

Life and Light for Woman

“It seems to me that I can see signs of surpassing opportunity here in the Near East, and especially in old Turkey,—opportunity for every kind of Christian work. This is the time to make ready, as the day is at hand.”

—*Dr. James L. Barton.*

Letter from Jerusalem, dated April 8

**Congregational Women's Boards
of Missions
PUBLISHED IN BOSTON**

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In making devises and legacies the entire corporate name of the Board should be used as follows:—

I give and bequeath to the Woman's Board of Missions, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in the year 1869, the sum of

Please make all checks payable to the Woman's Board of Missions.



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(Courtesy of "The Congregationalist.")

**FIRST RELIEF TRAIN OF THE RELIEF EXPEDITION TO TURKEY.
DR. BARTON IN CENTER.**



(Courtesy of "The Congregationalist.")

REPATRIATED ARMENIANS

Life and Light

Vol. XLIX

June, 1919

No. 6

Interboard Conference of Interchurch World Movement

A representative gathering of 490 delegates, officers of mission, education, and Sunday school boards, editors, and college presidents and professors, was held in Cleveland April 30 and May 1. The Executive Committee of the Inter church World Movement called this conference in order to place before the delegates facts concerning the progress of the Movement, to correct misapprehensions which might have arisen and to get suggestions for future action.

On the first day secretaries of departments through which the work will be done reported action already taken and outlined plans for next steps. On the second day much time was spent in answering questions and in discussion by the delegates. The conference unanimously adopted the report of the committee on findings, heartily endorsing the Movement as an instrumentality providentially provided to give expression to the spirit of common service which is now abroad among the churches. An address by Raymond Robins on Christianity and the Industrial Unrest, emphasized by the socialist demonstration and ensuing riots beneath the hotel windows where the Conference was in session, drove home the conviction that a world program of the churches must provide an adequate opportunity for united action looking towards the solution of our industrial problems.

No one could sit through the sessions of this significant meeting without being impressed with the heavy burdens borne by the men and women in the inner circle of the Executive Committee and staff, most of them secretaries already carrying important responsibilities in their respective denominations. Their devotion and sacrifice should command a hearty response from the hundreds and thousands of additional workers who must soon

be secured, and all who thrill at the thought of what this mighty Movement may accomplish should give themselves to earnest prayer for the workers and the problems they are facing.

The home and foreign survey departments are laying foundations for the most careful, comprehensive, co-operative survey of the Church's world responsibilities ever undertaken. Returns from this department cannot be tabulated before October or November. Upon ascertained facts as to the workers and money needed the large program of the Movement will be based. In the meantime the Movement will be presented at state meetings and summer conferences where leaders will be trained for the campaign of education; and the life work department will be wrestling with the problem, — perhaps the most important of all, — of enlisting recruits, who will be needed in greatly increasing numbers each year, to man the new posts at home and abroad.

“At the end, but not *as* the end” of the campaign will come the financial drive where by church and community canvasses the twenty-five to fifty million men and women who form the constituency of the Protestant churches will be given an opportunity to express their conviction that “unless victory is assured for this Movement all other victories are in vain.”

H. B. C

Editorials

Cablegrams from President Main of Grinnell College, now serving as Commissioner to the Caucasus of the American Committee on Relief for the Near East, disclose an appalling condition among the refugees of that region. Dr. Main says, “I have been handling refugee concentration along the former boundary line between Russian and Turkish-Armenia. In one centre there are 68,000 refugees by actual census, in another, a small one, 7,000. Concentration at these two places and many others without food and clothing, after a winter of exile in the Caucasus and beyond has produced a condition unparalleled among the atrocities of the great war.

Despatches from Turkey.

"The refugees dare not go forward, they halt on the border land of their home. The Kurds, Turks and Tartars are in possession of their land and will hold it by force of arms. The total number of refugees is 330,000 or more, in addition to the local inhabitants, also suffering indescribable hardships. . . . The Armenian Republic on the Russian side of the line and our Relief Committee working together are not able adequately to feed the refugees. Meanwhile seeding time has come and is passing. Another season of famine is inevitable unless there is immediate action by some compelling power. The world appears to be unconscious of the overwhelming human tragedy which is being enacted in the Caucasus. At this last moment can Christian civilization do something to restore and heal? The question of political expediency should be forgotten in the presence of this world catastrophe. These people look to America."

From Constantinople word comes of the organization of relief on a big scale for the centres open through British occupation. Dr. Barton and a small party have visited Aintab and Marash, going in in Ford cars. The letters on pages 262-267 give some idea of the vast work before the Relief Expedition.

Two parents, whose little five year old daughter was taken to be with her Saviour, have recently endowed in her memory a bed in the Madura Hospital. A plate bearing the child's name will be placed on the wall over the bed.

A Memorial Gift. As we think down through the years and see in imagination one patient after another occupying that bed, tended by skilled doctors, ministered to by trained nurses, taught the Christian message which shall bring healing to the soul, we ask ourselves whether there could be a more beautiful way than this of perpetuating the memory of a loved one.

The Woman's Board of Missions is most happy in the adoption of Miss Emma B. Lueders of Philadelphia, Pa., for life service.

A Gift of Life. Miss Lueders is a Moravian by inheritance and education, but as the Moravian Board has no vacancy which offers just the kind of work she desires, they

have relinquished her to us "with their blessing and regret." She is now finishing a year of special preparation at the Kennedy School of Missions and hopes to study for a year longer before



Miss Lueders

joining the North China Mission to which she has been appointed. She expects to begin her work at Peking as a social and evangelistic missionary. Miss Lueders will be self-supporting and will be accompanied by her sister, who will give volunteer service in Peking, assisting in whatever way will most relieve the little circle of over-worked missionaries in that station. The addition of these young women, who are of exceptional force and sweetness of character, is a distinct

answer to prayer, as the Woman's Boards have long been hoping to find someone to assist Miss Reed and Mrs. Ament in the Bible woman's work at Peking.

Miss Lucy I. Mead, (W. B. M. I.) and Miss Bertha P. Reed of our own Board, both from Peking, plan to sail July 5 for overdue furloughs in this country. Miss Reed will spend

Personals.

some months on the Pacific Coast visiting friends before coming east for the fall meetings.

Mrs. Amy J. Currie who has been reappointed by the American Board to West Central Africa, under the support of the Canadian Congregational Woman's Board, sailed April 16 via Lisbon for Africa. Rev. John S. Porter and Mrs. Porter, both of whom have rendered such valuable service in woman's meetings during their enforced stay in America, are booked to sail from New York, May 24, returning to their work in Prague among the Czecho-Slovaks. An article by Mr. Porter, telling the story of some Bohemian girls in this country, fruits of mission work in Austria, will appear in the July-August LIFE AND LIGHT.

Several of the missionaries of the Woman's Board will return to the Marathi Mission in the early summer if passage can be arranged. Miss Jean P. Gordon, Miss Esther B. Fowler, Miss

Adelaide B. Fairbank are in this party, also Miss M. Louise Wheeler, who is to take up her work again in Sholapur, thus easing the burden of sorrow and loneliness which the death of Miss Harding has brought to that station. Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Beals are also planning to resume their work in Wai.

Dr. Ruth P. Hume of the Ahmednagar Hospital has delayed her furlough, but hopes to come to the United States later in the year. Dr. Eleanor Stevenson Picken, who has been seriously ill in Ahmednagar, has sailed with her husband for America.

Miss Adelaide S. Dwight of Talas sailed May 15 for a brief survey of conditions in Turkey in the interest of the work of the Committee for Relief in the Near East. Miss Dwight expects to return to this country in early October.

Miss Mae Harbert, who is under appointment to the Foochow Mission, will be supported by the Norfolk and Pilgrim and Barnstable Branches. In the April LIFE AND LIGHT she was erroneously assigned to the Old Colony Branch instead of Barnstable. She hopes to sail in August for her new field.

Rainbow Meetings in Burlington, Vermont, April 25, in Fitchburg, Mass., April 30, and Portland, Me., May 2, have been marked by the same spirit of responsiveness and glad service which have characterized this remarkable campaign in other places. In Vermont,

The Rainbow Campaign.

Dr. Rose F. Beals of Wai, Miss Sara B. Snell, one of the "Turkey Band" and now adopted by the Vermont Branch, and Mrs. C. H. Daniels were among the speakers.

At a conference of the Life Work Department of the Interchurch World Movement it was decided to "adopt quite frankly the plan of the Rainbow Campaign of the Federation of Woman's Boards" and to hold similar meetings for men candidates under the auspices of the general Boards.

The conferences of the Missionary Education Movement will this summer be under the direction of the Interchurch world Movement. The dates for Silver Bay are July 4-13 and for Ocean Park, Me., July 18-27. Circulars giving details of these programs are now ready.

Summer Conferences.

In addition to the plans for the Northfield Summer School, July 9-17, as stated in the May LIFE AND LIGHT, Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow, well known as a teacher in the Boston public schools, will have a daily hour with Junior leaders, using "Mook" as the basis for the class. Other features will be "An Evening with Medical Missionaries," "Dramatic Scenes from 'Through the Eyes of Asia,'" and the wonderful program for camp life which has proved such an attraction in past summers. Speakers announced are Dr. S. M. Zwemer, Dr. John E. Williams and Dr. Phoebe Stone of China and Dr. Anna Kugler of India. "*Northfield is Calling You*,"—What is Your Response?

Friends and well-wishers of the medical work for women in Foochow will be interested to know that that work is starting anew under the leadership of Dr. Lora Dyer who has acquired a knowledge of the language and experience with the people to enable her to organize her distinctive department. The retirement of Miss Daisy Brown has left our Bible School for Women temporarily without a head. The pupils who are best fitted for further study are being cared for at a smaller school under the Methodist Board in another part of the city. It is, therefore, possible to use the school building for a time for housing the woman's medical work. Every care will be taken to prevent any injury to the building so that when a successor for Miss Brown is in Foochow and has acquired the language, that work will go right on. Meanwhile it is hoped that the site which has long been sought for the new hospital will have been secured and the building erected so that Dr. Dyer can move her work into it and prepare for the enlarged usefulness which will then await her.

The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Inanda Seminary was joyfully celebrated March 1, by the formal opening of Edwards Industrial Hall by the Administrator of the Province, also by the laying of the corner stone of Phelps Dormitory by Dr. Loram, Chief Inspector of Native Schools. About sixty visitors from Durban

were present, including several officials and their wives. An account of the exercises prepared by Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, the principal of the Seminary will be published in the July-August number of LIFE AND LIGHT.

The presence of Mrs. Edwards on this occasion added greatly to the happiness of all. This "mother of a thousand daughters" is now in her ninetieth year.

This movement is an outgrowth of a meeting of the Student Volunteers at Northfield described in LIFE AND LIGHT for February, 1918 under the Title, "The Impossible Brought to Pass." Certain parts of the Program adopted at Northfield were carried out last year,—in particular a very successful effort greatly to increase the number in Bible and Mission Study Classes. Various exigencies, largely due to war conditions, made it necessary to postpone until this Lenten season the effort to secure "At least half a million dollars for the evangelization of the World."

During these last weeks this financial campaign has been carried on under the name of "World Fellowship Program" with the inspiring slogan "The Students of the United States for the Students of the World." Denominational work has been set before denominational colleges, while the foreign work of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Union Institutions under the Boards have been presented under a co-operative plan in non-sectarian schools and universities.

It is too early to know the financial results. One thing, however, is certain. There is among the students of today a new sense of responsibility for the use of life, a new desire to serve, a new world-consciousness. They are not content with things as they have been. One college which has been raising \$4,000 for its missionary work is talking of \$15,000 for next year and the girl who has been in charge of war work this year says "make it \$20,000 at least." This is but one example of many.

