

Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 10

SHANGHAI, CHINA, FEBRUARY 1-15, 1921

Nos. 3, 4

THE SOUTH CHINA UNION

Hakka Land

Report rendered by the Director of the Hakka Mission at the Canton general meeting, December, 1920.

DEAR BRETHREN AND FELLOW-WORKERS:

Your brethren and sisters in Hakka land send their Christian love and greeting to you who are assembled in counsel together, and seek our common Father for greater power and wisdom wherewith to perfect the cause we love.

As our name Hakka signifies, we are "Strangers." Coming from some distant land in northern Asia, we finally settled among the fertile valleys of north Kwangtung and neighboring provinces. As our posterity outgrew the limit of these mountain retreats, we have gone abroad to many lands, but principally to the Straits Settlements and nearby islands, India, Burma and Siam. We have also crowded over into Hoklo and Cantonese territory.

We number perhaps 10,000,000. It is conceded that we are more progressive than most Chinese people. Our women have never had bound feet, so

they have done most of the work on the farm or in the home. We admit our men, while better educated than other tribes, are more lazy, and, we might also add, more quarrelsome. The old Thai Phin rebellion originated with a Hakka, and we have had a large share in all China's senseless wars.

We have a distinct language differing from all others in China, but it is nearer to the Mandarin than the other South China dialects. We have some books in Hakka, and only recently the whole Bible has been issued in our language.

Present truth first found some of us about thirteen years ago, when Pastor J. P. Anderson settled in Waichow. Year by year, since that time we have seen the work grow until ten of the fifteen districts have been entered, with more than twenty centers, most of them in important places. We hope within the next year or two to see the other five districts entered. We plan to enter two this coming year, and then we can feel that every corner of Hakkaland has at least a measure of light.



Workers, native and foreign in attendance at the Hakka Workers' Meeting, Waichow.

God has given a measure of success in the development and training of efficient workers for our own people; there are among us a force of nearly forty who labor as preachers, teachers and canvassers. We have shared our workers with other fields, thirteen having been given to Singapore, Canton, Swatow, and Shanghai. A number of our workers have received a part of their training in the Canton and Shanghai schools.

In 1916 our number totaled only 125. In the last four years we have added over 400. Our membership now is about 530. We praise God that this year has been the best of all, 205 having thus far been baptized. Several others are awaiting the Hakka general meeting to be baptized.

The work has grown until it is now imperative that a division of laborers be made in the field. More help must be given and immediate steps be taken to locate pastors in north Hakka. God has gone out before us, stations have been opened, but the converts must be shepherded or a low standard will result and much lost in funds and time that will be gained if you can now send us laborers to north Hakka.

We feel greatly indebted to our American brethren for their liberality. We thank you for your charity and self-sacrifice that has led you to give year after year that Hakkas, perishing in ignorance, might hear the gospel story.

We are thankful for the funds secured from friends of the cause, with which to build a girls' day school in the city of Waichow. This has been a great need for a long time. The land has been purchased, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for use after Chinese New Year. This will give us a home for the sixty girls who came last year and for others who wished to come but could not, because of lack of room in the old rented quarters.

We thank you for other schools opened among us where our children can be taught truth, and in which they are taught to pray to God in heaven. About 300 boys have attended them this year. We hope the higher primary school at Khi Liang may be continued and strengthened next year; for as our boys leave the lower schools, we must have some school in our own ranks in which to receive them. They are still too young to attend at Canton or Shanghai. We look to our young men of today, trained in our own schools, to help finish the work tomorrow. This year a number have gone to Canton, and fifteen to the training school in Shanghai.

Again we thank you for sending us the light. Send us more pastors who love us. Send us more men who are not afraid of our dirt, our dark homes, or our sick babies. Give us teachers who are not afraid to come where we are and reach down a friendly hand to lift us up. Send us workers who put love for souls above every other earthly tie or pleasure, men who can say to us as Paul said to his converts of old, "The love of Christ constraineth us," and "I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God."

S. A. NAGEL.

The Amoy Mission

Report (abbreviated) read by W. C. Hankins, Director, at the Canton Meeting, December, 1920.

THE territory of the Amoy Mission now consists of the southern portion of the Fukien Province, with an estimated population of about 12,000,000. This territory has a long sea-coast with numerous inlets and bays, into which empty rivers which are navigable for many miles into the territory; so that the most populous and fertile portions of this area are accessible by waterways. Along the coast and up the rivers there are regular steam launch services plying between Amoy and some of the larger cities and more important towns, while there are thousands of towns and villages that may be reached by smaller boats of various sorts.

The Workers

During the biennial period our force of foreign laborers consisted of three families. In the year 1919 Pastor F. E. Bates was in charge of the educational work, and both he and Sister Bates taught in the training school at Kulangsu. But at the beginning of 1920 Brother and Sister Bates were transferred to Swatow. Just at this time Pastor and Mrs. B. L. Anderson returned from furlough, and Brother Anderson was asked to take charge of the educational work in the Amoy Mission. Both he and Sister Anderson have since been carrying full work in the Kulangsu school. Near the beginning of the year 1919 Brother and Sister G. S. Luther were appointed to take up work in the Amoy field, Brother Luther filling the office of secretary-treasurer. This he has been doing for the past two years, while a part of the time he has had charge of the tract society and canvassing work, and is now also teaching book-keeping in the training-school. Sister B. L. Anderson, Sister Luther and Sister Hankins have been actively engaged in the women's work.

The Chinese workers number thirty-nine, consisting of evangelists, teachers, canvassers and Bible women. During the past year there have been a number of changes made in the location of the native workers which we hope will greatly benefit the work in the future.

Evangelistic Work

At present we are employing eight evangelists and three Bible women, who are giving all their time to evangelistic work. Some of these evangelists have a very full program of labor. Besides the regular Sabbath services they hold regular gospel meetings at night, afternoon prayer meetings, cottage meetings in the homes of the brethren who call in their neighbors and relatives, and visit their church members and inquirers. Often this work takes them several miles from home to surrounding villages, where they utilize the opportunity to preach to the heathen and to dispose of literature.

In addition to the work of the regular native evangelists we hold general and local meetings as often as possible throughout the field.

The Literature Work

In this field, as in many others, there are well-organized postal routes affording a splendid opportunity to place the subscription papers in the hands of the educated men. This we hope to do more and more as time goes by. During the past two or three years these routes have been traversed by the warring factions and companies of bandits, which has made it difficult and dangerous for our canvassers to conduct their work far into the interior. One canvasser has given his whole time to the subscription work while another has given a part of his time to selling the medical book and some of the smaller books.

The evangelists, Bible women and teachers have been using some of the small tracts, "Thoughts on Daniel and

Revelation" and other books and papers in their work at the stations. We also have a small book store in the city of Amoy, which disposes of a goodly supply of literature, and finds many opportunities of reaching the educated classes.

Last June Brother G. S. Luther, a native canvasser—Iu Thian Su—and myself went over for a short trip to Formosa. Our object was three-fold:

1. To secure government recognition of our canvassing work in Formosa; so that the officials in the interior would not prevent our canvasser from taking subscriptions. We succeeded in securing a semi-official letter which has so far given the desired protection. The officials whom we met treated us with great courtesy and showed us many kindnesses.

2. To investigate the chances for opening work in Formosa. We found the prospects very good, but that it would require the outlay of considerable means, as everything is expensive.

3. We desired to show the canvasser that the book "Health and Longevity" could be sold in Formosa. We were gone from home twenty days of which about ten were spent in actual book work. We did not attempt to sell from shop to shop, but went to the wealthy men who could afford to buy several copies and give them away to their friends. Our best sale was forty copies to one man. Four men bought twenty copies each; quite a number took ten copies each. Others took smaller numbers and single copies. The average was twenty-six copies for each day that we worked. So in all three of our aims the Lord gave us success, and to Him belongs all the praise.

To the end of September, 1920, the sales of literature from January 1, 1920, amounted to \$4800.00 Mex., of which about half has been sold during the present year. It is too early to know if we shall reach our goal of \$3000.00 for this year; but the first nine months show that we have more than made our average of \$250.00 a month.

