenkins; Liverpool, Welsh Calv. Methodist Mission House, 1906.

ASIA—JAPAN AND KOREA

The Christian Movement in its relation to the New Life in Japan; edited by D. C. Greene; 245 pp.; Tokyo, 1906.

The White Peril in the Far East, by Sydney L. Gulick; New York, F. H. Revell Co., 1905.

The History of Korea, by H. B. Hulbert; Seoul, 1905.

Christianity in Modern Japan, by E. W. Clement; Philadelphia, Am. Baptist Pub. Society, 1905.

Japanese Life in Town and Country, by G. W. Knox; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

The Anglican Church in Korea, by C. J. Corfe; Seoul, Korea, 1906.

MALAYSIA—THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

An Observer in the Philippines, by John B. Devins; New York, Am. Tract. Society, 1905.

Saints and Savages (New Hebrides), by R. Lamb; London, W. Blackwood & Sons, 1905.

Christus Redemptor (the Island World), by Helen B. Montgomery; New York, Macmillan Co., 1906.

In the Isles of the Sea; Fifty Years in Melanesia, by Frances Awdry; London, Bemrose & Sons, 1903.

Adventure for God (the Philippines), by Rev. C. H. Brent; New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Micronesia: the American Board in the Island World, by Mrs. T. C. Bliss; Boston, A. B. C. F. M., 1906.

TURKEY—SYRIA

Village Life in Palestine, by G. R. Lees; London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

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Raymond Lull, by W. T. A. Barber; London, C. H. Kelly, 1904.

Mills, Samuel J., by J. C. Richards; Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1906.

GENERAL

St. Paul; Missionary to the Nations, by Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson; London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1905.

Recent Advances in Christian Student Movements; London, British College Christian Union, 1904.

Historical Catalogue of Printed editions of Holy Scriptures in library of the BFBS, by T. H. Darlow & H. F. Moule; 2 vols., London BFBS, 1904.

Method in Soul-Winning on Home and Foreign Fields, by H. C. Mabie; New York, F. H. Revell Co., 1906.

Into all the World, by C. S. MacAlpine; London, Marshall Bros., 1904.

Russian Orthodox Missions, by E. Smirnoff; London, Rivingtons, 1903.

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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.

*Much of the material here used is borrowed from Mr. Eugene Stock's "Short Handbook of Missions."

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 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 attaches 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 School of Religious Pedagogy,
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 Med-
ical 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,
127-129 East 10th Street, New York City.

Union Missionary Training Institute (1891),
131 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oriental Seminary,
Gowanda, N. Y.

Winona Bible School,
541 Lexington Ave., New York City.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AND ORDERS**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 Society, Algiers.
- CENTRAL AFRICA—African Missionary Society, Verona.
- CONGO FREE STATE—Algerian Missionary Society, Algiers. Belgian Foreign Missionary Society, Scheut-lez-Bruxelles. Sacred Heart of Jesus, Rome.
- DAHOMY—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.

- SIERRE 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-Holland, 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. Otilien), 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.
Carmelites, 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.

Paris Foreign Missionary Society, 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, Issou-
 dun.

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.

NUMBER OF VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE

The Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D., the distinguished authority on Missionary Science and History, published in 1902, in his "Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions," an authoritative chronology and history of Bible translation. According to his summary of results, the number of ancient and standard versions of the Bible is 22, and the number of modern and missionary versions is 456, of which 446 were made during the nineteenth century.

Of these missionary versions 99 are translations of the whole Bible; 121 are translations of the New Testament, and 236 are translations of a portion only of the Scriptures. Thirty-nine of these versions, also, are mere transliterations; as for instance, Turkish in Armenian, and Turkish in Greek letters, both of which are mere transliterations of the Western Turkish version. These transliterations are hardly entitled to

rank among translations of the Bible in the same grade as the versions upon which they are based. At the same time they may not be ignored, since the labor and cost of printing them is about the same as in the case of an independent version.

