


Asiatic Division Outlook

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The Avenue of Spiritual Power

HE business of the ministry is to win souls, and in the accomplishment of that end there are several important needs. Of these we shall first mention the spiritual. We read of King David that he "sat before the Lord," which evidently means that he took time for devotion, and probably had special seasons of retirement for quiet meditation. Daniel set his "face unto the Lord God," and it was while he was praying that the angel Gabriel touched him "about the time of the evening oblation." Christ's hours of effort were preceded by hours of special devotion. "Rising up a great while before day," He went forth "unto a solitary place;" and when virtue had gone out of Him, as in some great miracle like the feeding of the five thousand, He departed "into a mountain apart to pray: and when evening was come, He was there alone." It was between the mountain and the multitude that His ministry was spent. If such was necessary for Him, how much more so for His ambassador today.

There is a wireless connection between heaven and earth, and the successful minister must make larger use of it. Notice the intensity of the Master's life of prayer as follows:—

"Who in the days of His flesh, when He had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto Him that was able to save Him from death, and was heard in that He feared." Heb. 5:7.

Prayer lifts the minister above the miasma of earth and into the presence of God. It rests his soul from the befogging affairs of daily life, and grants to him the vision of a higher life of power and possibilities. The apostles discovered the possibilities of prayer in the organization of the church. "We will give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word," was their pronouncement, and that plan of evangelization carried the gospel to the world of the first century.

We may hold committee meetings, lay plans, gather statistics, operate schools, sanitariums, and publishing houses, and yet if we do not have the power of the Holy Spirit these agencies will hinder and not advance the cause. Let us pray without ceasing, for prayer is the avenue of power.
—Selected.

GUARD YOUR HEALTH!

How to Avoid Dysentery

W. W. Peter, M. D.

Dysentery has caused nineteen per cent. of all known deaths of missionary children. For the China missionary body, there have been probably more than two thousand cases with more than two hundred deaths. This issue. . . will reach missionaries just at the beginning of the danger season; therefore a few facts and suggestions may be in order.

Dysentery is only one of a number of intestinal diseases. Many of the precautions which apply in the case of dysentery also apply in the prevention of cholera and typhoid fever.

Dysentery, like cholera and typhoid fever, is contracted by taking the germs of the disease into the mouth. The germ itself is found in the discharges from the bowels from a case of dysentery.

There are two kinds of dysentery, one due to an animal germ producing amoebic dysentery which is usually chronic and accompanied by pain in the abdomen, diarrhoea with mucous and bloody stools, emaciation, and often abscess of the liver.

The other form is due to a vegetable germ and is known as bacillary dysentery. This is an acute disease lasting about ten days and is accompanied by frequent mucous, bloody stools with fever and pain in the abdomen. Both forms of dysentery are accompanied by great pain and straining at the time of defecation.

Rules to Avoid Contracting Dysentery (Cholera and Typhoid Fever)

- 1. Use only boiled, distilled or chlorinated water for drinking purposes or for cleansing the teeth and mouth.*
- 2. Always wash the hands thoroughly after coming from stool and before eating or preparing food for others to eat.*
- 3. Do not touch water or food with the hands unless they have just been washed and well dried.*
- 4. Do not dip water out of a receptacle, but pour it out; or, better still, use a receptacle that is fitted with a faucet.*
- 5. All food should be cooked. Fruit that grows on trees well above the ground may be safely eaten unless it has been contaminated by handling.*
- 6. Flies may carry the organisms of dysentery, cholera and typhoid fever on their feet, therefore all food should be covered as soon as it is cooked.*
- 7. All manure and garbage should be kept covered in receptacles and properly disposed of to prevent the breeding of flies.*
- 8. Boil all water for the diluting of milk.*
- 9. Keep kitchen and table dishes thoroughly clean, and scald them each time before use.*
- 10. Vegetables and fruits which grow on or near the ground should not be eaten unless cooked. Raw vegetables are dangerous.*
- 11. No diarrhoea or disorder of the bowels, however slight, should go untreated. All body dejecta should be disinfected when some intestinal disease is suspected.*
- 12. The bowels and other eliminating organs of the body should be kept in good condition.—“The Chinese Recorder” for July, 1921.*

GENERAL ARTICLES

Psalm Twenty-Three

IN pastures green? Not always; sometimes He
Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me
In weary ways, where heavy shadows be,

Out of the sunshine, warm and soft and bright,—
Out of the sunshine into darkest night;
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright

Only for this—I know He holds my hand;
So, whether led in green or desert land,
I trust, although I may not understand.

And "by still waters"? No, not always so;
Ofttimes the heavy tempests round me blow,
And o'er my soul the waves and billows go;

But when the storms beat loudest, and I cry
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by
And whispers to my soul, "Lo, it is I."

Above the tempest wild I hear Him say:
"Beyond the darkness lies the perfect day;
In every path of thine I lead the way."

—Selected.

Language Study

(A paper presented at the Ranchi, India, Conference of our mission workers in the Southern Asia Division.)

IT is a cause for rejoicing that the conditions now obtaining among us are so favorable for language study. Some of us who were obliged to build houses, count bricks, and mix mortar while wrestling with the intricacies of the language, almost feel like taking it all over again when we see our care-free brethren with nothing to do but just study. . . .

The acquirement of the language is the key which unlocks the door to the ways, homes, and often the thoughts of the people. Without it one is seriously handicapped. He is a stranger in the very land to which he has come to make his home for the betterment of the people. He is on the outside attempting to look in when he ought to be on the inside looking out. He is unacquainted with the peculiar ways and moods of the people; he does not have a balanced idea of Indian life; he is liable to do himself and the work in general harm; he is, in short, unprepared for the very work he came to do should he not acquire a knowledge of the language.

What do we mean by knowledge of the language? Not a mere passing acquaintance, or an imperfect or ungrammatical use of it. While one may hobble along on an acquaintance of this kind, he will not do himself, the people, the language, or the work justice until he really gets down to a thorough study of the construction, history, derivation, and all the elements that go to make up the particular language which he hopes to use. Few things are more offensive to the intelligent Indian than the misuse or mal-use of the language of which he himself is justly proud. For it must be remembered that most of the important languages of India are a great deal more regular in their construction, a great deal more understandable in their rules and the application of the same, than is our beloved English. . . .

One thing absolutely necessary in the study of the language is application, or, in other words, hard work. The man who is studying the language usually has little time for any other hobbies.—Frank H. Loasby, in "The Eastern Tidings," Lucknow, India.

Strengthening the Publishing Houses

AN effort is being made by the brethren of the Home Board to strengthen every publishing house in the Far Eastern Division. The aim is to bring these publishing houses to the point of self-support as rapidly as developing constituencies and increased sales may permit.

In order to make for efficiency, it is proposed to have men set apart to give their entire time to the printing plants. This is a policy which has already been followed in large part, but we are glad to be able to report further progress along this line. During the past few months the Philippine publishing house has been supplied with a superintendent in the person of Brother Harley P. Anderson. Brother E. A. Moon has taken over the management formerly carried by Brother C. N. Woodward, now on a well-earned furlough. Pastor E. M. Adams is in charge of the editorial department, and has as an associate Brother F. Dalisay.

Pastor W. E. Gillis is in charge of the Singapore plant, and Brother R. M. Altman is the editor there.

At the recent session of the Japan Union Mission, Brother A. B. Cole was placed in full charge of the *Owari No Fukuinsha*, the Seventh-day Adventist publishing house for Japan. Brother Cole will hereafter give his full time to this line of work. Paster A. N. Anderson is expected back within a few months to serve as foreign editor. A trained corps of Japanese editors will be in closest association with him in the preparation of literature for Japan's millions.

