

# Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 10

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No. 11

## A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION COMMITTEE

*Spring Council, Shanghai, April 17-29, 1921*

THE annual council of the Far Eastern Division Committee was held in Shanghai April 17-29, and was attended by all the members of the Committee, and by such mission workers as chanced to be in the city and whose duties permitted them to join the brethren from time to time. Best of all, the Lord met with us by His Spirit from day to day, and the proceedings were characterized throughout by love and brotherly unity. All branches received consideration. Much time was given the problem of evangelizing as speedily as possible the territory occupied already, and the regions beyond that are yet to be entered by our working forces.

### A Daily Study of the Word

During the greater part of the council, the evening hour was given over to practical Bible study on practical themes, led by Prof. H. C. Lacey. And as the brethren met morning by morning for the day's work, they engaged in seasons of prayer for divine guidance, and for the blessing of Heaven to rest upon work and workers throughout the Division field. The Sabbaths spent together were days of special refreshing. Brother Meade Mac Guire was with us from the first, and his ministry was most helpful.

The general theme of Professor Lacey's evening studies, was that of drawing nigh unto God and to one another and to the souls of men in these heathen lands. The speaker pressed home upon hearts the responsibilities of the times in which we are living. Latter-day texts were stressed; the first to be studied being Zephaniah 2:1-3. In this time, when the day of the Lord is about to come and the day of grace is about to cease, there is to be a pressing together on the part of God's people; and they are to seek the Lord, to seek righteousness, to seek meekness. A people who are *working* righteousness are to *seek* righteousness; and a people who are called the meek of the earth are to seek meekness. There is to be a marked deepening of Christian experience.

In elaboration of this theme, the speaker used many latter-day passages on the impartation of the Holy Spirit and of the Christian graces, the prerequisites of effective service. Again and again, as the Scriptures of truth in all their preciousness were examined anew, both speaker and hearers were deeply moved. God blessed in the ministry of the Word, and those in attendance were strengthened and cheered.

### Annual Reports

The opening meeting was devoted to special seeking of the Lord, and to a survey of work accomplished the past year, and also the work that must be carried forward with ever increasing energy and zeal till all shall have been warned.

The Chairman, Pastor I. H. Evans, outlined the providences and blessings of the past year, and expressed gratitude to God for the health granted the members of the Committee and our associates in labor, and for spiritual victories gained in the name of the Lord.

The report of the secretary was supplemented by a series of wall-charts setting forth in statistical form the development of the various sections of the Far Eastern field, and the departmental work. One of the most encouraging features of this report, was that of the development of a system of church schools and of training-schools in several important sections of the field.

### The Publishing Work

Pastor C. E. Weeks, field secretary for the Division publishing department, reported on the development of the publishing work from year to year since the sale of literature was first undertaken in the Far East. He urged the importance of pressing on in the sale of literature in times of adversity and financial preplexity as well as in times of peace and plenty. In North America, the vitality of the book work has been demonstrated anew during the

reconstruction period through which the great nations of earth are passing; and here in the Orient we need not fear because of unfavorable and complex social, political, and economic conditions. Very largely through the instrumentality of the printed page, are these fields to be given the last warning message of mercy; and we are to labor untiringly in literature distribution.

### Recommendations

In addition to resolutions of gratitude for mercies received, and of sorrow and sympathy in behalf of those who have sustained losses from the personnel of the mission staff, sundry other resolutions were drafted and adopted, including the following:

### Evangelical Literature

*Whereas*, In the distribution of gospel literature in the Far East, emphasis must be placed on that which will bring to all classes in these lands a knowledge of the true God and of His Son Jesus, as revealed in Holy Scripture; and,—

*Whereas*, In the providence of God the millions of Eastern Asia are to be given speedily the fundamentals of gospel truth in its present-day setting; therefore,—

*We recommend*, That in the development of our literature work in the Far East, we endeavor to hold closely to the general denominational policy of making of primary importance the issuance and distribution of evangelical lines of literature.

### School for Children of Missionaries

*Whereas*, During the spring council of 1920 the Far Eastern Division Committee passed favorably on the authorization of the Home Board for "the establishment of a school for children of our missionaries in the Far East," and asking "the Committee for the Far Eastern Division to submit a statement of plans for operating such a school, with estimates of the expenditure required for the beginning of the enterprise;" and,—

*Whereas*, During our council meeting last spring it was voted that there be established in Shanghai "a school of academic grade for the education of children of our missionaries in this territory; and that in shaping our plans for the development of such an enterprise, . . . as early as may prove practicable, permanent provision be made for instruction in advanced grades, and also for the housing of boarding students,"—

*Be it resolved*, That we reiterate our desire to see established in Shanghai, not later than the fall of 1923, a school of academic grade for the children of our missionaries; and that we continue to work steadily toward this end. In this connection we hereby adopt anew the suggestion made last year, "that for some time to come a commodious yet modest and comparatively inexpensive dwelling-house, planned for the convenience and comfort of teachers and students, with space for class-room work, may suffice" for the housing of the school.

### The "Big Week"

*Whereas*, The "Big Week" is proving a great blessing to our publishing work and to our colporteurs, workers, and members everywhere, and a financial help to our Mission Board; and,—

*Whereas*, The General Conference has voted that the publishing and home missionary departments have two such weeks during 1921,—

*We recommend*, That the Far Eastern Division follow the plan of having two "Big Weeks" each year,—one coming during the spring or early summer season when our student-colporteurs can join us, and the second in the autumn, preceding the Week of Prayer season; the definite dates to be fixed by the department in consultation with the various unions. The autumn "Big Week" is to be Magazine Week.

*We further recommend*, That foreign and native workers of all classes be encouraged to unite in making these special efforts a success.

*We also further recommend*, That all be encouraged to give the best day's profits of each "Big Week" to the mission publishing fund.

### Home Missionary Day

*Whereas*, The General Conference has taken action to change the day for the Home Missionary Reading from the fourth Sabbath of each month to the first Sabbath,—

*We recommend*, That beginning with July, 1921, we follow the plan throughout the Far Eastern Division of devoting the first Sabbath of each month to the Home Missionary Program.

### Tithes and Offerings

*Inasmuch as* God has said, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," and as we believe the failure of many of our believers in this Far Eastern Division of being faithful in paying their tithe and making appropriate offerings for the advancement of the cause of God, is due to a lack of knowledge of the vital points of the truth and a lively interest in the progress of the third angel's message; therefore,—

*Be it resolved*, (1) That candidates for baptism be thoroughly instructed regarding their duty to assist in recognizing God's ownership by returning to God His own and in making offerings according to their ability.

(2) That a small tract dealing with the tithing question be prepared each year in the various language districts and sent free of charge to all our believers.

(3) That Pastor I. H. Evans prepare an article on this subject, to be translated and read before all our churches on a given Sabbath.

(4) That all our workers, both native and foreign, be exhorted to continue in faithfulness in giving proper instruction to all our people, that they may fully understand what God requires of every believer and the blessing to be obtained through willing obedience.

### Sustentation Fund for Native Workers

*We recommend*, As a plan to be followed in future, that six per cent. of all tithe received other than from foreigners be set apart and forwarded through the proper channels to the various union treasurers, there to be held in trust as a Sustentation Fund for native workers. It is understood that the administration of such funds shall be in the hands of the union committees.

### Harvest Ingathering

*Whereas*, The manifest blessing of God has attended our efforts to secure funds from those not of our faith through the annual Harvest Ingathering Campaign for the advancement and financial support of our mission program; and,—

*Whereas*, Our rapidly expanding work places the burden upon us in the Far Eastern Division to do our utmost to assist the Mission Board in carrying the heavy burden that rests upon it; therefore,—

*We recommend,* That we unite with our people in other lands in their annual Ingathering Campaigns, and that November be our campaign month for the present year.

Where it seems advisable to publish Ingathering papers in the vernaculars and enlist the native church in this work,—

*We recommend,* That each union lay such plans as will insure the work's being conducted in a way that will safeguard the interests of the cause.

