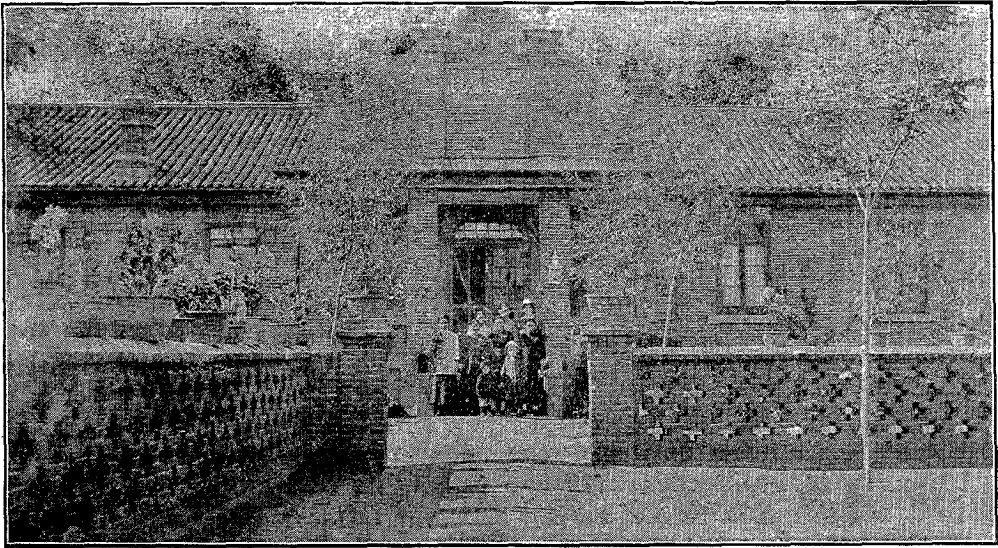


# Asiatic Division Outlook

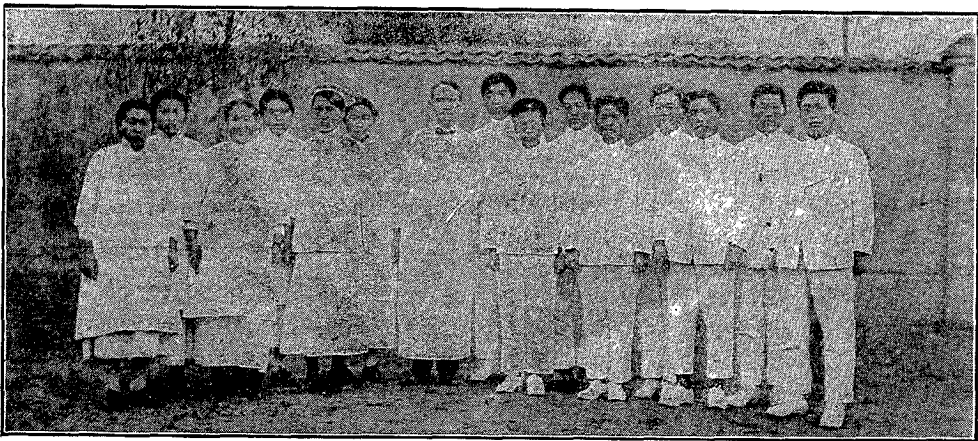
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NOS. 7, 8



Hospital building at the Yencheng mission compound, Honan, China.



Dr. D. E. Davenport with the nurses in training in the Yencheng hospital.

## GENERAL ARTICLES

### Light and Shadow

SHE said, "Instead of mamma's girl,  
A little bird I'd like to be,  
To fly away across the world  
And flit from tree to tree.  
I'd sing and sing, the whole day long,  
The very sweetest birdie song.  
But when the darkness settles o'er,  
O then, of course, I would like best  
To be a little girl once more,  
In mamma's arms at rest."

We older ones sometimes lament  
Because our wings are all too short;  
But mid life's shadows we repent,  
As baby at her sport,  
And pray that God, with arms of love,  
Gently enfold us from above.  
Nor do we ask in vain e'en then,  
For still in love His soothing arms  
Will, as the mother's, close us in,  
Shutting without all harms.

EDWARD J. URQUHART.

Seoul, Korea.

### Launch Out into the Deep

"LAUNCH out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught." Luke 5:4. "Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men." Luke 5:10.

The connection in Jesus' mind between the multitudes of people on the shore and the multitude of fishes just caught by Peter and Andrew, with the help of James and John, was very evident. "*Thou shalt catch men.*" The disciples had been given an object lesson they could never forget. From henceforth they were to "catch men in multitudes" as they had caught the fishes. And to do it they were to "*launch out into the deep.*"

That last is a hard clause. It is a call to uttermost devotion. For each soul it has a different signification. Whether it means to give up this, or to begin to do that, depends on our previous soul-history, and the call of the Holy Spirit to our individual hearts. But it means for every one of us that we must leave the shallows.

There is a lure about the shallows. Too much ease, too much leisure, too good food, too much pleasant social intercourse, too many self-made plans, too little self-denial. These may be the shallows in my life. For you there may be others things just as deadening to the growth of the soul, just as paralyzing to the prayer life. But I must leave the shallows, whatever they may be. *With ut absolute sacrifice of self, nothing can be accomplished.* We must "launch out into the deep." It is our Master's command.

"*Into the deep.*" It is a call to lay hold on the uttermost resources of God. For the supreme work of saving men we need the supreme power of a wonder-working God. All about us are suffering, despairing, dying souls. It may be that no other human being stands as near them as you, and as I. We, and we alone, can and must help them. But we are living in the shallows. Our daily supply of God's power is so small that it barely suffices to carry us on from day to day. *We must launch out into the deepest depths.* We must lay hold on the unmeasured resources of our great God, who has called us to be fishers of men, multitudes of men, as there were multitudes of fishes.

"*Till the nets brake.*" Till the fishermen in neighboring boats had to be called in to help. The contagion of God's Spirit spreading from us to our fellow workers, leading them, too, "to undertake great things for God," and to lay hold with us on His mighty arm.

What is the hardest thing for most of us to do? To pray. To stop planning, to stop working, to be still before God, empty before God, lying on the face of one's soul before God. There is no other way to fathom the depths of God's power or to draw down the infinite resources of God for the infinite needs of the world.

*Pray.* It is God who will work, but we must let loose the forces of God through prayer. We must leave the shallows, where the sun is shining and the water is warm, and launch out into the deep. Out and out and out, till self is left behind, till the distracting voices of the shore can be no longer heard, till our little soul-craft is left helpless of self on the great ocean of God's power. Our extremity will then be God's opportunity. God is waiting to work a mighty work through us. But while we stay in the shallows He is helpless. We must "*launch out into the deep!*"—Mrs. Chas. L. Ogilvie, in "*The Chinese Recorder*," December, 1920.

### A Challenge to Christians.

THE startling statement was made recently by Rev. F. W. Bible that there would be added to the population of China in the next thirty years, at the normal rate of increase, as many people as there are now in the United States. The present population of China is well over 400,000,000. The size of the missionary problem in China is seen in the fact that there is now only one evangelical missionary for every 80,000 people. There are in all only 312,000 communicants of Protestant churches, and the areas in which there is no missionary agency at all contain thirty-five to forty million people.—*Christian Observer.*

## The Yencheng Hospital-Dispensary, Honan

LAST year was quite a successful year for our medical work in Honan. It is the first year that we have had the use of our new hospital and dispensary buildings. Approximately, we cared for seven thousand patients. Some of these stayed in hospital, and were cared for day after-day, but the largest number were cared for in our out-patient department. We also took care of and treated a large number of students from the school. During this year we had a contract with the Peking-Hankow Railroad Company to care for their employees and accident cases on a certain section of the road. We received many patients from them during the year. In addition to a very liberal remuneration for this work, the Railroad Company gave us an annual first-class pass.