It is found that the Union Colleges like those in which our own Board has a part in Madras and Vellore create much interest

among the students. The thought of giving to the women of the Orient some of the educational advantages which are so abundant in this land, but which have been so absolutely lacking in the Far East, arouses enthusiasm among those who have shared so richly in such privileges here.

We call attention to the splendid gain from the Branches reported in the Financial Statement,—an increase since October 18th of \$14,171.50. We should mention that one **The Treasury**. Branch during April has sent us one thousand dollars, or more, which last year came in May, so this part of the gain is apparent only. Nevertheless, the fruit of many faithful efforts is surely beginning to appear and we trust that the months to come will be equally encouraging. We must note that because of loss in legacies the total net gain available for regular work is only \$9,584.00. Thus, while this month fills us with cheer, we cannot relax our utmost endeavors.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD
RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR WORK, APRIL 1—30, 1919

	From Branches	From Other Sources	From Legacies and Reserve Legacy Fund	Income from Investments and Deposits	TOTAL
1918	\$16,565.06	\$34.93	\$140.00	\$1,043.75	\$17,783.74
1919	26,857.04	908.55	115.00	1,051.90	28,932.49
Gain	\$10,291.98	\$873.62		\$8.15	\$11,148.75
Loss			\$25.00		

OCTOBER 18, 1918—APRIL 30, 1919

1918	\$67,452.88	\$4,484.90	\$17,797.40	\$4,488.80	\$94,223.98
1919	81,624.38	4,244.15	13,043.21	4,897.11	103,808.85
Gain	\$14,171.50			\$408.31	\$9,584.87
Loss		\$240.75	\$4,754.19		

Missionary Propagandists

A SUMMER SUGGESTION.

By Georgia M. Root

This bit of suggestion as to "How To Use the Crusade of Compassion" from the pen of Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Mass., may easily be put in practice during the summer months with results equal to or surpassing those of the story.—The Editor.

MRS. MAYNARD was so unusually quiet that evening that her husband finally asked: "Don't you feel well, Margaret?"

"Not very," answered his wife, "Nor would you had you tried to do something and failed as I did this morning at the Woman's Board meeting. I was to present our text-book, 'A Crusade of Compassion' with its wonderful message of reconstruction through love. I looked over my audience,—missionary women every one, needing no urging to read it. As usual, those who needed the urging were absent. Could I arouse my hearers to feel that they must be the link between that book and those who were not interested in it,—missionary propagandists whose work should be as effective as that of the German propagandists whom our government feared?"

"I showed the points of contact through which they could interest readers—"Conservation," "Red Cross," "Battalion of Life," "Reconstruction," "Social Service," the "Status of Woman"—every subject, indeed, in which women are interested today. I told them that missions were for summer as well as winter, though in a different way, and that their summer trunks were not fully packed unless each contained two copies of the book. I challenged them to meet me a year hence with the report of ten women reached with the message of the book. Just think what it would mean if each of the fifty present reached ten others.

"But they won't and I might as well have spared my strength."

"Now, Margaret," expostulated her husband, "it's not like you to feel this way. You know that God can use even an insufficient message, if carefully and prayerfully prepared, and that it shall

not return unto Him void. Reach your ten women and trust Him for the others.”

It was a tremblingly expectant lady who waited in the corridor outside Beacon Hall a year later. There came Mrs. Appleton, the minister's wife, and she said as she drew near,

“I've more than done my bit, Mrs. Maynard, and it didn't seem possible that there could be so many opportunities in my quiet summer home. I'll be brief for I see another waiting. I read the book aloud a half hour weekly to the farmer's wife, my nearest neighbor, then I loaned it to two young women in the other direction and both read it.

“As usual I spoke three times in the village and in each case made the book the basis of my talk. To the Equal Suffrage League I spoke on ‘The Status of the Oriental Woman,’ to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on ‘Reconstruction through the Healing Force of Love,’ to the King's Daughters on ‘King's Daughters of Other Lands,’ and to the leader of the latter Circle I gave my cloth-bound copy that she should circulate and finally present it to the Library in the next village. She writes that twenty-five read the book. Add my three and you have twenty-eight besides the many who have heard parts of it, and best of all I have become a confirmed missionary propagandist.”

“Splendid,” said Mrs. Maynard, and turned to a young woman waiting near, who said,

“I took my book to the mountains where I formed a reading circle of six young women who knitted while I read. Their eyes were opened to conditions of which they never dreamed. Then I left my book with marked passages, on the hotel library table. I saw several reading it and a few asked if they might borrow it. I know that more than ten read it.”

A third lady was waiting who introduced herself as Mrs. Ellis, the president of an auxiliary, and said,

“I want to thank you for solving my problem of how to get our women to read the text-book. I never before realized the possibilities of summer leisure. Our auxiliary voted to buy three

books. One we gave to the Library, the others we put into the hands of two energetic captains, each of whom was to circulate her copy among the women of her district.

"No one could keep a book longer than two weeks. A woman reading the Library copy could add her name to her captain's list. Each one who was willing made a note of the passage which most interested her for our first program meeting.

"One captain reported fifteen, the other twenty readers. Wasn't that worth while?"

"I wish you could know the joy your reports have brought me," said Mrs. Maynard. "I, too, have reached my ten, — five shut-ins who, as the result of their reading, have made scrapbooks, written letters and done sewing for the missionaries, and five friends to whom I sent the books for Christmas. But the meeting is beginning and we must go. Let us rejoice that through us nearly one hundred have been reached, and let us keep at it."

The Next Step

By Cornelius H. Patton, D.D.

Chairman of the American Section of the Christian Literature Committee

HOUR considerations point to the expansion of the literature movement as the next step in missionary strategy.

1. The world is awake and eager to learn the lessons of the war. A dozen new democracies have sprung into existence over night. The new peoples eager for popular government, as a rule, are illy prepared for its exercise. A vast responsibility rests upon missionary boards in the matter of education in democracy, especially as to the Christian basis for democracy. One of the tasks is the preparation of the 400,000,000 Chinese for self-rule. There is an urgent call for books and treatises emanating from America which shall deal with this problem in a popular yet fundamental way.

2. Along with the new political and economic aspirations, there has come a heart hunger to the nations. Their time honored institutions are failing to meet their deeper needs. Their religions have not stood the test of modern conditions. In many lands,

notably in China, we see a reaching out for the secret of vital Christianity. Multitudes who have never attended a mission chapel are in a mood to read a well written book in which the essential truths of our religion are set forth.

3. Synchronizing with this new situation is a rapid increase in the reading public. Not in vain have the mission schools throughout the world been pouring out their thousands of graduates year by year. In countries like Japan, the government has seen to it that the people generally have been taught to read. In India not less than a million new literates are being produced by government and mission schools every year. Are we to create a thirst for knowledge and then not supply the means for its satisfaction? A particularly encouraging sign in the Far East is the growing literacy of women. There are many opportunities now to reach the mothers in the homes by means of books, magazines, and leaflets. Where this is impossible, Bible women and teachers can read good literature to eager groups of listeners in the bazaar, the harem, and the home.

4. Back of all these conditions is the ineradicable respect of the Oriental for a book. In lands like China, Arabia, and Turkey, a book is an almost sacred object. The common people have a respect for the printed page which finds no parallel in the western world. The mere fact that a statement is made in printed form carries great weight with the Oriental mind.

It is the consensus of the best missionary opinion that the pushing of our literature department is a matter of the utmost urgency. The situation will brook no delay. We are much farther behind in this line of effort than in any other. In fact every other department, most of all evangelism, is being held back for lack of adequate literature.

It is also a matter of common consent that by far the larger part of our Christian literature should be produced on the cooperative basis. There will always be a demand for denominational and Board publications, but it is safe to say that fully three-quarters of the literary output may be produced more economically and effectively through union agencies.

Fortunately during the years of the war the Boards have been

organizing union literature committees in Japan, Korea, China, Moslem Lands, and Latin America. The union organization exists ready to our hand. In all these areas careful surveys have been made so that we are in possession of data as a basis for policies covering the whole range of literature. In the surveys special attention has been paid to the reaching of the women and the children through attractive picture books, story leaflets, magazines, and treatises on domestic economy and the care of children, as well as by means of works dealing with the devotional life and the building of character.

May I express the satisfaction felt by many who are interested in this line of effort over the enterprise and promptness of the Woman's Boards in the matter of meeting this new demand. That attractive little magazine for the children of China entitled "Happy Childhood," which has come into being under the stimulus of the Committee on Literature of the Federation of Woman's Boards, is a happy augury of similar ventures to be made in behalf of other lands. It is proposed now that the Woman's Boards shall help in the publication of a monthly newspaper for the women of Japan. One of the most encouraging events is the agreement of the Woman's Literature Committee to raise \$1000 to cover the items in the Literature budget for women and children drawn up by the Literature Council of China.

Through such ventures as these it is demonstrated that we are working along right lines in this effort. May I urge that the Woman's Boards should consider most earnestly increasing their appropriations in order to meet the above responsibilities and that we may take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity of our times? In my opinion this is clearly the next step for us to take.

**Deputation to
Far East.**

Dr. C. H. Patton and his wife, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Robert W. Patton, and his wife, and Dr. William K. Bixby and wife and son, of St. Louis, sailed May 20 from San Francisco for an extended trip to China and Japan and possibly India. They will visit the American Board stations and gather material for use in the surveys of the Interchurch World Movement.

To Him Who Waits, All Things Come

By Margaret Mellen McCord, Durban, Africa

IF I could only go overseas!" How often during the past year have we heard that remark. With what wonderful tales,—stories they will tell to their grandchildren,—have the men come back.

With experiences just as wonderful have some of us come back from a more distant country. When we went to South Africa twenty years ago it was a long journey. We felt far from home, but now with direct steamers from New York to Durban, with soldiers passing to and fro from all parts of the world, with missionaries from India coming to America *via* Durban, with American Red Cross Committees going to Palestine *via* Durban, the hub of the Universe seems to have been transferred from Boston to our little city in South Africa.

Of its wonderful beauty we have no time to tell, but I have often wondered how after creating it, God could have gone on and left so fair a country. He surely did leave it and so long ago, that the natives have no knowledge of Him other than as an indefinite Creator.

With no religion to follow, the native groped about for help. Satan, ever active, provided the witch doctor. The native believes that every case of sickness is brought about by witchcraft or poison administered by some other person. This causes much accusing and quarrelling in the family and tribe. The witch doctors are called in to discover the witch and to cure the bewitched. In olden days the witch was put to death, so the doctors had really power of life or death over the people.

As the people became Christians, they trusted the missionaries more and more and left off many of their practices, but it is surprising to this day to find Christians of the third generation using heathen charms and consulting witch doctors.

To such a people we went twenty years ago. The doctor walked over 1400 miles the first year, not including trips of less than five miles about home. The dispensary was six miles from the railway, too far for ill patients from a distance to walk, and

so the request was made that we be allowed to transfer our work to Durban, the junction of three lines of railway. "Yes, you may go," was the answer, "but we can give you no money for initial expenses outside your salary. This of course meant no hospital. Did we go? We went! With a little money saved up, two tiny rooms were rented for office and drug-room and God provided the waiting room with ground for the seats and sky for the ceiling.

