

THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

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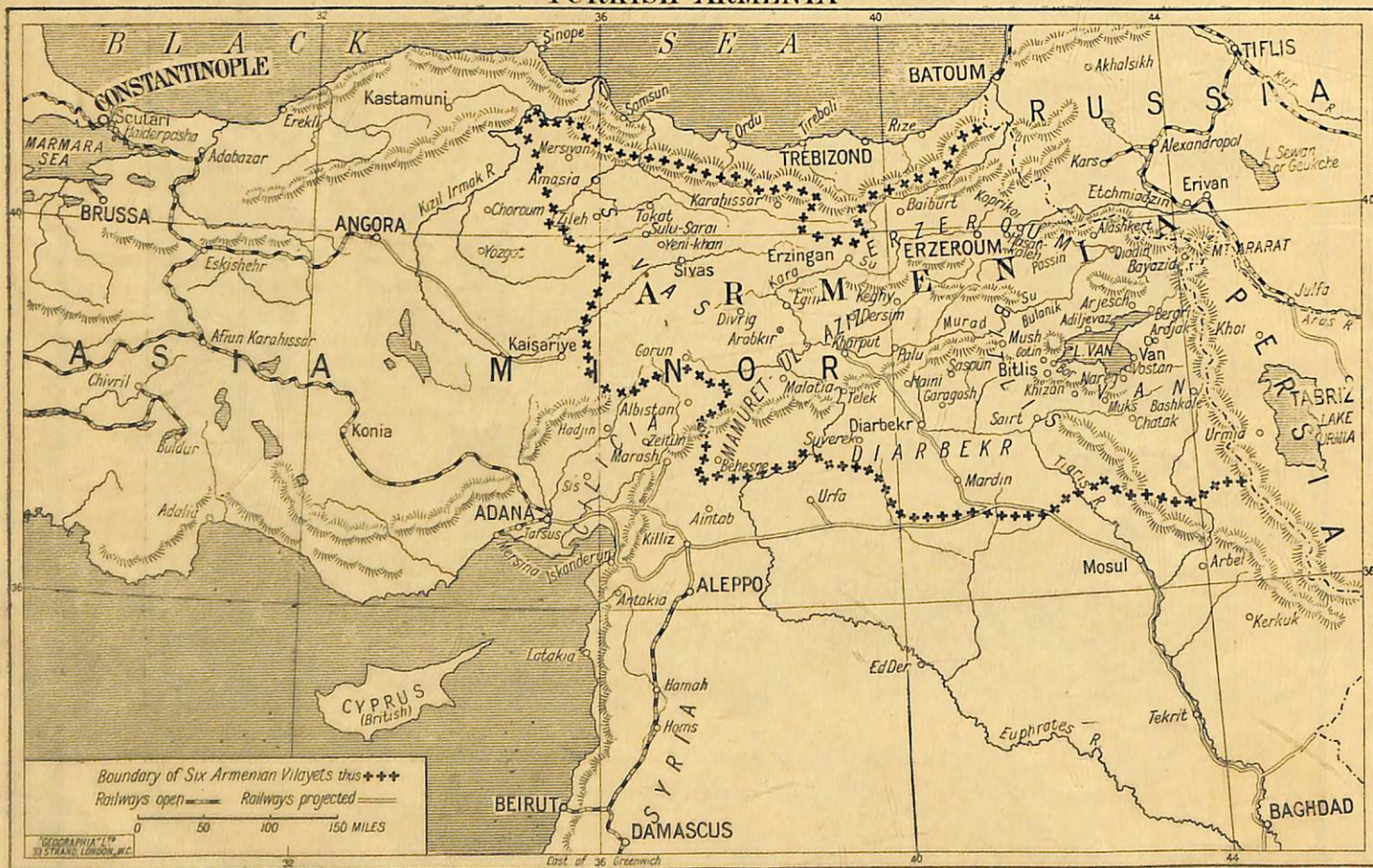
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TURKISH ARMENIA



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Friend of Armenia.

NEW SERIES, No. 64.]

AUGUST, 1916.

[1s. PER ANNUM, POST FREE.]

FOREWORD.

We must all hail with deep thankfulness the wonderful success of the Russians in Armenia, and rejoice in the knowledge that in many of these conquered parts of Asia Minor security from their enemies exists for the sufferers who made the terrible journey to the Caucasus and are now commencing to return to their homes—destitute indeed and bereaved of many of their loved ones, but able to look forward at last to a happier future. They have borne the heat and burden of the day, but, as the Psalmist of old so beautifully sang, "Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness," and they may face the future resting assured that, with the help of God and man, their "lines may yet fall unto them in pleasant places." To those who have "passed on," faithful unto death, that Light has come in its full and pure effulgence. The thanks of the whole civilised world are due to the Russian Government, who received and succoured these poor expatriated ones—nearly a quarter of a million in number—when in their direst need, and thereby saved many thousands of lives. Had it not been for this, and for the generous material assistance and unbounded sympathy of their own compatriots in the Caucasus, the condition of the fugitives would have been even more desperate than it was. As it is, a very large number have lived to return to their own country and recommence their lives under happier auspices.

A great work lies before us, and one from which we dare not shrink. To assure and establish in the future the comfort of these people large sums of money will be needed. Many of the able-bodied are returning and working to cleanse the cities, and prepare for their rebuilding, but before the great bulk of the refugees can be repatriated very much remains to be accomplished.

Unless a plentiful supply of food can be obtained, and funds assured for the rebuilding of the homes, famine and bitter cold will threaten them in the coming winter, and cruelly negative the good work done. Letters in this issue tell of the work done in Van and elsewhere by Dr. Macallum and Mr. Gracey, who are working to the limit of their strength in order to realise their plans for the future; they have been able to procure and deliver oxen, seed, and implements to many of the village farmers who have returned to their homes.

The industrial report and letters from Port Said, where Miss Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Fox and others are working for the 4,000 rescued refugees there, will be read with deep interest. The great success of their efforts has enabled them to extend the camp buildings and add many conveniences to the daily work.

In a recent letter Miss Cunningham tells of the happy results of the handkerchief class, "which goes on steadily increasing"; a total of 3,592 handkerchiefs were made during the months of April, May, and June, large numbers of which have been sold on the spot. This is a fine record when one considers the delicate nature of the work, and the fact that most of the workers were

practically beginners. Miss Frearson, late of the Aintab Orphanage, is now, we hope, with our friends, and giving them the valuable assistance which her knowledge of the language and her experience in industrial work can so well supply.

We are most thankful to learn of the well-being of the missionaries still in Turkey and of those who have left the country; we rejoice also at the safety of the Aintab orphans and others.

Since our last issue, published in April of this year, we have been enabled to send £2,000 to Mr. Buxton, the pioneer of the Armenian Refugees' (Lord Mayor's) Fund Relief Party for repatriation work, £2,000 to the American Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission at Tiflis for similar work, £1,000 to the Rev. E. T. Allen, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Urumia, Persia, for the relief of the Armenian and Nestorian refugees in Persia (following on the £1,000 sent earlier in the year). On the Port Said Camp we have expended £587 10s. 9d. for handkerchief linen and thread, rug canvas, condensed milk, 200 pairs of canvas shoes, the maintenance of our three friends, and other camp expenses. From Port Said we have received 205 dozen handkerchiefs, embroidered by the refugees, and 24 small mats. The work now shows considerable improvement, and we feel that we have great cause for congratulation in the success of this undertaking, and for the efficiency and unselfish work of our three devoted friends whose help we have been fortunate enough to secure.

The Committee of the "Friends of Armenia" desire warmly to thank the subscribers, one and all, who have by their continued generosity and humanity enabled us to assist substantially the refugees in the Caucasus and at Port Said. Without these friends all our efforts would be unavailing, and we look back upon their long record of faithful service with hearts full of gratitude and thanksgiving.

And now it only remains for me to plead once again for a continuance of the generous help so freely accorded to us in the past. It will mean life to so many! It is impossible sufficiently to emphasise the tremendous importance of keeping up the supply of money to those who are giving themselves so freely to the work of resuscitating these poor Armenian Christians who have so nearly been lost in the terrible storms which have overtaken Armenia. The Lord Mayor's and other societies are doing splendid work, but we are told that the need for funds for the repatriation is limitless, and we can well believe it. We know the endless demands on the charitable at this time, we realise the needs of our own poor wounded and sick and the greater cost of living for everyone, and yet we ask, in God's name, for yet more sacrifice from His people for these men, women, and children who have gone into the depths, and whom we long to lift up and place in the sun, where they, "being delivered out of the hands of their enemies, might serve Him without fear."

MARY HICKSON (Mrs.), Hon. Sec.

ARMENIAN REFUGEE CAMP—PORT SAID.

Further Report of Industrial Work, etc.

July 6th, 1916.

From four girls meeting together every day in a tent last January to learn how to make these dainty little embroidered handkerchiefs, our class has now grown into quite a large trade school. There are now 150 workers and about 350 or more little handkerchiefs are finished every week.

As these learners in the "school" become efficient workers, we dismiss them to work in their own tents, so that at present, about half of our girls are tent workers and overcrowding in the workroom is prevented. Friday is pay day, and an interesting sight can be seen in the FRIENDS OF ARMENIA Office on this day each week. We sit round the office table, three of us, and let in about ten of the tent workers at a time. Each one wears a red band on her arm, with her number worked in white. Each in turn brings her work, wrapped in a clean cloth, up to the table, where it is carefully examined and the wage price fixed, entered into our books with the particulars of the work done, etc. Mr. Fox counts out the money, and, after taking it, the worker passes on to Mrs. Andreassian, who counts out and gives fresh linen for the coming week, entering the quantity taken in a special book. We can now get through the payments in a much shorter time than at first, since Mr. Fox has put us in the way of easiest and quickest methods, etc. After all the out-workers are finished with, the "school" takes its turn. All of these, also, come in in the same order, each with her red badge and number. By the time we are through with these it is after 12 o'clock, and the rest of the workers gone "home" to dinner. In the afternoon the rug-workers get their turn, and are soon finished with, as they are not a large number. For some weeks past these women have been making Oriental hearth-rugs, and these are selling much better than the smaller plain rugs we made at first. The women are learning to copy designs from old Persian and other rugs, and the results are decidedly encouraging. As they are now paid by piece-work it is interesting to note how quickly a good-sized rug can be made by two workers, even although they often have to undo parts to do them over again. There are usually one or two or three small children playing about in this workroom, and the camp puppy dog also considers it his duty to pay an occasional visit of "inspection," when he takes the opportunity of running off with tufts of wool and depositing them in places where they certainly do not belong!

Within the last few weeks two small classes have been started to teach the "corner work" handkerchiefs, also embroidery on small frames. There are about eight pupils in each class, and they are making fair progress.

Then, amongst our rug wool, we found a quantity of fine knitting yarn, chiefly black-and-white mixtures. So we have started about ten women making men's socks with it. These work in their own tents and come every Saturday morning to be paid and take more wool. We propose giving these socks (from 50 to 100 pairs probably) to the young men refugees who are now training for transport work and are having to wear

army boots for the first time! "We hear that, having no socks, they are suffering from sore feet. Others interested are collecting money to buy more socks, so that all may eventually be supplied.

Recently we were very glad to hear that 40,000 shirts have arrived already cut out, for our women to make up for the army, so now the shirt department is just as busy as it can be. About 110 women are hard at work all day, and easily finish 1,000 in six days. This gives plenty of inspecting to do, and we are glad to find that only about an average of seventy in a thousand have to be returned for defective work. Our third building is now occupied with the fly-net workers. Large orders for these nets have come in, and sixty to seventy women have been kept well employed. A few sample trays of straw are being made from straw obtained in this country, combined with raffia. Many women know how to do this work, and can make excellent round trays suitable for carrying fruit or vegetables. It remains yet to be seen whether there is a likelihood of a sale for these articles in Egypt. If we find there is, no doubt we shall quickly develop this branch of work as it would enable us to employ more of the many women who still have "nothing to do."

We have been very thankful to get the splendid quantities of clothing sent, and have been able to give our workwomen and girls each a tidy dress—in most cases badly needed—also to hand over large contributions to the general camp distribution. A fine bale of tiny baby clothes is being specially reserved for little new arrivals in camp. Few mothers (if any) are in a position to prepare and have ready the necessary clothing for these little new babies, hence the great need of a continual supply at hand ready for these not infrequent emergencies.

The condensed milk sent has also been, and still is, very much appreciated, and we are all greatly looking forward to the arrival of the little organ, which, we hear, will soon be on the way to us.

We feel it would be difficult to express all the thanks which are felt towards the very many kind friends who have so generously helped in sending these gifts to these poor people. We only wish that it were possible for them to see for themselves the *changes* which come into their sad lives, when they are provided with *suitable work, sufficient food, and tidy clothing!*

Friends at home will be interested to know that we are getting good sales here in Egypt for the little handkerchiefs. Most of those we sell here are preferred a smaller size (8 by 8 instead of 11 by 11). As the number of handkerchief workers steadily increases we are most thankful that the sales increase, too, and that the work done gives satisfaction to all our many purchasers."—T. H. Cunningham.

We cordially thank all friends who have sent us such acceptable clothing for the Port Said refugees. The following extracts from letters from Miss Cunningham, dealing with the distribution of the clothing, will be of interest:—[Ed.]

"June 21st.—The clothing you have sent is excellent. We are especially glad of the babies' garments, and

dresses for the women! These latter were greatly needed for summer wear, and children's cotton dresses, too. We can always do with the latter at any time. Children do wear out their clothes so quickly. This week we are giving our old rug-women a nice washing dress. We are wrapping them up each in a paper parcel, and letting each woman help herself to a parcel in turn as they come through our office. The handkerchief girls will get the same; also machine women, if possible. The rest of the garments will go into the general camp distribution, except the baby clothes, and those will be kept to 'rig out' the new little babies as they arrive. The camp mothers are not in a position to prepare clothing for these new arrivals, hence the need of always having a stock in hand to give out."

"July 6.—Our handkerchief class numbers 145. This week we are giving them all a new dress from the splendid bales of clothes you sent. I was so glad to find most of the things were summer kind, and suitable for this very hot weather! The heat is indeed great, exception-

ally so we are told. Thermometer has been over 106 in the shade. . . . I think I told you that I found those Gospel portions you mentioned; each one was fastened inside a nice warm scarf. Mrs. Andreassian was so glad to have them to give to some of their congregation."

We are very much hoping that Miss Kitty Frearson, formerly of Marash and Aintab (at present in Alexandria) will join Miss Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Fox at Port Said. Her knowledge of the Armenian language, and her many years' experience of the Armenian people will be of inestimable use at the camp. Difficulties with her passport have delayed her departure, but we hope these will shortly be overcome. In the meantime, our friends at Port Said are fortunate in having the temporary help of Miss Dinwoodie, who is an enthusiast in the rug department of the work. Miss Dinwoodie shares their home, and is in every way a great comfort to them.—[Ed.]

TURKEY BULLETIN.

American Board,
14, Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.,
May 17, 1916.

Since the bulletin of February 14 was issued no radical changes in the missionary situation in Turkey have taken place, excepting, of course, the aggressions of Russia, whereby Erzeroum, Bitlis, and Trebizond have, like Van, been occupied and a large part of Armenia and Kurdistan come under Russian control.

No word has come from Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, of Trebizond, since the Turks evacuated the city. We have no reason, however, to feel that they have suffered in any special way in the change of masters. Word was received from them shortly before the city fell. They were then in good health. Our expectation now is that they will start home upon furlough this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton remained in Erzeroum after the Russians broke through the lines. The Turkish Governor offered them carriages in which to leave the city, but they preferred to remain with the people. By this time probably they are on their way home by way of Siberia and Japan. So far as we can ascertain, there was no fighting in or near the city of Erzeroum when the Russians captured the fortress.

There were no missionaries in Bitlis when that city was captured, Miss McLaren and Miss Shane having gone to Harpoot under the escort of the Cavass of the United States Consul at Harpoot.

For some time it has been known that Messrs. Wilson and Hill, of the Relief Commission, were on

their way to Van, and that Messrs. Macallum and Gracey, missionaries of the board, were following. Now word has come through Switzerland friends of the arrival of Dr. Macallum at Van. This is the first visitation of Van since the missionaries were compelled to flee, and naturally we are eager to get news regarding the situation. It is the policy of the Prudential Committee to permit the missionaries to return to Eastern Turkey by way of Petrograd, and it is naturally the hope that in due time Van, Bitlis, and Erzeroum may be re-occupied. The missionaries first will render a large service in helping the Armenians who are returning to



A group of refugees from Bashkahaleh arriving at Nakhitchevan, Transcaucasia.

their homes, as well as in re-organising the missionary work which has been temporarily suspended under the stress and strain of the war. We would suggest that this rehabilitation work be made a special subject of prayer on the part of the friends of the work in the Near East.

The situation in the other stations of Eastern Turkey seems to be about the same as it was when the last bulletin was issued. There has been no particular change at Harpoot. The party that left there for home on November 15 is still held at Beirut, no vessel being allowed to enter the harbour. Negotiations are in process toward getting them, and probably the Aintab missionaries, out by way of Smyrna. The Beirut party is now comfortably housed, and all are apparently in good health. An attempt is being made through the Embassy to have the five ladies at Mardin brought to Sivas, thus closing another station. The missionaries are well at Marash, Tarsus, Hadjin, and, so far as we know, elsewhere in the Central Turkey field. According to Mr. Peet's letter of March 24, the work at Aintab seems to be well nigh broken up. The college is closed, part of the buildings of the girls' seminary are used for a hospital, and the orphanages remain. The girls' seminary continues its work, however, in restricted quarters. After all, we are thankful for the measure of protection that the missionaries enjoy; nor should we be unmindful of the consideration shown the missionaries by the authorities. The hospital at Adana has been opened under an arrangement with the Government, which, we suspect, contains an agreement to operate the hospital solely for the advantage of the military department. There are no other changes to mention in the Central Turkey field.

As for Western Turkey, the situation remains but little changed. The missionaries are still at Sivas. The Government refuses to allow Dr. Andrus and Miss Fenenga to return to Mardin.

The situation at Talas is as reported before. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd, of Konia, left Constantinople on Saturday, April 29, Konia hospital remaining closed. Messrs. Birge and Harlow, of Smyrna, are expected this summer, in spite of rumours to the contrary. Their wives and children have been in this country for some time. The International College at Smyrna seems to have had an excellent year, being, perhaps, more successful than any other institution. The Dean of the college, Mr. Cass Reed, has become engaged to Miss Rosalind MacLachlan, the president's daughter, and the latter has received appointment as an American Board missionary in expectation of her marriage to Mr. Reed this summer.

