West China Missionary News

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TRANSLATION.

This monument is erected in memory of the sad events connected with the death of two British missionaries, the Rev. F. J. Watt and the Rev. R. A. Whiteside who were ruthlessly murdered by brigands at Reh-ko-shu in the district of Maochow on the 3rd day of the 7th month in the 12th year of the Republic.

Erected this 2nd day of the 3rd month of the 13th year of the Chinese Republic.
Many will be gratified to know that an appropriate monument now marks the approach to the spot where last August our two fellow missionaries, Messrs. Watt and Whiteside were so ruthlessly murdered. Before narrating the events connected with the erection of the monument, it may, however, be well to review briefly the sequel since the murders. The object of the attack was at the time somewhat a mystery. It has since been amply brought out by investigations on the part of H.B.M. Consul-General Combe and others that there was a well organised gang of eight or more concerned in the matter and that their primary object was robbery. Why the two helpless men should have been murdered and even mutilated is not so clear, but the most plausible plea seems to be that the robbers thought they had firearms which could only be possessed at the price of life. Be that as it may it will be a matter of satisfaction to all that despite many difficulties investigation has been made and a large measure of justice attained.

Of the band of eight directly concerned in the murders, the head of the gang a man named Ma was forced to surrender a short time afterwards and only evaded trial by committing suicide, probably by taking opium, while on his way to prison. Four others of the band were killed while resisting arrest. Thus only three remain and they are still fugitives but their arrest is being regularly urged upon the authorities. Outside those directly concerned certain others were technically accessories before the fact. These were brought to Chengtu for trial and before a mixed court sentenced, one to seven years and another to one and one half years imprisonment. In addition to the above certain officials who were quite evidently lax in the performance of their duties in the
matter have been dismissed and the whole sad circumstances and their sequel have been widely discussed in the press and tea houses. From all this it is sincerely to be hoped that such bands will be seriously impressed with the concern Christian nations have for the sanctity of life, and that they will in future be slow to wantonly attack peaceable citizens.

To further impress the local people and especially these bandit bands, it seemed well to the Consul-General to proceed in person to the scene of the murder and there, after due formality, to erect a suitable stone as a memorial to the murdered men. Accordingly, on April 2nd, he left Chengtu with an escort of a couple of hundred men and a civil official designated to represent the new Governor, Yang Sen. On the morning of the 4th, accompanied by the Revs. T. Caldwell, H. J. Howden, N. V Donnithorne and the escort, he proceeded from Mienchuh to Tien Chih, (Heavenly Pool). This latter place which is near the scene of the attack is some sixty Chinese (twenty English) miles from Mienchuh and is situated on the top of a mountain 5000 feet above sea level. Near there is a Lung Wang Miao, (Dragon King Temple), where the two missionaries slept their last night. Here the party spent the night and the next morning sought a suitable site for the erection of the stone. As the place was found to be a rather unfrequented spot, it was finally decided to retrace their steps to the foot of the mountain. There they fixed on Kao Chiao, (High Bridge), a spot where the mainroad to Tapa (the big plain) sends off the branch to Tien Chih, and so visible to parties going either road. Dr. Lechler, also of the Church Missionary Society, joined the party here and an appropriate service was held, Messrs Howden and Donnithorne conducting the service and Mr. Caldwell giving a short address. The Mowchow magistrate, in whose district the stone has been erected will be required to see that it is properly protected. The inscription and general design of the memorial will be found as our frontispiece. A subscription from friends in Chengtu and elsewhere will not only be sufficient to defray the expense of the stone but will, it is hoped, aid in the erection of a Memorial Chapel. Much satisfaction is expressed at the skilful and sympathetic handling of the whole sad case by Consul-General Combe and his staff. Considering the
general chaos throughout the province and of the district in question in particular, they are certainly to be commended for the patience and persistence with which they have pursued so delicate and difficult a duty.

As will be seen in this issue Consul-General Combe has put us under obligation from another standpoint, namely a review of the 1911 revolution as it was enacted here in Chengtu and its vicinity. The extracts given form part of an address given before the Fortnightly Club, Chengtu. We regret that space forbids the publication of the whole paper which was replete with interest especially to those who passed through the scenes described. As it is many items of personal doings had to be omitted and only the political setting published. The latter has been selected as it was felt that personal matters were possibly well known whereas the political background was not so well appreciated at the time. From the personal standpoint Mr. Combe has also furnished us with an interesting list of those foreigners present in Chengtu and their whereabouts during the siege. As casual study shows how changing a community we are. Of those recorded as quartered at the three consulates, not one is at present in Chengtu. Of the 125 men, women and children housed in the Canadian Hospital only some 25 are, at present living in Chengtu. Of the list it may further be added that six of the adults are dead: Dr. Omar L. Kilborn, Dr. Maud Killam Neave, Mr. A. T. Crutcher, Mr. Adam Grainger, Mr. W. E. Hampson and Mr. Hicks, the latter killed by robbers in the Yangtse gorges the following spring, while attempting to return to Szechwan.

Attention is also called in this issue to Mr. Brace's interesting study in Geomancy, to the Committee report of the Constitution and to Mr. Small's very practical list of prices in building operations. The items on the Fly and on Opium may well be coupled together as two of the real menaces which we should be doing our best to destroy. Educational workers are requested by the new Secretary to read the Union Notes with special care, while another Secretary wants to know whether you read the "Important Preliminary Notice" of the coming "General Conference" crowded in among the early "Ads" of our last number of the NEWS. Did you?
LIST OF FOREIGNERS IN CHENGDU:
SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

At the SSu Sheng T'zu Canadian Mission Hospital:

Misses Brackbill, Brimstin, Lawson, Wellwood, MacPherson, Thompson, Esterbrook, Shuttleworth, of the W.M.S.

Dr. & Mrs. Barter & 2 children Mr. & Mrs. Crutcher & 2 children Dr. & Mrs. Kilborn & 1 child Mr. & Mrs. Neave & 4 children Mr. & Mrs. Robertson & 2 children Mr. & Mrs. Sibley & 1 child Mr. & Mrs. Westaway & 3 children Mr. & Mrs. Carscallen & 2 children Mr. & Mrs. Irish & 1 child Dr. & Mrs. Lindsay Mr. & Mrs. Plewman Dr. & Mrs. Sheridan & 1 child Mr. & Mrs. Abrey Mr. & Mrs. Kern Mr. & Mrs. McKinley Mr. & Mrs. Johns, and Messrs Bayne, Stewart, Small, Jones, Misses Ker, McNaughton, of the C.M.M.

Mr. & Mrs. Grainger, Miss Grainger Mr. & Mrs. Hampson Mr. & Mrs. Muir & 1 child Mr. & Mrs. Hutson & 1 child Mr. Cunningham, of the C.I.M.

Mr. & Mrs. Beech & 3 children Dr. & Mrs. Freeman & 2 children Mr. & Mrs. Neumann, Mr. & Mrs. Williams Mr. & Mrs. Yard & 2 children, and Misses Stout, Collier, Smith of the M.E.M.

Mr. & Mrs. Fergusson & 1 child of the B.F.B.S.

Mr. & Mrs. Torrance of the A.B.S.

Mr. & Mrs. Service & 2 children and Mr. Mayes of the Y.M.C.A.

Messrs Sheldon, Hoffman, Hicks and Knight of the Provincial College.

Messrs England, Rowntree, Stericker of the B.A.T.

Messrs Cursham & Poletti of the C.I.P.O.

Mr. & Mrs. Shipway & 2 infants and Mr. Simkin, F.F.M.A.

Total 125

At German Consulate:—

Messrs Fischer, Sperlein, Fabig, Jenke, Zang, Spezewski 6

At British Consulate General:—

Messrs Wilkinson, Teichman, Bates, Ritchie 4

At French Consulate General:—

Mr. Lerquin, Dr. & Mrs. Mouillac & 1 child, Dr. & Mrs. Triffaut and 2 children, Messrs Jouveau Dubreuil, Castel Chaudoin, and Miss Talenton 12

Catholic Missionaries:—

Mgr. Dunand, Peres Junier, Rouchox, Rousseau, Bayon, Freres Victorin, Subran, Joseph (and the Soeurs Franciscaines 8
EVENTS IN CHENGTU: 1911.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB
CHENGTU, MARCH 25TH, 1924.


My original object in preparing this paper was to endeavor for my own satisfaction to obtain a clear idea of the events and conditions which led up to the exodus of foreigners from Chengtu in 1911. When your secretary honoured me with an invitation to address you on a subject of my own choosing, it occurred to me that the story of 1911 would provide matter of interest and instruction to residents here, some of those still with us having played a part in the events described. The material which I have used in compilation are the notes and proclamations of Chinese officials, letters from missionaries and others and the reports of the Consul General, Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Wilkinson. The documents are so voluminous and full of detail that I was reluctantly obliged to confine myself to events in Chengtu, and to leave out of the narrative, happenings at Yachow, Ningyuan, the North Road, and other interesting material.

In order that you may follow the argument more easily I may here mention that the story falls naturally into three periods: the first, from May to November 27, the day when independence was declared; the second, comprising the eleven days of the short-lived first revolutionary government, during which period the flotilla of foreign residents left the port; and the third, a very short epilogue, from December 9 when Yun Tutu's government came in, until the end of the year. In the first two periods after describing the political conditions I shall endeavour to show how they reacted on the foreign community.

The principle dates are:

May When the railway decrees were issued and the foreign loan agreement signed.
June 17 When the Railway League was formed.
August 24  The General Strike declared.
September 7  Concentration of foreigners at Ssu Sheng T'zu
and other centres, arrest of the Leaguers,
and attack on the city by the revolutionaries.
October  News of capture of Wuchang by revolutionaries.
November 14 Release of the League agitators.
        27 Declaration of Independence.
December 8  Mutiny of troops and sack of city.
        12 Departure down river of foreigners.

You have all no doubt seen the obelisk in the Kung Yuan
or public park in the city with its crude representations of a
locomotive and a railway track and its inscription to the effect
that it was erected in memory of those who died to protect the
railway in the autumn of 1911. It is a rather shoddy-looking
monument, although it is said to have cost $120,000. You may
not all remember how close a connection it has with the depar-
ture of foreigners in that year.

An Imperial Decree of the 4th of May 1911 sanctioned a
foreign loan from British, American, French, Japanese, and
German Banks, for the extension of railways and other pur-
poses; and the Hukiang Railway Loan Agreement signed on
May 20, was the result. From another Imperial Decree of the
9th May it appeared that the Szechuan and other trunk lines
then in course of construction were going to be purchased by
the State. Concessions to merchants for building such lines
were revoked and Tuan Fang was appointed High Commissioner
to superintend the building of trunk lines in Hunan and
Szechuan. The reasons alleged for this taking over of railways
by the Government were that under the mercantile regime the
funds subscribed had been idly squandered and there was prac-
tically nothing to show for the money sunk in the schemes.

There is no doubt that the Peking Government had com-
mon sense on its side, although its reasons may have been
dictated by a desire to share in the “squeeze”. Foreigners had
repeatedly offered to build the Szechuan line, but a former
Viceroy, Hsi Liang, had declared that the railway must be kept
in the hands of Szechuanese. He memorialised the Throne,
obtained sanction to collect the necessary capital locally, and
in 1906 a Szechuan Merchant's Company was floated and
Chinese engineers engaged to survey the proposed line.
However, the engineers conducted their survey in such a leisurely fashion that after a year or two, shareholders getting impatient it was decided not to await the completion of the surveys but to take in hand at once the completion of the first 100 miles from Ichang. It was not until December 1909 that the first sod on this section of the line was turned. By that time the amount of capital subscribed was about $12,000,000 and the estimated cost of the 100 miles was roughly $10,000,000. Incidentally, between one and two million dollars invested in native banks in Shanghai which went bankrupt had been lost and machinery at Ichang was rusting on the bund.

The Directors of the Railway company were well aware of these facts, some of which were recorded in the Report to Shareholders dated November 1910, and they decided at once, on hearing of the Decrees and of the opposition to them in Hunan and Canton, to summon an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for August 4. But the vested interests concerned were not going to wait so long and they promoted an agitation which led to a Meeting at the Railway Company's office on June 17. This meeting is historic, as it founded what was known as the Railway League (the Pao Lu T'ung Chih Hui). By the end of June the League had started a daily journal, a lecture and a correspondence organisation, for propaganda purposes which were to have great influence. It should be noted that from the very outset the League strongly deprecated all acts of violence; the blame for the situation was expressly placed not on the foreigners, nor on the local authorities, but on the Peking Government in general and on the Minister of Communications Sheng Hsuan-huai, in particular.

At a crowded meeting of shareholders on the afternoon of August 24th it was decided that all shops should stop business, schools should close, and no taxes should be paid until the Loan Agreement should be cancelled. The ingenuity of the agitators showed itself in many forms. Every house in the city was placarded with a slip of yellow paper marked "Spirit Tablet of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu", with quotations from his edicts granting the right of railway construction to the merchants of Szechuan; and across most of the principal thoroughfares platforms were erected, on which were placed matshegs containing portraits of his late Majesty, with vases, incense pots, and the other paraphernalia of a commemorative altar. Some few of these platforms were barely five feet above the street, but most were high enough to allow pedestrians to pass.
Men on horseback and persons in high official chairs were obliged to descend before they could continue their course. In this way the officials were compelled to do obeisance, as it were, to the shade of Kuang Hsu and by inference to the Edict by which he granted the right of "commercial construction" of the railway to Szechuanese. Incidentally the platforms had the further advantage, from the point of view of potential revolutionaries, of preventing the manoeuvres of cavalry.

On August 28 Chao Erh-feng the Warden of the Tibetan Marches who was now Acting Viceroy sent to Peking the complaints drawn up by the League. They were to the effect that before foreign loans could be sanctioned they must be approved by the National and Provincial Assemblies, that the provisions of the Hukuang Loan Agreement were injurious to Szechuan, and that pending reference of the Loan Agreement to the Assemblies the Szechuan Railway Co. should continue its operations. Peking was informed that shops in Chengtu were still closed and that the crisis was full of peril, as the troops were not to be relied on. The Chengtu garrison at this time consisted of about 7,000 men: namely, 4 regiments of lu-chun (all Szechuanese and therefore untrustworthy in this crisis) and some companies of Hsun Fang Tui (largely extra-provincial).

So far Viceroy Chao had maintained a conciliatory attitude towards the League, but he now received from the Central Government peremptory orders to arrest the ringleaders. He had also, as he stated in more than one proclamation subsequently, discovered what he considered clear proof that these men were plotting treason. "Who bravely dares, must sometimes risk a fall", and Chao Erh-feng, a veteran of the Tibetan Border, had the high courage that takes chances. He decided to carry out the Cabinet's orders, but before doing so on September 6, he advised H. M. Consul General, as Senior Consul in the absence of his French Colleague, M. Bons d'Anty, to warn all foreigners to concentrate at Ssu Sheng Ssu, where they could more easily be protected, and whence they could be escorted down river to Chungking if necessary. About noon on September 7, while the Railway League was in session, H. E. invited several of the agitators to a conference at his yamen. These were Lo Lun, Yen K'ai, and seven other prominent members of the League. Once assembled at the Yamen they were curtly informed that they were under arrest as rebels. The Viceroy's dispositions had been skilfully taken. For some days past the only soldiers seen in the streets were a few Lu-chun,
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apparently strolling aimlessly up and down. In reality these men were reporting regularly from time to time to larger bodies quartered unostentatiously in private houses, temples, and police stations. When the blow struck, the signal for which was the ringing of the fire-bell, the streets were found to be everywhere in occupation of the military.

This fact did not prevent a demonstration from being made by the populace, which resulted in thirteen being killed. According to a Proclamation issued by the Viceroy, rushes were made on his yamen with a view to rescuing the agitators by force; according to the story of League sympathisers, the so-called "rioters" were peaceable folk who had approached the yamen gates as suppliants and were humbly kneeling there when the Viceroy ordered the guards to fire. Whatever the truth of the matter these are the martyrs whose fate is commemorated in the obelisk in the Public Park.

Although the Viceroy now issued a Proclamation to the effect that the ringleaders having been arrested as rebels against the Government, and the League dissolved, business must be resumed, the city gates were barred and closely guarded. Numbers of Min Tuan, or trainbands, assembled outside the East and South Gates clamouring for the release of the agitators and their sudden appearance lends credence to the Viceroy's statement that a conspiracy to seize the city had been arranged for Sept. 8. Another fact which corroborates this is that the call to arms was made by casting inscribed and varnished slips of wood into the river below the East Gate; these floating tokens, a number of which were found along the banks, must have been long prepared. By the light of later knowledge it is clear that there was a close connection between the League and the Ko Lao Hui, or P'ao Ko Hui as it is known locally, and that the sudden and successful call to arms was based on the existing organisation of the secret society. During the progress of the rebellion the armed bands of the League were composed almost entirely of secret society men. It is worth noting that the attack on the Gates on the night of the 7th September was the first blow struck in the Revolution of 1911.

At this point in the narrative we may break off to see how the position of foreigners was affected by these events. On August 24, when the League decided on a general strike, Viceroy Chao sent military guards to Shu Sheng Ssu, Fang Cheng Kai, and other streets where foreigners lived, and suggested to Mr.
Wilkinson, that for convenience in affording them protection the foreigners should all be concentrated in one or two compounds. However, it was considered that, as there was no sign of anti-foreign feeling in the city, such concentration with all its concomitant inconveniences might safely be postponed for a little; but foreigners were advised to go about the streets as little as possible.

On September 1st the Viceroy again urged concentration, as it would materially assist him by reducing the number of trustworthy troops required as a guard. At this time he was making up his mind to arrest the agitators and he was not at all sure whether he could put the deal through successfully. Foreigners were therefore advised to be ready to move over to S.S.S. whenever the word was given. They had not long to wait: the word came from the Viceroy on September 6. By September 7, the day when Chao made his coup and arrested the agitators, the great majority of British and American missionaries had moved over to S.S.S. and were occupying the Hospital which was then just approaching completion. Here they were joined by the Canadian missionaries from P'eng Hsien. The few missionaries still at their homes in the city were easily and safely transferred to the Hospital during the 7th; but Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Williams, American missionaries, and Mr. Carscallen, Canadian, who had gone out to the Union University outside the South Gate, had to be hauled over the wall, a novel and adventurous proceeding in those days but one which in the course of the past year has become almost a matter of routine. Outside S.S.S. the only residents in the city were Mr. Wilkinson, with whom resided Mr. Ritchie, the Postmaster and Mr. Bates, of a Sheffield steel firm, the Consular assistant Mr. Teichman and Miss L., a young English lady whose unfortunate experiences some of you may remember. Miss L. was invited to go to S.S.S. but refused to leave the Chinese who had bigamously married her. The French Sisters outside the North Gate concentrated at the Orphanage at P'ing-an Ch'iao the few French laymen, at the French Consulate; and the few Germans, with their Consul Mr. Fischer at the German Consulate. Eight Catholic missionaries were in the city, besides the Sisters. The census of men, women, and children at S.S.S. taken Sept 23 was 125.

To resume the political narrative: We left the Min Tuan hammering at the city Gates on the night of September 7 and demanding the release of the agitators. Being armed mostly
with matchlocks and tridents, they were driven off without difficulty, but they continued to occupy all the roads outside the city, and on the 9th there was a pitched battle with the insurgents at Lung Ch'uan Yi. I must confine myself to events in Chengtu, but in order that the situation may be understood comprehensively should mention that within a month after the outbreak the whole of the country west of a line from Kuan Hsien to Kiating was held by the League, as were also the districts of Junghsien and Jenshou, and there was fighting daily. Furthermore, on October 14 came private news of the revolution at Wuchang, which rendered Viceroy Chao's position extremely precarious.