Since these tables were compiled 23 new versions have been added to the list (most of which are represented by single Gospels) bringing the total number up to 479 at the beginning of 1905. These 479 versions are distributed as follows:

African languages	129
American languages	53
Asiatic languages	178
Australasian and Oceanian languages.....	62
European languages	57
	479
Total	479

Taking the ancient and standard versions together with the modern and missionary versions, we have a total of 501 versions. Of these 46 are now disused and obsolete. The number remaining in circulation is 455 versions actively serving to unify the moral and spiritual ideas of the races.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Domestic postage rates apply to the following: Canada, Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Panama, 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 manuscripts 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

Under the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, after Oct. 1, 1907, the rate of letter postage to foreign countries will be five cents for the first ounce or part of an ounce and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

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, Peru and Chile, 20 cents a pound); Newfoundland; Germany; New Zealand; Norway; Hong-kong; Japan including Korea and Formosa; Great Britain; Ireland;

Australia; Denmark and Sweden; also the following places in China; Peking; Chifu; Tientsin; Shanghai, Nanking; Hankow; Shasi; Soochow; Hangchow; Foochow; Amoy; Canton; Haihow; Hongkong; Liukungtau; Ningpo; Swatow; Changsha; Chinkiang; Newchwang; Shanghaikwan Sunghin; Taiya, and Wuchang.

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).....	\$.50
Argentine Republic.....	1.00
Austria.....	.32
Barbados.....	.91
Bolivia.....	1.25
Brazil.....	85 to 1.40
Bulgaria.....	.35
Burma.....	.74
Callao (Peru).....	1.25
Cairo (Egypt).....	.50
Cape Colony (South Africa).....	.86
Ceylon.....	.76
Chile.....	1.25
China.....	1.22
Cochin China.....	1.19
Colon.....	.97
Cyprus.....	.50
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.....	.74
Ireland.....	.25
Italy.....	.31
Jamaica.....	.48
Japan.....	1.33
Java.....	1.20
Korea (Seoul).....	1.33
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.....	1.05
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	\$0.808	\$0.402	\$0.324	\$0.515	\$0.203
2....	9.733	.476	.386	1.616	.804	.648	1.03	.406
3....	14.599½	.714	.579	2.424	1.206	.972	1.545	.609
4....	19.466	.952	.772	3.232	1.608	1.296	2.06	.812
5....	24.332½	1.19	.965	4.040	2.01	1.62	2.575	1.015
6....	29.199	1.428	1.158	4.848	2.412	2.044	3.09	1.218
7....	34.065½	1.666	1.351	5.656	2.814	2.368	3.606	1.421
8....	38.932	1.904	1.544	6.464	3.216	2.592	4.12	1.624
9....	43.798½	2.142	1.737	7.272	3.618	2.916	4.635	1.827
10....	48.665	2.38	1.93	8.080	4.02	3.24	5.15	2.03
20....	97.33	4.76	3.86	16.160	8.04	6.48	10.30	4.06
30....	145.995	7.14	5.79	24.240	12.06	9.72	15.45	6.09
40....	194.66	9.52	7.72	32.320	16.08	12.96	20.60	8.12
50....	243.325	11.90	9.65	40.400	20.10	16.20	25.75	10.15
100....	486.65	23.80	19.30	80.800	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.....	.48.5	
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54.6	
Canada.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Central America..	Silver.....	Peso.....	.48.5	
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.36.5	
China.....	Silver.....	Tael \$ { Shanghai..	.72.6	
			{ Haikwan||.	.80.8
			{ Canton....	.79.2
Colombia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00	
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.46.5	
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26.8	
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Sucres.....	.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.....	4.86.6‡	
Greece.....	Gold.....	Drachma.....	.19.3	
Hayti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.96.5	
India.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling †.	4.86.6‡	
Italy.....	Gold.....	Lira.....	.19.3	
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.49.8	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar.....	.49.8	
Netherlands.....	Gold.....	Florin.....	.40.2	
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.01.4	
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26.8	
Panama.....	Gold.....	Balboa.....	1.00	
Peru.....	Gold.....	Libra.....	4.86.6‡	
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.....
1 bushel.....	= 35. litres.....
1 centimetre.....	= .39 inch.....
1 cubic centimetre.....	= .061 cubic inch.....
1 cubic foot.....	= .028 cubic metre.....
1 cubic inch.....	= 16. cubic centimetre.....
1 cubic metre.....	= 35. cubic feet.....
1 cubic metre.....	= 1.3 cubic yards.....
1 cubic yard.....	= .76 cubic metre.....
1 foot.....	= 30. centimetres.....
1 gallon.....	= 3.8 litres.....
1 grain.....	= .065 gram.....
1 gram.....	= 15. grains.....
1 hectare.....	= 2.5 acres.....
1 inch.....	= 25. millimetres.....
1 kilo.....	= 2.2 pounds.....
1 kilometre.....	= .62 mile.....
1 litre.....	= .91 quart (dry).....
1 litre.....	= 1.1 quart (liquid).....
1 metre.....	= 3.3 feet.....
1 mile.....	= 1.6 kilometres.....
1 millimetre.....	= .039 inch.....
1 ounce (av'd).....	= 28. grams.....
1 ounce (Troy).....	= 31. grams.....
1 peck.....	= 8.8 litres.....
1 pint.....	= .47 litre.....
1 pound.....	= .45 kilo.....
1 quart (dry).....	= 1.1 litres.....
1 quart (liquid).....	= .95 litre.....
1 sq. centimetre.....	= .15 sq. inch.....
1 sq. foot.....	= .093 sq. metre.....
1 sq. inch.....	= 6.5 sq. centimetres.....
1 sq. metre.....	= 1.2 sq. yards.....
1 sq. metre.....	= 11. sq. feet.....
1 sq. yard.....	= .84 sq. metre.....
1 ton (2,000 lbs.).....	= .91 metric ton.....
1 ton (2,240 lbs.).....	= 1. metric ton.....
1 ton (metric).....	= 1.1 ton (2,000 lbs.).....
1 ton (metric).....	= .98 ton (2,240 lbs.).....
1 yard.....	= .91 metre.....

