

Asiatic Division Outlook

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Baptismal Scene at Lohtsing, South Chekiang Mission.

FROM THE FIELD

Joy and Duty

"JOY is a Duty."—So with golden lore
The Hebrew rabbis taught in days of yore,
And happy human hearts heard in their speech
Almost the highest wisdom man can reach.

But one bright peak still rises far above,
And there the Master stands whose name is Love,
Saying to those whom weary tasks employ:

"Life is divine when Duty is a Joy."
—Henry Van Dyke.

Biennial Report of East China Union Mission 1917-1919

Reorganization

NOR as complete a report for this field can be rendered as we would desire, on account of the changes in organization that have taken place twice during this period. Until the re-organization of the Asiatic Division field in 1917, the East China Mission was composed of four provinces,—Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, with work being conducted in three of these provinces. In the Asiatic Division Council of 1917, all the missions in the northern part of China were merged and organized into a Union conference, known as the North China Union Conference. This territory, therefore, has for the biennial period been under the administration of the North China Union Conference, which makes a comparative report more difficult to render. In March of this year a council meeting of the Asiatic Division was called, and in the consideration of the re-organization of the Asiatic Division territory, the territory of the North China Union Conference was again divided, and three Union Missions were again organized. The territory allotted to the East China Union embraces the three Provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. The population of the Union, as now organized, is about 60,000,000. These 60,000,000 people speak three distinct dialects, the Mandarin, the Shanghai and the Wenchow, which of course makes our work as a Union more difficult than if all spoke the same language. These three language areas are organized into separate local missions. The Mandarin territory, as previous to the re-organization embraced the province of Anhwei and North Kiangsu and still constitutes the Anhwei mission. South Kiangsu and North Kiangsu constitute the Kiang-Che mission, and the three southern prefectures of southern Chekiang have been organized into a separate mission known as the South Chekiang Mission.

Recruits and Foreign Laborers

We greatly appreciate the fact that during the

last year the Mission Board has been able to respond to most of the urgent calls for workers in this Union. Brother and Sister Wilkinson were sent out just following the General Conference, and have now acquired a working knowledge of the language. Brother Wilkinson is directing the work in the newly organized Mission in South Chekiang. Brother and Sister Greiner, who reached the field early this year, have been assigned to the South Chekiang Mission to connect with Brother and Sister Wilkinson. This gives us the much needed help we have looked for during the past two years for that promising field.

Brother and Sister Scharffenberg, who have been in the Nanking language school for the past term, have been assigned to the Anhwei Province to carry secretary and treasury work and also do field evangelistic work. The assignment of Brother and Sister Graham to the Union office provides us with good help for the treasury department. They are spending this year in the language school, and in addition are carrying the office work. We greatly appreciate their willingness to make the necessary effort to carry this work in connection with their study, and we bespeak for them the hearty cooperation of all our workers.

The coming of Brother Colton within the next month or two will bring strength to our book work in the Kiang-Che Mission and also to our entire Union, as Brother Brewer has in the past not only carried the Union field work, but has had also to spend much time in the details of the local work. The addition of these new workers to the limited number we have had brings great strength to our field; yet the future needs already begin to press upon us.

Departmental

It is encouraging to know that the Publishing Department is placing this line of our work on a more solid basis than it has been in past years, and many of the perplexities that have confronted us in the past will, we trust, soon be gone with the past. Let every worker in this Union rally to the support of this department, and make the coming biennial period by far the best we have yet had in the circulation of our literature.

The report of the Sabbath-school Department shows that growth has been made in this most important department of our work for the building up of the church. Growth in number of schools, in membership, in offerings, and in efficiency in the work has been made. This means that our church members and enquirers have correspondingly grown in their knowledge of the message, and in ability to do their part in the great missionary campaign for which the church has been organized.

Our Educational and Young People's Department has a field of usefulness before it which, we trust, in the coming biennial period will be properly developed. It has often been difficult to secure a secretary who could give the necessary time and attention to this line of work, and yet it should not be neglected longer. Our youth need the care and help of a well-organized department, that they may be led in the way of a Christian education and into active and productive service for the unsaved youth in this land.