#### Establishment and Gradation of Schools

*Whereas,* The Spirit of Prophecy has instructed us that "it is not wise for a new school to lift its banner and promise to do a high grade of work, before proving that it is fully able to do preparatory work;" and,—

*Whereas,* From the same source, we have been told that "you will certainly make a serious mistake if you undertake, with a few students and a few teachers, to do the advanced work that is carried forward with so much difficulty and expense in our larger schools," stating that "it will be better for the school for those who require the advanced studies to go to the college, and thus leave your faculty free to devote their best energies to doing thorough work in teaching the common branches;" and,—

*Whereas,* In the China field, we already have several intermediate schools giving eight, nine, and ten grades of work respectively; and,—

*Whereas,* Our constituency is still small, and but few qualified teachers for middle school work are to be found in our midst; therefore,—

*We recommend,* That we favor the establishment when the demand arises, of a central provincial school in the respective provinces, which shall carry work not higher than the eighth grade; and further,—

*We recommend,* That for the present we do not increase the grades now carried by those schools already established and whose grade of work has been agreed upon.

*We further recommend,* That those students carrying regular grade work be encouraged to complete the prescribed work in the schools in their respective territory, before passing on to the higher schools.

#### The Shanghai Sanitarium Association

*Whereas,* The Shanghai Sanitarium Association, being a corporation created in harmony with various General Conference Committee actions for the purposes named in its Articles of Incorporation, and now conducting its work in the Red Cross Hospital in Shanghai supplemented by treatment-rooms on Nanking Road, will lose possession of the Red Cross Hospital this fall (1921) through the expiration of its lease, and has sought counsel from the General Conference Committee of the Far Eastern Division concerning the difficulty of securing funds with which to purchase land for its new building site; therefore,—

*We recommend,* (1) That we hereby request the Home Board to grant a Special Appropriation of \$20,000 gold from available funds or by solicitation from sister institutions in the homeland with which to purchase land for the Sanitarium site. It is understood that if the General Conference grants this request, the Shanghai Sanitarium Association through its medical staff will undertake to raise sufficient funds to complete all buildings and equipment, including homes for its employees.

(2) That no debts be incurred by the Shanghai Sanitarium Association which it is not able to meet with operating resources.

(3) That the union mission superintendents and local directors of the Far Eastern Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, co-operate with the Sanitarium medical staff in selecting reliable, consecrated, and capable young persons to take training in the Shanghai Sanitarium, from which helpers are to be selected to assist in the hospital-dispensary work which should be opened in many places as opportunity affords.

#### Mission Workers and Commercial Work

Recognizing the call of God in our appointment as missionaries to the Far Eastern Division of the General Conference, and realizing more and more the dearth of laborers, and the great need of full and complete consecration to the service of our Master in winning souls to Christ, and appreciating that the family is a unit in its service for the Lord so that husband and wife are one in making this service efficient, and believing that the full time and strength of each family unit should be wholly utilized in promoting the interests of the work of the Lord in these heathen lands,—

*We therefore recommend,* That all families sent out as missionaries to the Far East strictly adhere to the General Conference policy that neither husband nor wife engage in commercial lines of work, or sell their services for hire.

#### Teachers' Summer School for China Field

*Whereas,* In the China field there are church school teachers who have had but limited training and preparation for their work; and,—

*Whereas,* It seems impossible for many to be relieved from teaching long enough to spend a full year in school, and there is great need of developing well-qualified teachers who have had training and drill under our educational system; therefore,—

*We recommend,* (1) That the Educational Department of the Far Eastern Division, in connection with the union educational secretaries, make arrangements for conducting annually for the China field a teachers' summer school at the Shanghai Missionary College, beginning with 1921.

(2) That a local board of five members be appointed by the College Board of Directors, to lay plans for the summer school.

(3) That each year an announcement be prepared setting forth the course of study offered; also information regarding tuition, board, room and incidental expenses, together with an outline of rules and regulations. The course of study shall cover a period of five years, being given in five annual sections of six weeks each. Upon its completion the student shall receive credit which shall be the equivalent of a full year of school work.

(4) That the teaching force for this summer school be drawn from various portions of the field, and be adequate to insure a practical course of normal training.

(5) That the Union Committees select such teachers of the lower and higher primary grades as in their judgment should attend this summer school.

(6) That the legitimate expenses, aside from board, be paid by the respective unions; the same to be made regularly a budget item. For 1921 we suggest that we call for a sufficient sum from the balances remaining of special educational aid funds in the Division Treasury, to cover the expense, inasmuch as this item has not been separately budgeted for the current year.

(7) That at the close of this summer school, examinations be given and certificates issued in harmony with the plan of the General Conference Educational Department, as outlined in "School Manual," pages 64-69 inclusive.

(8) That in connection with the summer school, an Educational and Young People's Missionary Volunteer institute be held.

### Scholarship Plan

*Whereas*, The scholarship plan, by which a discount of fifteen per cent. from room, board, and tuition is allowed students who have sold a certain amount of literature under conditions outlined by the General Conference, is becoming world wide in its scope, and is enabling hundreds of our young people to enter our schools annually; therefore,—

*We recommend*, That an outline of the scholarship plan, as adapted to our various fields, be translated and printed in the languages of the fields in which we have schools, and that our laborers keep before our youth the advantages of this plan.

### Church Schools

*Whereas*, We have been instructed that "the work that lies nearest our church members is to become interested in our children and youth;" and that "in localities where there is a church, schools should be established if there are no more than six children to attend," when these children are sufficiently mature in years to be sent to school, and properly qualified teachers can be employed; therefore,—

*We recommend*, (1) That where conditions warrant and permit in the various unions, we endeavor to carry out more fully the general plans followed by our denominational Educational Department of church schools; and further, that an especial effort be made to establish church schools in those parts of our field where hitherto but little has been done in this line, in order that all the children in our midst may receive Christian training.

(2) That in carrying out this recommendation we follow the financial policy as given in the "School Manual," pages 50 and 51, for the conduct of our elementary schools.

### Industrial Work in Our Schools

In order that the young people attending our training schools may receive an all-round training for service,—

*We recommend*, (1) That wherever possible the managing boards and faculties of our training-schools establish and foster industries, with such supervision as will not only supply labor but teach trades to the students.

(2) That portions of the student-aid fund be used in fostering these industries and covering deficits, if any, thus enabling the students to have work, even when the profits are negligible.

### Harvest Ingathering Papers

*Voted*, That the Secretary of each union mission be responsible for placing orders for the 1921 Harvest Ingathering papers direct with the States, specifying the number wanted in each of the languages in which Ingathering Specials are to be issued, including:

English	Finnish	Slovakian
German	French	Yiddish
Danish-Norwegian	Hungarian	English-Yiddish
Swedish, Polish	Roumanian	(Conditional)
Italian	Russian	Portuguese
Bohemian	Servian	Chinese

Orders for the English edition should be addressed to the Southern Publishing Association, 2119-2123 Twenty-fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A. Orders for foreign papers other than Dutch, French, and Chinese, should be sent to Pacific Press Publishing Association, Brookfield, Illinois, U. S. A. Orders for Dutch and French papers should be sent to Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, Cal., U. S. A. Orders for the Chinese edition should be addressed to the Signs of the Times Publishing House, 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, China.

### The Publishing Work

Brother H. H. Hall, associate secretary of the General Conference Publishing Department, was invited by the Chairman to set before the brethren of the Committee the plans being followed by the Home Board in their special effort to foster the publishing interests throughout the world. In the five-year programme undertaken, the publishing houses bearing the burden of raising funds for the extension of the work, have agreed to supply insofar as may be possible all monies for—

1. Land and buildings.
2. Factory equipment, such as machinery, etc.
3. Permanent operating funds.
4. Equipment for the business office.

Requests for appropriations are to be made in the regular way, Budgets being prepared and submitted as hitherto. The Houses in America have set aside \$155,000 Gold, but this fund cannot be made available at once owing to the heavy burden the Houses are bearing at present. The Review & Herald alone has spent more than \$150,000 in developing the Canadian Branch, and the Pacific Press a like amount at Cristobal and Brookfield. It is hoped that the "Big Week" will bring sufficient ready cash to permit the Home Board to meet many of the calls included in the 1921 Budget.