At the beginning of the year we had no place to house our nurses in training; but during the year we were able to build two dormitories for our nurses, a new kitchen, new fly-proof toilets, and a four-roomed store house. By the close of the year we had added several hundred dollars' worth of equipment, such as bedding, instruments and furniture, and a thousand dollars' worth of medical supplies. We have completed our water system, so that now water is laid on to our bathrooms and all over the grounds. We hope to have a nice lawn this year with the help of our water system. In addition to these gains, we have been able to save three hundred dollars for an operating fund.

In our nurses' class are five girls and seven boys. This is their second year, and we feel very happy to have every one still with us who began the course a year and a half ago. We had not dared to hope for this. Most of these young people have made excellent progress, and are more earnest in their studies than when they began. We believe they are Christians; they are doing good work in the Bible classes. Our hearts are made glad as we see these boys and girls daily becoming more efficient in caring for the sick. At first there were many duties which these young people felt they could not do. They did not want to feed the patients, to mop floors and do other menial work. They felt that these things should be done by servants; but now there is no duty which they will not gladly do. Though we have had to treat some very contagious diseases, we are thankful that all our staff has been kept in good health.

The medical work of the hospital-dispensary has won many friends for us among the different classes

of people about us. Though the returns in souls actually won to present truth through the medical work are small, yet we feel that this institution has been an important factor in breaking down prejudice, and winning friends for our work. These first years have been hard and busy ones. Now with our buildings completed and equipped, with nurses trained to render efficient help, the medical work should go on more rapidly and easily. More of the doctor's time can now be spent in evangelical work, and we should see increased returns in souls saved through this agency?

A word or two about some of the patients who have accepted the truth through the medical help they received, may be of interest. Ching Wei is a little boy about seven years old now. He was brought into the dispensary one day with a leg so crushed and broken that I felt there was little hope for a useful limb again, and not much hope for his life. His people carried him six *li* to the dispensary every day, as they were afraid their house god would be angry if they left him in the hospital.

We taught the mother how to pray, and told her that she must pray every day; for her little son had not much chance for life. This she said she could not do, as she was sure it would offend their house god. After weeks of treatment and daily dressings the leg began to improve, and then the mother destroyed the house idols. Today Ching Wei is able to run about with very little limp. The mother has been baptized, and our nurses hold a meeting in her home nearly every Sabbath when the weather permits.

One night a railroad guard on the passenger train between Hankow and Peking was attacked by a robber as he stepped off the train. He was brought to the hospital with both eyes almost gouged out of their sockets, and his head bruised and broken. He has been with us over a month. Both eyes were saved, and the head wounds are almost healed. This morning as I went through the ward, he was trying to sing some of our gospel songs. He has asked permission to take part in our Friday evening testimony meeting, and has expressed his desire to be a Christian.

We are indeed grateful for the blessing of the Lord which has made possible the measure of success that has attended this enterprise. Let us pray that its influence may grow and extend until many souls now bound in the chains of darkness and disease, shall be won to the glorious light and freedom of the gospel of Christ.

D. E. DAVENPORT, M. D.

## THE MALAYSIAN UNION MISSION

### The Singapore Union Meeting

THE biennial session of the Malaysian Union Mission was held in Singapore February 25 to March 8. Preceding this meeting, an institute for the foreign workers was held for a period of five days, and preceding this institute for foreigners there was a five days' institute for the native workers of the Singapore mission and the Federated Malay States.

The session of the Malaysian Union Mission was held in the printing plant at the compound. Everything had been arranged by the brethren in charge so that from the first to the close of the meetings, things passed off most pleasantly. A boarding place was operated in the printing plant, so conveniences were close at hand for most of those who were in attendance.

The reports of the heads of departments and the directors of mission fields constituted an interesting part of the sessions of the conference.

Brother F. A. Detamore, the superintendent of the Union, had a very severe attack of malaria during the time of the institutes. This greatly reduced him physically, so he was not able to attend the meetings, but through vigorous treatment he rallied so that he was able to attend the proceedings of the conference.

We found the school in operation, with an attendance of more than fifty. The printing plant was also doing excellent work, having handled and sold during the past year literature to the value of about \$37,000.00 Singapore money. Much of this was manufactured and printed by the Singapore house, but some was foreign literature, and other had been secured from the printing plant in China.

There was a note of courage and consecration among the workers that was most encouraging. The proceedings of the mission meetings passed off pleasantly, and all hearts were united in undertaking to do much more during the coming year in soul-winning than heretofore. In his address, the superintendent of the Union said:

"During the past two years we have baptized 163 souls, and our present reported membership stands at just 500. Others have been baptized since the beginning of the year, and a number are waiting for this rite to be administered. But at best the number is small as compared with our force of workers, and we should challenge ourselves to see that the next biennial period shall show far greater results for the Kingdom. Our membership should be doubled during that time."

The Sabbath-school membership has grown during this biennial period from 474 to 619, a gain of 145, and the donations were \$5,747, a gain of over \$2,722.00. The total tithes amounted to \$20,620, a gain of \$9,129, or 79% increase over the previous term. The native tithe averaged \$18.50 per capita, which is the best average native tithe in the Asiatic Division.

The literature sales, according to the report of the chairman, for the biennial period, were \$46,268. This is a gain of \$39,023 over the previous two years.

During the meeting, Brethren V. E. Hendershot and Homer Baumgartner set forth the imperative needs of additional facilities and equipment for the school. The workers present undertook to raise a fund to help the school, and over \$1,600 was pledged.

The brethren set their goal for 1921 in the sale of literature at \$50,000, Singapore money. They also undertook to raise \$6000 among their constituency and through the Harvest Ingathering for the free distribution of literature.

Two men were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry: Brethren G. A. Wood and Thin Nyuk Phang. Everything looks encouraging for the future, and we trust that our brethren may so seek the Lord that His Holy Spirit may work through them to the finishing of His work.

Brother H. C. Lacey was with us throughout all the institutes in Malaysia, and the conference in Singapore, and gave invaluable help. The brethren greatly appreciated his work, and many were encouraged and helped in their study of the lessons he gave.

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### The Malaysian Union

*(Report of the Superintendent, Pastor F. A. Detamore, rendered at the biennial session of the Malaysian Union Mission, Singapore)*

ONCE again, after a two-year period of toil and seed-sowing, we find ourselves assembled,—the largest number of foreign workers ever gathered for such a meeting in this field. During the biennial period the Lord has given many evidences of His love and care in both temporal and spiritual blessings bestowed. Except for the loss, by death, of our dear Sister Irene Munson and Brother Richard T. Sisley, the lives of all the workers have been spared.

Since our last meeting seven new families have come to the field, and two have returned from fur-

lough, making nine. The loss of four families and two lady workers gives us a net gain of five families and a loss of two lady workers. At present there are twenty-two families—forty-four adult workers, and twenty-seven children,—making seventy-one souls in all. All are present at this meeting, except Brother Kime and Sister Pratt and her little boy.