Statistics

In summarizing the statistics of the various missions and departments, we find that within our union there is a total church membership of 608. There are fifteen organized churches and thirty-five additional stations and chapels where regular work is being carried on. There are twenty-eight evangelists, twenty Bible workers, twelve teachers and fifteen colporters in the Union. During the past two and a-half years there has been a net gain in membership of 260, two hundred ninety-five having been received by baptism and others by letter, but on account of some apostasies our net increase is lowered to 260. Although material increase is seen over the past in membership, yet it is not what might be desired. We urge all to keep in view the shortness of time in which the remnant is to be gathered out, and endeavor to add to the church daily such as shall be saved. God is waiting for the number to be made up, but we should never forget that the redeemed ones are to reveal perfection. Let us therefore move as rapidly as we can cautiously, and endeavor to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus.

Future Development

We believe that at this time careful study should be given to the future development of every department of our work in this field. Most of our workers have come to think that the station in which they are located is their parish, and have settled down to watch their little flock and incidentally do a little on the side to lead others to the truth. While it is true that our churches need care, it is also true that constant dependence on the minister fails to develop in them the stability and strength which might be developed by the exercise of their own God-given powers. Our Home Missionary Department can lend great assistance in this line by leading every member of the church to become so actively engaged in helping others that their own weakness will be swallowed up in strength, and the minister can thus be relieved to spend most of his time in developing new interests. Could not each provincial committee organize its evangelical force into companies to conduct a number of prolonged evangelistic efforts

this fall? There is a great tendency on the part of many of our workers to think that a week or ten days or three weeks is sufficient for a series of meetings. This method has not in the past proved successful. I believe we should plan to continue these efforts for at least two months, and if the interest demands, to prolong the effort still another month, until those who will embrace the truth can be thoroughly instructed and established. The short efforts so often conducted are in most cases productive of but little fruit, and time and expense is wasted.

In the development of our colporteur work we believe the Department is getting its work on to a solid basis, and now one of the greatest needs in this line is a large band of honest, and reliable men in each province to take up the colporteur work. The efforts of the colporteurs who have been faithful in their work have been greatly blessed, and we believe the Lord has others whom He will choose for this work. If a number of men of mature age and with experience in business lines, could be constrained to engage in this line of work, it would be a blessing to themselves and to this cause in our field. Let our evangelists watch for capable men for this line of work and report to the secretary of the Department.

Let every worker do his part in seeing that every Sabbath-school is brought up to the standards set by the department, and see that the proper development in this department is continued.

Let the aim set by the General Conference be our aim in the educational work—to see that every Seventh-day Adventist child and young person is in one of our schools, and that where there are young people, they be organized into young people's societies for service. It should be our studied purpose to develop the work of these departments in a strong way.

Our Needs

Realizing that it is not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord that this work is to be accomplished, we recognize that our greatest need is the fulness of His Spirit. With this will be brought into our service that power which on the day of Pentecost enabled the disciples in the remaining days of their generation to preach the gospel to every creature.

We need greater efficiency. While the first need is the infilling of the Spirit, yet every worker needs wisdom and knowledge in keeping with his sacred and important calling. Therefore the need of thorough training of each of our workers is important. We trust that our evangelists and other workers will plan to enter the school when possible and better qualify themselves for their work.

We need qualified and consecrated teachers to take charge of our primary schools where there is a sufficient number of Seventh-day Adventist children to open a school.

We need colporteurs who will take up this line of work with a determination to succeed, not only in amount of literature disposed of, but in making it a real soul-saving work.

We need each other's sympathies and prayers that courage and confidence may fill every heart, and urge us on to a successful accomplishment of the gospel commission as applied to our work and our field.

O. A. HALL.

The South Chekiang Mission

THE South Chekiang Mission comprises the three southern prefects of the Chekiang province, namely, Ne Tsin, Che Tsin, and Te Tsin.