Brother Hall suggested that while no final rulings had been made, it was the hope of the General Conference Publishing Department that all native salaries and operating expenses, and at least one-half of all foreign salaries, be borne during 1922 by the respective mission press establishments, and that by the year 1923, the remainder of foreign salaries be met by these institutions, without appropriation. This will release to the mission fields for native evangelistic work and other purposes, considerable sums formerly spent to assist in the support of Publishing Houses.

The blessings accruing from Convention work were emphasized. Brother Hall outlined the experience that the brethren had had in holding a Convention last year in Cristobal, Canal Zone. Largely as the result of the enthusiasm engendered during the Convention, the sales which ran the year before a little under \$80,000 were \$193,000 the past year. He referred also to the splendid success attending the efforts of bookmen in America, where the average per hour in many sections is at present fully as large as during the days when the wave of financial prosperity was at its crest. He expressed hope that a strong Convention might be held in the Far Eastern Division during the coming year.

Reference was made to the splendid showing of some of the Houses in the Far East as compared with some of the records made a few years ago, when the book work in these lands was in its infancy. He urged the brethren to plan for large things and to lift heavily whenever there is opportunity.

### Publishers' Convention

The brethren of the Committee expressed their conviction that it would be well to provide for a Publishers' Convention early in 1922, perhaps during the latter half of February, immediately preceding the Spring Council. Budget provision is to be made to cover the expense involved in carrying out this plan. It was accordingly—

*Voted*, That a Publishers' Convention for the Far Eastern field be held in Shanghai the latter part of February, 1922, to which shall be invited the union field secretaries and publishing house managers and editors. It is understood that the union superintendents will be in attendance.

*Voted*, That we extend an invitation to the General Conference to send out Pastor W. W. Eastman to attend the Publishers' Convention in 1922, and that he be given time sufficient to visit portions of the field in special need of help.

### Shanghai Church—Land Purchase.

*Whereas*, The East China Union has received in cash and pledges about \$10,000.00 Mex. to use towards the erection of a church building in Shanghai; and,—

*Whereas*, The General Conference is appropriating from the Church Extension Fund, during 1921, the sum of \$12,000.00 Gold for Church Extension work in the Far Eastern Division, and a considerable portion at least of this amount is to be assigned the Shanghai Church enterprise, but will not be coming forward until the latter half of the year; and,—

*Whereas*, There is at present being held in the Division Treasury the sum of \$2,000 Gold, a former appropriation, to apply on land for a church in Shanghai,—

*We recommend*, That the East China Union be encouraged to purchase a suitable site for the Shanghai Church location as soon as sufficient funds to cover the cost of the land have been received from any source for the Shanghai Church enterprise.

## AFTER MANY DAYS

THE SEVENTEEN-DAY ADVENTIST DEMONSTRATION  
RELATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PROTESTANT AMERICA, CATHOLIC AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA,  
AND HEATHEN ASIA

	NORTH AMERICA IN 1868 (AFTER 20 YRS.)	EUROPEAN DIVISION IN 1895 (AFTER 20 YRS.)	SOUTH AMERICAN DIVISION IN 1924 (AFTER 20 YRS.)	PACIFIC DIVISION IN 1920 (AFTER 20 YRS.)	EUROPEAN DIVISION IN 1904 (AFTER 30 YRS.)	NORTH AMERICA DIVISION IN 1878 (AFTER 30 YRS.)
ORGANIZED PREACHERS	32	29	30	87	70	117
LIGHTSITES	19	26	10	182	53	154
TOTAL MINISTERS	51	55	40	269	123	271
TOTAL LABORERS AND CLASSES			157	1103	734	579
CHURCHES	159	99	86	169	311	242
MEMBERSHIP	4475	3716	4255	7705	9436	22727
FINES	23366.57	21286.18	33765.44	48750.93	80621.39	46977.89
FINES PER CAPITA	5.22	6.24	9.74	8.02	9.74	4.61
SABBATH-SCHOOLS			184	382	497	177
S.S. MEMBERSHIP			4259	11603	10132	5851
S.S. OFFERINGS		894.50	6201.60	14985.91	6569.91	25.00
TOTAL FUNDS RAISED	23366.57	24281.62	45373.48	76745.96	95954.84	55043.44
TOTAL FUNDS PER CAPITA	5.22	7.11	13.37	12.62	11.55	1878 -4.23 1904 -11.49
RETAIL VALUE LITERATURE SALES	(1870) 7000.00		39387.62	139581.20	119950.98	(1880) 40000.00

"WHAT HAVE GOD BROUGHT?"

# LITERATURE FOR THE MALAYSIAN UNION

*Note.—In the Malaysian Union the production and distribution of our denominational literature is fraught with many complex problems. In this field dwell nearly sixty millions—Mohammedans, Buddhists, Confucianists, and many of other faiths, including not a few holding to gross forms of heathenism. Many and diverse are the languages and dialects spoken. In the good providence of God, the Malaysian Union has been supplied with an up-to-date printing plant at Singapore, and within the past few months Brother Roger Altman has been assigned the leading editorial responsibility, and Brother V. L. Beecham the chief burden of distribution. Brother W. E. Gillis is manager of the Press. The following reports from Brethren Altman and Beecham, rendered during the recent Malaysian Union session, will be read with especial interest.—Ed.)*

## From an Editorial Point of View

MANY conflicting impressions arose in the mind of one who comes to supply sixty million people with literature on the third angel's message. An editor's mind naturally turns to an office, the walls of which are lined with books of reference, and whose desk is constantly being replenished with the best periodicals of the day. He visualizes a corps of deft stenographers who wait to transfer his words to paper. Below his office he hears in imagination the rumble of giant presses hastening to give to the waiting world the work of his hands and brains.

Consequently the raw editorial recruit is a bit disillusioned when he observes that his library consists of a few books from the Volunteer Missionary Course, two or three volumes of a general nature, two or three of Sister White's books, no encyclopedia, a fair English dictionary, a few Malay dictionaries, and a pitifully small supply of current periodicals. He speedily gives up hope of stenographic help. After a few days of effort, he looks for a filing case wherein to bestow his fruits and his goods, but is reluctantly told that there is no money with which to purchase such a luxury, and that for a time he must continue to paw through his desk for the goods and chattels incident to his calling.

The editor is supposed of course to be authority in all matters pertaining to the spelling, construction and usage of the Malay language, and it is tacitly assumed that his protracted term of language study have given him a fine start, and that the momentum thus acquired will carry him through to a position of eminence in the Malay-speaking world. Meanwhile the editor is searching frantically for an accomplished teacher.

But in spite of apparent handicaps, we are of good courage and filled with determination to supply what the field needs in the most acceptable form. It will be obvious to all, however, that much careful constructive work needs to be done, and that some money will have to be spent. We need books, periodicals, typewriters and office furniture, and until these needs are supplied we shall continue to limp along at greatly reduced efficiency. At present we are preparing manuscript for "Health and Lon-

gevity," a series of tracts, and a hymn book, in addition to the regular work of preparing the Sabbath-school quarterly and producing *Pertandaan Zaaman*. We are looking forward to the time when we can supply the field with "Steps to Christ" and "Patriarchs and Prophets". I am convinced that we should take early steps to produce "Health and Longevity" in Arabic Malay, and make it a general policy to bring out various publications simultaneously in both dialects. There is an intelligent class of Malay people who would welcome such publications, and I believe that there are many hungry and honest hearts waiting for the colporteur to bring them literature that they can read.

The one great thought that confronts us as we endeavor to catch a vision of our responsibility is that Christ, the Son of God, is the only hope of the world. We may present argument to show that Christianity is the logical religion; we may prove that prophecies have been fulfilled, and therefore the Bible is true; we may fill pages of matter with ancient history and present-day politics; but unless we present Jesus of Nazareth and Christ the Son of God as the one and only revelation of the Father, and pin our faith for success to our presentation of present truth in Him, we will never break the rock of Mohammedanism in this field. Such a policy will cause prejudice and bitter opposition; it will try our souls and bring us into critical situations; but we have no other means and no other authority. As editor of the publications in the Malaysian Union I pledge myself to preach the Gospel through the printed page, and to devote my powers to the proclamation of the Third Angel's Message.

ROGER ALTMAN.