Sabbath School Work

A few comparisons may serve to show something of the progress in this department. In 1914 the South China Union Mission reported Sabbath-school donations for the whole union of \$580.39, Mexican, and a church membership of 421. In 1919, only five years later, and with a church membership of 221, the Amoy Mission Sabbath-school donations amounted to \$532.84 Mexican, or only \$47.55 Mexican, less than was reported for the union in 1914. As this is just as it is in many other stations in China we may well rejoice in the progress that has been made, even while we recognize that we are far below the goal to which we desire to attain.

Educational and Young People's Work

For the first half of this biennial period this branch of the work was, as before mentioned, under the direction of Pastor F. E. Bates, who was succeeded in 1920 by Pastor B. L. Anderson. We are operating one intermediate school with an enrollment of about 115 students, known as the Sino-American Middle School. This is our training school for this mission. There are eight primary schools with an enrollment of 370. Tuitions received for the year 1919 and the first nine months of 1920 amounted to \$4922.96 Mexican. While not entirely self supporting, yet the school has received from this source a great help in carrying the work forward.

In the boys' school Brother Anderson has organized a Young Peoples Society. The Sabbath-afternoon service is conducted entirely by these young men who are preparing to be workers. In this way they are receiving practical training for future service in the field. We hope later on to have a motor boat and take the older students with us to preach among the villages along our numerous waterways, and to scatter the printed page wherever it can be read.

Home Missionary Work

Last year at our general meeting the members of the churches ordered over a thousand copies of "Way of Life" for distribution or sale among their neighbors and friends. Some hundreds of sets of broadsides have also been distributed as well as other tracts and pamphlets. We are endeavoring to get all our people interested in this line of work. Already encouraging reports are coming in telling of the determination of our members to win at least one soul from heathenism before the end of the year. Should every Seventh-day Adventist set for himself this goal, our work would soon be finished, and our Saviour come to claim His own.

Statistics

Membership, January 1, 1919, 172; membership September 30, 1920, 67. Following are the receipts for the same period of time: special donations, \$4242.04; Sabbath-school donations, \$885.46; annual offerings; \$725.54; out-school tuition, \$1492.79; Kulangsu Boys' School tuition, \$3430.17; literature sales, \$4800.00; native tithe received, \$1391.68.

Evangelists, 8; Bible women, 3; colporteurs, 1; teachers, 25; bookstore attendants, 2. The teachers mentioned are listed as such, but many of them do a good share of evangelistic work.

Comparative statistics between the first year of the last biennial period, and the first year of this biennial period may be of interest. We would give comparison between the full periods were it not that we cannot give full statistics for the year 1920 at this time, and therefore could not give a fair comparison. As the books for 1917 show the figures for the whole Fukien Province, and not for the Amoy Mission alone, it should be borne in mind that the 1917 data is for the two missions of Amoy and Foochow combined. In 1919 they were still combined under one management, but the books were kept separate.

	Fukien Province	Amoy Mission
	1917	1920
Tithe receipts	926.32	852.34
S. S. Offerings	589.85	532.84
Annual Offerings	185.87	447.15
Tuitions	2692.60	2280.53
Literature	1192.00	3199.60
Special donations	1047.38	2246.59
	6634.02	9559.15

This shows an increase of \$925.13 in the six items named for the Amoy mission over the receipts of the whole province two years previous.

Our Needs

Our needs are too unnumbered to mention; we will name only a few of the most imperative. We need a more consecrated ministry. We need more evangelists and more Bible women who are thoroughly trained and deeply consecrated. We need better educated teachers for our schools, better text books and a more varied literature. We need several church buildings. We need a man to come out and prepare to take over the school work, so as to leave Pastor Anderson free for evangelistic work. We need a motor boat so as to reach a large number of otherwise inaccessible towns and villages where no gospel work is being carried on. We need more Spirit-filled canvassers. And above all we need an outpouring of the Spirit of God, that we may love as He loves, work as He works, and give as He gives till the work is finished and we shall enter into the joy of our Lord.

W. C. HANKINS,

The Swatow Mission

THE report of the Swatow mission this year necessarily covers but ten months of the year 1920, as the writer has been connected with the field only since January of that year. During the year 1919 the serious illness of Mrs. J. P. Anderson kept Brother Anderson, then director of the Swatow Mission, from the field a considerable portion of the time, thus depriving the work of his help and direction. This lack was felt seriously by the field, but through the untiring efforts of Brother T. K. Ang, the work has been kept together and in progress.

Early in the present year we felt the great need for an effort being made for the wives of our teachers and preachers. The Swatow custom of definitely engaging the children of the family at a very early age has resulted in nearly all our workers being engaged to heathen wives. This has had a very retarding effect on the work. We felt that this situation needed attention. So a school was opened especially for the evangelists' wives, and this was also attended by a few young women not yet definitely engaged in the work. The school lasted for about three weeks. Special attention was given to Bible, Chinese character, and singing. At the close of the school five were baptized, and all felt that the school had been a definite help. We conducted at the same time an evangelists' institute, and had special meetings for the children. So in this way provision was made for the whole family.

When our country schools closed for the summer, we opened a similar institute for the teachers and their families, and although there were no baptisms at its close, much benefit was derived by all who attended.

The year 1920 has been one of progress in the Swatow mission. Thirty-three new members have been added to the church, and a number more are awaiting baptism. The regular attendance at the Sabbath-school has increased from 350 at the first close of the first quarter, to over 600 in October. Sabbath-school donations have increased from \$30.12 for the whole of the first quarter of 1920, to \$34.03 in the single month of October. Our school attendance has risen from 263 the first of the year to 365 at the present. In a number of places night schools have been opened which are proving to be one of the best and quickest means of reaching a good class of people.

We are thankful for the addition to our Swatow force of Brother I. L. Kent, who arrived in April of this year for secretary-treasury work. The home which is being built for him on the mission compound is nearing completion.

In September a higher primary school was opened in Swatow. This was in answer to a very urgent need felt throughout the field. For some years past our children and young men have been compelled, on the completion of the fourth grade, to go to the schools of other missions, or to heathen institutions. In this way we have suffered a continual loss. We now have enrolled thirty-three students, all of whom are, either personally or through their families, directly connected with the church. We have every reason to expect that the attendance will increase to at least fifty or sixty with the new year.

The new territory of Annam has been entered with our literature, and about \$800.00 worth of health books have been sold. Our canvasser there reports that there are openings and calls for full instruction in the message. Undoubtedly there will soon be need to send additional workers there.

The future outlook for the work in Swatow can best be expressed in the words of John 4:35: "Say ye not, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? Behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are

white already to harvest."

The new calls that have been pressed upon us during the year have been so many that we have found it utterly impossible to answer many of them, even by a visit. Those that we have answered give promise of most excellent openings for missionary effort.

During 1921 we plan to carry on work in nineteen centers but we have believers in at least twenty or thirty. The problem of reaching so many places where there is no organized work, is indeed a great one. We intend to operate the coming year on what we call the "Polo Plan." This is to make every chapel a center from which work shall be carried on over a territory measuring one pole in every direction. Plans will be laid for visiting and working every village in the district, also for enlisting the help of members of the central church in house work and in conducting evening meetings. Distribution of literature and, where workers are able, treatment of the sick will accompany the preaching of the word. In this way we hope to reach a larger number of people than we have heretofore.

In reviewing the work for the year, there is impressed upon our minds most forcibly the fact that the Lord has been especially near to help and bless. In many instances we have seen His holy arm bared for the protection of the workers, for the healing of the sick, and in blessing upon the work in general. Especially was this so in the providential escape of our students and workers from injury or death in the recent explosions in munitions factories in Swatow. Words are too feeble to express our gratitude for His mercies. We can only consecrate ourselves anew to His service with the prayer that we may be more perfect instruments in His hands in the coming year.

F. E. BATES.

The Publishing Department of the South China Union

Report rendered at the South China Union Meeting, December, 1920, by R. M. Milne, Secretary.

IN these days, when the signs of Christ's coming are so abundant, and when evidences are multiplying on every hand, indicating that our work is short, the question of the circulation of our literature becomes one of vital importance.

The Reformation was quickly and effectively spread because of the printing press. Luther recognized its importance, and has called it "the last and greatest gift by which God enables us to advance the things of the gospel."