Our force of native workers during this period has been between twenty and thirty, not including wives. Some of these are developing into sterling soul-winners, but there is need of a great uplift. A great cry is heard from almost every local mission calling for more native help, and more efficient native help. We should seek in every way to conserve our forces and to train them in the science of soul-winning. This takes time and thought and earnest prayer. It requires unlimited patience as well as persistence. Let it never be forgotten that one of our greatest needs is efficient, godly native preachers. Each local director should conscientiously guard every youth in the flock, and should direct those who give promise of making workers, to our Training School, where they may be educated as quickly as possible for active service.

During the past two years the Press building has been completed and the machinery installed, and publishing work in the vernaculars has been started. We see many evidences of the blessing of God on this work. An edition of "World War" was sold in 1919. This book was printed in the city. The Malay "Our Day", was produced in our own house, and bears a direct message to those who read the Malay language. Several doctrinal subjects have been translated into the Siamese, and are now ready for the press. As soon as we get Siamese type we should publish these, and also get out other suitable books for the needs of that field. We should also take steps to print our literature in the Arabic Malay, as there are thousands of people in our field who can be reached by this language only.

The Malay paper *Pertandaan Zaman*, has had a small circulation heretofore, but we trust that better days are ahead. With a well-qualified editor and consecrated, faithful colporteurs, there is no reason why it should not bear the truth to thousands of homes every month, and thus become a mighty evangelizing agency.

The first dormitory of our Training School in Singapore has been erected. For the present this must house boys and girls, also the native teachers and their families, provide dining-room space for these, and also serve as a school building. There are eighteen rooms above, each of which will accommodate two or three students. Some forty or fifty students will be living in this dormitory soon. But if this school is to do the work it should do,

and be conducted as it should be, another dormitory for the girls must be erected, also separate dining-rooms for boys and girls and a separate school building. With this accommodation, and with two consecrated and able foreign teachers in charge, this school should, under the blessing of God, become a strong training center, and in time answer the many earnest pleas coming from so many quarters for more efficient native help.

Four cottages have been erected on our property at headquarters during the last term. These are proving a great blessing to our work and workers. We should put up five or six additional cottages as soon as funds can be secured. Rents are very high and it is almost impossible to secure proper places for our workers at a rental within our reach. The need of homes in a number of local fields is also imperative.

One hundred sixty-three souls have been baptised during the past two years. Our present reported membership stands at five hundred. Others have been baptized since the beginning of the year; still others are waiting for this rite to be administered. But at best the number is small compared with our force of workers; and we should challenge ourselves to see that the next biennial period shall show far greater results for the Kingdom.

The Sabbath-school membership has grown from four hundred seventy-four to six hundred forty-five; and the donations for the biennial period amount to \$5747.59, a gain of \$2722.70 over the previous term. The foreign tithe amounts to \$6573.04, and the native tithe to \$140,47.72, or a total of \$20,620.76, a gain of \$9129.69—over 79 per cent increase. The native tithe for 1920 was \$7604.24, which is \$18.50 per capita. The literature sales, according to the quarterly reports, amount to \$23,289.69 for 1919, and in 1920 they were \$25,867.00, making a total of \$46,268.22 for the biennial period. This is a gain of \$39,023.55 over the previous two years.

Encouraging results have attended the efforts of our brethren in various parts of the field in soliciting Harvest Ingathering funds and money for church buildings.

May the Lord grant to the workers in the Malaysian Union courage, power and wisdom for the duties before them. It is only by divine help that we may do acceptable service. Time is short and conditions are unfavorable; but we must press the battle to the front, and clean up as rapidly as possible what remains to be done before the Lord shall return. What we have failed to do in times of peace, we must do under trying circumstances. But we fight in a victorious battle. Let us be brave in the Lord our God.

F. A. DETAMORE.

## Battakland

FOR many years the Macedonian call had come to us from the highlands of Sumatra. One year ago Brother Djeembang came to the Union Committee while in session, with an urgent plea for immediate help to be sent to the believers in that neglected field. In answer to that request D. S. Kime and family with one native worker, were sent.

We set out for Medan early in October, traveling by train as far Siantar, a distance of sixty miles. It was necessary to stay here two nights. Then with all our earthly possessions packed in a motor truck and ourselves in a motor car, we went the next stretch, a distance of thirty miles to Lake Teba. Here we spent one night. Early next morning we loaded our goods on to a trailer, with our native boy as guard, which was tugged across the lake by slow gasoline launch, while we traveled in a fast boat in order to reach Beligi in time to make arrangements to continue our journey by motor boat the same day. We were disappointed, so stayed all night. After ten days of such travel we made the journey, which, if there had been no breakdowns or sickness, should have taken only three.

Our native helper went ahead, reaching our future home a few hours before we did, and thus gave notice of our coming. This created much excitement among the villagers. The Chief attired himself in his best, rented a *sade*, and came to meet us. We were very glad to see him. He took over the overflow of baggage, thus giving Mr. Kime opportunity to ride the last eight miles, instead of walking as he had been compelled to do.

We were royally entertained on our arrival by the chief of the village, and were given one of his houses in which to live until we could secure one of our own. We were objects of curiosity to most of the people, and it took days and nights of continual inspection to satisfy the people who came for miles to see us. This became wearisome in course of time, and we longed for a little time to ourselves. One day a feast was made in our honor, and we spent a pleasant time together listening to the speeches of welcome made by old and young.

We have at the present time seventeen baptised believers; others are keeping the Sabbath, and about one hundred have signified their desire to study the truth as opportunity affords.

The mission has purchased about an acre and a half of land with a one-roomed shack on a beautiful location overlooking the village. We now have a new two-roomed bamboo addition to the one room, making us a comfortable home.

As yet no permission to open school work has been given, so we are doing what we can along medical lines,—pulling teeth, dressing wounds, treating eyes, giving fomentations, etc., etc. Through this medical missionary work prejudice has been broken down, and many friends have been gained. If our request for a school is granted, the prospects are bright indeed for a large attendance.

### Our Needs

We are in great need of medical supplies of all kinds used in dispensary work,—sheets, blankets, fomentation cloths, towels, pails and foot tubs. So far we have had only our own private things to work with. We also need a house of some kind where we can give these treatments and make examinations.

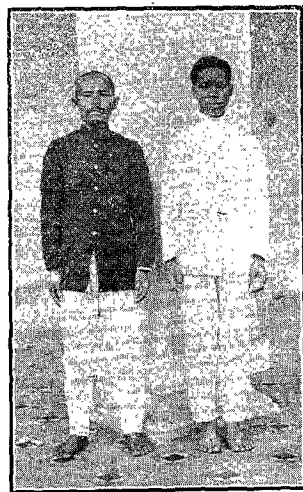
When the Government grants our request for permission to do school work, which may be in hand at this time, or in the very near

future, it will be necessary to have school buildings to accomodate one hundred fifty or two hundred pupils. And we need a European family and two or three native assistants to run this school.

We need a Ford.

We feel our insufficiency to do the great work committed to our trust, but by the help of the Lord we are determined to do what we can for Him. Pray for the work in Battakland.

MRS. D. S. KIME.



## The West Java Mission

THE work of the third angel's message in its various departments is progressing in the West Java Mission. It is true that we have not yet had phenomenal success in winning converts; but we remember that we are in the sowing time. Our literature is pioneering the way for a large ingathering of souls in the future. We think of the time when we were handicapped for want of literature, and rejoice that this experience is in the past. We can look forward optimistically to the future.

During the past biennial period we have had at least one canvasser in the field all the time, and sometimes as many as six and eight. Most of them

have succeeded in selling hundreds of guilders worth of literature, and some thousands. Following are the figures for the years 1919 and 1920:

1920	\$3416.96	
1919	1853.87	
Gain	1563.87	Total \$5204.87

The biennial period just passed over surpassed the former period by \$1016.13.