At a recent meeting of the Far Eastern Division Committee, Brother L. B. Dye, formerly of the Shanghai publishing house, was requested to connect with the Chosen Union Mission in order that he might give his full time to the superintendency of our Korean publishing house. Brother L. I. Bowers is still closely associated with this work. Brother E. J. Urquhart remains editor. Brother and Sister Dye left Shanghai July 4, in order to be in Seoul by July 10. The best wishes of their former associates in Shanghai go with them.

Brother J. G. Gjording will continue as manager of the Shanghai publishing house, and Brother G. S. Luther has been transferred from Amoy to Shanghai in order to serve as general accountant for this house. Brother Luther is already on the ground and has taken over his responsibilities. Brother W. P. Henderson has been asked to serve for a time as superintendent.

The Shanghai press has suffered loss of late in the return to the States on special furlough of Pastor L. E. Froom, and also because of the necessity Pastor George Harlow was under of taking a furlough at this time in order to regain his health. Temporary provision has been made for the carrying on of editorial work without interruption, and the Board will be able to announce soon their plans for the future. The work in hand will not be permitted to slacken or drag because of the absence of tried laborers.

Let us continue to pray earnestly in behalf of the publishing houses of the Far East. The first reports of the financial results of the "Big Week" are just coming in from the States and Canada. God is evidently stirring hearts, and considerable money has been raised for the expansion of our denominational publishing work throughout mission lands. The

funds will be received as a sacred trust, and put out to the exchangers, in the hope of causing the light of present truth to shine with ever-increasing brightness until it shall reach the farthest limits of every kingdom of the earth. The final warning message is speeding on and on, and it is the publishing work that is giving "wings" to this message.

C. C. CRISLER.

The Dyaks of Borneo

THE population of Borneo consists of a considerable variety of races, of very different origin, and of different degrees of civilization. The most important numerically are the Dyaks, the Malays, the Chinese, and the Buginese; and from their political influence, the Arabs and the Dutch.

The Dyaks, Dayaks, or Dayakkers are generally regarded as the most aboriginal. For themselves they have no general designation; but, broken as they are into numerous tribes, they are distinguished by separate tribal names, many of which seem to be merely the names of the rivers on which their settlements are situated. Though regarded by the Malays as aliens, and looked down upon as almost beneath humanity, they belong to the same race. Separation, however, must have taken place at a very early date.

Kessel, who has attempted to form a classification of the Dyaks according to their ethnographical affinity, divides them into five principal branches. The first of these, which he calls the north-western, includes the natives of Sadong, Sarawak, Sambas, Landak, Tayan, Melionow, and Sangow. They all speak the same language, and are remarkable for their dependence on the Malay princes. The second branch, which is called emphatically the Malayan from its greater retention of Malay characteristics, occupies the north coast in Banting, Batang-Lupar, Rejang, and part of the valley of the Kapuas. To the third or Parian branch belong the Dyaks of the rivers Kuti and Passir, who are said to speak a language like that of Macassar. The fourth consists of the Beyadjoes, who are settled in the valley of the Banjermassin; and the fifth and lowest comprises the Manketans and Punans, who are still nomadic and ignorant of agriculture. . . .

The Dyak is decidedly intelligent; his memory is tenacious, and his powers of observation good. Unacquainted in his natural state with both reading and writing, his aptitude for acquiring these arts is greatly praised by missionaries. In moral character he is far superior to the civilized Malay, being unsuspecting and hospitable, and honest and truthful in a striking degree. The various tribes differ greatly in religious ceremonies and beliefs, and it is hard to give a satisfactory idea of them. They have no temples, priests, or regular recurrence of worship; but the father of each family performs such rites as the exigencies of each day demand. A supreme god seems generally acknowledged, but subordinate deities are supposed to watch over special departments of the world and human affairs. Sacrifices both of animals and fruits—and in some cases even of human beings—are offered to appease or invoke the gods; divination of various kinds is resorted to for the purpose of deciding the course to be pursued in any emergency; and criminals are subjected to the ordeal by poison or otherwise.

There is a very strong belief in the existence of evil spirits, and all kinds of calamities and diseases are ascribed to their malignity. Thus almost the whole medical system of the Dyaks consists in the application of appropriate charms or the offering of conciliatory sacrifices. Many of those natives who have had much intercourse with the Malays have adopt-

ed a kind of mongrel Mohammedanism, with a mixture of Hindu elements. The transmigration of souls seems to be believed in by some tribes; and some have a system of successive heavens rising one above the other very much in the style of the Hindu cosmogony. . . .

In agriculture, navigation, and manufactures they have made some progress. In a few districts a slight sort of plough is used, but the usual instrument of tillage is a kind of cleaver. Two crops, one of rice and the other of maize or vegetables, are taken, and then the ground is allowed to fallow for eight or ten years. They spin and weave their own cotton, and dye the cloth with indigo of their own growing. Their iron and steel instruments are excellent, the latter far surpassing European wares in strength and fineness of edge. Their houses are neatly built of bamboos, and raised on piles a considerable height from the ground; but perhaps their most remarkable constructive effort is the erection of suspension bridges and paths over rivers and along the front of precipices, in which they display a boldness and ingenuity that surprise the European traveller.

The Dyaks speak a variety of dialects, most of which are still very slightly known. The tribes on the coast have adopted a great number of pure Malay words into common use, and it is often hard to ascertain their own proper synonyms. The American missionaries have investigated the dialects of the west coast (Landak, etc.) and their Rhenish brethren have devoted their attention to those of the south, into one of which (that of Pulu Petak) a complete translation of the Bible has been made. Mr. Hiardeland, the translator, has also published a Dyak-German dictionary.—*Selected.*

The Missionary's Servant

THE term "servant" has a wide range of application in the Scriptures, from the service of the slave Onesimus to the ministry of our Lord Jesus Christ. Within this range one views the varied experiences of servants who grew in grace and knowledge, and who advanced in strength and efficiency until they were entrusted with the highest responsibilities in the church of God and in the nations of men.

Thus, the "eldest servant" in the household of Abraham developed from a service that was limited to the most commonplace duties until he attained the rulership over all that Abraham had. Joseph, who served in Egypt, became lord of the land; Joshua, the servant of Moses, succeeded the great leader of Israel; David, the musician and favorite attendant to Saul, became king; Elisha, the personal attendant who poured water on the hands of Elijah, succeeded the great prophet of Israel.

The households of wealthy patriarchs and Christian believers contained many servants, who apparently were treated with kindness and justice, and who shared the religious privileges of the family. Sometimes the highest trusts were confided to them, as in the case of the "eldest servant."

(Concluded on page 15)

THE FIELD WORK

The Biennial Meeting in Chosen

ON our arrival in Seoul, Chosen, on Thursday evening, June 2, we found nearly all the workers present, and ready for the Bible institute which began June 3 and lasted five days. During this time five Bible studies were given daily, two by Prof. H. C. Lacey, two by Pastor Meade MacGuire, and one by the writer. A devotional service was held at six A. M. in the native language. Brother Lacey gave an hour daily to a study of our leading points of doctrine, and another hour to practical Christian living. Brother MacGuire gave a daily study on the Holy Spirit, and another on the Christian home. All these were helpful, and the workers attended faithfully and gave good attention. Though the sisters living in Seoul had their hands full with their usual work, besides preparing meals for company, they so arranged their work as to be present at most of the meetings, thus not only setting a good example to the native believers, but also receiving the help of the studies.