The great work that pioneers had in every mission land was to get the Bible into the hands of the people in their own tongue. When China was closed to preaching and teaching, the greatest of its missionaries, Dr. Morrison, accomplished in this very city the enormous task of translating and printing the Bible. Though working amid difficulties and trials, such as we never meet, he was spurred on by the great incentives that Buddhism had not been spread by oral preaching and teaching, but by books, and that, though there were many languages spoken, all China could read one.

This can apply also to our message. That is why the Spirit of prophecy has said that in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who comes down from heaven with great power, and who lightens the earth with his glory.

In South China during the past six years there have been sold 6587 books, 4385 tracts, 74,620 single copies of the *Signs*, and 30,370 yearly subscriptions taken. During 1919 and 1920 there has been sold 5550 books, 2797 tracts 7682 single copies and 3796 subscriptions. It was only last year that "Health and Longevity" was published and ready for use, and advantage was taken of it to make a record sale. Now we have "Heralds of the King" in Wenli, by Brother R. F. Cottrell. It should have as large a sale as the health book. If presented in the right way, the Holy Spirit will impress the people to

take it and to study it. In the homeland the average sale per hour is higher with "Great Controversy" and such books than with the medical works. Even in Catholic South America the same is true. Certainly God wants these truth-filled books in the homes of the people, and he will bless every effort we make to put them there. The work is not ours, but God's, and we know that He sends His angels ahead of the colporteurs to impress hearts and to open the way. Let us take hold of this opportunity that is before us.

While the sale of books has every year increased, the number of copies of the *Signs* sold, and subscriptions taken has greatly decreased. In 1915, 6142 subscriptions were taken, and 39,901 copies sold. Every year following the number has been less, and 1920 has but 1171 subscriptions and 3118 copies sold. This is no doubt due to the uncertainty of receiving the paper, rather than because the people do not like it. Some canvassers have been dishonest, and not sent in the names, but perhaps the greatest fault lies elsewhere. Some definite plans should be formulated at this meeting that if possible this difficulty may be overcome. The church members and evangelists might come to the rescue and deliver the papers as part of their home missionary work. This would also find the interested ones, and thus constitute the best kind of follow-up work.

Despite war, floods and others hindrances, a large gain has been made in this biennial period. In 1915-16 the total sales were \$7581.53. During 1917-18 the value of the sales amounted to \$12,465.7, showing a gain of \$4614.18. For the year 1919 and eleven months of 1920 the total is \$20,793.98, an increase of \$8328.27 over the preceding two years. Truly, the wider the circulation of our publications, the greater will be the demand for our books that make plain the scriptures of truth.

Just a word regarding each mission and its progress. The Cantonese field during 1919-20 has had an average of two colporteurs. The sales thus far have been: 1919, \$4501.30; and for 1920, \$2083.03, totalling \$6584.33. This compared with \$4029.50 for the two years before, shows a gain of \$2554.83.

The Fukien field has averaged eight colporteurs with sales of: 1919, \$4509.80 plus 1920, \$3341.20, totalling \$7851.00. For 1917-18 it was \$5152.30. The gain is \$2698.70.

Two men in Swatow show sales of \$2279.64 for 1919, and \$1315.51 for 1920, totalling \$3595.15 for the two years. The sales for 1917-18 were \$1524.16, showing again for the two years just past, of \$2070.99.

In Hakka there has been a good increase. In 1917-18 there was only \$591.00; while in 1919-20 we see \$1335.10 more, or a total of \$1926.10.

Kwangsai has not an encouraging word to close our list. Their sales have been \$495.35 less than the preceding two years.

The greatest need of the colporteur work today is men, earnest and consecrated, who take up the work realizing its importance, and who go out to save souls. Satan is "using every means in his power to lead the canvasser to take up some other line of work. This order of things should be changed. God calls the canvassers back to their work."

The opportunities in the canvassing work are legion. As the new year is almost upon us, plans should be laid for earnest persevering effort in the Master's work. Much can be done if we all pull together. Let us be united in thought, purpose and aim, helping everyone his neighbor, and saying every man to his brother, "Be of good courage."

R. M. MILNE.

Canton, China

Superintendent's report rendered at the Union Mission meeting, December, 1920.

THE church membership of the Cantonese mission is 234. There are twelve stations, besides Tungshan; there are eleven evangelists, three Bible women, and twelve teachers. During the biennial period 1919-20, forty new members have been baptised.

A good work has been done in raising funds among the Chinese for mission enterprises. Last year the Canton City Church was rebuilt, to which the Chinese contributed \$1000 Mexican. This year the Bethel School put up an addition and remodelled the main building, for which the sum of \$2250.00 was raised in the field. We have been very thankful for these contributions, and believe that the work has been greatly strengthened by the use which we have been able to make of them.

The two schools at Tungshan have had an attendance ranging from seventy to ninety, about evenly divided between the boys and girls. This year the school opened with a good attendance and bright prospects; but political disturbances in the province compelled the girls' school to close for a month. It became necessary to take the girls to Hongkong, and about half the boys left for safer territory. The schools are now getting back to regular work, and by extra efforts will possibly finish a full year's work.

Both schools have been working earnestly to develop paying industries for student labor. We now have six machines at work, and a good beginning has been made in selling peanut butter in Canton. We have faith in our school industries, and believe we are working on right lines.

The land lying southwest of the Bethel school is now prepared for orchard, and this will be planted next spring.

The tithes and offerings from the field give us reason for encouragement. For the first nine months of 1919, the Sabbath-school offerings were \$429.40. For the same period this year they are \$451.21. We believe that the close of this year will show a large gain in Sabbath-school offerings.

The tithes from the Chinese churches for the first nine months of this year increased fifty percent over the same period last year. Over the field a large number of leading members have taken their stand for tithe-paying, and there is an increase in the number of regular tithe-paying members. One small church for the first ten months of this year has paid in \$35.70. We believe that the Lord will bless the Chinese as they thus learn to recognize the Lord's right to a tenth part of their income; and we shall not be satisfied until all our members are paying an honest tithe.

Some of our mission expenses, such as chapel sundries, repairs, helpers and native travel have been reduced this year. During 1921 we plan to put the entire burden of these responsibilities except that of travel, upon the native church.

We are glad to be able to present a good report of the Fatshan dispensary. For some time this dispensary has been very successful; but this year the financial showing is the best it has yet been. Last year there was a small loss of \$700 Mex., in operating the dispensary. This year, for the first ten months there was a gain above expenses of \$140.00. This will apply on some new equipment we have installed. We have added a new bath room and a treatment room, with porcelain bath tub, shower, hot and cold water and other necessary equipment, at a cost of a little over \$300. At its present rate, the dispensary will soon pay back this expenditure.

The dispensary treats thousands of cases each year, and is widely known in Fatshan, a city of 500,000. It is appropriate.

ly named "The Little Eden Hospital." The worker in charge is a marvelous self-made man, and a physician. He has never been to a medical school, but has studied privately, and has practiced. God blesses him with good success in his treatment of the sick. He is progressive, and creditably represents our health principles. We greatly appreciate his labors. He is also pastor of the Fatshan church, and is our only ordained native minister.

We desire to train more workers as rapidly as possible, and to this end have sent five young men to the Shanghai Missionary College, and have three prospective Bible women in the Bethel School.

The Cantonese Mission comprises perhaps the most populous district in China. There are dozens of cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000 not yet entered, to say nothing of the countless villages. The work here is limited only by men and means. For the past two years at least the mission in this field has been unable to expand to any great extent. We believe, however, that we have now come to the time when we should enter new territory, and also strengthen the work in Canton. We have some urgent calls from places where believers are living, and these calls we hope to answer soon. The work in this field presents before us a stupendous task. We pray for the help of the Holy Spirit in the doing of it.

H. C. COOPER.

Hakka Mission Workers' Meeting

THE Hakka Mission workers' meeting was held in Waichow December 18-26, 1920. All evangelists with one exception, and all teachers save two, who were sick, were present throughout. We were favored with nice weather. Five meetings were held daily. It was a pleasure to see all the workers in their seats each time before the meeting was called to order.