## "Our Day" Abridged for Siamese

AN abridgment of "Our Day," adapted especially for publication in the Siamese language, has been received by the Literature Bureau, and will soon be returned for translation and issuance. At first, only portions will be printed, in tract form; later the entire volume will be published in subscription book form.

### The Book Work in the Malaysian Union

ALTHOUGH Malaysia is one of the youngest in regard to the book work, yet it holds second place in the Far Eastern Division Mission. Following is a comparative statement of the sales for each field in the Union by years, since the work started in 1918:—

	1918	1919	1920
West Java (gold)	\$1373.31	\$3338.66	\$2967.06
East Java	475.27	5659.91	7565.96
South Sumatra	508.49	470.36	799.61
North Sumatra	754.74	774.64	1526.06
Siam		5570.76	4388.75
Malay States	276.57	2250.39	3237.42
Singapore	122.34	2648.23	4109.60
British North Borneo	508.49	470.36	799.61
Celebes			629.00
	\$40,40.21	\$21,182.27	\$26,023.07

Everywhere in the Malaysian Union we see wonderful opportunities for the scattering of the printed page, situated as we are in the very heart of this great Mohammedan field. The fact that our Malay boys took over eighty per cent. of their orders from the Mohammedan Javanese is evidence of the vast field that is before us. The time has come when this branch of our work must take rapid strides; and nothing can stop it if we will relate ourselves rightly to God. Well has the servant of the Lord said, "Our publishing houses are God's appointed centers, and through them is to be accomplished a work the magnitude of which is as yet unrealized."

It has been clearly demonstrated that the immediate future of our publishing house rests at present upon the Battak boys; therefore the great need

of developing these boys for their work. But this work is not necessarily confined to the Battaks; any from the native races of this field may accomplish the same results. Only, a native for the natives; Chinese for the Chinese. Our great need is proper supervision. The growth of our work demands this. There are really no limits to the possibilities before us if our fields were manned with efficient leadership. In one of our largest fields the boys worked the entire vacation without any help from any missionary worker who could speak the Malay language. One young man who delivered about five hundred books and to whom we must largely give the credit of starting the work among the Mohammedans, has been out two seasons, yet has not had five minutes' training in the field. Of the entire class that went out to the field last year only this man and his companion returned to school. Our greatest burden the past year has been to save our boys and succeed in having them return to school, trusting that in another year we shall be better able to care for them.

We need permanent canvassers, men who have made a success and who will enter this work, not with mercenary spirit, but who, realizing that this is "missionary work of the highest order," will go forth with missionary zeal hunting for souls; men who will work in their home conference year after year. Although the time will never come when we will wish to dispense with our student colporteurs, yet we cannot depend altogether on the spasmodic efforts of this class of workers. Our work must be built up and maintained by regular colporteurs.

Our future is as bright as God's promises.

V. L. BEECHAM.

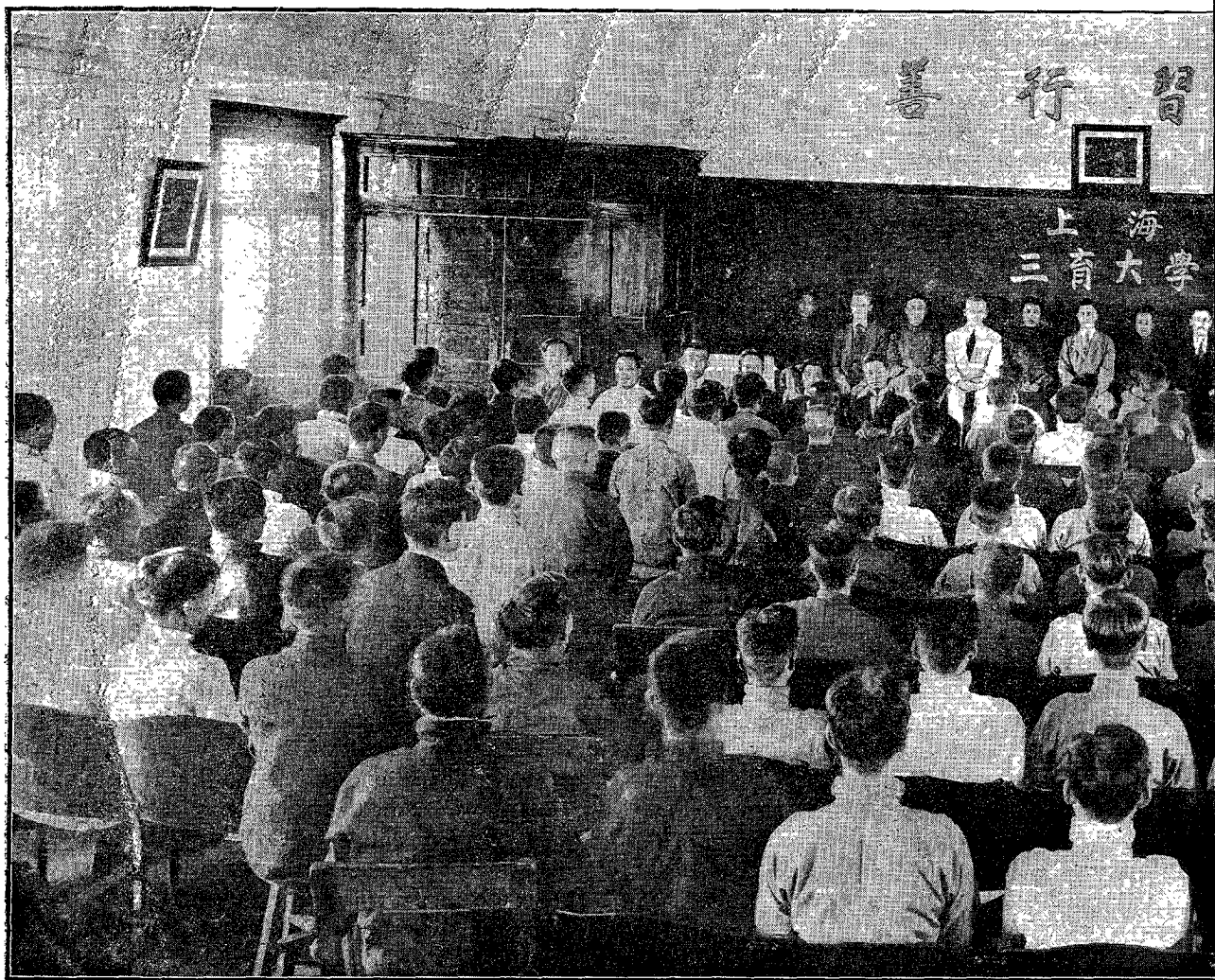
### Islam and Christianity in Malaysia

*The Queen of Holland governs more Mohammedans than Christians, for the population of the Netherlands consists of five and a half millions, but the population of its colonies in Asia is estimated at forty-two millions, of which thirty-five millions profess the religion of Islam. Between twenty-two and twenty-four millions of these Moslems live in the Islands of Java and Madura of the Malaysian group. Islam won a way for itself to these islands in the fifteenth century. . . .*

*The most fanatical Mohammedans are found in Sumatra. Islam in Java is of a more peaceable character, yet even here there are distinctions. The Soendanes in West Java have more religious zeal than the true Javanese of the central provinces and of the east. The Javanese cannot be compared, of course, with the Moslems of Arabia. Islam is largely a veneer covering a great deal of heathen superstition and animistic belief, and even of later Hinduism, but Mohammedanism gains ground more and more, and penetrates as well as spreads. . . .*

*In Celebes, New Guinea, and other islands which are still heathen, the struggle between Islam and Christianity is intense. Animism is breaking up; it gives no satisfaction. The natives are awake and ask for instruction. If Christian missions do not give it to them, they all fall victims to Islam. This is the serious character of the problem, and the situation calls for urgency.—Dr. John Rauws, of Rotterdam, in "The Moslem World," July, 1911.*





A View of the Chapel and Student-body, Shanghai

### Closing Exercises at the Shanghai Missionary College

THE Shanghai Missionary College closed for the summer vacation Monday, May 16, 1921. This is earlier than usual, for last year the school opened earlier in the fall. This will give our colporteurs a good long vacation during months favorable for selling literature, so we trust that a number of our students will fully realize their goal by providing complete scholarships for the coming school year.