GREEK CHURCH (AND RUSSIAN) CALENDAR

A. D. 1907, A. M. 8016

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. 4	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 17
Feb. 7	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 20
Feb. 11	First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 24
March 18	Palm Sunday	March 31
March 23	Good Friday	April 5
March 25	Easter	April 7
April 23	St. George	May 6
May 3	Ascension Day	May 16
May 13	Pentecost	May 26
May 14	Coronation of Emperor*	May 27
May 14	Holy Ghost	May 27
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
		1908
Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)	Jan. 7

*Peculiar to Russia.

JEWISH CALENDAR, 1907

Year 5667		1907
Sebat	1..... New Moon.....	Jan. 16
Adar	1..... New Moon.....	Feb. 15
Nisan	1..... New Moon.....	March 16
Nisan	15..... Passover.....	March 30
Iyar	1..... New Moon.....	April 15
Iyar	14..... Second Passover.....	April 28
Sivan	1..... New Moon.....	May 14
Sivan	6..... Pentecost.....	May 19
Tammuz	1..... New Moon.....	June 13
Tammuz	17..... Fast of Tammuz.....	June 29
Ab	1..... New Moon.....	July 12
Ab	9..... Fast of Ab (Destruct. of Jerusalem)	July 20
Elul	1..... New Moon.....	Aug. 11
Year 5668		
Tisri	1..... N. M. (New Year) Rosh Hashonah..	Sept. 9
Tisri	3..... Fast of Gedaliah.....	Sept. 11
Tisri	10..... Fast of Atonement (Yom Kippur)...	Sept. 18
Tisri	15..... Feast of Tabernacles.....	Sept. 23
Tisri	22..... Feast of Eighth Day.....	Sept. 30
Tisri	23..... Feast of Rejoicing with the Law....	Oct. 1
Heshvan	1..... New Moon.....	Oct. 9
Kislev	1..... New Moon.....	Nov. 7
Kislev	25..... Dedication of the Temple.....	Dec. 1
Tebet	1..... New Moon.....	Dec. 6
Tebet	10..... Fast of Tebet.....	Dec. 15
1908		
Sebat	1..... New Moon.....	Jan. 4

The year 5667 is an ordinary lunar year of 354 days.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1907

Year	Names of Months	Month begins 1907
1324.....	Dhu'lhijja.....	Jan. 16
1325.....	Muharram.....	Feb. 14
1325.....	Safar.....	March 16
1325.....	Rabia I.....	April 14
1325.....	Rabia II.....	May 14
1325.....	Jumadhi I.....	June 12
1325.....	Jumadhi II.....	July 12
1325.....	Rajab.....	Aug. 10
1325.....	Shaban.....	Sept. 9
1325.....	Ramadhan.....	Oct. 8
1325.....	Shawal.....	Nov. 7
1325.....	Dhu'lkada.....	Dec. 6
1325.....	Dhu'lhijja.....	Jan. 5, 1908

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, Olech, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru.

i—English *e*; *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: Nuulúka, Oosima.

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*; Beirút, 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 *ǰ*); 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.
n }

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 *kw*; Kwangtung.

r }
s }
t }
v } —as in English; Sawákin.
w }
x }

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.