It was commonly believed at this time that Tuan Fung, the Railway Commissioner, whom Peking, on learning of the revolution in Szechuan, ordered to proceed to Chengtu to clear matters up, and who had arrived in Chungking in the middle of October and was then on his way overland, had already impeached the Szechuan Govt. from Viceroy Chao downwards. Chao was a very great man, one of the finest of the old regime, and one cannot be too careful in ascribing motives when one can only perceive actions. His action at this time is a problem in psychology, for he decided to release the agitators whom he had arrested on September 7. Why, it is hard to say. It may be that he considered it politic from his sovereign's point of view to conciliate the League until the fate of Wuchang and Peking was definitely known. The local situation largely hinged on events in other parts of China of which Chengtu was profoundly ignorant. Being a Bannerman, he was a staunch Imperialist, but for over a month the news from down river had been most unsatisfactory: the revolutionaries appeared to be winning out at Wuchang and elsewhere. Moreover it was fairly probable that if Tuan Fang with his Hupeh escort of doubtful loyalty was ever allowed to reach Chengtu he would compromise by releasing the agitators and denouncing Chao. The latter had the choice of either displaying stark loyalty to the Throne or of bowing to circumstances and saving what he could out of the wreck. In point of fact he anticipated Tuan Fang and released the agitators on November 14. On the day after their release he invited them to dinner, thus fully restoring their lost 'face', and he explained to them that in arresting them he was only carrying out the imperative orders of his sovereign. To his credit he took upon himself the entire responsibility for their arrest, completely absolving his subordinates.
Viceroy Chao had nothing to hope for from the advent of Tuan Fang, who was not bringing with him a strong relief force. As a matter of fact it was not long before it was learned that his Hupeh escort had murdered the High Commissioner at Tzuchow on the 27th November. A postal courier from Chungking met the escort near Lungchang, marching back to their homes with the head of the unfortunate Tuan Fang salted down in a kerosene oil tin.

After the release of the Leaguers both parties issued appeals to the people. The Leaguers appealed for cessation from civil strife on the ground that the objects of the League had been attained, namely the recovery of the Railway and the cancellation of the Loan Agreement. Viceroy Chao published a joint telegram signed by himself, the principal officials, and gentry admitting that he had dealt too harshly with the Leaguers; now, however, officials and gentry were all working together. The telegram promised exemption from various forms of taxation and significantly made these concessions without reference to the Central Government. It was the beginning of the government of Szechuan by the Szechuanese for the Szechuanese. By an arrangement with Lo Lun and other leaders of the League, Chao handed over the Government to the Chairman of the Provincial Assembly, Pu T'ien-chun, while he himself undertook to assume the duties of Warden of the Tibetan Marches which was his substantive post.

The ceremony of proclaiming independence took place inside the Imperial City (Huang Ch'eng) a little before noon on the 27th November. The new Government was called Ta Han Szechuan Chun Cheng Fu and a new flag was hoisted—white, with the character Han in red inside a black ring surrounded by 18 stars coloured black. Pu T'ien-chun was the Tutu and General Chu Ching-lan, a protege of Chao Erh-feng, was elected Fu Tutu. Protection was promised to Manchus and foreigners and the Railway League was called upon to dissolve. The national system was regarded as a Confederation (lien pang) as in Germany.

The above remarks cover what I have to say of the events in the first of the periods we are reviewing, that of the regime of Viceroy Chao Erh-feng ending with the declaration of Independence on November 27. We come now to the second period, comprising the eleven days during which the first revolutionary government lasted and the foreigners who had been penned up for three months in the city at last escaped.
From the first it was evident that the new Government was unstable and unlikely to last. It was at odds with more than one faction and its members quarrelled among themselves for place and power. Sun Wen's organization the T'ung Meng Hui, was working against it. The Hsun Fang braves, who it will be remembered were chiefly mercenaries from other provinces, lost all semblance of discipline, throught the streets, bullying and robbing the shops, tea houses and other places with impunity; while robber chiefs with their armed followers flocked into the city, ostensibly to congratulate the new Government, in reality to see what they could get out of the general confusion. The picturesque appearance of these fantastically dressed braves and bandits, who crowded the principal thoroughfares, was height­ened by the new style of dressing the hair in a topknot adorned with silver ornaments. This coiffure was adopted in opposition to the queue-cutting movement. The underlying idea being that while the wearers are no longer the slaves of the Manchus, neither did they desire to ape the foreigner.

On the morning of December 8 the Hsun Fang were ordered to parade on the Eastern Parade Ground preparatory to being sent to guard the main road from Chengtu to Wanhsien. They complained of the smallness of the bonus offered them and firing suddenly broke out at 11:30 a.m. They then went off and looted the Ta Ching Bank and the Arcade and, joined by the Luchun and a mob, plundered the Treasury (where they were said to have got 2 million taels), all the banks, most of the pawnshops, and many shops and private residences. Fires broke out in every direction. Tutu Pu and Fu Tutu Chu disappeared. After two days of anarchy order was restored in Chengtu by Railway League bands who came flocking into the city from the country districts. As I mentioned earlier the League was in the hands of the P'ao Ko or Gown Brotherhood and the policing of the city was now taken over by this secret society. Even before the rebellion its influence was very great, far more so than in most other provinces, but since the so-called Republic had been established, all and sundry had been more or less forced to join in self-protection. High and low, rich and poor, were obliged to become members, including even such former Imperial officials as had not yet left the province. Owing to its evil reputation the P'ao Ko was much distrusted and disliked by foreign missionaries and to be enrolled in its ranks used to be considered a bar to Church membership. But now mission adherents had to confess that they were obliged to join to avoid
persecution. Similarly the entire native staffs in foreign Consulates and the Post Office had to do likewise. Mail couriers, provided with passes by the society, travelled safely through robber-infested districts. The members were held together by strict discipline: anyone who disobeyed the orders of his superiors in the society might be punished by death and the authorities would take no notice of such a murder. The P'ao Ko divided the city among their masonic lodges (mat'ou or kungk'ou), for the upkeep of which contributions were levied on the inhabitants, and these lodges ran the policing of the streets.

The positions of Tutu and Fu Tutu were taken on December 9 by Yun Cheng-heng, then a young man of 26, a scholar and revolutionary, and Lo Lun, one of the most prominent Ta Yeh or Grand Masters in the Gown Brotherhood.

When the first revolutionary Government came into power it appeared so unstable that Mr. W. strongly urged British and American missionaries to take advantage of the lull in the disorder to effect their escape to Chungking, and on December 2 a party of 31 Canadians, men, women, and children, left by water. On December 8, the first day of the sacking of the city, he decided to order all British to leave Chengtu as soon as they could do so with any reasonable hope of safety. That same day Dr. Kilborn at S.S.S. endeavoured to collect men to move baggage and he warned everyone to be in readiness to go to the boats. In the evening large white lanterns inscribed with the character CHENG (upright) were sent to S.S.S. and the foreign Consulates to be exhibited in the gateway. For a long time it was not known who the sender was, but Mr. Yang Shao-ch'uan, President of the Y.M.C.A. and subsequently Director at the Foreign Office under the next Government, afterwards informed Mr. W. that it was he. The houses provided with these lanterns were not touched by the looters. Next morning, the 9th, Dr. Kilborn reported that they were all right at S.S.S. except for lack of sleep and more or less anxiety during the night. There had been no alarm at any of their gates. It showed the strength of those in authority that, although at S.S.S. no less than 15 conflagrations could be counted at one time, and though mutinous troops passed continually in front of the main gate laden with booty, the premises were respected.

On the morning and afternoon of the 9th the great majority of foreign residents went on board the boats which they had hired and which lay off the New Arsenal. Among them was the Postmaster, Mr. Ritchie, whose boat at once weighed
anchor and went off down stream flying the Union Jack, but within a few miles was held up and mulcted of $100. A few miles farther on he had to pay another $100. When he was stopped a third time he abandoned his boat and hired men at $4 a head to carry his belongings back to the other boats at the Arsenal.

While the boats were laying at the Arsenal awaiting an escort Mr. W. was warned over the telephone by Yang Shao-chuan, the man who was believed to have sent the lanterns on the 8th, that serious trouble was again threatening and that the Consuls had better leave with the missionaries. But the French Vicc-Consul could not go as he was daily expecting the return of his chief M. Bons d'Anty from Tibet so Mr. W and Mr. Toichman also remained behind as did the Catholic missionaries. As Senior Consul, Mr. W. requested Dr. Mouillac to act as Captain of the boat party. He was an officer of the French army, spoke English and Chinese, and was deservedly popular with both Chinese and foreigners. Exclusive of Japanese, the boat party consisted of 107 men, women, and children distributed in 29 boats and at half-past four in the afternoon of the 12th the flotilla got under way escorted by a guard of 120 men. The escort was composed of men belonging to a secret society leader Wu Jung-chao, better known by his nickname of Wu Erh Tai Wang who had fought for the League and was now acting with the Government. The men were smartly dressed in black uniforms and armed with good modern rifles and a patrol boat went ahead to give warning against interference. Two passports were carried, one issued by the Chengtu Government and the other, which was of more value, by Yang Wei, a prominent member of T'ung Meng Hui. Yang Wei was one of 6 young Ko Ming Tang students who had been arrested by Chao Erh-feng four years before, in November 1907, accused of plotting to assassinate Chao. He had been in prison ever since, being only released on the day before the Declaration of Independence. The following is a translation of Yang Wei's passport, which took the form of a Circular letter addressed to all members of the T'ung Meng Hui along the route.

TO MEMBERS OF THE T'UNG MENG HUI IN EACH DISTRICT.

The trouble at Chengtu is now worse than ever and inhabitants cannot rest in peace at night. The foreigners in a body are going to Chungking to escape the disorders but it is
feared they may be impeded on the way. This would be of serious concern to China and to the good name of the Tung Meng Hui. The present document is therefore pressed upon your attention in the earnest hope that its sentiments will engage your sympathy and that you will all do your utmost to provide the necessary protection. Foreign complications will thus be avoided and all will be well.

Yang Wei, a member of the Tung Meng Hui, salutes you! December 12, 1911.

The travelling expenses of the escort were defrayed by the refugees, who also through Mr. W. enquired of the Government what gratuities, if any, they should give. The Govt. suggested that $1 a head would be suitable, but asked that they be informed of the total amount eventually expended both in travelling expenses and in gratuities so that they could refund to the foreigners. This was generous treatment but so far as I have been able to learn the foreigners did not take advantage of the offer. After the flotilla left nothing was heard of it in Chengtu until January 1st when a letter from a Catholic missionary at Suifu reported that it had passed that city without stopping. On January 3rd Mr. Fischer, the German Vice-Consul, heard from Mr. Weiss in Chungking that the flotilla arrived there safely on December 27.

Before leaving this subject I may mention that one gentleman, of the Friends' Mission, felt that he could not conscientiously form a member of a party escorted by men under arms, so he started off on foot alone. He reached T'ungchwan on the 14th December, after being attacked and robbed on the way, but otherwise uninjured.

With the departure of the foreigners the personal interest in the situation largely disappears, but by way of epilogue I may as well briefly review developments in the city up to the end of the year, more especially as these include the great tragedy of the revolution in Chengtu. Yun Tutu's Government was not long in taking the situation in hand. His administration was formed by a combination of the two parties, the Tung Meng Hui and the P'ao Ko Hui, Yang Wei, who was made Chief of Police on December 12, heading the Revolutionary party and Lo Lun the Brotherhood element, while Yun Tutu was put forward as a kind of neutral figurehead, owing to his popularity with the soldiers. Other prominent secret society men were Wu Erh Tai Wang, Sun Tse-p'ei, and Chang Kua
Kua'. There was considerable enmity between the two parties, especially between Yang Wei's military police and the Kungk'ou of the P'ao Ko, which as we have already seen took upon themselves the policing of the streets. They provided about 20 men to a street, armed with picturesque but useless-looking weapons, and maintained out of more or less forced levies on the people. From the same funds wooden barriers were erected at the end of each street.

The Government showed its respect for foreign interests in sending a deputy from the Foreign Office to the Consulate who went with Mr. Teichman to all the British and American compounds, sealing up the houses with the seal of the new Government. This was of course a mere formality, for if the houses were to be looted entrance could be effected elsewhere than by the doors. But it indicated that the Government took over all responsibility for the contents.

Another thing that must be put to the credit of the revolutionary Government was its leniency towards the Manchus. In more than one city with a Manchu garrison, for example Sianfu, Manchus had been massacred. In Chengtu the conduct of Manchus towards Chinese and of Chinese towards Manchus was exemplary, although there had been occasional scares. The day before Xmas the Manchu city was surrounded by republican troops and the Manchus were required to surrender their arms. This they did peacefully, and thereafter they were allowed to merge quietly into the Chinese population.

I regret to have to close these notes with the record of a blot that will forever stain the reputation of Yun Tutu's government, namely the execution of Chao Erh-feng, but the way in which this statesman died shows that China can still produce great men. It will be remembered that, when independence was declared, Chao arranged with Lo Lun to hand over the government to the League and resume his duties as Warden of the Marches. Although it was afterwards said that the Tutu had constantly urged him to leave Chengtu, Chao had not gone, alleging as excuse the insecurity of the roads. When the disturbance of December 8 occurred, he had been persuaded by some of his old friends to use his influence to induce the Hsun Fang to return to their barracks; and he was now accused of fomenting these disorders and of intriguing with Fu Sung-mu, the Acting Warden, to bring the Border troops into Chengtu. He was arrested on December 22 and dragged through the streets of the Imperial City to the place of ex-
execution. Yun Tutu owed a great deal to Chao: it was through the latter's help that he had been able to go to Japan as a Government scholar. The story goes that on the execution ground the young revolutionary asked Chao whether he would not confess, otherwise he would have no option but to execute him. Chao replied: "Wawa! Ni K'o i pa laotza sha la pa!" These were his last words, "Baby! If you want an old man's head you can have it!" One is reminded of a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Sea Voyage." Says Julette to the Captain and his company:

"Why, slaves, "tis in our power to hang ye!" and the stout captain replies:

"Very likely;
Tis in our power, then, to be hanged
And scorn ye!"

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CHINESE GEOMANCY OR "FUNG SHUI"

A. J. Brace F.R.G.S.

The classic work in Chinese on Geomancy is the "Han Lung Chin," 撥龍經, "The Shaking Dragon Classic". It was written in the Tang Dynasty, towards the end, by one Yang Chiuin Song, 楊筠松. It was revised in the later Ming Dynasty, and the organized system of geomancy brought down to date. Chu Fu Tze 朱夫子, of the Song Dynasty was a clever geomancer, and many of his tenets are quoted. The system is closely allied to the divining by milfoil and tortoise shell. The "Li Chi" 禮記, or Book of Rites is widely quoted, and the words of Confucius occur, "卜其宅兆而安之," "Divine and choose a tomb, then bury". Yung Chiuin Song said, "卜地安親供子職而己矣", "To divine for burial is the children's duty".

What astrology is when compared to astronomy, such is geomancy when compared to geography. The astronomer's section in the geomancer's book is considerable. The Hindoo system makes the Sumeru mountains the center of the mountain
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and river system of the world. The Chinese were not agreeable to too much foreign thought in their plan, so chose the Kuen Len mountains, the Chinese name of the mountains dividing Tibet from Tartary, as the center of their system. It is supposed by some authorities that the Chinese nation came originally from this part of Asia.

The Han Lung Chin says, the Kuen Len mountains are the ancestors of all the mountains of the world. The world is like a loaf of bread, but Kuen Len is the top and peak. The mountain has two branches, one the South Dragon 南龍, and one the North Dragon 北龍. This is the center of the world. The North Dragon goes north to Siberia and Russia. The North Dragon separates into two branches, and the South Dragon into three. Of the latter, the northern runs from Chinese Turkestan 新疆 to Kansu 甘肅 and Mong Ku 蒙古 (Mongolia), through Shantung and eastern three provinces to the sea. The middle branch runs from Chin Hai 青海 through Szechuan 四川 Hupel 湖北 Hulan 湖南 Kiangsi 江西 Honan 河南 Anhui 安徽 Kiangsu 江蘇 to the sea.

The South branch runs through Tibet 西藏 Burmah 緬甸 Yunnan 雲南 Kuecho 貴州 Kuangsi 廣西 Kuangtung 廣東 and Fu kean to the sea.

The mountains run north and south, and the rivers east and west. All have their source in the Kuen Len. The Yellow 黃河 and Yang Tze Chiang 楊子江 east to the sea, and the other large rivers west to Indian Ocean. Chu Fu Tze 朱夫子 is quoted, “The wind scatters. The waters gather and surround, and give borders. So good graves are protected from the bad influence of the wind, and the streams surround and protect”. Then the classic example is Peking. The Han Lung Chin says, “This is an exceedingly lucky spot, situated at the end of the North Branch which is the main branch, because it is in the Dze Wu Yuan 紫微垣, or Circle of the Dipper. After the Han Dynasty this was a very important place right down to modern times. The Liou 遼 Chin 金 Yuan 元 Ming 明 and Chin 清 Dynasties, all used this capital. (Before this Chang An 長安 in Shansi 陝西 was used as capital). At the back there is the Yuin 雲 mountains, at the front the Yen 燕 mountain. On the East is Tien So 天壽 mountain. At the west is Tai Hong mountain. So Peking is the center of the earth. There no winds can scatter and flowing water surrounds it. Her rivers are abundant and properly placed. On the left is the Bei Ho
White River (Chin Lung Shui 青龍水). On the right is Yu Ho 玉河 (Beh Fu Shui 伯虎水). At the front is the Lu Ko Ho 蘭溝河. (Chu Cho Shui 朱雀水). At the back is the Chuan Yu Ho 川渝河 (Hsuan Wu Shui 玄武水). In Shansi to the west of Peking at the foot of the Tai Hong 太行 mountains is a very lucky spot, where in earlier days Huangti 黃帝 Yao 堯 Shun 舜 and Yu 禹 established their capitals. Also Honan 河南 and Shanshi 陜西 are lucky places, since in the Cheo Dynasty many emperors established their capitals there down to the Chin 秦 and Han 漢.

Taishan 泰山 in Shantung 山東 is the principal of the five great mountains. Confucius was born at Chang Pin 昌平 and here is a mountain called Cho Fu Shan 孔夫山, really at the foot of Tai Shan. This produced Confucius 孔夫子. On the left hand is the Yellow river, on right Yang Tze. At the front are the Nie 尼 and Tai 泰 mountains. At the back are the Song 崙 and Tai Hua 太華 mountains. Surrounding Cho Fu San 孔夫山 are protecting mountains. At the front there is the ocean. The Japanese islands are like outer sentinels and make the Shadow wall, therefore Shangtung not only produced Kung Tze 孔子 and Meng Tze 孟子, but also the 3000 disciples and the 12 sages. The Southern provinces have not produced any great men" Then Chu Fu Tze makes a famous quotation from the Book of Changes: — “易曰：天施地生。又曰地道無成而代有終。則欲得地氣者；自當先識天氣。" Heaven gives, earth produces. Earth cannot compete in the place of heaven therefore one who wishes to obtain the spirit of earth must first understand the spirit of heaven”.

This leads us to the Astronomy of Geomancy.

There are nine stars that have a direct relation to various mountain peaks, and can be detected instantly by the geomancer with his geomantic compass. Seven of these stars are the Great Bear or Dipper, the other two appear close to the tail and are assistants. The principal seven each control four others, making up the 28 stars of luck or "lunar mansions”, controlled in turn by the five elements metal, wood, water, fire and earth. The “Tai 太 Chi”, 経 the Great Extreme of the “E 易 Chin”，經 or Supreme God, is in the Dipper. The two assistant stars are the Yang and Yin elements and represent the Sun and Moon.

The nine stars are divided thus, five lucky and four unlucky. But with the four there are plans to make them lucky. The
forms of the nine stars are as follows:—1. is the ‘Tan Lang’ 貪狼 or Coveting Wolf. Its form is Chean Sen 尖筍 pointed bamboo sprouts. Wood is its element. 2. is ‘Chu Men’ 巨門 like a Great Door 廣翎 like a bell; gold is its prevailing element, 3. is Lu sen 禄存 Rank Remaining like ‘Den Ku’ 嚈鼓 like a drum with round body. Prevailing element is earth. 4. is ‘Wen Cho’ 文曲 Literary Turnings, like a moving anake 蛇行, prevailing element water. 5. is ‘Lien Chen 廉貞 Purity and Righteousness, like ‘chien you’ 尖頭 points of flame. Prevailing element fire. 6. is ‘Wu Chu’ 武曲 Military Turnings, like ‘Ten Wu’ 頓笏 a tablet or curtain, square and long-element water. 7 is ‘Po Chuiin’ 堅軍, Breaker of Troops, called ‘Toe Wei Dzeo Chi’ 拆尾走旗, that, with a tail, like a moving flag. Prevailing element, metal. 8. is ‘Dzeo Fu’ 左輔 Left assistant, like ‘pu toh’ 帽 like hat with two horns, one high, one low. 9. is ‘Yu Pei’ 右弼 Right Assistant. This has no mountain peak, and no regular form. It is found like a vein that appears and disappears and reappears, very changeable, may be high or low. Very fortunate for the geomancers because anything they say about this one may be right.