The closing days of school were important ones. Sunday, May 8, thirty-one young men and women were baptized. This we feel was a fitting climax to the work of the school year, for surely the great objective in our educational department, as in every branch of the work, is to lead men and women to accept Christ as a personal Saviour.

The last week of school was made a special season of prayer and consecration. Elder Meade MacGuire was with us, speaking morning by mor-

ning in our chapel service. Following the talks, the school divided into bands for prayer and testimony. The blessing of God was felt in a marked way. Hearts of teachers and students were melted and flowed together under the influence of the Holy Spirit. Confessions were made, and a note of complete consecration was heard in many testimonies. We thank God for the work of grace wrought in the lives of teachers and students, and we are sure that it is not simply for time, but that God in infinite love will water the seed sown, and that results will be seen in the kingdom of God.

In all there were twenty-one graduates. Six completed the prescribed course of the lower primary school and were promoted to the higher primary department. Seven were promoted from the higher primary school to the middle school. Six graduated from the middle school course, one from the workers' short course, and one from the advanced normal course of twelve grades. These all received certificates in harmony with the grade of





onary College

work completed.

Last year we have been conducting a class in the national phonetics, and twenty-one completed this work and received appropriate certificates. In addition, our young people's work has received attention. Twenty-one were granted Standard of Attainment certificates, and since the first of January 1921, forty-one have received Reading Course certificates.

Our commencement services were held from May 14 to 16 inclusive. Elder Evans preached the baccalaureate sermon on Sabbath, May 14. The subject of his theme was taken from the words of Paul, "This one thing I do." As he dwelt upon the singleness of purpose of our great example in missionary activity, and held before us the great work that calls for our undivided attention, we felt constrained in our hearts to renew our covenant with God, and like Paul "forget those things that are behind, and press toward the mark for the prize," the crown of eternal glory.

The Sabbath afternoon service was especially for the graduates. Pastor Wu used as his text, "Ye are the salt of the earth." He brought out many practical lessons, referring first to the chemical composition of salt, showing how its elements by themselves are in some respects destructive, but when put together they make a compound used daily the world over. Among other thoughts presented to the graduates was the influence they should exert as Christians upon the people of China with whom they will soon come in contact, urging all to be active in service for others and not be as the salt of the earth which has lost its savor and is therefore good for nothing. The speaker said he had met Chinese preachers of this kind, whose words were devoid of a real message for the people.

The graduation address was given by Mr. Sie, the head of the Wenli department. While the speaker held before the graduates a high goal, he especially laid emphasis upon the necessity of building on the sure foundation, the Word of God, and keeping in view the blessed hope. The words were carefully chosen, and the message delivered appealed to the hearers. At the close of the ad-

dress, the diplomas were presented to the graduates by the principal.

The last meeting of the year was held Monday morning, at 10:30. The grade cards for the year were given out at this time, and the final words of exhortation said. We closed the service by singing the good old hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," following which Brother Scharffenberg prayed God's blessing upon us as we separated.

The school has had the largest enrollment in its history, the final figure standing at 236, from fifteen provinces besides Manchuria and Chosen. We have felt many times our deficiencies, and inability to carry forward the work properly, but God has been near, and we trust that wherein we have failed, God will cover the weakness, and we will go forward with courage to unite more closely with God and our brethren for the accomplishment of a greater work in the future.

S. L. FROST.

## The Society of the Cross

M. G. CONGER.

THE philanthropic nature of the Red Cross Society is well known in western lands. Its relief and welfare work in the famine affecting large areas of North China is causing it to become very favorably spoken of by the Chinese as the Society of the Cross (十字會) which they affirm is doing a charitable work. (行善事)

At the beginning of its operation the Red Cross appealed for foreigners in the China port cities to help carry out the program of relief. Several firms sent representatives in answer to this call. In harmony with these and other missionary societies our Board sent me as their representative to cooperate with the American Red Cross in famine relief work. Leaving Shanghai by train I travelled north two days to the field headquarters at Tehchow, Shantung, and then went two days by cart into the interior to the end of the present road of operations of this society. The territory which the Red Cross is taking charge of forms an irregular triangle bordered on the east by the Tientsin-Pukow R. R., on the west by the Grand Canal, the base of the triangle being the Yellow River. Tehchow, the field headquarters, is at the northern apex of the triangle.

Only three years ago the waters of the Yellow River—China's sorrow—broke banks, flooding this entire section. Missionaries at this station went about their compounds in rafts on water of eight feet and more in depth. Crops were ruined, homes destroyed and thousands of suffering people left in the wake of the flood. But this time they looked out, not upon a plain of water, but on a vast expanse of brown, dusty soil, the scant vegetation withering and dying in the burning sun. The two intervening years since the flood were hardly sufficient to replete the stocks of the farmers when the present draught came. No rains, with no means of irrigation on these plains, meant no crops and no harvests. The poor Chinese farmers whose living depends upon the products of a very few acres of land to a family, can not stand one lean year. Again, this territory is one of the most densely populated regions on the earth. Everywhere these vast plains are dotted with little mud villages, large towns surrounded by a mud wall, and the larger cities with their substantial brick walls. Everywhere are people, people, people, multitudes of people, with a monotonous similarity which, in spite of the lack of accurate census reports, causes one to believe that China's population easily reaches the 400,000,000 mark. Thus we can readily see that a famine in this region is no small menace to a large portion of earth's millions.

After the passing of the summer and early fall, with all hope of the yearly harvest gone, the people became panicky. Free transportation was granted by some of the government railroads, and thousands left these regions for more fertile areas to the north and to the south. It is estimated that over one hundred thousand people vacated the famine area in September and October of 1920. Seventy thousand of these refugees were housed in mat sheds in Tientsin, and fed by the American Red Cross.

This exodus did not relieve all the distress, for some missionaries reported untold suffering that was being experienced in the worst districts before relief arrived. There were a few cases reported of parents who, unable longer to endure the cries of their starving children, threw them into the wells. Many were reported as dying from exposure in the cold winter weather as well as from lack of sufficient food. One investigating missionary wrote: "The food we found most largely used was a sort of thistle gathered from the thrice-gleaned fields. This mixed with a little chaff saved from the summer or perhaps no chaff, was stewed in the great kettle and eaten. I wish I could show you samples of food I gathered,

bean pods, sweet potato leaves, corn cobs ground up, thistles and chaff. How they lived so long on it I can't understand."

It was into such territory that the American Red Cross decided to throw its forces. The section assigned to them was thought to be as needy a section as there was in the famine area. In October they got into the field, and before the end of November its organization began to function.

"The Red Cross program from the first has been based upon these three propositions:

1. "That no more people be taken on than can be supported until harvest.
2. "That the people who are taken on must be carried through in good condition physically and morally.
3. "That the moral effect of giving employment upon works of public improvement is worth considerable expenditure."

The original estimates provided for only eight thousand people, but larger gifts, improved exchange rates, and lower grain prices, made it possible to raise the first estimate to one hundred and fifty thousand.

The American Red Cross China Famine Relief organization provides for several distinct but correlated departments to carry on this work:

A *Recruiting Department*, which goes directly to the villages and investigates the actual conditions of the people, choosing the most needy; an *Engineering Department*, which takes charge of the men whom the recruiting department gathers and assigns them work on the highway that is being constructed. A *Commissary Department*, which attends to the shipping and distributing of all grain and other supplies. A *Sanitary or Health Department*, which includes several foreign and Chinese physicians, look after the camp sanitation and general health of the Red Cross workers. A few bathhouses have been installed for the Chinese laborers and they have endeavored to prevent anything that might spread disease or cause plague. An *Accounting Department*, headed by foreigners sent out by the Red Cross at Washington, D. C. Careful account is kept of all grain and receipts covering disbursements of all funds are insisted upon.

The road is being built of dirt, although it is thought that a stone surface may be put on parts of it. It is above the level of the land about, and is graded with a top twenty feet in width. The road-building gives useful employment to the famine sufferers, and at the same time is a test of need; for although the Chinese are quite willing to receive gratuitous aid, they are reluctant to work on road-building when not in need. Again, it is a much needed public-improvement which, if properly maintained by the Government hereafter, will contribute to the development and well-being of the entire area and population.

