


1907

Historical Sketch Of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions

Helen E. Moses

Elmira J. Dickinson

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Recommended Citation

Moses, Helen E. and Dickinson, Elmira J., "Historical Sketch Of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions" (1907). *Stone-Campbell Books*. 120.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
**Christian Woman's
Board of Missions**

Compiled in 1897 by
MISS ELMIRA J. DICKINSON

Revised and Enlarged May, 1905, and December, 1907, by
MRS. HELEN E. MOSES



PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS
152 East Market St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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C. W. B. M.



MISS E. J. DICKINSON.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S

BOARD

OF MISSOURI

WEST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
HOLDSVILLE, MISSOURI
JAN 11 1891

CONVENTION AND FINANCIAL RECORD

1874	Cincinnati: Collections during first Convention	\$430.00
		Receipts for
		Year Ending
		Sept. 30.
1875	Louisville	\$770.35
1876	Indianapolis	1,749.00
1877	St. Louis	2,033.77
1878	Cincinnati	2,919.42
1879	Bloomington	3,551.24
1880	Louisville	5,050.96
1881	Indianapolis	7,483.50
1882	Lexington	9,319.60
1883	Cincinnati	10,364.55
1884	St. Louis	14,418.55
1885	Cleveland	16,620.09
1886	Kansas City	18,283.63
1887	Indianapolis	26,226.01
1888	Springfield	27,665.26
1889	Louisville	36,279.17
1890	Des Moines	42,116.81
1891	Allegheny	40,973.87
1892	Nashville	48,222.68
1893	Chicago	51,232.06
1894	Richmond	59,277.04
1895	Dallas	58,611.83
1896	Springfield	57,622.20
1897	Indianapolis	62,600.81
1898	Chattanooga	68,185.87
1899	Cincinnati	101,343.54
1900	Kansas City	106,722.76
1901	Minneapolis	135,441.58
1902	Omaha	139,034.00
1903	Detroit	147,086.85
1904	St. Louis	167,084.73
1905	San Francisco	175,408.98
1906	Buffalo	206,553.12
1907	Norfolk	281,637.54
		\$2,132,321.37

THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS ANTECEDENTS.

Woman's missionary work, as a distinctive agency, is a product of the nineteenth century. The first organization for this purpose, in this country, of which we have any account, is the Female Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, in New York, which was organized in 1819, but ceased to exist in 1861. In 1834 women of the various Churches in New York, learning of the deplorable condition of their heathen sisters, formed a Society to work in their behalf, but this was soon abandoned at the urgent request of the Church Boards. In 1860 Mrs. Fannie B. Mason, a missionary from Burmah, came to New York with the sad story of the wants and woes of heathen women. The result was the formation of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, in 1861, which is still working vigorously. The various subsequent denominational Woman's Missionary Societies in the United States are outgrowths from this.

ORIGIN.

As early as October, 1869, Elder Thomas Munnell had urged the General Christian Missionary Convention, assembled at Louisville, Ky., to take steps for enlisting the sisters in systematic missionary work, and though this was not done then, the seeds were sown beside the waters, and some of them grew years after.

Early in the winter of 1874 Elder John C. Hay, then preaching for the congregation at Des Moines, Iowa, called the women of his congregation together and pointed out to them the good they might do were they organized for systematic missionary work. Under his influence they organized on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1874, a Woman's Missionary Society under the leadership of Mrs. C. E. Gaston. This was almost eight months before the organization of the National Society. In the *Christian Oracle*, of August 9, 1874, Mrs. Gaston said: "This was the first missionary organization among our sisters."

In the same year, without any concert of action, Mrs. Mary A. Bryant, of Ashley, Pike County, Missouri, organized a Self-Denial Society, for the purpose of raising money for the preaching of the Gospel. About the first of August similar societies



Mrs. Maria Jameson, President.



Mrs. William Wallace, Recording Sec'y.



Mrs. C. N. Pearre, Corresponding Sec'y.



Mrs. O. A. Burgess, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

were organized in Eureka and Bloomington, Ill. The seed sown was springing up. The time had come for concert of action.

The impulse needed was given by Mrs. C. N. Pearre, of Iowa City, Iowa. Replying to questions concerning her part in this awakening, she says in a letter written February 10, 1896: "On the 10th of April, 1874, about 10 o'clock in the morning, at the close of my private devotions, the thought came to me. I promptly conferred with Brother Munnell, who was then Corresponding Secretary of the American Christian Missionary Convention, to know if he thought it practicable. He responded at once: 'This is a flame of the Lord's kindling, and no man can extinguish it.' I then began to write letters to our ladies, and soon received favorable answers from all but one. She did not reply."

These letters of Mrs. Pearre found hearty and ready response in the hearts of many, among them Mrs. O. A. Burgess, of Indiana; Mrs. Joseph King, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin and Mrs. R. R. Sloan, of Ohio; Miss E. J. Dickinson, of Illinois; Mrs. R. Milligan, of Kentucky, and Mrs. J. K. Rogers, of Missouri. The first active response to Mrs. Pearre's letters was made by the women of the Central Church, Indianapolis, who met as an Aid Society in the parlors of Mrs. Governor Wallace in July, 1874. Upon the reading of the letter a constitution was prepared and adopted, seven or eight names enrolled and officers chosen.

In May, 1874, Mrs. Pearre had organized a society in the Iowa City Church. The letters she received encouraged her to go forward in securing the interest and co-operation of her sisters in Christ's service.

About the same time a letter that she had written to Mrs. J. K. Rogers, of Missouri, was sent to J. H. Garrison, who published it in *The Christian*, with an editorial fervently commending it to his readers. In June, Isaac Errett visited Iowa City, talked the matter over with Mrs. Pearre, was thoroughly interested, and then and there wrote a vigorous leader entitled, "Help Those Women," and sent it off for the next issue of his paper, *The Christian Standard*. In this he proposed that the sisters hold a Convention at the same time with the General Convention, at Cincinnati, in the following October, to organize a Woman's Board. Through the columns of *The Standard* and



PRESENT NATIONAL OFFICERS.

1. Mrs. Helen E. Moses, Pres. 2. Mrs. M. E. Harlan, Cor. Sec. 3. Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, V. Pres.
4. Mrs. Annie B. Gray, Rec. Sec. 5. Miss Mary J. Judson, Treas.
6. Miss Mattie Pounds, Supt. Children's Work.

The Christian, this was kept before the people and arranged for. Already there were devout women here and there, who, in silence, were yearning for some active, responsible, yet womanly work for the Master, in place of the passive Church life they were living. The words of these faithful men strengthened and encouraged all such.

ORGANIZATION.

According to the suggestion made by Isaac Errett, in *The Christian Standard*, that the women meet in connection with the General Convention held that year (1874), in Cincinnati, Ohio, about seventy-five women gathered in the basement of the Richmond Street Church, in that city. Mrs. R. R. Sloan, of Ohio, was called to preside. Miss Alma White served as Secretary of the meeting. Mrs. Pearre explained fully the purpose of the meeting, and presented plans for future work. Prayerfully and fervently the matter was considered. The result was, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized October 22, 1874, on which date the constitution was adopted, headquarters placed at Indianapolis, and national officers chosen from that locality. The Committee on Nominations was composed of one member from each of the nine States represented in the organization, namely, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Oregon, West Virginia. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Maria Jameson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Wallace; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. N. Pearre; Treasurer, Mrs. O. A. Burgess, all of Indianapolis, Mrs. Pearre having recently moved there. A Vice-President, a Secretary, and one or more Managers for each of the nine States were also elected, and these, all together, constituted the Executive Committee. The management of the work was given to those in and near Indianapolis, though non-resident members were allowed a proxy vote on all matters of importance.

When the organization was completed, the newly elected officers were introduced to the General Convention, and were given a cordial greeting, the following resolution being adopted: "*Resolved*, That this Convention extends to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions recognition and hearty approval, assured that it opens a legitimate field of activity and usefulness in which Christian women may be active co-operants of ours in the great

work of sending the gospel into all the world. We pledge ourselves to 'help these women who propose to labor with us in the Gospel.'"

Under such favorable conditions, and with such earnest assurance of help from our brethren, was the work inaugurated.

CHOOSING OUR FIELD.

In answer to the question, "Now, for what definite field shall we work?" the following were proposed: 1. A mission in our great West. 2. A mission among the Freedmen. 3. Revival of the Jamaica Mission. 4. Support of one or more teachers in connection with the Free Baptist Mission in India or China. All pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the majority. The merits of these several fields were fully stated and earnestly considered.

The Convention had friends scattered all through the West, many of them without Church privileges. Four million slaves, ignorant and needy, had recently been freed within our borders. The deplorable condition of women in India and China was touchingly portrayed by Dr. Graham, of the Free Baptist Mission, with an appeal in their behalf. Jamaica had been a mission of our American Christian Missionary Society for several years, in charge of J. O. Beardsley, and with encouraging success; but in 1864, in the midst of the Civil War, was abandoned for lack of funds. For ten years our seven or eight little congregations over there had been without a minister. Ignorant, weak, helpless, they kept piteously pleading, "Come over into Jamaica again and help us." It was as the prophetic Ethiopia stretching out her hands unto God. The vote was twice retaken, and was almost unanimously for Jamaica. Thus it became our first field.

OUR MISSIONS.

JAMAICA.

At the close of our first Convention, our collections amounted to \$430. During 1875 our cause grew slowly and steadily, but it was not till the beginning of 1876 that our funds were sufficient for us to send out a missionary. Then Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams, of Platte City, Mo., were sent. They sailed from New York, January 29, and landed in Kingston, Saturday, February 5. They

were warmly welcomed. Mr. Williams began work the next day, by preaching to about thirty in the old, dark, leaky, unpainted chapel. His audience steadily increased till the house could not hold the people. He found in Kingston about fifty disciples still faithful, all colored or black, poor, and many of them very poor. Most of the congregations in the country had ceased meeting, but a good many individual members remained faithful.

From the first he taught them, among other things, the important lesson of self-support, impressing upon them the duty and habit of systematic giving to the Lord's cause. This they cheerfully accepted, and almost without exception each pledged a definite sum weekly for repairs and current expenses. His regular work was Scripture study with the people, prayer meetings, Sunday Schools, teachers' meetings, preachings in various parts of the city and surrounding country, and visiting from house to house. The result was gradual growth.

In 1878 James Tilley took charge of several congregations in the mountains, northward from Kingston. He was in our employ until 1884, when he came to the United States to more thoroughly prepare himself for his work, but ere long he sickened and died. Mr. Tilley was an Englishman, a convert of Mr. Spurgeon, and a most thorough, consecrated Christian.

The general lack of schools on the island, and consequent ignorance of the natives, soon made it evident that we must provide for at least primary education in connection with our mission stations. We tried to do this, but found it exceedingly difficult to get efficient teachers, also suitable books and other appliances for school work. We soon saw, too, the need of establishing a training school in Kingston, and we sent three teachers, at different times, for this work—Miss Laughlin, Miss Perkins and Miss McEwan—but the hindrances were such that it was not accomplished.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams resigned the work in Jamaica in August, 1879. The next April Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Tomlinson succeeded them in the mission, continuing till the close of 1881. At this date we had, beside the Kingston Church, four country Churches and four out-stations, with about 700 members; also, several Sunday Schools and day schools. During all these years a native young man, named Darby, had been an efficient helper in Church and school work.

Early in 1887 Mrs. O. A. Burgess and Miss E. J. Dickinson went as a deputation to visit the Jamaica Mission, without expense to the Board. Their work was "to observe, inspect and report on all phases of the work of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in Jamaica." They sailed from New York, January 19, and were gone three months. On their return they made a full report of their observations, which was published in the *Missionary Tidings* for July of that year.

For several years the work in Jamaica made little progress. Changes in the Mission forces were all too frequent and hindered the development of the field. At the Dallas Convention, in 1895, it was decided to send a representative to Jamaica to give the executive committee a clearer knowledge of the present needs of the field. Because of his experience with the colored people of our own land, and his great fitness in other respects, C. C. Smith was chosen. His report was of much value to the work. Ten years later requests came from Jamaica that members of the executive committee visit the island and study its problems. In the executive committee meeting of January 17, 1906, it was decided that the President, Mrs. Atkinson, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Moses, should go. On account of family cares, Mrs. Atkinson declined in favor of the Vice-President, Mrs. Atwater. W. F. Richardson, one of our best known ministers, was chosen as a member of the deputation, in answer to the earnest request of the Jamaica Churches, that one of our representative ministers visit them.

The deputation sailed from New York City, March the tenth, 1906, landed in Kingston, Jamaica, five days later, and almost immediately set out on a series of visits to the Churches and mission homes. The sermons of Mr. Richardson, his wise counsels, the conferences conducted by him, and his firm, kindly grasp of the questions presented to him for consideration or decision, were of great value to the Churches. The faith, liberality and devotion of the people made a deep impression on the minds of the visitors. The good care given the Mission property by ministers and people was marked, and the needs of the work reported in full to the Board and to the friends of the work.

Steady progress was made in all lines of the work during 1906, and the new year dawned full of hope and cheer, then came a calamity that will not soon be forgotten.

January the fourteenth, 1907, was a fateful day to Kingston and the eastern half of Jamaica. Its dawn was fair, the year was new, hopes were bright. In business, home and religious life the outlook was most happy. We do not recall a single week in the history of our connection with the work in which so many cheering messages came to us from Jamaica as came during the week of the earthquake and fire—letters that were written but a few days ere the day so long to be remembered had dawned. One who was in Kingston on that terrible Monday afternoon wrote:



King's Gate Chapel, Jamaica, after the earthquake.

"Of the earthquake itself no one who passed through that dread thirty seconds—seconds that seemed an eternity of time—can ever forget it—can ever forget that frightful, nerve-racking shake; the thunderous sound of falling walls, and the dread dust-fall that immediately enveloped the doomed city. Those who escaped alive from the chaos are unanimous in declaring that they believed, while the ruined city was falling about their ears, that the end of the world had come.

"The earthquake was heralded by an awful stillness, last-

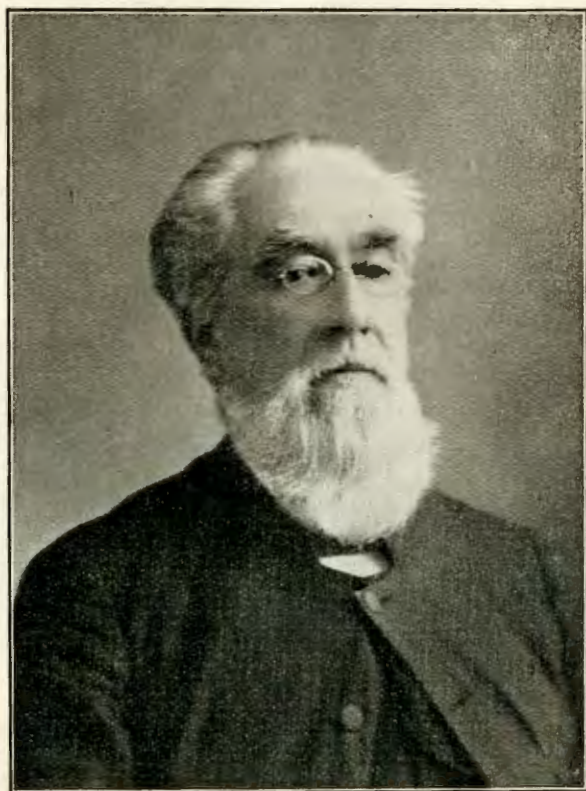
ing about a minute. Then with a low moan, which almost instantly rose to a loud roar, the earth oscillated violently to the south. The next motion can best be described by the word circular. The earth spun like a top for four or five seconds, and then stopped with a frightful jerk. The succeeding oscillation was from the east, and this was followed by six or seven savage shocks—like a dog shaking a rat. The works of puny man could not withstand the assault of nature, and Kingston was wrecked.