In each mountain there is one particularly lucky spot for burial and that is called the “hsie”. It is a depression, properly guarded by all the necessary sentinels known to the system; it may be small, or it might be large enough to bury several persons. The ‘white tiger’ 白虎 and the ‘green dragon’ 青龍 are the supposed currents of power running through the earth of special protective value. These are believed to be situated on the right and left of the ‘hsie’ respectively. This discovery assures the propitious site of the grave. A skilful observer can detect and describe, with the help of his compass, the direction of the water courses, shapes of the male and female ground and their proportions, the color of the soil and the permutations of the elements.

The geomancer is called the “Feng Shui SienSen” 風水先生 or in the North the “K’an Yü Sien Sen” 堝輿先生, the k’an 堝 representing heaven, and the Yü 興 earth. The latter is known as the “chariot of man”, and refers to the geography of the earth. Edkins suggests that in the Han dynasty “a gleam of true light shone on some of the minds of the literati in regard to the system of the world. They accepted the noble idea, probably propagated from the West through Central Asia, that
the earth moves, while the heavens are at rest. Pythagoras, if this be true, had disciples even so far away as China."

Beside the terms mentioned, the geomancer has a few other very important ones in his long and confusing list. Every grave must have close by the "Shadow Wall". This has several names, the "Dzao Pi" 照壁 and "Ngan" 案 are the commonest. "Yin Pei" 陰碑 is used in the North. This is a wall erected before temples, yamens and houses to keep away the evil spirits and prevent a straight entry. On walls outside yamens are painted the "Tan" 貔 a ferocious animal resembling a lion, with a ball in its mouth, which is the sun, because this animal is so covetous and rapacious that it will even attempt to eat the sun and the whole world. Giles says it is "a beast with a single horn like a unicorn which eats fire in its ravenous fury even to its own destruction". It is meant as a warning, to all officials not to be covetous.

The "Sha Chi" 煞氣 is the evil spirit to be guarded against by shadow walls and other sentinels. This is the active spirit of death. It is a dangerous vapor with most baleful influences for the destroying of luck. It is to be guarded against at all costs. Where there is no protecting rock or mound, one must be built, or trees planted to form a barrier to ward off the evil influences. This is the prime reason for the pagoda, to be explained later.

Each mountain has its "Chu Feng" 主峯 or Master Peak. We look for the "Chu Feng" and thus decide what star governs it. Therefore that star governs the "hsie" or lucky spot. There is a "mei" 脈 or vein, leading from the master peak to the 'hsie' so that no mistake can be made. If you select the wrong 'hsie' where there is no 'vein' and bury there, after 12 years water will enter the tomb. "Yin Shui" 陰水 cold water with very bad influences will enter the coffin and make the bones become as cold as earth. Then the water will dry up and many ants will be produced, and in about two generations your property will be lost and you will have no heirs. To prevent this sad happening, the people of Kuangtung have the custom of opening the grave after 20 years, put bones in a jar and rebury.

As pointed out, on the right side of the 'hsie' is 'Jeh Fu' 白虎 or white tiger, on the left is the 'Chin Lung' 青龍 or green gragon, when there are extra protecting flanks they are called the clothes of dragon and tiger. In front of the 'hsie' often inside the 'lung fu' is a little pile called
“Yao” 明, If inside is called Bright Yao 明, if outside is called Ngan Yao 暗, or dark sentinels. Round ones are lucky. If they are pointed they must not point to the ‘hsie’. A supporting rock or heap behind the shadow wall is the “Kwan” 官, such an one at the rear is called “Kue” 鬼. The front of the ‘hsie’ must always face due south. The space in front of the ‘hsie’穴 is called the “Min Tang” 明堂. The outlook is of various kinds bringing good or bad luck. If in the ‘min tang’ there are contracting influences like barriers the family will produce very narrow minded people. But if open and the water courses are right, prosperity will come and the family will advance. If the ‘min tang’ is broken and rough, thieves will be produced. If one side is much higher than the other it will mean that the wife will leave home and calamity will ensue. If too sloping, your property will roll away, but later you will succeed if you correct this. If water courses come out from the ‘min tang’ and flow to the front, your property will be lost, and your descendants will migrate to other countries.

The water system is all important. Running streams must circle or run past the ‘hsie’ not from it, or all prosperity will run away with the stream. The geomancer must study carefully the water system and find the ‘Shui Keo”水口, Water Mouth, this must be the gateway to to the sacred spot and must be guarded that the good influence inside are retained, and the malicious influences outside not allowed in. Riches and honor are attached to flowing water, and if due care is taken by the geomancer, and by the descendants of the dead, a perpetual stream of wealth and fame may he induced to flow into the family.

To decide the “Shui Keo” 水口, Water Mouth, you must locate the “Lo Shin” 羅星‘Star stones’ as these direct the way to the mouth. Entering Szechuan by river, the “Shui Keo” is at K’uecheo 蜀州 (K’ue and Wu gorges 巫峡巫峡), In the gorge are the great stones or sentinels of the “Lo shin” known as the “Yen Yu Tui” 鵝尾堆, the Goose Tail rock, a large and small one. At every “Shui Keo” there is a barrier of rock or stone. The dragon follows the course of water. His influence begins at the water’s source and following the stream remains permanently where two streams meet. This shows the importance of locating the “Shui Keo” for a successful tomb. The dragon causes man’s promotion, wealth and longevity. His
influence varies in relation to the element that predominates. His favorite element is water. The course of the dragon must in each instance be examined by the geomancer who can unerringly detect the meaning of his capricious habits for a consideration. Intimately associated with the rivers are the mountains from where they rise, so naturally the dragon inhabits the mountain. Indeed in geomancy the mountains are dragons, for Chu Fu Tze the eminent authority states: "When the mountains are joined and move, in the center is the river, when the rivers join and move, in the center there is the mountain." Two rivers flank the Northern branch of mountains, the Yellow and the Heh'Long Chiang. The Middle branch of mountains have two rivers flanking it, the Yellow and the Yang Tze. The Southern branch also has two rivers flanking it, the Yang Tze and the Chu Chiang the Pearl. The system is like a vine of pumpkins running along the ground. It has many branches just like the mountains. Here and there at the proper junction or "shui keo" is a "hsie" just like a pumpkin here and there on the vine. So the geography becomes Geomancy. The geomancer believe each mountain has two rivers and it is holy ground. This accounts for the sacredness of Kuanhsien and the great water system, and this is the reason why foreigners are not permitted to buy property there; they would certainly spoil the 'feng shui', and this is unthinkable.

Again Chu Fu Tze speaks: "When the dragon moves then the water moves, where the dragon stops the water stops." Then he goes on to state, in the North the dragon's spirit is severe and frigid. All the mighty Emperors were produced here. In the Middle the dragon's "chi" is harmonious. All the famous sages and hermits were produced here. In the Southern Branch the spirit is "wen heo:" warm and thick. Here are produced the wealthy people, men of genius and the literati.

Influence of clouds.

In mountainous country the mountains control the geomantic situation. On the plain the water controls and is the deciding factor in determining the "hsie". Good geomancers can tell the slightest raise in the land on the plain and even there detect the dragon. But to find the lucky spot you must understand the clouds. Between Spring and Summer and the
middle of Fall the Yang and Yin Chi, 南北之氣, harmonize daily about midnight. The result of this celestial union is detected clearly in the clouds. On the high mountains you see umbrella-like clouds straight over them. Then you know this is the "Chen Lung" 真龍, or main dragon. This is the way to distinguish the main mountain from others about it. Then with the aid of the compass you can detect its branches. Then study its shapes and forms and you can determine to which of the Nine Stars it belongs. Then you can find the "hsie" This is called 認龍立穴之法 "The plan for recognizing the lucky spot". But we must secure a little closer acquaintance with the nine types of "hsie" before we can feel at home at the business and be sure of a correct diagnosis.

Nine Types of "Hsie".

1. The 'hsie' of the 'Tan Lung' 贊狼 is like the breast and is called "Ruh T'oe" 乳頭.
2. That of 'Chu Men' 巨門 is like a bowl or nest, and called "Yuan O" 圓窩.
3. That of 'Lu Tzen' 禄存 is like the teeth of a comb and called "Su Chi" 梳齒.
4. That of 'Wen Cho' 文曲 is like the palm and called "Chang shin" 掌心.
5. That of 'Lien Chen' 廉貞 is called the Ploughshare, "Li T'oe" 犁頭.
6. The 'hsie' of 'Wu Cho' 武曲 is like pincers and called "Tsai Chien" 銃銑.
7. That of 'Po Chuin' 破軍 is like a spear and called "Ko Miao" 戈矛.
8. That of 'Dzeo Fu' 左輔 is like a swallow's nest, called "Yen Tsou" 燕巣.
9. Yu Pei 右弼 has no particular form, and may take any shape. This is the joy of the geomancer, and whenever a conflict seems inevitable in the battle of wits with rival professors, the inevitable compromise is effected over the fortunate "Right Assistant".

Chu Fu Tze has a word of comfort for these who have no time or money for all this ceremony, 心安理得 "Make the heart peaceful, thus obtain". Also 若要好陰地須有好心地 "If you wish to find a lucky spot must have good heart."
The Use of the Geomantic Compass.

The compasses exposed for sale so widely on the streets are seldom used for the same purpose as a foreigner secures a compass. They are practically always used to find the lucky spot for grave or house. It is called the “Lo Pan” 羅盤, and used to determine “Shan hsiang” 山向 the mountain and the facing of the ‘hsie’. In the center is the compass Needle bearing South instead of North as a foreign compass. There are nine important circles with the characters carefully arranged. They are:

1. The Bah Kua 八卦 or Eight Trigrams—4 Yang and 4 Yin.
2. The 21 stars to decide lucky or unlucky—one for each hour of the day.
3. The 24 calendar characters. The 12 Branches and 8 of the ten Stems that make up the cycle of 60 years. The extra four characters are the four “Kua”, Chien 乾 Kuen 坤 Suin 坤 Ken, situated in the four corners.
4. The Nine Stars to determine mountain and lucky spot.
5. 12 stars to fit into the 12 sections of time, with sun, moon and 5 elements.
6. 12 sections of the day, each two hours, also controlled by the 5 elements.
7. The 24 seasons—two per month.
8. The circle of 360 degrees.
9. The 28 stars or “Lunar Mansions”, (or Ursa Major) Tien Si Yuan 天市垣.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WEST CHINA MISSION ADVISORY BOARD.

PREAMBLE.

The Advisory Board was formed at a conference of West China missionaries held in Chungking during January, 1899. The following principles were then laid down and have been
kept in view in drawing up the following articles of this Constitution:

This Conference urges that a mutual understanding be arrived at among the Missions as to the Districts in which they hope to carry on the work.

Should any question arise between the Missions as regards occupancy of the field, it is proposed that the matter be referred in the first instance to the representatives of those Missions who will be entitled, in case of failure to affect a settlement locally, to refer it to the Secretary of the Board. The Secretary, having obtained full statements of case, will present the same to the Board by correspondence or otherwise.

That the Advisory Board be informed of the limits of fields at present occupied or in prospect by the various Missions.

That if the occupation of any field is effective, in view of the Advisory Board, another Mission should not be encouraged to enter.

Where large cities are already occupied by two or more Missions, that those Missions seek to arrive at an amicable arrangement for working the districts of, and around, such cities.

That Missions contemplating extension carefully consider the work being done by other Missions in the Districts they have in view, and also give due attention to territory as yet unoccupied, endeavoring as far as possible to avoid overlapping.

Missions preparing to commence work in any district already occupied are recommended to consult with the brethren already there.

That before a new field is occupied, information be given to the Advisory Board.

In the case of a new Mission entering the field we recommend that it confer with the Advisory Board.

In conclusion, the West China Conference would state that the object of the above suggestions is to promote such a spirit of harmony and co-operation among the various Missions as shall tend to the speedier and more complete occupation of the whole field by the messengers of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

*This is the report of a committee appointed by the last Advisory Board "to coordinate the resolutions of the Board, appearing from 1916 onward, with the Constitution as published in the Missionary News of March of that year this not to be considered final until endorsed by the next annual meeting of the Board.
Constitution.

Art. I—Name.
This organization shall be known as the West China Missions Advisory Board.

Art. II—Object.
The object of this Board shall be:
1. To promote a spirit of harmony and co-operation among the different Missions at work in West China.
2. To suggest such arrangements as shall tend to the speedier and more complete occupation of the entire field.
3. To consider and advise upon any questions which may arise relating to the division of the field or to missionary policy generally.

Art. III—Membership.
1. This Board shall be composed of the duly appointed representatives of each Mission laboring in West China.
2. Each shall be entitled to have one representative for each province occupied.
3. Inasmuch as the eastern and western sections of the C.I.M. are managed as separate missions, they are entitled to one representative each on the Advisory Board.
4. The Bible Societies working in West China shall be regarded as one Mission and shall be entitled to one representative appointed by their agents in West China.
5. The Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association may each appoint one representative.

Art. IV—Officers.
1. The Officers of this Board shall consist of a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Statistician. They shall be chosen by ballot at the beginning of each annual session and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.
2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the Board, and shall send a copy of such record to each of the Missions, Societies, or Associations represented on the Board. He shall conduct the official correspondence of the Board. All matter for publication shall receive the sanction of the Board. The Secretary shall prepare and send an agenda to the different members of the Board one month before the date of the annual meeting.
3. No matter of importance shall be finally decided by any meeting of the Advisory Board that has not been included in the agenda.

_Art. V—Standing Committees._
1. The Standing Committees of this Board shall be Executive, Publishing, and Social Reforms.
2. There shall be correspondents of the Advisory Board in Chungking, and other important centers. (See Bylaws, Art. 1, 4.)

_Art. VI—Meetings._
1. This Board shall meet at least annually for the transaction of its business.
2. The place and as far as possible the time of annual meetings shall be decided by the Board.

_Art. VII—Amendments._
1. This Constitution may be amended at any regular annual meeting of the Board by a two-thirds vote, provided that the amendment was recommended at the previous regular annual meeting by a majority vote, and has been published in the West China Missionary News at least three months before the date of the annual meeting voting thereupon.

**BYLAWS.**

_Art. I—Standing Committees._
1. **Executive Committee.** This Committee shall consist of the duly appointed members of the Board, but in case any member is unable to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee, his Mission may appoint an alternate. This committee shall act for the Advisory Board during the interval between its annual meetings.
2. **Publishing Committee.** This Committee shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be the editor-in-chief, and the business manager of the West China Missionary News. The duty of this committee shall be to attend to all matters connected with the publishing of the West China Missionary News. In important matters they shall consult with the Executive of the Advisory Board. This committee shall be elected annually and shall present a yearly written report. Any vacancies occurring during the year may be filled by the Executive.
3. **Committee on Social Reforms.** This Committee shall consist of two members, whose office shall be to collect general and specific information on the whole subject of opium, and other social evils, and recommend means whereby the missionary body may cooperate in unitedly fighting these evils.

4. **Correspondents of the Board.**
   
   (a) A missionary, resident in Chungking, shall be appointed with power to organize a Corresponding Committee consisting of representative of various Missions in that city.
   
   (b) Correspondents of the Advisory Board shall be appointed from among the residents of other important centers.

**Art. II—Division of the Field.**

1. On any question that may arise in relation to division of territory, the C.I.M. East and the C.I.M. West shall be regarded as one Mission with the right to but one vote, that vote to be cast by the representative of the District concerned.

2. The representatives of the Young Men’s Christian Association, the Young Women’s Christian Association, and the Bible Societies, at their own request, shall not vote on questions of the delimitation of the field.

3. The Board recommends it be understood that the following districts shall be considered common ground; but that where regular meetings are being held in a village or market town by any one Mission, another Mission should not open work there. (Minute 23, year 1902.)

    - **Chengtu**—Huayang and Chengtu Hsien, provided that the common radius does not exceed 30 li from the city.
    - **Chungking**—A radius of 60 li around the city.
    - **Suifu**—Niping Hsien, provided that the common radius does not exceed 60 li from the city.
    - **Kinting**—Lushan Hsien, provided that the common radius does not exceed 60 li from the city.

**Art. III.—Education.**

In view of the fact that the Committee on Secondary and Primary Education is a body representative of Szechuen Missions, and as it is willing to report to this Board Annually, resolved that it be recognized in lieu of an educational committee directly appointed by this Board.

**Art. IV—Official Organ.**

The West China Missionary News shall be known as the official organ of the Advisory Board and all important communications or notices shall be made through columns.
Art. V.—Expense.

The running expenses of the Board shall be met by contributions from the various Missions and Societies represented, the amount to be ten dollars a year.

Art. VI.—Annual Meeting.

1. All matters to be brought before the Advisory Board at its annual meeting shall be presented by the duly-accredited representative of the Mission interested.

2. The meetings of the Board shall be held in Chengtu, until otherwise determined. (Minute 107, year 1920.)

Art. VII—Quorum.

1. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board at any annual meeting.

2. Four members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Art. VIII—Rules of Order.

The rules contained in Roberts, "Rules of Order" shall govern the Board in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the by-laws of this Board.

Art. IX—Amendments.

These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board present at any annual session.

HOW DOTH THE LITTLE BUSY FLY

Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

From Country Life in America.

Plenty and all of it bad. When Emerson said that a fly is as untamable as a hyena, he had little idea that he was also a thousand times as dangerous, for a hyena will devour you only after you are dead, while a fly preys on you while are
alive and fills you and your food with the seeds of disease and death.

A man's foes are they of his own household. We shudder at the thought of the man-eating tiger of the jungles, or the death-dealing cobra of the tropics, the original fiery serpent whose burning bite is a passport to the hereafter. "But the real devouring beast of prey, who, with his cousin, the mosquito, has slain more human beings than all the wolves and lions and tigers and snakes put together, is the little, harmless, buzzing fly upon the window pane.

His familiar trail of specks is the real Hand-writing on the Wall fore-telling pestilence and death. He is the real viper whom we have cherished in the bosom of our family, bred and sheltered and nourished to bite the hand that fed him.

That is why we hate him so. Our instincts are astonishingly sound and right at bottom. Weak-headed sentimentalists have urged us to spare him, but unregenerate human nature in its heart of hearts, knows better and "swats" him with a ferocious and vindictive joy every chance it gets, treating him according to the policy of Custer: "One more Indian war, and then no more Indians."

Three-fourths of the colics, the typhoids, the summer diarrheas and the sicknesses which we attribute to the summer heat, generally including even most cases of sunstroke, are due to the poisons spread by flies. Wipe out flies and mosquitoes, and three-fourths of the terrors, dangers and discomforts of the good old summer time will disappear. You will be able to sit out on the porch at night, and sleep late in the early morning in peace and comfort. The comfortless and pernicious habits in rural districts of both retiring and rising at unholy hours are closely connected with the plague of flies. As the bard of Hoboken has put it, "Early to bed and early to rise. There is a reason; the answer is flies."

Why is a Fly? Do not blame God for the fly, for man made him outside of Egypt at least. Somewhere in the beginning, of course, he just grewed, like Topsy, but we have made him what he is, our pet and our pestilence. Musca Domestica is his name, and domestica will he live and die. If you cut off the domestica, there won't be any Musca. Go where you will, into the desert, the mountains, the untrodden plains, the rule holds everywhere no settlers no flies.

Hunters, voyagers, rangers of the western mountains and plains, carry with them as their staff of life jerked beef or
venison, the Carne Seco of Spanish America, cured by cutting
fresh meat into strips and hanging it in the sun until dried,
with neither salt nor smoke. Hang up a batch of meat to-day
in that same country and climate now that it has become civil­
ized, and within twenty-four hours it is a swarming mass of
maggots laid by our domestic animal, the fly. Flies live off
and on us and our filth, just as the bees in our hives do on
our flowers. No filth, no flies.