A five-room cottage was rented for our own use, where we arrived at noon. About sundown of the same day a woman came accompanied by her husband, three old women and a young sister brought along to serve as future nurse girl. She had lost all three of her children in childbirth attended by native doctors. Then she heard of a "greater doctor" and came to him. She was



Dispensary, with "Edna" and another nurse on verandah

told there was no hospital. "That is not my business" she replied. Lo! before our eyes the hospital appeared. An old shed,

12 x 6 feet, made from strips of iron nailed onto posts and rafters, stood in the back yard. It was quickly swept, flour, corn meal and rice were emptied in piles on a sheet on the pantry floor and the sacks filled with grass used as packing on the furniture. Thus a mattress was made for the floor and the patient admitted. At midnight they were all thanking us for the new child born into the world and we were praying that he might follow in the footsteps of that other child, who also had only hay for His bed. The father started off at once to tell the joyful news at home, twenty miles away.

The news of a new hospital spread and before another sunset a partition was put up to make a men's ward for a patient with a fractured skull. Fortunately there were two doors and plenty of cracks, as there were no windows. There was no room for nurses either, and soon there was scarcely room for the doctor or his wife to step between patients. With such a hospital and such a dispensary did patients come? They came, and furthermore they paid. It was only fifty cents, and the price of their medicine, and a good deal of charity work was done. Still numbers counted, soon there was money enough to rent a four room cottage for a hospital, and later from the receipts a beautiful brick and cement dispensary was built next to the church with a waiting room large enough to be used as a night school. *One dream had come true.*

All this time the little hospital was overcrowded. There was no place where we could protect and watch over a class of native nurses. When necessary the doctor or his wife had to leave three young children at home with natives and stay with patients at the hospital, but usually during the night they had to be left to the indifferent care of friends. The condition seemed unbearable and still the Board had no money to help us. Later in a bad season all the patients took malaria from being kept down on the damp flats. Still there was no money.

One of the children said, "If I had a penny I'd buy a hospital." Other relatives thought the same thing and so they gave us some, and others who could not give lent us more. Thirteen years ago on the high ridge back of the town, with healthful breezes blow-

ing both from inland and from the sea a new hospital was built, with a house for us close beside it and rooms for native nurses, rooms for a white matron and for missionary patients as well as native. *And another dream came true!*

We trained native nurses and they are constantly proving their worth. They have been very successful in maternity work and especially appreciated by the women, who often steal away and bear a child in the woods alone rather than endure the tortures they know will befall them at home. There are always new babies now in the hospital, because the people have learned that most babies born there live. One woman had had ten still-born children, another thirteen and then both had living babies in the hospital.

One nurse went home for a holiday, but hurried back saying, "I must have medicine, the children are dying from measles." She went back, called all the men of the station together and explained why the children died and how they must be cared for. Then she spent each day walking from house to house over a radius of several miles, giving medicine and explaining to the mothers what to do for the children. The disease spread but no more children died on that station.



"Nurse Julia," with patients

After finishing her training this nurse helped with the sick at Inanda Seminary and later married. Her first baby died after a few days, and as her husband was away from home at work Edna came back to Inanda to help another year. Then being told by the doctor that only rest would insure the life of the next child she returned to her home to rest. Last August she wrote to us saying "The doctor must not think I am disobeying him. When I heard that many were sick with typhoid fever, some having died, and they asked me to help nurse them I thought, 'the doctor and Mrs. McCord have gone to America, there is no one to help our people, the hospital is closed and must I not try to do what those who taught me would have done if they were here?' So I am here helping and I know God will take care of my baby." And He did care for it. But the influenza had followed typhoid and Edna nursed patients as long as she was able. When the



Nurse Edna

dearly loved baby was only three weeks old God gave the mother higher service for Him where there is no need of nursing.

What a contrast, Edna a Christian nurse and on the other side a heathen witch doctor.

We have evidence from government officials as well as missionaries all over Natal and Zululand concerning the evils of witchcraft. I will quote from one. "In my opinion the real rulers of the natives

are the witch doctors. . . . This one thing I am sure of, that as long as witchcraft and witch doctors govern the hearts and minds of these people there can be no real progress religiously, morally or intellectually."

Why does not the government refuse to allow the witch doctors to practice? The native must have his medicine when sick and many a heathen man knows of nothing better than what he has tried before. Then what is there to take the witch doctor's place? A white doctor could not live in the country, where people are far scattered, on what natives would be able to pay.

Also taking away the licenses to practice would not stop the witch doctors as there are not white people enough to watch them and so they would practice anyway. And even if the native doctors could all be stopped it would not materially help the native, because the harm the doctor does in a small number of cases is very slight compared to the help he fails to give a large number.

Dr. McCord's solution of the evil is this,—To give the more advanced Zulu men a practical training. When they have passed satisfactory examinations, license them as native medical practitioners and so, in the course of years, when a sufficient number have been trained, by their superiority they will take away the business from the witch doctors. The natives are seeking for educa-



Dr. McCord's Dispensary. Church at Left

tion; even the heathen who does not want Christianity realizes that some education helps him to make more money.

The government are giving grants to day schools and boarding schools. They are interested enough in Dr. McCord's scheme to ask, "Can a native learn medicine?" We must prove it before the Government will support such a school. To found such a school is our present aim. *Will this dream come true?*

The Joy of Returning

Letters from the Relief Expedition

I

On Friday morning March 7 we sailed along by Gallipoli Peninsula, and at about 11:30 we entered the Dardanelles, at the entrance of which were the wrecks of the "River Clyde" (which they have raised now to an upright position), the "Majestic" (one officer said) which was a total wreck, and two British and one Italian cruisers. The mine-sweepers were put out for several hours, one on each side of our ship, and we sailed very slowly, for we were going through dangerous waters.

On Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, on March 8th, just three weeks from the day we went on board the "Leviathan" at New York, we sailed around Seraglio Point and found ourselves really in sight of Constantinople, after these two years away from it. We had been looking forward to having our new people see the city in the sunshine, in its beauty; but the skies were gray and the city anything but beautiful to them. To us old-timers it was our Turkey again, and there was such joy in that. At the same time I felt as if America were irrevocably gone and the seven years ahead seemed very long. Had our people and our schools, our work and our homes, been waiting for us in Talas, how different our feelings would have been! We would have been simply wild to get there. As it is, the thought of the friends that are gone, of the desolate homes and streets, of the misery, hunger and suffering, almost overcomes one. I want more than any place in the world to be there; but, oh, how much we will need strength and courage from above, and your prayers!

Even the few whom we could hardly wait to get to — our girls, our brave splendid girls — are scattered since the armistice, hardly any being left. But there are better days to come for all of them, we believe.

How we did wish the Irwins were here to see and to talk things over with! But we had almost no hope, as they had not been well, Mr. Irwin especially needing to get to America. We had anchored out in the harbor, and finally when he heard of it, Dr. Peet came out in a small boat and on board. How good it was to see him once more! When we could work our way through the crowd and could ask about Mr. Irwin's family, "Mr. Irwin has gone just a few days ago," he said. There was no opportunity to hear what more he might have said; so we thought there was surely no hope. Later Dr. Washburn came and in a talk to us all announced that Mr. Irwin had started on the Tuesday before for Cesarea, with a relief scouting party and some supplies, Mr. Partidge being in the same group to go on to Sivas.

We found later that Miss Loughridge, Miss Bristol and I, with 137 others, were to go to Prinkipo, one of the Princess Islands, to stay; so we supposed that Mrs. Irwin and the children had gone to America. Our ship had moved up to the dock and after a while we saw Mrs. Irwin and Miss North there in the crowd. If we were not excited! It was just too good to be true! It was a grand reunion when she came on board, you may be sure. We had been told some very discouraging things about Turkey that morning. But Mrs. Irwin had some very encouraging things to tell us and that did much towards cheering up our new recruits. She was a real blessing to all, and if we Talas people were not happy. She took us up to her home here at Robert College. Mr. Irwin has been teaching in the College as well as helping Mr. Fowle, so they are living in one of the professor's houses. We came on the 5:00 p.m. boat up the Bosphorus, reaching here about 6:00. We had left our "Gloucester Castle" about 4:00 p.m. It had been a fine home for us and we had a real affection for it! The British certainly did just everything for us for our comfort. Our Commission members here in the city had heard that we would have to come on from France in small groups of from fif-

teen to twenty; so you may imagine their consternation on Friday afternoon to hear that a party of 242 would arrive on the next morning! Since every hotel in the city was full, there had to be some hurried planning. One hundred and forty women were sent to Prinkipo; some went to the Bible House, some to Robert College, a few to the Girls' College, a few to Gedik Pasha School, while the rest had to live on a long train (a German sleeping train) until a few days ago. It was an interesting looking "home." Dr. Barton had already gone on his trip into the Interior.

For a few days we did practically nothing but visit with our girls and two of our women from Talas (as they came in groups, some of them spending the day from about ten in the morning to half past four in the afternoon, both on Monday and Tuesday) and go to afternoon teas at the homes of Americans!

After the Armistice our girls who were nurses in the Red Crescent Hospital in Zinjirdere (three miles from Talas) went, some to Konia (Paul's "Iconium"), some to Adana and Aleppo, while twelve—who had no way of going—were brought by the Red Crescent officers in safety and comfort to Constantinople, where they are now with Armenians, some in a hospital as nurses, a few in a school, and some in an orphanage. Three began to teach in the orphanage on Monday, a week ago, but upon hearing of our arrival were so anxious to see us that they begged off, gave their pupils on Monday two days' lessons, thereby spending Tuesday with us. You cannot imagine how wonderful it was to see them after these years of separation and of such experiences for them! They are as round-faced and fat as if they had been most tenderly cared for; in fact, they were much changed, so rosy and fat. When we spoke of that, they said, "They say to us that the bread of Moslems is good for us!" One of the girls said "We are so often hungry; we almost never have enough or what we want to eat, and yet we are fat. God's ways are wonderful!" In my next letter I hope to tell you many of the things which they told us of themselves and of many of our other girls, boys and people. Wonderful things as well as sad have occurred; some of

our brave women have been reunited with the babies and little ones whom they gave up for Christ's sake!

Mr. Irwin and party are still in Konia as the British have not yet occupied Cesarea. Our city is in Gen. Allenby's division and he has not yet sent forces there; so it is not advisable for any of us to go in ahead. We must wait for word from Mr. Irwin and party after their arrival.

C. C. R.

II

Thousands of houses have been burned in Adabazar, but that region I have not had time to visit. Thousands and thousands of our own city have been massacred, but they were not our Protestants or those that I knew especially. You see, the Protestants went last, were shown special favors and were soon sent back, many of them, though some were deported three times. When the Armistice was signed word then went forth that the Armenians might return and their homes would be given back. They came back to empty houses, most of them, though some have been able to find their goods.

We arrived on Wednesday, Miss Riggs and myself, the missionaries, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, the A. C. R. N. E. workers, to investigate conditions in Adabazar, that we may return and make our report to the committee. With us came several of our Adabazar friends who had come to Constantinople on business. Among them were Prof. Alexanian and his bride, our former music teacher, Miss Armenia Kavaljian. We rode first-class in comfortable coaches from which the velvet had been cut from several seats. Somebody evidently had wanted a new dress! At Arife where we had to change cars, we were met by more Armenian friends who said they had engaged a special coach for us. When at last it was opened for us, we saw a dirty box car used for transporting animals, unswept,—no seats, only two small barred windows. Here we sat on our baggage, thankful that it was only a twenty minute ride. We have telegraphed for regular coaches to take us back to Constantinople tomorrow.