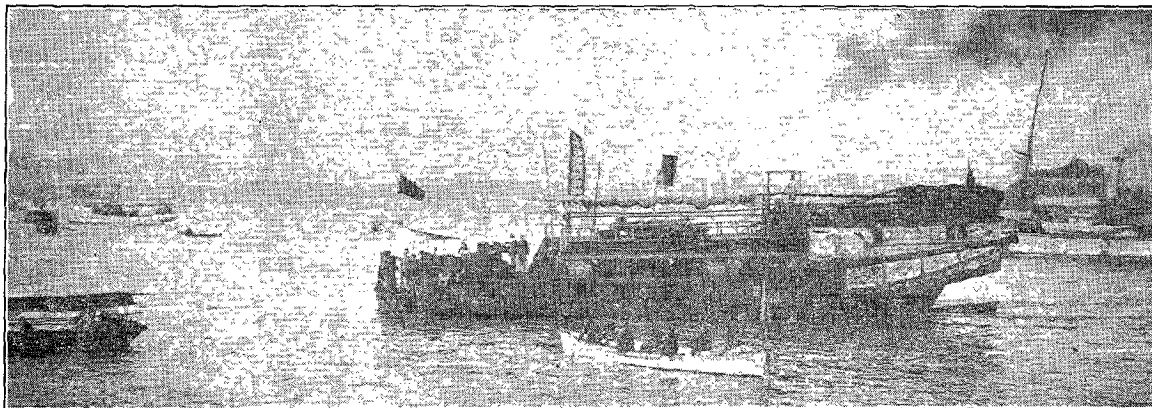
The burden of instruction was carried by Pastors MacGuire and Weaks and Brother Crisler. Elder MacGuire's talks on the Victorious Life will not soon be forgotten. We feel confident that fruits

of these talks will be seen in the kingdom of God. Brother Crisler's talks were greatly appreciated by the workers. We regretted that these two brethren could not stay throughout the meeting, but other appointments had to be met. Brother Weaks was given all the time he desired for his department, and this gave real help to the Home Missionary and literature work. Brother and Sister Milne, of the Union Mission, were present to help in their respective departments. The work of translating fell upon Elder Nagel and Brother Wearer.

A number of goals were set for the year 1921. For the sale of literature, the goal was \$2000.00 Mexican. During the meeting orders for "Heralds of the King" were taken to the amount of \$990.00 Mex., and \$30.00 worth of "World Struggles" was sold, making a total of \$1020.00 Mex. Thus, before the first day of the new year had dawned, half the year's goal had been reached.

The Sabbath-school offering goal was set at \$800.00; the annual week of prayer offering, \$100.00; and it was also agreed to raise during this week a church tithe of \$150.00. The Chinese workers themselves set a goal in soul-winning—300 souls for 1921. This is less by considerable than one soul for each church member. We shall work and pray that this goal, with the others, may be attained to the glory of God.

At this meeting Brother Lo Sin Tshoi was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. Brother Lo is the oldest worker in the Hakka Mission, having been with us since the work started among the Hakka people fourteen years ago. It was a great pleasure for me to be present at this ordination, as it was Brother Lo with four other young men who were the direct cause of my taking up work among this people. Brother Lo has proven



Bound for East Waichow

his loyalty and his love for present truth, and we pray that his future years may be enriched by the abiding presence of God's Spirit in his ministry, making him the means of leading many into the way of salvation.

On the last day of the meeting the yearly Bible examination for all the workers was held. The questions covered most of the Bible, and an examination of the answers revealed who among the workers had been faithful in Bible study during the year. At this time also some money was collected for the starting of a workers' library. It is planned to buy the best books to be had in the vernacular, and each worker will be given the privilege of borrowing any desired book, and holding it for one month. In this way we hope to see the workers make advancement. It is our hope to develop a class of workers in the Hakka Mission that are second to none in the whole Far East. To this end we shall labor and pray.

It was a great pleasure to the writer after an absence from the Hakka field of six years, to be present at this meeting. The Spirit of prayer during the meeting was very marked. Truly, it was a time when God met with His people; and it was with revived courage and zeal that the workers returned to their respective stations.

J. P. ANDERSON.

Hakka Mission Workers' Examination for 1920

1. (Each part counting one per cent)

WHO was: 1. Uzzah; 2. Japheth; 3. Nabal; 4. Eli; 5. Nadab; 6. Leah; 7. Absalom; 8. Achan; 9. Rahab; 10. Jehu; 11. Stephen; 12. Silas; 13. Ezra; 14. Uriah; 15. Lazarus; 16. Herod; 17. Jesse; 18. Dorcas; 19. Sapphira; 20. Hophni; 21. Boaz; 22. Anna; 23. Jephthah; 24. Gabriel; 25. Darius; 26. Martha; 27. Zipporah; 28. Andrew; 29. Nathan; 30. Sanballat; 31. Barabbas; 32. Gideon; 33. Korah; 24. Aquilla; 35. Jethro; 36. Rhoda; 37. Manoah; 38. Herodias; 39. Rebekah; 40. Nathaniel; 41. Bildad; 42. Ananias; 43. Joab; 44. Gamaliel; 45. Rehoboam; 46. Cornelius; 47. Vashti; 48. Huldah; 49. Felix; 50. Chloe; 51. Phebe; 52. Hannah; 53. Agrippa; 54. Eunice; 55. Ahasuerus; 56. Nahum; 57. Pilate; 58. Deborah; 59. Hagar; 60. Haman; 61. Miriam; 62. Hiram; 63. Namaan; 64. Eutychus; 65. Thomas; 66. Elizabeth; 67. Demas; 68. Apollyon; 69. Michael; 70. Philemon; 71. Zaccheus; 72. Phineas; 73. Michal; 74. Kis; 75. Bartimeus; 76. Nicodemus; 77. Keturah; 78. Zebedee; 79. Beelzebub; 80. Jairus; 81. Sarah; 82. Tertullus; 83. Timothy; 84. Ahithophel; 85. Balaam; 86. Abner; 87. Joanna; 88. Jezebel; 89. Reuben; 90. Joseph; 91. Joseph of Arimathea; 92. Delilah; 93. Naomi; 94. Jonathan; 95. Dinah; 96. Ishmael; 97. Pharaoh; 98. Epaphroditus; 99. Barnabas; 100. Caiaphas.

2. (Each part counting two per cent)

Define and state what happened: 1. Joppa; 2. Endor; 3. Ebal; 4. Damascus; 5. Tarsus; 6. Patmos; 7. Berea; 8. Sinai; 9. Bethel; 10. Golgotha; 11. Galilee; 12. Gilboa; 13. Bethany; 14. Nod;

15. Eden; 16. Sheba; 17. Capernaum; 18. Baal; 19. Jericho; 20. Rome; 21. Gaza; 22. Moab; 23. Eschol; 24. Dagan; 25. Gethsemane; 26. Babylon; 27. Samaria; 28. Ephesus; 29. Corinth; 30. Laodicea; 31. Nebo; 32. Ai; 33. Carmel; 34. Euphrates; 35. Diana; 36. Jordan; 37. Egypt; 38. Horeb; 39. Goshen; 40. Nazareth; 41. Megiddo; 42. Zoar; 43. Gerizim; 44. Ararat; 45. Babel; 46. Bethlehem; 47. Gomorrah; 48. Antioch; 49. Moriah; 50. Olives.

3. (Each part counting ten per cent)

1. What five men in the Bible committed suicide?
2. Who wrote the following books: Hebrews, Revelation; Acts; Job; Isaiah; Leviticus; Psalms; Galatians; Genesis; Ezekiel?
3. What is the principal thought in Hebrews 11; Exodus 20; Psalms 23; Daniel 1; Ezra 7; John 14:1; Chronicles 13; Corinthians 13; Revelation 21; Matthew 24; Malachi 3?
4. Who was Nehemiah? What did he do? How did he show his faith in God? In what was he different from the Chinese governors? What reforms did he make?
5. Write a short history of Jeremiah.
6. Give ten miracles of Jesus.
7. State five things that Jesus said on the cross.
8. Name ten prominent disciples in the New Testament not among the twelve.
9. Where was the difference between the Pharisees and the Saducees?
10. Which of these kings of Israel were good and which were bad: David; Asa; Jereboam; Ahab; Ahaz; Azariah; Amon; Josiah; Hezekiah; Zedekiah.