"After the shock came the fire, which destroyed the ruins of commercial Kingston and all the stock in the stores. It was truly a dreadful spectacle—that volcano of seething, roaring, devouring flames. But the stricken populace hardly noticed the great fire; the earthquake had completely cowed their spirits. The sun set and the moon rose on a sea of blood, and the terrorized people, those who had not fled the city, sat down through that terrible Monday night, watching the ruddy glow to the south and wishing that the day would dawn."

It is estimated that one thousand persons were killed and an equal number injured in Kingston alone. Many have supposed that it was only Kingston that was shaken by the earthquake, but this is not the case. While the results were more fatal there, the entire eastern part of the island, north as well as south, suffered severely. The shock was felt in the northwest also. The town of Buff Bay is on the north shore, east of Port Antonio. Here the tremors lasted ninety seconds. Every brick and stone building in the town was wrecked or badly cracked, and a moaning, roaring noise, that seemed to come from the sea, continued for a week. Several people were killed and a number injured. Spanishtown, the old capital city, and Richmond, a thriving business town, both well toward the center of the island, suffered greatly.

None of our Missionaries lost their lives, but the family of C. E. Randall was sorely stricken. One son, Frank, a fine young man of great promise, was so terribly injured that he died, and a son-in-law, Mr. Herbert Clark, was killed. From Oberlin, ten miles north of Kingston, G. D. Purdy wrote:

"Never did a more happy and hopeful party gather around a table than that which gathered at our home on Monday, the fourteenth of January. We had started evangelistic meetings at Manning's Hill the day before. Brother Pearn was helping,



C. E. Randall, King's Gate, Jamaica.

and the meeting had opened with seven confessions. We were having an early dinner, in order to get over in time for open-air services before the chapel service. The bell called us at 3:20, we were in our places a moment later. We were talking about what sort of a meeting we would have, when suddenly there was a rumbling sound, and the side of the house behind Mrs. Purdy began to leave the foundation. Then the lamps, clock, dishes and pictures began to pile up on the table and all about us, and all one could hear was creaking timbers and breaking glass. We did not sit to discuss what was best to do, but made for the open as fast as our feet would carry us. What a sight it was! The movements of the earth resembled the waves of the sea; the trees were swaying, my study was rocking like a boat on the rough sea. We went over to Oberlin chapel as soon as possible, and we wept as we saw how it was cracked and damaged. We then put the horses to the carriage and made our way to Manning's Hill Chapel with the greatest difficulty. We were thankful to find the chapel standing, though damaged. We held a service that evening and had seventeen confessions. The next morning I took Brother Pearn to Kingston. On the thirteenth of January we had started a meeting at Manning's Hill. After the earthquake I asked them if we should continue, and they all said, 'Yes.' So the week of the thirteenth we continued at Manning's Hill, and the next week at Oberlin. We had sixty-five additions at Manning's Hill and one hundred at Oberlin."

The executive committee made a special call for relief for our people in Jamaica, and the response was speedy and generous. Railway, Traction and Steamship lines carried supplies free of charge to our stricken people. The suffering and heroism of the people of Jamaica touched the hearts of people everywhere. Almost immediately after the disaster we commenced the shipment of food and clothing. Over seventy barrels and cases of food and clothing were sent from our Mission rooms. Special gifts amounting to more than six thousand dollars, were sent for relief and the rebuilding of chapels and Mission homes. Work on the Mission homes was commenced at once and continued until all were restored. The Mission houses at Kingston and King's Gate were wrecked, and that at Oberlin injured. The Churches at Kingston, King's Gate, Oberlin, Manning's Hill, Mt. Zion, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Industry, Highgate, Chesterfield, Provi-

dence and Salisbury Plains were wrecked or badly damaged. All of these except the Mt. Industry Chapel, were substantial brick, stone or concrete buildings, and many of them were new.

The members of the Churches started building funds at once, laying by for them regularly. In addition to this, many gave one day's work each week. No one lagged; all were cheerful and hopeful. One could not ask for larger measures of faith, hope, patience and cheerfulness than have been displayed by our Missionaries and people in Jamaica in the face of a calamity such as is not often endured by man.

Beginning with the 14th of January, the day of awful peril, special services were held in all the Churches, or to write more correctly, in all the Church yards, for in many instances the houses could not be used. Men lifted their thoughts to God out of the depths of their peril and helplessness, and rejoiced that they could find Him a very present help in time of trouble. Fifteen hundred were added to the Churches during the year closing June 30, 1907. In Jamaica's annual Convention, held near that date, this expression was voiced by the workers:

"We face the future trusting in the strong Son of God as our Helper above and the Holy Spirit as our Helper below. We, to whom has been committed the word of reconciliation, will continue to build upon the foundation laid in Jesus Christ, remembering that every man's work shall be made manifest. At that day of testing may our work be found to abide to His honor and glory."

We have given a full account of this great catastrophe, that we may record its influence on the Christians of Jamaica. They fainted not, failed not. God was their refuge and strength. No post was deserted, no work forsaken. Patiently and hopefully the people, led by our missionaries, set about the task of saving the wreckage of the Churches and commenced preparations for rebuilding them. Their heroism and the revival following the earthquake should be chronicled among the great events of modern missions.

Missionaries to Jamaica, 1874-1907.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams.....	1876 to 1879
Mr. and Mrs. James Tilley.....	1878 to 1884
Miss Jennie Laughlin.....	1879 to 1880
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Tomlinson.....	1880 to 1882

Miss Marion Perkins.....	1880 to 1882
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Azbill.....	1882 to 1886
Miss Sallie McEwan.....	1883 to 1885
W. S. Houchins.....	1883 to 1885
John Thompson (deceased).....	1884 to 1889
C. E. Randall.....	1885 to date
Mrs. C. E. Randall.....	1885 to date
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Chamberlain.....	1885 to 1887
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Swartz.....	1886 to 1888
J. W. Jenkins.....	1886 to 1889
J. H. Versey.....	1889 to 1894
William W. Rumsey.....	1889 to 1892
Claris Yeuell.....	1889 to 1890
W. H. Hayden (July to November).....	1888 to 1888
J. C. Smith.....	1891 to 1893
M. A. Collins.....	1891 to 1893
H. L. Gow.....	1891 to 1893
A. C. McHardy.....	1892 to 1904
Mrs. A. C. McHardy.....	1892 to 1904
William W. Rumsey.....	1894 to 1896
Miss M. Isabel McHardy.....	1896 to date
Nell MacLeod (deceased).....	1896 to 1902
Mrs. Neil MacLeod.....	1900 to 1902
P. M. Robinson.....	1888 to 1902
T. A. Meredith.....	1897 to 1904
Mrs. T. A. Meredith.....	1897 to 1904
G. D. Purdy.....	1897 to date
Mrs. G. D. Purdy.....	1897 to date
Mr. Robert Bailey.....	1899 to date
Mrs. Robert Bailey.....	1899 to date
Louis Thomas.....	1900 to date
Mr. Arnold Shirley.....	1900 to date
Mrs. Arnold Shirley.....	1903 to date
Mr. J. G. Hay.....	1903 to date
Mrs. J. G. Hay.....	1906 to date
Mr. Henry Cotterell.....	1903 to date
Mrs. Henry Cotterell.....	1906 to date
Mr. J. J. Handsaker.....	1905 to 1906
Mrs. J. J. Handsaker.....	1905 to 1906
J. E. Randall.....	1905 to date
Mr. Wm. Pearn.....	1906 to 1907
Mrs. Wm. Pearn.....	1906 to 1907
Mr. A. H. Owens.....	1907 to date
Mrs. A. H. Owens.....	1907 to date
Mr. E. A. Edwards.....	1907 to date
Mrs. E. A. Edwards.....	1907 to date

Mission Stations in Jamaica.

Churches.	Members.	Day Schools.	Sunday Schools.
Kingston	298	....	157
Torrington	132	30	150
Mt. Olivet	129	70	56
Bloxburgh	109	60	73
Bushy Park	130	....	....
Mt. Zion	94	....	130
King's Gate	102	....	20
New Bethel	101	....	24
Mt. Carmel	64	....	40
Providence	135	....	80
Chesterfield	268	63	125
Flint River	175	....	10
Mamby Vale	70	....	55
Oberlin	285	....	75
Manning's Hill	254	200	185
Lucky Hill	126	65	139
Salisbury Plain	109	....	100
Bethel	90	....	96
Airy Mount	59	....	32
Fairy Hill	99	102	88
Berea	90	48	32
Hazel Grove	35	....	36
Mount Industry	328	....	70
Highgate	360	103	85
	3,642	741	1,836

Summary for Jamaica—1907.

Churches	24
Christians	3,570
Added during year	1,512
Missionaries	9
Assistant missionaries	1
Native ministers	6
Native teachers	8
Total number workers	24
Day schools	9
Pupils in day schools	741

Property Improvements for the Year.

Mission houses rebuilt or repaired: Kingston, King's Gate, Providence, Kalorama and Oberlin.

Chesterfield Church was ready for dedication the fourteenth of January, and was completely ruined. Repairs on a few of the

twelve earthquake-ruined chapels are commenced. In each case the wreckage has been cleared away and as much material saved as possible.

FRANCE.

In 1880 our Board appropriated \$750, salary for Miss Crease, assistant to Mrs. Delaunay, of the French Mission in charge of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. In 1881 it appropriated \$500 for this assistant, and \$500 also for an assistant for Professor Delaunay.

JACKSON, MISS.

In April, 1881, the Board employed Elder and Mrs. Faurot to labor among the Freedmen at Jackson, Miss. At the end of thirteen months they resigned, being called to the work at the Southern Christian Institute, at Edwards, Miss.

INDIA.

In October, 1881, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society decided to co-oper-



Mary Kingsbury.



Ada Boyd.

The two missionaries who have served continuously for twenty-five years.

ate in establishing a mission in India. In September, 1882, the company sailed. We sent four young women, Ada Boyd, Mary Kingsbury, Mary Graybiel and Laura V. Kinsey. G. L. Wharton and L. Norton and their wives were sent by the Foreign Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Wharton located in Hurda, Central Provinces. Mr. and Mrs. Norton soon withdrew from the work.

Bilaspur.

Station opened March, 1885.
Sunday School organized, 1885.
Church organized, 1887.
School work commenced, 1887.
Orphanage opened, 1888.
Medical work begun, 1889.
Hospital opened, 1895.

M. D. Adams and wife were sent out soon after the first company of India missionaries. These, with Misses Kingsbury, Graybiel and Boyd, went 200 miles east from Hurda and opened a station at Bilaspur, where the Foreign Board built a bungalow, or Mission home, for their workers, and we built one for ours. Later, we built a school-house and an orphanage, in 1894 a dormitory and a hospital, in 1898 a physician's bungalow was erected, in 1899 a second school-house was purchased, and in 1900 another orphanage dormitory was built. To these have been added school-houses, dispensaries and additions to the orphanage, as the growth of the work required.

Bina.

Station opened February 1, 1894.
Sunday School organized February 7, 1894.
Day school opened December 17, 1894.
Church organized April 8, 1897.

When three of our first missionaries to India went to Bilaspur, Miss Kinsey remained at Hurda. In 1887 she married Ben N. Mitchell, a missionary laboring in Bombay, under an English Methodist Board. From his own Bible study he was already in full sympathy with the principles of the Disciples. While on a visit to Bilaspur, previous to their coming to America, in 1889, he was immersed by Mr. Adams and identified himself with the Disciples of Christ. After spending four years in this country they returned to India in 1893, and with them Misses Ida Kinsey, of Portland, Ind., and Mattie W. Burgess, of St. Joseph, Mo. They opened a station at Bina for native, Eurasian and English work.

The buildings here are a bungalow, Church, school-house and houses for native workers.

Deoghur.

Station opened December, 1886.
Chapel opened, 1890.
Zenana work begun, 1886.
School work begun, 1897.
Orphanage opened—Boys', 1897; Girls', 1899.
Evangelistic work begun, 1886.
Sunday School work begun, 1897.
Leper work, 1891.

Deoghur is 200 miles northwest from Calcutta. Mission work there was commenced by Miss Jane Wakefield Adam, a native of Scotland. She had long been a Baptist, closely studied her Bible and yearned for Christian union. She prayed to be sent to the darkest spot in India, was guided to Deoghur, and for about twenty years had given herself to its enlightenment. She went independent of any Church or Board, and faithfully sowed the good seed in and about Deoghur.

In 1893 she heard of our workers and their work at Bilaspur, and visited them. The visit was a mutual joy. The result, she united with the little band of Disciples there. In 1894 she came into the employ of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, bringing her work with her. She was then 65 years old. She had a compound, but her buildings were meager. She lived in a little house on wheels nine years. She needed associate workers and a home. In 1895, our Board sent to her Misses M. Alice Spradlin and Bessie Farrar. In 1898 Dr. Olivia A. Baldwin, of Texas, and Miss Annie Agnes Lackey, of Arkansas, were sent to reinforce this station. In 1905 Miss Adam was called into the presence of our King, and went joyfully.

The buildings here are a Mission bungalow, orphanage, school chapel, dispensary, small hospital, houses for native helpers, and houses for the lepers.

Mahoba.

Station opened March 1, 1895.
Sunday School organized early in 1895.
Orphanage opened July 26, 1895.
School work begun December 1, 1895.

Church organized April 2, 1896.
 Zenana work begun January 1, 1899.
 Kindergarten opened, 1899.
 Medical work opened, 1899.

On returning to India in 1894 from her furlough in this country, Miss Graybiel was accompanied by Miss Adelaide Gail Frost. They opened a station at Mahoba, Hamirpur District, United Provinces, and were cordially received by the people. In 1895 Miss Elsie H. Gordon was added to this station, also a native evangelist and his wife. In 1896 a physician, Dr. Rosa Bee Ozer, was sent out, but the demands upon Dr. Ozer's time for the care of famine orphans were so great she was not able to formally open medical work. She became orphanage mother to the many girls rescued from the jaws of the famine in this station. There are many Mission buildings here. Among them are the Mission bungalow and offices, the school chapel, orphanage, dispensary, homes for native workers, and the Iowa hospital.

Pendra Road.

The Florence Briscoe Memorial Station.

Station opened November, 1900.
 Evangelistic work commenced December, 1900.
 Sunday School opened, 1901.
 Training of orphan boys commenced, 1901.
 Schools opened, 1902 and 1903.

Mr. N. Madsen and his wife, Bessie Farrar Madsen, opened this station, which is about sixty miles from Bilaspur, in the Central Provinces, going to Pendra Road soon after their marriage. Mr. Madsen came to our Mission in India, having heard the plea made by our missionaries for Christian union. This station is situated on the borders of one of the native kingdoms of Central India, and our missionaries are making efforts to reach the people of this kingdom. This station is named in memory of Miss Florence Briscoe, of Bethany, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Madsen are trying the experiment of founding Christian villages, and the project is being studied with great interest.

The buildings are a chapel, bungalow, school-house and houses for helpers.

Calcutta.

Work opened December 13, 1900.

Upon reaching Calcutta in December, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest at once found more work than their hands could do. Mr. Forrest secured rooms for his Bible classes in the excellent building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and immediately commenced to give Bible lectures and to organize Bible classes. In making his first report, in 1901, he gave account of fifty-five meetings with an average attendance of 199. He had delivered addresses in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association and held open air meetings. He found men eager to receive Bible teaching. The close of the second year found the prospects of this most important and far-reaching work we had yet undertaken in India increasingly bright, but on the 28th of March, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest were compelled to return to the home land.

Almost from the beginning of her residence in India the climate had made Mrs. Forrest ill. She was compelled to remain in the Himalaya Mountains, a thousand miles away from her husband. Here Baby Robert was born, and here his little form was laid to rest.

After the death of our beloved and honored President, Mrs. O. A. Burgess, May 12, 1902, it was decided to erect a Mission building in Calcutta as a memorial to her, it being thought no more fitting tribute could be paid her, in view of her profound interest in the Calcutta enterprise. A little more than \$20,000 was contributed for this purpose.