We were especially pleased to see the faithfulness with which the young people came to the services, and the respectful, quiet attitude they maintained throughout.

Following the institute the biennial meeting of the Chosen Union Mission was held. The Bible studies were given during this time also, and the early devotional meeting was continued. The business passed off pleasantly, and an earnest desire was manifested on the part of the workers to bring a large number into the truth during the coming biennial term. During the last two years there has been a gain of 108 in church membership, and it was agreed to set a goal of 500 new members during the coming year. If this goal is reached during each of the next two years we should have nearly double our present membership at the time of the next biennial meeting, or something over two thousand believers.

Let us remember earnestly the work in Chosen, praying God's blessing and power upon those who present His truth to the people during this time.

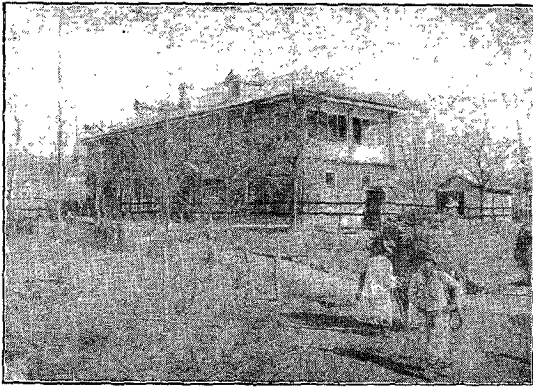
On account of his family, Brother H. M. Lee is compelled to leave the field for a time. Mrs. Lee and the children have been at home for about six months. We earnestly hope Brother Lee may yet return to this work where he is needed so much. Our foreign working force is so tied up in various lines that we have only one or two who can carry on active evangelical work, and it is in this work that our strength lies. We need at least five more families for Chosen, and even then the field would be undermanned.



Graduates and Faculty, Soonan Training-School

The former officers were re-elected. The funds for the field showed a marked increase in all lines. The brethren were of good courage, and returned to their homes determined to do better service for the Lord.

We left Seoul on the morning of June 14, spending two days at Soonan, on our way to Mukden.



The New Dispensary-Hospital, Soonan.

Everything is beautiful here. The strawberry crop is about harvested, and the cherries are ripe. On Wednesday, June 15, one hundred patients came to the dispensary for treatment, thus keeping up the record for work that this little institution has so long maintained.

I. H. EVANS.

Soonan, Chosen, June 16, 1921.

The First Biennial Period of the Chosen Union Mission

(Report rendered at the Seoul Conference, June 3-13, 1921, by Pastor C. L. Butterfield, Superintendent.)

SINCE the organization of our union mission in May, 1919, the Lord has been pleased to add His blessing to the work, and advancement has been made in all lines and departments. For His manifold blessings and for His protection during the troublous times through which we have passed, we thank and praise His holy name, and pledge ourselves to renewed consecration in the work of saving souls.

Church and Sabbath-School Membership

We realize that in all our work the one great end to be sought is souls won to Christ; therefore, even though we may see marked advancement in some lines, our real success is measured more by our church and Sabbath-school membership. In this we cannot report as large gains as we would be pleased to do, yet some progress has been made, for which we are indeed thankful.

At the beginning of this year the church membership stood at 1031, a gain for the biennial period of 108. This, while not large, is 60% better than during the preceding two years. The number of baptisms was about 250. Two things have contributed to lessen the total of the net gain; viz., (1) about fifty deaths; (2) the plan to set goals on the membership basis, which has led our church officers to make

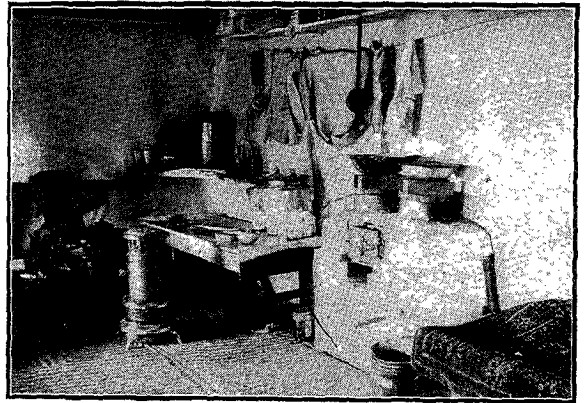
sure that only active members are reported in our annual statistics.

There are about 400 adult members attending our Sabbath-schools who have not yet been baptized, and others are interested in the truth. This leads us to believe that the 1921-22 reports will reveal a decided gain in our church membership.

At the close of the first quarter of this year the Sabbath-school membership had reached 2156, a gain of 582 in two years. This is a good showing, when we consider that during the preceding two years there had been a loss of 64 members. The more thorough organization of the Sabbath-school work, the interest being taken in the daily study of the lessons by many of our people, the setting of membership and offering goals, and the efforts being made by many to reach perfect attendance, means much to the success of our Sabbath-schools; and success in the Sabbath-schools means success in the church, for the Sabbath-school is the nursery of the church. More than thirty home Sabbath-schools have been organized, and have proven a source of strength to the more than one hundred members who attend them.

Tithes and Offerings

Tithes and offerings are, to a certain extent, the spiritual thermometer of the church. We have been pleased to see a decided gain in receipts during the biennial period. The total of all receipts amounted to Yen 31,777.43, a gain over the former two-year period of 152%, or an amount equal to the full receipts of the field for the preceding seven years. Of the above amount the Sabbath-schools gave Yen 7,081.61, a gain over the former period of 121. In fact, the Sabbath-school offerings for the past two years were only Yen 251.86



A glimpse of the old Dispensary, fitted up years ago by Dr. Riley Russell at a total cost of \$20.00 gold.

less than they had been in the preceding eleven years, dating from the organization of our work in Chosen until the close of 1918.

During the year 1919 the Sabbath-school offerings averaged five *sen* per member per Sabbath. We set the goal for 1920 at ten *sen* per member, and the receipts show that a little over eight *sen* was given. We believe that the full ten *sen* per member will be received this year. The setting of goals has greatly assisted in making possible the records of the past two years.

Publishing Work

The increase in the cost of producing our literature made it necessary for us to raise prices. The magazine was placed at Yen 3.00 per year, and the subscription list continued to

increase until July of 1920, when it was about 10,000. From that time on the stringent money conditions throughout the country have had a tendency to lessen the number of new subscribers.

An edition of 1000 copies of "Patriarchs and Prophets," as abridged for use in the Orient, was printed. One half the number was on cheap paper, with limp covers, for our own people. The other half was printed on good paper, and well bound. This made the largest and most expensive religious book ever printed in the Korean native script, but the edition has all been sold out. We had planned to reprint ere this, but the high cost of paper has made this impossible thus far.

Sales for the last six months of 1919 and the first six months of 1920 were especially good. For the biennial period the total sales amounted to Yen 38,513.92. This was a gain over the former two years of 223, and was more than our total sales had been from the beginning of our literature work in Chosen until the close of 1918, a period of ten years.

Educational Work

The past two years have been troublous ones for the schools in Chosen, owing to unsettled conditions. Many schools had to close for a time, but our school has been permitted to continue with its regular work. The present attendance is about 125, the largest of any year. About two-thirds of the students pay their full way in cash. A few have work provided them by the school to enable them to earn their full way, but most of the work-students earn only one-half of their expense, and pay the balance in cash.

Two years ago we had only four primary schools; now we have twenty, with an attendance of about 600.