Interest was first aroused in the section in Wenchow and surrounding villages by the reading of literature distributed by a colporteur. The truths that reached these people through this means created in them a desire to know more. They sent in a request for some one to come and teach them, and in response Brethren J. E. Fulton, O. A. Hall, and K. H. Wood visited Wenchow in June of 1917. These workers spent some time there, preaching to the people and investigating as to the genuineness of the interest. Considering it a providential opening, they began to organize the people for work. Evangelists were sent down by the Kiangsu mission, and these workers began teaching the doctrines of our faith. These truths met a hearty response in the hearts of the people.

In the spring of 1918 Brother K. H. Wood and Sister B. Miller spent considerable time itinerating in this section. At that time thirty-one members were baptized, and two churches organized, one at Wenchow and one at Ngo Tsing. Chapels were opened in several places.

In June of last year Mrs. Wilkinson and I were appointed to study the Wenchow dialect, and after spending the summer in study on Mokanshan, we went in the fall to Wenchow, accompanied by Pastor O. A. Hall, who helped us to get settled.

Mrs. Miller spent a part of the following November and December itinerating, working with the women and assisting in the women's work. Institutes of one week each were held in four different centers. A good interest was manifested. After each institute opportunity was given to those who desired baptism to present themselves for examination. About one hundred presented themselves, fifty-four of whom were baptized. The others were

asked to wait and study further into the truths of this message. Two other churches were organized, one at Ong Jia and the other at Bing Yi.

During the month of May of this year, Pastors O. A. Hall and K. H. Wood spent some time itinerating in the Wenchow district, and at this time a general meeting was held for the purpose of organizing this territory into a mission, in accordance with the action of the Eastern Asia Division committee. We were rejoiced to learn this spring that Brother F. Griener had been appointed to this part of the field as secretary-treasurer of the Wenchow Mission. Brother and Sister Griener have been studying the language preparatory to connecting with the work in this territory.

The South Chekiang Mission now has a baptized membership of ninety-nine. There are four organized churches, and the work is carried on at twenty-four different stations. The force of native workers numbers seventeen—eight evangelists, six Bible women and three teachers.

We have one church school with an enrollment of about twenty-five, one young people's society with a membership of about thirty-five. Almost all the stations have an organized Sabbath-school. Our aim is to have a good live Sabbath-school in each company. The donations are small, but we hope that when more help can be given along these lines much improvement will be seen.

As we note the earnestness of some of these brethren and sisters, their promptness and regularity in attending meetings, and contrast their lives with the lives of the heathen about them, we cannot but praise God for the transforming power of His grace. And we know that the good work which He has begun He is able to carry to completion.

I was deeply impressed on one baptismal occasion as I saw several of the candidates who were waiting for baptism, kneel on the bank of the river and plead with God to help them live consecrated lives and to be true to Him after publicly witnessing that they were Christians. I saw others take this step when the whole town was standing by to watch them. In one instance there were several thousand laughing and jeering as these believers went down into the water. But there was no shrinking back on the part of the candidates. They willingly went forward, glad of the privilege of thus witnessing for Christ. I feel confident that some of these brethren and sisters well dwell in God's everlasting kingdom. We desire your prayers that we, as a little band of workers, foreign and native, may be wholly consecrated to God that He may use us fully for the finishing of the work that has been begun in this section.

G. L. WILKINSON.

Educational Work in Chosen

Our first term of school closed July 10, having opened April 1. Soon after the opening all our students were in attendance, with a fair number of new students. Though a number of prospective pupils failed to come, our enrollment was fifty-six. The work of the school progressed with a good spirit of obedience and diligence in study and labor. Near the close of the term twelve young men were baptized and received into church fellowship.

Among the new students were some who had attended the public school here in Soonan. They were subjected to some abusive language from their former teachers because they were attending a Christian school. Nevertheless they continue to come, and are taking steps to learn the truth and to become Christians. One young man who could not at first understand his Bible lessons at all, now takes hold earnestly in all class work and in the Friday evening testimony service. Though he has always been a heathen, he seems to feel that he is here in school to gain spiritual as well as intellectual knowledge. We hope for more students of this character.