Mr. Charles Riggs left Constantinople on March 25, accompanying Miss Hale and Mrs. Luther Fowle and children. The party arrived in New York after only nineteen days of travel, coming by way of Berlin. Mr. Ryan and family went to Switzerland last winter, but when Mr. Ryan returned to his work at Constantinople this spring he was compelled by the Government to withdraw after only fifteen days' stay there. He and his family have now arrived in America. Dr. Bowen, the agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant, with Mrs. Bowen, is now in Switzerland.

Dr. St. John Ward, who sailed in February from New York with Red Cross supplies and a group of Red Cross workers in the expectation of going directly to

Beirut, was detained with his entire party in Greece. He was able, however, after a while to reach Constantinople, though without supplies and without any other members of the party. The latter are still waiting in Greece for permission to enter Turkey.

Ambassador Morgenthau has decided not to return to Turkey. While there is much disappointment over his withdrawal from Constantinople, the fact should be emphasised that the man suggested as his successor is said to be remarkably well fitted for reconstruction work following the war. The new Ambassador, however, has not yet been appointed, and meanwhile the American interests are in the hands of the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Philip, who has been for some time connected with the Embassy, and is, therefore, conversant with the entire situation. Naturally, we hope that whoever may be appointed to succeed Dr. Morgenthau will be well coached by the latter, and, with the latter in this country available as an adviser, will be able to safeguard the institutions and the work in Turkey even better than if Dr. Morgenthau worked alone in Constantinople.

The most recent reports from all of the Turkey missions speak of the good health of the missionaries. So far as is known none is ill. While they are strictly limited in their activity and are deprived of the "luxuries of life," they report, nevertheless, that they are supplied with necessities for some months to come. There is a greater scarcity of food in Constantinople than in the Interior, if we rightly judge accounts. The press censorship is becoming more exacting, and there are some indications that the letters from the American Board are especially scanned. For some time pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Peet to refrain from paying money to individual Armenians, and recently a cable despatch was received announcing that he was forbidden altogether to do this any longer, the Government being suspicious of him as a partner in revolutionary movements. We therefore have to announce that the American Board cannot receive any more money to transmit for individual Armenians anywhere in the Turkish Empire, though the way is still open to relieve Armenians in the Caucasus through the Relief Committee.

It begins to look as if the Russian occupation of Eastern Turkey were bound to be permanent, and that Harpoot and Mardin and other portions of what was once the Eastern Turkey field will soon be occupied. Turkish hopes for help from America are still strong. Turkey would like American money and influence minus the American missionary. Whether our work will be generally appreciated and prized by the official class depends upon whether the principles of the present party shall be perpetuated or whether a party possessed of more liberal principles shall come to power.

BALKANS.

In view of the very strict internal censorship and general air of suspiciousness in Bulgaria, station reports and church statistics are not being sent to Boston. Travelling is not easy, but is safe when a permit can be secured. The schools are running as usual. The officials at Monastir seem friendly. There is no light

on the Albanian situation. On or about April 18 the main school building at the Salonica Institute was accidentally destroyed by fire. No lives were lost. The missionaries are now living in other buildings at the "Farm." All are well.

E. F. BELL, for Dr. Barton.

June 30, 1916.

Since the last bulletin was issued, May 17, Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton (who remained at Erzeroum two months after the Russians had taken possession) have returned to this country with their children by way of Petrograd and Great Britain. They plan to return without the children to Erzeroum for the winter. They report cordial and friendly relations with the Russian officials. Dr. Macallum and Mr. Gracey, engaged in relief work in the Caucasus, reached Van. They report all but five or six of the mission buildings there destroyed. The church in the Garden was intact. Mr. Gracey has remained at Van, using relief money to furnish cattle, seed, and implements for the returning refugees. He is employing many of those who are not otherwise employed in cleaning up the grounds, making roads, etc. Dr. Macallum had returned to Tiflis, and was contemplating going to Erzeroum. Letters have come from the Crawfords, of Trebizond, reporting them safe and well after the Russian occupancy, 500 Armenians having appeared after hiding for months in the caves in the mountains.

The censorship has now become so severe that almost no communications between the Board and the missionaries in Turkey are allowed to pass. Evidently the Turkish Government has black-listed the American Board. Some of the officers are receiving communications at their home address. Mr. Peet writes that very little outside mail passes the censor in Constantinople, and much is eliminated before it gets as far as that, as it must pass the censorship of England and Germany and other countries down the line.

The Salonica people have met with no disaster, although there has been some dropping of bombs in different parts of the city. In Bulgaria matters are moving on about as usual, with little or no disturbance and few restrictions on account of the war.

Mr. Harlow has just come home from Smyrna, bringing the first news received from that city for several months. The economic condition there is probably worse than in any other part of Turkey, with cholera breaking out among the starved population. The college has had the most prosperous year in its history, although for economic reasons probably it will be unable to open its doors in the fall to boarding students. Some forty Mohammedan students have been in attendance at the college during the year, and relations between the missionaries and these students are the closest possible and full of encouragement for the future.

The principal point of interest is the expulsion from Marsovan of the entire station, and the taking possession by the Turkish officials of the mission plant. This began on May 10, when the Governor and the commandant of the gendarmes, the colonel, and the chief of police appeared and stationed guards about the premises. They announced that Germany was about to declare war on the United States, and they were therefore taking possession of the premises slightly in advance of that event. The missionaries were for some days kept virtually prisoners in their houses while negotiations proceeded. On Tuesday morning, May 16, all of the Americans were sent off in eight wagons provided by the Governor. They were forbidden to take servants. The entire party was in Constantinople on May 24. Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, Miss Willard, and Miss Gage were endeavouring to secure permission to return to Marsovan. The Armenian girls who had been rescued were put into various families in the city, most of them in the families of Armenians who had professed Islam. The other members of the station were planning to come to the United States, and a recent cable despatch from Dr. White from Constantinople shows that they are probably on the way.

Practically the same process was gone through with at Sivas, and all of the missionaries there were sent to Constantinople, with the exception of Misses Graffam and Fowle. These were also given about a week to make preparation for the journey. In Talas a similar method was pursued, except that the missionaries were not immediately ordered out, but had requested that they might be allowed to continue on in their residences, although the school building and the hospital were taken possession of by the Government. They were remaining at the last report pending negotiations. The missionaries were amply protected in their persons, but the officials showed a firmness and resolve to eliminate the Americans in these three stations, and gave "military necessity" as their final reason and the need



The children at the Armenian Orphanage at Igdir.

of the mission buildings for the care of the wounded soldiers, although up to the time of the departure of the missionaries no wounded had been brought even to Sivas, and Marsovan and Cesarea are still further removed from the war front.

On April 4 an editorial was published in the *Hilad*, a Mohammedan paper in Constantinople, in which the policy was set forth that all foreign influence was to be eliminated from the Turkish Empire, and especially that exerted by mission institutions, and that the country was to remain absolutely and exclusively Mohammedan. Recent events seem to be but the preliminary to the carrying out of that plan. The whole matter has been laid before the United States Government.

The missionaries who had been in the Caucasus region, and in contact with the Russian officials, have met only kindness and sympathetic co-operation. The church at Van is used in the morning as the military church and in the afternoon by the mission for public worship. The Harpoot party at Beirut report themselves as most comfortably located, but with no immediate prospect of being able to leave the country. Recent letters from Mardin speak of the missionaries as well and the work going on, Mrs. Andrus appearing hardly strong enough to travel, although the United States Consul at Aleppo had urged their all coming there. The Turkish Government refuses to allow them to go to Sivas on account of the difficulties of the journey. Mrs. Parmelee's condition at Harpoot was referred to in recent letters as very critical. She has been an invalid for a long time.

Special orders have been sent by the Turkish authorities in Constantinople to the interior stations that Americans be amply protected from personal injury. No missionaries are being returned to Turkey under present conditions, and no new missionaries are now sent out. The general health of all the missionaries seems to be good.

JAMES L. BARTON.



The Van refugees resting at the foot of Mount Ararat after 10 days' march in August, 1915.

THE RETURN TO VAN.

As shown by the following dispatch, the Russian Government is now encouraging Armenian refugees from the province of Van to return to their homes and set up agriculture once more on their desolated farms. Rev. Mr. Wilson writes from the Caucasus in the middle of March:—

"Events have moved rapidly since I sent my appeal of February 18. In the month the Russian army has made splendid progress, and driven the Turks back many miles beyond Erzeroum and Van. The capture of Bitlis, Moosh, and Mamakhatun (Derjan) has given assurance to the Government, to the Armenians, and to us all. The return of the refugees to the Van province has been officially authorized. Men are hastening back even while the snow is on the ground. The 12,000 already there will soon be 20,000 and 30,000. Reports say: 'Men are going in large numbers.' 'Every day caravans of those returning to the fatherland enter,' viâ Igdird. Most of these have returned from the Erivan province to Van. Others, of whom 500 are women, have settled in Alasgerd. Fifty-three hundred have gone back from the Russian Basin to the Turkish province of the same name. The Governor of Kars reports that from Olti and that region refugees are returning to the districts of Erzeroum, and that many of them are women and children. In Bashkale there are nearly 3,000 refugees, said to be in great wretchedness and in need of daily sustenance.

"Besides these, numbers are coming forth from their places of concealment or from the houses of certain friendly Kurds, or from their captivity in Moslem harems. These are indeed but hundreds compared with the thousands who have been massacred or driven into the wildernesses. But it is a gratification to hear that from Sassoun 160 men came forth; that in Khanus there have appeared more than a thousand new refugees; that in Reza, on the Black Sea, more than 200 Armenian children were discovered after the taking of the town by the Russians; that in Bitlis, men, women and children have come forth in large numbers (2,800); that in Moosh nearly 3,000 souls have been freed. Erzeroum seems to have been dealt with most savagely. Less than 200 Armenians out of 20,000 in the city itself escaped death or deportation, that is, exile. Of these, thirty were saved in the House of Mr. Stapleton. The Armenians report that when the Moslems came and demanded that these girls be delivered over to them, Mr. Stapleton replied, 'You must kill me before you can touch them.' Recent reports say that in the villages around Erzeroum Armenian women and children are appearing, singly and in groups, and are in the greatest need. Who is

not moved with pity for, and desire to preserve, these remnants who have escaped from the greatest destruction? Our opportunity is a wonderful one, to save the remnant, to aid in the restoration, to prepare for the return of the 200,000 fugitives now in Persia and the Caucasus.

"The call to help is both general and specific. A specific and unusual call has reached us from the Russian Governor of Van, Mr. Alfred Teremin.

"Now we have telegraphed the Governor that we are coming, as we telegraph the American Committee of our entrance upon the new work. Fortunately, we have a considerable balance on hand, and we are going in the faith that America will support us generously. Large funds will be necessary, to put roofs over the heads of the people, to supply seed-corn, ploughs, oxen, carts, etc.; to set at work carpenters, blacksmiths, and other artisans; to help the most needy till harvest-time. We will buy the necessary things here, or in Persia, or from the Kurds, and will do our part in assisting the returning exiles to cultivate their fields, so that harvest may be abundant. A letter from Van says, 'The important thing is that material help should be received quickly. If delayed, it will lose half its value. It is necessary to hasten. Every day is precious.

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed) S. G. WILSON."

Member of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee.

As we go to press we learn with deep regret that Rev. Dr. Wilson died at Tabriz early in July. A Memorial Service was held at Tiflis.

RELIEF WORK IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE EXTENT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The most extensive and most difficult work carried on by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief lies within the borders of the Turkish Empire. Here in January, 1915, the Armenians numbered between sixteen hundred thousand and two million. Precise statistics do not exist. The estimates of the Turkish Government are usually considered to be too low, and those of the Armenian Patriarchate sometimes too high, suggesting a tendency in the one case to minimize and in the other to exaggerate the size and consequent importance of the Armenian population.

Twelve months later—in January, 1916—from one-third to one-half of the Armenians in Turkey had fallen victims of deportation, disease, starvation, or massacre.

As we note from a letter of Dr. Wilson, dated Erivan, Russian Caucasus, February 4, 1916, there were then 182,800 Armenian refugees in the Caucasus and 12,100 in the districts of Turkey then conquered by the Russians. The subsequent extension of the Russian conquests towards the west and south have brought to light numbers of Armenians who were in

hiding. At the end of 1915 there were also 9,000 Armenian refugees in Salmas, Persia.

All these statistics are subject to fluctuation due to the removal of the refugees from one region to another, and also to the varying dates on which the enumerations or estimates were made. Bearing these critical considerations in mind, we may tabulate the best figures as follows:—

Aleppo, Damascus, Zor	486,000
Refugees in Other Parts of Turkey...	300,000
Russian Caucasus	182,800
Armenians in Districts of Turkey	
Conquered by Russia	12,100
Armenians in Salmas, Persia	9,000
	<u>989,900</u>

If we may add to these numbers the undeported Armenian populations in Constantinople and Smyrna, perhaps 150,000 in all, we can perhaps estimate the total number of survivors at under 1,150,000. If we accept the estimate that the Armenian population of Turkey at the beginning of 1915 was between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000, we should compute the number of deaths at between 450,000 and 850,000. We shall probably be safe in saying that the Armenian dead number at least 600,000.

Six hundred thousand men, women, and children died within a year. There was recently held in New York City a Preparedness Parade, which marched up Fifth Avenue twenty abreast, and took about thirteen hours to pass a given point. From 10 a.m. till well into the evening this great army of over 125,000 continued to tramp up the street. If the Armenian men, women, and children who died in Turkey within a twelvemonth should rise again and march in solemn procession to beg the assistance of the American people for their surviving brothers, the procession would not be 125,000 but 600,000—four times as long. Marching twenty abreast, it would take two days and two nights to pass Great Reviewing Stand.

The mortality was higher in some regions than in others. From certain Armenian villages in the neigh-



During flight from Van: transport of sick and provisions.

bourhood of Harput (Kharput), whose population was about two thousand, only 15 2-10ths per cent. reached the goal of their deportation. Even if we make generous allowance for the number of men from these villages who may be still alive in the army, and for the women and children who may have saved their lives by becoming Moslems, the mortality is unspeakably high. From other regions perhaps 25 per cent. have reached their goal after marching hundreds of miles across the mountains down into the hot plains. From those portions of Asia Minor which are so situated that the railway could assist in the deportation the percentage of loss of life was far smaller, though here insufficient food and insanitary concentration camps have swollen the tolls of death. Especially from the cities on or near the coast of Cilicia, namely, Mersina, Tarsus, and Adana, the deportation did not involve great loss of life. The Armenian inhabitants of Constantinople and of Smyrna, who really live in those cities, and had not recently moved thither from the country, have not been deported.

Consequently the total number of surviving Armenians in Turkey is greater than our Committee had feared. The fact that there are more survivors than we at first believed obliges us to enlarge our relief work till it becomes adequate to the crisis.

The following is the statistics of Armenian immigrants according to the best information to February 3, 1916:—

Damascus as far as Ma'an, more than	100,000
Hama and Surrounding Villages.....	12,000
Homs and Surrounding Villages.....	20,000
Aleppo and Surrounding Villages.....	7,000
Maara and Surrounding Villages.....	4,000
Bab and Surrounding Villages.....	8,000
Mumbidge and Surrounding Villages	5,000
Ras-el-Ain and Surrounding Villages	20,000
Rakka and Surrounding Villages ...	10,000
Deir-el-Zor and Surrounding Villages, more than	300,000
Total	486,000

SHUT UP IN ERZEROU.

By IDA S. STAPLETON, M.D.

The Erzeroum station of the Board was opened in 1839. Rev. R. S. Stapleton has been stationed there since 1897, his wife, Dr. Stapleton, joining him in 1898. Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Case, who went to Erzeroum in 1911 and were there during the typhus epidemic in the winter of 1914-1915, were summoned to Constantinople for Red Cross work later in 1915, so that Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton were the only members of the mission in the city during the long siege by the Russians. This article is part of a letter written by Dr. Stapleton to home friends. Later advices state the Russians are cleaning up the city and establishing a stable city government.—THE EDITOR.

The aim of certain ones in authority in Erzeroum was to destroy totally the Armenians as a people, and horribly they have succeeded. It is not finished yet, for whenever the Turkish army retreats the suffering is bound to go on. The head of the Committee of Union and Progress fiercely told Mr. Stapleton to assure the Russians that if they killed so much as one of the Turkish women the Turks would kill a hundred Armenians. It was a foolish boast, for they have already done their worst.

When the Russians advanced on Hasankala, twenty miles away from here, January 14, the commander here, Kiamil Pasha, ordered all the Greeks also to leave. It just seemed as though he sat up nights to

think of something more wicked to do. It was zero weather; there was not very much snow, and few vehicles could be obtained even for large sums, \$300 being the usual price for one wagon as far as Baiburt, three days away.

The Greeks begged to stay, and gave large sums of money. The permission to stay seemed granted; but then, after ten days and when the Russian advance seemed more certain, the order was carried out. There were not more than forty families all told, but the commander said: "We must suffer, so must you."

I visited all the families I knew as they were going, and they felt it was to their death, from cold if from nothing else. All the rich Turkish families and, in fact, all who could possibly leave, did so. Many of the rich, influential Turks felt it was a great shame that the Armenians had been so treated, and repeatedly went to the Government, but they were savagely told that if they secreted or helped one of that race they would be hanged in front of their own doors.

We heard that on the way to Erzingan, out of a group of fifty rich Turks who had as comfortable means of travel as possible, twelve persons froze. A man coming from there saw a whole family of five, who had an ox-cart only frozen by the roadside.

The chief of police called Mr. Stapleton and said if we wished to go they would give us wagons, but he said: "No, thank you, we prefer to stay here and take what comes."

We did not tell the girls who were in our care what two people told us in great confidence, that at the last moment the Moslems meant to burn our house and seize the girls as they fled. We trusted that God would show us what to do in that last moment. And if the Russians had delayed another day the plan would probably have been attempted.

The German consul left in a great hurry Sunday morning, taking with him a few who had been in a way protected by the consulate. Monday night the Governor and Kiamil Pasha and others who had stayed with the army left, and the army was retreating all night, and, for that matter, all the next day.

Tuesday morning magazines at various forts were exploded. There seems to have been plenty of ammunition. The explosion broke many of our windows and absolutely all of the city hospital windows, which were a mile nearer the fort. Later the remaining populace rifled the stores as much as they could, and fires were started in the Government buildings, workshops, and markets, destroying quantities of goods.