We have been busy every minute since we arrived, except when it was too dark, with candle light only, to do anything but talk and

think. We went to the Kaimakam who is most friendly indeed, at least outwardly. He promised to make restitution, saying that he was a Circassian, not a Turk, and we would see that Circassians were different. We were delighted the next morning to see the men come from the Government to clean and whitewash the buildings. The Kaimakam comes himself every morning to inspect. Our beds have come back — the school beds, and the Kaimakam promises that for what cannot be returned indemnity shall be paid. Most of our American furniture was not taken, though much is lost or broken.

Constantinople. March 24th. After a day's ride in a cattle car we are back and find that Miss Kinney has just arrived from Port Said. We will meet her tomorrow.

The Armenians of Adabazar are doing nobly. They have formed a Red Cross society of their own, have established a hospital of about twelve beds, orphanage work, and a bread line. The six doctors there take turns, each a week at a time, free of charge. Voluntary nurses serve each a day a week and one gives all her mornings. It is a pitiful attempt at hospital work, considering its meagre equipment, but most praise-worthy. People of their poverty, just back from exile themselves, share their small supplies with these poor creatures. The hospital was very neat and the nurses wore old nightgowns over their dresses as that was all the uniform they could afford. The orphans are scattered in homes, or houses rather, and are given, as are 477 poor people, one-fourth a loaf of bread a day. One little tot when she saw me, piped up, "They give us bread. Tell them to spread something on the bread." The others all preserved a bashful silence.

There are no Armenian beggars on the streets of Adabazar. The Armenians supplied 750 at first with bread and then gave a little money to some to start in business, so they reduced the number.

British soldiers are now stationed in the town. The lieutenant went with us on our rounds of inspection and is doing all he can to get property restored to Americans and Armenians. When the second lieutenant came with his soldiers he sent word to the Kaimakam and other officials to come to see him. Not respond-

ing as soon as he wished, he sent word to the Kaimakam that if he did not come in five minutes he would put him under arrest. The Kaimakam came. One actually was arrested somewhere.

There are disturbances in various parts of the country, some massacres, but for Adabazar we have no fear. Our Kaimakam is good and the presence of Americans help. The lieutenant told the Kaimakam that I was to have free use of the wires to keep him informed of conditions during his absence. He has a large territory to cover and will not return to Adabazar for about a month though the others remain.

We expect to move the hospital into one of our buildings and open an orphanage in the other with about sixty beds. Miss Kinney and I go to Adabazar together day after tomorrow.

III.

S. S. H.

There was a remarkable service in the Gregorian church in Pera last Sunday, in memory of the martyred Armenians, and of Mr. Herbert Allen and others who have died within the last few years. The Vartabed (next in rank to the Patriarch) made a fine address in English, thanking the Americans and especially the American Board for the spiritual and intellectual leadership which they have given the Armenians. Nothing like it has ever had utterance in a Gregorian Church, and moreover, Prof. Bezzian was asked to speak as representative of the Protestants, and that was very remarkable for this church.

The occasion was also marked by the unveiling of the altar, which is never done in Lent but was done at this time by a special decree of the Patriarch. I understand that a telegram has also been sent to America expressing the gratitude of the people.

The Armenians gave a reception in Prinkipo to the A. C. R. N. E. and I was so pleased over the enthusiastic expressions I heard on all hands from the members. They had not expected to meet such fine, cultivated Armenians. We, and they too, were glad for them to see what the Armenians can be, before going into the interior and seeing all the poor miserable ones.

Miss Ethel Putney has arrived from Port Said, also Miss Kinney. I am taking a fine young woman to Aintab with me, who may, I hope, remain in our mission.

L. F.

Flying Over Judea

Dr. Loyal Lincoln Wirt in a personal letter gives a thrilling account of a 200 mile flight in an aeroplane taken by himself and Mr. G. R. Carrier, the official photographer of the Relief Committee for the Near East. The trip was made at the invitation of Major Medhurst, Commander of British Palestine Flying Squadron. They circled Jerusalem three times, attaining an elevation of 11,000 feet over the Dead Sea. Major Medhurst piloted in person the three planes.

While flying low, Dr. Wirt dropped flowers on the new Soldiers' Cemetery on the Mount of Olives, and copies of an Easter Message upon the British Military Headquarters and the American Red Cross Hospital in Jerusalem. The trip was made on Good Friday.

Richard Stanley Merrill Emrich

As we go to press, word has been received, through the Committee for Relief in the Near East, of the death in Aleppo Sunday, May 4, of Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, from influenza.

Mr. Emrich sailed in February with the Relief Expedition, hoping to return to Mardin, where he and Mrs. Emrich had been stationed since 1905, until forced to leave in 1917.

Mr. Emrich's death takes the last male member of the Mardin station as Dr. D. M. B. Thom died in Sivas after deportation in 1915, and Rev. A. M. Andrus passed away suddenly last January while in this country.

Mrs. Emrich was unable to return with her husband in February because of the impossibility of taking their three young sons on such an expedition. She had expected to sail early in May, but was providentially detained, and is with her children in Framingham, Mass. The deepest sympathy of a wide circle will go out to her in this tragic bereavement, and also to Mr. Emrich's father, Dr. F. E. Emrich, and the other members of the family.

Mr. Emrich was probably unsurpassed among the younger men of the mission in his knowledge of Arabic and his sympathetic understanding of Moslem life and habits of thought. Mrs.

Emrich has of late been speaking to large audiences in behalf of the relief work for Armenia, and has won for herself and for the cause many devoted friends. Mr. Emrich's death will be a heavy blow to the little group of heroic women who have remained at their post in Mardin through these last terrible years of war, Miss Diantha Dewey and her invalid mother and Miss Johanna Graf, who were eagerly anticipating Mr. Emrich's return.

Thus is a shadow cast upon "the Joy of Returning."

Board of the Pacific

President, MRS. E. A. EVANS

Editor, MRS. E. R. WAGNER

Home Secretary, MRS. R. C. KIRKWOOD

A Successful Search

Report of the Tour made by Miss Elisabeth Benton
and Miss Edith Tallmon

OVER 3,200 miles and forty-six speeches in three weeks: such was the record made by the missionary team sent out by the Board to explore their inland Branches!

No old time prospectors returning after a successful search for hidden gold could have been more enthusiastic than are these modern workers as they relate their experiences. Rich veins of warm-hearted interest were found, only obscured by the enveloping facts of distance and lack of knowledge of modern developments in missionary work; with here and there rich nuggets of intelligent devotion to the cause to gladden the heart. As for the children, their golden harvest of loving interest was shown to need only a stream of the water of directed effort, to pan out in a surprisingly rich fashion.

From Arizona to Idaho the optimistic note was apparent in spite of the hampering experiences which have attended all social effort this past year because of the epidemic.

The State Conferences in Arizona and Idaho were times of opportunity. At the former the formal organization of the Woman's Missionary Union of Arizona was effected and a full

corps of officers elected, with Mrs. F. J. Stoetzel of Nogales as President. This marks the culmination of effort toward this end begun nearly two years ago, and means a great accession of strength for the work of missions both Home and Foreign.

In Utah, at a called meeting of the State Executive Committee, a new State President was elected to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of the former President, Mrs. John Whalley, who in taking up active teaching in our A. M. A. school at Lehigh, has been obliged to give up her work for the State Union. Mrs. P. I. Simpkin, wife of the pastor of Phillips Church, Salt Lake City, was unanimously elected to the office and brings to it natural ability for leadership combined with splendid training as a Y. W. C. A. secretary.

At Provo, Utah, an unusual situation provided an unusual hearing for the speakers. A desire on the part of the Methodist church and its pastor for union with the Congregational church, which lacked a pastor, was fulfilled in this way; acting under the privileges of the fellowship they wished to enter, the church and the pastor, as individuals, resigned from the Methodist denomination and joined the Congregational church. The church then called the pastor to lead the augmented body of members. The combined missionary societies at their first meeting were ready and eager to hear the Board emissaries outline the work on the field and the plans for the future.

At Ogden, the lapsed organization was revived and promises well under the favorable conditions of Rev. Godfrey Matthews' spiritual leadership.

Only Southern Idaho was visited as the state is practically divided into two parts for administrative purposes, because of geographical reasons. From Pocatello, where an unusually strong work is developing under Rev. C. H. Cleaves in that rapidly growing city, to Boise the capital city, five stops were made, the State Conference meeting at New Plymouth.

Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the missionary team and its message were received in all this extended trip. Western hospitality is justly famous, as this experience testifies,

and the genuine interest shown in the subjects introduced augurs well for the future of our work.

E. S. B.

The Foreign Hospital and Relief Committee of the W. B. M. P. has been organized under a very efficient chairman, Mrs. E.

Hospital Work. K. Foss of Berkeley. Its work will be primarily the organization of groups of young women in the local churches by means of State Committees directed by the

central Committee, for the purpose of interesting them in foreign missions through handwork similar to that done by the Red Cross; still their first achievement has been the acquisition of twenty-seven boxes of surgical dressings, a gift from the Pacific Division of the Red Cross. These boxes will be sent at once to the American Board hospitals in China and India, and will go free of freight charges to the port of Shanghai, through the courtesy of the Pacific Mail and the Robert Dollar Steamship Companies. Dr. Susan Tallmon-Sargent, for fourteen years our physician in the Woman's Hospital at Lintsing, China, now resident in Berkeley, is rendering valuable assistance as a member of this Committee.

**Annual Meeting
at Pasadena.**

Miss Miriam Woodberry, National Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of New York gave several interesting addresses — "Home Missionary Rambles" and "Tests and Triumphs of Democracy."

The consecration of the missionary flags was a beautiful exercise, twelve women bearing the name of some missionary of the Board of the Pacific. The president received the flags and placed them in the center of the platform.

Dr. Carl S. Patton, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles spoke on the "World in Ferment." Dr. Patton declared that all countries are looking to America for guidance and a big opportunity is given the Christian people of this land — and that reconstruction to be lasting must be founded on religious and civic righteousness.

Dr. H. H. Kelsey gave an address on, "The Outlook for Reconstruction in the Near East," then introduced Dr. George C.

Raynolds of Kingsbury, who for fifty years was a missionary to Turkey. Dr. Raynolds gave a short talk about his work, as did Miss Edith Parsons of Brousa, Turkey. Mrs. Emery W. Ellis talked on "China's New Day."

Dr. George F. Kenngott gave an address,—"Among the Indians," and Dr. George W. Hinman of San Francisco spoke on "Old Work in New Mexico."

Mrs. J. D. Eaton of Los Angeles took us on an interesting trip into old Mexico and introduced four girls from Mexico who have been trained in colleges here and hope to go back to help their own people.

Miss Sarah E. Bundy, who is connected with Dr. Kenngott in his work in Los Angeles. Martha Chickering, Y. W. C. A. Director of Immigration and Foreign Community Service for the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Jose Falcon, Mrs. Francis A. Patten and Mrs. Gibson, State Commissioner of Immigration of Los Angeles gave interesting talks.

After Many Days

Miss Annie T. Allen, who has spent the war years in Brousa and Constantinople, has at last been able to communicate with her friends on the Pacific Coast. We give below extracts from her letter written several months ago.—The Editor.

By order of the Government the room where our kindergarten had been held in Brousa had been sealed. The kindergarten teacher reopened the school for a few days September, 1917, but was closed by order of the director of public instruction. The Protestant pastor then got permission to open a school and our twenty-five orphans went to this from January to June.

Last summer feeling that our expenses were so great I had the girls go to work in one of the factories and homes, and also had a loom set up in the school and one of the girls learned to weave. The factory was far away and the shoe problem a great one, so we finally bought wool and the girls have washed, carded and spun it and are now making it up into sweaters, gloves and shirts. The young woman in charge has done splendid work with the children and has in every way proved herself worthy and efficient

in a very trying situation. I am always writing her about economizing and in her last letter to me she says "Things are very high just now, worse than they used to be and I am sure we are doing everything in our power to economize. It is since two weeks that we are having dry bread for breakfast. At noon we have either flour soup or cracked wheat and in the evening piloaff, beans or vegetables. Sunday we usually have meat and potatoes at noon and in the evening soup or some *yoghourt*."