Home Missionary Work

A beginning has been made and some work has been done along home missionary lines, but we must put forth still greater efforts to interest every believer in this important line of work. If our people can be encouraged to set aside a definite time each week for missionary work, much will be accomplished. They can sell single copies of the magazine and other small literature. Large numbers of our small tracts should be used for free distribution. It is only as our church-members do their part in home missionary work that we can hope to give the message to the millions of Chosen.

Medical Work

With the building of the new hospital at Soonan in 1920 it became possible to do much more for the sick than in the past. The high cost of building made it impossible to complete the plant, but we hope that ere long the necessary dormitories, etc., can be provided. The hospital has had a good patronage from the first, and the receipts have been very good. We believe many people will be won to the truth through this department of the work.

Matters for Consideration at this Meeting

The Pacific Press Publishing Association have very kindly furnished us with much new equipment during the past year, for which our thanks are due to them. The last gift to be received was the new Miehle printing-press, which has just been installed. We are now prepared to do all kinds of printing and bookbinding. The field is in need of subscription books, which should be prepared as soon as possible. The subscription list to our magazine is very low at present, and plans should be laid to increase the same. Our literature sales must be increased. How can this be done?

With the change in government school regulations, it has become possible for us to open up more schools and to teach Bible in them. Only three of our primary schools are

registered schools. Shall we have all schools registered? What should we do to provide more efficient teachers? Will our one training-school at Soonan, which is doing middle-school work, be sufficient to handle all our middle-school students? and should we give more advanced work than we are giving? These questions are vital to the success of our work, and should have careful consideration.

The receipts of tithes and offerings have been increasing each year, yet they are still far below what they should be. What can we do to increase these, that the blessing of God may rest upon His people?

Above all else, we should consider how we may win more souls to Christ. Every believer must be a worker, doing all in his power to lead souls to the Saviour. Home missionary work should be fostered in every church and company.

Even though we lay plans and set goals, we shall miserably fail of accomplishing that which we wish to accomplish unless we realize our own weakness and our utter dependence on God. We trust that this meeting will bring a new experience into the life of every believer and worker, and that the coming two years will see our membership doubled, as well as large gains made in all other lines.

Our needs are many, but the greatest is that of receiving the Holy Spirit in all its fullness for service. For this we trust every believer will seek, and together work for the salvation of souls.

C. L. BUTTERFIELD.

The Singapore Training School

THE heavy reduction made in the budgets for 1921 and 1922 necessitates a special ingathering campaign in behalf of the Singapore Training-School. A beautifully illustrated bilingual pamphlet has recently been issued, in Wenli and in English, setting forth the history, purpose, methods, financial status and needs of the Training-School, together with a request to friends for financial assistance. We trust that the campaign soon to be launched will be a successful one, and that as a result many thousands of dollars may be received.

Baptisms in Hunan

"I RETURNED a day or two ago from Anyuan," writes Pastor O. B. Kuhn, director of the Hunan Mission. "It was at this place that we held our first tent effort. You remember that the old gentleman who exchanged his idol for the commandment-chart lives at Anyuan. The tent-meetings aroused considerable interest, and when they were brought to a close, sixty or more persons had handed in their names for continued Bible study. Of this number about thirty are still with us. Five of these were baptized this week. It is more than a year since the tent effort was made at Anyuan, so we see that the work of training and preparing candidates for baptism is slowly accomplished. These five men are none too strong, but they have advanced since taking their stand for the truth. The other twenty or thirty have given up their idols, but have not developed to the point of full obedience which would warrant baptism. Half of the original number quit us when they found out what the message meant. We are thankful for these five, the first fruits of our first tent effort, and hope that others may soon be prepared for baptism. At Liling three persons were baptized last Sabbath. One of these came into the truth through the tent effort held at Liling eight or nine months ago."

Statistical Report of the FAR EASTERN DIVISION Miss

Statistics drawn for each separate provincial mission.
List as follows those places where foreigners reside (column 3).
List as outstations those places where no foreigners reside (column 4).

With the exception of Central and West China, marked by a star (*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11		12	13		14	
							Ordered Ministers	Native	Licensed Ministers	Native	Licensed Missionaries	Native	Male Workers (not including column 10)	Female		Other Foreign (Unaffiliated)	Foreign	Native	Foreign
1	DIVISION						7	1	10		49	1						7	23
2	PHILIPPINES UNION	6	68	45	2335	265	8	7	6	21	18	23	13				1	61	1
3	CHOSEN UNION	3	13	20	1039		7	4	1	18	12	33	1		2		1	21	2
4	JAPAN UNION	3	12	10	300		5	3	1	10	4	4		1	9			14	
5	MANCHURIAN UNION	2	7	5	110		2		3	6	7	3		1				2	
6	* CENTRAL CHINA UNION	4	55	37	1121		4	5	8	22	15	34		7				22	2
7	NORTH CHINA UNION	2	4	2	83		2	1	2	1	4	8						2	
8	SOUTH CHINA UNION	6	70	28	1652		9	5	4	52	23	29		15				9	4
9	* WEST CHINA UNION	3	3	2	75		1		3	1	4	3		3				8	1
10	EAST CHINA UNION	3	36	15	661	9	4	3	6	6	12	26	1	13				8	
11	MALAYSIAN UNION	8	7	9	488	5	14		6	19	23	4	1	1			1	10	1
12	EAST SIBERIAN UNION	1			242		2					5							
13	TOTALS 1st. Qr. 1921	41	275	173	8106	279	65	29	50	156	176	167	4	54	11	3	157	18	50

The Totals given below for preceding years reveal the growth year by year.

13	TOTALS 1st. Qr. 1920	38	212	160	7060	331	55	25	46	147	133	135	5	59	9	1	165	22	49	
14	TOTALS 1st. Qr. 1919	31	151	134	5635	260	34	22	37	97	69	134	2	45			1	172	3	
15	TOTALS 1st. Qr. 1918		111	111	4902	150	32	18	33	130				18	48			166	15	
16	TOTALS 1st. Qr. 1917			99	4187	113	28	18	34	154				18	48			184	14	
17	1084.99	240.01	1325.00	2799	1750.53	15083.35				16833.88	21			3215	3145		1	1	7	
18	547.72	62.68	610.40	8670	1234.69	516.30				1762.72	23			3906	2070		22	22	579	
19	284.63	87.62	372.25		2832.74	1222.12				4054.86	4			4300	525		1	1	10	
20	81.26	20.08	101.34		132.87	5.80				138.67	1			70	100		4	4	80	
21	231.45	70.39	301.84	72	240.15	117.30				357.55	9			7222	1000		22	22	434	
22	51.34	7.93	59.27		95.75	33.50				129.25							3	3	101	
23	347.18	72.65	419.83	3196	617.42	1283.37				1900.79	8			6925	2000		45	45	1456	
24	56.84	11.02	67.86			300.00*				300.00*							4	4	119	
25	437.64	40.99	478.63	14450	229.50	121.13				378.88	1			500			14	14	296	
26	640.02	140.75	780.77	3789	300.05	1379.48				1657.10	1			3500	250		2	2	46	
27	44.65		44.65			31.70				31.70										
28	3807.72	754.12	4561.84	32976	7433.70	20094.05				27545.40	68			29638	9090		119	119	3193	
29	Totals 1st Qr. 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, given below																			
30	1920	2834.21	617.89	3452.10	12485	7659.60	18328.89			28758.07	63			35912	9065		76	76	2174	
31	1919	1682.48	345.63	2038.01	35351	2854.39	20167.39			23385.34	33			19850	2900		77	77	2211	
32	1918	1428.28	365.65	1793.93	24836	4657.70	8854.21			14327.16										
33	1917	997.13	137.50	1134.63	9117	3225.90	3957.26			7268.10										

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Number of Mission	S. S. Officers in Foreign Missions for First Twelve Months	Third Year Sabbath Schools	Total S. S. Officers in Foreign Missions (Including Sabbath)	Number of Tracts Sent	Total Value of Book, Tract, and Subscription Sales (Including Subscriptions)	Value of Book Sales (on Basis of Retail Price)	Yearly Retail Value of Book, Tract, and Subscription Sales (All Literature)	Number of Church Buildings Owned by Mission	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Number of Church Schools Conducted	Enrollment of Church Schools	

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Reaching the Goal

ONE of the first things we heard about on reaching Seoul for the biennial meeting of the Chosen Union Mission was the Sabbath-school financial goal for the two Sabbaths of the meeting. "They can never raise that much," I said faint-heartedly, when I heard that the goal had been set at Yen 200; but Mrs. Wangerin, the secretary, was more sanguine, though she herself had not planned to set the goal so high.