This coming spring we plan to start a course of more advanced study for those who finish the Higher Common School course. This will be called the Workers' Training Course.

Education for the Koreans, as provided by the Government, is of three grades: Primary, four years; Higher Common, four years; Special, four years, this last including law, medical, technical, and agricultural schools. Private schools are required to conform to this scheme of classification and the outlined curriculums.

The industrial work of the school is developing and is bringing in profits to the institution. Our orchard is becoming more productive and the crops more valuable. The prospects are that our strawberries will give large returns next year. This summer a very unusual drought prevails at the time the rainy season is generally flooding the country. Already many crops are blasted, while from some it is still hoped there will be fair returns.

Our primary schools are increasing in number, thus enabling us to reach a larger number of families. There are now eight schools with eleven teachers and one hundred fifty pupils. The near future, we trust, will see more of these local schools established. We pray that the students of these schools may have an ever-increasing share in the work of spreading this last message to all Korea.

H. M. LEE.

Field Missionary Work in Japan

At the Japan Union meeting, plans were laid for a campaign week in behalf of the Japanese magazine, which it is believed will result in fostering a literature spirit and increasing sales in the field. It was urged that each worker, no matter what his line, give the week previous to the week of prayer to taking subscriptions to the paper, also that the school close for perhaps two days so that Brother Webber and the students can get out into the field, and that an active campaign be carried on throughout the churches to encourage the members to join in the effort.

"There is double purpose in having this campaign just prior to the week of prayer," writes Pastor C. E. Weeks. "It will give all who take part a real experience in personal work among the people. It will give all some ready money to help in swelling the annual offering. This last point will be featured in a strong way. The workers will be granted their profits on sales, and in turn they will be urged to turn them in to make the biggest annual offering that Japan has ever made. We are hoping to add 1000 subscriptions to the list as a result of the week's effort."

Pastor Weeks is finding his time in the Japan Union well filled with pastoral and field missionary work. From Tokyo, under date of August 27, he writes: "This coming Sabbath I spend in Tokyo; next Sabbath will be in Nagoya; the following Sabbath in Kobe; mid week in Hiroshima, and last Sabbath of my stay in Japan at Moji. The time between will be given to colporteurs and to work in the churches. We will hold little missionary conventions in the various churches along the line. Then I am anxious to get out into the country places with Brother Anderson and see what we can do with literature there. Forty-four per cent of Japan's population live in towns of from 2000 to 5000 population, yet we are doing little in such places. I find that the young farmers from eighteen to thirty years of age are showing the greatest interest in things Christian."

From Nagoya under date of September 7, Brother Weeks writes again: "Brother Anderson and I came here two day ago to visit a colporteur and spend some time with the church in order to help build up a strong Home Missionary work. On Friday we worked with the colporteur and had some fine experiences. He was somewhat discouraged as his sales had been small, and Nagoya has the reputation of being one of the hardest places in Japan for the colporteur. But we had a good day, short as

the time was., and the colporteur doubled his past record.

"One experience especially interested me. We called at a couple of brokers' headquarters. They were busy places indeed, but we managed to get a hearing with some of the buyers and sellers. In a very short time we had taken three yearly subscriptions, sold several single copies, several "World War," and nine of the new "Way of Life." It is really surprising the way that new book sells.

"On Sabbath afternoon we held a meeting with the church and Sabbath-school officers to talk over church missionary activities, and arranged for street work on the evening after the Sabbath and for a field day on Sunday. At 7.45 Saturday evening we went down on Main Street with the workers and leading church members, and were kept busy until nearly ten o'clock. There would be a song, a short prayer and a five- or ten-minute talk; then selling of papers and books to those who had gathered. This program was gone through with three times. Results were the sale of about seventy papers and two "Way of Life." I was surprised to see such a large book as this one—yen "Way of Life" sold in this street work. The workers carried three large Japanese lanterns with the name of the mission written on them, so that there could be no misunderstanding as to who we were. It was a good evening, and we felt well repaid. The money raised is for the literature fund of the church.