#### Tithes and Offerings

Our total receipts for tithes for the past biennial period amounted to \$4252.32. The total for the former period was \$2922.19, representing a gain of \$1340.13. Annual offerings amounted to \$136.60, showing a loss of \$45.90.

The membership of our Sabbath-school is eighty-five. This shows a gain in membership of fifteen over the former biennial period. Our donations total \$816.62, a gain of \$279.37 over the former period. Our total income, therefore, in tithes and offerings during the biennial period has been \$5224.64.

Beside our regular Sabbath-school at Batavia, we have three others, at Rangkasbetoeng, Soek-boemi, and Bandeeng. Each of these three schools is growing in interest and membership. Recently we came into touch with a Dutch mother and daughter who have been keeping the Sabbath of the Lord the past three years. When asked how they found out about the Sabbath, they replied that they had read it in the Bible and in some of our books and papers that our Malay canvasser, Hati, had sold to them. Another lady, the wife of one of the doctors here, has kept the Sabbath for years.

Thirteen souls have been added to our membership in the past two years. In addition to these there are ten candidates for baptism. We have lost two workers by death, Sister Melvin Munson and Brother Richard T. Sisley. The influence of the work done by Brother Sisley continues to grow. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Of our various needs I will speak of but one,—our need of a church building. Our present place of meeting is far from being representative of the message we preach. Being on the second story, it is difficult of access. And the noise of trams and automobiles on the street below make it most unsuitable as a place of worship. We trust that at this gathering plans will be laid for providing a church building for Batavia.

I. C. SCHMIDT

"As the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations."

### The Siam Mission

THE work in this field is young, having been started the first part of the year 1919. From the first the canvassing work has shown good progress. During the year 1919, 1200 Chinese *Signs of the Times* were coming into the field every month. In 1919 our total book and periodical sales amounted to \$5,570.76, gold; during the year 1920, \$4,388.75, gold, making a total for the past two years of \$9,959.51, nearly \$10,000.00. We can not tell what the result of this seed-sowing will be; but we are told to sow the seed, and God will give the increase.

Our tithe for 1919, native and foreign, amounted to \$527.60 gold; for 1920, native and foreign, \$573.05 gold, making a total of \$1,100.66.

The Sabbath-school work has shown a steady growth. We have at present two organized Sabbath-schools, one Chinese and one English. The donations for the year 1919 were \$116.23 gold; for 1920, \$188.54 gold, an increase of \$72.31. Total donations for the two years, \$304.77, gold.

During the past two years Brother Longway and I have spent considerable of the time in the study of the Siamese language. We have translated four tracts which we are very anxious to see placed in the hands of the people. We earnestly urge that some definite action be taken during this conference, authorizing the purchase of Siamese type, so that this people who are held by all the superstitions of Buddhism may soon hear the glad tidings of a soon-coming Saviour.

There are in this field more than four million Chinese, the great majority of them from the Swatow district. This makes it essential, in order to carry on aggressive work for them, that the workers in this field be able to speak Chinese. What Chinese we speak at present has been acquired by absorption, with no book study. At present there are about forty Chinese who are keeping the Sabbath. They need some further instruction, and will then be ready for baptism. We therefore request that the brethren here assembled give earnest consideration at this time to this question. We recommend that the workers in Siam be authorized to study the Swatow dialect as soon as they become proficient in the Siamese language. Plans have been laid for the opening of a Chinese church school. Permission for this has been obtained from the Government. This school is to be financed with funds raised in the local field.

The Siam mission has been in operation two full years. As yet we have no native workers. We have tried to secure native workers, but up to the



present time have been unsuccessful. Thus at the close of two years' work we are still without native help in the field. We believe that the warning of these peoples lies in training native workers to carry on evangelical work among their own people; that is, the Chinese worker for the Chinese, and the Siamese for the Siamese. No matter how well a foreigner may learn a language, he is still a foreigner, and can never fully appreciate the feelings of the native. We believe that proper co-operation of the Union Committee with the South China Union Mission, should be able to secure for Siam one or more Chinese workers. The people are ready to hear, the harvest is ripe; but the laborers are indeed few. The burden of our heart is that this pressing need may soon be supplied.

F. A. PRATT.

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### South Sumatra

ANOTHER two-year period of probationary time has passed into eternity since we last met in Union Mission session. God's unerring record alone can reveal the victories and failures in our individual lives, and in our endeavor to extend the kingdom of God. For the victories and successes achieved we gratefully acknowledge the leadership of our Captain, and for our sins and mistakes we humble our hearts and seek forgiveness.

We believe that the biennial period just closed has marked a change in the working policy of the South Sumatra Mission. Formerly the school policy was looked to as the initiative step in advancing the kingdom of God. But believing that an open Bible in the homes of the people would voice the message farther and wield a greater influence among the majority, and acting in harmony with this conviction, the Padang English School was closed early in 1919, thus allowing the workers their full time to reap where others had sown, and to sow and gather where other messengers have not been.

Every effort has been sought by which to reach the people with the message,—by house-to-house Bible readings, by tri-weekly and Sabbath services in our chapel, Sunday services in the prison, hall efforts, by the distribution of tracts and papers, and continued articles through the public press. Through these channels the truth of God's saving power has been brought before the people. Many have seen the Saviour and believe, others have accepted His saving grace, and still others are weighing the question of rendering full obedience.

The new workers of the South Sumatra Mission have met with some disappointment in not securing

permits from the government to open work in the interior and in the islands along the west coast. There have been permits granted in times past, but because of other duties, and the burden for other lines of missionary activity, work in the interior was neglected. Now the door which was open is closed, and the work that might have been done in the time of opportunity must be done behind closed doors. May we profit by past experience and press into every opening avenue.

The united efforts of the workers have not been fruitless. During the year 1920 eleven souls were born into the kingdom. A new Sabbath-school has been organized. Other isolated families have been placed in the Home Department of the Sabbath-school. Our tithes and offerings have more than reached the goal. Tithe receipts for the biennial period total \$1777.50; Sabbath-school and mission offerings, \$1312.87, local currency. Report of missionary work done is as follows: Visits, 4750; Bible readings given, 2904; subscriptions taken, 434; books sold, 1108; tracts and papers, 2881.

For the degree of success that has attended the work in South Sumatra Mission no man or company of men should receive credit. God Himself is responsible for the success of His cause; yet the spirit of unity and cooperation, we believe, has been the opportunity for God to perform His pleasure in our midst. As we come to the close of our term of office we feel happy in the thought that to you, as delegates and workers we can turn over the interests of the South Sumatra Mission, and with you can sit in council, praying for the advancement of the work in this field. We shall pray that God will give wisdom, that His Spirit may preside in all our meetings and in our individual hearts, that His voice may be recognized and followed.

L. O. PATTISON.

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### British North Borneo

THE two years that have passed since last we met in conference assembled have been years freighted with great responsibility and care in the mission fields. In the face of perplexity and trouble God has been calling us to move forward, and at times we have been sorely tried to know how to answer the demands made upon us.

We desire to express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the wonderful way He has guarded our health and blessed our labors and given us souls for our hire. We have been blessed with almost perfect health. The influenza epidemic of 1919 did not reach us or our workers, and but



one of our membership has died,—a little child. During 1920 there has been considerable sickness. All our workers' families have been sick. Our foreign workers have been spared with the exception of minor ills.