All night the burning went on, and on the morning of February 15 we said, "If the Russians do not come to-day our turn will come;" but at nine o'clock, just as a body of the populace were straying toward Kars gate with the white flag, the advance guard of Cossacks entered the city and began to police it.

Later many high officers, generals, etc., came to our house, and we entertained them at breakfast and tea and put our other houses at their disposal. Their headquarters are now established in the house Dr. Case used to occupy.

The Turks sent all but two hundred of their wounded away, but these two hundred were left with absolutely no one to look after them; and when Mr. Stapleton took the Red Cross officers about to look at the hospitals, they found dead in every room. In one house there were fifteen dead and that many living.

In the city hospital were some twenty-two of the city people sick, whom the officials did not wish to care for, and they sent them to two small houses belonging to our church. They are so near, two girls and I can look after them. We found their clothes were filthy; we had to burn them all, and the other girls made some simple garments out of native cloth we had. I find that nearly all have frozen feet and hands, and it took me the whole of three days to get them all bathed and bandaged.

Some Armenians who were being kept in Turkish houses keep coming, so we have twelve downstairs now. One woman helps by making bread, and has done washing this week for the general and some nurses. Our girls do the ironing and help in any way necessary.

We had to decide in the beginning of deportation last May to keep only those we could say belonged to our school, and this was the reason that the Turks did not insist on their leaving.

We hope to leave in two months or so, when the roads are better, and come home by the way of Vladivostok. Some of the girls will come with us; we can't just say how many yet, but surely seven or eight. We send much love and many thanks for your continued prayers in our behalf. We are quietly thankful for ourselves, but our hearts go out constantly to those sad ones who mourn.—*Missionary Herald.*

Dr. and Mrs. Stapleton have now arrived in America. They plan to return to Erzeroum for the winter, leaving their children in America.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF ERIVAN.

By the Rev. Harold Buxton.

Armenian Bishop's House,
Erivan,

Tuesday, May 24/June 6, 1916.

I am writing at Bishop Khorin's house in unusual and unexpected comfort. As I sit on this balcony (at a luxurious desk, with clean nibs and ink-pots), there is a refreshing breeze coming up. I have one of the

stretch of light from some stream which glitters in the sunshine. It is strange that this has been the scene, only a few months ago, in August, 1915, of one of the most appalling tragedies of history.

Over the shoulders of Ararat, and down into the plain below, came pouring a stream of fugitive humanity, terror stricken, wounded, famished, dying



Pioneer Relief Party sent to the Caucasus by the Armenian Refugees (Lord Mayor's) Fund.

Left to Right—Back Row—Dr. Graham Aspland, Mr. Alfred E. Backhouse, Miss Margaret Barber, Mr. George L. Hodgkin.
Front Row—Miss Bearice Kerr, Rev. Harold J. Buxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong. (Photographed at Stockholm, en route for Tiflis.)

finest views in the world in front of me. Towering up into the clouds stands the great snowy cone of Mt. Ararat; to the left little Ararat; a pink ridge against the sky, which waves and descends to the right. In between is the broad plain of the Araxes, which from here and at this time of year is a paradise of colour, and the blossom of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, and a myriad tints of the freshest green from a thousand gardens and orchards. Here and there you see a village, built of brown clay, and here and there also a

by hundreds on the roadside. It is said that through Igdar alone, the frontier post near Erivan, 160,000 persons fled for security into Russia. It was on that road and among that seething, wailing, flying crowd that Mrs. Reynolds (the veteran American missionary of Van) met with the injuries which put an end to her life. She died in Tiflis a few days later. And yet in spite of the sufferings of these people, mostly Armenians from the frontier provinces of Turkey, one may claim them as fortunates for having escaped the far worse

fate of those compatriots of theirs who were deported to Mesopotamia or vilely slaughtered on the way. Once in Russia they were safe from knife and bullet. They thronged the frontier towns of Erivan and Etchmiadzin, and spread themselves out, little by little, into two directions. One stream took the line of the railway to Alexandropol, and to every station to Tiflis, and beyond; another stream took the road from Erivan to Lake Sevan and to the high and wooded country to the north of it (Dilijan, etc.).

Everywhere the Russian Armenians, and the whole population, indeed, opened their doors to this invasion of fugitives. It was more than they could cope with; but with some help from the Government, and some help also which speedily came from abroad, they did all that was humanly possible. The tale of those first days—a tale of sickness, suffering, and death—need not be told again here.

One of the largest camps of refugees was here at Erivan; about 23,000 were here, in this small town

alone, last August, September and October. From here they drifted on, into every available corner, and wherever a bit of food or shelter could be found. Thousands of women and children, sick, sore, and starved, sheltered themselves in old, disused buildings, wooden huts, or with scraps of canvas. Thousands more simply squatted down in the open without shelter of any kind at all from blazing sun and torrential rain. The Local Committee of the "Etchmiadzin Brotherhood," under Bishop Khorin, with whom I am now staying, laboured

to bring order out of this chaos, to get the dead buried, to stay the ravages of fever and dysentery, to meet overwhelming demands for food and shelter. The Bishop himself laboured indefatigably and with his own hands among the sick and dying. In November last a new situation had to be faced. The winter weather set in, and it became too severe for women and children living out in the open. Consequently a new effort was made to find further private hospitality; and almost every Russian Armenian's home was thrown open to receive three, four, or five refugees. Already two or three children's homes have been opened, and several more were then started to accommodate as many "orphans" as possible. These children are, indeed, actually orphans in many cases, but in many more they have simply been lost on the roads, separated from all their friends—and sometimes are unable to recall their own names or where they came from.

Here in Erivan, the whole organisation of relief—distribution of the Government allowance of fifteen roubles per month, hospitals, shelters, orphanages, workshops—is happily under one management. It is all under the control of the Local Committee, receiving funds from the Catholicos (Etchmiadzin Brotherhood), to which the Lord Mayor's Fund contributed largely, composed of the Bishop and representative citizens. It

has also a sort of sub-committee for details, such as the keeping of a register giving particulars of every individual refugee, composed of a number of Turkish Armenians, themselves refugees from Van and that region. I am told that about 17,000 refugees still remain in Erivan at this moment. I have been interested in visiting some of the institutions here, which seem to me to be well managed, and served by a large number of devoted workers, some paid and some voluntary. I have seen six orphanages in the town. The children who survived are no doubt those of the strongest physique. They appear to be particularly healthy now, and on the whole have recovered their natural good spirits, though it is really tragic to see the faces of some of the little boys and girls, which are marred and scarred with lines of pain. I suppose nothing will ever remove those outward signs of what they went through. The younger ones are rapidly recovering, and their intelligence is said to average *higher* than that of Armenian children born in Russia! Very good houses

have been found for these children's homes, with jolly gardens and playgrounds. Some schooling is given, but that has not gone very far yet. No doubt it is difficult to provide for. I think more might be done for the religious teaching of these children. They are seldom taken to church. The Armenian Church seems to trust to a small selection of Bible stories as sufficient education for a Christian.

Most interesting here are the workshops started by various guilds among the refugees, carpenters, boot-makers, silversmiths, etc. The Girls' Guild, which acts as a sort of friendly society of mutual aid, has just opened a "workshop" of its own—150 girls each contributing one rouble for preliminary expenses—and with this modest sum they have rented a room and are busy day by day doing needlework, embroidery, and lace-making. Mr. Safrastian's sister is president. These girls are almost destitute now, although many of them are very refined and well educated. It was pathetic to see them so crowded in a tiny hot room, but they said they could not afford at present anything better. They must pay heavily for materials, etc. So I gave roubles 1,000 from Lord Mayor's Fund, which pleased them enormously, and will help them to obtain better premises.

At the hospitable Bishop's house I have had opportunity to meet some of the foremost workers. The Mayor of Erivan, Mr. Hatchatirian, is a most capable worker, and has been very kind in helping Mr. Safrastian and myself to see all the various institutions.

Last evening, on the balcony of the Bishop's house, we had a gathering of representative Van Armenians—mostly quite young men and women, all of them refugees who had come here on the great retreat last August. If any evidence were required of the undying vitality of the Armenian race, here it was. These



The Dormitory of one of the Refugee Orphanages at Dilijan.

young men and women, having recovered from the first stunning shock of their disaster, have set to work to rebuild their life in Van, here in this town of their exile. They not only publish their Van journal, the *Ashkhatank*, twice weekly, but they have themselves already established the following institutions, each having its own office and officers:—A Labour Exchange, Committee for Women's Workshops, Teachers' Union, Board of Trustees for Orphanages, Board of Trustees for Schools, Information Bureau (relative to lost refugees), a Local Tribunal to settle disputes (this meets at the Bishop's house regularly, the usual penalty for those convicted of offence is deprivation of relief allowance). There are also Co-operative Stores, a Women's Union, a Union of Merchants, a Committee for Warm Clothing, and the regular Relief Committee under the Bishop which distributes relief and Government allowances in the town, which is provided for relief purposes into four administrative districts. Last, but not least, is the Sports Committee, which I hear is determined to revive football at the earliest opportunity—an old favourite among the youth of Van.—*Ararat, July.*

Extracts from a letter from Mr. A. E. Backhouse, of the Armenian Refugees (Lord Mayor's) Fund, to Miss Fry, of the War Victims Relief Fund:—

Hotel d'Orient, Tiflis, July 9th, 1916.

DEAR MISS FRY,

Up to the present all our funds have been expended through the agency of other Committees, mostly Armenian, but we now propose to start some direct repatriation work in the district of Van. I am remaining here for a few months longer at least to start this work, and we are recommending our Committee to send out another man to help carry on the work after I leave here. We expect the work will largely consist of giving assistance to rebuilding houses, but it may develop in other directions, and it is probable that some distribution of food will be necessary, as transport into the districts is very difficult and costly.

Already there is scarcity, which will be accentuated as more refugees return and winter approaches. There will be very little harvest in that part of the country, as very little land was sown. The Armenian societies are undertaking, with Government funds, the distribution of cattle, seed-corn, and implements, but they were too late in the field to ensure a harvest this year, and even now have not made much progress in the work. Mr. Gracey, an Irishman, is now in Van, representing the American Mission. He has been doing a great deal of relief work, for which he is extraordinarily well qualified, chiefly by distribution of cattle and implements. His advice will be invaluable to me when I start work in the district, for which I expect to leave in about a week, when Mr. Buxton and George Hodgkin return home.

We saw a good deal of the returning refugees on our three-days' journey from Van to Khoi. Many of them seemed very poor, but others had considerable numbers of cattle and sheep, the former being usually loaded with household goods. The "Cities Union" has organised feeding stations on the way, where the refugees get free meals and a shelter for the night. We spent one night at one of these stations, and several others at Red Cross stations, where free hospitality was given us. These special arrangements make travelling much easier than it was in pre-war days. The whole country round Van

has been very much devastated, the town itself being almost entirely in ruins. In the district of Kavash, where I am proposing to work, and from which we have a full report, less than a third of the houses remain.

When we were in Persia we saw a good deal of the Syrian refugees from the mountains of Kurdistan. They consisted of a number of semi-independent tribes, united under Mar Shiman, the Patriarch of the Nestorian Church, to which they mostly belong, and they inhabited the mountain upon the Turkish side of the frontier, south of Lake Van. In September last about 30,000 of them, fleeing before the Turks and Kurds, descended from the mountains, where they had been defending themselves for nearly four months, and spread themselves over the plains of Urmia, Salmas, and Khoi, in Persia. They had suffered terrible hardships in the mountains from lack of proper food. For a long time they lived only on mutton, without salt or bread, and very many died. When they arrived in the plains relief work was at once started among them by the Americans at Urmia and Dilman, and since the beginning of the year the Russian Government has made grants for their support. They have not been welcome guests in the plains, as they are only half-civilised, and have not been able to adapt themselves to the ways of life of the people among whom they found themselves. For this reason the Government has ordered their return (in certain cases) to the mountains, and many have already left. Much relief work will be necessary amongst them in their new homes, as they are returning to a devastated area where there will be little or no harvest this year, and food will be difficult to get.

One day we paid a visit to several encampments of these mountain Syrians, who had left the plains in order to find pasture for their sheep. We rode first through an upland country of splendid grass-land, where thousands of sheep might have found pasture, but which seemed empty of inhabitants, and then down a valley where, after a few miles, we came upon the Syrian camps on the flat land, by the side of a stream. These people belonged to the "Tiari" tribe, the aristocrats of the race, and were most attractive in appearance, all dressed in their very picturesque and brightly coloured national costume. Many of the women are very good-looking, often with features of quite a European type, and they carry themselves splendidly. They had erected booths of branches for shelter, and in one of them they entertained us to a lunch of milk, cheese, and bread, we sitting inside the booth, while our hosts sat in a semi-circle around the entrance, and talked to the American missionary who was acting as our guide. They said that the grass here was better than in their own valley, and their sheep were doing well, but their hearts longed for their own mountains.

As we left they kissed our hands and thanked us for our visit, and asked us to come and see them when they were once more in their own home.

Will you kindly tell Mr. Brooks that when we were in Urmia much appreciation was expressed by the American Relief Committee of the funds which he has sent them, and I was asked to convey their thanks to him; also £2,000 has been sent by his Society to Mr. Buxton here, who is telegraphing to find out if there are special instructions as to its expenditure.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED BACKHOUSE.

GRATITUDE FROM PERSIA.

Urmia, Persia,
May 6, 1916.

DEAR MR. BROOKS,—I am very glad to acknowledge another draft from you through the Imperial Bank of Persia, Tabriz, for the amount of £500 sterling. We have just cashed the draft sent by the bank for 2,000 tomans. The drop in exchange is a great loss to us—the previous draft for the same amount realised 2,543 tomans. The American dollar is affected in the same way, and is causing us a very serious loss in our mission funds and salaries, as well as in the relief work. At the beginning of the war the dollar brought us 13 krans, and sugar cost us about 6 krans for 6 lbs.; now the dollar brings us about 8 krans, and the same amount of sugar costs us 17 krans.

But in spite of this we are very happy, and I think have little to complain of—much less than many thousands of others. This time last year we were in the hands of the Turks, and I myself was lying on my bed of typhus, with some eight others of our missionary circle, while only five of our number escaped. More than that, our people are happy though hungry and destitute. They are safe, and the war zone is growing farther away from us day by day and advancing into the enemy's country. I am enclosing a report

of the relief work done during the past four months, which may interest you. It is not much in detail, but of necessity in such a report we cannot go into the details of individual cases. According to the report, you will see we have succeeded in having a good deal of planting done, which will be a great help for the fall. There are facing us just now some very serious needs, which are taxing our ingenuities. The first of these is the demand on all sides for aid in getting the vineyards dug. Many of the Christians are extensive vineyard owners. The vineyards last year were not dug because of the impossible conditions. If they are not dug this year, they will be permanently injured, and perhaps spoiled entirely. The cost of digging is something like 15 tomans (3½ pounds) per acre. Some of our good Christian people have four to ten acres. Many widows and orphans have one, two, and more acres. The aid needed for this work is more than we have attempted at any time, and seems more than we can attempt in



Type of Armenians who inhabit the mountains on the Turkish frontier near Persia. [Photo Underwood & Underwood]

a general way. Many or all are ready to mortgage the vineyards, but there is no one willing to lend money at this time on any security at all, not the most gilded that ever existed. It is a real need, and those receiving it will be well able to pay it back in time, but it requires more money than we are able to provide. The second need is for spades and sickles. Spades we are now giving out in a very limited way. Sickles will be needed in about two months to harvest the crops. Both spades and sickles must be made by hand in the market by native blacksmiths, and the orders should be placed soon. And another need harder than all to take care of is the growing poverty among the Moslems. They have acted so badly towards the Christians in all ages that it has hardened the native Christians against them, and they resent aid given to them now. Out of

our own funds we missionaries have given a very little aid to some of the more needy, and some who can be counted among the refugees, having been driven out of their homes by the exigencies of war. The Lord has visited His vengeance upon the Moslems speedily and severely. Many of them are now in greater need than the Christians, and they have no helper to look to. If present conditions continue till winter, they (the Moslems) will be a heavy problem, because of their great numbers and no money coming

for them. The little we have done has been appreciated by them beyond our expectation, and has brought forth expressions of gratitude from all parts of the country, I believe. I believe aid given to them now is a good way to overcome certain evil influences at work among them, and to lay the foundation for friendship and Christian work among them in years to come. You will be interested to know that the Moslem converts sealed their testimony with their blood when the Koords and Turks came in 1915. One was crucified, nailed to a willow tree rather than return to Islam. May be the Lord is placing before us an opportunity in the present conditions that we should avail ourselves of with everything possible at our command. Thanking you again for your substantial aid and seeking a remembrance in the prayers of the people of England for us, so far away.—I am, yours very truly, E. T. ALLEN.

[We regret that space does not permit the printing of Rev. E. T. Allen's report.]

Urumia, Persia,
June 5th, 1916.

E. W. Brooks, Esq.,
Duvals, Grays, Essex,
London, England.

MY DEAR MR. BROOKS,

During these days we have had the privilege of a visit from two English gentlemen who are members of the Commission sent out by the Lord Mayor's Fund to investigate the needs and conditions of the refugees and other war sufferers in these parts. The gentlemen with us are Mr. Hodgkin and Mr. Backhouse. They were with us a week or more, and I had the privilege of escorting them round the villages and over the plain, where they came in close touch with the people in their home conditions. Of course, this is the most favourable time of the year for the people, and the time when the needs are least apparent. The people are able to do with few

clothes, and sleep out of doors always at this time of the year; their food also at this time is mostly of the herbs of the field and milk products, so that I imagine the gentlemen would not get a perverted view, at least, of the extreme needs.

We are very busy these days with two forms of relief: the first, and which has taken the most money, is that of making loans for digging vineyards. The vineyards of Urumia are the first wealth of the plain, and one of the first and best and greatest crops of all Persia. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been invested in them, and they always return an excellent increase for the investment. The manner of cultivating requires digging by manual labour and entails considerable expense each year. Last year, because of the Turkish occupation, the vineyards of the Christians and of many of the Moslems were not dug, and as a result this year they are far behind the normal condition. If they are not dug this year they will be destroyed almost beyond repair. So we have undertaken to give small loans to responsible persons for the purpose of digging their vineyards for the term of six months. This task has fallen to me because of my larger acquaintance in the villages. We first appropriated five thousand tomans. That amount went very quickly. We then appropriated another five thousand, and that also went even more quickly than the first. We have now appropriated two thousand more as a final allotment for this work. This amount has been given to some 460 families, and will prune, dig, and cultivate 1,200 acres of bearing vineyard. In ordinary years these vineyards would produce about 2,000,000 lbs. of raisins, valued at £14,000 sterling—a very conservative estimate. This is, of course, in addition to all the family needs, the summer grapes sold and eaten, molasses, vinegar, and family raisins, as well as family wood. And, in addition to the above, this money has been spent on the labouring men, providing 40,000 days of labour at the current day's wages. It has preserved the vineyards from future destruction for at least a time, and has been one of the safest and most far-reaching means of distributing the benefits of relief.

