

*Companion of*  
*R. B. Henderson, Sec.*  
*Hadjin, O.T.*

# A Brief History of Our Orphanage and Mission Work in Hadjin, Turkey.

By Miss Rose Lambert.

**A**S MANY of our friends and co-workers who have been and are upholding this work by their prayers and gifts, frequently ask for literature concerning our work in Hadjin, or for a detailed account of the same, we have decided, by the help of God, to make known to you the wonderful way in which the Lord has led us until this time. We trust that through it God may receive glory, and that many may learn to trust Him more

Neshan, Sarkis Devyan, Hompartsoom, Arshak Balyan, Avedis Koesheshyan;  
Nuritsa Levonyan, Surpoohe Boolgorgyan, T. F. Barker, Mrs. Ada Barker, Osonnah Topalyan.



Miss Rose Lambert, Miss Fredericha Honk, Miss Ida Tschumi, Miss H. Penner,  
Gasea Tenekegyan, Helen, Surpoohe Boyajyan, Sultan Barajikyan, Nuritsa.

## Group of Missionaries and Native Helpers in Hadjin, Turkey.

fully. Truly "as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts," saith the Lord.

While engaged as nurse in the Deaconess' Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, several of us were impressed with our responsibilities toward our fellow men across the sea, and especially toward its many homeless, little Armenian Orphans who were wandering about in Turkey, ignorant of the Saviour's love to them.

In July, 1898, God made His will known to us, and we, in our unworthiness, obeyed. Sister M. A. Gerber, Matron of the Deaconess' Hospital, with myself as Assistant, made preparations to start for Turkey and open an orphanage. Knowing that God had called us to

perform this service for Himself, we knew He would also supply all our "need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

We sailed from New York, Nov. 12, 1893, and arrived in Hadjin, Turkey, Dec. 18, 1898. Hadjin is a city of about 20,000 Armenians, and is four days' journey from Adana, the nearest railway station.

God so brought it to pass that we travelled from Constantinople in the company of two German pastors, one of them being President of the "Huelfsbunde Society" in Germany, and the other a Missionary from Constantinople under the same society, who were travelling through this country to learn more about its needs. They are now supporting a large number of the orphans in our care as you will see later on.

The missionaries of the American Board received us kindly, and the three winter months were spent in their home, teaching in their school and doing what our hands found to do for the blessed Saviour, and in the meantime studying the language.

God's presence was with us in spite of some opposition and trials with which we met. We were waiting for the cloud to move that we might step forward. As the home was at the foot of a mountain we went up the mountain a number of times to pray and ask God to lead us in a plain path for His own name's sake.

We rented a few rooms in the city and moved in, March 31, 1899, where we continued our studies doing spiritual work as God opened the way. Several weeks later, while waiting upon God, we received a telegram from the aforementioned German Society, saying, "Can you care for one hundred orphans for us at once?" We replied, "Yes," and at once began to accept orphans, and also took the sixty orphans who were at that time being cared for by the American Board, as they told us they could no longer care for them.

We opened a Boys' Home and a Girls' Home, and in the autumn we had 175 orphans under our care. From that time on, God in His mercy has proved His faithfulness until the number at present (Aug. 20, 1905) has reached 305.

"The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him."

### Arrival of Other Missionaries.

On March 4, 1900, Miss Fredericka Honk of New Dundee, Ont., and Miss Ada Moyer (now Mrs. T. F. Barker) of Vineland, Ont., Canada, reached Hadjin to assist us in the orphanage work. Shortly after Eld. J. E. Fidler, of Dillinger, Pa., arrived with his wife and little daughter. Rev. Fidler was Superintendent of the work during his stay in Hadjin. On April 20, 1901, Eld. T. F. Barker from Canada, arrived in Hadjin. In April, 1905, Miss Ida Tschumi and Miss Helen Penner from Cleveland, Ohio, joined us.

### Among the Sick.

In a large orphanage there are generally some who are ill or ailing, and oftentimes are ailing when we accept them. Orphans received must become naturalized, and after being with us for several weeks generally ail a little after which they become strong and healthy.

The commonest and greatest malady is sore eyes. The summer seasons never pass without the majority of the natives having a touch of it, and occasionally the missionaries are affected with the disease. Through it many of the children become blind or their eyes become very weak. If properly cared for it passes away without leaving any special result. In the first year of our orphanage work, many of the orphans had a touch of it, but since we have had fewer cases, we trust that by our orphans being in a healthy condition and through cleanliness and faith in our great Physician, this malady may be swept out of our homes.

One of our girls when received was a ground eater, but is now a nice and healthy child.

An epidemic of smallpox included six of our orphan girls with Brother and Sister Fidler, all of whom recovered.

In 1904 an epidemic of measles included ninety of our boys and girls of whom one boy and one girl died. It may be interesting to know that measles are considered more dangerous than smallpox. Very few grown people are found who have not had the smallpox, while the large majority have not had measles and yet the death rate from the latter is the greater in this town.

You will notice in the above report that comparatively few of our orphans had the smallpox. This is partly because the majority had already had them, many having been in-

oculated when small, and partly because vaccination prevented those who had not had them while there was no prevention for the measles.