A suitable drawing had been prepared by one of the native brethren to represent the raising of the goal, and this was explained fully on the first Sabbath. However, only a little over sixty yen was raised that day. "Surely they will never bring it up to two hundred yen next week," I said.

"Never fear—we shall raise it," was the secretary's reply.

And we did! A poor sister living on Chaju, a small island off the southern coast of Chosen, had brought a little bag to the evangelist just before he left for the meeting. "I am not allowed to attend the meetings, or to give anything to the Sabbath-school," she said; "but I have saved this, a few *sen* at a time. Take it to Seoul, and put it in the Sabbath-school collection."

When the little bag was opened, and the small silver coins and paper bills were counted, it was found to contain Yen 26.00! Some of us were reminded once more of the poor widow of old, who cast into the Lord's treasury "all her living." Other gifts showing the true spirit of sacrifice were made; and when the collection was counted at the close of the second Sabbath-school of the meeting, it was found that not only had the goal been reached, but passed, the total donations for the two Sabbaths being Yen 207.34.

Faith does not stop at difficulties or seeming impossibilities. It is because we plan for so little, that such meager results are so often seen. "According to your faith, be it unto you."

Mukden, June 20.

A. B. E.

Large Offerings in Japan

DURING the year 1920 the Sabbath-school offerings in the Japan Union were \$1,467.77 gold, or an annual average of \$4.76 gold per member. Reduced to the currency of the realm, this is an average of Yen 9.52 per member, or almost 20 *sen* each Sabbath. This is a splendid showing for the 308 members enrolled on the books of our Japan Sabbath-schools.

Biennial Report of Sabbath-Schools of the Chosen Union Mission, for 1919-1921

THE following paragraphs, showing the encouraging progress made by the Sabbath-schools of Chosen, are taken from the report of the Secretary, Mrs. Theodora Wangerin:

"Wonderful progress has been made along some lines during the past two years. Two years ago our membership stood at 1574. Now we have 62 organized schools, and 34 home schools, with a total membership of 2156. The past two years show a gain in membership of 582. This is the largest gain we have ever made in any biennial period since we entered Chosen.

Membership

"It took just six years before our membership reached one thousand, and it took another six years before it got up to two thousand. Will it take another six years before we reach the three thousand mark? Surely not if we each do our part.

"Last year we set a "Membership Goal" for 2000, to be reached by the end of 1920. Our hearts rejoiced when the reports came in for the last quarter, showing a total of 2015 members. Then we feared that the reports for the first quarter of this year might not show as many, but we did not want to report less than 2000. However, our hearts were cheered to see a gain of 141 members! One hundred and forty-one new members in one quarter! The best gain that has been reported in any one quarter in the last seven years! If we could have 140 new members each quarter, we should have a membership of 3000 in less than two years! And if we each do our part, it is not impossible to get 1000 new members within a year. Oh, for a greater baptism of the Spirit for service!

"The object of all Sabbath-school work should be soul-winning, and we should do all that we can to increase our membership and to hold what we have. We must stop and consider that we have a Sabbath-school membership of 2156 and a church membership of only 1031. Our Sabbath-school membership exceeds the church membership by 1125. Take out the children, and we have at least 400 senior members who are not church-members. We should strive to bring these into the church this year. Truly the Sabbath-school is a great field for missionary work, and in it there is something for each church-member to do, for we are told that 'the Sabbath-school should be one of the greatest instrumentalities, and also the most effectual, in bringing souls to Christ.'

Goals

"The last few years have shown that there is an advantage in setting goals. Last year for the first time we set a membership goal, and we reached it. During 1920, when we asked our schools to give ten *sen* for each baptized member, it did seem that the goal was very high, for the year before they had given only five *sen* per member. But, out of our 62 organized schools, 19 made the goal. Although we are sorry that we fell short a little, we are thankful that we can try again this year, and we surely must not fall short. During the past two years our schools have given Yen 7274.77. It took six full years before our schools gave Yen 1000.

"Nearly two years have passed since we first began to give birthday offerings. During this time Yen 262.35 has been given in this way, and the offering would have been much

larger if each member had brought a birthday offering. If each of our 2000 members would give a birthday offering of 20 *sen*, it would amount to Yen 400 a year. Let us work harder along this line.

Attendance

"We must work for a better attendance at Sabbath-school. Our reports show that about 500 members are absent each Sabbath. This seems like a very large number to be absent each Sabbath, but it is explained by the fact that in many places some one must remain at home to 'watch the house.' When for any reason it is impossible to attend, we should enroll in the Home Department. Our home schools already number 34 with a membership of 111.

Daily Study

"One year ago we began to issue the daily study seals. The first quarter's report showed that 139 studied the lesson daily, the second quarter's report showed 95, the third quarter's report gave 185, and the report for the last quarter of 1920 showed 186 daily-study members. This number should be much larger. At least 500 members should study the lesson every day.

"During this biennial period 189 book marks were presented for perfect attendance, and 37 for daily study and perfect attendance. We should like to see a much larger number of book marks sent out the next two years.

"We now print 900 lesson quarterlies for the senior members and 300 for the primary. We must not neglect our children; for they are very precious in the Lord's sight. Our primary members now number 760. If we work for them as we should, they will make good church-members within a few years. We must put forth every possible effort to interest them in the Sabbath-school, and see to it that they study the lessons prepared for them, and that they have the memory verse cards. We are doing all we can to get picture rolls for all the places where there are a large number of children, and plan to present each child who attends every Sabbath, and repeats all the memory verses, with a large picture at the end of each quarter.

Teachers' Training Course

"A year ago we began a 'training course' for Sabbath-school teachers and officers. One hundred and eight-four have enrolled, but the enrollment is not what it should be, and this coming year we must work harder to enlist all. We have now printed "Testimonies on Sabbath-School Work" by Mrs. E. G. White, and plan to use it in the training course for this year."

Sabbath-School Work in Singapore

THE Chinese Sabbath-school in Singapore was organized about two years ago. From the time of its organization it made steady progress both in membership and in the development of the individual members. In this school many dialects are spoken, and it is necessary to arrange the classes so as to give all the best opportunity to get the most from the lesson. The offerings have been very good. The accompanying picture shows the school as it is at present.