One favor Nature has granted us, one weapon she has put
into our hands; the eggs or "blow" of the fly do not explode in­
to flies, but turn first into maggots, and these take fourteen days
to develop. Household waste or manure, therefore, may be
permitted to accumulate for a week or ten days about our pre­
mises, without breeding any flies, if it is hauled away and got
rid of promptly and certainly at the end of that time.

If the manure heap cannot be carted away, or the privy
vault emptied as frequently as this, sprinkle the former with
crude petroleum or one of the "black oils" made out of the was­
tes of oil refineries, or with a weak solution of arsenic, or a
strong one of chloride of lime or copperas. Treat the privy
vault in the same way, or even take a handful of paris green or
white arsenic and sprinkle it well over the sides of the vault and
its contents once a month. Or, if you prefer not to poison the
manure, build a tight box or chamber with bottom and sides of
matched flooring, for its reception, and fit this with a swinging
screened door through which the manure can be thrown into it.
Thus, put where no flies can get at it, and if the sides and floor
of the box are tight, and the manure be kept wet down, such few
maggots as are hatched will smother from lack of air.

The greatest danger is from horse manure, and next from
hog manure, least of all from cow manure, on account of the
wetness and sogginess of the latter smothering the larvae.

All garbage and household waste, of course, should be
cleared away daily, or at least every other day, in summer time:
and to make assurance doubly sure, sprinkle the place where
your garbage can stands and the ground about and under your
kitchen stoop, and about your barns and in your chicken runs
and houses, with one of the black oils, or copperas solutions: A
few tablespoonfuls in a bucket of water is strong enough.

If you carry out this campaign thoroughly, you will need
no screens against flies, nor—if your neighbors join with you—
against mosquitoes either. But, as an extra precaution, keep
all food, particularly milk, in screened rooms or safes, and have
screens upon your kitchen windows and door. The fly is strictly
domestic in more senses than one, and seldom travels a hundred
yards from his birthplace unless carried. Clean up your own
flies, and your neighbors' brood won't trouble you much, unless
they are born within fifty yards of your back door.

The Plague of Flies. Flies are what General Sherman
said war was, and the way of salvation is already plain.
The fly is the most affectionate and devoted of our domestic
animals. He simply cannot bear to be out of your sight. He
eats with you, sleeps with you, crawls all over you, wakes you
up in the morning and watches over slumbers at night, attends
you in your last illness, and would accompany you to the grave
if you would let him. He also sends you there far oftener than
you think. So closely attached is he that he can neither breed
nor live, save in your house or barnyard, or upon your refuse
and fertilizers.

He is a scavenger sure enough, but his notion of garbage
disposal is to eat as much of it as he can, and then smear the
rest over his hairy legs and dirty feet, and shake it off into your
pie and over your bread and butter, and into the baby's milk.
You can do your own scavengering about one hundred and fifty
per cent. better, and if you would just CLEAN up, he would be
out of a job and literally have to get off the earth. The Persian
legend declares that flies are the perspiration of the devil, but
they have no such lofty lineage; they are born in manure heaps
and filth, and if these did not exist, flies would not be born. No
manure heaps or dirt piles—no flies. Screened or boxed-in

You breed horses and pigs; horses and pigs make manure
heaps; manure heaps and garbage dumps breed flies. Ergo, you
breed flies, and can quit breeding them whenever you like. Any
harm flies do to you is your own fault. Now is the time to
make resolutions, real ones, not New Year's ones, against the
fly and all his backers—including yourself.

The Fly as a Health Inspector. You can't hide dirt
from a fly. He is a literal Eye of the Lord, in every place
beholding the evil and the good, particularly the evil. He has
as keen a nose for the odor of filth as a bird-dog has for quails,
and will follow a scent a quarter of a mile up the wind, if neces­
sary, to find it; then when he has found it, he gorges himself
full of it, smears himself with it, like a small boy eating pie,
clear up to the backs of his ears, and proceeds to tell the female
of his species about it that she may come there and desposit her
150 eggs. No race suicide for him.
No matter how deep the gully into which—for the ninth and last time—you may have heaved the mortal remains of your defunct feline; no matter how thick the underbrush or long the grass into which you have thrown the cleanings of your fish, the scrapings of your dinner plates, or the dishwater from your kitchen, the fly will find them all. And when he has found them, he is far too unselfish to keep the treasure-trove to himself, but comes hurrying joyously back to you laden with fragrant scraps and mementoes of the dear departed. 

Dirt is like Banquo's ghost, "will not down," in the summer time when there are flies about. Though the fly prefers nice, warm, moist, natural hot-beds, like manure heaps and garbage piles, for its nursery, it is neither proud nor exclusive, but will lay its little white eggs and hatch its downy, maggotty young in any little pile of sweepings under the back stoop or in the earth around a bone carried under the house by the dog or cat.

There is a scriptural proverb to the effect that you cannot prevent the birds from flying over your head, but you can keep them from building nests in your hair. You can do both with the fly. For, unless permitted to nest under your eaves, he will never grow up to fly or crawl over your—bald head.

He literally grows upon us and our leavings and untidinesses, just as fleas grow on a dog. If you would spend half the energy that you waste in slapping at him or scratching his bites, one-fourth of the psychic dynamic which you expend in profanity and objurgation, and one-eighth of the money that you waste in putting in and repairing screens every year, you could literally wipe him out of existence.

If you have no regular garbage collection, and have garbage and other refuse or offal, such as a dead bird or dead animal to dispose of, dig a pit or trench, soak the offal well with a mixture of kerosene or one of the black oils, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water, and sprinkle a layer of earth over it a couple of inches thick. Repeat this process any time any refuse is put in until the trench or pit is filled; then dig another one. The black oil and kerosene mixtures, or carbolic acid if you wish, though this is ten times as expensive and less than one-fifth as strong a germicide are best because, being volatile, they penetrate upward as well as downward and keep the air over the trench full of their vapor. This both repels flies and poisons them when they hover over it. If you prefer, however, to use a powder, you can take either chloride of lime, or powdered copperas, or a mixture of copperas and Paris green, or other
form of arsenic, one part to one hundred, and keep the surface of the deposit sprinkled with a bloom of either of these.

After you have cleaned up every pile of dirt and poisoned every dirty, or swampy-looking hollow, it is a good plan to keep a watering can full of one of these petroleum mixtures or of a solution of chloride of lime or copperas, standing handy about the back premises, ready to catch up and sprinkle and spot that which looks as if it might furnish any attraction for flies. If you will extend this sprinkling process with petroleum to your water-butt, or lily pond, or duck pond, or any other accumulation of water from the size of a tomato can up that may be about your premises, you will get rid of mosquitoes, as well as flies, at the same time.

A fly is Nature's reminder that you haven't washed behind your ears properly. He is the angel of the resurrection of your garbage, the means by which your dirt and offal are, like curses, brought home to roost on your own-door-step. Again to paraphrase the bard of Hoboken, "Often we sickens, and early we dies. There is a reason; the answer is flies."

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WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WORK FOR THE SUMMER, 1924.

I. University Summer Normal School

July 5th to Aug. 3rd

1. PLACE. The regular Summer Session of the Union Normal School for Men will be held as usual at Chengtu on the University Campus. Classes will be conducted in Hart College, and dormitories will be at the disposal of the School.

2. DATES. The School will open on Saturday, July 5th. All students are expected to be present for the opening exercises. Classes will begin on July 7th.

3. REGISTRATION. Registration of teachers who wish to attend the School should be made on the enclosed form, which should be returned to the Principal of the School before June 14. Fees are to be paid at the time of registration. Should an
applicant be unable to attend the School the board fee will be returned.

On arrival at the University students will register at Hart College.

Course of Study.

4. The complete course is as follows. The subjects to be taught this summer are designated. Twelve classes are given in each subject.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SE 1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1st year only</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 2</td>
<td>General Method</td>
<td>1st “ “</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE 3</td>
<td>School and Class Management</td>
<td>2nd year only</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 4</td>
<td>The School and the Community</td>
<td>2nd “ “</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 5</td>
<td>Child Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 6</td>
<td>School and Personal Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 7</td>
<td>Methods in Chinese Language (a)</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 8</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 9</td>
<td>Methods in Arithmetic (a)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>SE 10</td>
<td>ditto (b)</td>
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<td>SE 11</td>
<td>Method in Geography</td>
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<td>SE 12</td>
<td>Methods in History</td>
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<td>SE 13</td>
<td>Methods in Scripture</td>
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<td>SE 14</td>
<td>Drawing and Handwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 15</td>
<td>Drill and Games</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE 16</td>
<td>Vocational. (Gardening and Chicken Feeding will be given this Summer)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Students who want credit for SE 9 and 10 must first pass a test on the four fundamental operations.

2. It is assumed that students have mastered the subject matter of the various Lower Primary subjects. For any who are below grade in subject matter, classes will be arranged to meet the need, but such work will not count toward the diploma of the Summer Normal Course.

3. The school cannot guarantee that students will complete the course in two summers. The subject matter needs to be known or nearly known, and the work outlined above requires serious study.

4. The work in methods will be to a considerable extent laboratory work. The Dewey School will be conducted in Hart
College for the benefit of the Summer School students. This
will allow of observation and of practice teaching.

5. **SPECIAL FEATURES.** Special Lectures on interesting
subjects, excursions and sports are being planned.

6. **FEES.** Tuition $1.50.
   Board 3.00.
   Books 2.00.

The full amount, that is, six dollars and fifty cents shall be
paid to Mr. S. H. Fang before the student attends classes.

7. **EXAMINATIONS.** Examinations will be held at the school
from July 29th to 31st. The Educational Union recognizes
the school examinations. The School issues a diploma to all
students who complete the Courses in a satisfactory manner.

8. **SCHOLARSHIP:** The University funds have been com­
pletely used up. No scholarships of any sort can be offered
this year.

Further information regarding the Summer School may be
secured from the undersigned, at the West China Union Univer­
sity, Chengtu.

S. H. Fang, Principal.
H. G. Brown, Dean.

II. **University Summer Courses.**

If a sufficient number of students, with the requisite stand­
ing apply, the University will hold a Summer Session of six
weeks this Summer. (The school will open on Saturday July
5th. The subjects taught will be:

- Introductory Chemistry.
- General Mathematics.
- Introductory Physics.
- English.
- Religion.

The work is given for the following groups of students:

1) Those whose standing is low in their University, or in
their Middle School graduation examination in one or more of
these subjects.

2) Graduates of Middle Schools who are out teaching and
would like to take some work during their Summer Vacation.

3) Students who could enter the second year of the
University if in addition to other credits, they could get credits
in one or more of these subjects.
(4) Students who do not pass in the requisite number of subjects in the June University entrance examination, but give evidence of being able to qualify for University work if better prepared in not more than three of the above subjects.

**Fees:**—A fee of two dollars will be charged for each subject. For Chemistry and Physics, a deposit of two dollars will be required to cover breakages. If there are no breakages, this will be returned to the student.

**Textbooks:**—
- Mathematics, No textbook necessary
- Chemistry, Elementary Study of Chemistry, in Chinese, McPherson, Henderson
- English, Graybill III
- Physics, No textbook necessary
- Religion, No textbook necessary.

Students desiring to take any of these courses may obtain further information from Mr. H. D. Robertson, the Registrar of the West China Union University.

Students should notify the Registrar at the earliest possible date of their intention of availing themselves of this opportunity.

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**BUILDER'S PRICES, CHENGDU.**

**WALTER SMALL.**

**I. PRICES FOR MASON'S OR BRICKLAYER.**

*Foundations.* 3'x 3' x 10', Digging, ramming and one course of red river stone ready for bricklaying 4500 cash

*San Ho T'u.* Preparing all material, broken brick to be not larger than 3/4. Work to be well pounded with iron pounder, next cut with the Dao twice, pounded with wooden mallet at least three times and well rubbed with stone. Should be well mixed dry first then add water.

Per chang 6600 cash
Brickwork. Walls footings, partitions, fireplaces, arches all included. Chimneys projecting beyond walls should be added as per thickness. Openings deducted to springing point 1'—1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" per chang 14000 cash 9" " " 20600 cash 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)" " " 6600 cash Thicker wall in proportion.

Plasterer. Three coat work. First two coats lime and sand, Third, straight lime or stutter coat. Each surface to be properly scratched to form key. Lime for plastering should be slaked at least ten days before using.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Per chang} & \quad 6000 \text{ cash} \\
\end{align*}
\]

White washing Two coats. Add salt to water to keep from rubbing off Per room 1200 cash

Cisterns. A cistern 10'x 10'x 10', digging and san ho t'u complete. Bottom should be "thick, side 6" thick well rammed and finished with 'Tuei Huei' i.e. lime well pounded with mien hua added as it is pounded. Other sizes in proportion. each 30000 cash

Roof. Setting tile, including ridge, hips, gutters and the lime round eave. per tile 4 cash A roof having 50000 tile would cost 200000 cash

Lampblack. Used for coloring lime for ridges, etc. 30 cts per catty.

Levelling. Grounds that are full of tile and stone, etc. Digging, sifting, filling and levelling not less than 1 foot deep per square chang 1500 cash

Brick piers. 1'—6"x1'—1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" per chang "lineal" 6000 cash

Some people for convenience prefer to work on a silver basis. This of course is optional, but don't forget that if you increase the price your action affects the other fellow. If your workmen report that the other fellow is paying a higher price, find out. It pays. The men hold together and we should.

II. PRICES FOR CARPENTER WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sash frames, small</th>
<th>Cash</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; medium</td>
<td>2800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; large</td>
<td>4200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sashes glazed and hung complete 2800 Making only 2200
Door frames 1500
Doors, four or five panels 3600
   , with eight or twelve panes of glass same price as above.
Floor joists for a residence 25000 per storey
Strutting or herring bone X 500 for a room
Flooring ; ordinary 6500 per chang
Flooring, tongue and groove 10250 “ “
Rough unplaned floor 1250 “ “
Skirting board, moulding on edge 350 “ “
Skirting with attached bead 600 “ “
Picture Mould 600 “ “
Window architrave, moulding worked in 750 “ Window
   “ “ , Beading nailed on 900 “ “
Door Architrave, ordinary 900 per doorway
   “ “ , beading nailed on 1150 “ “
Mantels, ordinary 7500
   “ , according to style used 22500
Back stairs without risers 500 per tread
Interior stairs including balisters 2250 “ “
Lathing ceilings 1800 per sq. chang
Partitions, lath both sides 5600 “ “ “
Wood panelled ceilings 3600 “ “ “
Verandah balustrade per space not less than nine feet nor more than 13 feet. 3750
Roof complete including all Facia and planing all exposed timbers 14500
Ceiling under main stairs done in lan muh mitred in centre 75000

The above prices include the ripping, planing and completing the work ready for the painter.

Where scaffolding is needed for carpenter work he erects it. In the case of sashes ‘making only’ means fitting them together but not glueing.

In the same way doors should have about 700 cash withheld until they are ready for fitting and hanging.

Wedges for sashes and doors should be made not more than an eighth of an inch larger at the large end than at the small end. Do not use or allow to be used Dogs tooth wedges, as these fall out after a short time.

All doors and sashes, in fact all woodwork that is to be glued, should be given time to dry out. Otherwise there will be shrinkage.
THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES

Resolution adopted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at its recent session at Atlantic City, January 9, 1924

I. The Foreign Missions Conference of North America hereby expresses its appreciation of the advance that has been made in recent years in the enactment of legislation by the Government of the United States for the more effective control of the trade in narcotic drugs and especially for the limitation of such export trade. More particularly, it rejoices in the results already achieved through the active participation of the representatives of the Government in conferences with the Advisory Commission on the Opium Trade appointed by the League of Nations. These results are recorded in the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and Council of the League embodying the following principles proposed by the American delegation, namely:

"1. If the purpose of the Hague Opium Convention is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent, it must be recognized that the use of opium products for other than medical and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate."

"2. In order to prevent the abuse of the products it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medicinal and non-scientific purposes."

The Conference recognizes the necessity for some organization or agency which will continuously and without intermission strive to realize the purpose and intentions enacted in the Hague Convention regarding opium, and it therefore heartily approves of the action of the President and Secretary of State in appointing delegates to cooperate with the Advisory Commission on Opium of the League of Nations.

II. The Conference rejoices that the time has come when the governments of the world, with the information now at their
disposal, may not only accept the principles stated above, but may consider how best to make these principles effective in controlling the trade in opium and its derivatives. The Conference welcomes the proposal to hold two international conferences at Geneva in 1924, for this purpose, and respectfully recommends that the Government of the United States appoint suitable delegates with plenipotentiary powers to represent it at these conferences, and petitions Congress to make the necessary appropriations for their expenses.

III. In view of the existing medical evidence tending to show the possibility of completely doing away with the use of heroin in medical and surgical practice, the Conference heartily supports the recommendation that the Government of the United States appoint a committee of enquiry to ascertain the possibility of completely abolishing the manufacture of heroin and its use in the United States.

IV. The Conference recognizes the essential value of an awakened public conscience and of an expression of public opinion for the effective enforcement of legislation concerning great moral evils. It remembers, with satisfaction, for example, the part taken by the people of China in the practical suppression of poppy cultivation a few years ago. It therefore appeals to the Christian forces in China to do everything in their power to reawaken public opinion in that country with reference to this matter, so as to make effective the laws that still continue in force and to put an end to the regrettable recrudescence of extensive poppy cultivation. In making this appeal the Conference recognizes the embarrassing difficulties with which both the Chinese Christians and the foreign missionaries must contend, and it pledges to them its sympathetic support. It is suggested that all Boards represented in this Conference working in China request their missionaries to aid in all legitimate and wise anti-opium efforts, and to support the National Christian Council of China in the work that it has undertaken to that end. Similarly, it would appeal to the Christian forces in India to undertake such work as may be necessary to inform the people regarding the evils of the use of opium and its derivatives except for medicinal and scientific purposes, and to secure their support to all proposals to limit the commercial cultivation of the poppy and the trade in opium products in accordance with the principles quoted above in Resolution I. The Conference would request the National Christian Council of India to cooperate in
all such work. In Turkey, which has now ratified the Opium
Convention, and in Persia, which has not yet done so, the Con­ference hopes that the Christian forces may also use every
legitimate means to secure effective legislation in accordance
with the principles stated above and now generally accepted.

V. The Conference requests the International Missionary
Council to continue to give adequate attention to these questions
and to keep the Conference informed especially regarding the
cooperation with it may give to the missionary forces in other
countries in seeking to accomplish the abolition of the use of
opium and its derivatives for non-medicinal and nonscientific
purposes.

VI. The Conference commends to the sympathetic and
prayerful attention of the Christian people in North America
the task of controlling the traffic in opium and its derivatives so
that its abuses may be prevented. The consumption of these
drugs has increased year by year since the drawing up of the In­
ternational Opium Convention at the Hague in 1912, and in
spite of that legislation. The menace of this evil to the phy­
sical, moral and spiritual life of the world is truly great. The
time has come to summon the whole Christian Church to with­
stand it in the name and power of God.

THE EDUCATIONAL UNION.

Educational workers are advised that significant actions of
the Educational Union Executive will be inserted in the Educa­
tional Union page of the News. In Chinese, these actions will
be reported in the West China Educational Review which is a
joint publication of the Educational Union and the Faculty of
Education of the University. Not infrequently teachers are
not any too clear as to the course they are supposed to be teach­
ing, or as to the regulations under which they are working. It
is hoped that the Review and the News may help our Chinese
and Foreign workers respectively in these respects.

The Union will be glad to hear any ideas readers may have
for improving its work in any respect. Any suggestions as to
service which it might well try to render will be welcomed. Any recommendations or condemnations of textbooks or courses of study resulting from experience in the classroom will be helpful to the Committees whose task it is to outline courses, and recommend books.

Executive Minutes of special interest to school workers.

1. (Mar. 1) Resolved, That H.P. schools wishing to receive certificates for the new Primary school may send their examination papers to the office for correction this year. The same charge for this New Primary Final paper will be made as for the present H.P. Final paper.

2. Resolved, That this year no examination papers be set in, but local marks be received for, the following subjects,—
   General Science and 1st year History and we look forward to an examination on the new General Science book next year.