It has often been a consolation to us to notice how the Lord chooses those from our little flock who are ripest for eternity. The little girl who was taken from us had given her heart to the Lord over a year before her departure. She was one of our most spiritual little ones, and was an example to those about her. Living a Christian life amongst so many little associates brings its trials with it, and she at one time told me that some of the children accused her of being pious so that the missionaries would love her more than the other orphans, and that the reason she prayed whenever opportunity afforded was because she was trying to imitate a certain missionary. When reminded that Christ was scoffed at and that the scoffers spat in His face, I asked, "If Christ bore it patiently for you can you not bear it patiently for Him?" She hung her head as if ashamed that she had said anything about it. We told her Christ would help her to bear it and keep her true, and since her trials increased she should pray the more. One night, about midnight, she was found sitting in her bed with her hand covering her eyes while she was praying. It was very cold and when the nightwatch was asked why the child was awake, he said, "She gets up every night to pray that God may keep her faithful." "But how does she awaken?" "She always prays God to awaken her in the night, when all the children are asleep, so that she can have secret prayer."

This she continued until she was ill with the measles. Her last prayer as she gasped for breath was, "Dear Jesus—if it is pleasing—to Thee,—grant me a—good night's sleep.—If it pleaseth Thee—give me—sweet sleep—for Jesus' sake—amen." She fell asleep in the arms of Jesus that night. It pleased her Saviour to give her "sweet sleep."

One of our little girls had her arm and leg amputated, the result of inherited disease as is so often the case. Syphilis is a prevailing disease in this town and doctors have said that 75% of all the inhabitants are tainted with it, and others have said that not a native family in the town can be found in which no member of the family has the disease.

When the above mentioned little girl was placed upon the operating table, she asked permission of the doctor to pray first. She then took the chloroform very willingly. He afterwards wrote that she was the happiest child he ever saw, "hopping about the ward like a little bird."

When the second child was placed on the table, (a boy of 13 years) he tried hard to be courageous but begged the doctor to wait a few minutes. He sat up, and we were a bit surprised at first, but we soon saw that he was also committing himself into God's care. The missionary doctor then told us that if he did not know who his patients were he could pick out all of our orphans when placed upon the operating table, for he had not had a single case yet but what asked permission to pray before taking the anæsthetic. What a joy it was for us to know what a consolation Christ was to them although a few years ago they knew nothing of His love and sympathy. A number have trusted the Lord directly during illness and have been healed. It is touching to see how they unite in prayer when one of the missionaries or teachers is ill.

Last year a friend was very ill and there was no hope of her recovery unless God would perform a miracle. Later, when they were told of her recovery they shouted, "We knew she would not die. God answered our prayers."

We have had very little sickness in our home when compared with those outside, and especially this last year, for which we are very thankful.

### Education.

This year (1905) one of our girls graduates from the High School and will teach in the town school this coming winter. Three of our boys graduate from the Boys' Academy and will likely continue their studies. These are our first graduates but in the years to come, each graduating class will contain some of our orphans. We pray that they may be men and women after God's heart and prove a blessing to their country.

A few of our girls have been married and we trust that their influence will tell in their homes.

The number of girls attending school is 156: The number of boys is 135.

The number of girls engaged in housework is 8.

The number of boys learning trades is 6.

The children in the home are supported as follows: By Russia 102; Germany 95; Switzerland 2; Turkey 2; England 4; Canada Conference, M. B. C. and other friends in Canada 31; Pennsylvania Conference and Eastern States 15; Indiana and Ohio Conference and Central States 25; Nebraska Conference and Western States 29. Total number in the two Orphanages 305.

### Poor and Widows.

In March, 1899, one month before we opened the orphanage, the poor women and especially the widows came to our home in throngs, pleading for a little work to do in order to earn a few cents with which to buy food for their hungry children. It is



