

# Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 8

SHANGHAI, CHINA, FEBRUARY 15, 1919

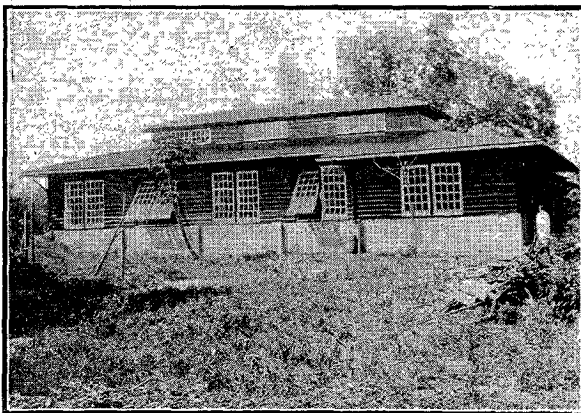
NO. 4



## Report of the Philippine Publishing House

IN the beginning of our work in the Philippine Islands, before a single piece of machinery was owned by the mission, an effort was made to publish our books and pamphlets in the native dialects, by having the mechanical work done by outside printing houses. This proved very unsatisfactory. After the signatures were printed, we sometimes had to wait for months after giving an order for binding before books could be had. When Pastor Finster returned from furlough in the autumn of 1913, he brought with him a second-hand Colts-Armory job press and a small assortment of type, with which the mission started its publishing work. The workers soon had all they could do, and the pressmen kept the jobber going from five o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night. In this way several books, one of over four hundred pages, were brought out, and canvassers set to work with them.

On the occasion of the visit of Pastors Daniels, Porter, Fulton, and Salisbury to this field in the spring of 1915, it was seen that more and better facilities must be provided in order to keep up with the providential openings for our literature to be found on every hand. At the general meeting held in Shanghai that spring an appropriation of



The home of the Philippine Publishing House of Seventh-day Adventists. This building was the gift of the Pacific Press Publishing Association. The last week in January, 1919, ground was broken for an addition which will add one-half to the factory room and also provide a fire-proof warehouse for raw materials, printed signatures, and bound books.

\$10,000 was asked from the General Conference with which to purchase a land site, erect one residence, and build and equip the factory. This sum became available in 1916, and late in that year the land was purchased and work on the buildings begun.

About two years and a half ago, in March, 1916, the factory was moved from the old shed on Vermont Street to its present quarters. Pastor Finster has since told me of his fears that the building was larger than would ever be needed. On the contrary, it is already too small, and we expect at this meeting to ask permission to make needed additions.

On January 1, 1917, by direction of the committee I relieved Brother Wallace, who was then in charge of the press plant. Up to this time, all the accounts of the press had been kept by the mission treasurer, whose office was at 707 Vermont Street, while the press had been for nearly a year in Pasay. This was a great disadvantage to the one in charge of the press in trying to estimate costs of work. Up to this time the factory accounts and the selling or tract society accounts had all been kept together. When I took charge these were segregated, and I was given charge of the factory accounts as treasurer.

A cost system, modeled as nearly as possible after that followed by our printing houses in America, was at once instituted, so that we are able to know to a close figure the cost of every piece of work, and also what the condition of business is at any time.

When the press really started out as a separate institution, it had quite a stock of book signatures, and a few bound books on hand, but only a very small amount of cash and very little other material. For the first six months we had a struggle to convert what we had on hand into enough money to keep the institution going and purchase needed material. But the Lord has greatly blessed the work from the very beginning. We have never got into a close place but there has been found a way out.

Our aim from the beginning has been to make the plant entirely self-supporting. This aim was not reached the first year. While we manufactured quite a large amount of literature during 1917, our sales were not large enough to make us self-supporting, for profits did not come in the manufacturing, but in the sales.

### Our Output

In January, 1917, we had on hand signatures for the book "Daniel" in Tagalog, Ilocano, Panayan, and Cebuan, also the "World's Crisis" and "Coming King" in Tagalog. These have all been sold, the last of the Cebuan "Daniel" having been sent out only a few weeks ago.

In the spring of last year a translation was obtained of "The Other Side of Death," by Carlyle

B. Haynes, and in June a first edition of 5,000 copies was printed in the Tagalog language. Late in the fall a second edition of 7,000 was printed, and nearly the entire Tagalog field was covered with this book.