We have held four institutes—one for canvassers, and three ministerial—during the biennial term. We are convinced that the ministerial institutes are the most practical method of reaching the workers. In fact it is the essential thing, if we expect to progress. Our native workers need constant instruction, and the easiest and most practical way to give it is by meeting all together and discussing from all sides the questions that come up from time to time.

We are glad to report progress in the ingathering of funds. The tithe of 1919 was nearly double that of 1918. That of 1920 was 67 per cent. more than that of 1919. This shows a healthy growth. The increase in salaries accounts for some of this, but not all. The Sabbath-school donations were about \$80 more in 1919 than in 1918; 1920 shows a gain of \$178.42 over 1919, or more than 50 per cent. gain. This gives us courage to believe that the native church is awaking to the fact that they have a responsibility toward others who know not God.

In 1919 we sold \$500 worth of books. We fell short of this mark in 1920, the amount of sales being only \$350. This has been our first experience with big books in Borneo.

In 1919 we baptized forty-one new members; in 1920, only seventeen. There are many inquirers; but the work has seemed to move slowly, mainly because of sickness among the workers or their families. Eleven members have been disfellowshipped and six received by letter, so that the net gain is not large.

Our needs are many. We should have a British subject, preferably an Australian and his wife, both nurses, to locate in Jesselton and open up the Dusun work. Because of government opposition, it seems wise to begin work for the Dusuns by doing medical work among them. The language of medicine is a universal language, and it surely unbars doors that fail to open by any other means. We also need more Chinese and Malay workers.

There is one need thus far unmet, for which I believe we shall have to answer before the throne of God. As we look over the field, we see the children being woefully neglected. In Borneo we have seventy-five children of Adventist parents who should be in our schools. These young people have been refused admission to other Protestant mission schools, and the only thing left for the parents to do is to turn

them over to heathen or to Roman Catholic schools. Today we have five in the Catholic schools, and about ten in a school taught by an Adventist brother. The remainder are in heathen schools, or not attending any school.

We need a good central school manned by proper teachers who are paid an adequate wage, so that they can give themselves fully to their work. We should introduce industrial features into this school so that it can be made self-supporting. Time after time Chinese merchants have assured me that if we organize such a school, they will help to keep it going. Today the opportunity is open before us. Shall we step in? or shall we wait another period of years before we move?

R. MERSHON.

### The Malay States Mission

THE two years that have just ended have on the whole been pleasant ones for the workers of the Malay States Mission, and it is with gratitude to God that we report the work accomplished. Our report, though small, still shows progress over the preceding biennial periods, and we sincerely hope that this marks the dawn of the day that will flood the Malay Peninsula with the light of the Third Angel's Message.

The workers of this mission consist of one foreign family and two Chinese preachers. These latter have been with us for about a year. We have also had the help of Brother Phang Nyuk Thin during the school vacation periods of both years.

We now have in the Malay States two organized churches, one at Kuala Lumpur, and one at Ipoh. Also we have in the Hakka section of Kuala Lumpur a gospel hall with its Sabbath-school. And there are a number of Sabbath-keepers scattered through the various cities and towns of the peninsula. We keep in constant touch with these, and have them all enrolled in the Home Department of the Sabbath-school.

Our first hall effort for the Chinese people of this territory was held during the latter part of 1919, in our Chinese Hall at Kuala Lumpur. The attendance was good, but unfortunately Brother Phang had to leave in the midst of the meetings, and we were left without an experienced native preacher and interpreter. The immediate results of that effort were quite disappointing, as only three were baptized at its close. But it was a start among the Hakka people, and the effort was followed by weekly meetings and house-to-house work. The fruits of this latter work have been five baptized

and others keeping the Sabbath.

Another hall effort for the Hakkas was conducted at Ipoh during the latter part of 1920. This was for the gardeners, most of whom live about three miles from the city. Hence we did not try to get them to come to the hall except for the Sabbath meetings. The attendance at these meetings has averaged about sixty adults, mostly men. The workers visited all the interested ones once a week, and held Bible readings in their homes. Just before the close of the year seventeen of these were baptized, and a number more who requested baptism were asked to wait for further instruction.

Altogether thirty-eight have been baptized during this biennial period. A number of these have come to us by means of the Sabbath-school and other meetings at our chapel in Kuala Lumpur.

The past two years have been fruitful ones in the colporteur work. Over eighteen hundred of our good books have been placed in the hands of the people; and though no special effort has been made with the magazine, nine hundred copies have been sold by the colporteurs and workers at odd times. The total retail value of literature sold is \$5000 Gold.

By way of statistics we give the following:

Church membership	62	
Sabbath-school membership	125	
Foreign tithe for two years	\$352.96	gold
Native	1117.35	
	Total	\$1470.31
Sabbath-school offerings	551.82	
Miscellaneous	93.30	
	Total	645.12
Total tithes and offerings	\$2315.43	

Eight of our young people are now in the Training School at Singapore preparing for greater usefulness. The people at Ipoh are calling for a church school, which we think we will soon be able to provide.

Our most urgent need is a Hakka preacher of experience who can speak English for the work in Ipoh. The work there is but just begun. Certainly a good harvest awaits our reaping and surely there must be some one whom God has prepared to do this work. Very soon we shall have native workers developed in our own field, so that we shall not need to make such calls.

In closing I wish to say that the workers in our field are of good courage, and anxious to press the work more energetically.

G. A. THOMPSON.

## The North Sumatra Mission

We are glad to report progress in the North Sumatra Mission. During this biennial period fifteen souls have been baptized and added to the church, bringing our membership up to twenty-nine members. Our resident membership is less than half this number as the larger half live in Battakland, and several are at Singapore, either working in the Press or attending the Training School.

We are unable to report any converts from the Chinese thus far, for we have been without any Chinese workers during this period. However during the last nine months of 1920 we have been using considerable Chinese literature, distributing broadsides and tracts weekly, having given away 2674 tracts and broadsides during this time, besides delivering personally over 100 Chinese Signs, paid subscriptions, monthly. By this work we have gained many friends and have won confidence in our work. The way is open to do a good work among Chinese people when workers can be secured.

We are in need of Malay literature in the form of broadsides and tracts or small leaflets setting forth the plan of salvation, the prophecies and the third angel's message in simple form. We are looking forward eagerly to the time when the Press can provide us with this class of reading matter with which to do missionary work among the Malays.

We are still without permission to do mission work among the people of Battakland. In harmony with the action of the Union Committee last March, Brother Kime and family left the North Sumatra Mission and moved into Battakland. We earnestly pray that God will move by His Holy Spirit upon the hearts of the rulers of that land so that freedom to do mission work there may soon be obtained. We ask the prayers of all our brethren and sisters in the Division field for the work in that part of the field.

### Statistics

Year	Foreign tithe	Native tithe	Total tithes	
1919	\$403.24	\$183.27	\$586.51	
1920	358.20	173.57	531.77	
Total two years	\$761.44	\$356.84	\$1,118.28	
Year	Sabbath-school	Regular	13th Sabbath	
1919	\$ 73.55	\$ 62.99	\$10.56	
1920	144.93	113.70	31.23	
Total two years	\$218.48	\$176.69	\$41.79	
Year	Literature	Periodicals	Tracts	Totals
1919	\$ 736.56	\$ 57.92	\$4.06	\$ 798.54
1920	1,260.40	258.42	3.74	1,522.56
Total two years	\$1,996.96	\$316.34	\$7.80	\$2,321.10
Number of tracts and broadsides given away 1920 (9 months), 2674. Total church contributions 1920, \$43.39.				