More and more the question of relief for Moslems is pressing upon us. The destitution among them is constantly growing, though to the uninitiated it is not so evident, as the Moslems are not so free in making their wants known, not having the same hope of securing help as the Christians, because of their different religion and because of their guiltiness. Their own minds are so extremely biased and opposed to persons of another religion that it is almost impossible for them to believe that they will receive any different treatment from that which they have given to others. Nevertheless, the poverty and hunger are making such inroads upon them that they are coming to us now in great numbers daily seeking aid. They all come to us, for there is no other place which offers any hope at all. They have known the American Mission for some seventy years, and have received aid from them in other times of famine, and now they turn to us again. Our fervent hope is that

we may be able to do for them what the spirit of charity, brotherhood, and love in Jesus Christ prompts us to do.

We ought now to be laying very definite plans for the fall. We expect much destitution during the winter. Wheat and other grains will probably be very dear. We should have funds at hand for the purchase of large supplies from the threshing-floors as soon as the harvest is in. The Moslem masters will probably attempt to store large quantities of wheat, hoping for higher prices. We should forestall that as far as possible.

If our friends at home are going to make it possible for us to help the people replenish their stock of cattle and household goods, bedding, and clothing, we should be preparing for it during the summer. There will be a great demand for bedding when the cold weather comes on. Bedding can be made now cheaper and better than later in the fall, and we can thus provide work for needy women.

We expect the mountain people to return to their homes soon. They should be provided with some help

in order to start over again in their ruined homes. They will need cattle and sheep—their greatest industry is the keeping of sheep. They have not sown, and there will, therefore, be no harvest. They have no prospects for the winter but that of being helped. We ought to help them do some fall sowing, so as to secure a crop the next summer. The seed should be bought soon, and if they succeed in getting to the mountains it should be distributed soon after their getting there, as it will be time for them to begin sowing them.

The Russian Government has given excellent help to the mountain refugees from Turkey, and we have every reason to be grateful for what they have done. The Consul has taken a deep interest in the needs of all the destitute, and has shown himself a man of great ability and deep sympathies. He has been very courteous and very helpful to us also.

I wish again to thank you for your generous aid in the two cheques for £500 each which have come to us from you. They have helped greatly in many departments of



By the noted Dutch artist, Raemaekers, done especially for Armenian Refugees (Lord Mayor's Fund). Artistic reproductions of this original drawing may be obtained at FRIEND OF ARMENIA Office, 47, Victoria Street, S.W., for framing, size 30 ins. by 22 ins., at 10s. 6d. each, and a limited number of Signed Proofs at £2 2s. 0d. each. Postcards 2d. each.

the work. I have asked our Treasurer to send you the financial statements, which I hope you have received.

If you could see the crowds that throng our gates whenever word gets out that we are going to make a distribution of wheat I am sure you and our other English friends would be glad to know that you have a share in the wheat that goes to bless the homes and keep the children from hunger.

Very truly yours,
E. T. ALLEN.

The following is a literal translation of a letter received by Mr. Paul Shimmon, in New York, from Mar Shimun, the Nestorian Patriarch. When in London last winter Mr. Shimmon, with the assistance of the Rev. F. N. Hezell, of the Archbishop's Mission, presented the needs of the refugees of the newly-arrived Assyrians from Kurdistan in Persia. £500 were subscribed by the Friends of Armenia for the immediate use of the Patriarch, and this letter is in answer to that response:—

From the Patriarchal Cell prayers and blessings receive. To our beloved son, Mr. Paulus, salaams and blessings in the Lord Jesus Christ.

It was necessary that we should have written you long before this, but we thought that it would be better we delay till we could send you the list of the names to whom money was distributed. Now we are sending the list. When it reaches your hands you translate it into English and send it the Society (in London). We have sent our acknowledgment to the Society directly.

We are very much afraid concerning our letters that they may not reach you at all. In this post at Dilman (in Salmas, N.-W. Persia) they do not accept registered letters for America and England.

Indeed, we owe great gratitude to the exalted kingdom of Russia. It has assisted our nation in money, clothing, and medicines. At the time that we received

the money which was sent by you they were especially beneficial for the latest refugees (the Tiari people) in Bashkala. They were dying of starvation. We hired some mules and sent wheat, which was bought by Mr. McDowell (a missionary distributing funds of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and also funds from England), and we also gave money for some to come here to purchase food for ourselves and their families. Though we have received help for our nation from Russia, England, and America, again the needs of our nation are very great and heart-burning. Even now some people are dying of starvation. Very often some come to our door when they are barely able to stand on their feet from the effect of hunger. Who can refuse those who are in such condition? Now they have also a new kind of disease; their feet are swelling and getting blue, so that they cannot move at all, and so they have to be assisted in everything. There are families in Bashkala (in Turkey, near the frontier) who from November till now even their sick are eating mere bread only. How can they live? They ask for some milk when dying; it cannot be supplied to them. The condition of our nation is very wretched. Mr. McDowell is now giving seed for those who can sow, but they have not enough oxen. The Russians also will give, but the things are getting delayed, and we do not know what is to become of us in the meanwhile.

We are hoping that you will do everything in your ability, that the Christians in America may assist, and that part of our nation may escape misery. Surma (Patriarch's sister) has written you before this. We do not know if you have received her letters or not. No letters have reached me at all. We will expect that you will write us everything.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.
(Seal)

Dilman, Salmas, Persia,
April 12th, 1916.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

American Consulate,
Tiflis,
June 5, 1916.

Dear Miss Hickson,—I sent you a short message a few days ago in regard to our work in Van. I was there exactly a month, and during that time Mr. Gracey and I gave 50 buffaloes, 100 cows, and 400 oxen, £750 worth of wheat and barley for seed, a large supply of ploughs, shovels, and sickles, and also of all sorts of garden seeds. We had from 100 to 150 men at work cleaning up, digging and planting gardens, repairing walls, improving roads and waterways, and we also undertook to look after ownerless orchards and vineyards in two regions outside the city. Mr. Gracey is carrying on the work alone since I left, so that the figures given above do not represent the present state of the work. Naturally, things moved rather slowly at first. It was especially difficult to purchase animals and other supplies in Persia and send them all the way to Van. Dr. Wilson stayed in Khoi and looked after this most difficult end of the work.

At this season of the year fish are very abundant in Lake Van, and Mr. Gracey writes that he has undertaken to salt down about £2,000 worth as food for the coming winter. This will in the meantime furnish work for a considerable number of people, and as fish are dearer in winter than now, will be a good investment of the money.

The American Consul here, Mr. F. Willoughby Smith, the local treasurer of our committee, is starting for England and America in a few days. He will spend some time in London, and I hope you will be able to see him. In fact, it would be a good thing if all the societies interested in work for Armenians could take advantage of his presence in London and arrange for meetings, which I am sure he would be glad to attend. He will be at the American Consulate, London, and will let you know when he arrives. I hope to go soon to Erzeroum.

With cordial greetings,—Sincerely yours,
F. W. MACALLUM.

[The following letter, addressed to a member of our Executive Committee, is of special interest. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have remained at their posts at the Mission Station, Trebizond, all through the terrible happenings.—Ed.]

American Mission House,
Trebizond,
June 14, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. BALFOUR,—We do remember your pleasant visit of years ago, and we were glad a few days ago to receive your letter of April 25. We had hoped that massacres were to be no more, and could hardly feel that our Armenian friends were justified in their fears, but alas! the awful reality proved greater than their fears, as the blow struck here in less than five or six weeks from the coming of significant telegrams. Of our schools of 204 scholars and eight teachers, only two teachers are now alive, and they have been carried off by the Turks! Only nineteen scholars are known to us to be safe. Thirty-two are possibly living with Turks; 153 are missing, probably all dead.

Twenty years ago, in October, 1895, 600 Armenians were killed in Trebizond city; in July, 1905, 6,000 were killed in the city. During the nine months ending April, 1916, 15,000 is a small estimate of Armenians killed in the city and villages around Trebizond, and 150,000 is a small estimate of the number of Turks who were compelled by the same Turkish authorities to flee from their homes in the city and surrounding country. They need not have fled; the Russians are treating very kindly all the Turks who remained, and now others are wanting to come back. They went away in such haste and so poorly provisioned that many thousands (far more than of the Armenians) will die, or have already died on the way.

An Armenian Commission, recently arrived from Batoum and Tiflis (in addition to what the Russian Government is kindly doing for the Turks), were distributing bread and tea to some Turkish refugees, and the Turks exclaimed, "Our people killed your people, and you are showing such mercy and kindness to us. What does it mean?" We are thankful for this spirit on the part of some, and pray that it may prevail. We do well to have patience with other Armenians who feel that it is theirs to wreak vengeance upon those, or the kinsmen of those, who have caused the death of so many of their kith and kin. Please unite your prayers with ours that Christ's and St. Stephen's and St. Paul's spirit may come to them, and that they may be the means of getting that spirit and life into the hearts of the Turks that remain.

The Russians met no resistance as they peaceably entered our city on April 18. A large number of Armenians, boys and girls and some men and women who had been secreted for months (by kindly Greeks and some Turks, and Persians and others) came out of their hiding-places to shower the in-coming Russians with flowers, as the historical "bread and salt" were presented to them.

Easter Sunday was a joyful day! Other Armenians had come from mountain glens and caves; over 500 had already come. Armenian young men from Tiflis and Batoum have gone through all the freed villages and towns and have gathered all the stray children

they can find. Most of these have been taken to orphanages in the Caucasus, where wealthy Armenians are providing for them.

You may tell Miss Hickson that we shall probably desire later assistance from those good "Friends of Armenia" who have done so much for us in the past.

At present the Armenians themselves have made our burdens for the time lighter.

With very kind regards,—Yours faithfully,
LYNDON S. CRAWFORD.

The latest actual writing received from Miss Salmond, of Marash, was a letter to Miss Wheeler, of the Armenian and Indian Relief Association, Brooklyn, U.S.A., dated March 28. Miss Salmond wrote:—"You know how greatly I desire to write to you fully, but at present we are requested to write short notes. I wish I could explain many things, but I believe that you will trust me to do my best with the help you send us. I am so very, very grateful for it. I often wonder if you can send a message to Miss Hickson. One gets very weary waiting and wondering, and one hopes for a message through some one. All the same, we know God reigns, and all will be right in His time. Only pray for us all that we may be kept in the right loving spirit."

Miss Isabelle Harley, of Harpoot, also writing to Miss Wheeler (no date given), says:—"Miss Shane, of Bitlis, will help me in the school, taking much of my teaching, which will leave me free to do the managing—no small job! We have eighty old pupils, and enough new ones to make up the numbers to 150. There certainly is a change in the atmosphere of the school. Both girls and teachers are so thankful for their blessings that they are doing their very best. Of course, that lightens my burdens tremendously. The plan of self-government is succeeding this year as it never could succeed before."

Dr. E. J. Merrill, the president of the Aintab College, writes to Miss Wheeler:—"I have good news for you about your children in Aintab. Though Miss Frearson was obliged to leave for Egypt at the end of November, the orphanages are all right. The girls are at Mardin Hill, under Miss Norton's care, and the boys are here in Aintab College buildings. Dr. Shepard's death has left a great gap. Dr. Hamilton is recovering; the rest are well in body."

THE FREEDOM OF ARMENIA.

It is but natural that with our attention fixed upon the fortunes of war in the Somme we should pass over with an appreciative glance the news that Erzingan has fallen. The significance of this brilliant success upon the part of our Russian Ally deserves more than a brief allusion, for by the capture of the notable Turkish fortress the Russians become the practical masters of Armenia. Erzingan, which commands the exits from the Armenian plateau in Anatolia, lies between Trebizond and Erzeroum, and was not only the headquarters of the fourth Turkish Army Corps, with large barracks and military factories, but was the advanced base from

which, after the losses of Erzeroum and Trebizond, the operations against the Russians had to be conducted. So it is particularly notable that the report says that the Turkish forces, exhausted and without supplies, fled headlong. Probably they are retiring precipitately into Anatolia, since the Russians hold Baiburt and also the access to the Black Sea on the north. As a direct result, this retirement should have considerable effect on the Persian and the Mesopotamian expeditions. The Grand Duke has, during the past month, advanced the Army in the Caucasus over seventy miles, and taken roughly 3,000 square miles of territory. The fall of Erzingan completes a very remarkable campaign for the liberation of Armenia—a campaign, it is worth noting, begun at a time last year when the fortunes of Russia were at a low ebb, but by sheer driving force, by organisation and strategical ability, the difficulties have been conquered. It is a magnificent achievement for the Grand Duke and his Army.

Erzingan was one of the oldest of Armenian towns, but its history is unfortunately linked with the record of some of the foulest atrocities which have been perpetrated on the Armenians since the war began. Half of its population was Armenian, but the greater portion of that half was driven out and butchered months before the Russians came within a hundred miles. What happened in Erzingan was but a very small part of the huge, ghastly crime by which the Turks tried to exterminate the Armenian people. The Young Turkish party excelled the excesses of Abdul Hamid, for in eighteen months they deliberately murdered two-thirds of the Armenian population, which at the outbreak of the war was two million souls. The history of the world records no crime that even approaches this ferocious outrage. The spoliation of Belgium, of Poland, and of Serbia are not comparable with the appalling destruction of unarmed men, women, and children in Armenia. The massacre was methodically carried on as part of a prepared policy. Armenia, with its Russian leanings, was in the way of both German and Turkish plans. Geographically, too, it was a danger. It would seem as though the plot to ravage Armenia was connected with the price which Germany paid for Turkish allegiance, so it is good to know from the official report that the subjugation of the Turks in historic Armenia has been completed. It is a just coincidence that from Armenia should be heard the first echo of the downfall of the modern Turkish Empire. Little did Turkey dream two years ago that Armenia would be revenged at the hands of Russia, but now the hopeless dawn, which has been Armenia's portion for so long, is turning into the bright day of release. There is yet a great deal for the Grand Duke to accomplish, but the fall of Erzingan surely marks the end of Turkish tyranny in that part of Armenia. Like Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, Armenia will enter a new era after the war, will gather her scattered people together, freed from the shackles of a ruthless barbarian, to organise, for a happier future.—*Western Daily Press*, July 28, 1916.

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Mansion House on Wednesday, June 7, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Armenian Refugees' (Lord Mayor's) Fund, to initiate the repatriation of the Armenian

people. Space does not permit us to dwell on the excellent and practical speeches made by the chairman of the fund, Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., Viscount Bryce, O.M., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., and others, but we feel that special prominence is due to the cheering words spoken by Lady Ramsay, a member of our own Executive Committee. We therefore have much pleasure in appending the following extracts:—

“My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—My justification for appearing on this platform to-day is that I happen to have been fortunate enough to know personally during the last thirty years or more a considerable number of the people on whose behalf we are met here to-day. Now when we are asked to do something for people, it is just as well to know a little about the character of those people and the kind of people they are, and that is just the very point upon which I wish to speak to you to-day. The amount of money collected and the way that money has been spent has been carefully and beautifully described to-day by previous speakers, and I am not going to dwell upon that. I just want to tell you about the Armenian people, and what has come to my own knowledge from personal intercourse with them. The Armenian nation was the very first nation to adopt Christianity as a national religion. I do not think the Armenian Church itself is the oldest church, but as a *nation* the Armenians were the first people to adopt Christianity as their religion, and ever since then they have upheld Christianity through the most terrible vicissitudes and the most terrible experiences that any nation could have passed through. They have been subject over and over again to wholesale massacres, and perhaps at the present time they have undergone the very worst experiences that they have ever previously undergone. The idea of an Oriental ruler, when any large portion of his subjects bothered him and caused him trouble, had always been to kill them off and be done with them, and that is what the Turkish Government has been trying to do with the Armenians. For many years past the Armenians have been a very great educational force in the country, and they have been aided in their advancement to an enormous extent by the American Missions which have been established, and the American colleges which have educated both men and women and raised them in a manner which was, perhaps, entirely against the interests of the Turkish Government from its point of view. From my own point of view I consider that the Armenian people are the proper people to be in the ruling position in Turkey. (Applause.) They are a very intelligent people, they are a very industrious people, and they are a thoroughly law-abiding people, and above all they are most intensely patriotic people. They love their country, and that is the reason, I suppose, that now they are striving by every means in their power to return to their homes and commence life again in their reconstructed land.”

“Give the Armenian capital and a righteous Government, and he will turn the whole of Turkey into a Garden of Eden in ten years.”—James L. Barton.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Armenian Refugees (Lord Mayor's) Fund for the use of the photos on the cover and on pages 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10.

ISKENDER ANDREASIAN.

OUR SPECIAL BOY AT PORT SAID.

We wish again to call our friends' attention to the needs of Iskender Andreasian, for whom we made an appeal in our last issue. We have forwarded the amount of his first year's education and maintenance to Port Said on trust, but up to the present we have only received £7 3s. of the £50 required for two years' training and maintenance. Gifts will be very gratefully received. We have pleasure in reproducing his photograph, together with some further information about him, received from Rev. Stephen Trowbridge, who is taking such a personal interest in the boy.



Iskender Andreasian.
Photographed standing by his brother's tent,
Port Said Refugee Camp.

American Red Cross Committee,
5, Sharia Imad-id-din, Cairo, Egypt.

May 1st, 1916.

DEAR MISS HICKSON,

Mr. Trowbridge wanted me to write you to tell you how much we appreciate your sending the money for Iskender Andreasian. It arrived at just the right time, too, for his brother, Pastor Dikran Andreasian, is visiting us now, and can himself visit some schools and help make the decision as to the best place for Iskender. He is going to-morrow morning with Mr. Trowbridge to visit the Church Missionary Society boarding-school for boys in Old Cairo with the thought of probably sending Iskender there with the opening of the next school year. Meanwhile, Pastor Dikran will teach his brother, so that he may be well prepared to get the most he can from his very first year at the special school. Of course, Pastor Dikran is very pleased and grateful for your gift.