The Tagalog field having been thoroughly canvassed for several of our denominational books, it was thought best to bring out a medical book to give a change of reading. The Literature Bureau having recommended the manuscript of such a book, offered by Dr. A. C. Selmon, it was decided to issue this. Dr. Selmon spent about a month adapting his recipes to this field, and in designing original cuts and drawings for his book. The first edition of 5,000 copies was finished in November, 1917, and it was put on the market in June of this year. It proved to be a great success from the first, the agents making record sales, so that the first edition was entirely exhausted by the middle of September. This result had been foreseen, and paper for a second edition of 7,500 was ordered from America last spring and arrived in August. The printing of it was finished on October 5, and by the end of the month 1,961 books had been sold.

Last summer an edition of 5,000 copies of a 96-page paper-covered booklet compiled and written by Pastor Finster was issued in Tagalog, and all sold within six weeks after putting it on the market. Another edition is desired as soon as paper stock can be secured.

Just at the close of last year we finished an 8,000 edition of "World War" in the Ilocano for Pastor Hay's field. This was practically cleaned up by the first of June of this year, and a second edition of 4,000 copies is now being printed and will soon be ready for delivery.

Last spring we entered a new language area, when we brought out a 5,000 edition of "World War" in the Pampanga language. This has met with a ready sale, a large part of the edition being sold, and we are planning for another book for this field.

#### Our Magazines

We started out this biennial period with one magazine in the Tagalog language with a paid monthly circulation of about 2,500, of which about 1,800 were individual subscribers. The *Ang Tanglaw* was enlarged to thirty-two pages and cover, and the subscription price set at one peso. The paper was sold by our agents in combination with "The Other Side of Death," and the list rose gradually during the year. During this year the monthly circulation has been nearly 7,000, the highest number of regular subscribers being a little over 6,000 monthly.

We also publish, for the Central-Southern Luzon Conference a four-page monthly church paper called *Missa*, which has been well received by our church members in that conference.

In January of this year we started quarterly magazines in the Panayan and Cebuan languages, and in June one in the Ilocano language. The Panayan paper now has a paid subscription list of upward of 1,100, and the Ilocano also has several hundred, but circumstances seem to indicate that the time has not come to continue the Cebuan paper.

#### Small Literature

A good beginning has been made in the publication of a small and inexpensive literature in the Tagalog field, where we have had translated and printed good-sized editions of about twenty-five of our standard English tracts and leaflets. Two tracts have been printed in the Panayan and the same in the Ilocano. Both of these language areas and also the Cebuan could use quite a good many more, and as their constituency grows the list of such productions should be increased.

#### English and Spanish Literature

It has been a great surprise to see the demand there has been for literature in English and Spanish. While a large part of this has come through Brother Caldwell's canvassing efforts, it is also true that quite an amount has been sold by our missions and tract society through other means. During 1917 our sales at wholesale were 4,983, and for the first ten months of this year they have been 3,528.

#### Our Work for Two Years

During 1917 our entire sales at wholesale were P.17,890.29. This was not sufficient to make the plant entirely self-supporting.

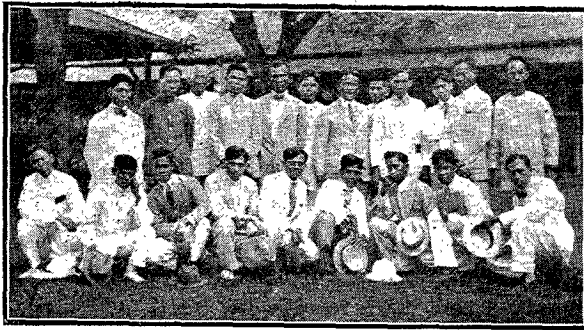
For the first months of this year our sales at wholesale were P.30,699.17, or considerably more than double the same period last year. We confidently expect that after making allowance for depreciation, insurance and taxes, salaries, and all other expenses, we shall show quite a nice profit on our investment for this year.



Sister Rosa, of Manila, P.I., who in the earlier years of the Philippine Mission sold many thousands of copies of our Tagalog monthly magazine.

### Our Work for the Future

For the remainder of this year we have the following work planned: An 8,000 edition of "Gospel Primer" for the Panayan field, a 5,000 edition of the same for the Cebuan field, and an 8,000 edition of "The Other Side of Death" for the Ilocano field.