Beginning at Tehchow, Shantung, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, the highway runs southwest across country and a hundred miles or more into the interior, crossing the Grand Canal and connecting with the Peking-Hankow Railroad. Several cross roads are also being built and another main road is being started at the present time which will go eastward, stretching away to the sea coast.

The problem of moving supplies out to thirty thousand laborers on the road, with their families averaging five each, and making a total of one hundred and fifty thousand people, is solved by the transportation division of the commissary department. This division has marshalled Chinese wheelbarrow battalions of sixty to a hundred barrows each. Pushing and pulling, these barrows haul four to six hundred pounds of grain over the sand roads far into the interior. The steady squeak of the heavily-laden Red Cross wheelbarrows brings joy to the hearts of the needy ones, for it speaks of relief in the famine areas of China.

However, granting that this summer will see good crops and a bountiful harvest, yet when the year is over China's economic problem is not solved. Many are living in areas where flood and drought are apt to occur; means of communication are not sufficient and standards of living are low. The struggle for daily bread keeps man at hard, exacting labor and crushes out his spirit. With little for them to look forward to in this life and nothing in the next we see a picture of abject heathenism. But with higher, spiritual vision we should lift up our eyes and look on the fields, for they are "white unto the harvest." "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth reapers into his harvest."

## PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINE UNION

### Our First Church in Mindoro, P. I.

SOME years ago our colporteurs sold some books in the island of Mindoro. One of these fell into the hands of a man living ten kilometers from Naujan. He read the book carefully, and being convinced that he had found the truth, he came to Manila seeking for further light. After spending many days with our workers here, he was baptized and returned to his home.

Last year some workers were sent to Naujan, and sometime later ten others were baptized. These were left for many months without a worker, but the numbers attending their meetings continued to increase. Although there were but eleven baptized members, their Sabbath-school numbered thirty-five. It was my privilege during this past month to visit this company and spend a week with them. Six more were baptized, and two others, members of the San Pablo church, united with them. It was thought best to organize this company into a church. This we believe will bind them together, and aid in building up a strong work in that field.

We are glad that our first church on the island of Mindoro has been organized, and we trust that funds will permit further work being carried on in that island. There are many places calling for workers. The field is truly ripe, but the laborers are few.

L. V. FINSTER.

### Among the Women of Panay, P. I.

WRITING of her work among the women in the Panayan Mission, Mrs. G. H. Murrin says:

"During our general meeting for this field, which was held the beginning of April, one of the native sisters was appointed to help me, and we are planning to do some very definite work this year. We have just returned from a trip to Negros, in company with Mr. Murrin, where we visited a tent company at Cadiz, held a Sabbath-school convention at Bacolod, and also organized a society for the women at Bacolod.

"It is our purpose to visit each of the churches in the field, and organize such a society. This was a plan devised by Sister Adams when she was here, and it has proved to be so successful that we shall continue to carry the work in this way. These Dorcas societies are headed by a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, meeting once a week. The first half hour is devoted to a Bible

class, when Bible doctrines are studied from lessons prepared and sent out. In this way the women are learning to give Bible studies, and as a result some are developing into active Bible workers among their neighbors. The remainder of the time is devoted to the reading of the lesson for the day. These lessons are always along the line of child-training, home-making, simple treatments, etc. In addition to this plain sewing is taught.

"At Cadiz we had a very pleasant surprise. The evangelist who is carrying the work there used to be our office man, but was compelled to leave the office because of his health. His wife was one of our faithful workers in the Dorcas Society at Iloilo. We usually send these workers word when we are coming to visit them; but this time decided to drop in on them. We found the house neatly arranged and clean. On the little side porch was a table arranged with literature, and seats for the visitors who come to inquire about the things they have been hearing at the tent. I might say that the tent is filled to overflowing every night with interested listeners.

"In the kitchen I found tacked on the wall the following daily program:

- 5.00 to 6.00 Family worship
- 6.00 to 7.00 Breakfast
- 7.00 to 8.00 House work
- 8.00 to 10.00 Missionary work
- 10.00 to 11.00 Marketing
- 11.00 to 12.00 Cooking
- 12. to 12.30 Dinner
- 1.00 to 2.00 Rest
- 2.00 to 3.00 Teaching Children
- 3.00 to 4.00 Sewing
- 4.00 to 5.00 Cooking
- 5.00 to 5.30 Supper
- 5.30 to 6.30 Preparations for tent
- 6.30 to 8.00 Tent
- 9.15 to 9.30 Evening worship.

"This home is certainly a light in that vicinity, and I left there more determined than ever that with the help of the Lord I would be faithful in teaching the sisters.

"These women are splendid missionaries, and with proper training they can be a great power in the hands of God for reaching souls who otherwise might not hear the message. Pray for the womens' work here that it may be carried on in such a way that God may be glorified."

## IN THE HOME—CARE OF THE HEALTH

### Conditions in the Orient

ONE does not travel far in the Orient without realizing that conditions are very different from those in Western countries. Practically nothing is done in the way of disease prevention. The masses of the people live in crowded quarters, and housing conditions are such that sanitation is impossible or next to impossible. Houses are damp and streets are filthy. Every kind of filth is thrown into the streets of interior cities and towns; sewage is open to the swarms of flies that abound most of the year.

We see many apparently healthy persons living under these conditions, and we may think that disease prevention is not so important as we have thought. Closer observation, however, shows us that the mortality is actually very high. Infant mortality is something like four times as high as in the States. To some extent it is a case of the survival of the fittest. Native people in good health at present have probably passed through many infections, and having survived, have developed a degree of immunity against those infections. Perhaps this immunity and the natural selection of the strongest individuals, the weaker ones dying for centuries, have developed a race that find it possible to live under conditions that would be fatal to the white race. And so they are able to preserve life under conditions which are fraught with grave dangers to those who do not realize the importance of special effort to guard the doors of entrance against the enemies of life.

The custom of applying liquid fertilizer to garden vegetables sows the ova of intestinal parasites and the germs of intestinal diseases on every green vegetable. Vegetables from Chinese gardens are only fit for food when cooked. The water supply outside of port cities is very impure. Wells are always contaminated, as are also the small streams. Even the boiling, while it destroys the germs, leaves much vegetable matter, and unless one has a fairly clean supply of water it is sometimes better to construct a still, and use distilled water. Never should water be taken unboiled even though it may come from a mountain stream. The practice of chlorine disinfection of water destroys the germs of dysentery and cholera, but should not be depended upon in districts where liquid fertilizer is used; for laboratory tests show that this does not destroy the ova of intestinal parasites on the vegetables.

Tuberculosis is very prevalent throughout China. The crowded conditions and dark, damp houses

have hastened and favored its advance. The advantages of light and fresh air are not sufficiently appreciated in the homelands; but in this country we can ill afford to disregard the necessity of both. These are our guards against the white plague-menace which is so prevalent about us.

Skin infections are common in this country. These are not so likely to reach us, because cleanliness of person is the best prevention. Yet we may find that it is an advantage to have the inside clothing washed at home; for now and then the washman's itch finds its way into the foreign home with the clothing. Then there is always the pus-loving fly, taking a walk through the village in summer. We find him wherever there is a sore. If we neglect to protect the sleeping babe from flies, we may expect to find that sores or infected eyes have come to us by this route.

One should early form the habit of washing the hands on coming in from the street, and before eating or touching food. The baby children should be early taught this habit, and also to keep the fingers away from the mouth. Coppers or other money should never be allowed to come near the child's mouth. We so frequently see children sucking on an old cash which has most likely made recent travels with the leper or the victim of other loathsome diseases. Hands should always be washed after handling money.

Eye infections are common in the Orient, and trachoma infections of the eyelids is one of the most persistent forms of infection. When traveling it is a good plan to carry some boric acid saturated solution, with an eye cup, in one's hand bag. With this dust can be washed from the eyes frequently, and so this source of irritation be removed. The hot towel passed to the guest in the Chinese home should not be used about the face. Servants should never be allowed to use any wash basin that is used by the family. It is well to have the eyes of servants, especially if they have the care of children, examined for trachoma.