It was not until November, 1906, that we were able to place a successor to Mr. Forrest on the field. At that time W. C. MacDougall took charge and is finding ample opportunity for the employment of his time and strength. The erection of the Burgess memorial building will not be undertaken until Mr. MacDougall is familiar with his field and work and will thoroughly understand its requirements.

Rath.*The Gerould Memorial Station.*

Station opened November, 1902.

Girls' School opened January, 1903.

Boys' School opened February, 1903.

Sunday School work opened January, 1903.
 Evangelistic work opened November, 1902.
 Zenana work work opened December, 1902.
 Number of Christians, 12.

The work in Rath, Hamirpur District, United Provinces, was commenced in November, 1902, by Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Menzies, of Kansas. This station is named in honor of Dr. H. Gerould, of Cleveland, Ohio, for years a trusted friend of our organization. Dr. Gerould was called into the presence of the King in 1901. Later Mrs. Gerould visited India, selected the site of the station, purchased the ground, and furnished the money for the erection of the bungalow. She also provided Mr. Menzies' salary for several years.

In July, 1903, Mr. Menzies wrote: "We entered Rath the middle of November last year, the building of the bungalow claiming our attention. The plot of ground, situated a quarter of a mile from town, covers fully three acres. The bungalow, facing the west, is in the center of the plot. It has a frontage of 82 feet, the width being 42 feet, including verandas. It contains a sitting room, dining room and two bedrooms, all of equal size.

"The inclosure of the land consists of a wall on the east and west, a wire fence on the south and a hedge fence on the north.

"We began building the bungalow November 19, and it was ready for occupancy May 20, so that, with the exception of the veranda roof, all the above work was completed in six months."

In 1904-'05 Mrs. Gerould again visited India and secured an additional three acres of most desirable orchard land adjoining the first purchase. This plot contains a living well and a fine site for the Mission chapel, which was soon erected; also a school-house and houses for the native workers.

Maudha.

The Ohio Station.

Work opened November 1, 1903.
 Evangelistic work opened, 1904.
 School work opened, 1904.
 Boys' orphanage opened, 1907.
 Medical work opened, 1907.
 Zenana work opened, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Davis opened the work in Maudha, Hamirpur District, United Provinces, the first of November, 1903.

The Auxiliaries of Ohio raised the money to send Mr. and Mrs. Davis to India and to build the Mission bungalow.

In July, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Davis wrote:

"The first season's work of the Ohio station extended from November 1, 1903, to the following July. The remaining months we spent in Mahoba, substituting for regular workers there, and in study at the hills. Early in November, 1903, we pitched our tent on the site of the Ohio station. The first audience soon gathered, to which we spoke as best we could of our purpose in coming and of the love of our Savior. At this time bazaar preaching was begun twice a week, with Yakub Ali as chief speaker. In this manner, and one year from the date of the arrival of your missionaries on the field, the work of the station began on land owned by our National Board. The deed of sale was obtained in July, 1903.

"We rented a good house in the bazaar, with rooms and an open court. Our object was to have a meeting place for preaching on Sundays, which would be more quiet than the bazaar and where interested people might come for conversation. Our Sunday afternoon meetings in the open court were quite well attended until the hot weather drove us outside under some large trees, where we continued to meet at sunset each Lord's day.

"The people of Maudha are chiefly Mohammedans; in the surrounding villages Hindus predominate. We have sold several copies of the Urdu New Testament, and have given away hundreds of tracts in both Urdu and Hindi."

The buildings are the Mission bungalow, Boys' Orphanage and houses for native workers. The necessary buildings for the medical work of Dr. Crozier will be next in order.

Jhansi.

The Silver Anniversary Station.

Station opened, 1906.

Evangelistic work opened, 1906.

Educational work opened, 1907.

Zenana work opened, 1907.

Work had been conducted in Jhansi from Bina for some time, but it was formally opened as a station in 1906. Land has been secured and a Mission bungalow erected for Mrs. Lohr, who opened the station, and for her assistant, Miss Gantzer. A second

bungalow will soon be erected for Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, who have charge of the evangelistic work. The need for medical work is so great that Mrs. Lohr has been meeting it as best she could.

Jhansi is a very important railroad and manufacturing city, and is deemed one of our most important stations.

Kulpahar.

The Helen E. Moses Station.

Station opened January, 1907.

Woman's and Babies' Home opened, 1907.

Zenana work opened, 1907.

School work opened, 1907.

Work had been conducted in Kulpahar from Mahoba for some time. Through the generosity of Mrs. C. G. Ferris, of Detroit, Mich., Dr. Ozer was returned to India for the work of the Woman's and Babies' Home, which had been commenced at Rath by Mrs. Menzies. Mrs. Ferris added to her kindness by giving the Board five thousand dollars for the equipment of Kulpahar for Dr. Ozer's work. She named the station.

In Dr. Ozer's annual report for 1907, she wrote:

"On January 29 the women were removed from Rath to Kulpahar. We had no place in Kulpahar at the time, but the headman of the town gave us the use of an old building for as long as we wanted it, and the women were housed there. I lived in a tent quite near. We secured land and had mud buildings ready to move into by the first of May. We have in the House now nineteen women and five children. Four of the women were baptized on June 16, 1907. They are nearly all Christians now. Miss Jessie Campbell joined me about the middle of June. She has opened a primary school for boys and girls, and also zenana work in the town of Kulpahar. We have one Sunday School in the town and one with the women. We have tried to carry on school work with the women also, but it has been irregular." A bungalow is being erected for Miss Ozer and her assistant.

Summary for India—1907.

Stations	10
Out-stations	20
Missionaries	31
Assistant missionaries.....	7

Native workers.....	131
Total number of workers.....	169
Christians	783
Baptized during year.....	30
Hospitals	4
Dispensaries	20
Patients treated.....	62,670
Day schools	24
Pupils in day schools.....	1,137
Orphanages	4
Children in orphanages.....	356
Leper mission.....	1
Women's and Babies' Home.....	1

Buildings erected during year: Ladies' bungalow, Jhansi; homes for women and children, Kulpahar; Deoghur Orphanage repaired; enlargement and repairs at Florence Briscoe Station and at Bina; work continued on Iowa Hospital, Mahoba.

Missionaries to India, 1882-1907.

Mary Graybiel	1882 to date
Ada Boyd	1882 to date
Laura V. Kinsey.....	1882 to 1887
Mary Kingsbury	1882 to date
Dr. Olivia A. Baldwin.....	1888 to 1894
Dr. Arabella Merrill.....	1888 to 1894
Kate D Lawrence.....	1890 to 1891
Bertha F. Lohr.....	1893 to date
Ben N. Mitchell.....	1893 to 1901
Mrs. Laura V. Mitchell.....	1893 to 1901
Mattie W. Burgess.....	1893 to date
Ida Kinsey	1893 to 1900
Jane Wakefield Adam (deceased).....	1894 to 1905
Adelaide Gail Frost.....	1894 to date
Elsie H. Gordon.....	1895 to date
Bessie Farrar (now Mrs. N. Madsen).....	1895 to date
M. Alice Spradlin.....	1895 to 1899
Dr. E. C. L. Miller.....	1895 to 1900
Dr. Lillian B. Miller.....	1895 to 1900
Dr. Rosa Lee Oxer.....	1891 to date
Ella M. Maddock.....	1897 to date
Dr. Ada McNeill (Mrs. W. E. Gordon).....	1897 to date
Olivia A. Baldwin.....	1898 to 1901
Anna A. Lackey.....	1898 to date
C. G. Elsam.....	1898 to date
Mrs. C. G. Elsam.....	1898 to date
Mary M. Longdon.....	1899 to date
Susie L. Rawson.....	1899 to 1904

N. Madsen	1900 to date
Mr. W. M. Forrest.....	1900 to 1903
Mrs. W. M. Forrest.....	1900 to 1903
W. G. Menzies.....	1901 to date
Mrs. Hattie Menzies.....	1901 to date
Miss Florence Mills.....	1902 to date
Edwin C. Davis.....	1902 to date
Mrs. Isabella M. Davis.....	1902 to date
Miss Zonetta Vance.....	1902 to date
Dr. Martha Smith.....	1903 to date
Wilmer Monroe	1904 to date
Mrs. Wilmer Monroe.....	1904 to date
Miss Orah Haight.....	1904 to date
Dr. Jenny Crozier.....	1905 to date
W. E. Gordon.....	1905 to date
Miss Daisy Drake.....	1905 to date
Miss Caroline Pope.....	1905 to date
W. C. MacDougall	1906 to date

AIDS TO PRONUNCIATION.

Hindi words, when written in English letters, are (or should be) written and pronounced like the Roman pronunciation of Latin. Some names of places, however, have come to be spelled differently.

The names of our mission stations are pronounced as follows:

Bilāspur	Bē-lās-poor'
Bina	Bē'-na
Calcūtta	Cal-cūt'-ta
Deōghūr	Dā-ō-ghūr'
Jhānsī	Jhān'-sē
Kulpahār	Kul'-pa-hār'
Mahōba	Ma-hō'-ba
Maudha	Mow'-dha
Pendra Road	Pāne'-dra Road
Rāth	Rāth or Rōt

The vowels in Hindi are pronounced as follows:

- a (short) like the final "a" in America
- a (long) like ä in fäther (marked in Roman á)
- e like "e" in thēy
- i like "i" in machine

o like "o" in nō
 au like ow in cow
 u (short) nearly like "u" in füll
 u (long) like "u" in rule

Below are some common words:

Word.	Pronunciation.	Meaning.
sári	sáree	A woman's dress.
dhoti	dhō-tē	Cloth worn by men.
kurta	koor-ta	Waist or shirt.
chaddar	chūd-der	Cloth worn for wrap.
lota	lō-tā	Drinking cup (brass).
tháli	tā-lē	Brass plate.
roti	rō-tē	Bread.
ghee	ghee	Clarified butter.
(This word should be spelled "ghi," but is usually spelled "ghee.")		
páni	pā-nē	Water.
bhát	bhät	Cooked rice.
chával	chā-val	Uncooked rice.
dhán	dhän	Unthrashed rice.
gári	gä-rē	A wheeled conveyance.
gárivála	gä-rē-vä-lä	One who drives a gari.
darzi	dër-zē	A tailor.
dhobi	dhō-bē	A washerman.
Hindi	Hin dē	A language spoken in India.
Hindu	Hin-dōō	A religion; also, one who practices the Hindu religion.
Hindustán	Hin-doo-stän	The country of India.
Hindustáni	Hin-doo-stä-nee	Those native of Hindustan.

NOTE.—Most consonants are pronounced very nearly like those in English. There are a few exceptions.

"th" is never like "th" in English. It is simply the aspirated "t".

"g" is always like "g" in good.

"v" has a sound intermediate between "v" and "w".

k, g, ch, j, t, d, p and b, besides their common form, have an aspirated form expressed by kh, gh, chh, jh, th, dh, ph, and bh.

"ch" is always like "ch" in church, "sh" like "sh" in shot.

MEXICO.

Station opened in Juarez December, 1895.

Station opened in Monterrey June, 1897.

Sunday School opened, 1897.

Day school opened, 1897.

Auxiliary to Christian Woman's Board of Missions organized, 1899.

Junior Christian Endeavor Society organized, 1899.

Night school opened, 1901.

Mexican school opened, 1901.

Y. P. S. C. E. organized, 1903.

Church organized September 14, 1901.

Monterrey outstations, San Luisito, Topo Chico, Belle Vista, and the Calzada.

Gospel Call (later changed to La Via de Paz) published July, 1901.

Work opened in Saltillo, 1903.

Work opened in Fuente, 1905.

Work opened in Sabinas, 1905.

Property purchased in Sabinas, 1907.

Work opened in Las Esperanzas, 1905.

Work opened in La Rosita, 1907.

Work opened in Arremberri, 1907.

Out stations from these points, Nacional, La Agujita, La Conquista, Menor and Pilan.

Juarez.

In the *Missionary Tidings* for December, 1895, Mrs. O. A. Burgess wrote: "A recommendation was passed (in the National Convention at Dallas, Texas) in favor of starting a school in Mexico. Our sisters in Texas, as well as many others, were anxious this should be done. The school, if begun this year, could not be delayed, so we immediately set about securing the building and opening the school. Juarez, just across the river from El Paso, is the point selected. Brother M. L. Hoblit, who has had experience in school work among the Mexicans, is to be the teacher. This is no more than a small beginning of a work that ought to grow into a power for good."

In February, 1896, Mr. Hoblit enlarged the work by the publication of a fortnightly paper, *El Evangelista*. In September, 1896, Miss Bertha C. Mason, of Texas, went to Juarez to aid in the development of the work.

On the 20th of June, 1897, the work was transferred to Monterrey, this being deemed a more strategic point and also more

healthful. In August, 1899, Mr. Hoblit resigned the work. In January, 1900, he was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Omer. Mrs. Omer's health necessitated their resignation in April, 1901. In June, the same year, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Alderman were appointed to succeed them.

Mr. Alderman found our Mission situated almost beneath the



Mission Building, Monterrey, Mexico.

shadow of one of the oldest and strongest Roman Churches of the city. After studying the possibilities of Monterrey until he understood its tendency in growth, he located in a newer part of the city, where the mission had a large and open field. He found our school with about thirty pupils; he left it with an enrollment of five hundred. He organized the Church in Monterrey, opened new out-stations, enlisted the interest of the physicians of the city in

the Mission, secured for it a free clinic, and commenced the publication of a weekly paper in Spanish and English. He had always definite plans, and did not lose sight of them, but moved toward their realization without noise, confusion or friction. He passed to his reward September 23, 1903, falling a victim of yellow fever.

In July, 1902, Mr. Alderman recommended the purchase of a large building lot on the corner of Isaac Garza and Puebla streets. The Board was enabled to make this purchase by the generosity of the Texas workers, who gave \$1,000 toward it. In 1903 and 1904 our fine Mission building, the best of its kind in the city, was erected. It was dedicated by President W. E. Garrison, of Butler College, Christmas week, 1904. In October, 1904, lots adjoining the Mission property were purchased, to allow the enlargement of the school grounds and as a site for the erection of a Mission home for the principal of the school. Later a half block was purchased on Isaac Garza street, two blocks west of the school property. Here will be located other buildings as they are needed. Already a Mission home has been put up on the northwest corner.

Missionaries to Mexico, 1895-1905.

M. L. Hoblet.....	1895 to 1899
Miss Bertha C. Mason.....	1895 to 1902
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Omer.....	1900 to 1901
Miss Clara L. Case.....	1900 to date
A. G. Aderman (deceased).....	1901 to 1903
Mrs. Cora E. Alderman.....	1901 to date
Miss Lucile Eubank.....	1901 to 1904
Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Westrup.....	1902 to date
Miss Bertha Wesrup.....	1903 to date
Miss Aida Westrup.....	1902 to 1906
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Westrup.....	1903 to date
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McDaniel.....	1904 to 1905
Jasper T. Moses.....	1904 to date
Miss Elma C. Ireland.....	1905 to date
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Inman.....	1905 to date
Miss Mary Robertson.....	1905 to 1906
Mrs. Jasper T. Moses.....	1905 to date
Miss Nannie Hopper.....	1907 to date
Miss Vera E. Wise.....	1907 to date

Summary for Mexico—1907.

Churches	8
Outstations	15

Missionaries	15
Native ministers and teachers.....	13
Total number of workers.....	28
Christians	413
Added during year	194
Schools	2
Pupils	450

Property Improvements for the Year.

House and lot purchased at Sabinas and room erected for mission press at Monterrey.

PORTO RICO.