"This morning at eight o'clock we meet here at the church and start out for a field day. The time is ripe in Japan for a great forward move. Our people here are glad to do, and they unite heartily in plans for aggressive missionary work. What they need is help, and then we shall see results, I am sure. The people are willing to buy the literature, and there are honest souls who will see and accept the message."

From Chungking to Tatsienlu

OVER three weeks have passed since we reached Tatsienlu after a long and somewhat wearisome, yet in many ways enjoyable, trip of fifty-two days, including delays. On June 9 we loaded our things on a houseboat, and got all ready to start the next morning. Tuesday, the 10th, with the young carpenter and his wife and baby, we took leave of our Chungking friends and took a last look at the compound which had been such a pleasant home for so many months.

Our boat was large and roomy, both to carry our many things and to make the summer travelling as comfortable as possible. We were very comfortable most of the trip. A few days, when the temperature

was nearly one hundred degrees, we wondered how we would be feeling at the end of the month; but usually the evenings cooled down, and really the weather for the most part was very enjoyable. We were towed by ten men who usually worked long hours, but the boat was heavily loaded, the current swift in many places, and frequent crossing of the wide river would carry us long distances down stream. Altogether progress was slow.

Fifteen days, including Sabbath stops, brought us to Suifu, a journey which, going the other way, may be made in four. This section of the Yangtse has no high gorges such as below Chungking, but the green hills and the many towns and villages along its banks are interesting and beautiful. Several points we watched for were places where, one year before, we had been shot at or made to stop by robbers who held the river. This time these points were quiet, and we neither met nor heard of any robbers in that section. At Suifu we turned up the river Miu, smaller than the Yangtse, but swift and with many turns. Our first day upon it proved too much for our tow line, which broke, the boat turning round and round, floating back to the big river and nearly out of sight of Suifu before being brought to a stop.

The Min Kiang had much of interest for us. Just back from the banks, we were told, much opium is grown. It is done a bit under cover, but still much is produced. In some islands also it is grown, but because of the late season we saw none. The effect of its cheapness was seen on the workmen everywhere, though it was later that we were to be brought up against the full effects of the drug.

The water was high, at one point covering a house where our carpenter had stayed over night a few months before while canvassing. Several wrecked boats lay along the banks, where the swift current and abrupt turns had thrown them against the rocks. On the twenty-fourth day of our trip we packed what loose things we could spare and prepared to arrive at Kaitingfu that night or the next day. We were counting the *li* remaining of our boat trip—thirty—twenty-five—twenty—when the boat jolted a bit. The jolt was so slight we hardly noticed it; but the men opened the holds and found water pouring in. We got a few things on to the deck floor and called for boats to help us, but very soon we rested on the bottom, our four feet of holds nearly full of water. In time a boat or two came, and by dark our things were piled on them. The next day, after long and strenuous urging, our three little boats set out for Kaiting in the rain. We had a can of peach sauce and some

condensed milk, and had a pleasant twenty *li* on top of our wet boxes, a matting covering keeping out the rain. About two o'clock we reached Kaitingfu. Soon we had a couple of rooms in a hotel. By sundown we had nearly all of our clothes hung out. The next week was spent in hanging out more things, opening up books which were covered thickly with mould, (this being the second river soaking for most of them,) and wiping metal ware. The dispensary supplies were mostly intact as most of our drugs had been put into bottles for such an emergency as this. By being able to take things in hand at once there was really very little total loss.

From Kaiting we were to take a raft for our goods to Yachowfu, the usual method being to go by land ourselves and await the goods at that place. But the river was high and no rafts dared to start out, and so, as we did not feel like trusting our goods out of our sight after the experience we had just had, we had everything taken by road. It made a great caravan—69 coolies and an escort of twelve soldiers.

Our first day out showed how really the Lord was directing in delaying us those few days at Kaiting. Just a few days before, during the time we were in the hotel, the river up which we were following had suddenly risen one day, rising 16 or 18 feet, and covering all the roads fully five feet. The water went down in about two days' time after. If we had been caught out at that time, our company and goods would have fared very badly indeed.