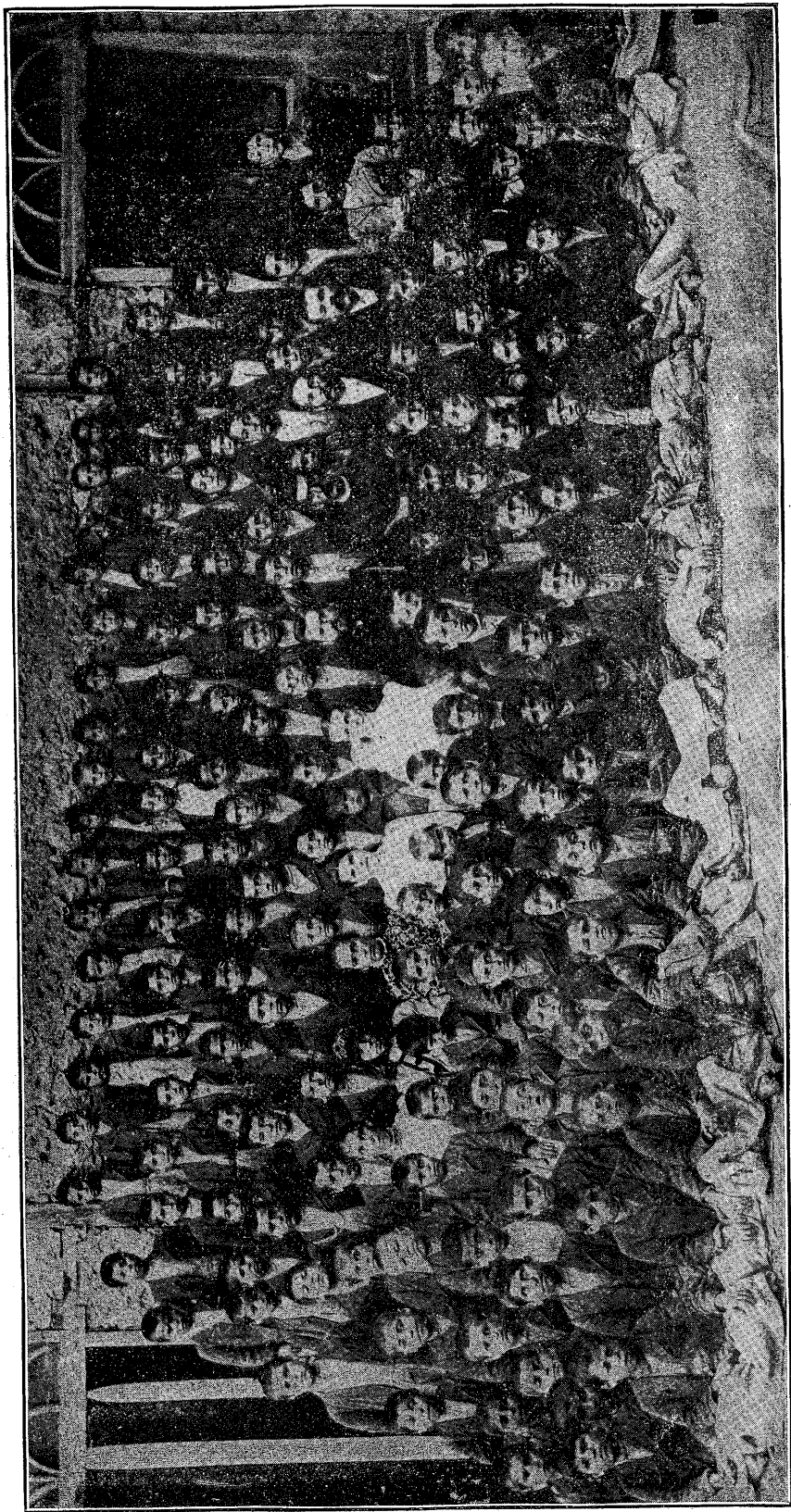
A group of poor widows, many of whom are blind, who are glad to get work in the Home for from four to eight cents per day with which they manage to live. We turn away many more just like these, who would be so glad to have the same chance to earn bread, all because of a lack of funds to thus help them.

impossible to describe the sights we see in visiting these poor people. The word "Home" is not found in the Turkish language. Many of the houses consist of only one small room not more than five feet wide, ten feet long and six feet high, some not even having a chimney or window, a few cracks at the door serving as both. In a dark corner of the room a few old rags are spread on the damp earthen floor where the sick one is lying. Some own only one set of rags which serve as a garment in the daytime and as a bed at night. Some poor mothers wrap their children in their aprons on washday, until the little ones' garments are dry and it is not at all unusual to see barefooted children running about in the snow.

Few sunbeams ever penetrate these dwellings and the entrance into the house is generally found by passing through the stable and worse—but forbear. No wonder that sickness lurks in these places, and the death rate amongst infants averages 75%.

One poor, sick woman was found alone in a hut with a leaking roof until there was mud all around her ragged bed which was spread on the floor. A broken dish was placed on the street outside the door which contained a few crumbs and crusts of brown bread which the passers-by had thrown into it, willing to share their meagre meal with this destitute widow.

With astonishment I remarked, "Is it possible for human beings to live in such places when they are created a little lower than angels?" We made the needs known to our friends in the homeland, who responded at once.



BROTHER AND SISTER BARKER AND THE INMATES OF THE BOYS' HOME TOGETHER WITH THE NATIVE WORKERS THAT HELP TO CARE FOR THEM. THERE ARE 111 ORPHANS BEING CARED FOR IN THIS HOME.



During the summer months many are able to get along somehow and we do not give relief to so many during this time, but when autumn comes we shall again increase the number. Although from four to eight cents per day will feed and clothe a widow and her orphans, we have been obliged to turn away many on account of the lack of funds. The number of those who are being helped varies from thirty to one hundred and twenty-five.

A young man who has a widowed mother and two small brothers to support, and who has not been able to find work for eight months, called on us for help. Not being able to pay his polltax he was in danger of being imprisoned. Twenty cents was given him toward this purpose, but the Turkish officer refused to receive this small amount, consequently he was imprisoned. His daily ration was a piece of dry bread and water, and if a prisoner is to have more, his relatives must take it to him. The mother had nothing more at home and eight days passed with this fare when he was finally set free. He came to our home and we noticed the vermin on his garments. When his attention was called to the same he said he had not the two cents with which to pay the admission fee into the city bath, and it was too cold to bathe with cold water. But this was not his greatest trouble. Shortly before, his sister had died in Tarsus (five days' journey from Hadjin) leaving her husband with two children. He had received a letter stating that the husband had died and the two children were left on the street. A poor, neighbor family took them in and wrote to him saying they were extremely poor themselves, not knowing how to feed their own, but that they were keeping the two little orphans until he would come and claim them. He also asked him to kindly pay for the stamp on the letter. He was going to walk to Tarsus and wondered if we would not give something toward hiring a donkey with which he could bring the children back to Hadjin with him. Upon being asked what he would do with them after he arrived, as he could not support the remainder of the family, he answered: "If there is no other way we will give them a tin cup and let them sit in the market and beg, and they can sleep in our house at night."

"Their home is a cellar; their daily bread  
Are the crumbs that remain when the rich are fed.  
No mother to kiss them when the day is done;  
No place to be glad in under the sun."