In February, 1900, Judge J. A. Erwin, then a missionary under the American Christian Missionary Society, located in San Juan, was tendered the municipal building of Bayamon, a suburb of San Juan, for the establishment of an orphanage. The American Society, not engaging in orphanage work, offered the opportunity to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. The building had been seriously damaged by a storm and needed extensive repairs, but by the first of August, 1900, it had been put in good condition and was opened as a girls' orphanage. It was the first orphanage to be established in Porto Rico by a Protestant Church. Mrs. A. M. Fullen, a sister of Judge Erwin, was placed in charge of the work at its beginning. The agreement with the Bayamon local authorities was that we should provide for twenty-five children in the orphanage. This number was soon increased to fifty, and has been kept near to that mark.

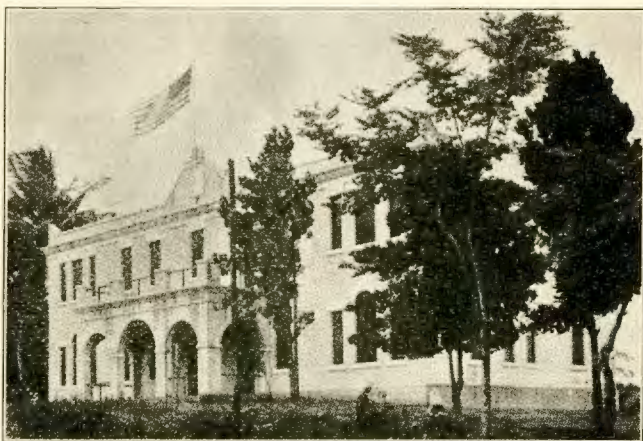
Orphanage School.

In September, 1901, Miss Nora Collins, of Medina, Ohio, was sent to Bayamon to have charge of the Orphanage School. This division of the work has been continued without interruption since that time.

Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School.

In 1902 the authorities of the Bayamon District made our organization an offer of three hundred dollars a year if we would undertake to establish a Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School

in or near Bayamon. In June, 1902, A. G. Alderman, of Monterey, Mexico, was sent to Porto Rico to act as our agent in the purchase of a farm for the opening of this work. A tract of 114 acres was purchased about a mile and a half from Bayamon. In the autumn of 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, of Nebraska, were sent out to have charge of this work. Much was done by them in developing the farm and preparing it for the future, but the long and severe sickness of Mr. Wilkinson compelled the return of the family to the United States in the spring of 1905. At this time the work was placed in the hands of Dr. and Mrs. W. A.



Front view of Boys' Christian Orphanage, Bayamon, Porto Rico.

Alton, also of Nebraska. In May, 1905, plans for the erection of the orphanage building were adopted, and in December, 1906, the building was dedicated, Mrs. Effie Cunningham, of the National Board, making the address. At this date (December, 1907) there are twenty-four boys in the orphanage.

In April, 1905, after conference with the Secretary of the American Christian Missionary Society, arrangements were made for the taking on by our organization of the work done by the American Society in Porto Rico, it being thought better for the stations to be under one management. Our force of workers is

being gradually enlarged and the evangelistic department given more attention. In Bayamon, Comorio, Gutierrez, Candelaria and Toja Baja regular preaching services are being conducted and good progress made.

Missionaries in Porto Rico from 1900 to 1905.

Mrs. A. M. Fullen.....	1900 to 1902
Miss Nora Collins (Mrs. Elmer Ireland).....	1901 to 1907
Mrs. M. R. Ford.....	1902 to 1907
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson.....	1903 to 1905
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alton.....	1905 to date
Miss Nora E. Siler.....	1905 to date
Mr. Elmer Ireland.....	1906 to 1907
Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Carpenter.....	1906 to date
Mrs. Helen R. McHardy.....	1907 to date
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dobson.....	1907 to date
Miss Bertha Lacock.....	1907 to date

Summary for Porto Rico—1907.

Stations	1
Outstations	7
Missionaries	11
Native preachers and teachers.....	7
Total number of workers.....	18
Christians	175
Baptized during year.....	55
Day schools	3
Pupils in schools.....	70
Orphanages	2
Children in orphanages.....	60
Dispensary	1
Patients treated	1,440

Property Improvements for the Year 1907.

Boys' Orphanage completed; new chapel at Dajaos built; church lot purchased at Bayamon, and the building almost completed; site for Girls' Orphanage purchased.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the annual Board meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the National Convention of 1904, it was decided, if possible, to open work that year in the Argentine Republic. In February, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burner, of Illinois, were ap-

pointed to open this work. On September 13 they sailed from New York. Mr. Burner went as the Living Link of the Union Avenue Church, St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Burner as one of Illinois' special missionaries, but ere long the Auxiliary at Champaign, Ill., claimed her as its Living Link. Mr. and Mrs. Burner located in La Plata, Argentina, and spent a year in the study of the Spanish language, and in the careful consideration of their field and its work. Mr. Burner visited the chief cities of Argentina and gave their needs and outlook careful consideration. After conference, by letter, with the Board, they located in Belgrano, one of the best suburbs of Buenos Aires, the chief city of Argentine Republic. The population of this suburb is 40,000, and there is no other Protestant mission work in it. For our annual report, September, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Burner were able to report a work established, a school opened and four baptisms. In the annual Board meeting of 1907, held in Norfolk, Va., the employment of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wyle, of England, as fellow-workers with Mr. and Mrs. Burner was acted upon favorably. Thus our little force of workers was doubled.

Summary for Argentine Republic for 1907.

Stations	1
Missionaries	2
Assistant missionary	1
Christians	10
Baptized during year	4
Day schools	1
Pupils in school.....	16

Total Statistics of Foreign Work.

Missionaries	68
Assistant missionaries	9
Native helpers	165
Total number of workers.....	242
Stations	28
Outstations	59
Christians	4,951
Conversions during year	1,795
Day schools	38
Pupils in schools	2,279
Orphanages	6
Children in orphanages	403

Hospitals	4
Dispensaries	21
Patients treated during year.....	64,110
Leper mission	1
Buildings erected, enlarged or repaired and sites purchased for new buildings	17

LIBERIA, AFRICA.

In May, 1903, there was graduated from our Industrial School for Negroes, at Edwards, Miss., a black boy named Jacob Kenoly. While in the school he formed the plan of going to Africa as a missionary. In July, 1905, he landed in Monrovia, Liberia, having made his way unaided and alone. He secured work as a carpenter, but soon fell ill with African fever. He was very sick, but recovered. He then made his way into the interior, built a house of logs, and soon had twenty boys from the bush gathered into his school. Here he worked for a year, but was so overcome by African fever he had to seek a more healthful location nearer the coast. He went to Marshall and opened a school there. He toiled alone and unaided. In the summer of 1907 his plan and needs were brought to the attention of our Board by C. C. Smith, Superintendent of our negro work. Help was sent him at once, and in the annual Board meeting and Convention of 1907 he was adopted as a worker of our Board. Iowa has undertaken his support. Help will be supplied him for the erection of a school building and living rooms for his own use.

NEW ZEALAND.

In the summer of 1907 word was received from Mrs. L. F. Stephens, who, with her husband, was doing evangelistic work in New Zealand, of the organization of an Auxilliary to our Board in the Wagauni Church. With this welcome news came an appeal that we send an evangelist to New Zealand for a year. Near this time an appeal for evangelistic work in New Zealand was received from W. J. Hastie, formerly of Iowa. These appeals from New Zealand were referred to the National Board at its annual meeting. The request was granted by the Board and its action indorsed by the Convention. As soon as possible a good man will be secured for a year's work in the churches of New Zealand.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

During the missionary years of 1906 and 1907 an appropriation was made to assist the church in Winnipeg, Manitoba. At the National Convention at Norfolk, Va., October, 1907, the American Christian Missionary Society made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the work in this great Northwest country and laid plans to vigorously develop the field. It was deemed right and wise, in view of this action, for us to retire from the one point we were aiding, leaving it to the American Society.

THE UNITED STATES.

Forms of Work: Evangelistic, Pastoral, University Bible, School, Industrial and Organizing. Number of workers in 1907, 208.

First Work.

The first missionary enterprise of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in the United States was undertaken for the negroes in Jackson, Miss. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. R. Faurot were sent to give them the same kind of help we were giving to the people of Jamaica. After thirteen months Mr. and Mrs. Faurot assumed charge of the Southern Christian Institute at Edwards, Miss, and the work at Jackson was discontinued.

Western Work.

In 1881 Miss M. Lou Payne, of Missouri, recommended co-operation with the American Christian Missionary Society in its work for the West. A circular was issued, calling for special offerings for the West, but the response was not encouraging. In August, 1882, J. W. Mountjoy, of Missouri, visited Montana, meeting the Montana Association in Helena. It was decided to propose to our Board to appropriate \$1,000 to work in Montana, provided the Association would raise another \$1,000. This plan was executed in 1883. The American Christian Missionary Society left this field for our Board, and it has attended to it since. In 1881 there were no church buildings in Montana, and but two congregations, those at Helena and Deer Lodge.

Extension in the Home Field.

Following the openings in the home field other opportunities for service were accepted, until the Christian Woman's Board of Missions has done evangelistic or pastoral work in the following named States: Montana, Colorado, Utah, California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alabama, Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Educational Work.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

The Mountain Mission School at Hazel Green, Ky., was formally adopted by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in the National Convention of 1886. The Kentucky members of the Na-



Mountain Mission School, Morehead, Ky.

tional Board were appointed to initiate the work. This school has grown until, in 1907, it has an enrollment of 283. The buildings are Pearre Hall, a large brick school and dormitory building, worth \$10,000; the Sarah K. Yancey Home for Girls, worth \$6,000; the students' cottage and Swango cottage. At this time (December, 1907) a fine dormitory for boys is being erected.

In March, 1900, during the Congress of Disciples, held in In-

dianapolis, Ind., President J. W. McGarvey, of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., spoke with members of our Executive Committee concerning the transfer to our organization of the Mountain Mission School at Morehead, Ky. This school was then controlled by the State Missionary Board of Kentucky. Following this conversation full conference was had with our workers. The State officers of Kentucky were asked to act as an advisory committee and to report to the National Board. In accordance with the wishes of the members of this committee, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Darnall met with them and visited Morehead. The committee, after this visit and conference, recommended the acceptance of the offer of the Kentucky Missionary Board. The work was placed in charge of Prof. F. C. Button, who, in connection with his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Button, had opened the school thirteen years before, when the Rowan County feud made it a menace to life to enter Morehead. Since taking on this school, which at that time was valued at \$8,000, Burgess Hall and Withers Hall have been erected, Hodson Hall and the school building greatly enlarged and improved, a farm of one hundred and twenty acres purchased and other improvements made, until the plant has become very valuable. The enrollment is 428.

UNIVERSITY BIBLE WORK.

In 1886 the Michigan State Board of Missions named Ann Arbor as a most important point for the Disciples to plant a Church when the way should open for it. At once the Christian Woman's Missionary Society of Michigan and the Christian Woman's Board of Missions began planning to accomplish this work. At that time Mrs. Sarah Hawley Scott was a member of the Central Church of Christ in Detroit and of the Auxiliary in that Church. In February, 1887, she rested from her labors. She bequeathed most of her estate to her Auxiliary, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, the Michigan State Board and the American Christian Missionary Society. These four parties soon agreed among themselves that all the bequests, amounting to \$12,590.33, should be used in the erection of a church building in Ann Arbor, with the understanding that the Christian Woman's Board of Missions take charge of the work and foster a mission there. A lot was purchased by the Disciples of Michigan, and the founda-

tion for the building laid in 1888. Delays in settling the Scott estate and in securing additional funds so retarded the work that it was not completed till 1891. The entire cost, including lot, heating, furniture, etc., was about \$17,000. C. A. Young began work as pastor August 15, 1891. The dedicatory services were held October 11, B. B. Tyler, of New York, preaching the sermon. The Church was organized October 25, with twenty-nine members, most of them students in the University.

At the State Convention of Michigan, August 27, 1892, "a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the endowment of an English Bible Chair at Ann Arbor, Mich., in connection with the University." This committee earnestly appealed to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions to undertake this work. It was carefully, prayerfully considered by the Executive Committee and approved. At the Nashville Convention, in October following, the President, Mrs. Burgess, in her annual address, recommended it. This was a new departure. No such thing existed, the world over. She said: "The way is open, if we have the courage to undertake it, for the establishment of an English Bible Chair, at the seat of the University of Michigan. The great University is already established there, and the courtesies of the institution are offered to us. The demand for Bible study can be met by endowing a chair and putting a competent teacher in charge." It was a heroic step, but she had studied the matter, she had faith, and she went forward. The recommendation was freely discussed and indorsed by many representative brothers and sisters in the Convention, and then referred to a committee, which reported recommending that the Executive Committee be instructed to select some one to travel, to encourage and advance this enterprise as much as possible during the coming year, "with the distinct understanding that *the treasury of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions is not to be drawn upon for this purpose.*" This was unanimously adopted by the Convention and warmly approved by J. W. McGarvey, J. H. Garrison, B. B. Tyler and others. The Executive Committee followed the instructions given it. C. A. Young was sent into the field and H. L. Willett called to the Ann Arbor pulpit during his absence. The work of the Bible Chairs began October 1, 1893, with H. L. Willett, instructor, and Clinton Lockhart, assistant. Clinton Lockhart resigned at the end of the first year. Then the work was carried

on by Messrs. Willett and Young till February, 1895, when Mr. Willett having taken work in Chicago University, G. P. Coler was secured for the Bible Chair work. Under his direction it has grown steadily in service to the students of the University. One thousand seven hundred students have been enrolled in its classes. These are now in almost every State in the Union, and in China, India, Africa, Japan, Persia, Turkey and Mexico. In all these lands they are giving a clear note of testimony to the truth of God's Word, as they go forward joyfully in His service. In July, 1903, through the generosity of two friends, a good home for the work was purchased.

In 1897 it was decided to make the effort to increase the endowment fund of the English Bible Chair to \$25,000. There was \$8,000 in the fund at that time. Mrs. Helen E. Moses was called in July, 1898, to serve as Secretary of this work and to raise the endowment. It was completed in the autumn of 1899.

At the annual meeting of the National Board held in connection with the National Convention in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1897, Col. John B. Cary, of Richmond, Va., presented the need of Bible teaching at the University of Virginia, and urged the Board to undertake it. Prof. H. L. Willett was sent to the University of Virginia that winter to give a course of Bible lectures, which were well received. The following season Prof. C. A. Young was sent to the University and placed in charge of the work. In 1898 Colonel Cary died. His family, knowing his great desire for permanent Bible teaching at the University of Virginia, his alma mater, gave \$10,000 to establish the John B. Cary Bible Lecture-ship in connection with the University of Virginia. This gift was announced at the National Convention of 1898. An endowment of \$25,000 was completed in 1901, our silver anniversary year. The Virginia friends gave most liberally, and twenty other States contributed to it. No building is owned for the conduct of this work. Lectures are delivered and classes held in rooms furnished by the University authorities. Prof. W. M. Forrest was placed in charge of this work in 1903, and still directs it.

The Auxiliaries of Kansas had been interested in University Bible work from its inception in 1892, and earnestly desired such work might be established for the benefit of the students of the State University at Lawrence. The need of such work was earnestly presented to the Executive Committee of the Board at vari-

ous times. In February, 1900, Prof. G. P. Coler, of the Ann Arbor, Mich., Bible Chair, was sent to Lawrence, Kans., to offer a series of lectures and to give his judgment as to the wisdom of inaugurating the work. His lectures were heartily received, and he considered the opportunity a fine one for the establishment of a Bible Chair. In April, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Payne were placed in charge of this work and remain with it. Their efforts have been crowned with abundant success. Early in 1902 we were enabled to purchase a home for the Bible work through the generous gifts of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beurgan, of Moline, Kans.



Beurgan Home and Myers Hall, Lawrence, Kansas.