Our school building was occupied by the Indian captive soldiers and our residence by the English officers. When the buildings were given over I sent down word that they should be cleaned thoroughly and sulphur burned in both. The whole building now needs whitewashing and painting.

I have not been able to go to Brousa yet because the boats have been so crowded and irregular. We heard that the missionaries were to return and I hoped Miss Parsons might be among them. I am at present teaching in the Gedik Pasha school as they have a big institution, and Miss Jones and Miss Barker, who have kept on with their school all through the war are much worn.

You no doubt heard of the death of my dear father. He did so long to live to reach the homeland once more, but before he died he was resigned to God's will in the matter. I have at this time missed sadly not having any of my family with me. I have, however, been surrounded by kind friends.

We are waiting anxiously for the Red Cross boat that we may organize relief work on a large scale, for the needs are very great. The English are doing a splendid work for the Armenians in getting them back to their homes.

Field Correspondents

A letter from Miss Alice Keep Clark, daughter of the president of the W. B. M. I., written from Constantinople, March 13, 1919.

I really am in Constantinople and for the time being I am fortunate enough to be living at the American School in Gedik Pasha. I have never been anywhere where the outlook from the windows was more inspiring — the Sea of Marmora with its ever changing color, the islands in the distance, merchantmen or warships steaming in from time to time — little fishing boats dancing on the waves and above all a wonderful sky. It is a wonderful and soul-satisfying view but inside the building itself there is a sight that stirs one to one's depths. I wish I might picture to you the two hundred and fifty boys and girls, Greek, Turk, Armenians and a few Persians who crowd, yes, actually crowd the rooms. There is no place large enough to accommodate them all for opening exercises. The stairway leading up from the main assembly room is packed with the smallest tots and yet all cannot get in. One need only to look into faces of these bright responsive children to feel drawn to them.

These war days have been hard ones but the attendance of the school has certainly not suffered. Miss Jones turns away many children whose parents are anxious to have them in this school, many children of many nationalities. There is an increasing demand for English in the school and this means an increase in the number of Turkish children. There are between eighty and ninety Turkish children in the school now. The Turks value the moral training that their children receive here — that and the English are its valuable assets in their minds. During the war they have been patient and have understood the necessity of the many native teachers but they want American teachers. When Constantinople becomes internationalized other schools will spring up in this part of the city — schools where English will be spoken and taught, but which will lack the Christian spirit. If this school is to fill the place it should in the Constantinople of the near future, indeed, hold its own, it should have an adequate staff of American missionary teachers. Miss Jones and Miss

Barker are worn from the strain of these last hard war years and they must be released for rest. Miss Allen who came to their relief from Brousa was only a temporary helper and she too must be relieved.

Mrs. Marden takes the housekeeping and outside work but Miss Putney, new to the school, will be, with the exception of native teachers, alone. It seems imperative that some new missionaries should be sent at once. How can the work of all these years be lost?

Miss Edith Curtis writes from Osaka, Japan:

My Japanese teacher and I have charge of the school Christian Endeavor Society. Our attendance has varied from over a hundred to forty. The girls are not compelled to come of course and as the meeting comes at the end of school on Friday afternoon, I think it speaks well for the girls that so many come. Before Christmas we did some sewing for the refugee children in Siberia, and the girls brought gifts for them. The lady in charge of the American Red Cross work in Osaka was very pleasantly surprised when about a dozen of the girls and I took her what we had collected and made.

Then on a Friday about Thanksgiving time we had a union meeting of the school Y. W. C. A. (the older girls) and C. E. Society, and had a Thanksgiving Meeting. The girls brought vegetables, fruit, cakes, toys, etc., so that we could take them out to an orphan's home near here, as they have done in past years; but they brought nearly twice as much as usual, so we took part to a Charity hospital and part to the Orphanage. I went with the girls to the Orphanage, where we were very cordially welcomed.

Christmas with the Christmas program at the school was a strenuous time. I helped by playing at the organ at the Umeda Church Christmas for different parts of the program, but I had no responsibility for the Kodokan Christmas, as our helper took charge of that. At her request, however, I have been going to the Kodokan Sunday school, as she felt it would help, even though I would not take on the extra responsibility of a class.

We had a very pleasant time at our graduating exercises the 21st of March. Sixty-one girls graduated from the Jo Gakko, three from the two-year special English course, and eight from the Domestic Science course,—seventy-two in all. After the exercises there was an Alumnae meeting where the girls who had just graduated ate with the earlier graduates and their teachers. After the regular alumnae meeting we had a memorial meeting for Mr. Naruse the first principal of the school, (and later the head of the Woman's University in Tokyo) who has just died. After the meeting several girls came over to the house to see me, so that was a full day.

Miss Carolyn Welles writes in a personal letter from Barsi, India:

Barsi is a town in the next district to Sholapur, but rather inconvenient to reach because the railway connections are impossible. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are here and they have been wanting us to come out here for a year at least. It is a town of about 18,000, full of rather bigoted Brahmins and home rulers. The Roses are the only white people here. Saturday we went to the little school here. You just ought to picture it, a rather small stone building, full of half naked, dirty little urchins, mostly from a criminal tribe that lives outside the town, and as keen as you make them. Mrs. Rose plays games with them Saturday morning and you should see them play "hide the thimble." That is just in their line, hunting for something that is hidden. Work like that is most fascinating and I should think people would be keen about criminal tribes' work; the people are so responsive!

Sunday was the great day. After breakfast Mr. Rose took us out to a little village six miles away, to a little preaching service. Four miles of the road was very good, but the last two could not be called a road at all. It was just a sort of two-wheeled tract over the field, filled with bumps and rocks. We had to get off the motor cycle several times and push it and I quite learned the art of holding on. It did not take us long to reach the village which is typical of all Indian villages, stone and mud houses, dirt and disease everywhere with never a thought of cleaning up. "Oh, why should we do anything, it was always this way," is the com-

mon phrase. The little Christian evangelist's house and one-roomed church, a schoolhouse close by, is outside the village wall. Here we stopped and were warmly greeted.

The people are slow in gathering for service as the sun is their only clock, and while the evangelistic native worker was honking the horn through the village we went to see some Christians nearby.

One woman came up to me with hand extended in a most cordial manner, which I took, and then she picked up a baby covered with small pox! There was another child in the same house simply covered with the loathsome disease. Poor thing, she must have been in misery. We thought it best not to stay nearby for we were too close to things. One never thinks much of such things here, but can you imagine what a panic that incident would create at home? I am sure we would have been clapped into the pest house at once. Well, by the time we got back to the little church and washed our hands the people gathered and the service began, and now comes the climax of this letter: *I made my first speech in Marathi*. Aren't you proud of me? I told a story about a king, who was Christ, which brought out His love for little children. There were mostly Hindus in the audience, so I spoke for them, my chief point being God's love. Of course, I made millions of mistakes but I made a *speech!*

Miss Katie Wilcox writes, while en route for Madura:

I am on my way home from a week-end visit in Palani and while the train stops in the stations I hope to get a whole letter written. You will remember that trains have a way here of leisurely walking into stations—sitting down and puffing a while—and after some deliberation, gathering up courage to start out again. It is rather irksome at times, but a splendid opportunity for letter writing. I started from Palani at an early hour this morning hoping to catch the morning train to Madura, but the best laid plans often go astray especially in a land where motor car drivers never feel the responsibility of putting their cars in order before starting on a journey, but make sundry repairs a

part of each day's journey. I really tried to sit back in my seat and smile the same contented smile that my Hindu seat-mates could muster up, but the great difference was that they really didn't care and my Western soul was fairly bursting with indignation and impatience, for I knew that I could ill afford to lose that train and it was so unnecessary; but lose it we did and I had a good little visit in Dindigul. Mrs. Elwood has been very, very ill, but is somewhat better and able to be about a very little.

A visit to an outstation always impresses me. I wish there were two of me and that one of us could live in an outstation. Palani would be my choice. It is so beautiful and inspiring and yet such a challenge. The entrance to the town is through the shadow of the great rock, where the Hindu temple stands. It is picturesque and it does represent a real search after God, but the inside—the seething crowd of worshippers, the clanging bells, the flaming torches, the hideous images, the filth, the immorality! These are the things that challenge. But there is another side to that entrance though it may not cast a very long shadow. It is a modest white bungalow, but it seems to be always saying, “Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit,” saith the Lord.”

The term “Dark Continent,” applied to Africa by Stanley, has a three-fold application. Africa, until the nineteenth century, was the one continent whose vast interior, so far as geographical certainties are concerned, lay in unpenetrable darkness. It is the one continent whose population is composed almost entirely of dark peoples. It is the one continent whose native religion is without sacred writings and definite systems; a religion whose followers are but wanderers in “the blackness of darkness.”—Wilson S. Naylor in *Daybreak in the Dark Continent*.



AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

The Life Member and Life Service

The Woman's Board is surrounded not only by "so great a cloud of witnesses," but also by so great a multitude of Life Partners. Five thousand such are receiving our greetings this spring. With the greeting goes a condensed statement of present-day opportunities which claim our attention. For we believe that all the partners are seriously concerned in the status of their missionary business.

Each year bears a distinctive, individual stamp. No two are marked by exactly the same environment of conditions nor by the same world needs. The year 1918-1919, following the Great War, will be remembered as the beginning of a period when the overseas *Life-Service* of the Christian Church received new emphasis.

It is "over, over there" and we are not called upon to send any more men to continue the struggle for Democracy. But it is not over, over *there* in the storm-tossed nations of the Near East and the Far East. The end of the first act of the great drama has come, under the merciful and just guidance of the world's Good Father. The curtain has risen for the second act. Men and women were the winners of the victory which so gloriously marked the Tragedy's close. Men and women must be available for God's use now, or the last condition of the world may be worse than the former.

AWAKENING WOMANHOOD IN THE ORIENT CALLS FOR GUIDANCE.

We read of "a handsome, wealthy young lady of Sianfu who imagines that she is proving her emancipation by standing for hours outside her husband's gate, on a main thoroughfare, smoking cigarettes. Gaily dressed in a pale blue silk robe, with man-

ners far too free, the poor lady honestly believed that she was acting the correct part of the "new woman," and was following the customs of the West."

Another Chinese girl, imagining she was quite correct, wrote a letter of proposal to a young man in Peking and when asked if he had accepted he replied happily, "Why, of course! It is so nice to do things as they do in America!"

The women of India who have hitherto been to progressive men like "a log around the leg of an elephant" are showing themselves eager for a new life. The most timid are venturing out to "purdah parties" and the most courageous are leading their sisters in progressive movements, even taking the public platform in order to appeal for the rights and privileges of womanhood.

"The Society for the Defense of Women's Rights" is an organization of Turkish women which is working energetically to bring in a new day for the women of the Near East, their seven aims including education and the banishment of the veil and polygamy.

These illustrations show what superb opportunities await those young women of the more favored West who will go to these eager souls. The guidance can only be given hand to hand, face to face, mind to mind, loving heart to seeking heart.

Will our 5,000 and more Life Members help the Board to find the guides?