3. Resolved, That the Union set an examination paper for M.S. Drawing to be used by such schools as wish the papers but the Union will not examine the papers.

4. (Mar. 15) Resolved, That in general we accept the Primary Curriculum as presented herewith.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIMARY CURRICULUM.

The committee, after considering the curriculum and its adjustment to the new 6-6 course of study, beg to recommend as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Years to be studied.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripture</td>
<td>All 6 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>All 6 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>All 6 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Beginning the 3rd year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the book of Geography stories is available, that said book be put in the 1st and 2nd years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
<th>Beginning the 3rd year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civics</td>
<td>Beginning the 3rd year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unless the new textbook begins the 1st year, then we propose the same.
Hygiene
Nature Study
Handwork
Drawing
Music
Physical Training
English

Beginning the 3rd year.
According to the new
textbook, probably the
5th year.
All years.
All years.
All years.
Beginning the 5th year.

In other words we recommend the continuance of our pre­
sent curriculum with the addition of our Higher Primary 1st
and 2nd years' curriculum making only such minor changes as
may be necessitated by the new textbooks of which we have not
copies at the present time.

5. (Apr. 5 ) Resolved, That we give a complete set of syllabi
to each registered school, according to the school grade.

6. Resolved, To adopt the Registration fees suggested by the
Sub-Executive as follows; the same to go into effect the
Fall of 1924.

REGISTRATION FEES 1924.

Old Course.
L. P. $1.50
H. P. 4.50
M. S. 1-2 yrs. 6.50

M. S. 3-4 yrs. 6.00

New Course.
L. P. 1-4 yrs. 1.50
5-6 yrs. 3.00
J. M. S. 8.00

S. M. S. 2 yrs. 6.00
3 yrs. 9.00
Normal (J. M. S. Entrance) 5.00
Theological

(J. M. S. & S. M. S.) Depending on work.

HOMER G. BROWN.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Final</th>
<th>Middle Prep.</th>
<th>Higher Primary</th>
<th>Lower Primary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 A. M. Drawing</td>
<td>A. M. Drawing</td>
<td>A. M. Drawing</td>
<td>A. M. Drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M. Biology</td>
<td>P. M. History</td>
<td>P. M. Chinese Lit.</td>
<td>P. M. Chinese Lit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 A. M. Algebra</td>
<td>A. M. Geography</td>
<td>A. M. History</td>
<td>A. M. Drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M. History</td>
<td>P. M. English</td>
<td>P. M. Scripture</td>
<td>P. M. Scripture</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. M. Geography</td>
<td>P. M. Scripture</td>
<td>A. M. Geography</td>
<td>P. M. Geography</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 A. M. Geography</td>
<td>A. M. Chi. Language</td>
<td>A. M. Arithmetic</td>
<td>A. M. Arithmetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 A. M. Physics</td>
<td>A. M. Arithmetic</td>
<td>P. M. Science</td>
<td>P. M. Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M. Chi. Literature</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
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<td>23 A. M.</td>
<td>A. M.</td>
<td>A. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. M. English</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M. Scripture</td>
<td>P. M. Scripture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 A. M. Chi. Lang.</td>
<td>A. M. Chi. Language</td>
<td>P. M. Geography</td>
<td>P. M. Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M. Scripture</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 A. M. Chemistry</td>
<td>A. M.</td>
<td>A. M. Arithmetic</td>
<td>A. M. Arithmetic</td>
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<td>P. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 A. M. Physics</td>
<td>A. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M. Chi. Literature</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 A. M. Geometry</td>
<td>A. M. Algebra</td>
<td>A. M. Geometry</td>
<td>A. M. Geometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. M.</td>
<td>P. M. Physiology</td>
<td>P. M.</td>
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"The report on Normal training is most distressing, 334 out of 486, or nearly 70% of the Lower Primary teachers are reported as being without any Normal school training while only 21% of the teachers have had Normal training in Mission schools. Can the Missions do nothing to remedy this state of affairs? Must we continue year after year in having our schools manned with untrained teachers?"

Extract from Mr. Kern’s report to the Board of Education, 1924.

The University Normal school will receive two grades of students this Autumn,—students who have completed two years and those who have completed three years of the Middle School Course. The Normal school gives a one year’s course, which is the equivalent of a year in the Middle School. It is sincerely hoped that each Mission will send as many of their students who are going to teach in Primary schools in the Autumn of 1925 to the Normal schools as can be accommodated.

BOOK NOTICES.

Buddhism and Buddhists in China, by Lewis Hodous, D. D. (pgs 84, gold $1. The Macmillan Co) This is one on nine neat volumes planned as “The World’s Living Religions” Series, by Drs. F. K. Sanders and Harlan P. Beach and projected by the Board of Missionary Preparation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. Others of the series will be on Confucianism, Islam, Hinduism, Bantu, and Buddhism in Japan. (this latter will be by Dr. R. C. Armstrong well known to members of the C.M.M. as one of their workers in Tokyo) The aim is to present a “series of concise yet reliable presentations of the actual religious life of the non-Christian peoples of today and Christianity’s approach to them.” This every laudible purpose has been admirably carried out by Dr. Hodous. His residence in China has made him acquainted not only with the history and original doctrines of that great religion, but has given him insight into the present day thought and life of the people and also of the best way of approach born of experience. His chapter headings: Buddhism and the peasant, the family, the social life, the future life etc well indicate the intimate character of the treatment.
FOWCHOW DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

MARION AULD LONGLEY.

On Monday April 14th our city suffered grievously from fire fanned by a high wind. It started about 1.30 p.m. and was supposedly caused by an old woman with her opium pipe, tho there are other stories going too. It begun out-side the city but jumped the wall and burned both inside and out taking half the length of the largest street, even part of one city gate was burned, in spite of its iron sheeting. A conservative estimate in one fifth of the area of city and suburbs entirely destroyed. The wind veered once and became so strong that many taken unawares simply escaped with small bundles which they snatched up. The most pitiful sight I have witnessed in China was the throng of people who lay that night among the graves on the hillside. The old and sick and blind, bewildered and helpless, the despairing faces of those who had lost all, and a few frantic mothers who could not locate their little ones who had become separated from them in the terrible confusion. Some had been able to get valuables out, but dishonest carriers had appropriated them.

Our own work has suffered very heavily, our down town Dispensary where our two doctors were seeing large numbers each week, is gone, also the Baby Welfare Station which had been fitted up so nicely. Our Women's School and our evangelists homes in the back part of the church property are simply a pile of ashes and broken tile, but wonderful to us is the fact that, tho the buildings on the three sides are burned to the ground (the 4th side is the city wall) our church still stand ready for worship. Five of the city's temples with their great fire walls are a heap of ruins, some of the great idols are standing headless among the debris, with arms still held aloft as tho they had attempted to ward off the great blow.

It is a very keen sorrow to us that our Middle school, where for the first time we had a graduating class this year, has been entirely wiped out. Equipment of every kind is gone, along with the beautiful building we had hoped would house our school for a few years till our permanent school could be erected.
We shall need the earnest prayers of our West China friends during the coming months as we attempt to re-organize our work.

We pray that out of this sorrow to so many of our Fowchow people may come a lasting blessing to their lives in the finding of the Great Treasure which not even so terrible a fire can destroy.

Numbers of soldiers are being transferred to Lan Chuan because of the lack of accommodation here. With few exceptions the soldiers seemed anxious to help in fighting the fire and helping those about them so perhaps they are not quite so hopeless as we sometimes fear.

(Few will read the above account without feeling deep sympathy for the unfortunate people of Fowchow. A somewhat similar fate befell Kiating recently when many individuals and communities forwarded funds to aid the sufferers. We would suggest that any who are like minded under this new calamity forward subscriptions direct to Mr. R. S. Longley or other workers in Fowchow. Ed.)

ATTENTION, CONFERENCE AND MISSION SECRETARIES AND PASTORS!

At the April meeting of the Executive Committee of the Szechwan Christian Council the following action was taken:

Resolved, That in answer to the appeal of the National Christian Council we favor appealing to the Churches in Sze. to raise our share of the $10,000.00 asked for; that this appeal be printed in The Christian Hope and also sent to the Secretaries of Church Conferences. That all funds contributed be sent to H. J. Openshaw to be forwarded to Shanghai.

As it is very difficult to get at just the right person to push such a matter, this appeal is sent forth through the News. It will also appear in the Christian Hope.

(Signed) H. J. Openshaw.
CONFLAGRATION IN FOWCHOW

The Canadian Mission at Fowchow has its property on the hills adjacent to the city, where residences and a Hospital Dispensary have been erected. The Church and School Work have been carried on in the centre of the city. Mr. Longley was fortunate in securing a large temple, amply sufficient for his growing schools and a residence wherein he resided. About the middle of April Mr. McAmmond writes: "Greatest fire in this city's history. Four big Temples, including the one used by our Middle School, all levelled. Only our Church Building stands intact in a great area in the city. Everything burnt on all sides. Our poor old building stands the wonder of the city. We can only say it is God's work, as the wind changed three times. Three times we had not an atom of hope. All adjoining buildings including our woman's school, and the Red Cross Temple are gone. We thought our school building was safe, with its great fire-proof walls, but all to no avail. The Longleys, teachers, and pupils residing in the building have suffered considerable loss. The homes of three evangelists were burned. Our guild had just bought an electric machine, with extra light fixtures, all gone: and all from a woman smoking opium and using her lamp to hunt bed bugs".

CORRESPONDENCE

WEST CHINA'S WONDERS CONCEALED

The following letter was not intended for publication but its point should be impressed upon all. We always knew that one of our claims to greatness here in the west was modesty, but evidently we have been overdoing it. Let us do our best to
enlighten those wise men of the east. Mrs. Service's many friends will be glad to know that she is well on the way to recovery. (Ed.)

Dear Dr. Stewart,

In the correspondence from Dr. Rawlinson printed in a recent number of the "West China Missionary News" you will note that this gentleman suggests that there be more information given about the West and those at work there.

In Peking this winter I found many who appeared very ignorant as to the existence of many of our best and most highly developed forms of work in the West. That there were dental students at the Union University was considered a marvel, and your correspondent's veracity was all but questioned. Could you not stimulate Dr. Lindsay to write an article for the "Recorder", telling of the dental work?

I really think we have much of which to be proud in the West, and though that should not be the stimulant for making work known, it would be of help and influence to tell others what has been done in our part of China.

We are with the Yard family at the above address, and will be here until June, when we expect to sail for Seattle, leaving here the 12th of that month on the "President Jackson". My husband is working temporarily in the local "Y".

Please excuse blunders! I have not touched the machine for over 3½ months.

Very truly,

722 Ave Joffre Shanghai.

Grace B. Service.

NEWS NOTES

C.M.S. Notes

Sintu.

The District still remains disturbed. Robberies are frequent right up to the city gates. Our voluntary helper, I Pao Lo, who has done much work for us, is now thinking of giving up Christian work and joining the army. It is a sudden
decision but he seems determined. He is an old Mienchow school boy, a Paoning theological student and quite well to do. Pray for him. Miss Martin is holding successful Evangelistic meetings.

Tehyang:
The women's work goes well but the men's work is difficult. Chao Poh Ch'ing who went from here to Paoning Training College died suddenly March 28.

Mienchuh.
Dr. and Mrs. Liao availed themselves of the Consul's escort and reached here safely after a long delay and fruitless starts. The hospital is overcrowded out and more accommodation is badly needed. Pray for these patients who daily hear the Gospel. Prayer has been wonderfully answered for the Banchiaoatsi Christian captives and all have returned safely save one woman and two children. A ransom is demanded for the woman. Three children were baptized April 13. An officer seems interested in the Gospel.

Nganhsien.
Sin Tsen I our evangelist has left for Sintu and U Uin Ngai has taken his place. There is much to encourage in the work, but the state of the district is terrible. Opium planted everywhere. The Christians seem to be making a stand and refusing to plant opium. Mr. Donnithorne has been able to do a good deal of itinerating this month. Miss Edwards is much better.

Mienchow.
The home going party Rev. & Mrs. Boreham, Mrs. Watt & Mrs. Whiteside left on the morning of Apr. 8 by boat. They had an impressive send off. Unfortunately the first news we get is that they were badly wrecked near Tai Ho Chen. Work at the two schools goes on well. The Committee appointed for the purpose has decided that the first objective of the Memorial Fund to Mr. Whiteside's & Mr. Watt's memory shall be the erection of a chapel on the hill to serve the two Boy's Schools.

Mrs. Donnithorne is writing an account of the Consular visit to Mienchuh & the erection of the memorial stone at the place where Messrs. Watt & Whiteside were so wantonly & cruelly murdered.
Chong Kiang.
Mrs. R. C. Taylor has had influenza but is now better. The Shi T’ien Chiao is very active in the district.
The work here is very encouraging 50 children in the schools, 27 girls & 23 boys. Guest halls well filled & many interested in the Gospel.
7 women were baptized on Easter Friday.

Long An.
Mr. Williston has been laid up with a bad scalded foot. Work is encouraging. Sales of Scriptures good. Men coming in for teaching & full schools.

C.I.M. East.

Paoning.
The Rev. F. S. Yang died here on March 25. He had been staying with his son for some months at Lintientsi owing to ill health. He was buried in the Cathedral grounds on March 27. He is one of a remarkable family who have done much for the church in the district.
Seven women & three men were baptized at Tsien Tah Ch’ang at Christmas. In the latter half of February there was a six days’ school for women from the outstations. Over 60 women slept in the compound.

Lanpu.
Miss Culverwell is at Paoning undergoing medical treatment.

Shuenking.
Dr. Chidson’s new Sunday School class has from 18 to 20 children every Sunday afternoon.
45 men attended a 8 days’ Bible School beginning March 15. They came from 10 districts & the average distance from Shuenking was 100 li. 12 men came from a new district. The leader is a convert of Mr. Squire, was baptized at Ichang a year ago. He has now nearly 100 enquirers.

Chuhsien.
As country work was impossible, the suburbs of the city were divided into districts & visited systematically by Xtian men and Women. Since then the church has been crowded out every Sunday. Encouraging preaching tours & Bible Schools have been held in the Liang Shan K’ai Hsien & Wanhsien districts.
Wanhsien.
About 80 Xtians attended the city Bible School. Nearly 30 voluntary helpers did evangelistic work in the city. Major Tao has prepared a preaching hall in their temporary barracks used by his men. Mr. Darlington goes every Sunday and twice in the week to preach to the soldiers. Mr. & Mrs. Parker of the Pittsburgh Bible School are staying here looking out for a permanent residence.
Miss Mitchell & Miss Palmer sailed for Shanghai March 3.

Kweifu.
Miss E. L. Smith & Mrs. Hsie had an exciting experience on Feb. 29. Their red boat sunk on the Shui-ien K'eo rapid. They clung to a bamboo awning & floated down river about 50 feet. They were rescued by two small boats & have suffered no ill effects whatever.

H. H. T.

Kiating.
Should you grow weary of Chengtu, Chungking, Jenshow or Yachowfu, We'll tell you what you ought to do, Try Kiating!
We cannot boast electric lights, Dramatic club or womens, rights, But we have many beauteous sights.
We do not try society that might upset Propriety And give us notoriety For Kiating!
But always we can serve you tea, and point out Man-tzi caves to see! And entertain you royally,
In Kiating!
If said and needy you've become, and really feel you need some fun. Then borrow, beg, or steal a gun For Kiating!
We've always partridge, pheasant, duck, and if you really have good luck. A porcupine may run amuck Through Kiating!
If tennis is your favourite sport, come take your choice of three hard courts, Where daily jolly friends resort In Kiating!
If Mt. Omei you'd like to see and on its golden summit be, Remember it's not many li From Kiating!
We'll help you plan your Mt. trip, and give you many a helpful tip. For ear, and eye, and nose, and lip, In Kiating!
For foreign chickens, cows, and dogs, white wax, and silk, and lan muh logs,
And ancient rites and river frogs Try Kiating!
If B.V.D.'s in fine mien ch'eo, you'd like to have the school boys sew. Just let them have your size you know
In Kiating!
Pyjamas, shirts, and towels also will bring your H.C.I. down low, If only you will learn to go
To Kiating!
If it's potatoes that you need, the many hungry mouths to feed, Just send your money with the deed
To Kiating!
If groceries or Chungking freight, should happen to be rather late, Or meet the usual river fate!
Write Kiating!
Stuffed birds we have in every hue that have been shot by A.P.Q.And then been stuffed by Mr. Liu
Of Kiating!
When you plan for your vacation, Try the Omei transportation With it's office in the station
Of Kiating!
And when a bungalow you'd like, or choose a Monkey Mt. site, Just send a telegram or write To Kiating!
If fresh mao lih tsi suit your taste, we will not let them go to waste But truly hurry them poste haste
From Kiating!
Should difficulties come your way, just bring them to our Hsien Chin Huei, They'll tell you what to do and say,
In Kiating!
We've C.I.M. and Baptists too, and we have faith that what we do Will some day bring about for you
A New Kiating!
And now that you have heard our fame we ask that you will boost the same
And to your prayer list add the name
Of Kiating:
*     *     *     *     *     *     *
(This bard is monstrous modest! Phew! No Ed. would dare to give a clue! We'll simply sign it Q. Si-mu?
Near ? Kiating?)
Chengtu, University—

On Sunday March 3rd, the annual Children’s Service was held in Hart College. The children took entire responsibility aided by Miss Edith Loree who told a very entertaining and instructive story. Dr. Mullett also assisted with a solo. Leonard Crawford, Ruth Sparling, and Egbert Carson led the most important parts of the service. Paul Taylor and Leonard Crawford were heard in duet assisted by the larger children in chorus. Catherine Leonard’s violin also added to the music. Carman Brace and Roland Landry took the offering.

A Farewell Reception was held in the Administration Building on Thursday afternoon March 27th, to give an opportunity to say farewell to all those leaving Chengtu this spring on furlough.

The Saturday Night Club held its April meeting in Hart College on the evening of April 12th. The wonderfully pleasant evening consisted almost entirely of music by the best musical talent of Chengtu, interspersed with readings by Misses Ellison, and Wilson and Dr. Lindsay.

We miss a great many friends off the Campus. The Neumann and Bayne families were the first to go, followed by the Small and Sawdon families while the Kerns and Breckens soon followed. Conditions for travel were not very satisfactory at the time of leaving but we have heard of no misfortunes yet and wish them all success.

A big Athletic Meet has just been held in the city on the West Parade Ground guided by General Yang Sen. All the city schools were invited including our University group. Our students succeeded in capturing a full share of prizes.

All is in preparation for the celebration of University Day. The Governor and his band is to be present. The formal opening of the Atherton Building will be the principal matter of interest.

Suifu—

Every department of work is opening up fine this spring. We never had before so many students in our schools. The wards of our hospital are also full. The new dispensary for women is nearing completion, and the summer ought to see it ready for occupancy. It will be a combination dispensary and hospital for the present. The foundations for the men’s
dispensary are going down now and after that comes the new hospital for men.

All quiet politically but plenty of rumors. C.E.T.

Luchow —

Navigation has opened again. There is now plenty of water. The Chwalan has made her first trip, and Dr. and Mrs. Barter are among the first passengers. All quiet here at present.

(Watch the Luchow Community Grow! Ed.) J.R.S.

A.B F.M.S.—

Mr. Openshaw leaves this week (April 21) for a month of meetings in Tzeliutsing, Junglsien and Jenshow inclusive.

Misses Therolf and Brodbeck have reached Suifu en route for the U.S.A. Miss Bovell will travel with them from Suifu. The three ladies are taking their regular furlough. Miss Shurtleff has taken over the work of Miss Therolf at Yachow in the General Board Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovegren and children leave the end of this month, also going home on furlough.

Mrs. S. Clark of Kiating is visiting in Chengtu for Dentistry.

Yachow—

A month of fair weather has been agreeable to us; but the farmers have suffered and the river is low for transportation. Rain has begun to come and the river has risen much during the past two days.

Shops still remain only half open. Both trade routes from here to Tibet and to Yunnan remain closed because General Chen holds the big pass, while General Lan holds this city.

At the foreign preaching service, Mr. Lee Lovegren brought a message.

A paper on "Some Expressions of Christian Art" was presented to the Culture Club by Mr. C. F. Wood.