W. P. BARTO.

## PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

### Notes of Progress

1. THE hour has struck for the finishing of the work of God in the earth, and as we are told in the Spirit of Prophecy, it is largely through the printed page that this finishing work is to be done. Every obstacle in the road of progress must give way before the onward march of this message. A few years ago we considered great cities like New York as almost unreachable so far as the colporteur was concerned. But the sky-scrapers, the Ghetto, Wall Street and the speaking tubes are losing their terrors with the colporteurs, and they are gaining wonderful victories for God in that great world metropolis. The literature sales in the New York City Conference for the year 1920 were nearly \$60,000. As high as \$800 dollars worth of books were sold in one series of apartments, according to a letter just received from Brother W. W. Eastman. Sixty colporteurs, fresh from an institute in that city, recently made an excursion to our publishing house in Takoma Park to visit the place where the books they are selling are prepared. Certainly the time has come when our great cities of Asia must be warned. The printed page must go to our great cities like Tokyo, Hankow, Canton, Peking.

SOME feared a few months ago, when the financial depression struck the world, that our literature work, that had gone forward so strongly during the past few years, would go to pieces, or at least suffer greatly. But we are constantly reminded of the fact that "there is no crisis with the Lord." Brother Eastman writes that in parts of the states there is already a marked increase in sales over the same period of last year. What we need at such a time as this is men of faith, men of strong faith in the God of heaven who delights to do things for His church upon which He has placed the responsibility of giving the message to the world at just such a time as this. If we keep the troubles on the outside, they will not bother us much. The water in the ship is what sinks it. That on the outside only buoys it up.

BROTHER MIYAKE, the Field Secretary for Japan, writes: "About the *Big Week*, I like to have one *Big Week* every quarter. We are printing 14,000 copies of the April *Signs* for the April *Big Week*

Our church in Ogikubo ordered 3,500 copies. Tokyo church ordered 500. So you see our people are going to do something this spring over here.... Printers are working on 'Mother and Child,' the new book that will sell for 20 cents. This will be out by the middle of April. I have taken orders for 20,000 copies from the field.... Our colporteurs are praying to the Lord of the harvest to give us fifty colporteurs in Japan as soon as possible. I wish you would pray for this end, too.... There are seven colporteurs working in Osaka, and I am going over there next week to work with them for two weeks."

THE annual report of literature sales for the Far East as it appeared in the last number of the OUTLOOK did not do justice to Malaysia. When the report was made out, records from that field were not complete, so I made an estimate on the basis of the first three quarters. I credited them with \$20,000, but followed this figure with a query mark. Their sales were at least \$25,000, with the possibility that they were \$35,000. These two figures have reached us from that field. We are not prepared as yet to say which is right, but we want you to know that the figure given in the annual report was far to low.

JAPAN'S sales for January of this year were nearly 1900 yen, which is a gain of more than seventy per cent over the sales for the same month a year ago.

BROTHER C. H. Davis writes from Pinghsiang, Western Kiangsi, "I am now in Pinghsiang helping two new convassers with the *Signs*. We are finding it easy work to get renewals in this place. Those who have had the paper before seem to like it. Two men gave four subscriptions each yesterday where they gave only one last year, and also expressed appreciation of our literature."

LET all remember that one of our goals is 50 000 *Subscribers to the Chinese Signs by the end of 1921*. The list is growing, but not fast enough. One colporteur has set his personal goal at 400 subscriptions a month.

GET ready for the Division *Big Week*, May 29 to June 3.

C. E. WEAKS.

## SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

### Our Yearly Report

As we make up the yearly report for the Sabbath-schools of the Far Eastern Division, it is encouraging to note the gains which are apparent in all departments. At the close of 1920 our total membership was 11,335 as compared with 9,455 at the close of 1919, a gain of 1880. Our average attendance has also risen over seven hundred during the past year. It is especially encouraging to note the growth in the number of those who received the Perfect Attendance cards. A year ago 943 persons had a perfect attendance record for the closing quarter of 1919. Last quarter there were more than two thousand who made this record.

While speaking of the points of progress during the year, we must not overlook the offerings, which show a gain of over \$4000, gold, for the year. We were quite surprised to note that our Sabbath-school offerings in this division reached a total of \$15,300.13, gold, during 1920, or about \$1,275.00, gold, for each month. Isn't that a splendid record for a mission field? It only shows what the Lord can do for us.

However, none of us would be content with last year's success for this year's need, and Number XXVI of the Sabbath-School News Budget, sent out from the home office on January 28, is right on hand with suggestions for making this present year better than any that have preceded it. "Double Dollar Day" is the slogan for the thirteenth Sabbath offerings, and we in the Far Eastern Division fields should make it our slogan, too, at least for the foreign membership of our Sabbath-schools. Of course we must urge liberality on the part of the native brethren and sisters, but we must not fail in doing our own part in lifting for missions for the world wide field. Those who are not able to attend regularly, the Home Department members, or any who are absent for any reason, should be given an opportunity to have a part in raising the weekly and monthly and quarterly goals.

The yearly report for 1920 shows what can be done. Let us meet the new responsibilities of the new year with faithful work and earnest prayer for greater things during the coming year.

A. B. E.

THE Sabbath-school is the greatest organization of the church, because it is one to which every member of the church can belong, and which suits its work to every soul, regardless of age or environment.—*Judson S. James.*

### Sabbath School Notes

OUR new workers in Harbin are interested in the Sabbath-school work. Brother Babienko writes: "When we came to Harbin, last September, there were eleven members in the Sabbath-school, but now at the first of the year we have forty-four members. The donations have risen from \$3.00 Mexican a month to \$28.00 Mexican a month." This is a good gain for four months.

In the Kiangsi stations the Sabbath-schools used a clock which was supposed to turn one hour each week, if the various goals were reached. One of the local secretaries wrote in on the eighth week that it was "eight o'clock" at that station, showing that the Sabbath-school at that place was "on time." In Kiukiang the clock was so fast by the ninth Sabbath that it was nearly "twelve o'clock"! In other words, the goal for the twelve Sabbaths was almost reached.

In sending her report for the last quarter from Malaysia, Mrs. G. A. Thompson calls attention to the fact that "Siam has more than made her dollar-day record, for the thirteenth Sabbath, and her per capita is over *twenty cents gold*." This is a splendid record. The goal for offerings for the Malaysian field for the year was set at \$3500, gold, and while this goal was large, and a number of things came in to hinder the raising of the full amount, it lacked only \$44.31 of the goal. Earnest, faithful work on the part of the Sabbath-school secretaries and leaders will accomplish wonders.

A. B. E.

### The Sabbath School Teacher

THE Sabbath-school teacher's work, considered in its right relation to the cause of God, is a holy work. As such it should be entrusted to patient, consecrated, and loving persons, who "fear God and give glory to Him," and whose burden for souls is great. To dig deep into the "unsearchable riches of Christ," to enter into the "deep things of God," and to bring into the practical life experience the lessons learned, require an unction from on high, the aid of the Holy Spirit. To divert the minds of the pupils from earthly to heavenly, from transient to abiding, and from temporal to eternal realities, the teacher needs constant communion with God. It is indeed a very high privilege to be a co-worker with God as a Sabbath-school teacher.

