

Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 10

SHANGHAI, CHINA. DECEMBER 1 AND 15, 1921

NOS. 23, 24

"Always" "Able"

2 Corinthians 2:14; Ephesians 3:20.

"ALWAYS" "ABLE":—never time, nor place,
Nor thing, nor person that may tax His power.
Remember this, who come in trying hour
With trembling earnestness to seek His grace.
Though long He waits, and seems to hide His face,
His wisdom knows with what His might must deal;
His love abides and can with weakness feel;
Who bides His time shall share triumphant place.
And in that day, when shouts victorious ring;
When Foe is routed in defeat and shame;
When those long pressed in endless joy shall sing;
And Heaven and Earth the story shall proclaim;
Life's sorest needs shall fullest witness bring,
And "Always" "Able" gird the Saviour's name,
—Sally Neill Roach, in "Sunday-School Times"

GENERAL ARTICLES

How a Heathen Convert Knew that God had Forgiven his Sins

F. A. ALLUM

WHEN Mao Dzi Chen, who three short years ago was worshipping at heathen shrines and knew nothing of a Saviour's love, was recently asked during his examination before receiving baptism, "How do you know that God forgives you your sins?" he replied with a face beaming with joy, "Because every time I pray, as I realize that God really forgives my sins, my heart is filled with joy."

Reader, allow me to ask, Are you conscious when you pray of having received the joy into your heart that comes through the knowledge that by the atoning sacrifice of Jesus your sins are forgiven? Certainly this convert in Central China fully realized the joy that comes to him whose sins are pardoned.

John Wesley's Diligence

JOHN WESLEY averaged three sermons a day for fifty-four years, preaching all told more than 44,000 times. In doing this he traveled by horseback and carriage more than 290,000 miles, or about 5,000 miles a year. His published works include a four-volume commentary on the whole Bible, a dictionary of the English language, a five-volume work on natural philosophy, a four-volume work on church history, histories of England and Rome, grammars on the Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, and English languages, three works on medicine, six volumes of church music, seven volumes of sermons and controversial papers. He also edited a library of fifty volumes known as the "Christian Library." He was a pastor greatly devoted to pastoral work. Later he had the care of "all the churches" upon him. He arose at 4 A. M. and worked solidly through to 10 P. M., allowing only brief periods for his meals. In the midst of all this work he de-

clared, "I have more hours of private retirement than any man in England." We publish this paragraph as an object lesson. Let the "hard-working" men among us read it over and over again, and then remember that for lack of space we left out many of John Wesley's activities!—*Watchman-Examiner*, March 31, 1921.

Increasing Constituencies at Home and Abroad

C. C. CRISLER

THE statistical report of conferences in the United States and Canada for the second quarter of 1921 reveals a net gain during the quarter of 1621 baptized believers. This gives a total membership in North America, June 30, 1921, of 99,486. Europe comes next with 53,571. South America stands third with 8,687. The Far Eastern Division is reported in the same statistical report as having 8,106. Our last quarterly report shows 8,548, which is almost the same as the figure given for South America. The membership of Australasia is 8,061; South Asia (India) has 1,083; South Africa, 2,705; the West Indies, etc., 6,920. At the present rate of increase the Far Eastern Division will very soon have a larger membership than any of the other Division fields in heathen or Catholic territory. We may never hope to pass in membership the numbers reported by the Unions in North America and Europe; but surely we may hope for an abundant harvest during the years that lie immediately before us. If present ratios of increase can be maintained, the 10,000 which we hope to have soon would within less than four years become 20,000, and this number in turn would be doubled before the passing of another quadrennium. In fact three doublings, which at the rate of progress hitherto maintained would come within twelve years, would bring us within a few thousand of the present membership throughout the United States and Canada.

With added numbers come added responsibilities, and it is essential that we seek God daily for power from above to lead in safe paths the flock being entrusted us of Heaven. A few more short years, and the work in which we are engaged will be closed triumphantly. Let us press on with faith and persevering zeal, remembering all the while that we are to sow the seed, and that it is God who giveth the increase. To Him be all the glory for that which has been wrought hitherto.

Schools in South Africa

BROTHER S. M. Konigsmacher, in writing to the *African Division Outlook* concerning the work in Musofu, Africa, says: "The prospects for the work in this field were never better. I have just returned from a trip through the Lala country one hundred miles to the east, where we have placed out schools.

"I was much pleased with the school, the building, and the work done in the time the teacher has been there. Our work here has been very heavy, for we have had to train our own teachers. Now we have six out schools, and calls for more.

"The largest out school amongst the Lala people is at Lukosni. There we found a fine school building with pole seats, and a desk for the teacher. We found seventy-three in attendance. Some had gone away to work. It would have done you all good to see them come out to morning worship when that teacher beat the drum. They could repeat part of the commandments, and all of the Lord's prayer, and part of the gospel of Mark.