In March, 1905, Mrs. Mary Myers, of Philadelphia, Pa., gave \$5,000 toward the erection of a Bible Chair Hall adjoining the home, pledging another \$5,000 toward it, to be paid in September, 1905. Kansas friends have added gifts to this of Mrs. Myers, and the work of building commenced in June, 1905. In June, 1907, the building was dedicated. It is ample and admirable, and stands as a monument of which Kansas may well be proud. In honoring Mr. and Mrs. Beurgan, Mrs. Myers and the many generous friends in Kansas in connection with our splendid plant, Mr. and Mrs. Payne should always be remembered. They solicited

the funds, directed the building enterprise and carried the Bible work forward without any break—a combination of successful achievements not often paralleled. There is no special endowment fund for the Kansas University Bible work; it is supported from the General Fund.

The friends in Texas watched the growth of the University Bible work with deep interest, feeling the wisdom and need of such an enterprise in behalf of the students of their own State University at Austin. Among those who were vitally interested was Mrs. M. M. Blanks, of Lockhart. In 1903 a pledge was made the State officers and Mrs. Blanks that an experienced man would be sent to Austin to study the field and give his judgment as to the wisdom of establishing Bible work for the University students. In February, 1904, Prof. W. C. Payne, of the Kansas University Bible Chair, was sent to Texas to spend a month in studying the field and its needs. He was convinced that the opening was a fine one, and recommended the beginning of the work. On account of the condition of the General Fund the workers in Texas pledged themselves to meet the expenses of the enterprise as one of the special objects of the State. Mrs. Blanks gave her notes for \$9,000, paying generous interest on the same, also gave lots adjoining the University campus valued at \$1,000. In August, 1904, the State officers wrote, asking the purchase of an excellent property facing the University campus, to be used as a home for the Bible work. The recommendation of the Texas friends was acted upon favorably and the purchase made. In May, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jewett, of Columbus, Kans., were placed in charge of the enterprise, and continue to serve it.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The Chinese Mission in Portland, Ore., was opened in January, 1891, by the First Church of Portland, while it was one of the mission points of our Board, under the pastoral care of David Wetzell. At the National Convention of that year, held in Nashville, Tenn., October 17-19, our Board pledged \$300 toward the support of the Chinese Mission School, the Church supplying a like amount. On account of a lack of teachers the work was temporarily suspended in June, 1892. In November of that year Jeu Hawk, a Christian Chinese, a graduate of Drake University, was selected by our Board and placed in charge of the mission, re-

maining with it until 1900, when he returned to his native land. At this time Louie Hugh and wife, also Christian Chinese, were placed in charge and Mr. Hugh still remains in faithful service to it. Mrs. Hugh was called home August 19, 1906. Night and Sunday School, street preaching and house-to-house visiting are regularly carried forward. Since the organization more than one hundred Chinese have become Christians. Several have returned to their native land as ministers of the Word of God. The mission supports one of these workers, and contributes to the funds of our organization each month.

Oriental Missions on the Pacific Coast.

The State officers and workers of California North had long desired work for the Chinese in San Francisco. In harmony with the promise of the National Board to send a worker to California to see what could be done toward securing funds with which to inaugurate a medical mission, J. M. Hoffman was sent to California January the first, 1906. He made a canvass of the State and secured beyond \$12,000 in pledges and cash. This made the outlook very bright, but the earthquake and fire of April, 1906, followed, and many pledges could not be paid. In July, 1906, W. P. Bentley, who had been a missionary in China for fifteen years, working with the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, accepted the superintendency of this new work. By education, experience and faith he was fitted for his task. In October, 1906, he could say:

"Something has been done in Oriental missions on the Pacific coast, in five cities, since I took up the work. As the time has been short, only beginnings can be reported—but beginnings which promise much. In San Francisco, where the Oriental hospital is to be built, the real estate situation has been investigated, and is being closely watched, relative to securing a good site. The importance of this is fully recognized. In Oakland, where most of the Chinese now reside (since the disaster) temporarily, steps are now being taken to lease a cottage for medical work, to be begun at once, and to continue at least until the San Francisco hospital is opened. We are also corresponding with a doctor to take charge of this work.

"In Berkeley there is a fine Japanese night school, in connection with the Christian Church. This will now come under our



A group of Japanese students, Berkeley, California, W. P. Bentley, their teacher, in the center.

auspices. Over four hundred Japanese young men have been attendants here. Here we hope to have a work among the Chinese students of the university. This is of vast importance.

"In Los Angeles there is such a strong sentiment for an enlarged Oriental work that we have no doubt such enlargement will take place at an early date. In that city our people already have a Chinese and a Japanese night school.

"I have only opened correspondence with the Portland work. The importance of this Oriental work in America is illustrated by the fact that the Methodist Church has so many Japanese missions on the Pacific coast that they constitute a separate Conference. This is also true of their Chinese work here."

In his annual report, given in October, 1907, Mr. Bentley gave the following summary of our Oriental work on the Pacific coast:

Portland, Ore., Chinese mission opened, 1891.
San Francisco night school opened, 1907.
Japanese school, Berkeley, first aided, 1907.
San Francisco Hospital opened, 1907.
San Francisco work for Chinese women and children, 1907.
San Francisco Night School, opened 1907.
San Francisco Sunday School, opened 1907.

A site for a hospital was purchased in January, 1907, the price being \$9,500. The location was most desirable, being in an excellent portion of the city, and just at the edge of Chinatown. As building was impossible on account of lack of funds, \$8,000 in pledges being still unpaid, a building was rented. Dr. C. H. Denman was placed in charge. Miss Chetta Ranson opened work for the women and children, and is pursuing it with marked success.

The Japanese mission in Berkeley flourishes and its outlook is very bright. Mr. Bentley makes many friends for the work, and despite the many disadvantages attending the time of its opening, it has had a healthy, happy development.

NEGRO WORK.

During the National Convention of 1900 it was decided that the Christian Woman's Board of Missions should become responsible for the work of negro education and evangelization among our people, relieving the American Christian Missionary Society. At that time the Board of Negro Education and Evangelization

was supporting the Southern Christian Institute at Edwards, Miss., the Lum Graded School at Lum, Ala., and the Louisville Bible School at Louisville, Ky., beside evangelistic work in several States.

The Southern Christian Institute.

This is an industrial training school for negroes. It is located one and one-half miles from Edwards, Miss. The original plantation contains 800 acres. In 1904, 500 acres more were purchased. The school has literary, biblical, musical and industrial departments. For these lines of work there are buildings, as named: College building, girls' and boys' dormitories, the old mansion house, factory, printing office, laundry, barn and cotton sheds. The value of the property is \$65,000. This school was opened in 1874. There are in the school one hundred and fifty pupils.

The Louisville Bible School.

This school was opened in the autumn of 1893, and during the years that have passed since then it has been in the care of Prof. A. J. Thomson. The property on Duncan street, in which it has its home, was purchased in 1900. Its value is \$4,000. It was a gift from the Kentucky Churches. The purpose of the school is to train men for the ministry of the Word. It is for negro young men who are willing to work their way through the school, which gives them a real home and genuine ministerial training. There are conveniences for them to do their cooking and laundering. Good dormitory accommodations are also provided. From twenty-five to thirty-five young men are in attendance.

The Lum, Ala., Graded School.

This school is located at Lum, Lowndes County, Alabama, thirty-five miles southwest of Montgomery, in the blackest part of the Black Belt. The school was opened in 1894 by two negro men who had attended the Southern Christian Institute and longed for educational advantages for their own and their neighbors' children. A small piece of land was given by a white woman upon which to erect the school building. The two men made the plans for the house and mortgaged their crops to secure the lumber. About this time C. C. Smith visited Lum and saw the heroic

struggles of these negroes for educational advantages. He returned to Ohio and told the story to Daniel Mercer, who gave him one hundred dollars to lift the mortgage from the little school-house. There is now on the campus a school building with four classrooms and a chapel, a neat Church, a dormitory, a sewing room, home for the principal, a blacksmith shop and a barn. The industrial department is steadily growing. There are about one hundred and fifty pupils in attendance.



Lum Graded School, Lum, Ala.

The Martinsville, Va., Christian Institute.

This school was opened in 1900 for the negroes of Virginia and North Carolina. Jas. H. Thomas is the principal. The school property was purchased in February, 1901. The efficiency of the school has steadily increased, and additional buildings have been erected. The enrollment for 1907 was sixty-five.

Negro Evangelistic Work.

The evangelistic work for our negro Churches has been steadily enlarged, until now (December, 1907, we are working in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, California South, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

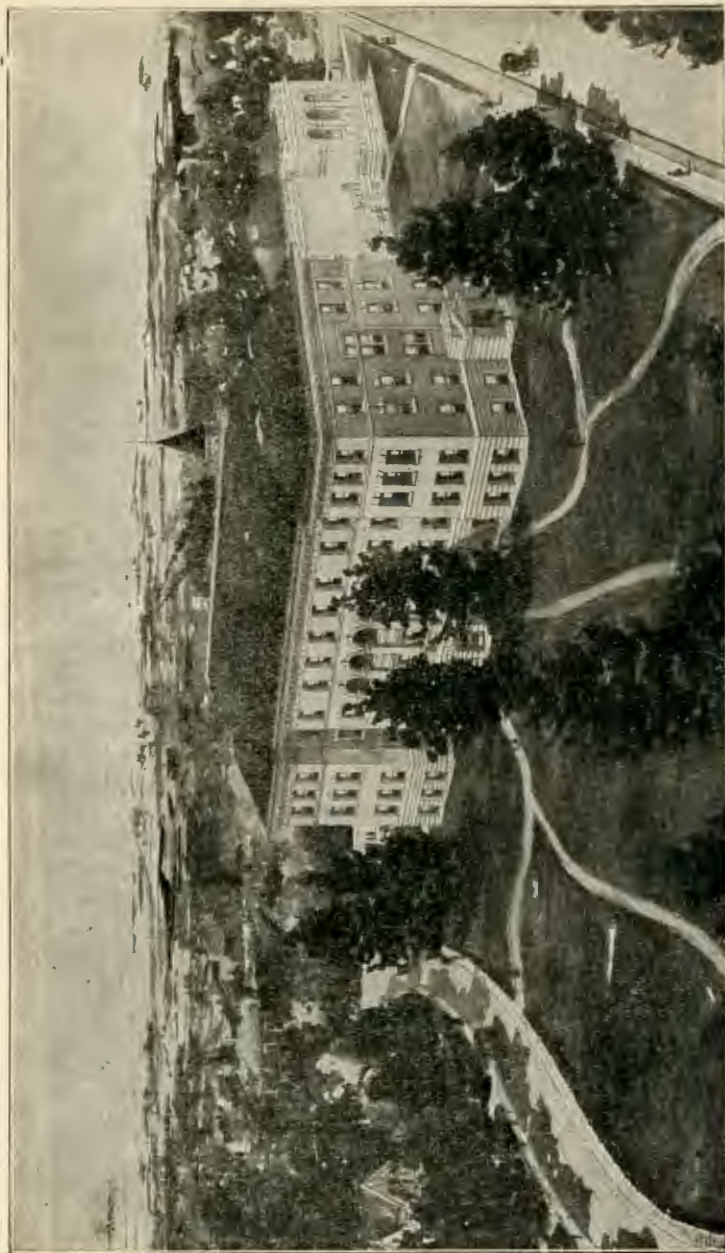
Summary for the United States for 1907.

States in which work is conducted.....	39
State Boards assisted	15
City missionary organizations helped.....	4
Local churches to which direct appropriation is made.....	19
Number of workers employed.....	208
Additions to churches aided or through employes of the Board	3,025
New churches organized	15
Sunday Schools organized.....	36
Church buildings erected.....	27
Schools and Bible Chairs supported.....	15
Students in school and Bible Chairs.....	1,773
Chinese hospital	1
Chinese dispensaries	2

During the year a site has been purchased in San Francisco for the hospital. Myers Memorial Hall, Lawrence, Kans., has been furnished and dedicated. Enlargements have been made at Lum, Ala., and Martinsville, Va. A farm of 120 acres has been purchased for the industrial department at Morehead, Ky., and other improvements made there and at Hazel Green, Ky. The site for the Sarah Davis Deterding Missionary Training School and headquarters building has been purchased and work on the building commenced.

CENTENNIAL AIMS OF THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

In the National Convention of 1901, held in Minneapolis, Minn., a Centennial committee, composed of J. H. Garrison, Benj. L. Smith, A. McLean, Chas. P. Kane and Mrs. Helen E. Moses, was appointed. This committee was to report to the next annual Convention some fitting memorial for the celebration of the Centennial of Campbell's Declaration and Address, which would occur in 1909.



Sarah Davis Deterding Memorial Training School and National Headquarters.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This committee recommended, and the Convention indorsed the report, that every interest of the Church, missionary, educational, benevolent and evangelistic, have definite and worthy aims to be reached by 1909, and that these aims be great enough to arouse all to special effort and high enough to demand of all faith in God and waiting upon Him in definite, purposeful prayer.

This committee suggested to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions that it aim to have its annual receipts reach \$250,000 by 1909. They were that year \$135,441.58.

It seemed to the Executive Committee of our Board that we should have more definite and many-sided aims before us than the one assigned us by the general committee. In May, 1905, Mrs. Helen E. Moses and Mrs. Effie Cunningham were appointed as a special committee on our Centennial aims, to report to the Executive Committee so soon as was possible. This report was presented to the Executive Committee and by it referred to the National Board in its annual meeting held that year in San Francisco, August 18.

The committee recommended that a strong effort be made to secure \$100,000 from one hundred thousand women of the churches who were not members of our Auxilliary societies. It recommended the doubling of our membership by 1909; the erection of a Centennial monument in each of the countries outside the United States in which we were then working, these to be buildings or the opening of some new enterprise that should mark a distinct advance in our work. For the United States enterprises were recommended to record advancement in our various lines of service. It was also recommended that one new country be entered. South China was named and \$20,000 suggested as the amount to be devoted to establishing the work.

The committee recommended that the enterprises to be undertaken be: For Jamaica, an industrial school, to cost \$10,000; for India, a mission home in Calcutta, \$10,000; for Mexico, the opening of a new station, \$10,000; for Porto Rico, a church building in San Juan, \$10,000 (changed to Bayamon); and for Argentina, a mission building, \$15,000. In the United States the enterprises were: (1) A definite work in Utah, \$10,000; (2) the enlargement of the negro work, \$3,000 (by a school in Texas); (3) a new mountain school, \$7,000 (Tennessee selected as the

State of its location); (4) a Chinese mission building in Portland, Ore., \$10,000.

The committee recommended the apportioning of the \$100,000 among the States, and urged that suitable literature and necessary helps to insure the success of the work be prepared. It was urged by the committee that these definite aims, which would, if the plan suggested carried, be provided for by those outside our Auxiliary ranks, would be but the beginning of what might be accomplished through our organization by 1909. The committee named as one of our greatest needs a Missionary Training School, but did not include it in the written recommendations, so it was not considered by the Executive Committee in connection with the report. The necessity of guarding the support of the regular enterprises of the organization was considered, and it was ruled that none of the regular monthly offerings, or those from C. W. B. M. Day or Easter, should be applied to this work. The plan was to seek new gifts from new women, and so enlarge our sphere of influence and secure a company of interested friends who would probably become members of our Auxiliaries and Circles.

When the National Convention of 1905 was over and the States commenced work on the Centennial projects, it was realized we must have a special Centennial Secretary to have charge of this great and important work. In November, 1905, Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison, of Lexington, Ky., was chosen for the position, to remain in charge of it until its consummation in 1909.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that each State accepted its apportionment, many of them voluntarily enlarging it. In a number of cases, two, three, four, five and six times the sum asked was pledged. As had been anticipated, the generous spirit of our sisterhood was not satisfied with the amount of work proposed as our Centennial contribution to the Church of Christ. Indiana asked the privilege of increasing her apportionment from \$5,000 to \$25,000 and of erecting a Missionary Training School and mission rooms for the National offices, at Indianapolis. As this was an enterprise involving every interest of our organization, it was thought right to refer the request to the National Board by correspondence. This was done and the vote was favorable to the project.

This was not the first time the question of a Missionary



MRS. IDA W. HARRISON,
Centennial Secretary.