"Have we not a crumb to spare? Poor Lazarus is lying before your door at this time. This is only one of many similar cases.

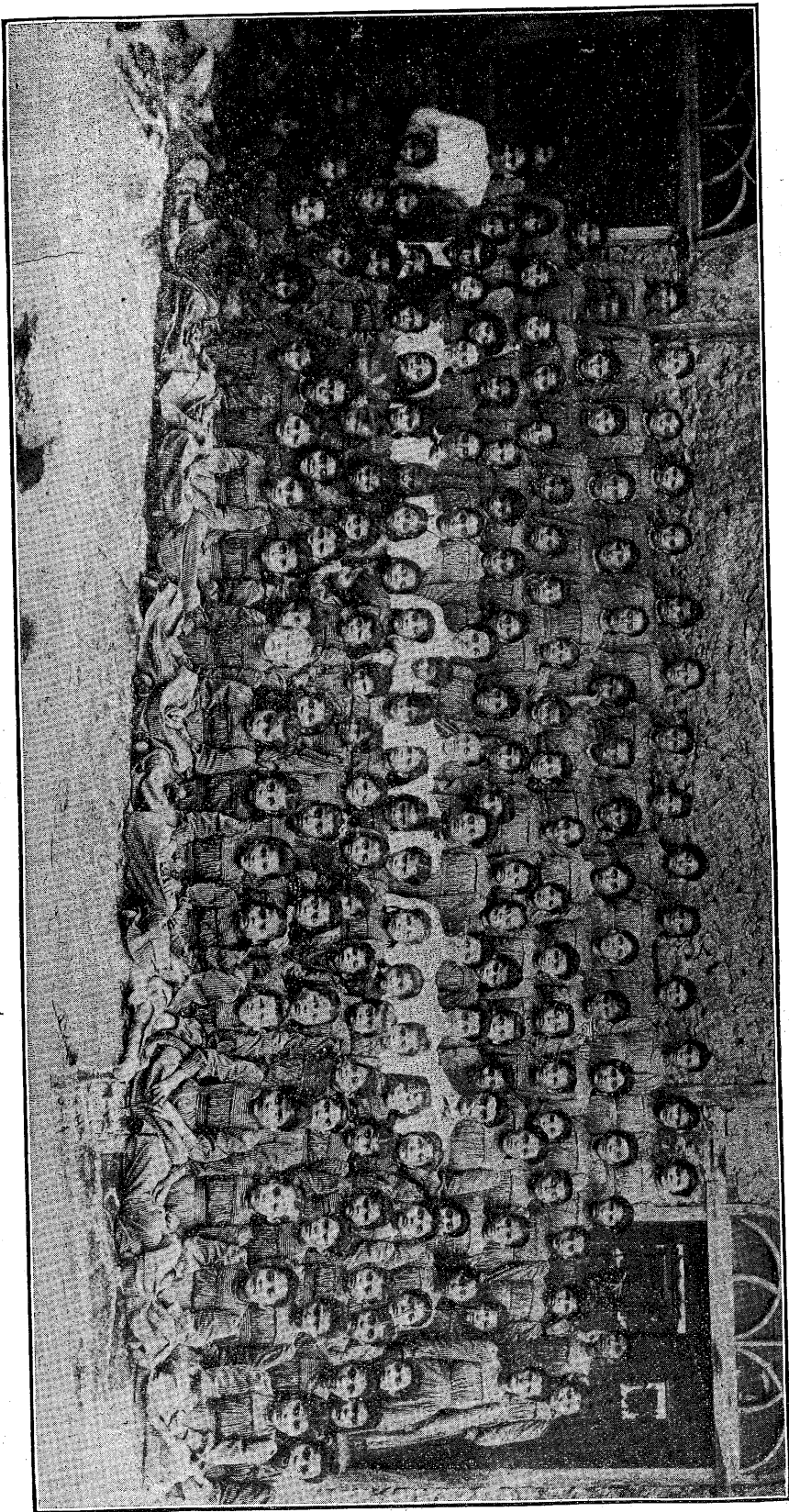
We have visited many of these widows and found them without food, without wood and without a child or other relative who might support them. Many of them are blind, and others are ill and not able to work. Many of them are so ignorant that they cannot sew or knit stockings, the latter being one of the most common ways of earning a living.

Many are so poor that they have no jug with which to carry water. You wonder what they do? Those who are able to sew, mend clothes and stockings. They work at this for seven cents a day. The water used for cooking, scrubbing, washing and drinking, must be carried from the city fountains. This is carried in a large copper jug, on their backs, which, when empty, weighs from eight to fifteen pounds, and holds two common pails of water. For this they receive seven cents a day.

As most of the orphans are small and nearly all attend school, we hire these women to do the children's washing. There are no washing machines and no wash boards in this country and all the clothes are washed by rubbing them with the hands and pounding them with a club. For this work they receive eight cents a day. The women who cannot do the above mentioned work are supplied with wool and goat's hair to spin, which is done in their homes with a little wooden apparatus not worthy of being called anything but a spinning stick. For spinning they receive four cents a day.

The spun yarn is woven into a coarse cloth which is used by the natives to spread under the beds (no bedsteads) in winter and upon which the washed wheat is dried in the summer. This is the same as that used by Paul of Tarsus in making tents. This yarn is also woven into flour bags and a kind of goods which is made into men's Turkish style pantaloon.