Sprue is one of the conditions to be avoided by the missionary in this country. This condition is caused by a yeast-like organism which causes fermentation in the intestinal tract. It is characterized by frothy, light-colored stools changing to clay-colored, waxy stools; at other times morning urgency with large quantity of the bowel movement. Sore mouth is present at times. This condition shows itself when the person is in a lowered state of vitality from any cause,—disease, exposure, overwork, etc. It is avoided by giving attention to all the factors which help to keep one in good health. One should also be careful not to eat bread which is underdone, or which has become slightly molded in hot weather. The sprue organism is found in such bread. Well toasted bread or zwiebach is excellent, and especially safe in hot weather.

B. LOVELAND SELMON, M. D.

### The Missionary's Medicine Bag

MANY among the people whom the missionary meets on his travels believe that western medicines and western methods of caring for the sick are better than those employed by the Chinese; and they expect the foreign missionary, true to the sympathies and mercies of his calling, to carry with him when itinerating simple remedies with which to relieve the afflicted. As I have passed through villages and towns, persons have come out to inquire if I had medicine with which to help the sick. Men have left their plows in the field and have run to the roadside asking for medical assistance. When the missionary is not prepared to meet these calls, the people are disappointed—and they are disappointed in the man, too. He has not lived up to the reputation of missionary work; he has failed to meet the expectancy of the people. As a result of this unpreparedness or neglect, the missionary's influence is not so great as it might have been.

As one itinerates one meets many common afflictions. Infected eyes, running ears, diseased scalps, ulcerated feet and legs, infected fingers, diseased skin, fevers, agues and rheumatism are met with everywhere; accidental cases, also, such as burns, bruises, stings, skin poisoning. Half of the children suffer from worms. These poor people come to the missionary with their afflictions, trusting him to help them in their need, and it is wrong to turn them away unaided. It does not require a doctor's course or a nurse's training and experience to fit one to minister to these people. Any missionary can apply the remedies for the common afflictions above mentioned.

For most of the eye infections a drop or two of fifteen per cent. argyrol solution put in the eyes three times daily, after first removing the pus with absorbent cotton, will affect a cure in a few days. Argyrol solution deteriorates, so that not more than an ounce should be purchased at a time, and it keeps best in a brown-colored bottle. I find that ten per cent. strength is not strong enough. Use fifteen or twenty per cent. and results will be quicker and better.

Running ears in children are quickly cured by using a solution of grain alcohol, two ounces; boiled water, two ounces; boric acid powder, one half teaspoonful; soda bi-carbonate, one half teaspoonful. The powder is easily worked up by first mixing it with a little alcohol, as flour and water are mixed together. Dry the ear out with absorbent cotton, then put a plug of cotton saturated with the solution into the ear. A small pad of cotton may be placed over the ear and a bandage put about

the ear and head. The cotton pad should also be saturated with the solution. Change the plug every hour or two.

The diseased scalp so frequently met with in boys, readily yields to proper treatment. The hair about the sores and the scabs is removed, then a paste made of vaseline and iodoform powder is applied to the raw surface. Only enough vaseline should be used to stick the powder together. The more powder the better. Iodoform powder may be mixed with alcohol or water instead of with vaseline.

Boils and ulcers are best treated by the itinerant missionary with a strong mixture of carbolated vaseline. Ten or fifteen per cent. strength is required in these cases. The boil or ulcer is first cleaned out with absorbent cotton, then it should be filled and kept covered with the carbolated salve, and loosely bandaged. In cases of young children fifteen per cent. is too strong. The salve may be made by melting one pound of vaseline in a two-pound tin or vessel, over a slow fire. When the vaseline is melted, put into it two ounces of carbolic acid, and remove from the stove. The acid should be thoroughly mixed with the vaseline by constant stirring, while the vaseline gradually cools and returns to its original semi-solid state. It is important that the acid be evenly distributed through the vaseline.

Infected fingers may require lancing. The pus is pressed out and the finger is wrapped with cotton and a bandage. The solution used for running ears may be applied to infected fingers, the cotton and bandage being kept wet with the solution.

Scrofulous sores and various skin diseases may be successfully treated by the carbolated salve described above. In cases where the skin is very hard and the sore deep into the skin, it is better to use some fat or oil as a vehicle to carry the carbolic acid, instead of the vaseline. The vaseline does not penetrate far into the skin. Thoroughly boiled lard is well adapted in these diseases. The same strength of carbolic acid is used and the same method of preparing the salve may be employed.

In common fever cases where there is headache and muscular pains, the itinerant missionary, with but a few days to spend in one place, may render considerable help by teaching the attendant upon the sick how to reduce the temperature by sponging, cold compresses to the head, etc., and by giving instruction about diet and general care. One or two compound vegetable cathartic pills may be given to adults. It is wonderful what good these little pills do. If I were confined to but one remedy,

for all the ills that we meet on our journeys, I should choose compound vegetable cathartic pills.

Persons suffering from malaria should be given a purge of two ounces of castor oil, then given quinine. There are different methods of administering quinine based upon certain scientific facts, and if one has this knowledge and the time to spare it is well to employ the latest scientific methods; but failing in this the following method may be used. At night give two ounces of castor oil. The next day, six hours before the chill give fifteen grains of quinine bisulphate in capsule form, first removing the cap or top of the capsule. This should be given with a pint of water as hot as can be comfortably swallowed. If the chill and fever comes daily, the dose of quinine should be repeated on the two or three following days six hours before the expected chill. If the chill and fever occurs every other day, then skip the second and fourth days, and give the quinine on the first, third, and fifth days. The dosage for children should be smaller. After five or six days repeat the castor oil and quinine.

O. B. KUHN.

### From Darkness to Light

It takes a longer time to prepare those from darkest heathenism for church fellowship than those who have already some knowledge of the gospel. But this work has many advantages, as the converts are not required to unlearn teachings that we hold to be contrary to the Scriptures, and they are not so likely to be gospel-hardened, quarrelsome and suspicious. On the contrary, many of them manifest great faith in God, and love and gratitude for the precious gift of His Son and for their liberation from the horror of darkness and the power of the evil one.

Recently fourteen candidates were baptized at one station, eleven of whom had never belonged to any other denomination, and eight of whom were direct from heathenism. On the Sabbath afternoon after the baptism we held a consecration service. The Spirit of God was there in power. The newly-baptized members were some of them women, and as timid as it is possible for Chinese women to be who have been raised in the interior. They had very little idea of how to give a testimony. Some of them addressed their remarks wholly to the Lord. Some were so frightened that they scarcely spoke above a whisper, while some gave audible and intelligent testimonies.

All testified to God's goodness and to their love and thankfulness to Him for bringing them out of

darkness into His marvellous light. Some of them expressed a great burden for the souls of their unconverted relatives and friends, and requested our prayers in their behalf. Many who had not yet been baptized joined in the service, and boys from heathen homes who are students in the Boys' School there expressed their determination to follow Christ, and asked for our prayers for the conversion of their parents. We have been in many consecration services in many places, but never have we experienced a more powerful manifestation of the presence of the Holy Spirit than was felt during that meeting. I believe, brethren, that God is doing great things for the heathen of China.

Amoy.

W. C. HANKINS.

### Sympathy

JUST at the time Jesus was in greatest need of human comfort, His disciples slept. When Satan was about to exert his power to the utmost to overcome them, and their only hope was in prayer, they were asleep. But the Master, although fighting His supreme battle, uttered no words of irritated censure. Their weakness awakened His sympathy.

The original meaning of the word sympathy is fellow-suffering, and to sympathize with any one is to enter into his sufferings. Why is it that often an apparent weakness in a brother, instead of leading to sympathetic helpfulness, leads us to severe, impatient criticism? Surely we would not thus treat a loved friend, no matter what weakness might be displayed. The foundation of sympathy is love, and where there is no sympathy there can be no love.

In the mission field we find that our fellow laborers, both foreign and native, are none of them perfect. When they are overtaken by faults, it is only as we have the love of God in our hearts that we can rightly relate ourselves to the situation. The weakness of the disciples resulted in great loss to themselves. In the hour of trial they forsook the Master. And just so every yielding to weakness is inevitably followed by a loss of blessing. At such times let us remember the Master's example. Let us cultivate His Spirit. If the love of God is in our hearts it will bear fruit in sympathy for the tempted, and this may be the means of helping him win the victory.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

Yencheng, Honan.