Training School had been voted upon. In the annual Convention of 1892, Miss Elmira J. Dickinson, of Illinois, had introduced a resolution in favor of establishing a Missionary Training School as early as possible the next year, if it could be done. It was indorsed by the Convention and by motion referred to the Executive Committee. From this it will be seen that fifteen years ago the need for this institution was recognized by the workers.

Other States pledged help to this enterprise above their regular apportionment. The most generous gift came from Mrs. C. G. Ferris, of Detroit, Mich., who from the mention of the enterprise was deeply interested in it. She asked to contribute \$25,000 toward the building, and to name it for her mother, Sarah Davis Deterding. This request was granted. The recommendation for the purchase of the chosen building site was made in January, 1907. On the twenty-ninth of August, 1907, ground was broken for the beginning of the work of building.

The example of Indiana was followed by California South. After pledging her apportionment to the regular Centennial Fund, she laid plans for raising \$30,000 for a Japanese Christian Home in Los Angeles, as a special Centennial monument. California North also decided, after raising her apportionment for the Chinese mission building in Portland, she would add to the Chinese Hospital Fund for San Francisco.

West Virginia, realizing the great power of the mountain school work and learning that the Centennial school was to be located in Tennessee, decided she would add a second mountain school to our list of Centennial objects, and through the enterprise of her workers and the citizens of Beckley, with Miss Alma E. Moore in the field as a plucky leader, Beckley has given the Board a school plant valued at \$30,000, and a good school is now in progress, having been opened the first of October, 1907.

The States promptly selected their Centennial projects and are working with a will for their completion by or before 1909. The first State to make an investment in its chosen field was Kentucky. She selected the Porto Rico building work, to cost \$10,000, and one-half the Chinese mission building in Portland, Ore. In December, 1906, the site for her Bayamon, Porto Rico, Centennial Church was purchased, and at this time (December, 1907) a substantial and sightly church building, with excellent equipment for work, is well under way. The \$10,000 for Porto

Rico will also put up several out-station chapels. One such has already been dedicated at Dajaos, so Kentucky will have a number of Centennial white stones in Porto Rico.

Were our space not too limited it would be a pleasure to write of the faith, generosity, unselfishness and loyalty shown on every hand in connection with our Centennial. This great occasion has revealed the greatness of our sisterhood.

OFFICERS SINCE 1894.

Mrs. Maria Jameson was President from October, 1874, to October, 1880; Mrs. O. A. Burgess from October, 1880, to March, 1881, when she resigned on removing to Chicago. Then Mrs. Jameson was again called to this position and served till October, 1890. From that date until May, 1902, when she was called from labor to reward, Mrs. Burgess served as President. She was succeeded by Mrs. Nancy E. Atkinson, who had long been associated with her as Vice President. Mrs. Atkinson served until October, 1906, when she felt she must be relieved from the office. Mrs. Helen E. Moses was chosen as her successor, and still serves.

Mrs. C. N. Pearre was Corresponding Secretary from October, 1874, to October, 1875; Mrs. Sarah Wallace till October, 1880; Mrs. Jameson to March, 1881; Mrs. Sarah E. Shortridge, March, 1881, to April 1, 1890, when she fell asleep in Christ; Miss Lols A. White from April, 1890, to October, 1899; Mrs. Helen E. Moses from October, 1899, to October, 1906, when Mrs. M. E. Harlan was elected to the office. She still serves.

Mrs. Sarah Wallace was Recording Secretary from 1874 to 1876; Miss Marie Cole from 1876 to 1878; Mrs. Naomi Tomlinson, 1878 to 1880; Mrs. Lizzie A. Moore, 1880 to 1887; Mrs. Sarah Wallace, 1887 to 1889; Mrs. Annie B. Morrison, 1889 to present time. In 1894 she married Col. S. F. Gray.

Mrs. O. A. Burgess was Treasurer from 1874 to 1878; Mrs. R. T. Brown, 1878 to 1880; Mrs. Mary C. Cole, 1880 to 1890; Mrs. J. R. Ryan, 1890 to 1892; Miss Mary J. Judson, 1892 to present date.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This committee, as described under "Organization," soon became cumbrous. In 1886 the Constitution was so amended as to omit the State Managers. Also, instead of having a Vice President in each State, that there should be State Presidents only,

and a National Vice President was provided for. Mrs. O. A. Burgess thus served the Board from 1887 to 1890; Mrs. Mary Armstrong, 1890 to 1892; Mrs. Nancy E. Atkinson from 1892 until 1902, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Effie Cunningham, who served until October, 1904, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, who is now in office. The State Presidents and Secretaries were continued members of the committee, having each a proxy vote on important matters. The Executive Committee meets regularly the first and third Wednesdays of each month in all-day sessions, at the office in Indianapolis, in the interest of the work. These ought to be to all members of the organization everywhere days of effectual, fervent prayer, that wisdom from above in large measure may be given to these women as they consider the important and often very complicated and perplexing problems that come to them for solution.

The terms Executive Committee, National Board, Local Committee and Local Board have been used very indiscriminately. Even in the General Constitution distinctions were not clearly drawn. To obviate this difficulty a committee was appointed in 1904 to examine the General, or National, Constitution and make clear the distinction between the National Board and the Executive Committee of that Board. The changes recommended by the committee were voted upon by the members of the National Board and the vote read in the executive meeting of April 5, 1905. The vote sustained the changes recommended.

NATIONAL BOARD.

The National Board consists of the six National officers, President, Vice President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer and Superintendent of Children's Work, the five resident members and the State President and Corresponding Secretary of each State co-operating in the work. The Executive Committee of this Board is composed of the National officers and resident members. The National Board meets annually in connection with the National Convention. The Executive Committee meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month, unless the business to be considered makes more frequent meetings necessary.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Until 1890 the payment of one dollar made one an Annual Member of the National organization of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, just as the payment of one dollar and twenty cents made one a member of any one of its local auxiliary societies. At that time (1890) the terms of Annual Membership were advanced to five dollars. Life Memberships in the National organization may be secured by the payment of twenty-five dollars. This amount may be paid in full or paid within two years in not more than two installments, which need not be equal. This was the plan from the beginning of the work. In the missionary year 1899-1900 the article of our Constitution relating to Annual and Life Memberships was changed to read: "Any person may become a member of this Association by contributing a sum of not less than \$5 a year to its funds, and by the payment of \$25 in two years in not more than two installments, or by taking five consecutive Annual Memberships, any person may become a Life Member."

STATE DEVELOPMENT.

At the close of the State meeting at Eureka, Ill., September, 1874, Miss E. J. Dickinson called together the sisters in attendance, and explained to them the work to which Mrs. Pearre was calling all our sisterhood. This was six weeks before the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized. She had already formed a Woman's Missionary Society in her home Church at Eureka, and insisted that those present do the same thing in their home Churches. Several brethren attended this meeting, among them the late Ira J. Chase, then pastor of the Church at Peoria. He was much interested, urged and induced the meeting to form a State organization and to send one of their number out among the Churches in the State to form local missionary societies. Later other States sent out organizers as they could arrange for them. In 1890 Mrs. Persis L. Christian, of Arkansas, was appointed National Organizer. She supplemented the work of the State Organizers, assisting and often directing them. She visited States not able to sustain an Organizer regularly, and strengthened them, organizing new Auxiliaries and encouraging those already formed. In the National Convention held in Nashville in 1892, Miss E. J. Dickinson, of Illinois, offered a resolution favor-

ing the creation of a State Fund for the work of organizing and strengthening Auxiliaries by the payment of fifty cents a year from each Auxiliary member for this purpose, ten per cent. of this amount to go to the National treasury to be used for organizing Auxiliaries in undeveloped States. Mrs. Christian spoke in favor of this plan. Miss Dickinson's resolution was favorably voted on by the Convention. Before the vote on the resolution was taken this question was asked, "If the resolution is adopted will the States be compelled to pay ten per cent. of the fund into the National treasury for general organizing work?" The answer



MRS. PERSIS L. CHRISTIAN.

was that it would not be compulsory. Mrs. Christian said she thought a permanent fund for organization should be provided for by this method, so the resolution was adopted as read, including the payment of ten per cent. to the National treasury. This adoption of the resolution made it of force, but it was not incorporated in the National Constitution. The needs of the work, its great opportunities for development, made the earnest, thoughtful women who were carrying the burdens of the organization at that time most anxious to provide for its future. As prompt action on the part of the States did not follow the passing of this resolution in 1892, in the next annual Convention Mrs. Christian, of Arkansas, brought up the subject and moved that five cents per month per member be paid by the Societies for

the work of State development, and that where individuals did not pay the amount the Society make it good. This motion was also adopted. The plan of paying five cents a month for the work of State development by each Auxilliary member was adopted by many Societies.

These resolution, affecting as they did both National, State and local organizations, were not made a part of any one of our Constitutions until the National Convention of 1904, held in St. Louis, Mo., when Article III of the Auxilliary Constitution was revised to read: "Any person may become a member of this Society by subscribing to this Constitution, promising to aid in furthering the objects herein named, and to contribute monthly a definite sum, not less than ten cents, to the National treasury for the General Fund, and five cents to the State treasury for the State Development Fund."

From the adoption of our National Constitution until the annual National Board meeting and Convention of 1907, the State organizations worked under Article IX of the National Constitution and Articles X and XI of the by-laws of the same. These read:

"Nevertheless, to facilitate the organization of such auxiliary societies, and for the purpose of enlarging all the interests of the Association, State organizations may be formed under the direction of State Presidents and State Corresponding Secretaries. These organizations shall be subordinate to the National organization, and shall act under the direction of the Executive Committee. Such State organizations may district their States and appoint a Manager for each such district to direct the same work within the district. *Provided, however,* That the said managers shall co-operate with the State Presidents and State Secretaries, who shall have the general oversight of this work of enlargement within their respective States."

"10. The State Presidents and State Secretaries, in addition to their other duties as members of the National Board, shall have the immediate direction and oversight of the work of organization and development in their respective States; they shall take charge of State meetings, and may cause their States to be districted and managers to be appointed for such districts; and, with the assistance of such managers, direct the work of organizers. The State Secretaries shall report to the Corresponding

Secretary quarterly the condition of the work in the several States.

"11. It shall be the duty of managers to co-operate with State Presidents and State Secretaries in the organization of new societies and the development of those already formed, and, also, to facilitate the work of employed organizers. The two officers for each State, acting with the managers, shall be regarded and shall operate as an Organization Committee in connection with this Board."

In a number of the States no other Constitution has been adopted, as these statements are strong enough to bind the work, clear enough to direct the workers, and elastic enough to admit of individuality in the leaders.

In other States special Constitutions were adopted. In some instances the limits and purposes of the National Constitution were somewhat obscured, while in others the purpose and intent of the National Constitution were kept clearly in view. As new States came into the work there was an increasing demand for a uniform State Constitution. In the annual National Board meeting of 1906, Miss Annie Davidson, of Illinois, introduced a resolution asking the National Executive Committee to prepare a uniform State Constitution and submit it to the annual National Board meeting of 1907. Much study was given the preparation of this Constitution and careful effort was made to have it harmonize with both the National and Auxiliary Constitutions. Copies of it were sent each member of the National Board some time in advance of the annual National Board meeting for consideration and recommendation. The best suggestions received were made a part of it. It was then submitted to the National Board in a special meeting at Norfolk, and the changes decided upon by the Board incorporated in it, when it was adopted.

THE CHILDREN'S WORK.

Organizing and training the children systematically for mission work was begun by our Board in 1884, and placed in care of a National Superintendent, Mrs. Joseph King. A few Mission Bands had been formed before that time, but they were working independently. In 1885 Mrs. King reported the department well started and growing, but the children wanted some definite object to work for as their own special business. While the Board



MRS. JOS. KING,
First National Superintendent of the Children's Work.

was casting about for some suitable work for them, the sad news came from Japan that Mrs. Josephine Smith had fallen asleep in that far-away land. Then came the thought of erecting a chapel to her memory in Akita, where she lived and labored and died. With one mind the children took hold of it. In 1886 Mrs. King reported that the needed amount, \$1,700, was in the treasury. Building was made their special work, and they have been building homes, chapels, schools, orphanages, hospitals and dispensaries almost constantly since that time. The work of supporting the children in our orphanages has also been assigned them, and they have toiled bravely at that Christly task. In 1893 Mrs. Ida C. Black, of Indiana, succeeded Mrs. King as Superintendent of Children's Work. In 1896 she was succeeded by Miss Mattie Pounds, of Ohio, who is still in charge.

About 1892, and later, when enthusiasm was greatest in the Christian Endeavor movement, many of our Mission Bands changed to Junior Endeavor Societies, and whatever money they raised was applied to local demands or given indiscriminately. Some of them raised none. Thus they were lost to us, and they lost the missionary training that they had been receiving in the Bands. It was a serious question how to correct this, but they were gradually induced to take up their former work. The officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor greatly aided by publishing the following statement: "In order to encourage the giving of money through the denominational Missionary Boards, we have made it a rule that only Societies whose contributions were sent in that way should be enrolled upon the Roll of Honor." In 1895 the missionary training of the Juniors and Intermediates was placed in the hands of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions by the National Convention, and it was stated that the missionary offerings of these organizations should be made to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, just as the offerings of the Sunday Schools for Children's Day were given to the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. This rule has obtained since that time. Beginning with Junior Endeavor Anniversary Day, March the twenty-seventh, the Juniors observe a period of self-denial, closing it with an Easter entertainment and offering for the mission building work intrusted to them by our Board.

In 1890 Missouri appointed a State Superintendent of Chil-



MISS MATTIE POUNDS,
Present National Superintendent of Children's Work.

dren's Work. The plan proved so helpful that other States soon followed her example, until it soon became a regular and recognized office in State work.

MISSION CIRCLES.

From the early years of our organization an effort has been made to interest young women in the work, and Mission Circle Constitutions were prepared for their special use. Until 1902 there was no special department in the *Missionary Tidings* devoted to the work of the Mission Circles, nor was careful attention given to the preparation of literature for their use. The Circles have responded generously to the efforts made to reach their needs. The Circles rank with the Auxiliaries, not with the Mission Bands and Junior and Intermediate Societies. They report to National and State Secretaries. The Circle offerings are for the same general and special funds as are those of the Auxiliaries. For their special and distinct work the support of schools and native helpers in foreign lands and of scholarships in the mountain schools in the home field have been assigned them.

LITERATURE.

Until 1883 we had no literature of our own, either permanent or current. True, the editors of our Church papers from the first gave us freest use of their columns for the promotion of our work, and these favors were gratefully accepted, but a paper wholly devoted to our mission interests had been greatly needed all the time. Lack of means prevented our starting it until in May of this year, the first number of the *Missionary Tidings* was issued, edited by Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin. It was a small, four-page monthly paper. Mrs. Goodwin's health so failed during the summer that she resigned in September following, and a Publication Committee, Mrs. L. A. Moore and Mrs. S. E. Shortridge, had charge of it till 1888. Since then it has been edited by the Corresponding Secretary, until in 1904-5, when, because of the growth of the work, it was thought best to relieve the Corresponding Secretary of this responsibility. Mrs. Anna R. Atwater was selected by the Executive Committee to edit the *Tidings*, and commenced her work the first of April, 1905. At this time (December, 1907) the *Missionary Tidings* is a thirty-six-page paper, with cover, and the regular issue is 32,000.

In 1885 we started a Leaflet and Supply Fund. We publish leaflets, pictures of missionaries and mission buildings, maps of our mission fields, booklets, an annual Prayer Calendar, Treasurer's books, Auxiliary and C. W. B. M. Day offering envelopes, etc. Each year several millions of pages of missionary literature beside the regular missionary periodicals are mailed from our mission rooms. Our collection of missionary leaflets and supplies won favorable notice at the Student Volunteer Convention in Toronto in 1902, and has won an honored place in other union missionary exhibits. About four hundred publications are catalogued. In 1906 and 1907 we commenced more fully the development of our missionary literature, and in 1907 issued four creditable and attractive books. These were a second edition of *By Waysides in India*, by Adelaide Gail Frost, also a book of *India Sonnets*, by the same author; *Today in the Land of Tomorrow*, an account of the development of Mexico, by Jasper T. Moses, and *Pioneer Missionaries*, by Jessie Brown Pounds.