We praise God that a number of these poor, ignorant women have given their hearts to the Lord and are rejoicing in His love. We have prayer meetings with them and explain to them the way of salvation. Surely God will answer their simple prayers offered in childlike faith. One day, after speaking to them about turning to the Lord, a poor, blind, spinning woman arose and said, "Yes, Lord, I know I am a wicked sinner,



SISTER LAMBERT, SISTER HONK, SISTER TSCHUMI AND NATIVE WORKERS WITH THE 161 THAT OCCUPY THE GIRLS' HOME.

but I plead with you to forgive my sins and I will be wholly Thine. Lord, I give all to Thee; my hands, my feet, my head, my eyes, my tongue, my heart, my stomach and my liver."

You may feel sorry for these poor women who work all day long and receive only a few cents, but you need not, for they think themselves fortunate which they ought. A loaf of bread can be bought for a cent. One cent will buy from four to six eggs or from three to five pounds of grapes. Rather feel sorry for the hundreds of widows who are in extreme need and with children to feed, but whom we are obliged to turn away empty. When Christ looked upon the multitude, "He had compassion on them." Shall we not follow in His steps and do what we can to relieve the suffering? Surely He looks down from His throne on high and still has "compassion on them." Then let us take heed lest some day He might say unto us, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels: For I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked and ye



**Native Shoe Store with Shoemakers and Apprentices.**

Here all the shoes are made that are worn by the children in the two Homes, besides work done for the city inhabitants.

clothed me not, sick and in prison and ye visited me not." Then shall we say, "Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?" And He will answer, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." God help us to be faithful in that which is least.

### **Industrial Work.**

Many poor men also applied for work, but there was nothing to be done except cutting wood. Thinking that through an industrial work we might be able to help the men also, we began to consider the matter. Also during the summer months, when there was no school, we found it difficult to keep our large family of boys without a special work, and as it is very necessary that they learn a trade, we sent different ones to learn different trades. Yet as some of the trademasters have not a good influence over the children, we decided to open a little industrial department with a Christian master at the



head of each, and put the orphan boys under Christian influence, so that while they are learning a trade they may also learn to trade truthfully, which is seldom the case here.

### A Native Shoe and Leather Store.

In July, 1899, we hired an old Protestant trade master, supplied him with skins and gave him a few boys and he began his work of making native leather boots and slippers. We found, however, that it would be much more satisfactory to give him stock and hold him responsible, so the following spring, (April 1, 1900) we gave him stock valued at \$145.00 from the money that had been sent to use as we thought best. April 1, 1901, an invoice was taken and the stock amounted to \$167.00, a gain of \$22.00 besides paying his hands and earning his own wages. A number of poor people who were not able to buy Bibles worked in the store until they had earned one.

### The European Shoe Store

This department was opened April 1, 1900, with a stock of \$220.00. The first year there was a gain of \$20.00 besides paying the hands and earning his own wages. This stock is also from money received to be used, at our disposal, as God might direct.

### A Dry Goods Store.

As we are carrying on Relief Work we are always in need of small change which is expensive and must be purchased, often having to pay from ten to fifteen cents to have \$5.00 changed. As all purchasing is done by bargaining it is often difficult to get the things needed for the orphanage at reasonable prices, as the common thought is that foreigners have plenty of money and no matter how much they are charged, they will pay their bills and not go into debt. Our Steward formerly being a merchant has charge of the department. He knew the prices of different articles, and that we were paying unreasonable prices for many things.

Hadjin is a town in the midst of the Taurus mountains, inhabited by about twenty thousand Armenians, so that the vegetables, wheat, butter (used instead of lard), etc. are brought from neighboring cities and villages and from the table-lands about us. Lard and pork are never used as the natives consider them unclean. Thus it is necessary for the steward who is buying for three hundred people, to be constantly on the alert and in the market place so as to be on hand when a caravan arrives and buy before all is sold. For the following reasons we have opened the store:

1. To be able to change our money by trading and thus save what has been sent to us through sacrifice.
2. To do buying at wholesale instead of retail.
3. That the steward may be busy while waiting opportunities to buy.
4. To introduce a fixed price store, the first and only one in town. The store is admired and patronized by many.
5. That the income may be for the benefit of the orphans.

The Lord is blessing this department beyond our expectations and the trade, compared with other stores is very good.

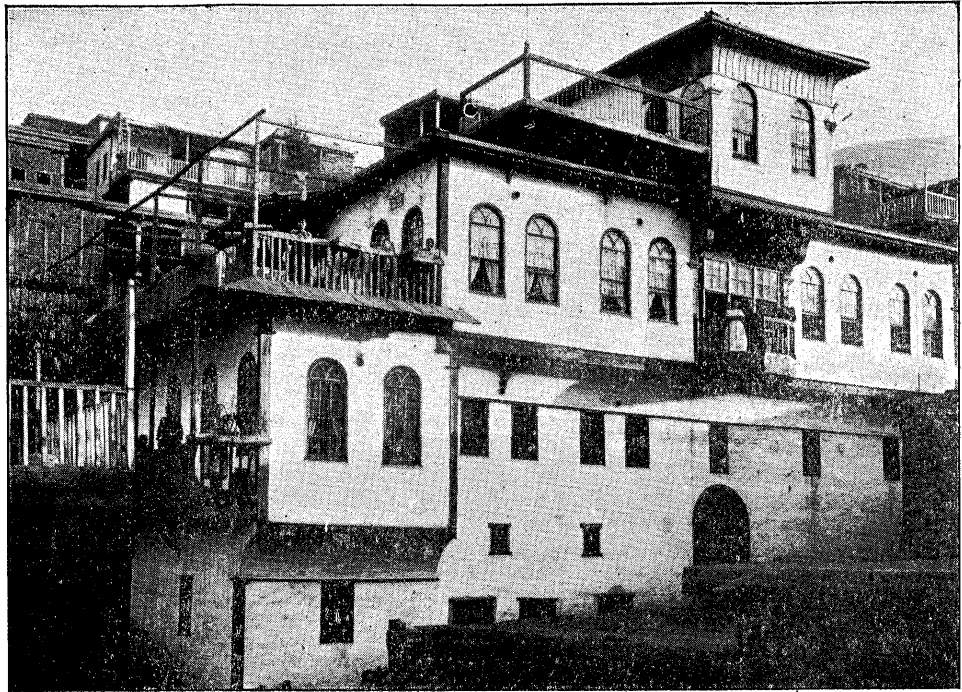
The steward devotes his spare time to holding services with the young men and in visiting the sick and needy. The Lord blesses both his secular and spiritual work.