A group of colporteurs in attendance at the Philippine Union Conference session, November, 1918. These are the colporteurs who led in the sale of books during the year 1918. Twelve of these men sold an average of nearly P.3,000 each during the year. This is the equivalent of \$1,500, gold, each, for the twelve. The others in this group averaged about two-thirds as much, each, for the year.

For these we have the paper stock in the house, and mostly paid for.

For next year's work, we are having a translation of "Our Day in the Light of Prophecy" in Tagalog, and we expect to print an edition of 8,000. We are also having "Coming King" translated into the Pampangan and Bicol languages, and hope to issue small editions, possibly 5,000, in each of these languages. The paper for all these has been ordered to be delivered early next year.

### Our Financial Condition

The Central-Southern Luzon Tract Society was able early last year to pay for its stock, and has since been able to pay all bills at the close of each month. The Northern Luzon Mission having done the next largest business, has quite materially reduced its account for stock, and the other two missions have assisted all they could with the limited business done by them. We are thankful for this hearty co-operation, which has enabled the press to meet all its bills for material promptly, and established our reputation among the firms with whom we deal.

But this would not have been sufficient for our rapidly expanding needs without assistance from the General Conference. During 1917 the General Conference granted us \$2,000 as an operating fund, and \$2,500 has been granted us this year, about half of which has already been received. This will not be absorbed in our operations, but will be held as a fund with which to carry a stock of necessary materials. We are also receiving from the General Conference this year the amount of the manager's salary and expense; but we expect the business to be more than self-supporting this year so we can also add this to our operating fund.

In closing we wish to thank the Lord for His blessings and the brethren for their kind co-opera-

tion in conducting the business, and solicit a continuance of the same for the future.

C. N. WOODWARD.

### Institute Work in the Chekiang Province

THE following paragraphs, taken from the report of a recent itinerary made by Sister B. Miller in the Wenchow District, will be read with interest by our brethren and sisters in the home land; for they plainly reveal that the Spirit of God is working in a marked manner for the conversion of the people of these dark portions of the earth. And the eagerness with which men and women are accepting the light of present truth and their great need of instruction and help should constitute a strong appeal to every true believer. We must enter these doors of opportunity, and carry the light of the everlasting gospel to these eager, longing hearts. After speaking of itinerary work in different villages, Sister Miller continues:—

"At Hong Gjau we did some itinerating before opening an institute. I visited seven stations where we have chapels. The companies in these little villages number forty and fifty, some more and some less. There is no evangelist stationed here, and the responsibility of conducting the Sabbath services is carried by some of the believers.

"One day a brother came to ask us to go with him to speak to the people of his village. We traveled in a little sampan, and a heathen man rowed the boat. I asked the brother if he were to be baptized at this time. He replied that he expected to be. I then asked him how he came to know of the gospel. He said that a man had come to his village, and from him he had bought a Bible and a copy of 'Bible Readings.' He had studied these, and for more than a year had been keeping the Sabbath. Then I said, 'This man,' pointing to the man who was rowing the boat, 'does not know about Jesus. Tell him the story of the creation of the world and the fall of man and the plan of redemption.' To my surprise he did so, and in a wonderfully clear and connected way told also of the birth and sufferings of Christ. Then I thought, I will ask him some questions about our message. In reply he repeated the three angels' messages, the ten commandments, and gave texts on the state of the dead.

"When we arrived at the village, he took us to the chapel, where hundreds of people were waiting for us. We have at this place a company of forty, all of whom have been won direct from heathenism. Four young men in this company have an excellent knowledge of the Scriptures, and I know they have had very little help from man. The Spirit of God has been their great Teacher.

"At Lohtsing, where we held another institute, the people came in from three surrounding villages to attend the meetings. These people are among the most consecrated I have met in any place. It was a beautiful sight to see the leaders from these different villages bring with them their little flocks,—one of six, another of two, and still another of two,—to present to us for baptism.

"On my previous visit to Lohtsing, I had urged upon the men the importance of teaching their wives

the truth, and had asked them to have their wives ready for baptism at the time of our next visit. And at this time a number of them were ready. Some of these women seemed very ignorant, and could not, I thought, be ready to take this important step. But on examining them I found them ready. They answered the questions put to them, I think even better than the men.