I am enclosing our receipt for the £25.

Sincerely yours,

ETHEL W. PUTNEY.

DEAR MISS HICKSON,

May 6th, 1916.

I wish to thank you very much indeed for your letter of April 19, which Miss Putney answered for me last week.

I have thoroughly gone into the matter of boys' schools in Cairo, and our choice for Iskender has narrowed down to the C.M.S. school, under Rev. Mr. Isop and Miss Roffe, in Old Cairo, and the Armenian National School in Bulac. This last is a day school of 200 or more pupils, and Iskender could enter there much more easily than in a school where Arabic and English are the only two languages used. We need not decide just yet. I assure you I will take a constant personal interest in the boy, and will send you word of him from time to time. The term closes in May here, so it is best not to enter him until the new semester in September. If he enters the Armenian boys' school, we must find a good home for him with some family where there will be a personal interest taken in the boys' welfare.

I enclose a photograph of Iskender (which, by the way, is the Oriental form for Alexander) taken in the camp in Port Said by the side of his brother's tent.

With kindest regards and very sincere thanks.

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN TROWBRIDGE.

MISSIONARIES RETURNING

While some missionaries are returning to the United States from Turkey, forced out through her Western Gateway, others are returning through the back door into what is now Armenia in Russia. There sailed from New York, July 15, five missionaries of the American Board: Dr. George C. Reynolds, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest A. Yarrow, and Rev. and Mrs. Harrison A. Maynard, besides the two children of the Maynards and the four of the Yarrows. The party is headed for Tiflis, where it will join the Relief Committee already at work, which includes three of the board's representatives.

It is hoped that the men of the party will soon be able to make their way to Van and later to other mission stations included in the territory which the Russians have conquered, there to help in re-establishing the returning Armenians and in restoring mission work.

Thus the American Board is seeking to re-enter its Turkey field at one end before it is altogether driven out from the other. And the missionaries' eyes are all toward the future. They are already forgetting the dark days behind them in anticipation of the fresh opportunities ahead.—*Missionary Herald*, August.

ARRIVALS IN AMERICA.

June 21. In New York, N.Y., Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smyrna, and Miss Jessie Holeman, of Constantinople, both of the Western Turkey Mission.

July 8. In New York, Dr. and Mrs. Jesse K. Marden, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Pye, and Miss Bertha B. Morley, of Marsovan, Western Turkey Mission.

July 11. In New York, Rev. George E. White, of Marsovan, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Clark, and Miss Nina E. Rice, of Sivas, Western Turkey Mission; and Miss Agnes Fenenga, of Mardin, Eastern Turkey Mission.

ELIZABETH BARROWS USSHER.

Mrs. Ussher literally laid down her life—not for her friends in the earthly sense of that word, but for members of the race that had threatened her and all those she loved with a merciless death but shortly before. She worked for the Moslem refugees after the siege as she had worked during the siege for the sick Armenian refugees in her overflow hospital. She performed the most menial services for them, shrank from no loathsomeness when she could relieve suffering; was unflinchingly pitiful and patient and tender. She took motherless babies into her home and cared for them as for her own until she could find homes for them; she had especial tenderness for all little children.



Mrs. Ussher.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman Barrows Ussher, daughter of Rev. John Otis Barrows, formerly of the Western Turkey Mission; born at Cesarea, Turkey, October 20, 1875; studied in Northfield Seminary and Women's College, Baltimore; embarked from Boston, October 13, 1899; married Dr. Ussher at Van, Turkey, June 26, 1900; visited the United States, arriving in New York, July 8, 1908; re-embarked from Boston, July 24, 1909. Died at Van, August—, 1915.

As a teacher, her keen intellect, her zest for knowledge and research, her rich stores of original thought, deeply and permanently influenced her pupils. As a mother, she was ideal; as a friend, loyal and helpful and loving. In every relation of life, with her unswerving devotion to duty, her unflinching fortitude under suffering, her forgetfulness of self, she showed forth the Christ within her. Her life was a shining forth of His Glory; it was a strain of heavenly music, every note true and strong and sweet and inspiring.

Her grave is now unmarked and lonely, but we hope that beside it will soon rise as a fitting memorial of her self-sacrifice a hospital which will minister to the physical and spiritual needs of a sorely stricken people.

LORD KITCHENER.

On June 13, at a solemn memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, the nation did honour to the memory of Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener knew Armenians well. During his earlier career he had been a military consul at Erzeroum; kindest recollections are cherished of him by Armenians who were privileged to come in contact with him during his career in the British dependencies and colonies. It was only on June 2, on the eve of his departure on his final and fatal journey, that he sent his regret at his inability to attend the meeting at the Mansion House for Armenian repatriation. It was meet and right that Armenians should show their respect for his memory, and their request to be allowed to do so was met with courtesy and with a readiness of response. Tickets for the service at St. Paul's Cathedral were issued to the Armenian Archbishop of Manchester and to the President of the Armenian Association of London. Notable in the procession of the clergy on this solemn occasion, and at the head of it, by the side of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was to be seen the Armenian Archbishop, in his black robe and his black conical headdress, a strange and striking figure in an English cathedral—and it was an honour and a privilege that Armenians prized highly. Those who witnessed the service will never forget with what deep solemnity the last tribute of a nation was rendered to one of its truly great sons, and Armenians were proud that their country was allowed to be represented on such an occasion.—*Ararat.*

A TIMELY BOOK.

Dr. Joseph K. Greene, whose long service to American Congregational Churches as one of their representatives in the Mission Field of Turkey has been followed by a notable service to those same churches as he has moved among them to report what he has seen and shared, now crowns his labours with a book, "Leavening the Levant," a volume of nearly four hundred pages, in which he has compressed the story of the several Turkey missions, sketches of contemporary missionaries, and personal reminiscences, all told in his racy style and with his infectious enthusiasm.

The book is abundantly illustrated with pictures and colour maps; an attractive book, whose price will be \$1.50. (Published in America; orders may be taken by the "Friends of Armenia," price, including postage, approximately 7s.)

It may interest those of our readers who contemplate sending gifts of cigarettes to our brave soldiers and sailors on active service to hear that an Armenian friend of our work, Mr. Leon Tashjian, can supply them very reasonably, and pack and forward them direct. On any orders received mentioning "The Friend of Armenia," Mr. Tashjian is kindly allowing 5 per cent. of the takings as a gift to our "Orphan" Fund. All information from Mr. L. Tashjian, 124, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W. Please mention "The Friend of Armenia."

Receipts during the Half-Year 1st Jan.—30th June, 1916.

EARMARKED MONIES.

	£	s.	d.
'A Loyal Irishman,' special case, Port Said ...	5	0	
Gollidge, Rev. H., special case, Port Said ...	5	0	
Hewlett, Mrs., special case, Port Said ...	2	2	0
Harris, Mrs. Dora, special case, Port Said ...	1	1	0
Hubble, Mrs., special case, Port Said ...	10	0	
Macmillan, Rev. John (per) Irish Branch F. of A. Serbian Relief ...	15	0	0
Pease, Mrs., special refugee at Tiflis ...	5	0	0
Philo, Miss I., special case, Port Said ...	10	0	
Peter, Mrs., special case, Port Said ...	2	10	0
Sarraffian, Mons. A., special case, Armenian boy in England ...	37	13	5
Searle, Miss Minna, for American Red Cross Mission, Cairo ...	10	0	0
	£74	16	5

GENERAL FUND.

Armstrong, G. C., Esq. ...	3	10	0
Anon. (Kingstown) ...	1	0	0
Ag. and N. Home Close War Box ...	10	0	
Anon. (Stockport) ...	5	0	
Anon. (Launceston) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Blairadan) ...	2	0	
"Aberdeen" ...	10	0	
"A Poor Parson," Belfast A Friend, per Mrs. F. Hughes ...	2	0	
Apcar, Mrs. D. A. ...	10	11	5
Aitken, Miss R. ...	5	0	
A Friend (Musselburgh) ...	10	0	
A. M. V. (Mrs.) ...	10	0	
Anon. (Malmesbury) ...	2	10	0
"A Lover of Jesus" ...	1	4	0
Anon. (Bath) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Glasgow) ...	2	0	
Agar-Robartes, the Hon. Mary V. ...	10	0	
"An Irishwoman" ...	10	0	0
"A Thankoffering" (Crowthborough) ...	1	0	0
Abbott, Mrs. ...	5	0	
Anon. ...	10	0	
Auckland, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Ashby, The Misses ...	4	0	0
Anon. (Dorchester) ...	2	0	
Alexander, Miss E. ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Llangollen) ...	5	0	
Anon. (Upper Tooting) ...	1	0	
Annan, Miss ...	2	6	
A Friend (Ealing) ...	2	0	
"A Wellwisher, Reader of 'The Christian'" ...	2	6	
Anon. (Nottingham) ...	2	2	
A Friend (Bristol) ...	50	0	0
A. W. ...	5	0	0
A Few Friends ...	2	0	
A. E. S. ...	2	6	
"A Working Man" ...	1	0	

Carried forward ... £96 14 1

£ s. d.

Brought forward ...	96	14	1
Allen, R. P., Esq. (per) offertory at Pilton Church ...	2	0	0
Anon. (Brighton) ...	5	0	
A Sympathiser (Newton Abbott) ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Middleton) ...	1	1	0
"A." (Broadstairs) ...	10	0	
Anon. ...	2	10	0
Aston, J., Esq. ...	10	0	
A. O. (Ossett) ...	6		
Anon. (Norwood) ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Reading) ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Metswold) ...	1	0	
Anon. (Eccles) ...	10	0	
Anderson, Miss Helen ...	10	0	
Anon. (Littleton) ...	5	0	
Anon. ...	4	0	
Anon. (Bovey Tracey) ...	1	0	0
Alston, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. ...	2	0	0
Archer, Rev. C. F. and Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Arnold, Mr. Frank ...	10	0	
Anon. (Coleraine) ...	1	0	0
Atkin, Rev. J. Uniacke (per) from Parish of Templemartin, Co. Cork ...	13	5	
Anon. (Stourbridge) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Atherton) ...	4	0	0
Anon. (Kilwinning) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Manchester) ...	1	0	0
"All Nations," Readers of A Friend ...	4	0	0
"A Hater of Cruelty" ...	10	0	
Anon. (Exeter) ...	10	0	
Anon. (East Rudham) ...	5	0	
Anon. (Combe Down) ...	2	6	
Ajderian, Miss Herminé ...	2	0	
Anon. (Woolwich) ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Harrow) ...	2	0	
Ayling, Miss E. ...	10	0	
"A Sympathiser" ...	3	0	0
A Friend (Liverpool) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Co. Donegal) ...	10	0	
A. F. H. ...	10	0	
Anon. ...	5	0	
Anon. (Birmingham) ...	5	0	
Anon. (King's Langley) ...	5	0	0
Anon. (Bletchley) ...	1	1	0
Anon. (Blantyre) ...	15	0	
Anon. ...	5	0	
"A Friend in Christ" ...	5	0	
Anon. ...	5	6	
Anon. (Dewsbury) ...	15	0	
Anon. (Exmouth) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Victoria Street) ...	5	0	
Anon. (Bath) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Preston) ...	10	0	
A. (Rushton) ...	10	0	
"A Widow" ("Christian Herald") ...	2	0	
Anon. (Broughty Ferry) ...	2	0	
A. E. (Wavertree) ...	3	0	
Anon. (Kingstone) ...	6		
Anon. (Guildford) ...	1	0	
Anon. (Kilmarnock) ...	5	0	0
Anon. (Shetland) ...	2	6	
A Few Friends (Portadown) ...	5	0	
A. W. ...	5	0	
Ardagh, Miss G. ...	10	0	
Anon. ...	9	6	
Anon. (Dundee) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Hull) ...	10	0	
Axson, J., Esq. ...	12	0	
"A Sympathiser" (Swansea) ...	5	0	
Anon. (Whittingham) ...	5	0	

Carried forward ... £150 4 0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	150	4	0
Abraham, Miss E. ...	15	0	
Auldjo, Miss F. ...	1	1	0
"A Sympathiser" (E. Cowes) ...	5	0	
"A Wellwisher" (Auckland, N.Z.) ...	15	0	
Anon. (Ballynahinch) ...	10	0	
Anon. (Airton) ...	1	5	0
Agopian, Mrs. Agop ...	2	0	
Andrew and John ...	2	0	
Arrowsmith, Rev. Gordon W. (per), Collections at two Parade Services, Gosport ...	2	2	0
Angus, W. H., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Leamington Spa) ...	2	0	0
Agar, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Ashburner, Misses M. and A. "A Friend," per Mrs. J. Smith ...	5	0	
Anon. (Battersea) ...	6		
Anonymous ...	1	0	0
Arnold, Mrs. Hugh ...	2	0	
A. N. W. ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Chingford) ...	4	0	
Anderson, Miss A. ...	10	0	
Anon. (Edinburgh) ...	10	0	
Anon. (Southport) ...	1	0	
Anon. (Armagh) ...	2	6	
Ackermann, Rev. I. ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Bath) ...	2	6	
Anon. ...	1	4	
Atkinson, F. P., Esq. ...	5	0	
Anon. (Plymouth) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Stockton-on-Tees) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Belfast) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Wray) ...	1	0	
Ardontz, A., Esq. ...	2	0	
"A Friend" (Londonderry) ...	10	0	
Archer, Miss, per Secretary, Charity Organisation Society ...	1	0	0
Amy and Audrey Valentine ...	2	0	
Anon. ...	2	0	0
Anon. (Thornhill) ...	2	0	
Ajderian, Miss A. ...	2	0	
Anon. (Southborough) ...	2	6	
Anon. (Stamford) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Sedbergh) ...	1	0	
Anon. (Woolton) ...	2	6	
Anon. (G. F. S. Member) ...	2	6	
Attlee, Miss M. E. ...	3	0	0
Atkinson, Miss ...	10	0	
Anon. (Bath) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Keswick) ...	1	0	
Aitken, Miss J. ...	10	0	
Appelbe, Mrs. L. ...	1	0	0
Alexander, Mrs., Collected by her little daughter ...	2	0	
Anon. (Boscombe) ...	2	0	
Anon. (Sligo) ...	2	0	
A Friend (Whitworth) ...	2	0	
Arnold, Mrs. (per), Collected by her maid ...	2	0	
Anon. (Lincoln) ...	1	0	
Anon. (Paddington) ...	2	0	
Anon. ...	3	0	
Anon. (Golborne) ...	2	6	
Anon. (North Ferriby) ...	2	0	
"A Deep Sympathiser" (Cork) ...	2	0	
"A Well-wisher" ...	2	6	
Anon. (London, N.) ...	2	0	
Avery, Harold, Esq. ...	1	10	0
Andrews, Miss ...	1	0	0
Anon. (Victoria Street) ...	4	0	
A Friend ...	1	0	0
Arnold, Mrs. W. T. ...	5	0	
"A Poor Person" ...	6		

Carried forward ... £183 19 10

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Brought forward 183 19 10', 'An Irish Friend (Collected by) ... 2 0', and 'Carried forward ... £332 9 7'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Brought forward 332 9 7', 'Brailsford, Rev. E. J. (per), Donation from Ilfracombe Wesleyan Methodist Circuit ... 5 10 0', and 'Carried forward £414 15 11'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Brought forward 414 15 11', 'Baker, Mrs. I. (Collected by) ... 2 0', and 'Carried forward £475 18 11'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Brought forward 475 18 11', 'Rev. J. Hawthornthwaite, box in St. Philip's, Dublin ... 1 16 10', and 'Carried forward £475 18 11'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Brought forward 475 18 11', 'Miss E. Oldfield ... 1 0 0', and 'Carried forward £629 13 1'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Brought forward 629 13 1', 'Cordner, Miss A. ... 1 0 0', and 'Carried forward £823 0 9'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Caesar, Miss Helen (per)', 'Crespin, Mrs. E. A.', and 'Carried forward £885 14 4'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Mrs. Clarke...', 'Chisholm, Miss A. M. (per)', and 'Carried forward £934 3 10'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Duerden, Miss Rebecca', 'Dobson, Miss E.', and 'Carried forward 1,013 14 2'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Dadurian, Miss', 'Davy, J. H., Esq.', and 'Carried forward £1,124 7 2'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Fisher, Mr. and Mrs.', 'Funduklian, K. H., Esq.', and 'Carried forward £1,313 6 5'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Gillingate Mission Women's Class', 'Govan, Rev. Horace E.', and 'Carried forward £1,427 12 5'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Gillingate Mission Women's Class', 'Govan, Rev. Horace E.', and 'Carried forward £1,427 12 5'.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £ s. d., and Total. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 1,427 12 5', 'Gracey, R., Esq., M.A. (per)', 'Half Proceeds of 2nd Derry Presbyterian Church', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £ s. d., and Total. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 1,556 16 8', 'Housego, Mr. H.', 'Howat, Mr. H.', 'Hecht, Mrs. E.', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £ s. d., and Total. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 1,664 15 3', 'Harwood, Mr. Chas.', 'Harris, Mrs. K.', 'Hall, Miss E.', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £ s. d., and Total. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 1,763 12 10', 'Jones, Mrs. E. M.', 'Jones, Miss N.', 'Jordan, Henry K., Esq.', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £ s. d., and Total. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 1,883 2 7', 'King, Norton P., Esq. (per)', 'Hon. Sec. Local War Relief Committee, Bedford, S. Africa, proceeds of a Bazaar organised by Mrs. Hockley', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, £ s. d., and Total. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 2,170 18 2', 'Lambert, Miss', 'Lee, Mrs. E.', 'Leak, Mrs., and niece', etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 2,348 8 1', 'McCrea, A. S., Esq. 10 0 0', and 'Carried forward £2,453 1 8'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 2,453 1 8', 'Moore, Mrs. 2 6', and 'Carried forward £3,251 0 8'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 3,251 0 8', 'Nuttall, The Misses 1 1 0', and 'Carried forward £3,546 19 1'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 3,546 19 1', 'Perrin, Mrs. 1 1 0', and 'Carried forward £3,672 5 9'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 3,672 5 9', 'Raymond, Mrs. 2 6', and 'Carried forward £3,782 3 9'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 3,782 3 9', 'Mr. S. N. 2 6', and 'Carried forward £3,968 12 10'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 3,968 12 10', 'Reed, Mrs. F. H. 1 6', and 'Carried forward £3,968 12 10'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 3,968 12 10', 'Shorland, Miss Etta', 'Sheffield, Miss E.', etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 4,052 3 0', 'Shaw, Mr. Churchwarden', 'F. J. (per), Offertory', etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 4,130 11 1', 'Scott, Miss', 'Staley, Miss', 'Christ Church, Fulham...', etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 4,256 2 7', 'Two Friends', 'Thompson, J., Esq.', 'Two Sisters (Kingswear)', etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 4,385 12 11', 'Widow's Mite, The', 'Webber, W. D., Esq.', 'Warner, Rev. A. N. (per)', etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Brought forward 4,481 17 3', 'Francis Walpole, Esq.', 'Newtown School (Col.)', 'Miss S. M.', etc.