Malay Sabbath-school

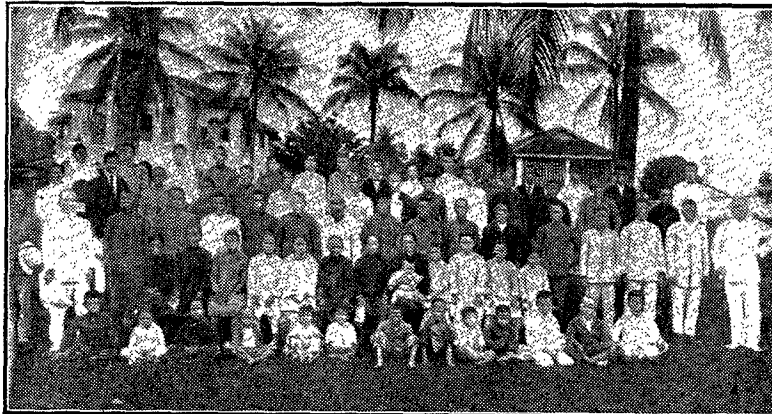
Some weeks ago a Malay Sabbath-school was organized. Everyone knows that it is not very interesting to attend meeting if what is being said cannot be understood. Our Malay brethren and sisters preferred to have their Sabbath-school in their own language. This will be a great help to our Malay believers, and also to the work in this field. It will give each one a better opportunity to gain a knowledge of God's word; and by learning to take part in the work of the Sabbath-school the members will be trained for further usefulness in the Lord's work; for it is from small schools such as these that young men and young women are to come who will help finish the work of God in the earth.

English Sabbath-school

An English Sabbath-school also is conducted, making three Sabbath-schools in one church. Each has its regular teachers' meeting, which we find invaluable in preparing the teachers for their work in the classes. The third cut gives a view of the Singapore church building. We thank the Lord for this house of worship, and ask your prayers for the furtherance of the work in this part of the Southern Seas.

Singapore.

J. W. ROWLAND.



A General View of the Chinese Section of the Singapore Sabbath-School.

MAINTAINING HEALTH IN MISSION LANDS

By request, Dr. Bertha Loveland-Selmon has outlined anew the essentials to be remembered by those who must maintain health under adverse conditions prevalent in many mission lands.

Healthful Living in the Tropics

WE are all more or less familiar with the needs of our physical bodies; yet we are all inclined to forget, on some point, to make a personal application of Nature's laws to ourselves. We are inclined to think that Nature will make an exception in our favor, just because we lack time or inclination to do what we know is best for us. Nature, however, does not forget. She keeps a faithful account. It pays to plan to keep good our credit with her. It pays to remind ourselves frequently of the fixed physical laws upon which our health depends. Our body requirements are, in brief:

1. Nourishing food adapted to our individual requirements
2. Light and fresh air
3. Elimination of body waste
4. Proper clothing and shelter
5. Proper exercise and rest
6. Protection from infection

Food Requirements

With regard to supply in the East, we find a variety of conditions. Shanghai has a large variety of foods, coming from north and south and west as well as from local sources, which simplifies very much the food problem of those living here. In other localities there may be a scarcity of fruits or of such vegetables as the individual may desire. The local supply in such localities may well be supplemented by a home garden which will help to meet this need.

In our choice of foods we must keep in mind that fresh whole grain, especially rice and wheat, contains the variety of minerals which are required by the tissues, while white flour and milled rice contain mostly starch. Starch is useful to produce energy, but not to build tissue. The unpolished rice makes as fine a cereal as any patent process breakfast food in the market. It may be served in the form of soft porridge, as dry plain rice or as browned rice with raisins, and in many other ways. It requires a little longer cooking than white milled rice, so the fireless cooker method is most convenient.

Fresh foods are much better than tinned foods. Fresh foods provide us with what science has in the last few years called vitamins. These vitamins are present in fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, also in milk. The fact that we cannot eat unscalded vegetables and fruit does not prevent us from

obtaining these essential vitamins. We may raise fresh vegetables in our own garden. We may utilize cucumbers and melons which can be scalded on the outside, and if they are sound they are perfectly sterile on the inside. Nature puts up some vegetables and all fruits in sterile packages for us. Fruits also furnish us with an abundant supply of vitamins. The conditions which result from a lack of the mineral salts of the whole grain and lack of vitamin-containing foods are known as Scurvy, Beri Beri, Pellagra, and, in infants, Rickets. There are many other conditions whose cause is the same only in lesser degree; the nerves and other tissues are impaired, but not to such a degree as in these diseases.

We must remember that individual requirements are not all the same; therefore we should not misjudge each other because we do not all make exactly the same application of the principles of health in matters of diet. The factor of taste cannot be disregarded. Food relish is an important factor in the digestion of food. There are individual differences in childhood training; there are also individual differences in digestive powers. It is for each person to apply, according to his own conscience and condition, the instruction in diet that has been given us. We find some who practise economy for various reasons, and in so doing deprive themselves of nourishing food. Growing children should have a good supply of milk. A certain amount of fats in the form of butter, or some substitute, is essential to health. It is poor economy to do without health.

Light and Fresh Air

We all admit our need of light and fresh air, and yet we do not always avail ourselves of these essentials to healthful living. Entering a closed room we sense only for a short time that the air is foul; then we grow accustomed to it. We do not realize that by breathing this polluted air we are starving our tissues and poisoning them with the products of excretion. Let us face the facts. In thirty seconds a burning candle will exhaust the oxygen in a quart of air so that it can no longer burn. A human being uses and pollutes air more rapidly than several candles. A human being needs 1728 cubic feet of air each hour. We cannot depend on our senses in this matter; we must use our brains. If we do not, we shall break down the de-

fenses of the body and prepare the way for a break in health. Sunlight and fresh air are our friends. They keep us free from tuberculosis, colds and other forms of infection.

Elimination of Body Waste

So evident is the need of cleaning the ashes from the grate in order that fire may burn, that it would not seem necessary to mention this subject. Yet we too infrequently meet workers whose breath is a drawback both to their health and their influence. The vital fires burn low in a body choked with the poisons of poor elimination. These are not incurable cases. They are the results of a failure to appreciate the importance of good elimination; and in most cases attention to the necessary details will bring the body back to a normal condition.

Proper Clothing and Shelter

In many mission lands, in China at least, there are wide ranges in temperature. In some places the humidity is high, and the cold is very penetrating. Overheated and poorly ventilated houses tend to lower vitality, and then the worker goes out to spend hours of time in a cold unheated building. These extremes are very trying. Houses should never be heated above 68 degrees F., and usually a lower temperature is better. Warm clothing, especially for the extremities, is an important health factor. Thought and judgment given to adjusting the clothing to the varying temperature as the weather changes give good returns in health and efficiency.

Proper Exercise and Rest

Exercise and rest are two other important factors in the matter of health. Regular exercise in some form every day will do much toward giving us natural vigor. Too often we live sedentary lives over the office books, and wonder why we lack energy. On the other hand, the more strenuous our lives, in whatever line of endeavor, the more we need to learn to relax and throw off the care and worry. Worry, in fact, can be largely eliminated. We worry mostly over future events. The fact is "that all things which may happen to us either can be helped or cannot be helped. It does no good to worry over things that cannot be helped, and as to the things which can be helped, worry unfits us to cope with them." This is good philosophy for all, and how true for those who put their trust in God and rely upon His overruling providence. A few minutes' rest when the work goes heavy will often put the tired mother in shape for the remainder of

her work. It takes off the strain. Especially during the hot season should our sisters observe the midday rest. Each worker must make his own application of these principles, adapting them to his own peculiar needs. But let us not forget that they are fundamental. We cannot afford to neglect them.