"One dear sister I had especially looked forward to seeing once more at this meeting among the candidates for baptism. God had answered prayer in her behalf in a wonderful way, restoring her from total blindness to perfect sight. But two weeks before the meeting opened, she was taken with the plague and died. Her last act, I was told, was to engage in a season of prayer. Then she fell asleep in Jesus. She had been a faithful witness to the power of her Saviour, and when He comes again to gather home His righteous ones, she will, I verily believe, rise to receive at His hands the gift of eternal life.

"The meeting at Lohtsing was a good one. The last Sabbath was a day long to be remembered. It was a day of heart-searching and confession of sin, when, I believe, the whole congregation bowed in contrition of soul before the Lord. The Spirit of God was manifest in a marked manner. At the close of the meeting eighteen were baptized.

At all these institutes I spent some time in demonstrating how to give simple treatments and in presenting the subject of health reform. These people have given up their pork and tobacco, yet I had seen on their tables forms of flesh meat that are declared by the Word of God to be unclean and unfit for food. I felt burdened to have these believers renounce such unwholesome articles of diet and rise to the standard of holy living that God has set for His chosen people.

"As I thought over the matter in the night, it occurred to me to take to the meeting some of these forbidden foods, and with the help of our evangelist, who was true to health reform, to have the people examine them for themselves, while we discussed the matter from the standpoint of the Bible. We did so. I told the story of the temptations and struggles of the children of Israel during their wilderness wanderings, and of God's dealings with them, and tried to make clear the reasons why God wished His peculiar people to put away from their lives every unclean thing. I believe this instruction will not be without its effect. The people promised to give up these forbidden foods. But the question of health reform, here as in the home land, is a matter of education. If our native evangelists are true to health reform, they can bring the people up on this question. And this must be, if there is to be gathered out from this land a people prepared by holy living for the coming of the Saviour.

"Our work in the Wenchow District is growing fast. As I visit from place to place and witness its rapid development, I can only say, 'What hath God wrought!' For no man

can take honor to himself for what is being accomplished. It is the direct work of the Holy Spirit.

"Our greatest need at this time for the work in Wenchow is the need of several consecrated Bible women who will give their time to teaching the women in the outstations the truths of this last-day message. Most of these women are very ignorant. Hardly any can read. A great many keep the Sabbath with their husbands, but they do not understand the message for this time. And the husbands often cannot help their wives to any great extent because they themselves are unable to read. These women need to be taught in the simplest way how to live practical Christian lives, how to train their children for Christ.

"In one of the outstations I met a woman, a farmer, who was able to read a little. I could see as I talked with her that she was a really converted woman, and gave promise of making a good Bible woman. I promised her that if she would learn the ten commandments and the books of the Bible, I would give her a Bible for her own. Well, she did so, and in addition could give one text on the state of the dead. She would come every day and ask me to pray with her. Such a woman, after receiving a training, could take perhaps three of the outstations, and do good work in visiting from house to house and giving Bible studies to the women. And with three such Bible women to give to these stations where now we are providing absolutely no help for the



The faculty and student body of the China Missions Training School are from all portions of the China field. The instruction is



women, there is prospect of a lasting work being done in the building up of strong churches. I earnestly pray that God may quickly send us means that we be able to provide this help. May He deeply stir the hearts of our brethren and sisters in the home lands to do all in their power to hasten forward this most necessary line of mission work. This is my earnest prayer."

### Report of China Missions Training School

THE China Missions Training School opened October first with nearly as many students in attendance as the total enrolment of last year. The enrolment increased rapidly for a time, then slowly, till now, at the time of the mid-year vacation, one hundred seventeen students have entered school. Compared with last year's total of eighty-six, this shows a thirty-six per cent gain up to the present.

This school is doing full work from grade one to grade twelve, with a little overflow into the thirteenth grade this year. This does not sound like much in America, but in China it is a real achievement. Here, schools of any grade, especially of a high grade, are not numerous.

We have seen not only increase in numbers and advance in grade, but God has blessed us materially in bringing our plant and equipment up to a much higher standard. He has blessed us intellectually

in helping us to get a better understanding of the language and the class of work really done in the school, so that we can improve the system and do more thorough work. He has blessed us spiritually in giving us an earnest, well-behaved body of students, every one of whom has given his heart to God, and has pledged his life for service in giving the last message.