His influence for good or bad is far-reaching. A harsh word or an unkind look may discourage a soul forever. On the other hand, sympathizing interest for the advancement of each pupil, and

personal labor and care will create confidence, to the winning and strengthening of souls. He should set a right example in daily Bible study, in perseverance, in prayer, in punctuality in attending the Sabbath-school, in earnestness in missionary work, in neatness and order, and in an exemplary Christian life in and out of his home.

He needs to learn his methods from the Great Teacher. His business is not to preach to his pupils but to teach them, to "draw out" from them, to awaken their dormant energies, and help them get the points of the lesson for themselves. He must therefore use the simplest methods, such as can be understood by every pupil. This he can do by using illustrations, taking the common things of life to convey spiritual truths, so that as often as the pupils see these things they will remember the spiritual lessons derived from them. He should also teach in such a way as to create in them a craving for more knowledge, and a desire to impart to others the lessons they have learned.

His object in teaching is clear-cut. It is "the restoration of the image of God in the soul." Christ is the "express image of God," therefore the object in teaching is Christlikeness restored in the soul. Therefore, Christ's relation to the different phases of human experience should be brought out as each lesson is developed. Christ's saving grace, Christ's healing power, Christ's redeeming love, should be dwelt upon and expounded, as occasions permit, in each lesson. In this way the teacher and the pupils together "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," and "beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

E. MANALAYSAY.

Manila, P. I.

## Twenty Precepts for the Teacher

(The following "Twenty Precepts," read by Prof. M. E. Cady at a Sabbath-school convention, are given here for their practical value to every Sabbath-school teacher. They are also translated into the April number of the Chinese Sabbath-school lesson helps.—A. B. E.)

1. *Teach Promptly.* Be on time. A Sabbath-school teacher is the object lesson of the class. He should be an example of promptness in finding hymns and Scripture lessons, and in taking an attitude of devotion. A tardy teacher demoralizes the class.

2. *Teach Punctually.* Be there every time.

The Sabbath-school teacher who stays away from his class without sending a substitute, is not fit to be a teacher; he lacks spiritual honesty.

3. *Teach Pleasantly,* as if your work were a real pleasure. Make each scholar feel, "My teacher likes to teach better than anything else in this world."

4. *Teach Earnestly.* Enthusiasm which takes possession of body as well as soul and mind, is contagious.

5. *Teach Reviewingly.* Always ask from two to five questions on last Sabbath's lesson.

6. *Teach Independently.* Show your own thinking. Command the intellectual confidence of your class. Do not make the question book a pony for your laziness.

7. *Teach Overflowingly.* Be full of the lesson. Master it. Begin the first of the week to study.

8. *Teach Logically.* Do not ramble all over the lesson. Have a starting point, and proceed logically step by step. Begin and complete the lesson building during the recitation period.

9. *Teach Tactfully.* Preaching is pouring out. Teaching is drawing out. Never tell a scholar what you can make him tell you. Draw out until the class is dry, and then pour in of your fullness.

10. *Teach Illustratively.* Ransack your memory for illustrations from earth, or sky, or Bible, or experience. Our Saviour never preached a sermon without a picture.

11. *Teach Suggestively.* Not to impart truth, but to awaken thought, that you may fix the truth. Never ask a scholar a question that he can answer by "yes" or "no."

12. *Teach Impartially.* One boy in the class is smart, and he knows it. Another is dull, bashful, ignorant, and stupid. Never skip the stupid boy. By so doing, you advertise him.

13. *Teach Partially.* Give the poser to the bright boy, and encourage the timid one with an easy question, and thus level the class.

14. *Teach Helpfully.* Always ask, What can I find in the lesson to help? You have no right to teach just to prove a doctrine.

15. *Teach Simply.* Be natural. Let simplicity, charity, and sincerity characterize all your teaching.

16. *Teach Biblically.* Stick to the lesson for the day. Teach no "isms." Ride no hobbies. Use Bible illustrations.

17. *Teach Parochially.* You are the pastor of your class, and it is your business to look after them through the week. Let them feel that there is one to whom they can go in every hour of trial or

temptation Call at their homes at least twice a year, and invite them to your house at least once a year.

18. *Teach Patiently.* Do not become out of patience with yourself. God has used teachers as poor as you. Do not become discouraged with the nervous, ill-behaved, troublesome boy. The worst boy needs you most.

19. *Teach Exemplarily.* Example is more powerful than precept. What you do speaks louder than what you say. In speech, in dress, and in conduct, be what you desire your pupils to be. Let the life of the week day emphasize the teaching of the Sabbath day.

20. *Teach Prayerfully.* Pray for yourself, for your class, over the truth, before you go, as you go, while you teach, as you come home

I would especially emphasize the last point, that of a close connection with God, which can be maintained only by constant prayer.

Suppose we were to see an army pitching tents before a granite fort, and were told that they intended to batter it down. We ask them how. They point to the cannon ball. Well, there is no power in that. It is heavy; but if all the men in the army hurled it against the fort, they would make no impression upon it. They say, "No, but look at the cannon." Well there is no power in that. A child may play with it. It is a machine, and nothing more. "But look at the powder." Well, there is no power in that. A child may spill it. A sparrow may pick it. Yet this powerless powder and powerless ball are put in a powerless cannon. One spark of fire enters it, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, that powder is a flash of lightning, and that ball a thunderbolt, which smites as if it had been sent from heaven. So it is with our Sabbath-school machinery. The teachers have helps, libraries, maps, and charts to aid in their work. In fact, we have all the instruments necessary for pulling down the strongholds of Satan; but O, for the baptism of the Spirit to make our work effective!

### The Old and the New

In a village near Tsingtau, China, one building serves the double purpose of a heathen shrine and a Christian school. When the missionaries were at a loss to find quarters for a school, one of the influential citizens came forward with an offer of his family ancestral hall. So it came about that side by side with the altar where incense is burned to ancestral spirits stands the Christian teacher's desk; and on the same wall hang scrolls inscribed with ancient Chinese maxims and posters bearing messages from the Bible.—*Missionary Review of the World, February, 1921.*

## THE HOME COLUMN

### Facts Relating to Communicable Diseases

OLD and young should avoid cooked foods purchased in native shops. These have almost invariably been exposed to contamination of flies or soiled hands. In travelling through the interior it is necessary to carry some food supplies, and when these are supplemented with hot foods freshly boiled or baked, one has a safe diet. Hot sweet potatoes, rice gruel, hot noodles, and such articles are safe from infection.

One must use the same discretion when attending a Chinese feast. Avoid the cold foods and salads. Avoid as far as possible the danger of infection through Chinese methods of serving. Dipping into the common bowl is one of the most common methods of spreading disease germs in China. And this is one of the most difficult problems that the visitor has to encounter. We must avoid, if possible, offense to our host or hostess. What is the best method of procedure? When the time of serving arrives, we may say to the host, "Do not bother to serve me; I will choose for myself." This is a polite phrase; and as we are usually the guests of honor, we are allowed the first helping. We take rather more than good taste allows, for we do not wish to take a second helping.

Then, it is often possible through our helpers to pass on a suggestion in the matter of serving. We should try to secure the interest of our Chinese co-workers and Christians in sanitary methods of serving. We may tell them that these methods have been adopted by many educated Chinese; and if tactful, we may be able to help ourselves at such times, and at the same time pass important knowledge on to others. This matter is all fully explained in the book "Health and Longevity," a book that was prepared for the purpose of helping to improve just such conditions as these.