4. (Each part counting four per cent)

1. How many years has the judgment been going on?
2. Where is Satan while the saved are in heaven?
3. Explain the promise made by Jesus to the thief on the cross?
4. What results from believing Satan's first lie to man?
5. What is receiving the mark of the beast in the hand?
6. What is represented by the Philadelphia church?
7. Tell how properly to observe the Sabbath.
8. How should lives of believers differ from lives of unbelievers? Give ten differences.
9. Give principal thought of the three angels' messages.
10. Do you think Seventh-day Adventists can be saved without paying tithe? Why?
11. Name three signs of Christ's coming not yet fully fulfilled.
12. What is the meaning of the Lord's supper and the ordinance of humility?
13. What will be the reward of the righteous? Name ten rewards.
14. Give five differences between the Seventh-day Adventist and other churches.
15. When did the time of the end begin?
16. What is the great lesson taught in the book of Esther?
17. What are the fruits of the Spirit?
18. Describe the work of the Holy Spirit.
19. What do you see in the world that makes you think that the end is near?
20. Describe the making of the first Sunday law.
21. What kind of workers are needed in our work. Give ten qualifications.
22. Do you know that you have repented, confessed your sins, and that you are forgiven?
23. How many did you lead to Jesus the last year?
24. What is your aim for the coming year?
25. Are your family relatives Seventh-day Adventists? If not, why not?

Statistical Report of the FAR EASTERN DIVISION Missions

Statistics desired for each separate provincial mission.
 List as stations those places where foreigners reside (column 2).
 List as outstations those places where no foreigners reside (column 4).

1 Number of Mission	2 NAME OF MISSIONS	3 Number of Mission Stations	4 Number of Mission Outstations	5 Number of Organized Churches	6 Baptized Membership of Organized Churches	7 Baptized During Quarter	8 ORDAINED MINISTERS		9 LICENSED SISTERS		10 LICENSED MISSIONARIES		11 BIBLE WOMEN (not including column 12)		12 Other Foreign Women (Unlicensed)	13 BOOK AND PERIODICAL CANVASSERS		14 MEDICAL WORKERS (including those licensed)	
							Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native		Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native
1	DIVISION PHILIPPINE UNION	4	25	43	2147	192	7	1	7	43	15	20	11			45	2	7	21
2	CHOSEN UNION	3	13	24	1085	27	7	4	1	17	15	25				1	21	2	6
3	JAPAN UNION	3	11	15	288	7	4	3	11	3	2		1	8			7		
4	MANCHURIAN UNION	2	5	5	106	20	2		3	6	7	2	1				7		
5	CENTRAL CHINA	3	54	37	1093		4	5	8	19	13	34	11	1			27	4	16
6	NORTH CHINA UNION	2	5	2	67		2	1	2	2	5	7					10		
7	SOUTH CHINA UNION	6	63	28	1553	109	7	4	4	39	25	24	13				7	5	2
8	* WEST CHINA UNION	3	3	2	67		1		3	1	4	4	4					1	
9	EAST CHINA UNION	3	38	12	648		4	1	6	5	11	17	14				6		
10	MALAYSIAN UNION	7	8	8	460	29	13		5	15	21	4	3	1			21	1	
	TOTALS	36	225	176	7514	384	57	24	44	129	162	139	3	56	9	1	151	22	45

15 Number of Mission	16 S. S. Offerings for Quarter, including First Twelve Sabbaths	17 Thirteenth Sabbath Offering	18 Total S. S. Offerings for Quarter, including Thirteenth Sabbath Offering	19 Number of Tracts Sold	20 Bible Value of Periodical Sales (including Subscriptions)	21 Value of Book Sales (on Basis of Retail Price)	22 Total Retail Value of Books, Tracts, and Periodicals (All Literature)	23 Number of Church Buildings Owned by Mission	24 Estimated Value	25 Approximate Seating Capacity	26 Number of Church Schools Conducted	27 Enrollment of Church Schools
1	677.13	136.18	813.31	2333	1133.26	10115.04	11248.30	18	7127	2745	2	67
2	428.25	50.83	479.08	1501	876.09	271.17	1166.64	23	2872	2280	15	313
3	256.70	86.13	342.83	1961	1641.66	772.79	2414.45	4	4300	525	1	8
4	61.58	17.32	78.90		733.50	500.00	1233.50	1	68	100	2	30
5	203.38	78.06	281.44	100	416.80	639.84	1056.64	8	2222	7000	11	190
6	65.05	11.78	76.83		63.50	995.00	1058.50				3	108
7	238.17	26.45	264.62		395.11	832.60	1239.90	8	7050	2500	44	1290
8	42.67	10.62	53.29								1	62
9	292.05	70.34	362.39		478.44	932.48	1411.92	1	1000		8	205
10	756.26	188.97	945.23	1603	557.50	4768.41	5575.31	1	3500	250	3	64
	3021.24	676.68	3697.92	7498	6295.86	19827.33	26405.16	64	28139	15400	90	2337

Report for the Quarter Ending SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

ALL FIGURES IN U. S. GOLD

Number of Mission	15 OTHER WORKERS (not elsewhere listed)		16 TOTAL LABOURERS (net total)		17 TOTAL TITH RECEIPTS		18 Table No. of this column may be left blank	19 Total Offerings to Support Schools and Expenses V. P. M. S. Offerings as noted under Columns Nos. 27 and 28	20 Total Contributions for Home Mission Work, Expense of Home-Missioning Receipts and Sustentation Fund	21 Total Receipts for Home-Missioning Work	22 Total Contributions for Local Church Work not included in Columns Nos. 20 and 21	23 Number of Sabbath Schools	24 Membership	25 Average Attendance
	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native								
1	69	56	91		423.10				20.00			70	2309	1894
	8	27	83		58.25									
2	38	21	109		425.63				398.11	89.09	88.08	76	1832	1253
3		15	24		397.82							18	272	201
4	1	12	19		189.52							7	145	145
5	17	26	127					2.39	505.85	6.31		62	1700	1256
6	2	9	22		116.00			.94				7	217	174
7	63	37	168		658.17			10.63	40.56	452.34	49.50	61	2555	1709
8		8	20									7	195	148
9	13	21	68		211.66							47	1077	961
10	3	40	45		823.66			283.61	20.33	.89	86.75	20	610	549
	214	272	776		3303.81			297.57	984.85	548.63	224.33	375	10912	8290

Division	40 Number of Intermediate Schools	41 Enrollment of Intermediate Schools	42 Number of Training Schools	43 Enrollment of Training Schools	44 Total Enrollment	45 NUMBER OF FOREIGN TEACHERS		45 NUMBER OF NATIVE TEACHERS		46 Total Number of Teachers	47 Estimated Value of School Buildings and Equipment	48 Expense of Maintenance of Schools	49 Number of Young People's Societies	50 Membership	51 V. P. S. Contributions for Foreign Work	52 V. P. S. Contributions for Home Mission Work	53 V. P. S. Contributions for Local Society Work
						Men	Women	Men	Women								
1	1	175	1	175	4	5	7	4	20	11000.00	2500.00						
	1	180		247	3	4	2	1	10	23000.00		1	40				
2		76		389	2	2	23		27	12934.02	984.08						
3		38		46	2		2	2	6	3000.00	250.00						
4				30			2		2	419.36	60.00						
5	202			392	2	2	18	2	24	3468.71	143.75	11	205				
6				108		1	3	3	7								
7	260			1550	2	3	63	21	89	16088.00	1245.00	1	80				3.97
8				62		2	7	2	11								
9	43			248		1	8	4	13			2					
10		1	35	99	2		3		5	400.00	270.27						
7	505	5	504	3346	17	20	138	39	214	70310.09	5453.10	15	325				3.97

The Kwangsai Mission

*Report rendered by the Director at the Canton general meeting,
December, 1920.*

THE Kwangsai mission comprises the entire province with the addition of the On Po district lying to the south in Kwangtung. It is a large province with an area of 7800 square miles. The country is mountainous, and there are no plains. There are a few wide valleys, and these are well cultivated. Travel through the country is one continuous journey through hills.

As in most mountainous country, the methods of communication are not the best. There is not a foot of steam or electric railway, and no good roads connecting the larger cities. Towns away from the rivers must be reached by walking or by coolie chair. There is only one exception, and that is between Nanning and Mo Ming where the famous Luk Wing Ting has his headquarters. Last year a road was built between these two places, and within the last month jitney service has been opened up. This presents a good opening for chapel work if we had qualified workers to send. There has never been any work done here by any mission, and it is nearly in the center of an inland district of Mandarin-speaking people.