Think of what 5,000 might do about it! They might first think for a half hour and let the call ring and ring again in their souls' depths. Then they might take one more half hour and read the last chapter of the book by Miss Burton, *Women Workers of the Orient*. After that let each send to 503 Congregational House and enclose five cents and a stamp for the envelope of the *Rainbow Series* of leaflets. These rainbow-tinted sheets will tell what sort of appeals are made this year at the popular Rainbow Suppers for young women. Suppose each Life Member could decide upon *one* young woman of her acquaintance who was well educated, and balanced in her Christian life; who might be a teacher or a business woman; who might have literary ability or a training in domestic science, in medicine, in nursing, in social

service. The moment then is at hand to pass the *Rainbow Series* to her, if she has not attended one of the suppers where she would surely receive one. The spoken appeal might accompany the gift if that seemed tactful.

And all the time prayer would be the *essential* accompaniment of such approach. The calls for devoted life service such as this are finally the whispers of God's own Spirit deep in the holy place of the human spirit. Therefore we must speak to God and earnestly entreat Him to find for us, as we try to help in our human ways, these young women of consecrated equipment.

How many of the 500 the cooperating Boards are searching for will Congregationalists secure and how will our Life Members help?

M. L. D.

Mrs. J. Monroe Huntington

An Appreciation

For more than twenty-five years Mrs. J. M. Huntington of Norwich, Conn. has been an officer in the Eastern Connecticut Branch, either as secretary or vice-president. Her passing has taken a prominent and much beloved leader from the Branch and the accompanying Appreciation written by a co-worker voices the feeling of many friends.

The links which have bound the membership of our Branch of to-day with that of its earliest days have been breaking one by one as the forty-three years have rolled by, until now almost the last one—which we have watched with foreboding wearing away to a silver thread, — parted when our dear Mrs. Huntington's spirit was set free to join the choice company of co-workers who had passed on before. Co-workers we do not doubt they are still, entered into joy of unhampered service for which their lives here had so fitted them. It is written "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," but shall we not rather say: Blessed are they who are finding what the joy of *Life Eternal* with their Lord means?

We give thanks that she was spared to us for so many years, and how much that meant to our Branch! She was head and shoulders above most of us, and we cannot think of any one filling her place. What a clear, wise adviser she has been these many years in the Executive Committee! Our Branch Presidents knew

well where to turn when perplexing and doubtful problems came up. "Strength" was the word which seemed to fit her, — she was so strong in intellect, in character and in spirit; in strength of voice, too, the exponent of it all. What a rest it was when she read or spoke in our gatherings to feel that every one in the room could hear her without effort! How well I remember the first time I heard it, and what a thrill it gave me. I never heard another like it. And, then, when she greeted her friends how her face lighted up, and the resonant tones of her voice were rich with loving interest.

It is a memory to be cherished to have knelt with her at the family altar, where her communion with God made one mentally say as did the disciples to Jesus: "Teach us to pray." Yes, we and the whole world to which her interest went out so widely and helpfully are the richer for her living, and again we thank the Lord for this gift to us.

L. E. L.

Junior Department

CHRISTIANITY AND TOILERS OF INDIA

Christian Endeavor Topic, June 22, 1919. Isa. 65: 17-25

Seventy-two per cent of India's more than three hundred million people depend upon agriculture for their living. When we speak, then, of India's "toilers" we refer chiefly to these millions of people who till the soil.

India's Poverty.—And how wretchedly poor they are! Sherwood Eddy in his *India Awakening* says: "A day laborer receives less than ten cents a day, even when he can get work. The average income in my own district is \$1.65 a month, or \$20 a year per family. Forty millions lie down hungry every night upon a mud floor, who have had only one meal, or at most two scanty meals, during the day. Men, women and children all work together in the fields; yet only forty-seven per cent of the population have work, while fifty-eight per cent are dependent."

The causes? Overcrowding of the population, the hoarding of

wealth instead of keeping it in circulation play their part; yet India's soil is fertile, the growing season is twelve months long and we still might expect poverty to be overcome. We find the chief causes in the frequent failure of the rains and the archaic agricultural methods. Archaic methods produce far too scanty results for the labor expended, and when the rains fail, even scanty returns are impossible and famine follows. Writing in 1913, Sherwood Eddy stated that in the fifty years preceding, twenty-two famines had swept away 28,000,000 people.

The Caste System.—The system of caste greatly complicates India's economic and social problems. Centuries ago the caste system developed, chiefly as a means of preserving race purity. Four castes emerged, but these have been so divided and subdivided that the system today is a maze of complicated distinctions. It is a crushing weight on India's people. There are many caste rules, but two of them especially show how hopelessly the system limits individual development. Inter-marriage between castes is forbidden. Moreover, a man must always follow the occupation of his caste. From generation to generation it is a case of "once a street sweeper, always a street sweeper." Caste becomes the greatest problem of India, underlying every other problem—social, economic, religious. No effort for the uplift of India's millions can be undertaken without taking caste into account.

The British Government to the Rescue.—To benefit India's millions of farmers, the British Government has undertaken many reforms. Through its Agricultural Department, new agricultural methods are being introduced. A special Research Department is making a thorough study of India's special problems. Experiment farms are being established in British India and in many of the native states. Through a system of canals the government has reclaimed immense tracts of land which would otherwise be unproductive.

Where Missions Come In.—The task of improving the conditions is so great that the government alone cannot handle it, and welcomes the co-operation of other agencies like our mission

boards. In fact, it is peculiarly appropriate that the missionary enterprise should stand for the fullest economic, as well as spiritual, development of India. A self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating Christian church cannot be established among a people pinched by famine. Mr. Price in *Ancient Peoples at New Tasks* says that the progress of Christianity in India depends largely upon the progress of agriculture.

The Farmer Missionary.—The farmer-missionary is finding a large field for service. He is introducing new farming machinery. He is teaching the farmer how to produce better rice, vegetables, fruit. He is showing him to use the silo, so that fodder for the cattle may be stored against the day when the rain falls. Lessons in animal husbandry also are being taught so that better grades of cattle and poultry may be produced.

No more inspiring story of this kind of service can be discovered than that of Mr. Sam Higginbottom of Allahabad. A graduate of Mt. Herman, Amherst and Princeton, he went to India to serve on the staff of Ewing Christian College. It did not take him long to discover that the need for better agricultural methods was fundamental in India's economic and spiritual uplift. In the years since then he has developed a great agricultural school where Brahmans and low caste boys alike are being trained. The work he has done to improve present conditions and to train leaders for the future has attracted wide attention. Native princes come to him for advice and direction and through them Mr. Higginbottom's influence has extended over a large section of India. Just such work as he is doing will be needed for many years to come.

M. E. E.

References.—*Ancient Peoples at New Tasks*, Chapter V; *World Outlook*, August, 1917, July, 1918.

ARE YOU PLANNING YOUR SUMMER NOW?

Every leader of young people's work, every Sunday School Missionary Committee, and every Junior Lookout, would find great inspiration, practical help for the coming year, as well as interesting contacts with some of the leaders of our denomina-

tion and other denominations, in any one of the Summer Conferences offered for this season. Young people will find, too, a great opportunity for recreation, rest, information and inspiration. The list of Conferences is appended with their dates and headquarters to which inquiries should be addressed and where registration should be made. To quote from the general flier:—

“If you want efficiency in your local church;

If you want best methods for your Missionary Societies;

If you want to learn how to make your Sunday School an effective missionary agency;

If you want to be introduced to the new Mission Study books;

If you want the information and inspiration of great platform addresses by outstanding speakers;

PUT ONE OF THESE SUMMER CONFERENCES ON YOUR CALENDAR.

The programs of the Conferences are going to be unusually fine. The Conferences of the Missionary Education Movement are to be under the auspices of the great new Inter church World Movement and the interchurch plans are to be thoroughly discussed in all their bigness. The list of speakers and leaders is to include such well-known names as Dr. Campbell White, Mr. W. E. Doughty, Mr. Ralph Diffendorfer, Mrs. E. C. Cronk, Miss Gertrude Hutton, Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, Mrs. W. H. Farmer, Mrs. C. H. Daniels, Dr. S. M. Zwemer and Dr. Phoebe Stone. There will be fine missionary speakers, too. If your church has no leader of young people's work, send some of your leading young people and make leaders of them through the inspiration of the Conferences.

Silver Bay, New York — July 4 to July 13 — Rev. E. C. Cronk, Inter-church World Movement, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Ocean Park, Maine — July 18 to July 27 — Rev. J. P. Brodhead, 53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

Northfield Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, Northfield, Mass. — July 9 to July 17 — Miss Helen B. Calder, 14 Beacon Street, Boston; Miss Elizabeth Pullen, 1 Lagrange Street, Winchester, Mass., leader of Aloha Camp for girls.

Woman's Board of Missions

MRS. FRANK GAYLORD COOK, *Treasurer*

Receipts, April 1—April 30, 1919

Friend, 1; Friend, 1; Friend,
83 cts.

2 83

MAINE

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Bangor, Forest Ave. Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 2, Hammond St. Ch., Women, 62.38; Bar Harbor, W. M. S., 25, Little Light Bearers, 15; Bluehill, Ch., 4; Brewer, W. M. S., 22; Brownville, Ch., 2; Calais, Aux., 91; Camden, Ch., Women, 26; Greenville, Laura T. Davison Miss. Union, 27; Machias, Friends, 5, S. S., 15; Newcastle, Second Ch., 25; Orono, Ch., 12, Juniors, 2; Sandy Point, W. M. S., 10; Sherman Mills, Ch., 3; Springfield, Aux., 10; Thomaston, Ch., Women, 4; Wiscasset, Mrs. J. M. Knight, 5,

367 38

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 132 Chadwick St., Portland. Auburn, High St. Ch., Ellen Merrill M. B., 6; Biddeford, Aux., 7.50; Cornish, Aux., 5; Cumberland Centre Aux., 25; Harpswell, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1; Litchfield Corners, Aux., 12; North Bridgton, Aux., 15; Portland, Second Parish Ch., Aux., 10.83, State St. Ch., Aux., (Easter Off.), 43.97, St. Lawrence Ch., Aux., 58; Westbrook, Aux., 38.20; Woodfords, Aux., 36.97, S. S., 3.40, Girls' Guild, 4,

266 87

Total, 634 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord.—W. C. T. U.,

10 00

New Hampshire Branch.—Mrs. Jennie Stevens Locke, Treas., 21 South Spring St., Concord. Int. Sarah W. Kendall Fund, 50; Bristol, Ch., 10; Dover, First Parish Ch. F. M. S., 20; Farmington, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M., Mrs. Abbie E. Putnum), 28; Hampton, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Emma J. Young), 50; Hanover, Ch. of Christ at Dartmouth College, 38; Keene, First Ch., 15.50; Lebanon, Prim. S. S., 10; Lebanon, West, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 10; Littleton, Aux., 20; Pike, Bethany Ch., 1.66; Rye, Ch., 26; Sanbornton, Ch., 10; Union, Ch., 5.60,

294 76

Total, 304 76

VERMONT

Castleton.—Miss Catherine Denison, 5 00

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Lock Box 13, Pittsford. Rupert, Ch., 8 28

Total, 13 28

MASSACHUSETTS

Friend, 465; Friend, 275, 740 00

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Miss Minnie C. Messenger, Treas., 24 Ashland St., Melrose Highlands. Lawrence, Trinity Ch., M. C., 50; Medford, Mystic Ch., 35.68; North Andover, W. M. S., 10; West Medford, Woman's League, 198; Winchester, First Ch., Prim. S. S., 2.50, 296 18

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Great Barrington, S. S., 13.31; Housatonic, Aux., 16.20; Lenox, Aux., 57.37; Pittsfield, First Ch., Aux., 931.93; Mem. Soc., 126; Less expenses, 29.84, 1,114 97