We have already covered the subject of protection from infection in the article on Communicable Diseases published in a recent number of the OUTLOOK; so now all six points relating to bodily requirements have been covered. We have not studied these exhaustively. The aim has been rather to call to mind the important points that we are prone to forget, and to forget which means loss to ourselves and to others.

BERTHA LOVELAND-SELMON, M. D.

Shanghai, June, 1921.

From One Who Knows

THE healthfulness and coolness of the early summer months may tend to lull us into a sense of security against the dangers from infected food. Now is the time for special precautions against diarrhoea, dysentery, and choleraic disorders... Personal supervision of the doings of the servants in pantry and kitchen may be irksome, but is amply repaid by the resulting health and comfort.—*Selected from a special bulletin of warning issued by Dr. C. Noel Davis, Acting Commissioner of Public Health, Shanghai, June, 1921.*

"Overwork"

IN a carefully prepared paper on "Missionary Ill Health," Dr. Joseph Plumb Cochran, for many years a medical missionary in Persia, took issue with the oft-repeated suggestion that the ill health of missionaries comes not infrequently from overwork. "When we consider the amount of hard work, physical and mental, done by many even in poor health," he wrote, "we are led to think differently. A man who is interested in his work and at the same time can be free from adverse circumstances, chiefly of anxiety, can do a surprising amount of work without any injury to himself, but as soon as fret and worry are superimposed the tables are turned. To quote from Dr. Wallace Taylor of Japan, 'I would not detract from the labors of any missionary, nor disparage what he has done, while I say of the many whom I have known sent home on account of ill health, none have broken down from overwork, while many have been the victims of worry and fret.' It is not the work, but the anxiety, the worry, and the care that wears and kills."—*The Foreign Doctor,* by Robert E. Speer, pp. 347, 348.

Statistical Report of the Far Eastern Division

First Quarter, 1921

ON pages 8 and 9 of this issue is given the quarterly report of the Far Eastern Division for the months of January, February, and March, 1921.

Baptized Church Membership

At the close of the first quarter of 1921, our baptized membership stood at 8106, which is 1046 in excess of the corresponding quarter a year ago. At the end of 1920, our membership was 7705. The gain during the first three months of 1921 is 401. This is not an indication of the number who have been won and baptized these three months, inasmuch as the total baptisms are only 265 for the quarter. The increase comes in part through the inclusion in our report of the East Siberian Union, with its 242 baptized members, 217 of whom were not included in our former quarterly report. Deducting these, our actual net gain was 184 for the quarter. It should be remembered, however, that nearly half of the Russian gains were made during 1920 and the first quarter of 1921, and should be counted as a part of our soul-winning advance.

God has prospered His work and workers in various places in the Far Eastern field, and this gives occasion for rejoicing. Note the following:

Baptized Membership of Organized Churches

Yr. ending Dec. 31, 1905	180
Yr. ending Dec. 31, 1909	394
Yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913	1773
Qr. ending Mch. 31, 1917	4187
Qr. ending Mch. 31, 1918	4902
Qr. ending Mch. 31, 1919	5635
Qr. ending Mch. 31, 1920	7060
Qr. ending Mch. 31, 1921	8106

This table reveals a doubling of membership every four years, on the average.

Sabbath-Schools

The Sabbath-school membership is larger than the church membership, and has doubled about every five years. It now stands at 11820, or 3714 (45%) in excess of the church membership. Let us make the Sabbath-school the nursery indeed of the church, and labor with all diligence to lead our pupils to Christ and into the privileges of full church fellowship.

Sabbath-school offerings have been well-nigh trebling every four years.

Book Sales

Our book sales for the first quarter have been falling a little below the record for the corresponding period last year, but indications are that the second quarter's business has already brought the balance to the right side. With the present economic depression, it will be remarkable if the sales for the current year equal those of last year. If goals are attained, we may expect a good advance over any previous year's record. With earnest effort we may yet bring this about.

The Educational Work

Gains are evident in the number of schools in operation and students in attendance. The 1921 quarterly report shows in the Far Eastern mission field 5 training schools with an enrolment of 567, 8 intermediate schools with an enrolment of 538, and 119 church schools with an enrolment of 3193—a grand total of 132 schools and 4213 pupils, with 255 teachers.

In Coming Days

Measured by the promises of God, the future is bright with hope. No provision for failure has been made. "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." We are living in the closing generation that is to be marked by the proclamation of the everlasting gospel "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." God is at work in the earth to-day; and "He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till He have set judgment in the earth." To-day the isles are receiving His law with gladness. Witness the baptismal record for the first quarter of the present year in the Philippine archipelago. Among these beautiful islands there have been many conversions the past few months, and the first quarter's baptisms total two hundred sixty-five. "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes."

There are fields in our Division territory where the advance is slow and difficult; yet from these places are coming reports that bring courage. We look for conversions the present year where for two years there have been no baptisms. There are four missions in our field where no baptisms have been reported since the work was opened. Surely the present year will change this record. Amid circumstances that well-nigh overwhelm with discouragement, we must turn from the seen to the Unseen, and, ever beholding Jesus, continue laboring with unflagging zeal and with unwavering faith. Thus souls shall be won for the kingdom. And as we engage in earnest labor, let us plead the promises of the Spirit, and enter into closest sympathy with Heavenly agencies. All Heaven is astir; God is at work mightily; soon the cause we represent will triumph.

We anticipate a good report for the second quarter of the current year.

C. C. CRISLER.

Notes

PASTOR F. A. DETAMORE reports a petition from Celebes signed by more than a score of inquirers who urge the Malaysian Union to send to the residency of Menado some one who can instruct them further in the principles of the Third Angel's Message and prepare them for baptism. It seems as if the Lord is working in an especial manner to open the Celebes field. The literature which has been in circulation there for a number of years is leading a goodly number in different places to reach out after more of truth. Let us pray that the colporteur from Java who is now taking subscriptions in Celebes for the Chinese monthly magazine may be blessed of Heaven, and that as a result of this further seed-sowing, still others will be led to Jesus, and prepare for His coming.

D. S. KIME has opened school in Battakland with one hundred fifty pupils. He could have one hundred fifty more, he says. It is only a question of capacity.

DOCTOR J. EARL GARDNER is now in London completing his medical education and qualifying to practice in British territory. He will come on to Singapore the latter part of the year.

SOME of the students in the Nanking Language School have gone to Gikungshan and Mokanshan for the summer. Pastor George J. Appel and family sailed for Singapore, their field of labor, June 22.

BORN, to Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Shinn, of Nanking, a daughter, Idneija Mae, June 27.

On Furlough from Borneo

WRITING from Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, Brother Roy B. Mershon says: "The people down here are intensely interested in our work, and we are doing all we can to help them get a clear idea of the task before us in the Far Eastern Division field. I spoke in the church here one night and showed some of our curios and pictures. Mrs. Mershon wore a Chinese costume, and we sang together a Chinese song. The following Sabbath we were asked to go to a place in the country and repeat our talk; and next Sabbath I am to visit a little company living about twenty miles from here in the bush.

"We are enjoying our visit among the brethren here. It is certainly a treat to meet with people of one's own color and faith once more. I have been struck with the evident sincerity of the believers in this country. They are alive to the interests of the message, and are doing great things to help finish the work. They are now in the midst of their Harvest Ingathering campaign. Australia has been hard hit by the world conditions, and money is coming hard. Nevertheless I believe the aim will be reached. If enthusiasm will do the work, it surely will be accomplished. It has done our hearts good to hear the reports of the members who have been sent out.