We ask your prayers in behalf of the China Missions Training School that God may guide it in a special way. H. O. SWARTOUT.

Shanghai, January 27, 1919.

### Sianfu, Shensi

EARLY in October we left the district of Gospel Village and returned to Sianfu, where we began at once to provide a proper meeting place so that we could enter upon active work in this important center. Interested ones soon began to come to the meetings, and now each Sabbath we have a regular attendance of about forty, besides others who drop in casually. Four persons have been faithful attendants for over a year, although there has been only the gatekeeper to receive them; for we were on the other side of the river, and Brother and Sister Loveland had returned to Shanghai.

Since last December several have decided to obey the claims of God's law. One man, a policeman, has given up his work that he may keep the Sabbath. Another, a worker in a hospital here, has been laid off because he persisted in attending the Sabbath meetings. A family of three men, former members of the C. I. M., have fully taken their stand. Several others are convinced and attend regularly on the Sabbath, but have not yet received as much instruction as those already noted. Sianfu is still under military law, and the city gates are closed at dusk, after which time civilians are not allowed to travel freely on the streets. For this reason some who are observing the Sabbath have not yet had opportunity to fully investigate the truth with us.

The harvest of souls in Sian will supply us with some good help for the canvassing work. Already two have begun to canvass and are having fine success in selling the copies of the Harvest Ingathering paper that we were unable to use. We hope soon to hold a baptismal service. The work of the third angel's message is surely being blessed of God in Sianfu. S. G. WHITE.



ool, Shanghai, January, 1919. The students in attendance  
ted in Mandarin, the *lingua franca* of the Chinese Republic.

The area of Shensi Province is 75,290 square miles. Its population is 8,000,000. The climate is dry with extreme temperature. Except for a few Mongols and immigrants from neighboring provinces, all the people are natives of Shensi. Sianfu, with a population of 1,000,000, is the only large city. There are no railroads in operation.—*China Missions Year Book, 1917.*

## SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

### Daily Study of the Sabbath School Lesson How to Secure it

THE physical law governing growth demands definitely that if we expect to see our children develop normally, they must eat nourishing food. Not only is the quality and quantity of nourishment important, but also the frequency with which it should be taken, instances not being uncommon where the mother in her endeavor not to over-nourish her child, did not feed it often enough, thus stunting the child's growth. Just so with the spiritual life. Peter admonishes us in the following words: "As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word,

sufficiently bright to memorize the principle points in the lesson in that short time, the same thing happens as takes place when the babe after long fasting is overfed,—namely, indigestion; and owing to the lack of spiritual assimilation and nutrition, many precious and helpful lessons which would enable them to grow in grace, are lost, thus curtailing much of the blessing the day's lesson might bring. While memorizing the word of God is good as far as it goes, it is only *one* of the aids to profitable *study* of that word. If we would really *study* the lesson, we must not only be familiar with the main texts, but must take time to carefully look up the parallel passages in the Bible, as well as references to history and geography, and read such Sabbath-school helps as are provided.



A party of Seventh-day Adventist workers in the province of Shensi, China, en route to Sinanfu. In the foreground is the cart occupied by Pastor Allom. Beneath the "X" is Pastor Liu Djen Bang, walking. The carts in the background carried Pastor Liu's family and household goods from the province of Honan into Shensi. From the end of the railway line, the journey to the capital of Shensi takes from six to ten days. Gospel Village lies about two days' journey beyond.

that ye may grow thereby." If we as workers fail to make provision for the babes in Christ to receive the milk of the word frequently and at regular intervals, we can not expect to see the greatest growth in their spiritual stature.

Taking it for granted, then, that a daily study of the word is important for spiritual growth, let there be method in the study. Let us plan for the daily study of the Sabbath-school lesson in every Seventh-day Adventist home. It is a sad fact, but true, that in almost every school, lack of study and preparation of the Sabbath-school lesson on the part of many, stunts the growth of both teachers and students and greatly blights the success of the school.