### The Bakery.

The Bakery was opened in 1899. We purchased one of the best bakeries in Hadjin, located just across from the Girls' Home, and have a Christian young man at the head and several boys to assist. At first we were able to do some baking for outsiders, but since our family numbers three hundred and twenty-five the oven is kept in use and we were obliged to give up outside work. Financially it is a help to the home as the baker's wages do not amount to the sum we would have to pay if we had the baking done in the other bakeries, besides our boys are under good influence.

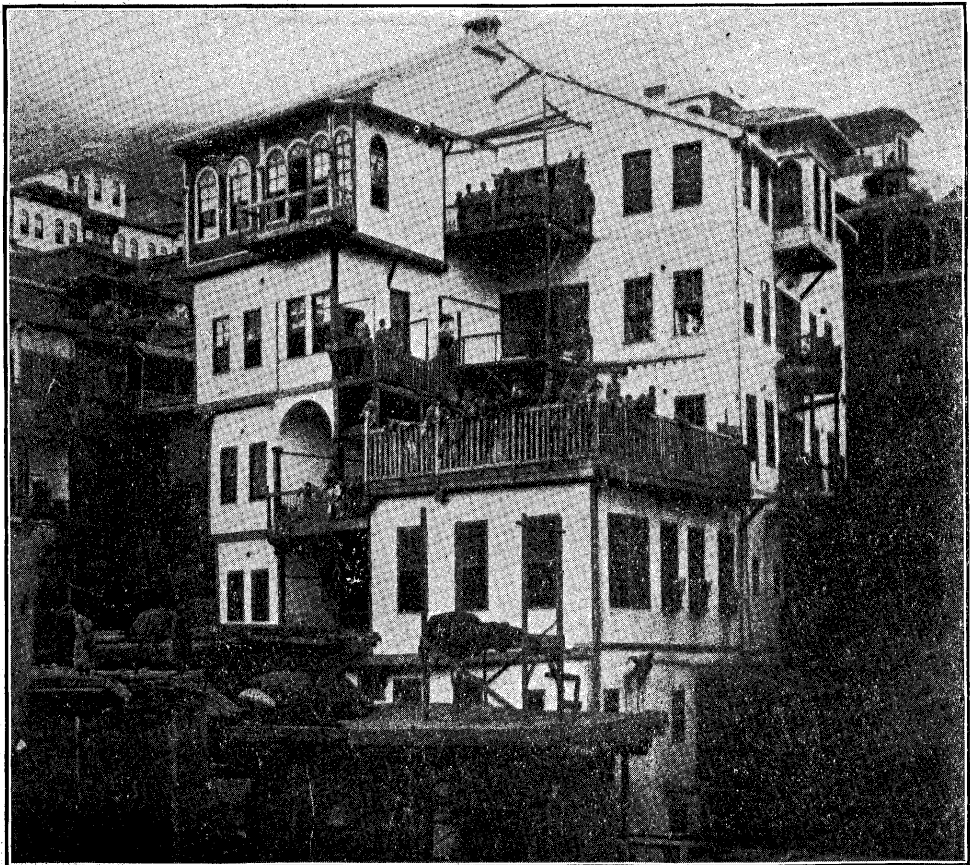
### Property.

Although much has as yet remained undone, we are grateful to God for what little we have been able to do and especially for the property He has given us, upon which this little branch of His work is planted.



### **The Girl's Home**

A front view, with Sister Lambert and two of the teachers standing on the porch.



### **The Boy's Home**

This view is taken from the Southeast. The Boy's Home is about two blocks from the Girl's Home.

As renting buildings is very expensive, and considering many inconveniences and repairs that must be made in a building for a private home, so as to accommodate an orphanage, we thought best to purchase homes, as building was, at that time, impossible.

We thank God that we now have only a remainder of \$250.00 yet to be paid on the Boys' Home and Girls' Home and we believe that He who has given the thousands, will not withhold this amount. Another matter of serious consideration has been a yard for the Girls' Home. Until now we have had none. The children have a long walk in the open air to and from school and a large school yard in which to play. During the summer they frequently take walks and for a month are taken to a spot on the mountain-side where we all live in the open air. Yet it is difficult for our friends who walk about in the yards and fields to understand what a privation it is for children to be confined in the house like our orphans and all the inhabitants of Hadjin are.