"We plan to leave Rockhampton June 6 for the south. I am to speak at the Australasian Missionary College June 10 and 11. From there we go to Sydney and meet with the brethren there and the young people at the sanitarium.

"We plan to sail from Sydney June 23, D. V., for San Francisco, arriving in the States about July 15. Our address for a while will be, Care of Mrs. A. D. Mershon, Box 98, R. R. No. 1, Troutdale, Oregon, U. S. A."

Publishing Work in Japan

MAY 10, in company with Brother H. H. Hall, I left Shanghai for Japan to attend the general meeting in Tokyo. Brother Miyake, the Union Secretary of the Publishing Department, is working hard. He has the fullest co-operation of all his associates, and results are being seen. Last year the sales were a little more than 20,000 Yen, which was not bad for a field with a membership of but three hundred. At the beginning of this year they set their goal for 1921 at 25,000 Yen. By the end of April they had, within a few Yen, reached half this mark, and were gaining strength with each passing month. They felt that they could safely raise their goal to 35,000 Yen, so in open conference they voted to make this larger figure their goal for the present year.

C. E. WEAKS.

The Missionary's Servant

(Concluded from page 4)

Good servants of Christian character are, practically speaking, the missionary's best friends; and as regards the living conditions of the missionary, good servants are half the battle. Christian servants should not be regarded as mere hirelings who serve no other purpose than to "*gwo-rih-dz*" (pass over the day), and to receive their wage. These servants themselves should have high aims, and their masters should encourage them to attain unto worthy objects. The apostle Paul had a graceful way of lifting the humble work of others out of its narrowness by associating it with his own. He could call the Christian servants who kept his house and attended upon him "fellow-laborer," "fellow-soldier," "fellow-workers unto the kingdom of God."

"Onesimus endeared himself to Paul by his piety and sincerity, no less than by his tender care for the apostle's comfort and his zeal in promoting the work of the gospel. Paul saw in him traits of character that would render him a useful helper in missionary labor, and he counseled him to return without delay to Philemon, beg his forgiveness, and plan for the future."

Joshua was the destined successor of Moses, but it was by faithful service that he learned to command. When the mantle of consecration and service was cast upon Elisha he knew that he was called of God to be the successor of Elijah, but "commonplace duties constituted his discipline." David was anointed, chosen by God, to be king over Israel, long before he actually came to the throne, for which God prepared him through a long course of training, discipline and service. Though servants to others, doubtless these men planned for the future. There are to-day in the mission fields evangelists and other gospel workers, men and women who began their career as servants to foreign missionaries. Faithfulness in little things on their part, and encouragement and training on the missionary's part, prepared these servants to become ministers of the gospel.

As far as it may be possible, let the missionary select young men and women to be trained in his home for a wider field of service in the church later, and let the Christian servant be regarded by his master as "a faithful and beloved brother." Make the servant feel that he is indeed a "fellow-worker unto the kingdom of God."

O. B. KUHN.

Changsha, June 2, 1921.

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

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中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

ON pages eight and nine of this issue is given the statistical report for the first quarter of 1921. For comments on this report, and comparisons, see page fourteen.

WE would suggest a careful reading of the reports from Brethren Evans and Butterfield concerning the work in Chosen.

REPORTS of the general meetings recently held in Mukden and Harbin will appear in our next.

LETTERS from Pastor J. P. Anderson, who is soliciting funds for the Shanghai and Singapore Training Schools, bring the encouraging word that upwards of 20,000 Guilders have already been contributed for the Shanghai Missionary College. We have not yet learned the amount contributed for the Singapore Training School. Brother Anderson is now in Siam.

Brother and Sister G. S. Luther of the Amoy Mission arrived in Shanghai late in June and will occupy the lower flat in house No. 24. We welcome these friends to the Shanghai Compound.

Special Article on Tithing

BY request of the Far Eastern Division Committee, Pastor I. H. Evans has prepared a special article entitled, "Why Christians Should Pay Tithe." This has been sent out to our various vernacular church papers for translation and publication. The article is appearing in the Mandarin and Wenli church papers that are to be mailed late in July. Anyone desirous of receiving copies in English should address the Division secretary.

Changes of Address

- H. L. Shull, 17 Gao Loh Men, Nanking, China.
J. P. Beach, S. D. A. Mission, "The Island," Changsha, Hunan, China.
H. G. Bogar, S. D. A. Mission, Wang Gia Dun, Hankow, Hupeh, China.
M. E. Mullinnex, S. D. A. Mission, Wang Gia Dun, Hankow, Hupeh, China.
M. G. Conger, 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, China.
R. R. Breitigam, 707 Vermont Street, Manila, P. I.
B. R. Owen, 537 Twenty-fifth St., Oakland, Cal., U. S. A.
R. J. Brown, Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder, Colo., U. S. A.
G. S. Luther, 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, China.
L. B. Dye, S. D. A. Mission, Outside East Gate, Seoul, Chosen.
C. N. Woodward, General Delivery, Riverside, Cal., U. S. A.
L. V. Finster, Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, Cal., U. S. A.
R. E. Hay, Foreign Mission Board, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

From the Division Auditor

FROM Brother F. H. Raley, Division Auditor, we have received financial statements giving the status of our institutional work in Japan and Chosen. In several features there is encouraging development. The present worth is in most instances considerably in excess of that of the previous year. One problem which remains unsolved is the cost of magazine production. When the subscription list is not large, the cost per copy is sometimes in excess of the amount charged the colporteur. This brings a loss which is difficult to cover from other sources of income. As constituencies develop and more colporteurs are trained, this embarrassment of heavy initial costs will be overcome more and more, until the volume of business will be such as to turn the scale and bring to the houses a profit instead of a loss.

Brother Raley has completed his auditing work in Japan and Chosen, and has gone on to Manchuria.

Chosen Union News Items

THE evening before Im Syon Won, an evangelist working on Quelpart Island off the southwest of Chosen, was to leave for the biennial meeting of the Chosen Union at Seoul, an old sister came to him with a little sack of money, requesting him to bring it to the meeting as her Sabbath-school offering. When it was opened here it was found to contain Yen 26.00. It was mostly in 20 *sen* silver pieces that she had been saving for some time.

This offering from a very poor old sister shows that the spirit of sacrifice for the truth is to be found in the East as well as in the West.

The Sabbath-school attendance the first Sabbath of the Chosen Union Session was 276. The offerings for the two Sabbaths amounted to Yen 207.00.

"Testimonies on the Sabbath-School Work" have been translated and published in the Korean language, and are now being used in the "Teacher's Training Course."

After a period of years it seems good to see the smiling face of the auditor at our books once more.

The week following the biennial session of the Chosen Union, Brethren Weaks and Klose spent with the canvassers in institute work. We are looking for large reports from these twenty and more canvassers during the next few months.

Pastor Howard M. Lee and his mother are sailing for the States the fore part of July. We are sorry to see these workers go from our midst, and trust that it will be possible for them to return.

C. L. BUTTERFIELD.

Special Notice

AS STATED in a late number of the *Outlook*, all orders for Harvest Ingathering papers in the various languages should be sent in early by those desiring copies of these papers. Orders may be sent through the union mission secretary-treasurer direct to States. Orders for the Wenli edition may be addressed to 25 Ningkuo Rd., Shanghai.

Central China Union Session

THE biennial session of the Central China Union Mission will be held at Kikungshan, Honan, August 3 to 13. It is expected that in addition to most of the workers of the Central China Union, several can be present from the Division headquarters, including Pastors I. H. Evans, Lacey, MacGwire and Weaks.