"We have sent five companies of teachers into other sections of the country, where the truth for this time has never gone, and amongst some different tribes. Our out schools are located amongst three tribes; and in our station school of 130, we have boys from the Congo and two from away over near Portuguese West. Some of the village boys are proving faithful and we hope to baptize them soon. Surely this is the time to work as never before.

"Freedom" and "Equality" in East Siberia

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North China Herald*, writing of experiences during a tour of observation in East Siberia, tells of perplexing situations arising over varied interpretations of "freedom" and "equality" by those long held in serfdom. From Chita, the present capital of the newly formed Far Eastern Republic, he went by rail in a northeasterly direction to Stretensk, on the Shilka River, where he found passage on a barge bound for the Amur River and the city of Blagovestchensk. The story of the correspondent (Mr. Orrin Keith) is best told in his own words:

"The second day after our arrival in Stretensk, we move on to the barge which is to be our home for home for a week. The barge itself is not an unpleasant place. It has two decks, the lower one marked for third-class passengers, the upper divided between first-class toward the bow and second-class toward the stern. The rooms are comfortably large, the plumbing in fairly good repair, and even the linoleum which serves for a carpet not badly worn. But hardly were we aboard and feeling rather pleased at the outlook when our fellow passengers began to accumulate. With bags and boxes they came from all directions, and settled down upon the barge.

"And now we have a practical illustration of the new spirit of 'freedom' which has spread through the country as a result of the revolution. Since everybody is free and we are all '*tavarish*' (comrades), why should the third-class passengers be deprived of the opportunity to see the scenery from the decks of the first-class cabin? If the first-class saloon settees are more comfortable than his bed below decks, why should not the third-class *tavarish* move up there and sleep? If the toilet facilities for the third-class have become unbearable even for his none too keen sensibilities, why not use the first-class? And if the men's washroom is in use, the ladies' is right across the hall,—why not use that?

"Obviously there is no logical answer to these questions raised by the third-class comrade, and when the ship's officers tried to establish some measure of discrimination along these lines they nearly precipitated a riot. Were we to go back to the old days of aristocracy and classes? Never? this was a free country and everybody was equal. And so equality prevailed—in all except the price paid for the accommodation. This was on the old system.

"There were other evidences of the breakdown in moral control which follows in the wake of war and revolution. There were a number of unattached women on the hoat. At

least they were unattached when they arrived. Thereafter, however, there was the greatest freedom of association.

"Food and flies, disorder and immorality, however, were but minor unpleasant incidents. They detracted from, but could not spoil a most beautiful and most interesting trip. The Shilka makes its way down between tumbled ranges of steep, rugged hills. Sharp curves to left and right turned our tow-boat, with us trailing behind, east and west and north and south, and the sun shifted from port to starboard and from bow to stern with amazing rapidity. One beautiful view after another met the eye, each one a worthy picture. It would be an ideal kodak country if it were not for the faint haze that hung over it at all hours of the day, adding perhaps to its beauty to the eye but ruining the chances for pictures.

"This is a mining country rather than an agricultural, but here and there are little Siberian villages straggling along a shelf above the riverbank on either side of a church and a post-office. And at each of these villages the boat must stop for hardly possible passengers and even less possible mail; for this is the only means of communication which these villages have with the outside world. Such a stop is no easy matter, even though it be for but a few minutes. The current is too strong to stop with the bow down stream, so tow boat and barge must run by the town, make a laborious turn in the swift and narrow stream, come up alongside the bank and get out cables to a hefty tree before the boat can put off or the gang plank be shoved ashore.

"At each village the population gathered *en masse* to see the boats and the passengers. They brought down all manner of products in the hope of a little profitable barter. Eggs and milk, bread, vegetables, chickens, geese, sucking pigs, even an occasional calf, all came to the impromptu market. The sellers were eager, but money would not tempt them. Paper, silver, even gold, brought no response from their faces. This might be well enough but it was of no use to them. What they wanted was soap, thread, needles, pins and other little necessities that they could not get in the village and they could not buy with money. Then we knew why some of the old hands at the trip were crossing the gang plank with three or four bars of laundry soap, a half-dozen spools of thread and the like. These made easy bargains, while our silver went a-begging.

"After three days on the Shilka—'days' because the boat ties up at dusk and resumes her course only with the return of daylight—we passed the mouth of the Argun, where Shilka and Argun alike lose their identity in the mighty Amur."

Divine Intercession

THERE are those who have known the pardoning love of Christ, and who really desire to be children of God, yet they realize that their character is imperfect, their life faulty, and they are ready to doubt whether their hearts have been renewed by the Holy Spirit. To such I would say, Do not draw back in despair. We shall often have to bow down and weep at the feet of Jesus because of our shortcomings and mistakes; but we are not to be discouraged. Even if we are overcome by the enemy, we are not cast off, not forsaken and rejected of God. No; Christ is at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us. Said the beloved John, "These things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—*Selected*.