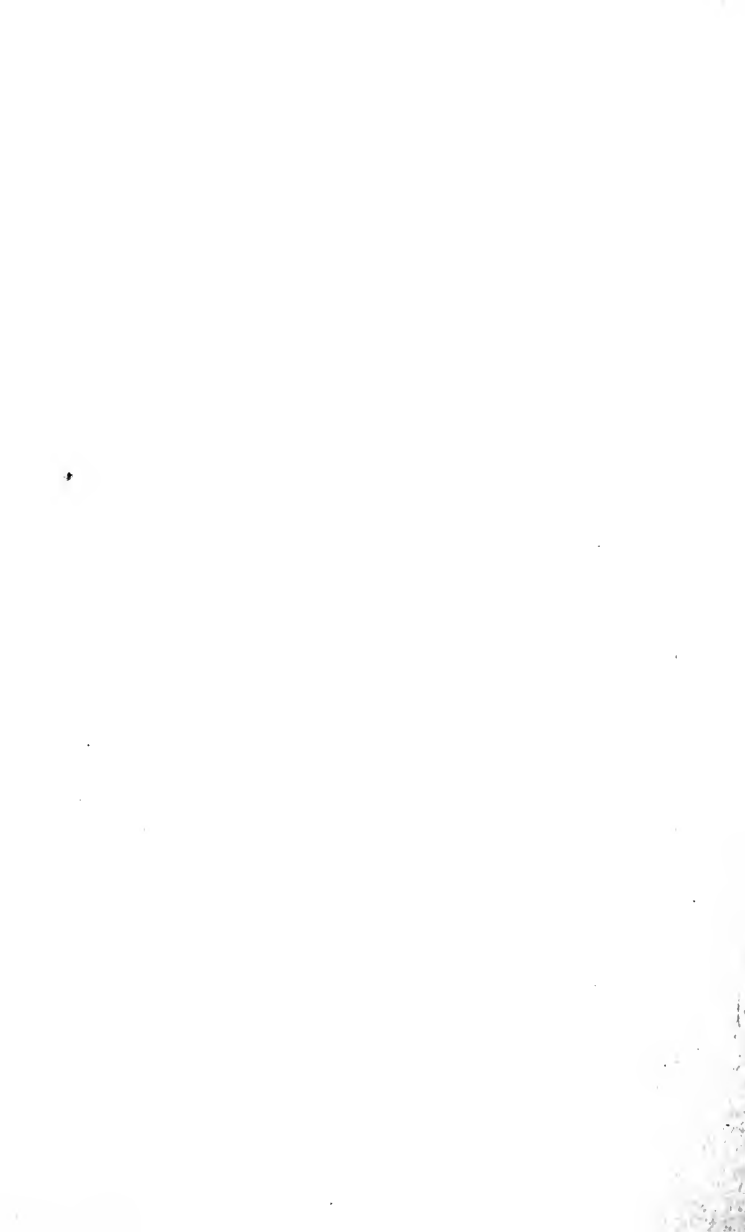
PROTESTANT MISSIONS TO THE JEWS

(Received too late for insertion in its proper place.)

In April 1870 a meeting of members of ten or more Protestant organizations laboring for the conversion of the Jews was held in Berlin. It proved so useful that similar conferences of Jewish missionaries have since been held at Berlin in 1883, at Barmen in 1890, at Leipzig in 1895, at Cologne in 1900, and at London in 1903. These conferences gradually assumed a general and international character. A seventh International Jewish Missionary Conference was held at Amsterdam in April, 1906. Representatives from 24 organizations, in eight different countries, laboring among Jews, were present at this seventh conference, including two delegates from the United States. A general list of Protestant Missions to the Jews prepared by the Rev. Louis Meyer, of the Chicago Hebrew Mission, was presented at this meeting. This list gives brief notes characterizing each mission or society, and shows the number of such organizations to be 112. These missions and societies carry on work in 97 centres, and have their headquarters distributed as follows:

In Great Britain and Ireland, 38; in Germany, 9; in Switzerland, 2; in France, 1; in Holland, 3; in Norway, 1; in Sweden, 1; in Denmark, 1; in Russia, 3; in Egypt, 1; in South Africa, 3; in Syria, 1; in Aden, Arabia, 1; in India, 3; in Australia, 1; in the United States, 40; in Canada, 3.

The report of this important Conference, by Dr. Hermann Strack, of the Institution Juddicum, Berlin, may be obtained from the Chicago Hebrew Mission, 22 Solon Place, Chicago.



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