All our friends will rejoice with us to know that we have been enabled to buy a plot of land containing ruined houses, adjoining our Girls' Home, which will afford a beautiful yard in the future. Fearing to let this opportunity slip, we have purchased it with advanced money and our special request is that you may join with us in presenting the matter before the Lord.

The Boys' Home and the Girls' Home are both stone buildings and in the near future we will need to "enlarge our borders." The little plot of ground where we spend a month on the mountain-side is also purchased property.

### Spiritual Work.

This is, after all, the most important, for "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

Since our homes were first opened we have had Friday and Sunday evening services for outsiders as well as women's meetings Sunday noon.

We rejoice to say that God has blessed these efforts and that a number have been saved. Some who had been ignorant of God's word experienced a change of heart and life and brought their associates who were also converted. Others have been led to trust the Lord more fully and have yielded themselves to God.

On Wednesday evening we all enjoy a private workers' prayer meeting. This is a meeting for the people directly engaged in our work. We find it very encouraging and helpful to have united prayer, for it binds us closer together and brings us nearer to the Lord.

On Monday forenoons our native sister helpers from both homes meet and spend a quiet hour together.

Services are conducted in both Boys' and Girls' homes morning and evening and by God's help we aim to make the truth so simple that even the smallest may understand. Sunday mornings we have Sunday School in both homes. It is very encouraging to see how interested the orphans are in learning the Bible and it is astonishing how they can repeat passage after passage which they have committed to memory so as to learn Bibles and hymn books, besides the customary daily Bible verse which each one is to learn.

Services are conducted several times during the week for the poor widows to whom we give employment.

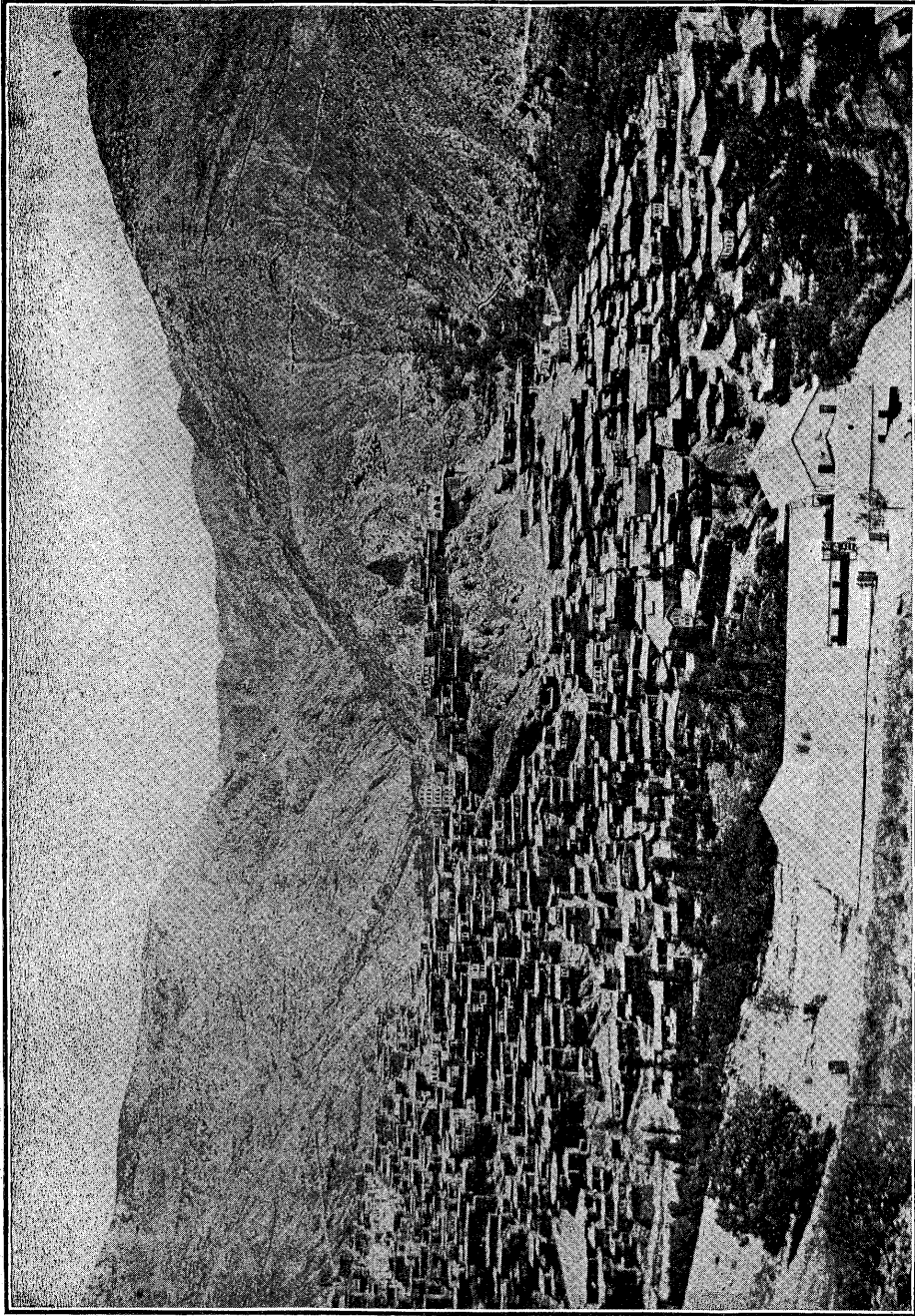
The city mission work has weighed upon us these years, although our many duties prevented us from giving special time to the outside work except visiting the sick during the few years when there was no doctor in the city.