It was from here that the experience of hotels began. Some were almost comfortable, some were just dirty holes next to pig pens, which we paid 40 cash a family for and felt were dear at that. At some places the people were helpful and seemed glad for us to come to their inns, but usually no one wanted to let us in, fearing the responsibility of so large a company. It rained a good deal these few days. The walking was not at all good. We had a quantity of oiled silk and thus kept most of our goods fairly dry. We followed along the river bank for five days, crossing and recrossing once or twice a day in small boats. I enjoyed the walk very much, but because of one or two very hot days I took a Sedan chair from Yachow on. The responsibility of keeping track of all those men rested with the firm with which we dealt. However the care of the goods was entirely ours, as a Chinaman's idea of adequate carefulness is very, very small. A few little matters like opening up the oilcloth wrapping around bedding to put in the corn stolen along the road, or putting a bunch of filthy clothes in our food box, to protect them from the rain, seemed entirely proper to them!

The scenery was beautiful and we enjoyed it immensely. We reached Yachow Thursday morning, found a nice new hotel and settled for over the Sabbath. Friday we bargained with a *li hang* "strength company" and put in a long day Sunday weighing up loads for 77 men. Because of the high passes ahead the men are very careful at this stage to keep to their fixed limit of weight per load, and we had to add several men over the previous number.

(To be Continued)

Another Baptism at Calamba, P. I.

THIS is the third baptism that has been held at Calamba. The Lord has greatly blessed the work of Brother Victorio Arevalo in raising up this church. Their membership now numbers 81. Our tent was first pitched there in February. Now they have a good Sabbath-school and active missionary society and are building themselves a chapel. We held our quarterly meeting in it about a week ago.

For several years our papers and books have been carried to this town by our canvassers, and several calls have been made for workers, but we have been unable to send anyone until this year. The Spirit of the Lord is working upon the hearts of men and wherever we go we find people who are longing to know the truth of God. We pray that this new church may continue to grow and be a light in that place.

L. V. FINSTER.

Obituary

ON Sunday, 10th Aug., 1919, at Seramban, F. M. S., Rose Tangammal, daughter of the late C. Vythianthei, of Ceylon, and beloved wife of S. R. Suppiah, fell asleep in Jesus, aged 28 years.

Early in life she accepted the Christian faith, and as soon as opportunity afforded she became a member of the Methodist church. Later, hearing the third angel's message—present truth—preached by the Seventh-day Adventists, she accepted it, and walked in the light the Master had so graciously given her. On Dec. 30, 1916, she was baptized and became a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church.

Hers was a beautiful and consistent Christian life. Her faith and confidence growing stronger and and brighter as the years passed by, she lived in joyous expectation of the reward promised to the faithful at the soon-coming of her Saviour.

She leaves a husband and four children and many relatives and friends to mourn; but they sorrow not in vain. We cannot understand the workings of Providence in removing from our midst one so young and useful, but we are content to leave all with the One who "doeth all things well." We have confidence that we shall meet Sister Suppiah in the first resurrection. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

G. A. THOMPSON.

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

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DIVISION NOTES

ELDER S. E. JACKSON is assisting in conducting a ministerial institute for the workers in the Northern Luzon Mission.

THE Philippine Academy has an enrollment of one hundred fifty students. The grounds about the Academy and Press have been greatly improved in appearance by the levelling of the yards and walks, and the clearing of a playground for the boys.

THE rainy season in the Philippine Islands has broken, and the native workers in Central-Southern Luzon are in the field again. Reports from Pilar, Paete, Hagonoy, Naic, and Sampoloc give promise of good fruit for the seed that has been sown. At the last named place one hundred persons are attending the meetings each night.

ELDER L. V. FINSTER reports excellent quarterly meetings among the churches of the Central Luzon Conference. The brethren and sisters are of good courage and are striving to rightly represent the truth before the world.

LAST month in Central Southern Luzon the tithes received almost reached the amount paid out for the work done.

BROTHER WENCESLAO RODRIGUEZ reports eight candidates for baptism at Bacalod, Occidental Negros. Arrangements are in progress for a tent effort to follow the interest awakened by some of the converts in the city of Bacalod.