Still other germs find their way through the mouth and nose. Those diseases which belong to the respiratory group,—influenza, colds, nose and throat infections, pneumonia—these may enter with infected air, but more often are passed along with infected dishes, or by articles handled first by the sick and then by others. Tuberculosis often travels the same route. Fresh air is the great preventive as well as the healer of this group of diseases. In the home as well as in the institution, all dishes used should be scalded. Diseased helpers in the kitchen may be a menace.

Still another group of diseases are called con-

tagious, because they are not dependent upon food or dishes or other disease carriers, but pass through the air. These also probably enter through the respiratory route. Each has its own method of prevention. Smallpox is very common in the Far East; it always singles out the individual on whom vaccination has never taken. Everyone should be re-vaccinated on arriving in the Orient, unless a vaccination has taken recently. Babies should be vaccinated very early. If the babe is doing well, it may be vaccinated in the first month of life, especially if travelling be done thus early. And even in the home the baby is not safe; for peddlers or workmen may bring infection to the door.

Scarlet fever and measles have no specific method of prevention. Careful nursing is essential during the illness, for these conditions are often severe in form. Whooping cough and other children's diseases also belong to this group, but present about the same problem as in the States. Diphtheria epidemics occur in China, and isolation is about the only recourse; for antitoxin is difficult to obtain in interior cities.

The other door through which disease germs may enter the body, is the skin. This door does not stand open, but is easily penetrated by the bite of the mosquito, the louse, the flea or the bedbug. These pests play their part as distributors of malaria, typhus, relapsing fever and plague. Malaria is spread by the mosquito only. The new arrival in the Orient should provide himself with adequate protection against mosquitoes at once. It is possible to remain long in the country without contracting malaria. Yet one exposure may result in an attack, and many workers have been incapacitated by chronic malaria; so it pays to take no risks.

In some places one can hardly move about, even in the day time, without getting bitten; but the day-biting mosquito is rarely the malaria-carrying kind. It necessary to be out in the evening, the ankles especially should be protected. Bed nets should be made large enough so that they will not pull out at night and let the mosquitoes in. A good method for the tucked-in bed net is to have a yard wide strip of muslin around the lower border. This, after tucking, extends up eight or ten inches, and protects the arms which may lie against the net.

The premises of living quarters should be kept free from any cans, bamboo stumps, or other water retainers which can breed mosquitoes. In some cases ponds can be oiled with crude kerosene; but often ponds are so numerous that they are beyond control.

Typhus fever is spread by the bite of the louse. It is not always possible in travelling, especially in the interior, to protect against the occasional louse bite. In case of typhus epidemics, every measure must be taken to protect against the pest. Disinfectant solutions applied to the skin and frequent changes of clothing help to afford protection.

Relapsing fever is common only in some districts, and during epidemics. It is caused by the bite of the bed bug, and possibly of the louse. In travelling one should carry a cot, and an oil cloth to place under the bedding.

Plague is spread by the bite of a flea, but only in plague-infected districts, and only the rat flea from the rat that has died of plague. The pneumonic form of plague is not often encountered. The mask is the means of protection from this, and the plague patient is avoided by all except those who are in plague prevention work.

B. LOVELAND SELMON, M. D.

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## DIVISION NOTES

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DURING the past two months a number of our Far Eastern missionaries have passed through Shanghai on their way to or from their respective fields,—workers returning from furlough or leaving for a period of rest in the homeland, and new comers getting their first experiences of life in the Orient. Among these were: Pastor and Mrs. F. A. Allum and family, returning from furlough in Australia; Brother B. R. Owen and family returning to the States; and Brother and Sister Anderson, on their way to the Philippines Union to connect with the publishing house in Manila. Among more recent arrivals were Brother O. J. Grundset and family, of the Changehun Mission, Manchuria; Brethren R. A. Beckner and F. A. Wyman, of the India Union Mission; and Pastor R. E. Hay and family of the Northern Luzon Mission, P. I., all *en route* to the States.

OUTLOOK readers will be sorry to learn of the destruction by fire of the Manila church building on the 2nd inst. This church building, a gift to the Philippine Union Mission from the believers in the Australasian Union, served as the place of worship for a large body of Filipino believers in the city of Manila. Its loss will be keenly felt by our brethren and sisters in that field.

INTERESTING reports from the Malaysian field, telling of the progress of the message during the



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中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

past biennial period, will be found on other pages of this issue. For lack of space, not all the reports rendered at the time of the Malaysian Union Meeting could be included in this number. Others will appear later.

We are grieved to have to record the death of Sister Falconer, wife of Dr. R. A. Falconer, of the Nanning Mission, Kwangsai, South China, which occurred March 6th. At the time of her death Dr. and Mrs. Falconer had been in the field less than one short year, the time having been given to language study preparatory to service in Kwangsai Province. Her death brings sorrow to many hearts. Dr. Falconer is assured of our sympathy and our prayers as he takes up the duties of mission service. Fuller information concerning Sister Falconer's last sickness and death will doubtless be given in a later issue.

MRS. B. MILLER sailed from Shanghai for the States April 3, per s. s. "*Empress of Asia*." It is expected that her stay in the homeland will be short.

THE Spring Council of the Far Eastern Division is appointed to convene in Shanghai April 17-27.

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, Washington, D. C.

ON March 25, per s. s. "*Marella*." Pastor and Mrs. R. B. Mershon sailed from Singapore for Australia, where they expect to spend part of their furlough year. They plan to reach the States early in July. Mail may be addressed: Mr. R. B. Mershon, R. R. 1, Box 98, Troutdale, Oregon.

## Notice—Legal Meeting of the Shanghai Sanitarium Association

THERE will be a meeting of the Shanghai Sanitarium Association, at 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, China, April 21, 1921, 10 a. m.

(Signed)

I. H. EVANS, *President*.

A. C. SELMON, *Secretary*.

## The East China Union Session

FOR a fortnight all the laborers of the East China Union have been in Nanking in attendance at a workers' institute and the biennial session following. These meetings closed Tuesday night, March 5, and will be reported in full in the next number of the OUTLOOK. The institute was conducted by Brethren I. H. Evans and H. C. Lacey, with Brother MacGuire present a portion of the time. Pastor O. A. Hall presided. The closing days were devoted chiefly to the biennial session of the East China Union. Plans have been laid for strong work in every department. Brother O. A. Hall continues as superintendent, and Brother A. C. Hansen as secretary-treasurer. Brethren Wu T. S. and Swen T. G., Chinese licentiates, were set apart to holy ministry.

Fifteen years ago there were no Seventh-day Adventist believers in the East China Union territory; to-day there are six hundred forty-four, with three ordained Chinese ministers, several licensed ministers, and more than forty evangelists and Bible women, with chapels, churches, schools, and other agencies for the spread of the third angel's message in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang. What hath God wrought!

C. C. CRISLER.

## Have You Friends in Canada?

THE new publishing house in Canada has begun the publication of a monthly magazine bearing the name of "Canadian Watchman." The Editor is Elder C. F. McVagh; the subscription price, \$2.50. Single copies, 25 cents. The first two numbers were quickly sold out, and the prospects are good for a large circulation.

It gives the message, featured in a setting of Canadian and international thought. If you are especially interested, because of Canadian birth, or because you have friends in Canada, or because you desire to become better acquainted with Canadian life and scenery, or because you have a burden for the work in Canada, ask for a sample copy. We will gladly mail you a sample copy free, that you may know just how good this message-filled magazine really is.

After seeing the paper and reading its stirring articles on the Third-Angel's Message, we feel sure you will want either to subscribe for it yourself, or to send a year's subscription to friends in Canada.

A postal card will bring the sample copy. Address, The Canadian Watchman, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.