Boston.—Inter. Y. W. Rally, 8 72

Cambridge.—Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass, 60 00

Dalton.—Hon. W. Murray Crane, 100 00

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Leonard H. Noyes, Treas., 15 Columbus Ave., Haverhill. Bradford, First Ch., 22.50; Haverhill, Centre Ch., Jr. M. B., 5; Georgetown, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. C. W. Tenney), 54; Merrimack, Pilgrim Ch., 9.57; Newburyport, Central Ch., Aux., 48.75, 139 82

Essex South Branch.—Mrs. Lawrence Perkins, Jr., Treas., 27 Chase St., Danvers. Danvers, Maple St. Ch., Pathfinders, 10; Gloucester, Trinity Ch. Sunbeam Cir., 10; Lynn, Central Ch., O. J. S. Girls, 10; Swampscott, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1.50, 31 50

Hampshire County Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux., 300; Amherst, North, Aux., 20; Easthampton, Aux., 61.86; Florence, Aux., 30; Granby, Sarah Nash Dickinson M. C., 15; Hadley, Aux., 10; Hadley, North, M. C., 2; Northampton, Edwards Ch.,

- Aux., 92.52; Lyman Class, 10; South Hadley, Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 25; Williamsburg, Aux., 70, 636 38
- Middlesex Branch.*—Mrs. Walter S. Fitch, Treas., 13 Dennison Avenue, Framingham. Framingham Centre, Plymouth Guild, 10; Hudson, Aux., 10; Wellesley, Wellesley College, Y. W. C. A., 300, 320 00
- Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.*—Miss Sarah B. Tirrell, Treas., South Weymouth. Friends, 10; Friend, 1; Abington, First Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Braintree, First Ch., Aux., 36; Bridgewater, Central Square Ch., 19.80; Brockton, First Ch., Aux., 210; Porter Ch., Aux., 20; Waldo Ch., Aux., 26; Campello, Ch., 100, Aux., 74.84; Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Carver, North, First Ch., Aux., 10.50; Prim. Dept. S. S., 1.50; Cohasset, Second Ch., 12; Halifax, Miss Mary E. Ripley, 1.02; Hanson, Aux., 6; Hingham, Aux. (Len. Off., 30), 45; Holbrook, Aux., Th. Off., 2, S. S., 5; Marshfield, Aux., Len. Off., 15.75; Milton, East, Harriet Gilbert Aux., 44; Plymouth, Ch. of the Pilgrimage, Aux., 24.50; Quincy, Bethany Ch., 25.82; Woman's Union, 60; Randolph, Aux. (Len. Off., 15.75), 34.25; Mem. M. C., 10, S. S., 10, C. R., 2; Rockland, Friend, 8.60, Ch., 10.14, Aux., Len. Off., 15.30, S. S., Prim. Dept., 2, Jr. Dept., 2; Stoughton, Aux., 5; Weymouth and Braintree, Union Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 35; Weymouth, East, Aux., 39; Weymouth Heights, W. M. S., 35; Weymouth, North, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 10; Weymouth, South, Old South Union Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 86.06), 100; Whitman, Ch., 30.37, Aux., Len. Off., 11, S. S., 4.50; Wollaston, Friend, 1.25; Woman's Union, 116; Dau. of the Ch., 36, C. E. Soc., 3, S. S., 25, 1,308 14
- North Middlesex Branch.*—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Fitchburg, German Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Rollstone Ch., Aux., 25; Littleton, Aux., 16; Shirley, S. S., Sunshine Class, 2, 48 00
- Old Colony Branch.*—Mrs. Howard Lothrop, Treas., 3320 North Main St., Fall River. Attleboro, South, Bethany Ch., S. S., Philathea Class, 16, Theta Beta Class, 12; Edgarown, Aux., 5.16; Fall River, W. F. M. S., 137.50, First Ch., 100; Mattapoisett, Aux., 22; Taunton, Union Ch., W. M. S., 5, Winslow Ch., 18.75, 316 41
- South Hadley.*—Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 113 00
- Springfield Branch.*—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Int. Permanent Fund, 49.50; Holyoke, Second Ch., Woman's Guild, 375.83; Ludlow Center, Aux., 11; South Hadley Falls, Aux., 44; Springfield, Friends, 6.50, First Ch., Woman's Assoc., 125; Hope Ch., Kayopha Club, 20; West Springfield, First Ch., 35.50, 667 33
- Suffolk Branch.*—Miss Margaret D. Adams, Treas., 1908 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Branch, Boston. Allston, Woman's Assoc., 50; Auburndale, Aux., 75; Belmont, Plymouth Ch., Girls' Helpful Club, 3; Boston, Central Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 120, Old South Ch., Aux., 35, Shawmut Ch., Aux., 15, Union Ch., Aux., 50, Monday Eve Miss. Club, 12; Brookline, Mrs. E. C. Mills, 20, Harvard Ch., Woman's Guild, 300, Leyden Ch., Aux., 204; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 460.61, North Ch., Woman's Assoc., 50, Pilgrim Ch., W. M. S., 50, Prospect St. Ch., Woman's Guild, World Dept. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Mary E. Fader), 107; Dorchester, Central Ch., Aux., 50, Friend, 50; Second Ch., Aux., 101.41, Monday Miss. Soc., 125, Village Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 8.84), 30; Jamaica Plain, Central Ch., Aux., 100, C. R., 8.39; Needham Women's Club (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Christian Hansen), 60; Newton, Eliot Ch., Woman's Assoc., 300, Eliot Guild 65; Newton Centre, First Ch., Woman's Benev. and Ch. Aid Soc., 175, Maria B. Furber Miss. Soc., 50; Newton Highlands, W. F. M. S., 30; Newton, West, Woman's Guild, 141.06; Roxbury, Imm. Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept. (Len. Off., 156.30), 183.50; Somerville, Prospect Hill Ch., 15; Wellesley Hills, Aux. (Easter Off., 50), 62.30, 3,098 18
- Wakefield.*—Greenwood Union Ch., 20 00
- Worcester County Branch.*—Miss Sara T. Southwick, Treas., 144 Pleasant St., Worcester. Blackstone, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6; Lancaster, O. J. S., 3.46, Sunshine Club, 2; Oxford, Aux., 5; Westboro, Aux., 8.50;

Worcester, Friend, 100, Central Ch., Woman's Assoc., 130.44, S. S., Jr. Dept., 8.11, Hope Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 2.16, Park Ch., Aux., 25, Plymouth Ch., Woman's Assoc., 128.83, Tattuck Ch., Woman's Assoc., 20, Union Ch., Woman's Bible Class, 50, 489 50

Total, 9,508 13

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Int. Anna Reed Wilkinson Fund, 7.50; Central Falls, Senior M. C., 75, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5; Edgewood, C. E. Soc., 10; Providence, Union Ch., C. R., 7.61, 105 11

CONNECTICUT

Bristol.—Nathan Reed, 1, W. R. Russell, 5, Ch., Woman's Bible Cl., 50, 56 00

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. Bozrah, C. E. Soc., Alice A. Bishop, 2; Colchester, C. E. Soc., 5; Danielson, Aux., 20.71; Franklin, C. E. Soc., 2; Goshen, Lebanon Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 21.25; Groton, Aux., Easter Off. (25. of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Rachel Larrabee), 48.30; New London, Second Ch., Aux., 131.25; North Stonington, Ch., 20; Norwich, Miss Susan D. Huntington, 10, First Ch., Lathrop Mem. Aux. (Easter Off., 10), 71.47, Park Ch., Aux., 10, Second Ch., Aux., 3.92; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 20, Dau. of Cov., 20, Story Hour Cir., 10, 395 90

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 112; Friend, 250; Gift Stewards, Miss Mary Eastman, 10, Miss Elizabeth R. Eastman, 5, Miss Chandler, 5, Mrs. Luce, 5, Mrs. E. S. Agard, 5, Miss Fannie Kingsbury, 32, Miss Galpin, 5, Mrs. Lucy Spencer, 100, Miss Dean, 10, Mrs. S. W. Reynolds, 10, Mrs. Martin Welles, 2.02; Collinsville, Aux., 20; Columbia, C. E. Soc., 16; Enfield, Aux., 30; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., Mrs. Davison, 40, Emmanuel Ch., M. B., 6, Fourth Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 5, South Ch., Aux., 125; Hebron, First Ch., 9; Hockanum, Ladies' Aid Soc., 11; New Britain, First Ch., Y. W. F.

M. S., 65, South Ch., Aux., 70.50; Newington, Aux., 5; Simsbury, First Ch. of Christ, 31.77; Suffield, Ch., 125; Windsor, Aux., 89, 1,299 29

New Britain.—Mrs. C. E. Mitchell, 50, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Walter, 20, L. H. Ward, 1, 71 00

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Int. Champion Fund, 46.75; Friend, in mem. of Catherine T. Sterling, 100; Friend, 100; Friend, 50; Miss Katherine Farnam, 15; Ansonia, German Ch., Aux., 18; Branford, C. E. Soc., 10; Bridgeport, United Ch., S. S., 7.50; Brookfield, Aux., 22, Girls' Club, 5, S. S., 3; Centerbrook, Aux., 20; Clinton, Aux., 36; Cornwall, First Ch., Aux., 35, Y. P. Miss. Soc., 10; Cromwell, Aux., 30; Essex, Beacon Lights, 25; Falls Village, What we Can M. B., 53 cts., Greenwich, Second Ch., Aux., 262.42; Ivoryton, Ready Workers, 10, C. R., 5; Killingworth, Aux., 1; Marlboro, C. E. Soc., 8; Meriden, First Ch., Aux., 4; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 48.42, C. E. Soc., 25; Milford, Plymouth Ch., 15.02; Mount Carmel, Aux., 37, O. J. S., 6.50, Miss. Guild, 7; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 1,246.62, M. C., 100, Ch. of the Redeemer, S. S., 10, Good Will Blue Birds, 12, City Mission, Mothers' Club, Aux., 4, Dixwell Ave. Ch., Aux., 11, Dwight Place Ch., Miss. Guild, 35, Humphrey St. Ch., Y. L. M. C., 52, United Ch., Aux., 4; Montgomery, Aux., 7; Westville Ch., Aux., 65, Yale College Ch., Aux., 212; New Milford, Aux., 10.10, Mission Circle, 120, Philaetha Soc., 40, Golden Links M. C., 20; Newtown, Aux., 61; North Haven, Aux., 36.21; North Madison, Aux., 9.85; Norwalk, Aux., 25; Oakville, Aux., 45; Redding, Aux., 40; Ridgefield, Aux., 5; Salisbury, Aux., 29; Saybrook, Aux., 32; Seymour, Aux., 10, Miss. Study Club, 30; Sherman, Aux., 10; Sound Beach, Aux., 10; Southport, Dorcas Soc., 5; Stamford, Aux., 25; Stanwich, Aux., 10; Wallingford, Aux., 75; Washington, Aux., 9.50; Waterbury, Second Ch., Aux., 235, Dau. of Cov., 75, S. S., 8.55, Third Ch., Aux., 5; Westbrook, Aux., 3, C. E. Soc., 15; Westport, Aux., 27; Whitteville, Aux., 78, Y. L. M. C., 4.75, Leonard Club, 2, Speed-

away Cir., 6.85; Winsted,
First Ch., Aux., 29.86, Second
Ch., 50.83, 3,920.26
Total, 5,742 45