Kwangsai has an estimated population of 6,500,000. This with the million and a half in the On Po district makes a mission field of about eight million. This field is one that has longest resisted mission effort, and is one of the least worked, having in all only eight mission centers with foreigners. The total foreign mission body numbers only thirty-six.

Our difficulties may be classed as three: lack of qualified workers; difficulties of transportation and communication; and difficulties of language areas.

We have seven stations and a total working force of nineteen. The membership in 1919 was 93, and in 1920 is 102, the number baptized being thirteen and eight respectively. The thirteenth Sabbath offerings for 1918 were \$30.35; for 1919, \$44.67, and for three quarters of 1920, \$43.02; miscellaneous offerings, 1919, 39.70; 1920, 34.71. Sabbath-school offerings, 1917, \$73.23; 1918, \$92.36; 1919, \$109.43; and for three quarters of 1920, \$108.61. The goal for the fourth quarter is \$80.00, and we are reaching it. Church tithes, 1919, \$28.27; 1920, \$63.06. Salary tithes 1919, \$190.08; 1920, \$161.76. Dispensary donations received, 1919, \$2,588.00; 1920, \$703.29, besides some Red Cross material that is on the way.

We have two schools and three teachers, with an enrollment of forty-six.

The dispensary has been reopened in the old quarters at the chapel; but it is a very poor place, and as the workers are hard at language study, we cannot justly say that we have started this line of work. The dispensary is being built—a two-story building of 32 by 42 feet dimensions. The funds for this have been secured mostly by donations from the local people, only \$1200.00 gold having been given at the current rate of exchange through the budget. We thank the Lord that he has sent us two families to help in the work of the field, and feel confident that with their added strength and wisdom the work will make more rapid advancement.

The canvassing work has been held back for lack of consecrated workers. We now have two men in the field, and they are beginning to send back good reports. In comparing this field with that of other fields, it must be remembered that the work here is new; we do not have an educated class of workers, nor light travel as in some parts of the China field. Post offices are few, and the people are uneducated.

We thank the Lord for His care and keeping power, that during these troublous times we have been untroubled. We ask you to remember us in your prayers, that through the help of the Holy Spirit's work this message of truth may be carried to the people of this field in the shortest possible time.

P. V. THOMAS.

Evangelistic Effort in the City Mukden

THE week of prayer was in every respect the best that the Mukden church has yet experienced. All the members were faithful in attending every meeting. The Lord came very near to each one, and all took a stand to press nearer to the Lord during the new year. That the church was blessed spiritually was also manifested by the large annual offering that was given.

Immediately following this spiritual Pentecost, a public effort was started in Mukden. Bills announcing the meetings were distributed, and when the time for the first meeting arrived, the chapel was filled to overflow. Every available seating and standing place was occupied, and even the rostrum furnished seats. If we had had twice as large a hall it could easily have been filled. And now after three weeks of meetings every night with the exception of Saturday, the hall is still filled to overflow by attentive listeners. These meetings will continue for another month.

At the close of each meeting an invitation has been extended to those desiring to study further into the message to come to the front and hand in their names. Perhaps more names could have been obtained if we had passed the cards to the people in the congregation, but as we thought a better class might be reached by having them come to the front, we followed this method, and thus far about sixty have given in their names for further study. A Bible class has been organized for these prospectives, and we trust to see a goodly number of them take their stand for the truth and be saved in the kingdom of heaven.

During the meetings we have not only distributed free literature to the people, but have been able to sell a goodly number of our small tracts and books bearing directly upon the message. This seed-filled literature will continue to preach to the people when the living preacher's voice can not be heard.

During the summer the writer held several similar efforts, and has found them more satisfactory than simply going alone to a place and holding meetings for a few days. By having one or two evangelists along and continuing the meetings for a greater length of time, better results are obtained. When the meetings are over the local evangelist has generally more work than he is able to do.

We are looking with courage and confidence into the new year, expecting it to be the best soul-saving year we have yet experienced in our work here in Manchuria.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

The West Szechuan Mission

OUR work in Chengtu, Szechuan, was opened in the fall of 1917. During the union meeting held in the spring of 1919, Chengtu with its surrounding territory was organized with the standing of a provincial mission, and is now known as the West Szechuan Mission. The territory of this mission is about as large as the province of Hunan, and with a population equal to, if not larger than, that province. The headquarters is at the provincial capital.

During December, 1920, we held our first general meeting in this West Szechuan field. The meeting was called for the purpose of Bible study, and was deemed a fitting close for the year's work. Through-

At this time our membership is twenty-two, seven names having been added during the meeting, and six of these, five brethren and one sister, were baptized at this time. Besides our work in Chengtu we have one out-station, where there is a small company of believers. There are calls coming to us to open work in two other places, at one of which there are already several Sabbath-keepers.

Our Sabbath-school goal was \$140.00 for the year, which we passed by a little over one dollar. The native tithe amounted to about \$100.00. In spite of much fighting throughout the field during the greater part of the year, our receipts for literature sold showed \$800.00.



Workers and believers in attendance at the first general meeting held in West Szechuan

out there was a fine spirit manifested, with much freedom in prayer and testimony. Often when particular weaknesses were touched upon during the Bible studies or discourses, there were those who stood up and confessed to such weaknesses, and requested prayer. As usual the soon-coming of the Lord and the need of preparation were stressed. This instruction was given added force by an earthquake shock which occurred during the meeting. When the building began to shake, one brother dropped to his knees, and cried to the Lord to wait a little while, for he was not quite ready. It behooves us as a people to prepare now.

We are conducting one boys' school of Primary and Higher Primary grade, with an enrollment of sixty-two pupils. With a better force of native workers, we expect to have much larger results in all departments next year.

We have recently purchased a piece of land in the city for homes and headquarters. The lot measures 188 feet, with an outlook upon several temples with acres of large trees. With new buildings, returning students, and the Lord's added blessing, we expect much fruit from this very prosperous section of Szechuan.

C. L. BLANDFORD.

Notes of Progress

ANOTHER new field has been entered by the evangelistic colporteur. Long have the promising islands, the Celebes, waited; but now the colporteur has gone there with his books. Malaysia's report for December gives one colporteur at work in the Celebes. Result: 61 hours, 188 orders, \$476.80 value. Truly the colporteur is the gospel pioneer.

THE December report from Brother Beecham, Union Field Missionary Secretary of Malaysia, gives 25 colporteurs at work. They took 3092 orders valued at \$6571.84. The largest reports were from East and West Java. Brother Beecham and his company of student workers have circulated a large amount of literature on the island during the vacation months.

KOREA'S literature sales for 1920 were nearly 24,000 Yen, or a gain of more than 60% over their 15,000 Yen sales of 1919. Many souls in Korea to-day are rejoicing in the message as a result of the large amount of literature sold in that field.

DOWN in the Philippines they went "over the top" in literature sales during 1920, their sales being 110,612.10 Pesos. Had they not run out of Tagalog books during the height of the season, they could doubtless have sold many thousand pesos more worth of literature during the year. Their goal for 1921 is 130,000 pesos.

BROTHER FLEMING, one of the Far Eastern colporteurs for foreign publications, sold \$2300 worth of books, mostly "Great Controversy," in Shanghai from mid-September to the end of the year. He reports many who are deeply interested in the message he carries and who are asking, "What do these things mean?" Brother Fleming has now gone to Hong Kong to spend a few weeks among the foreigners of that port.

RECENTLY at the Hakka general meeting at Wai-chow, the evangelists and other workers, after a brief presentation of our literature work, ordered \$1000 worth of our books. At Swatow each worker ordered a club of Chinese *Signs*, these clubs ranging in size from 10 to 50.

A VIGOROUS campaign with literature is being conducted in behalf of the foreigners of Shanghai. A club of 500 *Signs Weekly*, 100 *Signs* monthly, beside literature in other languages, is being regularly sent out. A mailing list has been prepared and most of the *Signs Weekly* are being used in this way. Several neat reading-racks have been prepared, and these, filled with *Present Truth*, tracts, magazines, and papers, have been placed in conspicuous places such as hotels, railway stations, etc. May there be an abundant harvest as a result of this sowing.