SPECIAL SEASONS.

In July, 1887, Joseph King earnestly appealed to our Executive Committee "to fix upon and name a day and hour in each week for prayer, when all whose hearts move them to pray may retire to their closets and make united supplication for the cause of missions, for missionaries and for the Churches. * * * What an inspiration to our missionaries to know that on a certain hour in every week thousands pray for them! And, above all, it would make glad the heart of Christ." This was brought before the National Convention in October and warmly approved. Five o'clock, Lord's day evening, is the appointed time. It is a sweet, a holy hour. God's benediction rests upon it. Its general observance would enrich our work beyond our power to express.

At the State Convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions of Illinois, August, 1889, the President, Mrs. Persis L. Christian, recommended that "we establish a day in this State for the purpose of making our work known throughout the Churches, and also for soliciting money." This was adopted, and the last Sunday in November was the day appointed. At the Louisville Convention, in October following, it was decided to have a National C. W. B. M. Day, and the first Sunday in July was chosen for this. It was first observed in 1890.

Educational Day was inaugurated at the National Convention of 1892. Its object was stated to be: "1. To emphasize the importance of saving our educated young people from skepticism and of training them for Christian service; and, 2d, to secure offerings to maintain the work and aid in raising a permanent endowment of \$50,000 to be controlled by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions." It was then arranged that the Auxiliaries hold midweek service on the regular prayer meeting night the second week in February, 1893, in the interest of our State colleges and the proposed Bible Chair at Ann Arbor, Mich.; that a collection be taken and one-half of it go to the Bible Chair, the other half to the college in the State where the meeting was held. In States where we had no college, the whole amount to go to the Bible Chair. A goodly number of Auxiliaries observed it, and the first year of its observance it brought \$1,664 to our treasury. But the date seemed not quite opportune, coming, as it did, just before the regular collection by the Churches for foreign missions, the first Sunday in March. In 1894 it was held in January, in the interest of the Bible Chair only. But this date was not satisfactory. In 1895 it was changed to the first week in December, at which time it was observed that year and in 1896 and 1897. The Indianapolis Convention, in 1897, decided that in 1898, and thereafter, our two special days, C. W. B. M. and Educational, should be combined and observed together in December, thus presenting to the Churches all our interests in one day.

In 1895 the National President, Mrs. Burgess, wrote in the *Missionary Tidings*, recommending special thank offerings on the part of Auxiliary members and those interested in our work. Out of her suggestion has grown our Auxiliary Week of Prayer and Easter thank offering. The observance of C. W. B. M. Day places the work of our organization before the Church and gives all Church members an opportunity to know of the progress of the work and to contribute for its advancement. The observance of the Auxiliary Week of Prayer brings the workers apart with the Master for counsel with Him. It gives a quiet time in which to prayerfully plan for the future, while we give thanks for the past, and it opens all hearts to a glad affirmative answer to the Master's question, "Lovest thou me?" The Auxiliary Week of Prayer and its accompanying thank offering have become very sacred to all who have partaken of their blessings.

THE FUNDS.

The General Fund is for the regular expenses of the work. Into it go the regular Auxiliary offerings, the Annual Membership fees and all Life Membership fees, unless otherwise ordered by the donors.

The Endowment Fund is permanent. The interest only can be used, and used only for India missions. At first all Life Memberships and bequests not otherwise ordered by the donors were placed in this fund. This was changed in the National Convention of 1891. This fund is loaned on first mortgage real estate security. It was at first kept in charge of a trustee under bond for twice its amount; but in February, 1880, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions took out articles of incorporation, thus acquiring recognition in law, and the fund was then placed in the hands of the Treasurer.

The Memorial Fund is composed of gifts in memory of deceased friends. It is permanent, kept loaned on good security, and the interest used in the work in the United States.

There are three funds devoted to Bible work: the English Bible Chair Endowment Fund, the Endowment Fund of the University of Virginia Bible Lectureship, and the Mrs. M. M. Blanks Fund for the support of Bible work for the University of Texas. The beginning of the first fund was made by the offerings on Educational Day. The second fund was opened by the gift of \$10,000 from the family of Col. J. B. Cary, of Richmond, Va. The third fund was the gift of Mrs. M. M. Blanks, of Lockhart, Tex. These funds are kept loaned, well secured.

The Organizing Fund is for organizing Auxiliaries, Circles and Bands in weak or unorganized States. It was formerly composed of voluntary personal offerings and from gifts from well-organized States. The adoption of the plan for the payment of five cents per month by the Auxiliary members for the State Development Fund has made a permanent fund for the organizing and fostering of Auxiliaries, and the payment of ten per cent. of this fund into the National treasury makes a fund always available for the help of needy States and Territories.

The Leaflet Fund is composed of voluntary contributions and payments for leaflets, and is used in preparing, purchasing and distributing these aids to the work.

The Bilaspur, Mahoba, Deoghur and Maudha, India, and Bayamon, Porto Rico, Girls' and Boys' Orphanage Funds are made a part of the receipts of the Young People's Department. Into these funds go all offerings made for the support of the children in the various orphanages. In 1899 a Special Object Fund for the Young People's Department was opened. Into it go the special gifts from the children's organizations.

The Annuity Fund contains sums given to our Board on condition that a fixed rate of interest be paid the donors during their lifetime.

OUR WORKING RULES

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

CONSTITUTION.

These Articles of Association Witness:

That we, the undersigned, have associated ourselves together, for ourselves and our associates and successors, and have formed an association or corporation under the laws of the State of Indiana, United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as "The Christian Woman's Board of Missions," and under this name shall be fully established and shall have its legal location in the city of Indianapolis, county of Marion, State of Indiana; but it shall have power to meet and transact business at any place which shall be designated by the President.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to maintain preachers and teachers for religious instruction, to encourage and cultivate a missionary spirit and missionary effort in the Churches, to disseminate missionary intelligence and to secure systematic contributions for such purposes; also, to establish and maintain schools and institutions for the education of both males and females.

ARTICLE III.

Any person may become a member of this Association by contributing a sum of not less than five dollars a year to its funds. Any one may become a Life Member by the payment of twenty-five dollars within two years in not more than two installments, or by the payment of five dollars a year for five consecutive years.

ARTICLE IV.

The seal of this Association shall be a circular disk bearing on the outer margin thereof the words, "The Christian Woman's Board of Missions—Seal," and in the center a representation of an open Bible.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions shall be a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Children's Work. These officers, together with five resident members, whose terms of service shall be co-extensive with that of the officers, and the State Presidents and the State Corresponding Secretaries, shall constitute the National Board, five of whom shall be a quorum, provided it be a meeting regularly called, and provided not less than three of the five National officers be present, the absentee members being entitled to vote by proxy.

ARTICLE VI.

The business and prudential concerns of this Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent of Children's Work, together with the five resident members of the Board. This committee shall have full power to do any and all things that are necessary to carry out the objects of the Association, including the employment of ministers, teachers, helpers, clerks and agents, and the purchase and use of all appliances and instrumentalities needed in the execution of its plans. It shall have power to fill all vacancies occasioned by the death or resignation of any member. It shall meet regularly for the transaction of business twice in each month, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the President, who shall notify the members of a called meeting and of its object through the Corresponding Secretary.

ARTICLE VII.

The Executive Committee shall have power to create any fund or funds that may be deemed necessary or expedient to establish, and it may lawfully discontinue any such fund and close the account thereof: *Provided*, That all the stipulation, terms and conditions are fully and strictly complied with according to the letter thereof, and according to the understanding thereof, upon which any and every donation or bequest shall have been made to any of the said funds.

ARTICLE VIII.

An annual meeting of the Association shall be held at some time and place designated by the Executive Committee, due notice of which shall be given, and the said Association shall, at such annual meeting, hear and take action upon the annual report of the Executive Committee, elect the officers and members of the Executive Committee and of the National Board, whose tenure of service shall be twelve months, or until their successors are duly elected. At the time of the annual meeting of the Association there shall be held a meeting or meetings of the National Board. The Executive Committee may at any time call for a vote of the National Board by correspondence. No measure whose effect would be to change radically the business methods or policy of the Association shall be enacted until it has been carefully considered by the National Board.

ARTICLE IX.

Any two or more persons may associate themselves together and form a local society, by adopting the Constitution and By-Laws provided for such societies by this Association; and every such society shall be auxiliary to this Association, and each and every such auxiliary shall be subordinate to the Executive Committee, and shall be under the control and shall act under the direction of the said Executive Committee of this Association. Nevertheless, to facilitate the organization of such auxiliary societies and for the purpose of enlarging all the interests of the Association, State organizations may be formed under the direction of State Presidents and State Corresponding Secretaries. These organizations shall be subordinate to the National organization and shall act under the direction of the Executive Committee. Such State organizations may district their States and appoint a Manager for each such district, to direct the same work within the district: *Provided*, however, That the said Managers shall cooperate with the State Presidents and State Secretaries, who shall have the general oversight of this work of enlargement within their respective States.

ARTICLE X.

These articles may be altered or amended from time to time by the National Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members,

provided a notice of the proposed alterations or amendments has been filed with the Recording Secretary, and notice thereof has been given to all the members of said Board three months previous to the action; and such amendment shall go into effect when filed and recorded in the office of the Recorder in and for the county of Marion, State of Indiana.

By-Laws.

1. The Executive Committee shall meet for the transaction of business on or about the first and third Wednesdays in each month. State Presidents and State Corresponding Secretaries may attend these meetings.

2. The Executive Committee of the Association shall reside at or near headquarters.

3. The Executive Committee shall fix the salaries of all employes and officers, but it shall be lawful for the general officers to pay the same, to attend to remittances in payment of all bills or obligations created by the Executive Committee, and otherwise to give effect to what has been ordered by the said committee.

4. The President shall prepare programs for, and take charge of, the meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee; she shall countersign all obligatory documents of the same; and, with the concurrence of four or more other members of the committee, she may negotiate loans.

5. The Vice President, acting in the absence of the President, shall have full power to exercise all the functions appertaining to the office of President.

6. The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of the office of the Association, and be responsible for the proper conduct of its business affairs; she shall there receive and attend to all the official correspondence of the Association, including the receipt and acknowledgment of all moneys and the prompt deposit thereof to the credit of the Treasurer, and for the faithful performance of these duties she shall give a reasonable and sufficient bond; she shall file and preserve all letters and other papers of value in such manner that they shall be at all times accessible and intelligible to the members of the Executive Committee, make all notifications to officers and committees, and submit a monthly statement of receipts to the Executive Committee; she shall make an annual report to the Association of the general

progress of its work, and in connection therewith lay before the annual meeting the recommendations of the Executive Committee. She may have such assistance in the performance of her duties as may be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee.

7. The editor of the official organ of the Association, the *Missionary Tidings*, shall be chosen by the Executive Committee.

8. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and shall deposit the same in the office at headquarters; she shall prepare and sign all warrants upon which the money of the Board is paid out, and shall sign and affix the seal of the Association to all obligatory documents thereof; and she shall have the custody of all deeds, mortgages, instruments relating to bequests, contracts with employes, and such like indentures.

9. The Treasurer shall receive from the Corresponding Secretary all moneys contributed to the funds of the Association, for the custody of which she shall give bond, and shall disburse the same upon the order of the Executive Committee; she shall keep faithful accounts of the several funds of this Association, of which she shall make a report at each annual meeting. She shall also publish a quarterly statement thereof in the *Missionary Tidings*.

10. The Superintendent of Children's Work shall have the general direction of the Young People's and Children's Bands, and she shall carry out in connection therewith the instructions of the Executive Committee. She shall make quarterly remittances of all moneys received by her, and shall report to the Corresponding Secretary quarterly the condition of the work committed to her supervision, and she shall also report to the Board at the annual meeting.

11. The State Presidents and State Corresponding Secretaries, in addition to their other duties as members of the National Board, shall have the immediate direction and oversight of the work of organization and development in their respective States; they shall take charge of State meetings, and may cause their States to be districted and Managers to be appointed for such districts, and, with the assistance of such Managers, direct the work of organizers. The State Secretaries shall report to the Corresponding Secretary quarterly the condition of the work in the several States.

12. It shall be the duty of Managers to co-operate with State Presidents and State Secretaries in the organization of new societies and the development of those already formed, and also to facilitate the work of employed organizers. The two officers for each State, acting with the Managers, shall be regarded and shall operate as an Organization Committee in connection with this Board.

13. In conducting annual elections a Nominating Committee shall be formed, consisting of one delegate for each State and Territory; each delegate may propose the names of those recommended for the offices of State President and State Secretary by her State, which, ordinarily, should be accepted by the Nominating Committee; and the said committee shall put before the annual meeting a full list of the Executive Committee, including the six official and the five unofficial members thereof.

14. All bequests and Life Memberships, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, shall be placed in the General Fund for immediate use. All money contributed in memory of deceased friends, unless otherwise directed, shall constitute a Memorial Fund, the principal of which shall be loaned upon good security, and the interest shall be used at the discretion of the Executive Committee in the home mission field.

15. These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the National Board at any regular or called meeting of the Board, provided such notice has been given to the members of the National Board as shall enable them to vote intelligently upon the proposed alterations or amendments.

STATE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be called the
Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and shall be subordinate to the National Christian Woman's Board of Missions, which has its legal location at Indianapolis, Indiana, and shall act under the direction of the Executive Committee of said National Association.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this organization shall be to encourage and cultivate a missionary spirit and missionary effort in the churches, to secure contributions for missionary purposes, and to promote throughout the State the work of organizing and developing women's Missionary Societies, Mission Circles and Bands, also Junior and Intermediate Societies of Christian Endeavor, and of bringing these organizations into greater activity and a closer relationship with each other and with the National Association of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this organization shall consist of Life and Annual Members of the National Association, members of Christian Woman's Missionary Societies and Mission Circles of the State, and members of the Home Department of the State organization, provided they comply with the requirements of the local Auxiliary Constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of Children's Work.

On ratification by the National Association, the President and Corresponding Secretary of the State shall become members of the National Board.

The State officers, together with the District Managers, shall constitute a State Board, five of whom shall form a quorum. Not less than three members of the quorum shall be State officers, one of which must be either the State President or State Corresponding Secretary. To this Board may be added such other members as may be desired.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The business and prudential affairs of the State organization shall be managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording

Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of Children's Work, and such other members as may be desired, four of whom shall constitute a quorum. One member of the quorum must be either the State President or State Corresponding Secretary.

This Executive Committee shall have full power to do any and all things that are necessary to carry out the objects of the State organization as indicated in Article II.

It shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in the State Board during the year, shall fix the time and place of its regular meetings, and shall have power to fix the salaries of all who are employed by the State organization.

When deemed necessary, special meetings of the State Executive Committee may be called by the State President, in concurrence with the State Corresponding Secretary.

ARTICLE VI.

FUNDS.

The State Executive Committee, in co-operation with the National Executive Committee, shall have oversight of the gathering of all funds and offerings for the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, from missionary societies, churches and individuals within the State, and all such moneys, except the State Development Fund, shall be paid direct into the treasury of the National Association.

The State Executive Committee shall have control of the State Development Fund, said fund to be paid quarterly by the Woman's Missionary Societies and the Young Woman's Circles to the State Corresponding Secretary. Immediately after the twenty-fifth days of December, March, June and September the State Corresponding Secretary shall send the entire amount of the State Development Fund, together with an itemized account of the same, to the State Treasurer.

At the close of each quarter one-tenth of the receipts of the State Development Fund shall be sent to the National Corresponding Secretary for the maintaining of a National Development Fund.