NEW YORK

New York State Branch.—Mrs. Charles E. Graff, Treas., 46 South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Int. Maria E. Davis Fund, 125; Int. Wood Mem. Fund, 87.50; General Fund, 1,930, Friends, 150; Albany, First Ch., 6.50, Woman's Assoc., 154.50; Amber, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Antwerp, Aux., 27.75; Aquebogue, Aux., 13; Arcade, Mrs. Mary Woolsey, 30, C. R., 1; Baiting Hollow, Aux., 30, C. E. Soc., 12.50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 6.50; Bangor, M. B., 2; Bangor, North, 30; Bangor, South, 30; Barryville, W. M. S., 7; Bedford Park, Soc. for Wom. Work, 13, C. R., 5; Berkshire, Woman's Union, 17; Binghamton, East Side Ch., Bible Class, 2, C. E. Soc., 9, Miss. Union, 11, First Ch., Helpers' Soc., 100, Plymouth Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, W. M. S., 5; Blooming Grove, W. F. M. S., 38; Briarcliff, Woman's Soc., 55; Bridgewater, W. M. S., 5; Brooklyn, Friend, Liberty Bonds, 100, Friend, Liberty Bond, 100, Bushwick Ave. Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 40, Central Ch., W. F. M. S., 610, Woman's Guild for Service, 100, Y. P. Assoc., 15, Jr. Miss. Soc., 32.30; Northfield, O. J. S., 2, Ch. of the Evangel, Woman's Assoc., 150, Y. P. League, 8, Alpha Kappa Cir., 5, Earnest Workers M. B., 10, Ch. of the Pilgrims, Woman's Guild for Service, 100, Clinton Ave. Ch., Woman's League, 438.75, Flatbush Ch., Ladies' Union, 62.50, Lewis Ave., Ch., Earnest Workers M. B., 55, Esther M. C., 25, Evangel M. C., 40, S. S., 10, Ocean Ave. Ch., Woman's League, 60, P. D., 7, Park Slope Church, Miss. Soc., 40.57, Parkville Ch., Ladies' Aid and Miss. Soc., 25, Fidelitas Class, 4, Mizpah Class, 10, Philaetha Class, 27.50, Plymouth Ch., Woman's Guild, 666.67, Light Bearers M. B., 5, S. S., 10.49, Puritan Chapel, W. M. S., 23, Band of Hope, 2, Cheerful Workers, 2.50, Dau. of Cov., 7, Helping Hand, 2, I Can Class, 10, Magna Soror, 7.50, Mothers' Club, 3, Pollyanna Cir., 2, S. S., 20, Jr. Dept., 10, South Ch., Ladies' Benev. Soc., 50, W. M. Cir., 299, St. Paul's Ch., Woman's

League, 95, St. Mark's Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc. (to const. L. M. Mrs. David T. Stryker), 25, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Woman's Union, 200, Willoughby Ave. Ch., Girls' Club, 1; Brooklyn Hills, Pilgrim Ch., W. M. S., 17; Buffalo, First Ch., Woman's Guild, 112, Woman's Bible Class, 20, Pro Christo Cir., 20, S. S., 63.87, Fitch Mem. Ch., Men's Bible Class, 5, Plymouth Ch., In-as-much Cir., 18, Jr. M. C., 31; Burrs Mills, W. M. S., 25; Camden, Ladies' Aid Soc., 3, W. M. S., 25, Candor, First Ch., Ladies' Miss. Guild, 43.50; Chatterton Hill, Ladies' Aid Soc., 3; Chenango Forks, Aux., 8.75; Churchville, C. E. Soc., 5, Friendship Cir., 15; Corning, First Ch., Miss. Soc., 20; Crown Point, First Ch., W. M. S., 13.30, S. S., 10; Cincinnati, W. M. S., 10, S. B., 5; Cortland, First Ch., M. B., 3, Jr. M. B., 5, Deansboro, W. M. S., 12; De Ruyter, W. M. S., 5; East Bloomfield, W. F. M. S., 72; Ellington, Jr. Miss. Club, 2; Elmira, Park Ch., W. M. S., 25, St. Luke's Ch., W. M. S., 6, S. S., 18.87; Fairport, Aux., 37.77; Flushing, First Ch., Mrs. A. H. Parsons, 5, Woman's Soc., 153.07, Acorn M. C., 25; Forest Hills, Ch. in the Gardens, 40; Franklin, First Ch., 50, W. M. S., 42; Friendship, W. M. S., 20; Fulton, Two Gift Stewards, 20, Woman's Miss. Union, 6.50; Gloversville, First Ch., W. M. S., 138, Jr. Dept., 15; Groton, W. M. S., 50; Hamilton, Children's Jubilee M. B., 58 cts., Jubilee M. S., 1.50; Henrietta, Friend, 5, Union Ch., Woman's Guild, 10; Homer, Gift Steward, Mrs. E. W. Hyatt, 5, C. R., 5, Dau. of Cov., 25, Jr. M. B., 10, Pilgrim Daughters, 2.47, W. M. S. 202.50; Honeo, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 12.50; Howells, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Ithaca, W. M. S., 25, Pilgrim Daughters, 10; Jamesport, W. M. S., 10; Jamestown, First Ch., W. M. S., 166.36, Pilgrim Mem. Ch., Miss. Soc., 7; Kingston, Ponckhockie Union Ch., W. H. & F. M. S., 5; Little Valley, Woman's Miss. Cir., 18.22; Ly-sander, W. M. S., 10; Mannsville, Miss. League, 44 cts., W. M. S., 25; Massena, M. S., 12.50; Middletown, North St. Ch., W. M. S., 5, Inter. C. E. Soc., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3, S. S., 20, Mrs. Allen's

Class, 4; Moravia, W. M. S., 37; C. E. Soc., 5, Jr. M. B., 5; Millville, W. M. S., 5; Mt. Vernon, Heights Ch., Woman's Miss. Cir., 50; Munnsville, S. S., 4; Neah, Pa., Aux., 10; Newark Valley, W. M. S., 35; Newburgh, Aux., 40; New Canaan, Conn., Mrs. Walter C. Wood, 125; New York, Bethesda Ch., Naval Miss. Cir., 8, Soc. for Woman's Work, 5, S. S., 5, Sunshine Soc., 5, Broadway Tabernacle, Soc. for Woman's Work, 270, Conquest Cir., Y. W. C., 2, C. R., 2, Girls' and Boys' M. C., 2, Y. P. S., 3, Forest Ave. Ch., Aux., 15, Manhattan Ch., Woman's Guild, 250, North Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 20; Northfield, Aux., 26; Norwich, F. M. S., 50, Loyal Workers Cir., 5; Norwood, F. M. S., 30; Ogdensburg, F. M. S., 31.50; Oriskany Falls, H. & F. M. S., 16; Orwell, W. M. S., 5; Oswego, Woman's Guild (25. of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. L. C. Rowe), 100; Patchogue, W. M. S., 50, C. R., 7; Phoenix, Woman's Union, 22.50, C. E. Soc., 5, Mu Beta Class, 5; Portland, Ladies' Aid Soc., 6.50, Ladies' Cir., 9; Port Leyden, W. M. S., 25; Poughkeepsie, First Ch., Woman's Guild, 152.02; Pulas-ki, W. M. S., 27.45, C. R., 2, The Twigs, 1.70, Jr. M. B., 1.70; Rennselaer, First Ch., 1.50; Rennselaer Falls, Ladies' Aid and Miss. Soc., 6.50; Richmond Hill, Union Ch., 30, W. M. S., 10; Richville, 15.50; Riverhead, First Ch., Mrs. N. D. Petty, 5, W. M. U., 74.50, S. S., 15.83, Sound Ave. Ch., C. E. Soc., 5; Rochester, South Ch., Gleaners' Class, 10, Whatsoever Cir., 20; Rodman, Miss. Soc., 20; Rutland, W. M. S., 13; Salamanka, W. M. S., 7; Sandy Creek, W. M. S., 15; Saratoga Springs, New England Ch., Golden M. C., 5.30, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5.30; Saugerties First Ch., 15; Savannah, W. M. S., 10; Sayville, W. M. S., 28, C. R., 4.37; Schenectady, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 15; Seneca Falls, W. M. S., 10; Sidney, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 26, S. S., 5, Dau. of Cov., 17; Sherburne, W. M. S., 60; Summer Hill, W. M. S., 38; Syracuse, Danforth Ch., Ladies' Union, 17.50, Geddes Ch., Mrs. H. A. Flint, 25, Good Will Ch., Woman's Guild, 131, C. R., 3.78, Pilgrim Daughters, 10, Pilgrim Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 5, C. R., 3, Jr. C. E.

Soc., 3, Plymouth Ch., Miss Henrietta Hayden, 1.69, Phila-thea Class, 5, Pilgrim League, 10, Woman's Guild, 1.50; Upper Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Walter MacDougall, 125; Utica, Bethesda, Ch., Dr. Gwesyn M. B., 2, Plymouth Ch., Carey M. C., 5, Theta Beta Soc., 5; Walton, First Ch., Gift Stewards, Mrs. Charles S. Wyckoff, Mrs. Roderick Fitch, 6, W. M. U. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles S. Wyckoff, 25; Warsaw, Earnest Workers, 9; Watertown, Emmanuel Ch., Ever Willing Workers, 10, Inter. C. E. Soc., 1.70, Pastor's Aid Soc., 23, Pilgrim Daughters, 5, O. J. S., 5; Wellsville, Miss. Union, 57.99; West Bloomfield, Aux., 20; West Groton, W. M. S., 20; Westmoreland, Groves Mem. Aux., 52; West Winfield, W. M. S., 25; White Plains, M. B., 10; Winthrop, Ladies' Aid Soc., 7.50; Woodhaven, First Ch., Inter. C. E. Soc., 6, James Miss. Soc., 38, 10,911 56

NEW JERSEY BRANCH

New Jersey Branch.—Miss Martha N. Hooper, Treas., 1475 Columbia Rd., Washington, D. C. D. C., Washington, First Ch., Aux., 150, Miss. Club. (25. of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Philena Dickey), 100; Md., Baltimore, Associate Ch., Aux., 50; N. J., East Orange, First Ch., Aux., 50, Trinity Ch., Aux., 63; Glen Ridge, Aux., 395, C. R., 5; Jersey City, Waverly Ch., Aux., 5; River Edge, First Ch., 6.13, 824 13

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Branch.—Mrs. David Howells, Treas., Kane, Colerain, Ch., 6; Lansford, English Ch., Y. W. M. S., 15; Milroy, White Mem. Ch., King's Daughters, 15; Philadelphia, Kensington Ch., 15; Pittsburgh, Puritan Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., 5, 56 00

SOUTHEAST BRANCH

Southeast Branch.—Mrs. Charles E. Enlow, Winter Park, Fla. Fla., Interlachen, Aux., 3; New Smyrna, Aux., 12, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Orange City, Aux., 10; St. Petersburg, Ch., 8, Aux., 25; West Tampa, Union Ch., 1.73; West Palm Beach, C. E. Soc., 3; Winter Park, Aux., 45, 109 73

IOWA

Des Moines.—Miss Mary Inglebright, 15 00

TENNESSEE

Nashville.—Miss Clara B. Woolson, 2 00

Receipts—Concluded

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SUMMARY OF GIFTS RECEIVED IN	
APRIL, 1919	
Foochow.—Girls' College,	27 00
Donations,	27,765 59
Buildings,	232 14
Specials,	258 50
Total,	28,256 23

Total from October 13, 1918, to	
April 30, 1919	
Donations,	85,868 53
Buildings,	3,394 03
Extra Gifts for 1919,	1,159 38
Specials,	1,283 81
Legacies,	6,699 57
Total,	98,405 32

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Masoud the Bedouin	Carhart
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