ORPHAN FUND.

Table listing names and amounts under the 'ORPHAN FUND' section, including 'Anon. (Lincoln)', 'Anon.', 'Anon. (Farrigate)', etc.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... 7 19 9	Brought forward ... 15 17 7	Brought forward ... 41 6 9
Barton, Mrs. (per), Collected by her little granddaughter ... 4 6	Heath, Master Harold (Collected by) ... 7 0	Robertson, Mrs. ... 2 0
Bamber, W. A., Esq. ... 10 0	Hewes, Wm., Esq. ... 2 0	Smerdon, Mrs. E. ... 2 0
Buxton, Mrs. H. E. ... 1 1 0	Halked, Mrs. ... 2 0	Speer, Miss N. ... 2 0
Brown, Miss Bessie ... 2 0	Harrop, Mrs. E. ... 5 0	Sivrisarian, V. S., Esq. ... 2 0
Clibborn, Miss ... 2 0	Harris, Miss E. M. ... 2 0	Stewart, Miss E. W. ... 1 10 0
Cole, Mrs. ... 2 6	Hewlett, Master James (Collected by) ... 2 0	Smith, Mrs. F. ... 4 0
Cochrane, Master Bertie ... 2 0	Humberstone, Miss Florrie ... 2 0	Shepherd, Miss ... 2 0
Cowell, Mrs. (Collected by) ... 2 12 0	Irwin, Miss N. ... 2 0	Scott, Miss J. (Coll. by) ... 16 0
Chamourian, Mr. B. ... 2 0	Jenkins, Mrs. (per), Collected by her children ... 1 0	Swain, James, Esq. (per), Collected by Sunday School Children at Brookfield, near Moira ... 3 12 0
Chater, Miss E. ... 2 0	Lutyens, Mrs. ... 12 0 0	Sherwin, Mrs. ... 5 0
Cowell, Mrs. (per), Members of Faringdon G.F.S. ... 1 2 0	Leaf, Miss (Coll. by) ... 6 0	Sparkes, Miss H. L. ... 10 0
Dinsdale, Miss Lizzie (Collected by) ... 2 10	Luke-Jones, Mrs. ... 2 0	Sukiarcian, Mr. A. ... 2 0
Doble, Miss Phyllis ... 2 0	Luard, Miss M. A. ... 5 0	Stokes, Miss ... 2 0
Drake, Miss M. ... 2 0	Light, Mrs. ... 3 0	Sukissian, Mrs. S. H. ... 9 0
Essayian, Mr. M. ... 2 0	Man, Master Andrew ... 2 0	Thornhill, Mrs. Harriet ... 2 6
Edwards, Miss E. ... 3 0	Nash, Miss F. M. ... 2 2	Thomson, Miss Jessie ... 2 6
"From Three Maids" (Kilmacollm) ... 2 0	Nielson Bush ... 4 0	Wallace, Miss D. W. ... 4 0 0
Goulder, Mrs. ... 2 0	Ogilvy, Mrs. ... 5 0	Wheeler, Miss Kathleen (Collected by) ... 2 6
Grant, Miss Lydia (Collected by) ... 10 0	Pugh, Mrs. ... 2 0	Wallace, Miss Margaret (Collected by) ... 4 1
George, Miss E. H. ... 6 0	Pitowsky, Mrs. ... 2 0	Ward, Miss C. M. (per), from the Dalzell Sunday School ... 2 0 0
Hawson, Mrs. ... 2 0	Purdon, E. W., Esq. ... 2 0	
Hogg, Mrs. ... 2 0	Pugh, Miss ... 5 0	
Carried forward ... £15 17 7	Pilkington, Miss Vera (Collected by) ... 4 0	
	Reynier Trust Fund, The Trustees of ... 10 0 0	
	Carried forward ... £41 6 9	£55 18 4

SALE OF WORK AT 14, BELGRAVE SQUARE.

Under the patronage of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, a sale of Armenian "pre-war" embroideries, and the new handkerchiefs made by the Port Said refugees was held at 14, Belgrave Square, S.W., on June 22. Mrs. Royds most kindly lent us her spacious rooms for the occasion, and, supported by her friends, helped most energetically to dispose of the work. Fruit and flowers were also sold, and a small charge was made for entrance and tea. The sale was preceded by a short address by Lord Bryce, followed by a few words from the Hon. G. W. E. Russell—two honoured "Friends of Armenia." The proceeds of the sale, including the entrance and fruit and flower money, and a few donations to the general work, amounted to £97 3s. 9d., an encouraging result at this time of many urgent calls. Queen Alexandra requested that a parcel of embroideries from the sale should be sent for her inspection. This was done, and her Majesty graciously selected a number of articles.

We must congratulate Mrs. Saint, of Monkseaton, on the very successful sale which she held on our behalf during March. This resulted in the very handsome sum of £64 3s. 9d. being forwarded to us. Part of this sum was for the sale of our own embroideries.

Will subscribers kindly note that for the present our "Orphan" Fund is suspended? This fund was for the recording of the maintenance money sent by special orphan patrons for their protégées. As we are now unable to send to our special orphans in the orphanages in Armenia, all gifts should be sent to the general fund. Relief money for the refugees (among whom there are, of course, thousands of orphans) is drawn from the general fund.

HEARTY THANKS.

To the "Ulster Friends" for two splendid bales of clothing, soap, bandages, and linen for the Port Said Camp.

To the friend who, seeing our request for a "baby" organ for the camp in the "Life of Faith," has sent one.

To all friends who have sent clothing, testaments, toys, etc., for the Port Said Camp.

Parcels of clothing (new or clean and in good repair) will be most welcome, especially for infants and young children. Hats and boots and shoes, or tight-fitting coats or dresses, are *not* suitable, but cool, loose undergarments, frocks, overalls, men's shirts, socks, and cool underwear are badly wanted and much appreciated.

An interested visitor to the British Women Workers' Exhibition at Knightsbridge, in May, at which the Friends of Armenia had a stall of Armenian embroideries, was Queen Alexandra, who, with Princess Victoria, made a careful inspection of the stalls. Her Majesty graciously accepted a handkerchief from the "Friends of Armenia" Stall, No. 21, and expressed her admiration of the work, afterwards purchasing some which had been made by the Armenian refugees at Port Said.

Miss Margaret Trafford, a young lady fifteen years of age, has written a very charming little book of verses—the total profits on the sale of the books to go to war charities. Half the profits are for our Armenian refugees. The price of the booklet is 6d., and copies may be obtained at our offices, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

Another kind organiser of a sale for our funds is Mrs. Hockley, of Bedford, South Africa. Mrs. Hockley, reading of our work in the *British Weekly*, immediately organised a sale, which resulted in £44 3s. 9d. for our general funds.

Receipts from 1st July—31st December, 1915.

EARMARKED MONEYS

£ s. d.
Apcar, S. H., Esq. (Orphan Gift) ... 8 0
Allott, Mrs. (Blind Village Children) ... 50 0 0
Coward, Miss A. E. (Marash) ... 10 0
Cavendish, Lady Frederick (Mansion House Fund) ... 20 0 0
Christie, Rev. Dr. (Repayment of Loan) ... 30 0 0
Hill, R. W., Esq. (Repayment of Loan) ... 40 0 0
Knight, Rev. C. (Refugees in England) ... 7 6
Phillips, Miss F. (Van) ... 5 0 0
Welch, Miss (Marash) ... 10 0
Wadia, Mrs. J. N. (Orphans' Christmas Treat) ... 5 0 0
£151 15 6

GENERAL FUND.

Ardontz, A., Esq. ... 2 6
Ardontz, A., Esq. (per), from Col. C. Skinner ... 5 0
Anon. (Dullingham) ... 2 6
Abbott, Mrs. ... 8 0
A. N. W. ... 1 10 0
Anon. (Clones) ... 2 0
Angus, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. ... 1 0 0
"A Friend" ... 10 0
Ackermann, Rev. I. ... 1 0 0
Aitken, Miss R. ... 5 0
A. Z. ... 10 0
Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. ... 3 0 0
Allen, Rev. Lancelot J. ... 1 1 0
Alexander, The Misses ... 10 0
Adkins, Miss ... 10 0
Anon. (Bournemouth) ... 1 6
A Reader of "Out and Out" (Swansea) ... 5 0
Atkinson, F. P., Esq. ... 5 0
Anonymous (Wimbledon) ... 5 0 0
Auldjo, Miss ... 1 0 0
"A Friend" ... 2 5 0
Anon. ... 1 0 0
Alexander, Miss S. A. ... 10 0 0
Aukland, Mrs. ... 5 0 0
Atkinson, C. H., Esq. ... 2 0 0
Ashford, Mrs. ... 2 6
Anderson, Miss Agnes ... 10 0
Ames, Mrs. ... 2 0 0
Anon. ... 2 6
Aldwinckle, Miss G. ... 1 0 0
Aldwinckle, Miss K. ... 1 0 0
Anon. (Airton) ... 12 0
Anon. (Haslemere) ... 1 0 0
Anonymous ... 1 10 0
Anderson, Joseph, Esq. ... 10 0
Anon. (Clevedon) ... 10 6
"A Friend" ... 10 0
Anon. (New Barnet) ... 5 0 0
Anon. (Kingstone) ... 1 0
Andrews, Miss J. L. ... 5 0
Arnold, Dr. ... 3 3 0
Anon. (Bramley) ... 1 0 0
Alexander Mrs. S. ... 1 0 0
Anon. (Upper Ballinean) ... 10 0
Adkins, The Misses ... 5 0
Albright, Wm., Esq. ... 50 0 0
Albright, Mrs. ... 50 0 0
"An Irishwoman" ... 20 6 0

Carried forward ... £178 4 0

£ s. d.
Brought forward ... 178 4 0
Anon. ... 2 0 0
"A Friend" (Stirling) ... 10 0
Anon. ... 30 0 0
Anon. (Curragh Camp) ... 10 0
Aitken, Rev. W. Hay M. H. ... 2 2 0
Ashe, Mrs. ... 5 0
Ashe, Miss ... 2 6
"A Friend," per E. B. B. ... 5 0 0
Anon. (Brighton) ... 3
Anon. ... 3 0
Anon. (Monmouth) ... 1 0
"A Friend" ... 1 1 0
"A Friend" (Midlothian) ... 1 0 0
Armitage, Mrs. ... 1 1 0
Anon. (Bridge of Weir) ... 10 0
Abraham, Miss ... 1 0 0
A., Mrs., per Mrs. Marshall Fox ... 10 0
Adams, Miss Gertrude ... 1 0 0
Astley, Miss ... 5 0 0
Anon. (Edinburgh) ... 10 0 0
Adams, John, Esq. ... 5 0 0
Alexander, Miss ... 2 0 0
Anon. (Colchester) ... 5 0
Aldis, Miss E. M. ... 1 0 0
Atkinson, Mrs. ... 2 0
Anon. (Ashford) ... 2 0
"A Sympathiser in Leeds" ... 14 0
Adams, Miss, and Miss Taylor ... 5 0
Anon. ... 2 6
Aitken, Miss J. ... 2 0
Allison, James, Esq. ... 10 0
Anon. (Plymouth) ... 10 0
A. K. C. ... 2 6
Ansell, H., Esq. ... 1 1 0
"A Sympathiser" (Liverpool) ... 2 0
Anon. (Frome) ... 2 0 0
A. H., R. H., and L. H. ... 1 1 0
Anon. (Ipswich) ... 2 6
Anon. (Norwich) ... 1 0
A. F. P. ... 3 0 0
"An Irishman" ... 1 0 0
"An Irishwoman" ... 1 0 0
Anon. (A Domestic Servant) ... 2 0
Anon. (Dover) ... 2 0
Anon. (Taunton) ... 2 0
Andrews, Miss ... 1 0 0
Anon. (N. Tawton) ... 2 6
Anderson, Mrs. E. G. ... 8 4
Aithurst, Mrs. ... 2 0
Anon. (Kirriemuir) ... 2 6
Allen, Mrs. A. B. ... 5 0
Anon., S.W. ... 8 0
Anon. (Bangor) ... 3 0
Anon. (France) ... 5 0 0
Alexander, Thomas, Esq. ... 5 0
Aldridge, A., Esq. ... 1 0 0
Aldis, Mrs. E. ... 10 0
Anonymous (Bath) ... 5 0 0
Brown, Walter, Esq. ... 7 6
Butler, Miss (per), Friends at Mission Hall, Kilburn ... 1 0 0
Booth, Mrs. Alfred ... 7 0 0
Brailsford, Mrs. ... 1 0 0
Bevington, Mrs. ... 1 1 0
Boorne, Miss Elizabeth ... 6 0
Barnes, Mrs. ... 2 0 0
Bates, Mrs. A. ... 12 6
Bailey, Miss ... 5 6
Barcroft, Mrs. ... 6 0 0
Barrett, Miss ... 10 0
Bartrum, Miss ... 17 6

Carried forward ... £295 14 7

£ s. d.
Brought forward ... 295 14 7
Bartrum, Miss (Coll. by) ... 9 3
Ballinger, Allan, Esq. ... 10 0
Bagnell, Mrs. ... 1 0 0
Barton, Miss ... 1 0 0
Bradbury, Miss A. P. ... 1 0 0
Birkbeck, Mrs. ... 5 0 0
Bridges, Mrs. H. F. ... 1 1 0
Butler, Miss ... 5 0
Babb, Miss ... 5 0
Birch, Mrs. ... 6 0
Balfour, Mrs. Edward ... 1 1 0
Baker, Miss Lucy ... 5 0
Baker, Miss R. ... 2 6
Beale, Miss S. S. ... 1 0 0
Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. ... 5 0 0
Brooke, The Misses ... 2 0 0
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian J. ... 2 2 0
Baily, Mrs. ... 1 0
Blyth, Mrs. E. ... 10 0
Butler, Mrs. ... 1 0 0
Butler, Mrs. ... 5 0 0
Bamford, Miss ... 4 0 0
Brett, Miss F. ... 2 0
Ballance, Arthur W., Esq. ... 5 0 0
Barlow, Miss A. E. F. ... 10 0 0
Baty, James, Esq. ... 10 6
Bird, Mrs. ... 1 1 0
Barry, Miss ... 1 1 0
Blackwell, John, Esq., J.P. ... 2 12 0
Bernays, Mrs. ... 10 0
Bayley, Mrs. Fanny ... 10 0
Balfour, Mrs. Alexander ... 2 0 0
Baker, Miss E. ... 7 6
Bowman, Miss Nora ... 1 10 0
Bragg, The Misses M. and S. A. ... 10 0
Budd, Mrs. ... 2 2 0
Budd, Mrs. (per), from a Friend ... 10 0
Banks, Miss E. A. ... 2 6
Browne, Miss Gertrude M. ... 3 0 0
Barker, Miss Pauline ... 2 0 0
Bayley, Mrs. ... 10 0
Baker, Mrs. J. B. ... 10 0 0
Brown, Miss B. ... 10 0
Barnard, Mrs. ... 5 0
Barnett, Miss ... 5 0 0
Bush, Thos., Esq. (per), from Paulton Baptist Young Men's Class ... 10 0
Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward ... 10 0 0
Bousfield, Mr. and Mrs. ... 1 6 6
Bousfield, Mrs. (per), from a Friend ... 5 0
Briggs, Mrs. ... 5 0 6
Bottomley, Miss A. ... 1 1 0
Brown, Miss F. R. ... 1 0 0
Bain, Miss ... 1 0 0
Buckton, Mrs. ... 2 6
Brown, Mrs. Clara ... 2 6
Broad, Miss M. ... 5 0
Balding, Bernard T., Esq. ... 1 0 0
Butler, The Misses A. H. F. and E. D. ... 2 2 0
Beeton, H. R., Esq. ... 5 0 0
Beeton, Mrs. H. R. ... 5 0 0
Blackman, Mrs. ... 18 0
Bowman, Rev. W. R. ... 10 0
Bedford, Miss C. ... 10 0
Bowwood, Mrs. ... 5 0
Browne, Miss L. ... 1 1 0
Brown Tolmie, Miss M. ... 5 0 0
Brownrigg, Mrs. ... 5 0 0
Brocas Waters, Rev. Canon T. ... 2 2 0