THE Hunan Mission has twelve church schools with about four hundred students.



## China Missions Summer School for Teachers

ANNOUNCEMENTS are out for the first annual summer school for church-school teachers in the China field. This special school is to be opened June 12, and continues until July 24, inclusive. The work will be done at the Shanghai Missionary College, and largely by the faculty of the College, in association with two or three teachers from other schools in China.

The summer school is to be held on the basis of a curriculum covering a five-year period, and it is anticipated that those in attendance the first year will be encouraged to return, year by year, until they have had five summer periods, which will be the equivalent of a full school year in the College. The instruction is to be in the Mandarin language. It is hoped and expected that a large proportion of all the teachers throughout China will be in attendance.

Those in attendance will be expected to meet the cost of board. Traveling expenses, tuition, and room-rent will be supplied by the various participating missions to those in their employ who are sent by controlling committees.

It is important that teachers who come, bring with them a letter from the one in charge of the mission in which they reside, recommending them as accredited teachers or prospective teachers.

Teachers are asked to bring with them any certificates or diplomas they may have showing their scholastic standing. Two examinations will be given,—one at the opening of school, to determine classification; another at the close of school, covering the subjects taken. These two examinations will form the basis on which teachers' certificates will be given.

The announcement of the school contains a resume of the regulations governing the conduct of fees to be charged, and an outline of the course of study. The tuition is to be \$3 Mex. a person for the school period; the rent \$1 for the entire time; board for men \$4.75 per month, or about \$7 for the school period. The board for women is fixed at \$4.25 per month, or about \$6.40 for the school session. Should teachers arrive before the school opens, or remain afterward, an additional charge of sixteen cents Mex. a day will be made. All board charges must be paid in advance.

The course of study for the first year, as tentatively outlined, includes (1) Christian Education; (2) Some New Subject beyond the point the student has reached in former study; (3) One Review Subject, and teaching methods on same; as, for example, Bible, Language, Arithmetic, Physiology, Geog-

raphy, Chinese History; (4) Teachers not desiring to take an advanced subject, may take two review subjects and teaching methods on same, as may be arranged in consultation with the examining committee.

Suggested new subjects offered are Bible, Denominational History, General Science Christian Education (required of all), Wenli, General History, Geography, Physiology.

Round-table discussions on subjects relating to administration, and conduct of elementary, higher primary, and middle schools, will be held daily, in which all will have opportunity to take part.

Lectures and programs will be given from time to time by members of the faculty and others, including physicians from the Shanghai Sanitarium staff.

The Daily Program calls for a full day's work, from the time of rising, five o'clock, to the retiring hour at nine p. m.

It is proposed during the summer school to plan for the unification of courses of study and texts in the China schools, in order that there may be a harmonious and symmetrical development of the educational system carried on by the denomination throughout the provinces. It is planned that the few weeks spent together shall bring to all, both students and teachers, an added inspiration in behalf of the strengthening of the educational work of the denomination in the China field, thus bringing to many promising youth a training for effective service in the spread of the everlasting gospel to all the provinces of China and to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

S. L. FROST.

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## The Eternal Goodness

WHILE in the maddening maze of things,  
And tossed by storm and flood,  
To one fixed trust my spirit clings;  
I know that God is good!

I know not what the future hath  
Of marvel or surprise.  
Assured alone that life and death  
His mercy underlies.

And if my heart and flesh are weak  
To bear an untried pain,  
The bruised reed He will not break,  
But strengthen and sustain.

And so beside the Silent Sea  
I wait the muffled oar:  
No harm from Him can come to me  
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift  
Their fronded palms in air;  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care.

—Whittier.

# THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

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THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE GENERAL  
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CONSIDERABLE space is given in this issue to a partial report of the proceedings of the recent session of the Far Eastern Division Committee. Inasmuch as the resolutions adopted will have a direct bearing on the conduct of the work henceforth, this report should be preserved for future reference.

ON page 5 is given a miniature facsimile of a chart which brought courage to the brethren of the Committee when the facts herein set forth were presented before them. We regret that through a miscalculation the figures on the chart as reproduced, appear so small. With care they can be read. We would call particular attention to the showing made by the Far Eastern Division as revealed in the fourth column of figures. We may well take heart and go forward in faith and with strong courage.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the fact that all orders for Harvest Ingathering papers should be placed early by the respective fields or individuals desiring to make use of these papers. It is important that every possible effort be put forth the present year to supplement funds in hand by Harvest Ingathering work.

REPORTS just received from the Japan Union indicate that the brethren there are having an institute and Union session marked with many spiritual blessings.

PASTOR AND MRS. J. W. ROWLAND and children, of the Singapore Mission, passed through Shanghai May 21, en route for the States, on furlough. Brother Rowland left with us a report of the work in his field, which will appear later.

PASTOR AND MRS. GEORGE J. APPEL are expecting to leave Shanghai for Singapore about June 20, for service in the Singapore Mission.

BORN, to Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Hendershot, of the Singapore Training School, on May 7, 1921, a daughter, Eloise Beth.

BORN, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Beach, of the Nanking Language School, a son.

BROTHER J. J. STRAHLE writes: "We certainly need God's power more than ever in order to finish the work. We are making progress even though prices are low for Philippine products. This is hard on the colporteurs; but in a way it demonstrates to us who have real metal. In other words it is a weeding-out process of the weaklings, especially of those whose hearts are not fully in the work."

## From Harbin and Eastern Siberia

PASTOR T. T. BABIENCO of Harbin, Manchuria, writes:

"A great day for Harbin was yesterday. We baptized and received into the church twenty-seven souls. Our church has now fifty-four members, and our Sabbath-school numbers seventy-nine. By next December, we hope to have one hundred church members.

"We are pleased to learn that a meeting for Russian workers has been appointed for June 28 to July 2 in Harbin. We hope that this meeting will prove to be a great blessing to the work here and in Siberia.

"Very sad news has come to me from Tomsk. A letter from Brother D. Isaak reports the death of Pastor O. E. Reinke on the 28th day of February, 1921, of typhus.

"I leave here for Vladivostock the 18th of May, and hope to visit all the churches north of there, prior to the meeting."

## Baptism at the Shanghai Missionary College

FOR some weeks preceding the close of school, a baptismal class comprising thirty-four young people has been held at the school, and careful Bible instruction has been given by Brethren Harlow, Gjording, MacGuire, Wu, and the writer. After a faithful examination by the local church officers, assisted by Pastors Hall and Wood of the East China Union Mission, it was decided that six young women and twenty-five young men, thirty-one in all (three waiting for a later opportunity), were ready to go forward in this ordinance.

Accordingly Sunday, May 8, a large company of press workers, students, and friends of the Shanghai Missionary College gathered at the baptismal pool at the press compound. Pastor Harlow, the head of the Bible department in the school, officiated, and this company of young people gave public testimony to their faith in Christ and their acceptance of Him as their personal Saviour by going down into the watery grave. A number of teachers and students sang in the Chinese language the customary hymns of consecration and devotion. These students were from different parts of China, as follows: Eight from Shantung; three from Anhwei; one from Honan; one from Kiangsi; three from Waichow; one from Wenchow; and fourteen from the press, school and territory immediately surrounding.

This baptism very fitly marks the climax of the school year's work, but it should be stated that the work done in the provinces has in large part formed the foundation work and preparation for this event. This company of young people were taken into the church the last Sabbath of the school year. Pastor Wu spoke a few words of welcome and gave them the right hand of fellowship. Those students returning to their home churches will be given letters from this church to unite with their home churches. We thank our brethren for their faithful work in behalf of these young people and others in the school, and especially would we thank God for the presence and ministry of His Spirit during the school year. We pray that these who have lately joined us in the work of the church will receive the sympathy and help of those who have been longer in the way and thus the church of God in China be strengthened and established day by day.

S. L. FROST.

DURING the recent committee council, arrangements were made for the release, later in the year, of Dr. Ang of the Shanghai Sanitarium, for service in Nanning, Kwangsai, to assist Dr. R. A. Falconer in dispensary work in that place.