Studying the lesson Friday evening or Sabbath morning, is not enough. Even if the student is suf-

### How to Secure Daily Study of the Sabbath School Lesson

But how may we secure a daily study of the lesson in all our schools? First, the conference, or mission, Sabbath-school secretary must have a strong faith that this, by God's blessing, can be accomplished: and second, she needs the cooperation of all the foreign staff of mission workers. The conference, or mission, Sabbath-school secretary must lead out in devising plans for arousing all the schools to work toward the daily study of the lessons,—which is one of our three Sabbath-school goals. In this direction, the secretary can do much through correspondence and convention work.

The conference president, or mission director, may also assist during his visits throughout the fields, by urging that the Sabbath-school lesson be

made the basis of study at family worship once a day; also by recommending that the teachers in our schools conduct a daily study of the Sabbath-school lesson with the pupils. His influence along this line will have weight and will prove a blessing.

And then the officers of the school. How much the attitude of the individual scholars to this question will depend upon the local superintendent and secretary! Admonition at the teachers' meetings, and a word fitly spoken now and then during the school on this subject, will help to keep the goal before the students.

#### Devices to Assist Officers and Teachers

The Perfect Attendance cards have been successfully used in many fields to assist in bringing about a more regular attendance, while the "Honorable Mention Roll" of those who have engaged in daily lesson study, occasionally referred to by the local secretary in the minutes, has brought helpful results.

But just now, fresh from the General Sabbath-school Department in Washington, comes the added suggestion of providing a simple little "Daily Lesson Study" seal, which may be attached to the record card, or for those who study the lesson every day throughout the quarter, to their Perfect Attendance card. This might justly be counted as making a perfect record.

#### The Teacher's Responsibility

But perhaps the teacher, by virtue of the close relationship which should exist between himself and his pupils, may do the most to encourage daily study. The true Sabbath-school teacher will assume the responsibility of seeing that the pupils in his or her class study the lesson every day. This may be encouraged by visiting at the individual homes occasionally; or, where the pupil is an uneducated woman, interesting the husband, or some friend, to assist her daily in lesson study; or, even in some cases, by the teacher giving the necessary help in teaching her to read. Often all that will be required will be to call the attention of some friends to this kind of missionary work; while in other cases, persistent efforts will be required to bring about the desired results.

As the teacher thus takes a personal interest in each of his pupils, he will gain much valuable information regarding the peculiar trials to which the pupils are subjected, and thus will be better fitted to adapt the teaching of the lesson on Sabbath to the individual needs, and a band of unity will draw that class and teacher together which will prove a blessing. The Sabbath-school teacher can also during these visits to the homes, encourage the parents to pay special attention to making the daily study of the lesson interesting to the children. We must look

largely to the parents, Sabbath-school and day-school teachers, to see that the children are assisted in reaching this goal.

#### A Rejuvenated School

It is especially desired by the Eastern Asia Division of the General Conference Sabbath-school Department that the year 1919 may be a year of striving for greater efficiency in the schools already established. That which is most needed is not new plans for conducting schools so much as it is touches of originality, tactfulness, and refreshing of method in the carrying out of the well-recognized schedule. Once the daily lesson study is thoroughly introduced, you will find that a most effectual remedy for torpidity and dullness has been discovered which will go a long way toward rejuvenating the Sabbath-school hour.

MYRTIE B. COTTRELL.

#### How We Raised the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering in Tsinan, Shantung

THE Thirteenth Sabbath reading for the quarter was an interesting story, told by a missionary in Africa, of how his African church had raised a Thirteenth Sabbath offering for China. No Chinese translation of this Thirteenth Sabbath reading was at hand, but a missionary gave a brief talk on Livingstone and his work, and translated offhand some of the interesting stories of the pamphlet, closing with the one regarding the raising of that Thirteenth Sabbath offering in the heart of Africa for the work so dear to our hearts right here in China.

The story ran somewhat as follows: These African brethren, themselves so lately delivered from superstition and idolatry, felt in their hearts a longing to help free the millions of far-away China from the same bondage, and help to provide means to bring them the knowledge of the true God. They were very poor, several teachers among them receiving as high as seven or eight dollars a month, but the majority with an income of under three dollars. Their leader drew a map of China, divided into small squares, with a Chinese idol painted into each square. Then, as contributions to a certain amount were volunteered from the audience, an idol was marked out and the amount written in. Altogether over \$130 was raised, several teachers having pledged an entire month's salary.