God has given us a Bible woman who is out-and-out for Him and has been engaged in evangelistic work for fifteen years. She now devotes her time to these needy ones. She had been stationed about in the most needy places during these years but she says she has not seen a place where spiritual darkness and superstition exists as it does in this place where the population is exclusively Armenian and so-called Christian.

She asked one old woman who is wandering on the brink of the grave: "Who came into the world to save you?" She looked up in astonishment and said, "No one came for me. I never heard of such a thing."

Another was asked: "Do you know who Jesus is?" The answer was: "No, I do not." But a seemingly more intelligent one standing by said, "Oh, I do. He is Abraham." Many beg her to call once a week and tell them of Christ, but it would take her a year to visit each home once.

When passing along the street we are frequently asked to step in and tell them of Christ and in less than ten minutes the neighbors gather in to listen, but alas! so often time does not permit. Years ago a voice from Europe called to Paul in Asia, saying, "Come over and help us." Does not a voice from Asia now call to you saying, "Come over and help us?"



**The City of Hadjin, Turkey**  
It is situated on the top of a mountain 3500 feet above sea level and is surrounded by higher mountains. There are only three roads by which one can enter into the city. The natural protection that the city affords caused the Armenians to locate here about forty years ago. It has about 20,000 inhabitants, mostly Armenians. There are about 500 Turkish soldiers and 50 officers stationed in this city.

Let us remember that Christ's sympathetic heart is ever the same, and of old "when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd." Then He saith unto His

disciples, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few: Pray ye therefore." Does not God expect you and me to tell them of the Saviour's love?

"Jesus would save, but there's no one to tell them."

### Evangelistic Work.

Once a year, our Superintendent, Eld. T. F. Barker, takes a trip to the surrounding villages and preaches the gospel to them. He finds great joy in giving the words of life to the eager listeners. Last year, while travelling from place to place on horseback, (our customary way of transportation) a few suspicious looking Kurds joined the caravan, and walked with them. Eld. Barker heard the muleteer cry out, "Oh! I'm killed." As he turned to look back, he was struck on the back of the head with the sword. Wounded and bleeding he clasped his arms around his horse's neck, and fainted away. When he became conscious he found a robber on each side of him. They demanded that he dismount which he did. The robbers dragged him off the road and concealed him behind the bushes where they searched him, but finding only a small amount they gave him a severe beating. One of the native helpers who was in the party, pleaded, begged and prayed that Brother Barker's life might be spared and threw himself between the robbers and Brother Barker. Taking with them what they could carry they departed into the thicket. The first duty was to gather together what little remained. The muleteer could not be found; nothing but spots of blood. It was decided to pass on and spend the night at the next village when a party of armed Kurds on horseback were seen rapidly approaching. The muleteer had escaped while the robbers were engaged with Brother Barker and had secured help and these came to his rescue. The party could not be persuaded to capture the thieves. Very likely they knew them well.

The night was spent in a Kurd village where Bro. Barker staggered to the stream and washed his coat and hat which were soaked with blood. The village population crowded into the low, dark and windowless room to see the "man who had fallen among thieves." Sick and wounded, weak and faint he lay on his mattress which was spread on the damp, ground floor. There being no fireplace or stove in the house, a fire was built in the center of the room and the smoke sought in vain for a way of escape.

The government had built a small house in this region where a few soldiers were stationed to protect travelers. When approached the next day, this house was found vacant. It may have been them who had secured the booty and were still enjoying it. It was a narrow escape, but after a few weeks, Bro. Barker was again quite well. God had wonderfully blessed his efforts during this month and souls were saved.

It is never safe to travel without a soldier which the government sends as an escort.

### Conclusion.

The General and Local Boards wish to express their heart-felt gratitude to the friends and co-workers in the various countries who have so nobly stood by us in this work and we know that God will reward them for having been pliable in His hands, so that He has been able to use them in carrying on this work. That God may "open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it," is the united prayer and wish of the Board, missionaries, native co-workers and children of the Hadjin station.

The Officers of the Local Board are as follows:

Eld. T. F. Barker, Supt. and Treasurer; Mrs. Ada Barker, Secretary;  
Miss Ida Tschumi, Ass't Secretary; Miss Rose Lambert, Matron.

All English correspondence should be carried on with the Secretary; all German and French correspondence with the Ass't Secretary. Drafts should be on London, Paris or Berlin, and made payable to the Treasurer.

Members of the General Board are as follows: President, Eld. C. H. Brummer, Emaus, Pa.; Vice President, Eld. O. B. Snyder, Yale, Mich.; Secretary, Eld. J. A. Sprunger, 396 University St., Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, Eld. O. B. Henderson, Berlin, Ontario; Eld. A. B. Yoder, Elkhart, Ind.; Eld. P. Cober, Berlin, Ont. and John Horsch, Cleveland, Ohio. We recommend that all money from the United States and Canada be sent through the Treasurer, O. B. Henderson, Berlin, Ont., who will forward the same on the first of every month. New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, or Detroit draft, Express or Postal Money Orders are preferable. Receipts for money thus forwarded will be sent from Hadjin, when requested. Money sent this way will save expense of cashing small checks in Hadjin and less liable to loss, as a record is kept of all correspondence between Treasurers.