Strikes of Student Nurses in Hospital and of Boarding Students in Girl’s School have interfered with the work. Students have recognized their fault; and all is running smooth again.
Rev. Joshua Jensen has been on a four weeks' outstation trip to Lu San and the large villages beyond as far as Mu Pin and Da Chuan. He reports good meetings of people desirous to hear the Gospel message.

We feel much like the Plymouth Pilgrims must have felt when the Mayflower returned to England. Misses Therolf and Brodbeck have left for America and Mr. and Mrs. Lovegren with children will leave within a week. This thins our ranks to three families and three single workers. The Girls' School gave the departing young ladies a send off with a parade through the city and firecrackers.

C.F.W.

Shanghai,—

An extract from a letter by J. M. Yard, now M.E.M. “Executive Secretary for China”, reads,

“The Services as you know, are staying with us, and we are greatly enjoying them. Mrs. Service seems to be recovering nicely and will be in good shape when they sail in June. R.R. is at present at work on the staff of the local “Y”. We greatly enjoy being so near to the Wallaces. We see each other every few days. We have an agreement for this spring to spend Saturday afternoons with our children visiting the places of interest about Shanghai ... Mrs. Hodgkin has just arrived and it is good to see her again. She had a very bad voyage but seems to be all right now ... Kindest regards to all friends in West China.

Sincerely, J.M.Y”

BIRTHS.

Veals—At Luchow on April 13th to H. J. and Mrs. Veals, C.M.M. a daughter, Katherine Louise.

Sinton—At Luchow, on Thursday, April 17th, to John R. and Mrs. Sinton, C.T.M., a son, William Srigley.
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Harris MacDonald Memorial School, C.M.M. Kiating To the Omei Community of 1924.
Call and see us during June on your way to the mountains.
Forty-eight boys are at work daily on articles that are just what you need for your Christmas shopping. We shall have samples on display at Hsin Kai Si.
Pajamas, underwear, shirts, aprons, rompers, dolls and other toys. Bath towels in several sizes, wash cloths etc.
Something for every member of the family from father down to baby.
Enquiries have been received asking whether our boys would be able to assist busy mothers in outfitting their children for the Canadian school, while at the mountain. We have a few boys who, under foreign supervision, can do very nice work. They have had three years experience in our sewing department and anyone who could supervise them would find these boys valuable assistants.
Sewing machines could be rented from us.

Address Evelyn H. Elson, Kiating.

BUILDING LAND for SALE
CHUNGKING HILLS
2ND RANGE

£200.0.0 Land suitable for Bungalow, tennis court and garden, situated on 2nd Range Chungking near Pei-feng-pu, for sale. For particular apply to Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Chung-king.
THE WEST CHINA MISSIONS
ADVISORY BOARD'S DIRECTORY
ACCORDING TO MISSIONS

Arranged in Denominational Groups, giving home addresses of the Boards, or Societies, and the Chinese names of missionaries, with the dates of their first arrival in China.

Published in May, 1924.

ANGLICAN

Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East
(Church Missionary Society) (C.M.S.).

Home address - - Salisbury Square,

WEST CHINA MISSION (安立甘行教會)

安 縣 Anhsien, Sze. 1894
顧四碧 *Cooper, Miss A. M., 1917
崔宣篤 Donnithorne, Rev. V. H., and wife, 1920
吳守禮 Edwards, Miss A., 1904

成 都 Chengtu, Sze. 1910
莫如德 Mowll, Bishop H. D. D. 1923
戴長樂 Taylor, Rev. H. H., B.A., and wife, 1904
魏文淵 *Wilkinson, Rev. A. H., B.A., B.D., and wife, 1914

中 江 Chungkiang, Sze. 1903
戴東光 Taylor, Rev. R.C., B.A., and wife 1909

重 慶 Chungking, Sze. 1917
雷振道 *Knipe, Rev. W.L.L. and wife. 1891

*On furlough
中塌 Chungpa, Sze. 1894

Armfield, Miss M., 1908
Fugi, Miss A., 1918
Meilodey, Miss L., 1899
Wied, Miss A., 1903

Mienchuhsien, Sze. 1894

Caldwell, Rev. T., and wife, 1906
Carleton, Miss C., 1902
Jago, Miss M. W., 1919
Lechner, J. H., M.D., Ch. B., F.R.C.S. Edin., and wife 1908

Mienchow, Sze. 1894

Belcher, Miss G. E., 1921
Boreham, Rev. F., M.A., and wife, 1917
Cook, Rev. E. A., B.A., and wife, 1913
Goudge, Miss M., 1918
Howden, Rev. H. J., M.A., and wife, 1905
Hughes-Hallett, Miss F., 1912
Jones, Miss A., 1916
Mannett, Miss V C., 1910
Munn, Rev. W., and wife, 1903
Settle, Miss A., 1923
Spreckley, J. W., and wife, 1906
Wells, Miss G. E., 1891
Williams, E. R., and wife, 1903
Taylor Rev. W. R. O. and wife, 1924

Paoning, Sze.

Cassels, Miss G. F., 1922
Cassels, Bishop W. W.; D.D., and wife, 1885

Sintu, Sze. 1894

Lee, Rev. A. G., B.A., and wife, 1910
Martin Miss D. A. 1916 (from Harchow)

*On furlough
雲南府  Yunnanfu, Yun.  1915 (South China Mission)

BAPTIST

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
(A.B.F.M.S.)  (浸禮會)

Womans’ American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Home address—both societies  -  -  276 5th. Ave.,
New York City, U.S.A.

成都  Chengtu, Sze.  1909

明德馨  Argetsinger, Miss Minnie E., 1919
白思德  Bassett, Miss Beulah E., 1907
殷義生  Denison, Miss Myrtle C., R.N., 1920
德樂爾  Downer, Miss Sara B. B. Sc., 1920
戴但理  *Dye, Daniel S., M. A., & wife, 1910
傅士德  Foster, Clarence L., M.A., & wife, 1910
洪斐宜  Humphreys, J. Charles, M.D., & wife, 1910
梅穎秀  Matthew, Miss Mary A., B.A., 1921
孟克明  Moncrieff, Jesse E., M.A. & wife, 1915
莫爾思  *Morse, W. R., M.D., & wife, 1909
夏時雨  Openshaw, H. J., & wife, 1893
費爾樸  Phelps, Rev. Dryden L., M.A., B.D., & wife, 1921
葉 慈  Yates, Dr. Morton F., & wife, 1921

嘉定  Kiating, Sze.  1894

姚爾吉  Adams, Rev. Archibald G., & wife, 1914
巴沛霖  Bradshaw, Rev. F. J., and †wife, M.D., 1893
康雲昇  Clark, Stewart S., & wife, 1921
勞守謙  Wellwood, Mrs. J. M., 1887

*On furlough
Ningyuen, Sze.  1906
Davies, Rev. John P., and wife, 1906

Suifu, Sze.  1889

Archer, Miss Lettie G., M.A., 1920
Boveli, Miss Mabel E., 1918
Bretthauer, Miss Emilie, M. D., 1907
Crawford, Miss L. Jennie, R. N., 1910
Graham, Rev. David C., M. A., B. D., and wife.  1920
Randle, Rev. Louis H., B. D., and wife, 1920
Slaght, Miss Carrie E., M. D., 1917
Taylor, Rev. W. Robert, and wife, 1912
Tompkins, Charles E., M. D., and wife, 1902
Wall, Miss Frida G., R. N., 1910

Yachow, Sze,  1894

Brodbeck, Miss L. Emma, B. S., 1918
Crook, Rudolph L., M. D., 1920
Jensen, Rev. Joshua C., M. A., B. D., and wife, 1911
Lovegren, L. A., B. S., and wife, 1917
Roeder, Miss Winifred, 1907
Saiquist, Mrs. Anna M., 1897
Shurtieff, Miss Carrie A., R. N., 1921
Smith, Rev. F. N., M. A., and wife, 1911
Therolf, Miss Frances J., R. N., 1918
Wood, Rev. Chester F., B. D., and wife, 1920

*On furlough
China Inland Mission
(C.I.M.) (内地會)

Home addresses—

Australia - 311 Collins St.,
Melbourne, Australia.

Canada 507 Church St.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

England Newington Green,

U.S.A. 235 West School Lane,
Germantown, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

貴州 KWEICHOW

安平 Anping, Kwei. 1913
*Hayman, A., and wife, 1913

安順 Anshun, Kwei. 1888

貴濟華 Fish, E. S., M. D., and wife, 1911

李 Rees, D. V., M.B., B.S., and wife, 1921

薛 *Slichter, Morris, and wife, 1915

鎮遠 Chenyuan, Kwei. 1904
*Davies, C. Freeman, and wife, 1904

貴州 Kweichow. 1922

貝 Baker, N. and wife, 1919

饒 Robinson, J. H. M., B.A., and wife, 1919

黔西 Kiensi, Kwei. 1922

雍 Crofts, D. W., B.D., B.Sc., and wife, 1895

*On furlough
Kopu, Kwei. 1917
Yorkston, J., and wife, 1912

Kweiyang, Kwei. 1877
Cecil-Smith, Rev. G. and wife, 1890
Lambert, B., 1920
Piaget, Miss R. E., 1921
Pike, D. F., and wife, 1902
Windsor, Mrs. T., 1891
Windsor, W. G., 1921

Shankiang, Kwei. 1918
Arendt, R., and wife, 1909

Tating, Kwei. 1915
Jenner, Miss W., 1922
Paul, Miss F., 1912
Rabe, Miss J., 1912
Vorkoeper, Miss M., 1921
Weizel, Miss M. C., 1912

Tsunyi, Kwei. 1902
Bosshardt, R. A., 1922
Olesen, P. O., and wife, 1905

Tungchow, Kwei. 1899
Kohler, Miss L. E., 1899

Szechwan, East District.

Chuhsien, Sze. 1898
Allibone, Miss E. H., 1898
Palmer, Miss G. K., 1916
Tucker, Miss E. M., 1899

*On furlough
Diblev, Miss F. M., 1912
Lucas, Miss O. C., 1908
Wupperfield, Rev. H., and wife, 1895

Kwangan, Sze. 1910

Evans, A. E., 1890

Kwangyuan, Sze. 1889

Allen, Miss A. R., 1904
Churcher, Miss E. J., 1897
Mitchell, Miss G. E., 1915

Kweichowfu, Sze. 1903

Bromby, Christopher, and wife, 1909
Clarke, Miss Lena, 1904
Clayton, Miss M. E., 1911
Smith, Miss E. H., 1914

Liangshan, Sze. 1902

Barker, Miss E. M., 1922
Robinson, H., and wife

Robinson, Rev. T. E., B.A., and wife; 1910

Nanpu, Sze. 1902

Culverwell, Miss F. H., 1889
Gowar, Miss S., 1912
Lloyd, Miss F., 1892
Scarlett, Miss M., 1921

Pachow, Sze., 1887

Denham, Rev. G. T., 1909
Dix, Miss R., 1920
Jennings, Rev. Walter, and wife, 1897
Johanson, Miss H. S., 1891
Wright, Miss E., 1910

*On furlough
保 宮 Paoning, Sze. 1886

步如旭 Bruce, P A., B.A., and wife, 1911
蓋士利 Cassels, Bishop W. W., D.D., and wife, 1885
德玉異 Deeks, Miss K. E., 1923
葛慕貞 Gough, Miss H. A., 1902
羅仁思 Houghton, Rev. F., B.A., and wife, 1920
巴光明 Lawrence, M. R., M.A., B.M., B.C.H., 1921
菲永光 Parsons, Rev. C. H., B.A., 1890
關德彰 Symmons, Miss D. L., 1921
唐敏生 Thompson, Rev. H. G., and wife, M.B., B.S., 1904
文立成 Wallis, Miss M. J., 1920
萬一本 Watney, Miss L. E., M.B., B.S., 1912
維四張 *Wilson, Miss A. G., 1920

順 慶 Shurking, Sze. 1896

安靜峙 Friedersdorf, Miss M. 1922
來德志 Large, A. W., and wife, 1902
步青雲 Porter, Rev. R. B., and wife, 1907
盧道生 Rutz, Miss M., 1908
謝存慈 *Schroder, Miss Else, 1913
施本貞 *Siedenberg, Miss I., 1910
萬德鄰 Walldorf, Miss S., 1922
章禮賢 *Wegerle, Miss M., 1913

綏 定 Suiting, Sze. 1899

費素蘭 Fearon, Miss M. E., 1893
港德仁 Fowle, Miss Flora, I., 1890
傅道明 *Funnell, H. W., and wife, 1912
韓士傑 Hannah, Rev. C. B., and wife, 1899
杜明德 Polhill, Rev. A. T., M.A., and wife, 1885
白德貞 Potterton, Miss S. M., 1911
司道衡 Snow, Rev. F G., 1910

大 竹 Tachu, Sze. 1909

藍壁英 Drake, Miss E., 1894
魏寶榮 *Edwards, Miss M. A., 1904
Johnson, Miss R., 1922
孫思宣 Sanderson, Miss E. M., 1921

*On furlough
[ 9 ]

巋縣 Wanhsien, Sze. 1888
林承恩 Darlington, Rev. T., and wife, 1906
孫克生 Jackson, Mr. G. B., 1920
任子端 Rice, Miss E., 1909

貢山 Yingshan, Sz., 1898
谷美蘭 Cuiverwell, Miss E., 1887
康愛心 Kingston, Miss H. M., 1889
李貴貞 Williams, Miss M. J. 1893

Szechwan, West District.

成都 Chengtu, Sze. 1881
李錦文 Bailey, Miss E. C., 1908
胡天申 Hutson, J., and wife, 1894

重慶 Chungking, Sze. 1877
石琢之 Batstone, W. H., 1923
易格非 Hick, W. A., and wife, 1920
巴明光 Parry, H. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and wife, 1884
魏光斗 Winks, Miss D. L., 1918

合江 Hokiang, Sze. 1921
桓秀榮 Briscoe, W. F. H., and wife, 1904
林春容 Thoering, Miss L. S., 1921

江津 Kiangtsing, Sze. 1902
蓋思誠 Curtis, H. H., and wife, 1894

嘉定 Kiating, Sze. 1888
顧明德 Cook, Thos., and wife, 1909
雷海鳴 *Liversidge, H., and wife, 1916
艾銘 Ririe, Benj., and wife, 1887

邛州 Kiungchow, Sze. 1902
韋繼三 *Webster, Mrs. J., 1908
馬守真 Mathews, R. H., and wife, 1906

*On furlough
Luchow, Sze. 1890

- Hockman, W. H., and wife, 1901
- Olsen, Rev. F., and wife, 1896
- Quimby, J. W., B.A., B.Pd., and wife, 1921
- Sinton, J. R., and wife, 1908
- Toyne, E. G., 1895

Pengshan, Sze. 1911

- Richardson, A. R., and wife, 1915
- Vinden, G. and wife, 1920

Suifu, Sze. 1888

- Andrews, Miss C. G., 1920
- Barney, Miss H. E., 1919
- Larsen, Tho., and wife, 1914

Tatsienlu, Sze. 1897

- Cunningham, R., and wife, 1907
- Edgar, J. H., F.R.G.S., and wife, 1898
- Sorensen, Tho., and wife, 1896

Yungning, Sze. 1920

- Bird, F., and wife, 1902
- Gowman, C. G., and wife, 1911
- Herbert, W. T., and wife, 1898
- McIntyre, Mrs. R. L., 1902

YUNNAN

Kutsing, Yun. 1889

- Booth, Rev. G. H., and wife, 1917
- Twell, Miss I. A., 1920

Lungling, Yun. 1921

- Figg, H. W., B.A., and wife, 1916

*On furlough
CHRISTIAN

Federal Foreign Missionary Committee of Churches
of Christ in Australia (奧州基督徒會)

Home address - 74 Edmund Ave.,
Unley, South Australia.

會 理 Hweili, Sze. 1923

安德生 Anderson, Albert, and wife, 1920
康永安 Killmier, Earnest Raymond, M.B.B.S., and wife, 1923
馬自德 Masters, Nurse Adelaide C., 1923
華德門 Waterman, William and wife, 1922

*On furlough
United Christian Missionary Society

Home address - 1501 Locust St.
St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

巴 塘 Batang, Sze. 1908
邓 昆 Duncan, Marion H., B.A., and wife, B.S., 1921
哈 德 Hardy, William M., M.D., B.A., and wife, Ph.B., 1910
馬德來 MacLeod, R. A., B. A., B.D., and wife, B.A., 1917
浩格倫 Morse, J. Russell, B.A., and wife, B.A., 1921
史德文 *Shelton Mrs. A. L., 1903

FRIENDS

American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions

Home address - 101 South Eighth St.
Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

成 都 Chengtu, Sze. 1920
沈克瑩 Simkin, Robert L., M.A., B.D., and Margaret Timberlake M. A., 1907

Friends' Foreign Mission Association

(F.F.M.A.) (公誼會)

Home address - 15 Devonshire St.

成 都 Chengtu, Sze. 1904
吉瑞平 Hope Gill, C. W., 1923
華瑶聲 Hutchinson, Miss A. Irene, 1913
饒德偉 Rodweli, John P. and Dorothy H., 1908
李德輔 *Sawdon, Ernest W., B.Sc., and Margaret, B.Sc., 1907
石享德 Silcock, Arnold and Margaret M., 1921
蘇道璞 Stubbs, C. M., D.Sc., M.A., and †A. Margaret, 1913

*On furlough †Wife Not on field
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cumber, Miss Mira L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1892</td>
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<td>Davidson, Robert J. and Pearl</td>
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<td>Wigham, Bernard and Alice M.</td>
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<td>Mason, Issac and Esther L.</td>
<td>(C.L.S.)</td>
<td>1892</td>
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<td>Brittle, Miss E. M.</td>
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<td>Harris, Miss Lucy, E., M. B.</td>
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<td>Tebbutt, Miss Rose C.</td>
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<td>Walker, Leonard, S.</td>
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*On furlough †Wife Not on field
METHODOIST

Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Home address of both societies
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, U.S.A.