BROTHER KLOSE writes from Korea that they have just closed a very successful Harvest Ingathering Campaign. His personal collections were nearly 1200 Yen, and the total for the field 4,540 Yen.

C. E. WEAKS.

THE HOME COLUMN

Health in the Far East

IT is true in every land that "we never miss the water until the well is dry." It seems to be the experience of most people, that the valuation we make of this most important asset, health, is placed far too low until we experience ill-health; then we begin to take notice of the terms that Mother Nature makes to us, and set about to find the trail back again. Sometimes the trail is easy to find, and sometimes it is not. The wise man is the one who learns the lesson early, and who stores his mind with the essential facts relating to life and health, and who conforms his physical habits to nature's laws.

In many lands the public health department of the government in the state or nation has done a lot of the thinking for us, and has carried on many experiments, the benefit of which is seen in the health of the community. Only think what our United States Health Department has done for the health of infants and young children during the past years. The mortality has been greatly reduced. The anti-tuberculosis campaign and public health leaflets have done their share to arouse interest and cooperation, and to defeat the enemy in many ways.

In the Far East there has been comparatively little done for the public health. Every individual is left to do his own thinking, and to make or break his own health according to his knowledge or lack of knowledge. The results are shown in the statistics on the health of missionaries. It is a fact that forty per cent, or more, of missionaries are returned within the first few years on account of ill health. Tremendous expenses, wasted effort, and individual disappointment are the result of conditions which are in a large measure preventable. Is it not worth a decided effort on the part of the new arrival in the Far East to make successfully the adjustment that is needed to conditions that are new to him and that are so unlike the conditions in the homeland,—conditions which involve his own health and virility and the future of his work and life in the country of his work and choice?

In the adjustment that is necessary, one must first become informed regarding the conditions as they exist. He must know the facts relating to the manner in which communicable diseases are transmitted, and must know what measures are necessary to prevent them. He must understand the fundamental principles of the maintenance of the body in the best and most vigorous state. The vigorous

body is not so susceptible to disease as is the body in a state of malnutrition, or lack of vigor. Natural laws must be understood and habits formed in harmony with them. Such a course means the expenditure of time and effort; but what in life is there that being worth while can be attained without these?

The Two Extremes

As a matter of fact we find that the people in the Far East, as elsewhere, form three groups in their attitude toward this knowledge which involves so much and which is available to all. There is the group who disregard most of, or all, the laws of health. They insist that it is unavoidable that one should eat a certain amount of dirt, and that it is those who are careful who are always sick. "I always do so, and it doesn't hurt me," is their slogan. On the other hand there is the class who have heard of germs and disease, and yet have not a well-grounded fund of information on health subjects. These live in constant fear of germs and disease. They spurn the unclean conditions about them, and pick their way gingerly along through the smells and other situation in the Far East, expecting trouble, and ready to fly to the home shore when it comes.

The Normal Life.

In all of life's adjustments we should aim to be normal. Of course the absolute normal may be difficult to attain in a world which is already abnormal. Disease is an abnormal marauder who may steal from us those things which we most value in this life, may steal our comfort, our ability to work, may rob us of those who are dear to us, may even take our life from us. So is every robber of earthly wealth an abnormal person. The normal individual relates himself to the possible robber by making his home as secure as possible, and then living in a comfortable state of confidence in this protection. He has matched his senses and the available knowledge against the thief, and he does not worry about the result.

The abnormal individual, on one hand, lives a life of worry and unrest lest the thief break in. After locking the doors he must look under the bed; he is haunted by the fear of dark corners. Or on the other hand, he closes his eyes to the possibility of misfortune; having never seen a robber or encountered a thief, he refuses to take even the ordinary precautions. But the normal individual wisely erects a barrier of facts and knowledge against the invader, and then meets fearlessly the results. We sharpen our wits with the best information available, and then endeavor to keep sweet and happy whatever the final result may be.

MRS. A. C. SELMON, M. D.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Rally Day in Shanghai

No general suggestions for a rally day program have been sent to the Sabbath-school secretaries in the Far Eastern Division this year, as it was thought that the secretary of each union mission would be able to prepare one for her field. In the larger Sabbath-schools the superintendents sometimes plan such a day. It was my privilege on Sabbath, Christmas day, to attend a rally day program which was prepared and carried by the superintendent of the Range Road (Shanghai) Sabbath-school, with his assistants. The chapel was prettily decorated with Christmas greens, flags, etc., and the program moved off with the ease which shows careful planning and faithful practice.

The leader spoke of the object of rally day, bringing out the fact that since the rally day held the year before, this Sabbath-school had grown from a membership of forty-nine the first quarter, to ninety-four at the close of the third quarter, and that the donation to missions for the third quarter, one hundred forty dollars, exactly doubled that for the first quarter of the year. This Sabbath-school has a good sized foreign class of adults, and another of children; but the Chinese are giving more liberally to missions, too. The general effect of the rally day in 1919 was not only to bring up the average attendance, but to encourage perfect attendance. For the first three quarters of the year the perfect attendance was twenty-three, twenty-nine, and twenty-two respectively.

In the talk on daily study of the Sabbath-school lesson, the familiar yet ever striking illustration of the man who attempts to climb seven steps at once was used by the evangelist, to good effect.

A dialogue in two parts, with singing by the children, and talks on matters pertaining to the influence and benefit of the Sabbath-school, completed the program, which closed effectively with the roll call, and the song, "When the Roll is Called up Yonder."

The tiny chapel was filled to overflowing, and one could not but wonder where the members will sit, in another year, if the school continues to grow as it has in the past. However, the church is praying and planning and working for the new building, which, when it is erected, will be large enough for all who may wish to come.

MRS. I. H. EVANS.

"FORGET not that your first and principal business as a disciple of Christ is to give the Gospel to those who have it not."

The East Shanghai Sabbath School

SABBATH, January 1, 1921, found the Shanghai School chapel well filled, "to start the new quarter right." One of the young men had previously placed on the blackboard three drawings on topics of timely interest, and care had been given to every detail of the opening program, which passed off smoothly and effectively.

After song and prayer, the secretary read the previous quarter's report in the form of a poem. This was followed by a talk by Pastor Wu on the topic "What the Sabbath School Has Done for Me." Besides speaking of the personal benefit received, the speaker brought out the following points:

1. The success of the church depends on the condition of the church members, and the condition of the church members depends on the Sabbath-school. In it they become rooted and grounded in the doctrines that keep their faith alive and their hope bright.

2. There was a time when our church in China was without books and magazines containing the truths of the third angel's message; but it had the Sabbath-school, and in it the members learned the gospel for the last days. There should not be allowed to come into the church a tendency to neglect the Sabbath-school, now that we have the opportunity of reading the message in books and papers; on the other hand we must be more diligent now in studying the lessons and more faithful in attending Sabbath by Sabbath, and so *grow* in Christian experience.

3. Sometimes it is said that our church gathers in only those of the middle and lower classes in China. But a survey of other denominations shows an average of only 10 in 100 who can read, while of our members 90 in 100 can read. They are taught to read the Bible for a year before they are admitted to membership, and in the Sabbath-school their education in the Bible, and in reading it, is carried steadily forward. The Sabbath-school is a great blessing as an educational agency in China; it carries its blessing into every home represented.

The goal for this Sabbath-school for the fourth quarter of the year was \$200, but the school came to its last Sabbath in December lacking \$37 of this amount. Anxiety was felt lest it should not be raised, but a special effort was made, and the full amount was taken up—with 49 cents over. A large drawing of a bell suspended from an arch had been used for the device, and this picture was hung up in front of the school, and the school bell lightly rung, to give the idea that the East Shanghai Sabbath-School had reached its aim in gifts to help

sound the glad news of the gospel.

Two of the pictures on the board were then explained—a man bending beneath the huge world on his shoulders, and another world with a number of men behind it, rolling it along. A one-man Sabbath-school is represented by the man with the world on his back; not only does he fail to move the world, but he is in danger of being crushed to death by its weight. But when all get behind the Sabbath-school, and push, it is easily moved forward. The displacement of a huge rock in the ground was used as a further illustration of the point. One man can not move it, even two men are powerless; but a number of men, all working together, can lift it out. If we want our Sabbath-school to be a power, we must all push and lift.