Carried forward ... £427 6 10

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward ... £427 6 10' and 'Carried forward ... £527 0 6'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward ... 527 0 6' and 'Carried forward ... £602 8 3½'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward ... 602 8 3½' and 'Carried forward ... £787 5 3½'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward ... 787 5 3½' and 'Carried forward ... £955 0 11½'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward ... 955 0 11½' and 'Carried forward ... £1,183 18 0½'.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. Includes entries like 'Brought forward ... 1,183 18 0½' and 'Carried forward ... £1,325 15 6½'.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,325	15	6½
Hitch, Ernest E. G.	10	0	0
Herring, Miss Mabel	1	0	0
Howard, Miss E. F.	2	0	0
Harrison, Mrs.	1	0	0
Harrison, Miss M. C.	10	0	0
H. and S. B.	5	0	0
Honeyman, Mrs.	5	0	0
Heywood, Mrs. Charles	10	0	0
Houghton, A. J., Esq.	2	0	0
Heach, The Misses	1	0	0
Howe, Mrs. S. E.	10	0	0
Hereford, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of	5	0	0
Holmden, The Misses S. and A.	2	2	0
Howard-Smith, G. O., Esq.	5	0	0
Howard, Joseph, Esq.	2	0	0
Hytch, Fredk. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Highmore, Miss A.	2	2	0
Horner, Miss, and Miss M.	1	0	0
Higham, Miss	10	0	0
Hughes, Mrs.	10	0	0
Hytch, The Misses	3	0	0
Hildyard, T. B. T.	5	0	0
Holt, Mrs. Edwyn	2	0	0
Headley, Mrs. H. M.	1	0	0
Horsnail, Mrs. H. F.	5	1	0
Hext, Mrs.	2	0	0
Harris, Mrs. J. E.	5	0	0
Hendery, Miss	5	0	0
Haines, Mrs.	10	0	0
Harris, F. L., Esq.	2	2	0
Hoare, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hope, Miss Mary A.	1	1	0
Hickson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Holman, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hyslop, Mrs.	5	0	0
Hughes, Mrs. M.	7	0	0
Hutchinson, Mrs. E.	2	0	0
Horne, Miss Bessie G.	10	0	0
Hield, Miss K.	1	1	0
Homan, Mrs.	2	6	0
Husbands, Miss A.	1	0	0
Harris, Miss A. B.	5	0	0
Hurnard, Samuel F., Esq.	15	0	0
Heap, Miss S. A.	1	0	0
Hecht, Mrs.	2	0	0
Hubard, Miss	1	0	0
Haversham, Lord	5	5	0
Hamer, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hunter, G. B., Esq.	20	0	0
Hayes, Miss C.	1	10	0
Haworth, Mrs. Jesse	10	0	0
Hill, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hyde, Arthur P., Esq.	10	0	0
Harwood, Mr. Charles	5	0	0
Hamlyn, F. W., Esq.	1	0	0
Henderson, Miss E.	4	0	0
Hughes, Wm., Esq.	15	0	0
Hoohannessian, Miss Herip-sema	10	0	0
Hadow, Miss E. G.	5	0	0
Hope, The Misses E. and I.	10	0	0
Harrison, Miss S. E.	10	0	0
Hewes, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.	15	0	0
Hammer, Miss, per Miss Southall	1	0	0
Horton, Miss L.	2	0	0
Harris, Mrs. K.	5	0	0
Hunter, Rev. James	1	1	0
Hitchcock, Miss Keren B.	1	4	0
Hogg, Mrs. C. P. (Coll. by Mrs. D. T. Russell)	5	0	0
Mrs. A. C. Weir	1	0	0
Mrs. C. P. Hogg	1	0	0

Carried forward £1,468 17 5½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,468	17	5½
Miss Buchanan	10	0	0
Miss N. Brown	10	0	0
Mrs. Mowat	5	0	0
Mr. J. C. Gatheral	5	0	0
Mrs. W. E. A. Graham	3	3	0
Mrs. Dewar	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Gal-loway	2	0	0
John M. Hogg, Esq.	10	0	0
Henry, Miss Eva G.	10	0	0
Haley, Alfred, Esq.	1	0	0
Hargreaves, Miss O. M.	2	0	0
Hudson, Mr. and Mrs., per Miss Lemann	2	0	0
Hall, Mrs.	5	5	0
Hooper, Miss E.	2	0	0
Hislop, Mrs.	10	0	0
Howard, Miss M.	3	6	0
Hogg, Mrs. (Coll. by Mrs. David Strathie)	5	0	0
Mrs. Robert Barr	2	0	0
Mrs. Biggart	1	0	0
Patrick M. Hogg, Esq.	10	0	0
Hunter, Mrs.	10	0	0
Hayman, Miss Ethel	4	10	0
Hingston Fox, Dr.	1	0	0
Hall, Mrs. Susannah, per Coll. at Friends' Meeting, Wigton	6	2	6
Hurst, Mrs.	10	3	0
Hurst, Mrs., per From a Friend	5	0	0
Haughton, W. J., Esq. (Coll. by J. and R. Morrison)	1	0	0
Joseph Poole	1	0	0
E. Haughton	4	0	0
W. Waring	7	0	0
M. Haughton	1	0	0
J. H. Poole	3	0	0
W. Haughton	3	0	0
R. Haughton	1	0	0
"E n n i s-corthv"	1	1	6
A. Roberts	2	6	0
S. M. Haughton	5	0	0
A. Knight	1	0	0
A. Haughton	10	0	0
E. Morrison	2	6	0
J. J. Haughton	10	0	0
F. E. Haughton	5	0	0
J. and W. J. Haughton	10	0	0
Horan, Miss E. M.	5	0	0
Hall, N. J., Esq.	3	6	0
Hodgkin, T. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Hodgkin, Mrs. T. E.	5	0	0
Faves, Mrs.	10	0	0
Hogg, Mrs. C. P. (per Miss Leitch)	2	6	0
Miss Buchanan	10	0	0
Miss Mary Grant	10	0	0

Carried forward £1,530 2 6½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,530	2	6½
Charles W. Hogg, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Mowat Hogg, Esq.	10	0	0
The Misses Biggart	3	0	0
Holgate, Miss M. P.	5	2	6
Harrington, Miss M. E.	2	6	0
Hoskin, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
Hasling, Miss Emily J.	1	0	0
Houldsworth, Mrs. and Miss	2	0	0
Horniblow, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Hurrell, Miss	10	0	0
Hodge, Mrs. E. A.	10	0	0
Hogg, Mrs. C. P. (Coll. by Mrs. Pettigrew)	2	0	0
Miss Pettigrew	1	0	0
Miss Greig	2	6	0
Hendry, Mrs. (Coll. by Mrs. Hogg)	10	0	0
Harding, Mrs. W. H.	5	0	0
Hasell, Canon and Mrs.	3	0	0
Hodgkin, Miss A. M.	5	0	0
Hargreaves, Rev. W. F. C.	5	0	0
Hector, Rev. John D. D.	5	0	0
Hewitt, L. H., Esq., per from Vicar and Church-wardens of the Parish of Portsea and part collections at Portsea Parish Church	8	2	2
Horsnail, Mrs.	5	0	0
"In Memory of my Dear Father"	2	0	0
"In Memory of Georgie"	3	0	0
"In Memoriam"	2	2	0
"In Memory of Margaret Bunney"	5	0	0
"In Memory of Mrs. H. T. Lee"	2	2	0
"In Loving Memory of G. L. H."	10	0	0
Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred	10	0	0
"In Memory of Mrs. Matilda Wheeler"	2	2	0
Inglis, Miss	10	0	0
"In Memoriam"	10	0	0
Ingram, Mrs. Winnington	1	0	0
"Inasmuch"	5	0	0
Jenison, Countess Louise	1	0	0
Johnston, Mrs.	25	0	0
James, Miss A.	1	2	0
Joyce, Mrs.	2	10	0
Joyce Rev. J. W.	1	0	0
Jenn, Mr. and Miss B. M.	10	0	0
Jackson, F. B., Esq.	10	0	0
Joliffe, Mr. A. W.	5	0	0
Joy, Rev. H.	5	0	0
Jamieson, Miss	1	0	0
Johnson, Miss Annie	1	0	0
James, Mrs. J.	1	0	0
Jermyn, Alfred, Esq.	2	2	0
Jackson Mrs. M. A.	4	0	0
Jackson, Miss J.	2	6	0
Jefferys, Miss J. M.	10	0	0
Jefferys, Miss M. L.	10	0	0
J. T. M.	10	0	0
Jameson, Miss L.	2	0	0
Johnston, Rev. Edward	5	0	0
Jagoe, John S., Esq.	1	0	0
James, Mrs.	5	0	0
James, Mrs. (per) from Three Friends	3	0	0
Jennings, Mrs.	2	0	0
Joyce, Miss Rosa	3	3	0

Carried forward £1,629 4 8½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£1,629	4	8½
Jermyn, Mrs. B. W.	7	0	0
Jopling, John J., Esq.	1	1	0
Johnston, Mrs.	9	0	0
Jefferys, Mrs.	5	0	0
Jefferys, Miss E. A.	10	0	0
James, Miss A. P.	2	0	0
Jeffrey Miss E. L. E.	2	0	0
J. B. L.	43	10	0
Keswick Convention (Gifts from Friends)	8	0	0
Knight, Arthur, Esq.	5	0	0
Keyworth, Miss C. R., and Six Little Pupils	5	6	0
Knightley, Lady	5	0	0
Krajan, N., Esq.	1	11	6
Kinnear, Miss A. M.	10	0	0
Kirby, Miss C.	2	10	0
King, Isaac Esq.	1	0	0
Kitching, Miss S. A.	5	0	0
King, Mrs.	1	0	0
King, Mrs.	2	2	0
King, Mrs.	2	2	0
King, Mrs.	4	0	0
Kemp, Miss E. C.	10	0	0
Kingsworth, Miss A.	5	0	0
Kemp, Miss Lydia	10	0	0
Kirkpatrick, Elijah, Esq.	5	0	0
Kirkpatrick, R. J., Miss	1	0	0
Kirkpatrick, G. H., Esq.	10	0	0
King Lewis, Mrs.	6	0	0
Kemp, Miss M. R.	5	0	0
Kempster, John, Esq., and Mrs.	2	0	0
Kirk, Miss M. P.	5	0	0
Knight, Rev. C.	2	12	6
Knocker, Mrs. E. N.	2	6	0
Knox Lyal, Mrs.	1	0	0
Kitson, Miss E.	5	0	0
Knight, Mrs. (Collected by)	1	7	3
Knapp, A., Esq.	1	10	0
Kirby, Mrs. L.	10	0	0
Latimer, Mrs.	6	0	0
Loyd, Miss Mary L.	10	0	0
Lorimer, Mrs.	2	15	0
Lavery, T. R., Esq.	5	0	0
Lendrum, Rev. Robert A.	2	6	0
Langford, Mrs.	15	0	0
Low, Miss	10	0	0
Linnemann, Mrs. F.	2	0	0
Lewis, Miss S.	5	0	0
Lewis, James, Esq.	1	0	0
Luttrell, Geo. G., Esq.	10	0	0
Lutyens, Mrs.	2	0	0
Lyne, W. H., Esq.	7	6	0
Latham, F. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Littlefair, Mr. James	5	0	0
Longdon, Miss	1	1	0
Livingstone, D., Esq.	10	0	0
Lloyd, F. H., Esq.	40	0	0
Laveridge, T., Esq.	10	0	0
Lloyd, Howard, Esq.	2	2	0
L'Estrange, Miss, and Miss Cherry	1	10	0
Lewis, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Lester, Mrs.	10	0	0
Letchworth, Miss	5	0	0
Landon, Mrs.	20	0	0
Livock, Miss	5	0	0
London, Alex., Esq.	10	0	0
Londen, Miss M. H.	6	0	0
Lingford, Joseph, Esq.	2	0	0
Lea, Miss	10	0	0
Lemann, Miss K.	10	0	0
Luard, Miss F.	5	0	0
Legge, Mrs. F. A.	10	0	0
Lowry, Mrs. Alice	2	0	0
Lillingston, Mrs. F. A. C.	1	0	0
Lane, Miss Annie	5	0	0
Lambert, Miss	5	0	0
Laird, Glover A., Esq.	2	0	0

Carried forward £1,875 18 11½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,875	18	11½
Lumsden, Miss	3	0	0
Lupton, Miss E.	10	0	0
Lee, Miss E.	10	0	0
Lee, Mrs.	5	0	0
Lovejoy, Mrs.	5	0	0
Lefevre, Mrs. Shaw	1	0	0
Lainey, Miss E., and Two Friends	6	0	0
Langworthy, Miss M. E.	10	0	0
Lown, Miss F. A.	2	6	0
Le Lachour, D. de J., Esq.	25	0	0
Lowe, Mrs. A.	10	0	0
Legge, Miss H. E.	5	0	0
Landon, Miss Edith	1	0	0
Littleboy, Mrs.	5	0	0
L. P.	1	0	0
Large, Mr. R.	5	0	0
Lane, Miss A. J.	1	0	0
Lefroy, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lewis, Mrs.	3	0	0
Lemon, Mrs. Senior	5	0	0
Livesey, Mrs.	5	0	0
Lanfear, Mrs. Viereck	5	0	0
Luce, Colonel C. R.	3	0	0
Luce, Mrs.	2	0	0
Landey, Rev. Richard W.	10	0	

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,414	4	11½
May, Miss F. M. ...	1	0	0
Moon, R. O., Esq. ...	5	5	0
Martin, Rev. and Mrs. Aylmer ...	2	0	0
Milward, Miss B. ...	5	0	0
McDonald, Rev. J. R. ...	5	0	0
Mitchell, John, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Morton, Rev. Leslie ...	10	6	0
Minton Senhouse, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Mitchell, Miss A. ...	5	0	0
Marsden, Miss L. A. ...	1	0	0
McClerman, Miss M. J. ...	1	0	0
Murray, Rev. and Mrs. J. O. ...	1	0	0
Merz, Norbert, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Maxwell, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Members of the Hamlet Free Church Sunday School, per Robert Low, Esq. ...	3	0	0
Mudie, Miss ...	10	0	0
McMullan, Mrs. T. W. ...	10	0	0
Mackay, Miss L. ...	1	0	0
McAndrew, Miss A. F. ...	5	0	0
M. M. B. ...	5	0	0
Mitchell, Rev. R. J. ...	7	6	0
Macmillan, Rev. Dr. J., per Irish Branch F. of A. (Coll. by) ...	20	0	0
McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. ...	2	0	0
Macfarlane, John, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Mildmay Mission Hospital, The Nursing and Domestic Staff of ...	4	3	2
Murray, Miss M. E. ...	2	0	0
McCracken, Mrs. (per): Miss Dalziel ...	3	0	0
Miss McKeard ...	1	6	0
Mrs. Miller ...	5	0	0
Mrs. McCracken ...	3	6	0
Mrs. Cullen ...	1	0	0
	14	0	0
Morgan and Scott, Messrs. (per) Readers of "The Christian" ...	28	1	6
Major R. ...	10	0	0
Readers of "The Christian" ...	20	11	9
Readers of "The Christian" ...	8	7	6
	67	0	9
Norburn, Miss ...	1	0	0
Nosworthy, S., Esq. ...	6	0	0
Nightingale, Miss A. ...	10	6	0
Nuttall, Miss F. ...	1	5	0
Notcutt, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Neville, Mrs. Edward ...	7	0	0
Newell Long, Rev. S. ...	5	0	0
Nightingale, Miss A. E. (Collected by) ...	10	0	0
Norman, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Nettlefold, Miss Ruth ...	10	0	0
Ness, Mrs. ...	3	0	0
Nelstrop, Edwin, Esq. ...	2	6	0
Nash, Miss, per Miss Sutton ...	5	0	0
Naish, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Nicholas, Mrs. ...	2	2	0
"Number 2" ...	50	0	0
Naylor, Miss E., per Miss Philo ...	2	2	0
Newsom, John Charles, Esq. ...	30	0	0
Nicholls, Mrs. H. M. ...	10	0	0
Carried forward	£2,661	0	10½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,661	0	10½
Nock, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Norminton, Miss E. ...	10	0	0
Naish, Miss A. M. ...	2	0	0
Oliver, Miss Fanny ...	3	10	0
Oldham, Mrs. ...	17	6	0
Orton, Miss O. E. ...	2	0	0
Oram, R. A., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Ommerod, The Misses Osborne, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Osborne, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Offord, Miss ...	10	0	0
Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogilvy, Mrs. and Miss Owens, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Ogleby Davies, Miss ...	2	2	0
Osborne, Rev. C. E. ...	1	0	0
Olney, Wm., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Oliver, Miss E. ...	5	0	0
Osorne, Mrs. Kate E. ...	2	0	0
O. C. P. ...	1	0	0
Olver, Rev. R. Wesley ...	10	0	0
Perkins, Mrs. H. ...	1	0	0
Priestman, Mrs. A. ...	6	0	0
Pearson, Thos., Esq. ...	1	0	0
"P." ...	3	0	0
Parkinson, F. W., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Philo, Miss I. R., and Mrs. Porri, Louis, Esq. ...	4	10	0
Partridge, Miss M. ...	10	0	0
Pearson, Frank R., Esq. ...	10	0	0
Papasian, S. M., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Perry, Miss ...	10	0	0
Pattison, Mrs. Mary ...	1	0	0
Pike, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. ...	2	6	0
Pumphrey, Mrs. C. E. ...	1	1	0
Peacocke, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Peart, Herbert E., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Phipps, Miss B. L. ...	1	1	0
Paterson, Miss B. P. ...	2	0	0
Pease, Mrs. Helen M. ...	10	0	0
Paley, Miss E. T. ...	1	1	0
Pumphrey, Miss Sarah ...	1	0	0
Parkinson, The Misses, and Mrs. West ...	1	10	0
Phillips, Miss F. ...	4	0	0
Pim, Joshua, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Parr, Miss Jane ...	1	0	0
Paterson, Miss R. ...	10	0	0
Pim, Arthur, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Payne, F., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Prichard, Mrs. ...	15	0	0
Pugh, Miss ...	5	0	0
Priestman, Miss E. M. ...	2	0	0
Pike, Miss F. L. ...	10	0	0
Pringle, Mrs. ...	4	0	0
Priestley, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Priestley, Mrs. (per), from A Friend ...	10	0	0
Pye, E. C., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Price, Miss M. M. ...	12	0	0
Plant, G. T., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Prethey, Mr. and Mrs. George ...	10	0	0
Porter, Mrs. Howard ...	6	0	0
Porter, Mrs. M. Lizzie ...	10	0	0
Pease, Mrs. S. A. ...	15	0	0
Peak, Miss H. ...	15	0	0
Piesse, Mrs. and Miss Perrin, Miss F. A. ...	5	0	0
Pickup, Miss J. E. ...	1	0	0
Pollard, Mrs. ...	2	2	0
Palmer, Mrs. J. J. ...	2	0	0
Pope, Mrs. and Miss Piper, Miss A. M. ...	10	0	0
Pae, The Misses ...	1	0	0
Pascalian, J., Esq. ...	10	0	0
Page, Rev. Alfred ...	10	0	0
Pringle, Mrs. J. ...	10	0	0
Peters, Mrs. E. ...	2	0	0
Proctor, Rev. C. Ernest ...	1	0	0
Carried forward	£2,819	5	4½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,819	5	4½
Pole, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Pennefather, F. W., Esq. ...	8	0	0
Perrot, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Porter, Mrs. A. ...	2	2	0
Payne, Miss Irene (Collected by): Miss Irene Payne ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Payne ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Edward Cadbury ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Lloyd Wilson ...	5	0	0
Wm. Little-boy, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Geo. Cadbury ...	2	6	0
Miss Mary Phillip ...	2	0	0
Miss Pumphrey ...	2	0	0
Dr. Rendel Harris ...	2	6	0
Sundry Amounts ...	11	0	0
	2	13	0
Parkinson, Mrs. R. E. ...	1	0	0
Peile, Mrs. ...	20	0	0
Peile, Miss F. ...	20	0	0
Peter, Mrs. ...	3	3	0
Payne Smith, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Quibell, Miss K. ...	1	0	0
Rouget, Miss ...	4	6	0
Raven, H. J., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Richmond, Miss Rachel ...	1	0	0
Richards, Mrs. E. ...	2	0	0
Russell, T., Esq. (Coll. by) Mr. J. B. Cahoun ...	2	6	0
Mr. F. Alexander ...	2	6	0
Mr. J. Lowther ...	2	6	0
Mr. P. Colville ...	2	6	0
Mr. J. Moffet ...	2	6	0
Mr. J. Wright ...	2	6	0
Mr. Wm. Baird ...	2	6	0
Mr. R. Denison ...	2	6	0
Mr. J. Stone ...	2	6	0
Mr. S. T. Watson ...	2	6	0
Mr. G. Watson ...	2	6	0
Mr. T. Russell ...	2	6	0
	1	10	0
Robinson, Mrs. G. ...	1	0	0
Ridley, C. E., Esq. ...	5	5	0
Routh, Mrs. A. M. ...	1	0	0
Rose, Mr. and Mrs., and Mr. A., Junior ...	1	5	0
Richardson, Mrs. L. G. ...	10	0	0
Roberts, Mrs. A. C. ...	5	0	0
Rawson, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Rowlette, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Rutley, Miss C. E. ...	2	6	0
Ripley, Mrs. J. ...	10	0	0
Ross, Mr. and Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Row, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Ramsay, J., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Roberts, Mrs. Steele ...	2	0	0
Risdon, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Ramsay, Mrs. J. ...	5	0	0
Robinson, Rev. and Mrs. Hampton ...	1	10	6
Rumsey, Rev. R. F. ...	2	2	0
Carried forward	£2,916	18	10½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,916	18	10½
Robinson, Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Robinson, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Richardson, William, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Robinson, I. J., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Raby, Miss Ruth ...	4	6	0
Russell, W., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Riddell, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Richardson, Miss A. E. ...	10	0	0
Reade-Dyer, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Richardson, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Rashleigh, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Reeve, Miss R. ...	5	0	0
Reokitt, Miss Juliet ...	21	0	0
Reskelly, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Rice, Miss M. A. ...	5	0	0
Robinson, Miss Clara ...	3	0	0
Richards, Mrs. E. C. ...	1	1	0
Rope, Miss E. A. ...	5	0	0
Robertson, The Misses ...	5	0	0
Rivington, The Rev. Canon ...	2	0	0
Ridding, Lady Laura ...	5	0	0
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. ...	5	0	0
Reeve, A. T., Esq. ...	10	0	0
Ridings, Mrs. ...	1	10	0
Reynolds, Charles S., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Russell Scott, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Rhodes, E. H., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Roper, Miss M. E. ...	10	6	0
Roberts, Miss Z. ...	2	0	0
Roberts, Miss M. D. ...	1	0	0
Rigby, Miss Hannah ...	1	1	0
Rowley Hill, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Rigby, E. E., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Russell, Rev. J. B. ...	2	0	0
Ridley, The Rev. Stewart O. ...	10	0	0
Rowan, Miss Alice ...	2	0	0
Roome, Miss E. B. ...	10	0	0
Reed, Mrs. F. H. ...	5	0	0
Rose, The Misses ...	2	0	0
Robbie, Mrs. E. ...	5	0	0
Robinson, Rev. George C. ...	1	1	0
Rawstorn, Mrs. ...	2	2	0
Reynolds, E. B., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Roseau, Madame, per Miss F. Naish ...	4	0	0
Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. A. ...	1	5	3
Ruchy, Mrs. M. E. ...	2	6	0
Rankin, Duncan, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Rigby, Mrs. Ashton, per Miss T. H. Cunningham ...	5	0	0
S. B. G. ...	2	5	0
Simons, Mrs. ...	3	1	0
Searle, Miss M. E. ...	5	0	0
Smith, Mrs. A. J. ...	10	0	0
Smith, Miss E. ...	10	0	0
Strangman, Miss ...	5	0	0
Stewart, Miss F. G. ...	8	2	0
Sinclair, Mrs. G. H. ...	1	1	0
Steen, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Symington, Miss C. F. ...	1	0	0
Strange, Lady ...	1	0	0
Smithard, J., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Smith, Mrs. S. E. ...	15	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Sophia ...	5	0	0
Steele, Miss K. E. ...	1	0	0
Steele, Miss ...	10	0	0
Shepard, The Misses E. and M. ...	1	0	0
Shelley, Mrs. ...	1	19	0
Southall, Miss ...	4	0	0
Scott, Deaconess Alice ...	2	0	0
Symons, Miss E. ...	1	1	0
Storr, Rev. Canon ...	1	1	0
Stevenson, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Seth Smith, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Seth-Smith, Miss F. O. ...	10	0	0
Seth-Smith, Miss H. E. ...	10	0	0
Carried forward	£3,069	9	9½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,069	9	9½
Searle, Miss Minna, and Six Friends ...	29	0	0
Smart, Miss A. L. ...	1	0	0
Savage, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Smith, Miss ...	5	0	0
Streeter, Rev. and Mrs. Henry H. ...	10	0	0
Scott, Miss C. ...	10	0	0
Summers, Miss A. ...	1	1	0
Skinner, Miss M. E. ...	1	6	0
Stewart, Mrs. ...	10	0	0
Stennett, J. H., Esq. ...	2	2	0
Sherwin, Robt. D., Esq. ...	10	0	0
Seth-Smith, Miss H. E. ...	5		