成 都 Chengtu. 1892

畢 敦 Beech, Rev. Joseph, D. D., and wife, 1899
白施福 Blanchard, Ralph W., and wife, B.M., 1923.
鄭貞樂 Brayton, Miss Margaret M., M.A., 1922
孟愛理 Breihorst, Miss Alice B., M.A., 1907
謝達立 Brewer, Raymond R., B.A., S.T.B., and wife, B.A., 1921
甘來德 Brayton, Miss Margaret M., M.A., 1922
柯立亞 Brethorst, Miss Alice B., M.A., 1907
趙玉如 Brewer, Raymond R., B.A., S.T.B., and wife, B.A., 1921
羅史探 *Canright, Harry L., M.D. and wife, 1891
周明德 Collier, Miss Clara J., 1891
易素清 Cowan, Miss Celia M., B. A., B.R.S., 1920
記按克 *Cranston, Earl, B. A., B. D., 1920
易翻村 Crawford, Walter M., M. A., and †wife, Ph.B., 1903
費亞拿 Ellison, Miss Grace F., B. A., 1913
裴 素 Flessel, Miss Anna May, B. A., 1923
韓群生 Freeman, Claude W., B. A., M. D., and wife, 1905
洪德成 Hansing, Miss Ovidia, B. A., 1920
戴敬賢 *Harger, Miss Gladys B., B. A., 1919
林興仁 *Jones, Miss Dorothy, 1908.
鹿依士 Larkin, George R., M. A., and wife, 1921
李哲士 Lewis, Spencer, D. D., and wife, 1881
盧孟英 *Liljestrand, Sven H., M. D., Ph. B., and wife, B.A., 1916
盧硬蒂 *Loomis, Miss Jean, B. A., 1912
顧博濟 *Lybarger, Miss Lela, 1910
路禹門 *Neumann, George B., M. A., B. D., and wife, B.A., 1908
樂爾德 North, William R., A. B., Pd.B., and wife, 1923
賀登英 Oster, Miss Harriet E., R. N., 1920.
齊開翼 Welch, Miss Mildred M., B. A., 1922

*On furlough
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chungking</td>
<td>Allen, Miss Mabel E.</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>Castle, Miss Belle A. B.</td>
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<td>Dudley, Warren S. M. A. B.</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>*Edmonds, Miss Agnes M. M. D.</td>
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<td>Galloway, Miss Helen R.</td>
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<td>Heller, Miss Elizabeth B. A.</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>Holmes, Miss Lillian L.</td>
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<td>Hoople, Gordon D. B. S.</td>
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<td>Lindblad, Miss Anna C.</td>
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<td>Macdonald, Miss Lillian B. A.</td>
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<td>MacLean, Miss Mabel R. N.</td>
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<td>McCurdy, William M. A. B.D. and wife, B. A.</td>
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<td>Miller, Miss Viola L R. N.</td>
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<td>Parker, J. I. B. A. and wife, B. A.</td>
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<td>Peat, Jacob F. and wife, B. A.</td>
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<td>Rapse, Chester B. B. Sc. and wife, B. A.</td>
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<td>Richardson, Miss Flora A. R. N.</td>
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<td>Sutton, Leon E. M. D. B. S. and wife,</td>
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<td>Weils, Miss Annie M.</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td>Brethorst, Miss Marie M. A.</td>
<td>1914</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*Caris, Miss Clara B. A.</td>
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<td>*Desjardins, Miss Helen B. A.</td>
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<td>Keister, Miss Ida Mae B. A.</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>Lawrence, Benjamin F. M. A. B. D. and wife,</td>
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<td>Manning, Miss Elia</td>
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<td>Pilcher, Raymond F. B. A. and wife, B. A.</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>Trotter, Miss Charlotte</td>
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<td>Tyler, Miss Gertrude B. A.</td>
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<td>Tzechow</td>
<td>*Beatty, Miss Mabel A. M. A.</td>
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<td>Fosnot, Miss Pearl B. M. A.</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<td>Griffiths, Miss Helen</td>
<td>1919</td>
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*On furlough
Missionary Society of the Evangelical Church
(Evangelical Church Mission)

Home address - - - - 1903 Woodland Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Kwei Tungjen, 1913

Brunemeier, E. H., M. D., and wife, 1917
Fecker, Miss Rose L., R. N., 1921
Frank, Rev. H. S., and wife, 1919
Granner, Miss Justine E., R. N., 1922
Koebbe, Miss Lydia, 1923
Renniger, Miss Anna M., R. N., 1916
Schuerman, Miss Clara E., 1916
Schmalzreid, E. W., M. D., and wife, 1919
Wahl, Rev. C. B., B. A., B. D., and wife, 1916

*On furlough
**Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada**  
(Canadian Methodist Mission, C.M.M.)

**Woman’s Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada**

Home address of both societies - 299 Queen St. West.  
Toronto, Canada.

---

**Chengtu, Sze. 1892**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Albertson, Rev. W. B.</td>
<td>B.A., B.D. and wife, 1908</td>
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<td>Annis, Rev. S. S.</td>
<td>M.A., B.D. and wife, 1916</td>
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<td>Asson, Miss M. A.</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>Bayne, P. M.</td>
<td>M.A., and wife, B.A., 1908</td>
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<td>Beaton, Miss A. L.</td>
<td>1922</td>
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<td>Beaton, K. J.</td>
<td>B.A., and wife, 1914</td>
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<td>Best, A. E.</td>
<td>M.D., and wife, 1914</td>
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<td>Bowes, Rev. N. E.</td>
<td>B.A., B.D., and wife, 1906</td>
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<td>Bruce, Albert J.</td>
<td>F.R.G.S., and wife, 1912 (Y.M.C.A.)</td>
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<td>Brown, H. G.</td>
<td>M.A., B.D., and wife, B.A., 1912</td>
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<td>Brown, H. D.</td>
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<td>Campbell, Miss F. M.</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>Carscallen, Rev. C. R.</td>
<td>B.A., B.D., and wife, 1905</td>
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<td>Davis, F. M.</td>
<td>and wife, 1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dickinson, Rev. F.</td>
<td>B.A., and wife, B.A., 1913</td>
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<td>Foster, Miss B. L.</td>
<td>B.A., 1918</td>
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<td>Harrison, Miss A.</td>
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<td>Hartwell, Miss L. G.</td>
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<td>Hartwell, Rev. G. E.</td>
<td>B.A., D.D., and wife, 1891</td>
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<td>Henry, Miss A. J.</td>
<td>M.D., 1899</td>
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<td>Hibbard, Rev. E.</td>
<td>B.A., B.D., and wife, 1912</td>
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*On furlough*
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Johns, A. E., M.A., and wife</td>
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<td>Jolliffe, Rev. R. O., B.A., and wife</td>
<td>1904</td>
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<td>Kelly, C. B., B.A., M.B., and wife, B.A.</td>
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<td>*Kern, Rev. D. S., B.A., B.D., and wife</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>Kiiborn, L. G., M.A., M.B., and wife, M.B.</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<td>Kiiborn, Mrs. R. G., M.D.</td>
<td>1893</td>
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<td>Kitchen, Rev. J., and wife</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>Lamb, Miss M. L., 1920</td>
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<td>Lindsay, A. W., L.D.S., D.D.S., and wife</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>Loree, Miss E.</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>*Massey, Miss W., A.T.C.M.</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>Meuser, E. N., Phm.B., and wife</td>
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<td>1902</td>
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<td>1908</td>
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<td>Robertson, H. D., B.A., and †wife</td>
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<td>Service, Rev. C. W., B.A., M.B., and wife</td>
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<td>Steele, Miss U. F.</td>
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<td>Stewart, Rev. J. L., D.D., and wife, B.A.</td>
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<td>Tailman, Miss A.</td>
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<td>*Thexton, Miss A. C.</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>Thompson, J. E., L.D.S., D.D.S., and wife</td>
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<td>Wilson, Miss E.A.R.V.</td>
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*On furlough †Wife Not on field

**Chungchow, Sze. 1911**

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<td>Bedford, Miss G. M.</td>
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<td>1919</td>
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重慶 Chungking, Sze. 1910

Abrey, F. E. L., and wife, 1910
Birks, W. H., M.D., and wife, 1913
Burwell, Rev. H. B., B.A., and wife, 1913
Coon, Miss M., 1920
*Crutcher, Mrs. I. P., 1908
*Irish, Rev. H. H., B.A., and wife, 1908

Jack, Miss F. F., 1915
Jones, G. R., B.A.Sc., and wife, B.A. 1910
Ketcheson, Miss

McIntosh, Miss I. K., 1919
McNaughten, Miss B. G., 1909
McNeil, Miss P., 1922
Morrison, Rev. W. R., B.A., B.D., and wife, 1909
*Newton, R. H., B.A., and wife, 1913

Sparling, Miss E. P., 1909
Sparling, Rev. G. W., B.A., B.D., and wife, B.A., 1907
Swann, H. F., B.A., and wife, 1921
Tufts, Miss E. M., 1922

On furlough  
†Wife not on field

Fowchow, Sze. 1913

Bridgman, Rev. C. A., B.A., and wife. 1912
Leonard, W. M., and wife, B.A.. 1913
Longley, Rev. R. S., B.A., B.D., and wife. 1907
McAmmond, Rev. R. B., and wife, 1906
Simpson, E. K., M.B., and wife, 1913

Jenshow, Sze. 1907

Brimstine, Miss M. E., 1899
Marshall, Miss E., 1909
Sellery, C. M., B.A., M.D., C.M., and wife, 1921
Soper, Rev. S. H., B.A., and wife, B.A., 1912
Willett, L. E., B.A.Sc., and wife, M.A., 1921

*On furlough  
†Wife not on field
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<td>Kiating</td>
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*On furlough
自流井 Tzeliutsing, Sze. 1907

United Methodist Church Missionary Society
(U.M.C.) (聖道公會)

Home address - - - - 13, Silverbirch Road.
Erdington, Birmingham, England,

YUNNAN and KUEICHOW.

昭通 Chao T'ong, Yun. 1886.

巴克禮 Barwick, Miss A., 1921
顧 Cottrell, Rev. F., 1923
丁立美 Dingle, Dr. Lilian M., 1905
何永學 Hicks, Rev. C. E., and wife, 1896
王樹德 Hudspeth, Rev. W. H., B.A., 1909
佐若蘭 Raine, Nurse N. B., 1921
蘇慕才 Spuire, Miss L. O., B.A., 1907

石門坎 Shih-Men-K'ân, Kuei. 1901.
(via Chao T'ong Yun.)

高志華 Goldsworthy, Rev. R. H., 1921.
張道惠 Parsons, Rev. H., and wife, 1902

東川 Tong Ch'uan, Yun. 1885.

何永學 Hicks, Rev. C. E., 1896

*On furlough
Yunnan Fu, Yun.

Pentecostal Missionary Union for Great Britain and Ireland (Pentecostal Missionary Union, P.M.U.)

(英五旬會)

Home address - - - - 30 Avondaie Road, Croydon, England.

丽江 Likiang, Yun. 1913

安永静 Andrews, James H., and wife, 1921
楊麗華 Ives, Miss Florence. 1922
可樂莎 *Klaver, P., and wife, 1916
斯淑添 Scharten, Miss C. E.. 1913

維西 Weisi, Yun.

祿爾榮 Lewer, A. G., and wife, 1915

雲南府 Yunnanfu, 1912 and outstations.

貝美恩 Biggs, Miss Jessie, 1917
包義德 Boyd, W. J., 1915
柏長清 Capper, Ralph, 1922
古清 Cook, Miss E. M., 1914
佘如珍 Eaton, Miss Gladys, 1922
賀天恩 Hodgetts, Miss Marian, 1920
蘭桂芳 Knell, Miss Edith 1920
李大衛 Leigh, D., and wife, 1915
芮淑英 Rees, Miss Hannah, 1922
特美義 Trevitt, Mrs. F., 1914
王守貞 Waldon, Miss Alice, 1917
美安 *Williams, Mrs. L. A., 1914
武建勳 Wood, A., and wife, 1906

*On furlough
Young Men's Christian Association of China

Home address of National Committee - 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

International Committee 347 Madison Ave., New York City, U.S.A.

Chengtu, Sze. 1906

Brace, Albert J., F.R.G.S., and wife, 1912 (C.M.M.)
Heide, George G., B.Sc., 1916

Chungking, Sze., 1921

Shedl, C. C., B.A., and wife, B.A., 1916

Yunnanfu, Yun. 1921

Watkins, Wilson P., M.A., B.A.S., and wife, 1918

Young Women's Christian Association of China

Home address of National Committee 3 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.

International Committee 600 Lexington Ave., New York City, U.S.A.

Chengtu, Sze. 1921

Brennecke, Miss Margaret E., B.A., 1923
Fraser, Miss Ruth L., 1917
Smith, Miss Harriet M., 1909

*On furlough
American Bible Society

(大美國聖經會)

Home address - - - 31 Bible House, Astor Place, New York City, U.S.A.

成都 Chengtu, Sze. 1899

陶然士 Torrance, Rev. Thomas, F.R.G.S., and wife, 1896

British and Foreign Bible Society

(大英聖書公會)

Home address - - - 146 Queen Victoria St., London E. C., England.

成都 Chengtu, Sze.

傅文博 Franck, George M., and wife, 1902

雲南府 Yunnanfu, Yun.

安平治 Graham, J. and wife, 1890 (Acting—C.I.M.)

National Bible Society of Scotland

(蘇格蘭聖經會)

Home address - - - 224 West George St., Glasgow, Scotland.

重 慶 Chungking, Sze.

海忠真 Hayman, J. R., and wife, 1908

West China Religious Tract Society

(華西教會書局)

重 慶 Chungking, Sze.

海 Hayman, J. R., and wife, 1908 (Acting, B.S.S.)

雷拯道 *Knipe, Rev. W. L. L., and wife, 1891 (C.M.S.)

*On furlough
West China Missions Advisory Board
(華西基督教會顧問部)
Officers for 1924

Chairman

Secretary
Miss Adelaide Harrison, Chengtu, Sze.

Treasurer
Mr. G. M. Franck, Chengtu, Sze.

Statistician
Miss Ruth Fraser, Chengtu, Sze.

West China Christian Educational Union
(華西教育會)
Officers for 1924

President
S. H. Fang, B.A.

Vice-President
P. A. Bruce, B.A.

General Secretary -
H. G. Brown, M.A., B.D.

Associate Secretary
Miss B. E. Bassett

Part-time Secretaries
- S. H. Fang, B.A.
  H. D. Wha.

Treasurer
H. G. Brown, M.A., B.D.
Names and addresses of local statisticians, or secretaries, from whom the material here printed has been obtained.

A.B.F.M.S. Mrs. S. S. Clark, Kiating, Sze.
C.I.M.—West Sze. - Dr. H. L. Parry, Chungking, Sze.
C.I.M. Kwei. B. Lambert, Kweiyang, Kwei.
C.I.M. Yun. (No reply received)
C.M.M. Rev. E. Hibbard, Chengtu, Sze.
C.M.S. Sze. - C. H. Parsons, Paoning, Sze.
C.M.S. Yun. R. F. Lankester, Yunnanfu, Yun.
E.C.M. C. B. Wahl, Tungjen, Kwei.
F.F.M.A. Mrs. J. P. Rodwell, Chengtu, Sze.
M.E.M. - O. G. Starrett, Chengtu, Sze.
P.M.U. - Ethel M. Cook, Yunnanfu, Yun.
U.C.M.S. - J. R. Morse, Batang, Via Atuntze, Sze.
ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY

Abrey, F. E. L., and wife, C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
   Jensshow, Sze.
Albertson, Rev. W. B., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M.,
   Chengtu.
Allan, F. F., M.D., and wife, Ph. B., C.M.M., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Allen, Miss A. R., C.I.M., Kuanyuan, Sze.
Allen, Miss Mabel E., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
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   Sze.
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*Arendt, R., and wife, C.I.M., Sankiang, Kwei.
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*Barter, A. J., B.A., M.D., and wife, C.M.M., Kiating, Sze.
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Bassett, Miss Beulah E., W.A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Batdorf, C. W., M.S., and wife, C.M.M., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Batstone, Miss M. E., C.M.M., Junghsien, Sze.
Batstone, W. H., C.I.M., Chungking, Sze.
*Bayne, P. M., M.A., and wife, B.A., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Beaton Miss A. L., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Beaton, K. J., B.A., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
*Beatty, Miss Mabel A., M.A., W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Beedrwood, Miss G. M., C.M.M., Chunchow, Sze.
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Bell, G. S., and wife, C.M.M., Junghsien, Sze.
Best, A. E., M.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.

*On furlough
Bird, Fred and wife, C.I.M., Yunning, Sze.
Birks, W. H., M.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
Blanchard, Ralph W., and wife, B.M., M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Booth, Miss A.M., C.I.M., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Booth, Rev. G. H., and wife, C.I.M., Kutsing, Yun.
*Boreham, Rev. F., M.A., and wife, C.M.S., Miensyang, Sze.
*Bovell, Miss Mabel, B.A., A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Boyd, W. J., P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Bradley, Neville, M. B., Ch.B. and wife, C.M.S., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Bradshaw, Rev. Frederick J., and wife, M.D., A.B.F.M.S. Kiating, Sze.
Brayton, Miss Margaret, M.A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Brennecke, Miss Margaret E., B.A., Y.W.C.A., Chengtu Sze.
Bretherst, Miss Alice B., M.A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Bretherst, Miss Marie, M.A., W.F.M.S., Suining, Sze.
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*Brimstin, Miss M. E., W.M.S., Janshow, Sze.
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Brittle, Miss E. M., F.F.M.A., Tungchuan, Sze.
*Brodebeck, Miss L. Emma, S.B., W.A.B.F.M.S., Yachow, Sze.
Bromby, Christopher and wife, C.I.M., Kweichowfu, Sze.
Brooks, Miss C. A., W.M.S., Luchow, Sze.
Brown, H. D., B.A., M.S.&. Ag., Ph.D. and wife., M.A., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Bruce, Miss A., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Brunemeier, E. H., M.D., and wife, E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.
Burdeshaw, Miss Rhoda, A.B., W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Burwell, Rev. H. B., B.A., and wife, C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.

*On furlough
Caldwell, Rev. T., and wife, C.M.S., Mienchuhsien, Sze.
Campbell, Miss F. M., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
*Cartright, Harry L., M. D., and wife, M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Capper, Ralph, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
*Caris, Miss Clara, B.A., W.F.M.S., Suining, Sze.
Carleton, Miss C., C.M.S., Mienchuhsien, Sze.
Carscallen, Rev. C. R., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Cassels, Miss G. F., C.M.S., Paoning, Sze.
Castle, Miss Belle, W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Cecil-Smith, Rev. G. and wife, C.I.M., Kweiyang, Kwei.
Cheney, Miss M. L., W.M.S., Junghsien, Sze.
Churcher, Miss E. J., C.I.M., Kwangyuan, Sze.
Clark, Stewart S., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Kiating, Sze.
*Clayton, Miss M. E., C.I.M., Kweichowfu, Sze.
Collier, Miss Clara J., M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Cook, Rev. E. A., B.A., and wife, C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Cook, Miss E.M., P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Cook, Thos. and wife, C.I.M., Kiating, Sze.
Cooke, Allyn B., and wife, C.I.M., Talifu, Yun.
Coon, Miss M., W.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
*Cooper, Miss A. M., C.M.S., Anhsien, Sze.
Cottrell, Rev. F., U.M.C., Chaot'ong, Yun.
Cowan, Miss Celia, B. A., B.R.S., W.F.M.S., Chengtu Sze.
Cox, J. R., M.D., and wife, C.M.M., Junghsien, Sze.
*Cranston, Rev. Earl, B.A., B.D., M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Crawford, Miss L. Jennie, R. X., W.A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Crawford, W., M. D., C.M., and wife, C.M.M., Kiating, Sze.
†Crawford, Rev. Walter, M.A., and wife, Ph.B., M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Crook, Rudolph L., M.D., A.B.F.M.S. Yachow, Sze.
*Crutcher, Mrs. I. P., C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
Culverwell, Miss E., C.I.M., Yingshan, Sze.
Culverwell, Miss F. H., C.I.M., Nanpu, Sze.
Cumber Miss Mira, F.F.M.A., Chungking, Sze.

*On furlough †Wife not on field
Cunningham, R., and wife, C.I.M., Tatsienlu, Sze.
Curtis, H. H., and wife, C.I.M., Kiangtsing, Sze.

Dale, Miss Ella, C.M.M., Luchow, Sze.
Darlington, Rev. T., and wife, C.I.M., Wanhsien, Sze.
†Davidson, Alfred and Caroline E., F.F.M.A., Suining, Sze.
*Davies, C., Freeman, and wife, C.I.M., Chenvuan, Kwei.
†Davies, Rev. John P. and wife, A.B.F.M.S. Ningyuan, Sze.
Davis, F. M., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Decks, Miss K. E., C.I.M., Paoning, Sze.
Denham, Rev., G. T., C.I.M., Pachow, Sze.
Denison, Miss Myrtle, R. N., W.A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
*Desjardins, Miss Helen M., B. A., W.F.M.S., Suining, Sze.
Dibley, Miss F. M., C.I.M., Kaihsien, Sze.
Dickinson, Rev. F., B.A., and wife, B.A., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Dingle, Dr. Lillian M., M.D., U.M.C., Chaotung, Yun.
Dix, Miss R., C.I.M., Pachow, Sze.
Dolmage, Miss E. B., W.M.S., Penhsien, Sze.
Donnithorne, Rev. H. V., and wife, C.M.S., Anhsien, Sze.
Downer, Miss Sara B., W.A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Drake, Miss E., C.I.M., Tachu, Sze.
Duncan, Marion H., B. A., and wife, B.S., U.C.M.S., Batang, Sze.
Dunham, Miss C., W.M.S., Junghsien, Sze.
*Dye, Daniel S., M. A., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
*Dymond, Rev. F. J., and wife, U.M.C., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Earle, Rev. J. R., C.M.M., and wife, Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Eaton, Miss Gladys, P.M.U. Yunnanfu, Yun.
*Edmunds, Miss Agnes M., M. D., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Edmunds E. W., B.A., and wife, B.A., C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
Edwards, Miss A., C.M.S., Anhsien, Sze.
*Edwards, Miss M. A., C.I.M., Tachu, Sze.
Ellison, Miss Grace F., B.A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.