This time it was turn about. This Thirteenth Sabbath offering was for dark, sad Africa. Not a member of the little Tsinan company, less than two years old, but felt that Africa was far worse off than his China, and if these dark-skinned brethren could be so interested in and willing to sacrifice to help God's work here, surely that was enough to create on our part an equal interest in them, even though they had been so far beyond our horizon in the past. So we drew a big map of Africa, blocked in into squares, and cut out of red paper the funny little African fetishes which are carved out of a log

# THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY BY  
THE ASIATIC DIVISION CONFERENCE  
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

EDITOR: MRS. C. C. CRISLER

OFFICE EDITOR: MRS. W. P. HENDERSON

ADDRESS: U. S. BOX 523, SHANGHAI, CHINA

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, GOLD, A YEAR

REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST-OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類

PASTOR AND MRS. I. H. EVANS arrived in Shanghai February 10. Since coming to the Eastern Asia field, they have been in attendance at union conference sessions in Tokyo, Manila, Canton, and Singapore. Now they are in their old home in the Shanghai mission compound, where in former years they labored. The readers of the OUTLOOK will rejoice to learn of the good health of these tried servants of God, and of their joy in the privilege of taking up anew the burdens connected with the proclamation of present truth in the Far East. In behalf of all our working forces, both foreign and native, we extend to Brother and Sister Evans a most hearty welcome.

WITH the close of the Singapore meeting, Brother and Sister W. W. Prescott, and Brethren S. L. Frost and C. E. Weeks, were also able to return to Shanghai. Brother J. J. Ireland, with two or three of the brethren from the Malaysian Union, will be coming a little later, in time to attend the general committee council appointed for March 2 to 21. Several others are to be arriving in Shanghai about March 1 from the other union fields of the Far East. It is expected that Pastor W. A. Spicer will be with us, inasmuch as he has left Sydney per s.s. "Tango Maru," due in Hongkong the latter part of February.

Let us unite in praying that the coming committee council may be especially blessed of Heaven. Nothing short of the help of Heaven will enable the workers in these lands to meet the situation we face to-day. In Him alone may we accomplish that which God expects of us. Abiding in Him, and inspired by His presence and help, we are assured of an abundant harvest. Souls will be won, and the blessings of the kingdom of heaven will be brought near.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected for the release of Pastor W. E. Gillis from the treasurership of the North China Union Conference; and he and Sister

Gillis and their son Ithiel left Hankow late in January. After spending a few days in Shanghai, on auditing work, Brother Gillis and family sailed for Singapore, where he is to have charge of the Malaysia Union Press. We are glad that our brethren in Malaysia can have the help of one of long experience in publishing affairs.

## Thirteenth Sabbath Offering in Tsinanfu

(Concluded from page 7.)

and sit upon two crooked legs and a tail, pasting one on each square.

There were one dollar ones, fifty cent ones, ten cents ones and even little five copper ones. Then, as contributors volunteered, off came the little red fetish, and the contributor's character was written in instead, which all agreed looked much better. Some of the idols seemed to be pasted on very tight, and came off with a hard struggle, which the brethren remarked was quite true to life. However, every one disappeared, and two were subjected to the indignity of having to go up and come down the second time.

When the map was all clean, it registered over sixteen dollars, a small fraction, it is true, of what the African brethren gave us, but our membership is likely a fraction of theirs. And half of it gave a dollar or over, which economically compared, means as much as ten times that amount on the part of a fellow-member in America.

Now, we want that school in the wilds of Africa to hear about the bread which has come to them again from over the far waters. And wherever there is a brother in the great Sabbath-school family the world around whose heart is touched by a work that can bind black, yellow, and white together in such sympathy, and who is moved by a deep desire to stand by such a work as never before,—we want him to hear about it, too.

J. W. HALL.

## Daily Lesson Study Seal

FROM Sister R. F. Cottrell of the Sabbath-school department, we have received a sample of the daily lesson study seal which has been adopted for use in the States as an incentive to regular daily study of the Sabbath-school lesson. This seal is of circular form with scalloped edge, and is about an inch in diameter. It bears the motto: "Daily Lesson Study," encircled by the words "General Conference Sabbath-school Department." Printed in white on a bright red background, this makes a very pleasing combination, but one difficult of reproduction in the OUTLOOK.