In the center of the blackboard was a drawing of a bridge over a dashing river. Thirteen great stones, numbered from 1 to 12, beginning at the left, formed the arch of the bridge; in the middle was the keystone of the arch, which was numbered 13. This, it was explained, was the thirteenth Sabbath offering, the most important in the quarter. The attention of the school was called to the goal for the previous quarter, \$200, and it was announced that a new plan would be followed for setting the goal for the first quarter of 1921. Slips of paper were quickly passed to every one present, and the amount each thought proper to set was written thereon. While the classes were reciting, the slips were counted, and the total amount divided by the number of slips. The result was that the goal for the coming quarter was set for \$210.

It was a live session of a live school, and every one there felt its spirit of courage and good cheer. We feel thankful indeed for our Sabbath-schools in China and in other parts of this great Far Eastern Division.

MRS. I. H. EVANS.

Two Sabbath Schools

THE first was held very early in 1921, in a little "upper room" in Baoshing Li, a crowded district near the Commercial Press plant in Shanghai. Very ladder-like indeed were the "stairs" that led to that upper room. To me, new to China and Chinese architecture and Chinese cobblestones, and things Chinese in general, they seemed almost impossible of ascent. And, once up, the thought of how one was to descend, or what would happen in case of fire in the shops beneath, obtruded so often as to drive out nearly every memory of the service.

All but one. And that one, of a little Chinese

lad taking his part in the special exercises of the day by repeating the ten commandments, has stayed with me all the years since that day. I could not understand his words, but those who did said it was a perfect recitation; and to me the sight of that earnest little lad repeating the law of God in his own tongue helped to open my eyes to the joy of mission work.

The second Sabbath-school was held on Christmas day, 1920, in our Shanghai chapel, where we hope in another year to have our own church building. It was a rally day program; and the young superintendent who had planned the exercise, and conducted it from beginning to end, was the little lad who attended the Sabbath-school so faithfully in Baoshing Li! Other young people are *growing up* in this message, and taking their places as workers in the cause we love; and when we see these things, we thank God for the Sabbath-schools, and take courage.

MRS. I. H. EVANS.

OBITUARY

MRS. AMELIA CHRISTINE SHERBERG-COSSENTINE peacefully fell asleep in Jesus January 6, 1921, in Changchun, Manchuria. Funeral services were conducted both at Changchun and Mukden at which Pastor O. J. Grundset and the writer officiated,



after which Sister Cossentine was laid to rest in the foreign cemetery in Mukden. Besides her husband, Mr. R. M. Cossentine, two children, Allen and Eunice; her father, John Sherberg; two sisters and a brother at Blackduck, Minnesota; and a third sister in Saskatchewan, Canada, are left to mourn.

Amelia Christine Sherberg was born at Alexan-

dria, Minnesota, October 23, 1892. When about three years of age, she moved with her parents to the forested regions of northern Minnesota, where they lived on a homestead near where the town of Blackduck was eventually built. Here she received her education, and was graduated from the high school in 1913. Her great desire was to become a teacher, and after her graduation she followed this profession, teaching successfully in public schools for two years. During the summer of 1912 she was converted and became a charter member of the Seventh-day Adventist church in Blackduck. On June 13, 1915 she was married to Mr. R. M. Cossentine, and to this union two children were born.

In 1918 Brother and Sister Cossentine accepted a call to China as missionaries. The first year was spent in Peking at the language school. The following summer they answered a call from the Manchurian Union Mission, locating at Changchun. Sister Cossentine's stay here, however, was destined to be short, for early in 1920 she developed marked symptoms of diabetes melitus. Dr. Gordon, of the Presbyterian Mission, gave careful attention to her case, and she obtained some relief; but he advised that she seek medical aid in America. Being loathe to leave the field, however, as they felt they had just gotten to the place where they could be of service in the work, it was decided to go to Shanghai to seek health. Four months were spent at the Shanghai sanitarium, and in some respects she improved. Their hearts were in China, and they desired to remain, and with high hopes of recovery they returned to Manchuria to continue the work to which they had dedicated their lives. On their way to Changchun they spent a few days in Mukden. While here Sister Cossentine spoke of her great desire to do more for the Chinese women when she became stronger. Her heart was in the work.

They reached Changchun, December 31. The next day Sister Cossentine took to bed, and gradually weakened, suffering much until Wednesday, January 5. On the evening of that day she began to go into a coma from which she never rallied sufficiently to converse, though at times she seemed able to hear and to understand. The following evening at seven o'clock she passed away peacefully.

We feel the loss of this noble sister, whose sunny disposition brought cheer and happiness to all whom she met. May we who are still permitted to labor for the Master in this darkened land consecrate our lives anew to the completion of the work in which she was not permitted to continue.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE GENERAL
CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

EDITOR: MRS. C. C. CRISLER

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爲新聞紙類

DURING January Pastor and Mrs. O. A. Hall spent a week in Nanking in the interests of the work in the Anhwei Mission. During the time a spirited Sabbath School rally was conducted.

MR. AND MRS. A. C. HANSON have recently spent ten days in Nanking auditing the Anhwei Mission and Tract Society books.

DURING the Chinese New Year vacation time Mr. and Mrs. Ackley, Mrs. Brewer and Miss Mount, all from Nanking, visited friends in Shanghai.

BROTHER I. A. STIENEL writes of a spiritual revival among the students of the Philippine Academy: "Tomorrow twenty students will be baptized, making fifty since we opened the school here. Some cases that seemed hopeless to us have experienced real conversion this week. Our hearts are greatly rejoiced."

A SON, Russle Hoyt, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Davenport, of Lowanho, Yencheng, December 29, 1920.

LAND has been purchased in the western district of Shanghai and four homes erected for the East China Union and Kiangsu Mission workers residing in Shanghai. After March 1 the addresses of these workers will be as follows:

O. A. Hall,	93 YuYuen Road,
K. H. Wood,	89 " "
A. C. Hanson	91 " "
Mrs. B. Miller	91 " "
C. F. Colton	95 " "

HALVORSEN.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Halvorsen, at Soonan, Korea, a daughter.

LONGWAY.—Born December 5, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Longway, a daughter, Myrtle D.

OVER Twenty thousand yen worth of our literature was sold in Japan last year.

Fireside Correspondence School

STUDY at Home—There's a Way. Lincoln found it; so can you. The Fireside Correspondence School will show you the way. Write for new catalogue today. C. C. Lewis, Principal, Takoma Park, D. C.

A General Conference of Mission Bodies in China

A COMMITTEE on Arrangements has been at work for some months, perfecting plans for the holding of a general gathering of leaders of all Christian mission bodies operating in the China field, similar to the General Conference held in the year 1907. It had been planned to hold this meeting the present year, but decision has been made that it would be better to postpone the date until April or May of 1922.

While those laboring under our Mission Board will probably not have any active part in this inter-church conference, we nevertheless may study with profit the plans for the conference, and follow closely the proceedings. God has used many agencies for the furtherance of the work of the gospel in this land, and that which rests most heavily on the hearts of all Christian leaders; namely, the prosperity of the Chinese Church, is our burden also.

According to Announcement No. 2, the Committee on Arrangements suggests the following topics as those which in its judgment can be most profitably discussed at the conference:

General Subject: The Chinese Church

- A. The Present State of Christianity in China.
- B. The Future Task of the Church.
 - I. The Strengthening of the Church.
 1. The nurture of the religious life of the Christian community.
 2. The enlistment of laymen in the work of the church.
 3. The education and training of leaders.
 - II. The Message of the Church
 1. The presentation of the Christian message to the Chinese people.
 2. The witness of personal and social righteousness
 - III. The Extension of the Church.
 1. The reaching of "unoccupied areas"
 2. The more "adequate occupation" by the Christian forces of fields already entered.
- C. Coordination and Cooperation in the Work of the Church.

The conference will deal with these problems through "commission," five of which are being appointed, one on each of the following subjects:

1. The present state of Christianity in China.
2. The strengthening of the church.
3. The message of the church.
4. The extension of the church.
5. Coordination and cooperation in the work of the church.

The earnest study of such problems as these, will surely emphasize many important principles that make for progress and stability.

C. C. CRISLER