ABOUT the first of the month the Philippine Publishing House completed an edition of "Coming King" for the Bicol language area, which comprises the three southernmost provinces on the island of Luzon. An abridged edition of "Early Writings" has also been completed in the Tagalog language. This is the first of any of Sister White's writings to be given to the island people in their own tongue. The Philippine house has recently received from the States two small pieces of machinery, and another job press is on the way. These will add much to the facilities for doing the work required.

ON the evening of September 30 a pleasant social hour was spent in the parlors of the Red Cross General Hospital, when the missionary workers resident in Shanghai and visiting friends and fellow-workers gathered to greet the recent arrivals and bid goodby to others who were about to leave. Among these were Doctors A. C. and Bertha Selmon, returned from furlough and post graduate work in the States, Brother and Sister Carr, who have connected with the sanitarium work, Brother and Sister C. F. Colton, who arrived in Shanghai September 28 and are joining the workers in the East China Union, Brother and Sister H. M. Blunden and family, who are returning to Australia on furlough, and Doctors H. C. and Ethel James who are leaving the Shanghai Sanitarium, where they have served for more than a year, to connect with the medical work at Yencheng, Honan.

DR. C. C. LANDIS and family returned from Chefoo September 25, where they have spent a few weeks of the heated season.

THE s. s. "Nanking," which left San Francisco September 28, is bringing to the Orient a party of four families for the East India Union, and one worker for China—Brother Chester Rogers. The s. s. "China" leaving the same port Oct. 16, will carry another party of three for India, Brother G. B. Youngberg and family for Borneo, Brother and Sister Leroy Dye for China, and Brother and Sister John Oss for Manchuria.

FOR the past month we have had with us in Shanghai Brother and Sister Arthur Meltzer, who left the 30th. for the States. Mr. Meltzer has been spending some months in the Orient, and during the past few weeks has had glimpses of our mission work in East China. We wish them Godspeed as they return to the homeland.

BROTHER AND SISTER M. G. CONGER reached Shanghai September 21. They will connect with the Shanghai Missionary College. Brother Conger's experience for the past three years as Principal of the Yencheng Intermediate School will help to make his labors a real strength to the educational work being carried on at headquarters.

BROTHER AND SISTER H. O. SWARTOUT left Shanghai September 18 for Hankow, where Brother Swartout will take the Principalship of the Hankow Intermediate school. We wish these workers a large measure of God's blessing as they take up their new responsibilities in that important center.

BROTHER AND SISTER H. M. BLUNDEN arrived in Shanghai April 26, where they spent a few days before taking ship for Australia. The unanticipated return of Pastor Blunden at this time makes necessary the substitution of another foreign worker to superintend the growing interests in Peking. This need has been met in the release, by the Central Union Mission, of Pastor F. Lee from the directorship of the Honan Mission. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, Pastor Lee and family will transfer to our mission compound in Peking, 62 Ta Fang Chia, Hutung.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Loveland, of the Shanghai Sanitarium, October 1, a daughter.

THE Seoul Electric Light and Power Co. have extended their line to our mission premises, and soon the mission homes and publishing house at our Chosen headquarters will be wired for light and power.

BROTHER AND SISTER K. M. ADAMS leave Singapore per s. s. "Santa Cruz" the first week in October, sailing direct to San Francisco.

BROTHER F. A. DETAMORE writes from Singapore: "The Malaysian Publishing House is now reaching the place where we can begin to put out literature in the vernaculars, and the wheels will soon be in full swing. The electricity is installed, and the large Miehle Press is ready. The first Malay book is bound and ready for the market, and will soon be sold. The first full work to be done on the press was the Sabbath-school lessons in Malay for next quarter. This is a neat little piece of work. Brother Mullinex is now in Java with the canvassers helping them to sell out this first edition of the Malay book. We hope to get out the second book in Malay the latter part of this year and the fore part of next, so that the canvassers may go constantly forward with the sale of literature. All these things bring joy and gladness to our hearts."