*On furlough †Wife Not on field
Elson, Rev. A. J., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Kiating, Sze.
Evans, Rev. A., and wife, U.M.C., Yunnanfu, Yun.
*Evans, A. E., C.I.M., Kwangan, Sze.

Fearon, Miss M. E., C.I.M., Suitingfu, Sze.
Fecker, Miss Rose, E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.
Fish, E. S., M.D., and wife, C.I.M., Anshunfu, Kwei.
Flessel, Miss Anna May, B.A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Fosnot, Miss Pearl B., M. A., W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
*Foster, Miss B. L., B.A., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
*Foster, Clarence L., M. A., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Fowl, Miss Flora I., C.I.M., Suitingfu, Sze.
Franck, George M., and wife, B.&.F.B.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Frank, Rev. H.S., and wife, E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.
Fraser, Miss Ruth L., Y.W.C.A., Chengtu, Sze.
Freeman, C. W., M.D., B.A., and wife, M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Friedersdorf, Miss M., C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Frier, S. H., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
*Fugl, Miss A., C.M.S., Chungpa, Sze.
*Funnell, H. W., and wife, C.I.M., Suitingfu, Sze.

Galloway, Miss Helen R., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Goldsworthy, Rev. R. H., U.M.C., Shihmenkan, Kwei.
Gormley, Miss M., W.M.S., Penghsien, Sze.
*Goudge, Miss M., C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
*Gowar, Miss S., C.I.M., Nanpu, Sze.
Govman, C. G., and wife, C.I.M., Yungning, Sze.
Graham, Miss E. D., B.A., W.M.S., Luchow, Sze.
Graham, Rev. David C., M. A., B.D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Granner, Miss Justine E., R. N., E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.

Haddock, Miss S., C.M.M., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Hambley, Miss L. H., W.M.S., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
*Hamilton, Rev. E. A., and wife, C.M.S., Sintu, Sze.
Hannah, Rev. C. B., and wife, C.I.M., Suiting, Sze.
Hansing, Miss Ovidia, B.A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Hardy, William M., M. D., B.A., and wife, Ph.B., U.C.M.S., Batang, Sze.

*On furlough
Harger, Miss Gladys B., B. A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Harris, Miss Lucy E., M. B., F.F.M.A., Tungchwan, Sze.
Harris, Miss L. I., C.M.M., Kiating, Sze.
Harris, Miss W. A., W.M.S., Kiating, Sze.
Harrison, Miss A., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Hartwell, Miss L. G., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Hartwell, Rev. G. E., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Havermale, Rev. Lewis F., Ph.B., S.T.B., and wife, Tzechow, Sze.
Hayman, J. R., and wife, N.B.S.S., Chungking, Sze.
Heller, Miss Elizabeth, B. A., M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
Henry, Miss A. J., M.D., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Herbert, W. T., and wife, C.I.M., Yungning, Sze.
Hick, W. A., and wife, C.I.M., Chungking, Sze.
Hicks, Rev. C. E., and wife, Chaotung, U.M.C., Yun.
Hockin, Mrs. L. M., B.A., W.M.S., Penghsien, Sze.
Hodgetts, Miss Marian, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Hoffman, Rev. A. C., S.T.L., and wife, C.M.M., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Holmes, Miss Lillian L., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Holt, Miss J. E., W.M.S., Junghsien, Sze.
Hoopte, Gordon D., M. D., B.S., and wife, M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
Hope Gill, C. W., F.F.M.A., Chengtu, Sze.
Householder, Miss Ethel, B.A., Ph.B., W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Howden, Rev. H. J., M.A., and wife, C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Hudspeth, Rev. W. H., B.A., U.M.C., Chaotung, Yun.
Hughes-Hallett, Miss F., C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Hunter, Miss A. G., C.I.M., Yungchang, Yun.
Humphreys, J. Charles, M. D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Hutchinson, Miss A. Irene, F.F.M.A., Chengtu, Sze.
Hutson, J., and wife, C.I.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Imeson, Miss V., C.M.M., Junghsien, Sze.

*On furlough
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation</th>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irish, Rev. H. H.</td>
<td>and wife</td>
<td>C.M.M.</td>
<td>Chungking, Sze.</td>
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<td>Ives, Miss Florence</td>
<td>P.M.U.</td>
<td>Likiang, Yun.</td>
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<td>Jack, Miss F. F.</td>
<td></td>
<td>W.M.S.</td>
<td>Chungking, Sze.</td>
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<td>Jackson, G. B.</td>
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<td>C.I.M.</td>
<td>Wanhsien, Sze.</td>
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<td>Jago, Miss M. W.</td>
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<td>C.I.M.S.</td>
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<td>Jenner, Miss W.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.I.M.</td>
<td>Tating, Kwei.</td>
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<td><em>Jennings, Rev. Walter</em></td>
<td>and wife</td>
<td>C.I.M.</td>
<td>Pachow, Sze.</td>
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<td>Jensen, Rev. Joshua C.</td>
<td>M. A.</td>
<td>B.D.</td>
<td>and wife, A.B.F.M.S.</td>
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<td>Ketschon, Miss Elizabeth M.</td>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>Chungking, Sze.</td>
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<td>Kilborn, L. G.</td>
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<td>M.B.</td>
<td>Chungtu, Sze.</td>
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<td>Kilborn, Mrs R. G.</td>
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<td>M.D.</td>
<td>C.M.M.</td>
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<td><em>Klington, Miss H. M.</em></td>
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<td>Killmier, Earnest Raymond</td>
<td>M. B.</td>
<td>B. S.</td>
<td>and wife, C.C.A.</td>
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<td>Kitchen, Rev. J.</td>
<td>and wife</td>
<td>C.M.M.</td>
<td>Chengtu, Sze.</td>
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<td><em>Knobler, P.</em></td>
<td>and wife</td>
<td>P.M.U.</td>
<td>Likiang, Yun.</td>
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<td>Knell, Miss Edith</td>
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<td>Kohler, Miss L. E.</td>
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<td>C.I.M.</td>
<td>Tungchow, Kwei.</td>
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<td>Koebbe, Miss Lydia</td>
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<td>E.C.M.</td>
<td>Tungjen, Kwei.</td>
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<td>Kratzer, Miss A.</td>
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<td>Lamb, Miss M. L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.M.M.</td>
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<td>Lambert, B.</td>
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<td>Kweiyang, Kwei.</td>
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<td>Lankester, Rev. Ronald F.</td>
<td>M. A.</td>
<td>and wife, C.M.S.</td>
<td>Yunnanfu, Yun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*On furlough*
Large, A. W., and wife, C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Larkin, George R., M. A., and wife, M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
*Larsen, Miss E. L., C.I.M., Suifu, Sze.
Lawrence, Rev. Benj. F., M. A., B.D., and wife, M.E.M., Suining, Sze.
Lechler, J. H., M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Edin. and wife, C.M.S., Mienchuhsien, Sze.
*Leigh, D., and wife, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Lewer, A. G., and wife, P.M.U., Weisi, Yun.
Lewis, Rev. Spencer, D. D., and wife, M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
*Liljestrand, S. H., M.D., Ph.B, and wife, B.A., M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
*Lindblad, Miss Anna C., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Lindsay, A. W., L.D.S., D.D.S., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Liversidge, H., and wife, C.I.M., Kiating, Sze.
Lloyd, Miss F., C.I.M., Nanpu, Sze.
Longley, Rev. R. S., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Fowchow, Sze.
*Loomis, Miss Jean, B. A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Loree, Miss E., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Lucas, Miss O. C., C.I.M., Kahihsien, Sze.
Macdonald, Miss Lillian, B.A., M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
MacLean, Miss Mabel, R. N., M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
MacLeod, R. A., B.A., B.D., and wife, B.A., U.C.M.S., Batang, Sze.
*Mannett, Miss V. C., C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Manning, Miss Ella, W.F.M.S., Suining, Sze.
*Marshall, Miss E., W.M.S., Jenshow, Sze.
Martin, Miss D., C.M.S., Hanchow, Sze.
*Massey, Miss W., W.M.S., Chengtu Sze.
Masters, Nurse Adelaide C., C.C.A., Hweili, Sze.
Mathews, R. H., and wife, C.I.M., Kiungchow, Sze.
Matthew, Miss Mary A., W.A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.

*On furlough
McAmmond, Rev. R. B., and wife, C.M.M., Fowchow, Sze.
McIntosh, Miss I. K., C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
McIntyre, Mrs. R. L., C.I.M., Yungning, Sze.
McNaughton, Miss B. G., C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
McNeil, Miss P., W.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
McRae, Miss L. S., W.M.S., Kiating, Sze.
Mellodey, Miss L., C.M.S., Chungpa, Sze.
Metcalfe, G. E., and wife, C.I.M., Yuenmoiwhsien, Yun.
Meuser, E. N., Ph.B., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Miller, Miss Viola L. R. N., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Mitchell, Miss G. E., C.I.M., Kwangyuan, Sze.
Moncrieff, J. E., M.A., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
*Morgan, Miss A. E., C.M.M., Luchow, Sze.
Morgan, Rev. E. W., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chungchow, Sze.
Morse, J. Russell, B. A., and wife, U.C.M.S., Batang, Sze.
*Morse, W. R., M.D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
*Mortimore, Rev. W. J., B.A., and wife, M.D., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Mowll, Bishop H., D. D., Chengtu, Sze.
Munn, Rev. W. and wife, C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Myrne, Rev. C. N., and wife, U.M.C., Yunnanfu, Yun.

Neave, Rev. J. and wife, C.M.M., Kiating, Sze.
Nelson, Miss Lena, W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Newton, R. H., B.A., and wife, C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.

Ogden, James C., B. A., and wife, U.C.M.S., Batang, Sze.
Olsen, P. O., and wife, C.I.M., Tsunyi, Kwei.
Olsen, Rev. F., and wife, C.I.M., Luchow, Sze.
Openshaw, H. J., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Oster, Miss Harriet, R. N., M.E.M., Tzechow, Sze.

*On furlough
Palmer, Miss C. K., C.I.M., Chuhsien, Sze.
Parker, H., and wife, C.I.M., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Parker, Miss H. A., C.M.S., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Parker, J. I., B.A., and wife, M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
Parry, H. L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and wife, C.I.M., Chungking, Sze.
Parsons, Rev. H. and wife, U.M.C., Shihmenkan, Kwei, via Chaotong, Yun.
Paul, Miss F., C.I.M., Tating, Kwei.
*Peat, Rev. Jacob F., and wife, M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
Pemberton, Miss R. J., C.I.M., Paoning, Sze.
Penny, Miss Winnogene, W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Peters, Miss Eunice, W.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Phelps, Rev. Dryden L., M. A., B.D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Piaget, Miss R. E., C.I.M., Kweiyang, Kwei.
*Pike, D. F and wife, Kweiyang, Kwei.
Pincock, T. A., M.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chungchow, Sze.
*Plewman, T. E., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Porteous, Gladstone, and wife, C.I.M., Wutingchow, Yun.
Porter, Rev. R. B., and wife, C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Potterton, Miss S. M., C.I.M., Suiting, Sze.
*Proctor, Miss Orvia, B. A., W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Quentin, Rev. A. P., and wife, C.M.M., Kiating, Sze.
*Rabe, Miss J., C.I.M., Tating, Kwei.
Rackham, Rev. G. E., M.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Penghsien, Sze.
Raine, Miss N. B., C.M.C., Chaotung, Yun.
Randle, Rev. Louis H., B.D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Rape, Rev. Chester B., B.Sc. and wife, B.A., M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
Reed, Rev. F. J., B.A., and wife, C.M.M., Penghsien, Sze.
Rees, Miss Hannah, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Renninger, Miss Anna M., R. N., E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.
Rice, Miss E., Wanhsien, Sze.

*On furlough
Richardson, A. R., and wife, C.I.M., Pengshan, Sze.
Richardson, Miss Flora A., R. N., M.E.M., Chungking, Sze.
Riley, Miss N., F.F.M.A., Tungchwan, Sze.
Ririe, Benj. and wife, C.I.M., Kiating, Sze.
Robertson, H. D., B.A., and wife, C.I.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Rodwell, John P. and Dorothy, F.F.M.A., Chengtu, Sze.
Roeder, Miss Winifred, W.A.B.F.M.S., Yachow, Sze.
Ross, Miss K. D., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Rossiter, Miss Henrietta, B., B. A., W.F.M.S., Tzechow, Sze.
Rouse, Miss L., W.M.S., Kiating, Sze.
Russell, Miss L. E., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Rutz, Miss M., C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Salquist, Mrs. Anna M., A.B.F.M.S., Yachow, Sze.
Sanderson, Miss E. M., C.I.M., Tachu, Sze.
Sawdon, Earnest W., B.Sc., and Margaret, B.Sc., F.F.M.A., Chengtu, Sze.
Scarlett, Miss M., C.I.M., Nanpu, Sze.
Scharten, Miss C. E., P.M.U., Likiang, Yun.
Schmalzreid, E. W., E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.
Schroder, Miss Else, C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Schuerman, Miss Clara E., E.C.M., Tungjen, Kwei.
Seidenberg, Miss I., C.I.M. Shunking, Sze.
Sellery, C. M., B.A., M.D., C.M., and wife, C.M.M. Jenshow, Sze.
Service, Rev. C. W., B.A., M.B., and wife, Chengtu, Sze.
Service, R. R., B.S., and wife, B.L., Y.M.C.A., Chungking, Sze.
Settle, Miss A., C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Shelton, Mrs. A. L., U.C.M.S., Batang, Sze.
Sheridan, W. J., M.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
Shurtleff, Miss Carrie A., R. N., W.A.B.F.M.S., Yachow, Sze.
Silcock, Arnold, and Margaret M., F.F.M.A., Chengtu, Sze.
Simkin, Robert L., M. A., B.D., and Margaret T., M.A., A.F.B.F.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Simpson, Miss A. M., C.I.M., Talifu, Yun.

*On furlough †Wife not on field
Simpson, E. K., M.B., and wife, C.M.M., Fowchow, Sze.
Sinton, J. R., and wife, C.I.M., Luchow, Sze.
Slaght, Miss Carrie E., M. D., W.A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
*Slichter, Morris and wife, C.I.M., Anshunfu, Kwei.
*Small, Rev. Walter, and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Smith, Miss C. E., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Smith, Miss E. L., C.I.M., Kwecichowfu, Sze.
Smith, Miss Harriet M., Y.W.C.A., Chhengtu, Sze.
Smith, Rev. M. P., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.M., Chungechow.
Sze.
Smith, Rev. W. E., M.D., C.M., C.M.M., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Snow, Rev. F. G., C.I.M., Suifying, Sze.
Sze.
Sorensen, Theo., and wife, C.I.M., Tatsienlu, Sze.
*Sparling, Miss E. P., W.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Sparling, Rev. G. W., B.A., P.D., and wife, B.A., C.M.M.
Chungking, Sze.
Speers, Miss A. B., M.D., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Spreekley, J. W., and wife, C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Squire, Miss L. O., B.A., U.M.C., Chaotung, Yan.
Starrett, Oscar G., B. A., and wife, M.E.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Steele, Miss U. F., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Stewart, Rev. J. L., D.D., and wife, B.A., C.M.M., Chengtu,
Sze.
†Stubbs, C. M., D.Sc., M.A., and A. Margaret, Chengtu, Sze.
*Sturdy, Miss C., W.M.S., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Sutton, Leon, E., M. D., B.S., and wife, M.E.M., Chungking,
Sze.
Swann, H. F., B.A., and wife, C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
Swann, Miss M. R., W.M.S., Kiating, Sze.
Symmons, Miss D. L., C.I.M., Paoning, Sze.
Tallman, Miss A., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Taylor, Rev., H. D., B.A., and wife, B.A., C.M.M., Junghsien,
Sze.
Taylor, Rev. H. H., B.A., and wife, C.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Taylor, Rev. R. C., B.A., and wife, C.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Taylor, Rev. W Robert, and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Tebbut, Miss Rose R., F.F.M.A., Tungchwan, Sze.
Tennant, P. S., M.D., C.M., and wife, C.M.M., Penghsien,
Sze.

*On furlough †Wife Not on field
Therolf, Miss Frances J., R. N., W.A.B.F.M.S., Yachow, Sze.
*Thexton, Miss A. C., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Thoering, Miss L., C.I.M., Hokiang, Sze.
Thompson, H. Gordon, M. D., F.R.G.S., and wife, C.M.S., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Thompson, Miss E. I., B.A., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Thompson, J. E., L.D.S., D.D.S., and wife, C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Tindale, Miss E., W.M.S., Luchow, Sze.
Tompkins, Charles E., M. D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Torrance, Rev. Thomas, F.R.G.S., and wife, A.B.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Toyne, E. G., C.I.M., Luchow, Sze.
Trevitt, Mrs F., P.M.I.T., Yunnanfu, Yun.
*Trotter, Miss Charlotte, W.F.M.S., Suiying, Sze.
Tucker, Miss E. M., C.I.M., Chuhsien, Sze.
Tufts, Miss E. M., C.M.M., Chungking, Sze.
Twell, Miss I. A., C.I.M., Kutsing, Yun.
*Tyler, Miss Gertrude, B. A., W.F.M.S., Suiying, Sze.
Vinden, G., and wife, C.I.M., Penghsien, Sze.
Virgo, Miss E. M., W.M.S., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Vorkoeper, Miss M., C.M.M., Tating, Kwei.
Waldon, Miss Alice P.M.I.T., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Wall, Miss Frida, W.A.B.F.M.S., Suifu, Sze.
Walldorf, Miss S., C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Wallis, Miss M. J., C.I.M., Paoning, Sze.
Ward, Miss C. E., W.M.S., Tzeliutsing, Sze.
Waterman, William C., C. A., Hweill, Sze.
Watney, Miss L. E., M.B., B.S., C.I.M., Paoning, Sze.
Webster, Mrs J., C.I.M., Kiungchow, Sze.

*On furlough
*Wegerle, Miss M., C.I.M., Shunking, Sze.
Welch, Miss Mildred, B. A., W.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Wells, Miss Annie M., W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
Wells, Miss G. E., C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Wellwood, Miss C., W.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Wellwood, Mrs J. M., A.B.F.M.S., Kiating, Sze.
*Welzel, Miss M. C., C.I.M., Tating, Kwei.
Wencke, Miss Doris, W.F.M.S., Chungking, Sze.
*Wied, Miss A., C.M.S., Chungpa, Sze.
Wigham, Bernard and Alice M., F.F.M.A., Chungking, Sze.
†Wigham, Leonard, B. A., and Caroline N., F.F.M.A.,
Tungchwan, Sze.
Wilford, E. C., M.B., L.R.C.P.&S., Edin., and wife C.M.S.,
Chengtu, Sze.
*Wilkinson, Rev A. H., B.A., B.D., and wife, C.M.S., Chengtu,
Sze.
Williams, Douglas, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Williams, E. R., and wife, C.M.S., Mienyang, Sze.
Williams, Miss Jane, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
*Williams, Mrs. L. A., P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yun.
Williams, Miss M. J., C.I.M., Yingshan, Sze.
*Williams, T. H., M.D., C.M., Chungchow, Sze.
Wilmott, L. E., B.A., Sc. and wife, M.A., C.M.M., Jenshow,
Sze.
*Wilson, Miss A. G., C.I.M., Paoning, Sze.
Wilson, Miss E.A.R.V., C.M.M., Chengtu, Sze.
Windsor, Mrs T., C.I.M., Kweiyang, Kwei.
Winks, Miss D. I., C.I.M., Chungking, Sze.
*Wolfendale, Mrs R., C.M.M., Luchow, Sze.
Wood, A., and wife, P.M.U., Yunnanfu, Yunnan.
Wood, Rev Chester F., B. D., and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Yachow,
Sze.
Wright, Miss E., C.I.M., Pachow, Sze.
Wupperfield, Rev H. and wife, C.I.M., Kaihsien, Sze.
Yates, Dr. Morton F. and wife, A.B.F.M.S., Chengtu, Sze.
Yorkston, J. and wife, C.I.M., Kopu, Kwei.

*On furlough †Wife Not on field