The remaining nine-tenths of the State Development Fund shall be used for organizing Missionary Societies in the State auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and the expenses necessary for the maintaining and developing of these

auxiliary societies after organization; also to help cultivate the missionary intelligence and activity of the churches in the State.

ARTICLE VII.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the State organization shall be held at such time and place as shall be selected by the State Executive Committee, due notice of which must be given to all the auxiliary societies in the State.

At such annual meeting the State organization shall hear and take action upon the annual reports of the State and District officers. At such time also shall occur the election of State officers and the ratification of the selection of District officers. The tenure of service for State and District officers shall be twelve months, or until their successors shall be duly selected.

A delegate to the National Convention may be selected by the State Convention or by the State Executive Committee.

At the time of the annual meeting there shall be a meeting or meetings of the State Board. When deemed necessary, meetings of the State Board may be called by the State President, in concurrence with the State Corresponding Secretary.

Any radical change in plan of work must be acted upon by the State Board. The State President, in counsel with the State Corresponding Secretary, may call for a vote of the State Board by correspondence.

ARTICLE VIII.

ORGANIZATION.

The State President and State Corresponding Secretary, in addition to their duties as members of the National Board, shall have the immediate direction and oversight of the work of organization and development in the State, provided this organization and development is in harmony with the plan of the National Executive Committee. To facilitate the work of enlarging all the interests of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, district and county organizations may be formed under the direction of the State President and State Corresponding Secretary.

These organizations shall be subordinate to the State organization and shall act under the direction of the State Executive Committee. A Manager may be selected for each such district and county, to assist in developing the work within the districts

and counties. In the work of organizing and developing, said Manager shall co-operate with the State President and State Corresponding Secretary.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These articles may be altered or amended from time to time by the National Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members, provided a notice of the proposed alterations or amendments has been filed with the National Recording Secretary and notice thereof has been given to all the members of said Board three months previous to the action.

By-Laws.

1. The Executive Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at the call of the State President, in concurrence with the State Corresponding Secretary.

2. The President shall be responsible for the administrative affairs of the State organization. She shall prepare programs for and take charge of the meetings of the Board, of the Executive Committee and of the State Convention. She shall have a general oversight of the work of the State organization at all times, and, with the Corresponding Secretary, shall lead the auxiliary societies into greater activity and closer fellowship. All orders on the treasury of the State organization shall be prepared by her, and, with the concurrence of the Recording Secretary, she shall sign the same.

3. The Vice President, acting in the absence of the President, shall have full power to exercise all the functions appertaining to the office of the President.

4. The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for the correct reporting of the Woman's Missionary Societies and Mission Circles, and, with the President, shall keep the aims of the year before these societies. She shall encourage the prompt gathering and correct remitting of State and National funds by said auxiliary societies. She shall promptly acknowledge the receipt of all moneys for the State Development Fund.

She shall file and preserve all letters and papers of value in such manner that they shall be at all times accessible and intelligible to the members of the Executive Committee.

At the close of each quarter she shall send to the National

Executive Committee a record of the progress and condition of the auxiliary societies in the State.

Before the close of the missionary year, not later than September 20, she shall send to the National Corresponding Secretary the Annual Report, giving an account of the progress of the work during the year, including a statement of the year's receipts to the State Development Fund. She shall also make an Annual Report to the State organization, and, in connection therewith, lay before the annual meeting the recommendations of the State Executive Committee.

5. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the State Board, of the State Executive Committee, and shall also keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meetings. She shall, with the concurrence of the President, sign all orders on the treasury of the State organization.

6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Corresponding Secretary all moneys contributed to the State Development Fund, and shall disburse the same only on orders signed by the President and the Recording Secretary. She shall keep faithful account of the State Development Fund of the organization, of which she shall make a report at each annual meeting. At the close of each quarter she shall send to the National Corresponding Secretary one-tenth of the State Development Fund for the National Organizing Fund. The accounts of the State Treasurer, together with the financial records of the State Corresponding Secretary, shall be audited before the reports of these officers are submitted to the annual meeting.

7. The Superintendent of Children's Work shall have the direction of the children's missionary societies, including the missionary work of the Junior and Intermediate Societies of Christian Endeavor, and shall carry out in connection therewith the instructions of the State Executive Committee, in concurrence with the National Executive Committee. She shall report quarterly to the State Corresponding Secretary and the National Superintendent of Children's Work, the condition of the work submitted to her supervision. She shall also report to the State Board, at the annual meeting, and at the close of the missionary year shall send an annual report to the National Superintendent of Children's Work.

8. When it is advisable to place a State missionary or field

workers in the State, she or they shall be selected by the State Executive Committee. Such State workers shall be members *ex officio* of the State Executive Committee during the time they are employed by the State organization.

9. It shall be the duty of the District and County Managers to co-operate with the State President and State Corresponding Secretary in the organization of Woman's Missionary Societies and Young Woman's Circles, also Junior and Intermediate Societies of Christian Endeavor, and the development of those already formed, also to facilitate the work of the State missionary and field workers.

10. These By-Laws may be amended or altered from time to time by the National Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members, provided a notice of the proposed alterations or amendments has been filed with the National Recording Secretary, and notice thereof has been given to all the members of said Board three months previous to the action.

11. By-Laws needed to meet special conditions in the State may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the State Board, provided they are in harmony with this Constitution and By-Laws. Such By-Laws may be altered or amended by the State according to the regulations adopted by the State Board.

CONSTITUTION OF AN AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

1. This Society shall be called the CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY of.....and shall be auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

2. Its object shall be to cultivate a missionary spirit; to encourage missionary effort in the church; to disseminate missionary intelligence, and to secure systematic contributions for missionary purposes.

3. Any person may become a member of this Society by subscribing to this Constitution, promising to aid in furthering the objects herein named, and to contribute monthly a definite sum, not less than ten cents, to the National Treasury for the General Fund, and five cents to the State Treasury for the State Development Fund.

4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, whose election shall take place at the regular meeting in September, at which time, also, annual reports shall be made by the Treasurer and Secretary. Any vacancy shall be filled by election at the next regular meeting after such vacancy occurs.

5. The officers of this Society shall constitute an Executive Committee for the transaction of business, three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

6. This Society shall meet monthly, five members constituting a quorum, though a less number may adjourn from time to time.

By-Laws.

1. This Society will meet on the.....of each month.

2. The order of exercises shall be:

Devotional Exercises.

Reading Minutes.

Report of Committees.

Miscellaneous Business.

Program.

Admission of new members.

Collection.

Song and Benediction.

3. The President shall, from time to time, make such recommendations and use such endeavors as shall be calculated to develop the efficiency of the Society. With the concurrence of the Secretary, she shall call all special meetings of the Society.

4. The Secretary shall keep the records of the Society, take charge of all the books and papers belonging to the same, and keep them on file. *She shall make a quarterly report to the State Secretary.*

5. The Treasurer shall collect all moneys for the National Funds and forward the same every quarter to the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Harlan, 152 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. All offerings for the State Development Fund shall be collected and forwarded to the State Secretary or Treasurer, as the State Constitution may direct,

**CONSTITUTION OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S MISSIONARY
CIRCLE, AUXILIARY TO THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S
BOARD OF MISSIONS.**

Motto: Information, Inspiration, Consecration.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Young Woman's
Missionary Circle of the Church of Christ, at.....
.....

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

This organization is designed especially for those young women whose circumstances hinder them from attending the regular meeting of the Auxilliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions; and its object shall be to cultivate a missionary spirit among the young people, especially the young women of the Church, to train them in missionary knowledge and activities, and to secure systematic contributions for the missionary work of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a member of this Circle by subscribing to this Constitution, promising to aid in furthering the objects herein named, and by contributing a definite sum, not less than ten cents per month, to the National Treasury of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, for the General Fund, and five cents per month to the State Treasury for the State Development Fund.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Circle shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, whose election shall take place at the regular meeting in September, and whose term of office shall continue for one year. Any vacancy shall be filled by election at the next regular meeting after such vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

The Circle shall have a regular meeting once each month for the transaction of business and the carrying out of a missionary program. Special meetings may be held at the call of the President.

By-Laws.

1. This Circle shall meet..... of each month.

2. The duty of the President shall be to preside at all the meetings, or notify the Vice President in case of absence, appoint all committees, and, together with the other officers, have a general supervision of the work of the Circle. With the concurrence of the Secretary, she shall call all special meetings.

3. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and shall perform the duties of a member of the Executive Committee in the transaction of the business of the Circle.

4. The Secretary shall keep the records of this Circle, take charge of all the books and papers belonging to the same, make a report of the Circle for each quarter, and shall also report quarterly to the State Secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

5. The Treasurer shall collect all moneys for the National Treasury and forward the same quarterly to the National Corresponding Secretary. She shall collect the offerings for the State Development Fund, and forward the same quarterly to the State Secretary or Treasurer, as the State Constitution may require. She shall make a quarterly report to the Circle of all moneys collected. In September the report shall cover the entire preceding year.

CONSTITUTION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSION BANDS,
AUXILIARY TO THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S
BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Motto: We for Christ, Christ for All."

ARTICLE I.

This Band shall be called.....

ARTICLE II.

Its object shall be to develop the spiritual life of its members; to lead them into active personal service "For Christ's Sake;" to instruct them in the purposes, methods and results of missions, and to train them in habits of systematic giving in support of missionary enterprises.

ARTICLE III.

Any one may become an *active member* of this Band by promising regular attendance, orderly deportment, and the regular payment of any definite amount in support of the missionary enterprises of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

Any one unable to attend the meetings may become an *associate member* by the regular payment of any definite sum for the financial purposes of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Band shall be a Superintendent, President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, whose election shall take place annually.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The Superintendent shall have full control of the Band; devise ways and means of realizing its constitutional objects; train the officers to promptness and accuracy in their various duties, and make such reports as may be called for by State or National Superintendents of the Young People's Department of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

The President shall preside at all meetings, unless absent or excused from duty by the Superintendent.

The Vice President shall preside, in the absence of the President, unless excused from duty by the Superintendent.

The Secretary shall record the minutes of each meeting, keep a correct list of members, give notice of meetings, and *report quarterly to the State Superintendent of Bands and Young Peo-

*When blank forms for quarterly reports are not provided by the State Superintendent, they can be obtained, without charge, from Mattie Pounds, 152 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

ple's Circles, and Intermediate and Junior Societies of Christian Endeavor, or the National Superintendent, in case of a vacancy in the State superintendency.

The Treasurer shall receive, collect and take charge of all moneys, and send the same quarterly (in the months of December, March, June and September) to the National Superintendent of the Young People's Department, 152 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

ARTICLE VI.

This Band shall hold regular meetings at stated times, weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VII.

The regular meetings shall be opened with devotional exercises.

ARTICLE VIII.

At the discretion of the Superintendent she may appoint a leader for each meeting, and any or all of the following committees:

A Lookout Committee, which shall seek to win new members, and to secure written excuses from those who have been absent.

A Music Committee, which shall take charge of the music.

A Literature Committee, which shall seek for selections for reading or recitation, pictures, curiosities, maps, etc.

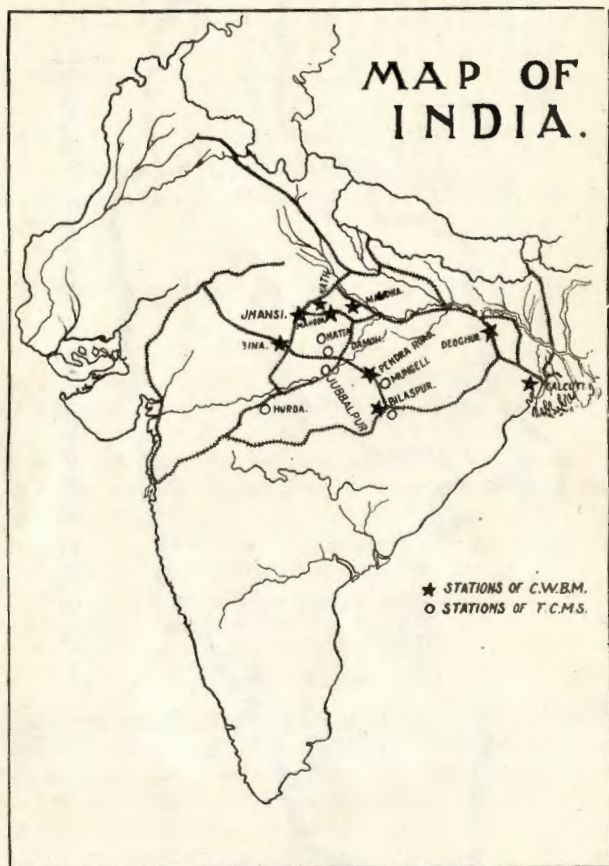
A News Committee, which shall seek for the latest news concerning the missionary fields.

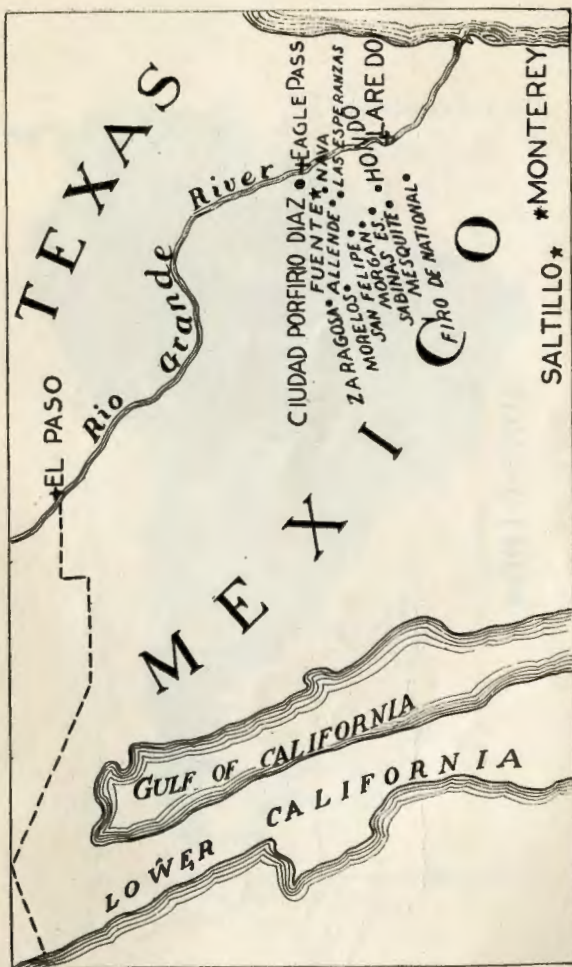
CONCLUSION.

The foregoing sets forth some of the work of our Board, but the best can not be told. No words can reveal the largeness of heart, richness of faith, sweetness of hope, blessedness of life that have come, not only to those receiving the ministries of these women, but much more to the women themselves. All have been lifted into a higher, holier life, nearer to God, in this service. The Savior's words have been abundantly verified: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

ISLAND OF JAMAICA & STATIONS OF THE C.W.B.M.—







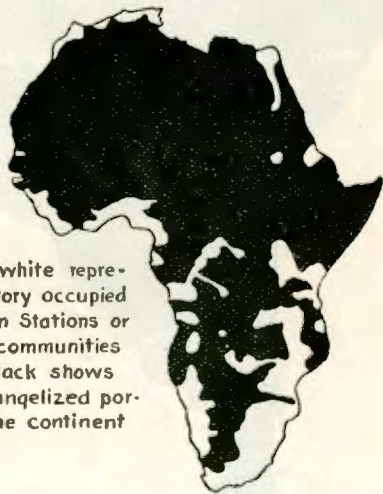
PORTO RICO

The work of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was opened in 1900





The white dots represent the proportion of territory won for Protestantism.

DARKEST AFRICA**AREA, 12,000,000 SQ. MI. POPULATION, 150,000,000.**

Areas in white represent territory occupied by Mission Stations or Christian communities
Area in black shows the unevangelized portion of the continent

390

178

266.06

390

D

Dickinson, Elmira J
Historical sketch of
the Christian Women's
Board of Missions