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,300	10	3½
"Two Friends"	2	0	0
Tomkinson, Miss Lucy	5	0	
Theobald, The Misses J. and E. M.	10	0	
Thompson, Mrs. H.	5	0	0
Thompson, Miss E.	10	0	
Thompson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Todd, Misses Edith and Grace Parsons	2	10	0
Town, W. A., Esq.	1	0	0
T. H. E.	10	0	0
T. C.	1	0	0
Terry, Miss	2	6	
Tosh, Mrs. George	10	0	
Towell, Wm., Esq.	10	0	
Tarrant, Miss	1	0	
Thompson, Miss	5	0	
Tatchell, Mrs.	10	0	
Tosh, Mrs. E. M.	1	0	0
Talbot, Major-Gen. Sir R.	5	0	0
Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Percy	2	2	0
Twine, Miss A. M.	10	0	
"Two Friends of Armenia"	1	0	
Talbot, Miss M. G.	2	2	0
Taylor, Mrs. L.	1	0	0
Thompson, J., Esq.	1	0	0
Thompson, William, Esq.	5	0	
Thornton, Miss E.	2	0	0
Taylor, Miss	10	0	
Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Herbert	2	0	0
Thomson, Miss Jessie	1	0	0
Tattersall, Mrs.	1	0	0
Thomson, Rev. John	2	0	0
Thornley, Miss R.	5	0	0
Thompson, Mrs.	5	0	
Tompsett, Mrs.	2	0	0
Turnley, Mrs.	6	6	3
Tattersall, The Misses	3	0	
Thomas, Mrs.	10	0	
Tinker, Geo., Esq.	10	0	
Terrell, Mrs. C. D.	5	0	
Thomas, Mrs. M.	2	6	
Tucker, Mrs. M.	2	6	
Tyrrell, Miss M.	2	0	
Turner, Miss	5	0	
Tritton, Miss E.	1	0	0
Trench, Mrs.	1	0	0
Tinker, Mrs. A. H.	2	2	0
Tate, The Misses	1	0	0
Tassell, Thos. W., Esq.	5	0	
Tassell, Mrs.	2	6	
Truro, The Bishop of	3	0	0
Thanksgiving Offering at close of Girls' Campaign, Brighton	3	14	2
Trenow, Miss J. A.	1	0	0
Tarraker, Miss E. Mona	5	0	
Tipton, Mrs. F.	2	6	
Thompson, Mrs. M.	1	0	0
Taggart, Mrs. Agnes W.	5	0	
Trotter, Miss J.	10	0	
Umbers, Miss A.	1	0	0
Unwin, Mrs.	2	2	0
Underwood, Mrs.	10	0	
Vyle, A., Esq., per, from Buckingham Ladies' Committee	1	7	0
Varley, The Misses	1	0	0
Veysey, Mrs.	1	0	0
Vaughan, Mrs.	1	0	0
Vachell, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Varney, E. V., Esq.	8	0	
Vint, James, Esq.	9	8	
Wilson, Mrs. F.	2	0	0
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H.	10	0	
Wilson, Mrs.	1	11	3

Carried forward £3,392 10 1½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,392	10	1½
White, Miss Frances E.	15	0	
Withy, Miss F. L. (Coll. by Welch, James, Esq.)	11	0	
Welch, James, Esq.	2	0	0
Wigmore, Mrs. John	16	5	
Wills, Miss	1	0	0
Weldon, Mrs.	5	0	
Wallis, Miss	5	0	
Wright, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Whittaker, Miss L.	1	0	0
Wright, Miss K. M.	1	0	0
Williams, Miss A.	5	0	
Warrack, Miss Grace	2	0	0
Webb, Major Andrew	3	0	0
Wright, Miss Margaret	1	0	0
Wilson, Miss Louise	10	0	
Wilkinson, Miss	1	0	0
Wilde, Mrs.	2	6	
Wootten, Miss, per Miss Meredith	5	0	
Webb, Mrs.	2	0	0
Wood, Miss Helen	3	0	0
Webb-Peploe, Rev. Preb.	10	0	
Wayne, Miss S. C.	1	0	0
Woodhouse, Mrs.	5	0	
Waddingham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Winchester, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of	5	0	0
Williams, Mrs.	5	0	0
Wood, John, Esq.	1	0	0
West, Mrs. J. T.	2	2	0
Waring, Miss	1	0	0
Woddrop, Mrs.	5	0	0
Ward, Lady	1	1	0
Warren, Miss	10	0	0
Wedgwood, Mrs. Godfrey	200	0	0
Wilkinson, Mrs. E.	10	0	
Wood, Miss A.	2	6	
Walker, Mrs. T. S.	1	0	0
Wycliffe Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J.	5	0	0
Woodhead, Mrs.	10	0	
White, Miss A. M.	2	2	0
"We Two"	5	0	
White, Miss	1	0	0
Warren, Mrs. M.	9	0	
Withy, J. H., Esq.	1	5	0
Wakefield Richardson, Mrs.	2	10	0
Webster, Mrs.	1	0	0
Williams, Miss L.	2	0	
Wardell The Misses	3	0	0
Wilson, Miss Edith C.	1	0	0
Wells, Mrs. F. A.	1	1	0
Westerman, Miss C. E.	2	6	
Wood, Mrs. A.	1	15	0
Wood, Miss R. H.	10	0	
Watts, W. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Walter, Mrs.	5	0	
Warner, Mrs.	5	0	0
Wilson, Mrs. M.	5	0	
Wotherspoon, F. G., Esq.	10	0	
Wilmore, The Misses D. and M.	15	0	
Whiteside, Miss	5	0	
Williamson, Robt., Esq.	1	0	0
Wickham, William, Esq., per Lady F. Cavendish	10	0	0
Wright, The Misses	10	0	
Wright, The Misses (Coll. by)	8	6	
Wallace, Mrs.	10	0	
Williams, Mrs.	3	3	0
Watson, Miss F. A.	10	0	
Wiltshire, Mr. and Miss	1	0	0
White, Mrs. F. A.	2	0	0
"W. M."	10	0	
White, Mrs. S.	2	6	
White, Mr. C. J.	2	6	
White, Miss Marion	2	6	
Welch, Miss Amy A.	1	0	0

Carried forward £3,708 6 0½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,708	6	0½
Waterlow, Mrs.	2	2	0
Wiltshire, Mrs.	10	6	
Waring, A., Esq.	9	0	
Winder, Miss N.	1	4	
Walley, Miss	2	0	0
Watson, S., Esq.	5	0	
Wingfield, Mrs.	14	6	
Wynne, E. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Miss E. J.	10	0	
Watson, T. Carrick, Esq.	2	2	0
Warner, Miss E. A.	3	0	0
Wright, Miss Phebe (Coll. by)	4	0	
Wright, Major W.	1	0	0
Walburn, Miss	10	0	
Wise, Mrs.	2	6	
Wells, Mrs. W.	10	0	
Wade, The Misses	1	0	0
Woods, Miss C.	2	0	0
Webb, Mrs. E. T.	1	0	0
White, Miss Sarah	2	6	
Wilson, Mrs.	2	0	0
Whiting, W. Arnold, Esq.	2	0	
Williams, Miss M.	15	0	0
Williams, Miss G. M.	1	0	0
Willis, Mrs. A. W.	10	0	
Whyte, J. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Y. X.	10	0	
Young, Miss I. F.	2	6	
Young, Major Frank	25	0	0
Younger, Miss	10	0	
Young, The Misses	1	0	0
Young, Alfred C., Esq.	1	0	0
Zerbury, Mrs.	5	0	0

£3,781 6 10½

ORPHAN FUND.

Aukland, Mrs.	3	0	
Arnhall School, Pupils of, and Friends	50	0	0
Arnold, Mrs. W. T.	2	6	
Anon. (Newport, Fife)	2	0	
Anon. (High Wycombe)	2	0	
Apcar, S. H., Esq.	2	13	4
Anon. (Penrith)	2	0	
Anon. (Ballynahinch)	2	0	
Anon. (Llandudno)	2	6	
Anon. (Barmouth)	2	0	
Anon. (Harrogate)	5	0	
Anon. (Dorchester)	2	6	
Anon.	10	0	
Anon. (New Milton)	2	0	
Anon. (Altrincham)	2	0	
Anon. (Bath)	2	0	
Anon.	2	6	
"A Sympathiser"	2	0	
Anon. (Sligo)	2	0	
An Aged Reader of the "Life of Faith"	10	0	
Anon. (Tycroes)	2	0	
Atkins, Mrs.	1	0	
Anon. (Polperro)	1	0	
Appelbe, Mrs.	5	0	
Anon. (Kingston)	2	0	
Ada, Mrs.	1	0	
Ashby, Miss Susette (Collected by)	2	5	0
Balfour, B. R., Esq.	5	0	0
Balfour, B. R., Esq. (per): Sir Algernon Coothe	1	0	0
"A Sympathiser"	10	0	
Mrs. Pope	10	0	
Miss Gibson	10	0	

Carried forward £65 18 4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	65	18	4
Bromley Missionary Association, per D. A. Bumstead, Esq.	5	5	6
Belcher, Miss F. S.	2	0	
Bolton, Mrs.	2	0	
Brooke, Miss L. de M.	10	0	
Bush, Miss Neilson	2	0	
Banks, Miss E. A.	2	0	
Bosanquet, Miss	2	0	
Buxton, Lady Victoria	2	0	
Bruce, Miss B. H.	4	0	0
Binyon, Miss J.	8	0	0
Beeckman, Miss A. (per), from Swedish K.M.A.	20	3	0
Clarkson, Mrs.	2	6	
Chater, Miss E.	2	0	
Channing, Lady	10	6	
Causton, Mrs.	2	6	
Cash, Mrs.	6	6	
Cash, Mrs. (per), Collected by a Friend	4	0	
Chase, Miss M. L.	5	0	
Claudius, Miss Agnes (coll. by)	2	0	
Copeman, Miss L. A.	2	0	
Dowe, Miss	1	0	
Dowding, Miss E.	1	0	
Davies, Mrs. A. (Coll. by)	6	0	
Douglas, Miss D. (coll. by)	4	0	
Ellis, Mrs.	6	0	0
Finaly, Master John, and Miss May Cowan (coll. by)	2	0	
Fergusson, Mrs.	2	0	
Fowler, Miss A. P.	4	0	0
Ferguson, Miss E. G.	13	3	
Ferguson, Mrs.	10	0	0
Farrand, Miss E.	2	0	
Fitzroy Avenue Presbyterian Church, From Members of (Collected by Mrs. J. C. Steen):			
Thos. Mc-Bride	1	0	0
Miss Carson	1	0	0
J. Carson	1	0	0
Mrs. J. C. Steen	1	1	0
Mrs. R. Mc-Bride	10	0	
Mrs. W. D. McBride	10	0	
The Misses McBride	10	0	
Mrs. J. J. Phillips	10	0	
Mrs. Hunter Steen	10	0	
Mrs. Megaw	10	0	
Mrs. C. Martin	4	0	
Mrs. McGaw	2	6	
Mrs. J. Edgar Steen	2	6	
Mrs. Megaw (donation)	10	0	

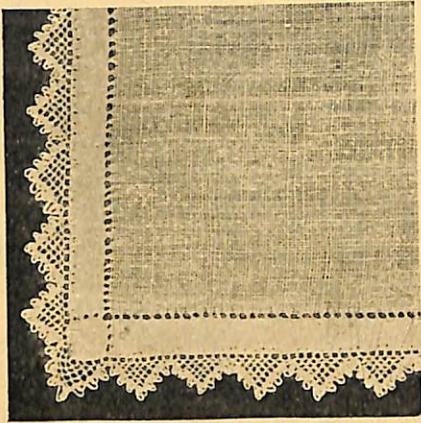
Collected by Mrs. Carr:			
Mrs. M. Mitchell	5	0	
Mr. F. Carlisle	2	6	
Mr. Wm. Couper	2	6	
Mr. F. Workman	1	0	0

Carried forward... £135 17 1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	135	17	1
Mrs. Carr	10	0	
Mrs. Knox	1	0	
W. H. Workman	2	0	
John Workman	1	0	0
Collected by Mr. John Colquhoun:			
Mrs. Colquhoun	10	0	
Mrs. Henry	5	0	
Arnold Steen	5	0	
Miss Hogg	2	6	
Mrs. Kello	3	0	
Mrs. Sinclair	1	0	
Mrs. Patton	2	6	
Mrs. J. Rogers	2	6	
Mrs. Henry Brown	2	6	
Mrs. Brown	2	6	
Gilkes, Mrs., and Gil-lingate Mothers' Class	1	10	0
Giladjan, D. M., Esq.	5	0	
Gray, Miss Nancy (Collected by)	2	6	
Gregg, The Misses	3	0	
Hacking, Mrs.	2	6	
Henderson, Mrs.	6	0	0
Howie, F. S., Esq.	8	0	0
Hewes, Wm., Esq.	2	0	
Hogg, Mrs.	4	0	
Hughes, Mrs.	2	0	
Hill, Miss	2	0	
Irwin, Miss N.	2	0	
Iddesleigh, Lady	1	0	

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