THE WEST CHINA UNION MISSION--BIENNIAL SESSION

Chungking, Szechwan, September 3-13, 1921

The West China Union Meeting

I. H. EVANS

THE Union meeting for West China was appointed to convene in Chungking beginning September 3, 1921. All the foreign workers in the field were present, but owing to conditions in the provinces, some of the native brethren were unable to attend. The brethren in Chungking had just completed a new building three stories in height. This building is situated on one of the better streets in the heart of the city. It covers practically the entire lot on which it is built. On the lower floor there is a street chapel, a reception room, school rooms, and a native living room. On the second floor across the front of the building are three rooms, with two other rooms that open from these, making a suite of rooms that would be suitable for a home for a foreign family if the necessity should arise. On this floor also there is the commodious chapel, which is light and airy, and which will seat about 350 persons. This chapel is a very pleasant place of worship, as it is remote from all the noise and interruptions that occur when a chapel is situated on the street. The windows are high, the seats are comfortable, and all in all it is very suitable. The third floor also has a suite of rooms on the street front.

As Brother MacGuire and I arrived some days before Doctor and Mrs. Andrews and Brother and Sister Blandford reached Chungking, we held morning and evening meetings with the foreigners at the compound until the time set for the meeting to open.

Doctor and Mrs. Andrews came in on the day they were expected, and Brother and Sister Blandford arrived on the same day. In fact the two families, one coming overland and the other coming by boat, arrived within five minutes of each other. Doctor and Mrs. Andrews had had a very hard trip, but they were in good spirits.

The institute was faithfully attended by the workers present, and the conference business passed off pleasantly. The blessing of the Lord was present. On the last Sabbath of the meeting, the building was dedicated, and a consecration service was held at the same time, in which all the members present rededicated their lives to the finishing of this work. Six hundred dollars was given in cash and pledges for the school and building fund. Brethren C. L. Blandford and Hsu Ru Lin were ordained at the close of the service.



Tibetans

The hearts of the workers in West China were greatly cheered to have three new families join their working force. It was arranged that Brother S. H. Lindt should go to Chengtu to become acquainted with the work in that city and carry it on while Brother Blandford is absent next year on furlough.



Workers and believers, Chengtu, Szechwan

Brother Leroy Shinn and family are going to Tatsienlu. We hope it will be possible soon to provide a little home for them in this far distant station. At present they will share the cottage just completed in Tatsienlu by Doctor Andrews. Brother O. W. Morgan, who takes the secretary-treasurer's and Sabbath-school work for the West China Union, will remain at Chungking, the Union headquarters.

During the absence of Brother M. C. Warren, Brother E. L. Lutz will be the acting superintendent of the West China Union.

For the past year the time and strength of the foreign workers in Szechwan have been largely occupied by building, the new chapel in Chungking, a residence in Chengtu and a dispensary and cottage in Tatsienlu having been put up during this time.

The brethren are of good courage, and anxious that a large ingathering of souls shall mark the work of the coming year. We earnestly hope that this may be so. We ask the prayers of God's people for the success of His work in this remote and difficult field.

The West China Union

Report of Pastor M. C. Warren, Superintendent, at the biennial session of the West China Union, Chungking, Szechwan

AS we gather for the second union meeting of the West China Union Mission, we are very grateful to the One whose care has been over us during the two years since our former meeting. Influenza and cholera have swept our field during this time, but none of our workers, either Chinese or foreign, were numbered among the thousands that died. Fighting and brigandage have hindered our work. At different times during this period Tatsienlu, Chengtu, and Chungking, where our three stations are located, have been in danger of plunder by soldiers or robbers.

It was at the close of our first union meeting that Dr. and Sister Andrews, with a Chinese family, left for Tatsienlu, to open work for the Tibetans. We shall listen with interest to Dr. Andrews' report of the establishment of the Tibetan Mission and the prospects for the future of the work among the Tibetans.

During the past two years Brother and Sister Blandford have continued to labor alone, as far as foreign help is concerned, in the West Szechwan Mission. We shall be encouraged as we listen to Brother Blandford's report of the progress made in that field, as West Szechwan has led in the number of baptisms during this period.

The work in the East Szechwan Mission has suffered, not only because of fighting and robbers, but because the director has not been free to give the work here the attention it demanded. Several companies to the north have been calling for help. Liao Hsiang Hsien, the Hochow evangelist, has looked after these calls in addition to his work in Hochow. For several months I was prevented from caring for these interests because of building work. In February I found it possible to leave Chungking and so started north, but was only two days out on the road when I found my way blocked by robbers. Help should be given this work soon. Request has already been made for an evangelist who could give all his time to the work of the East Szechwan Mission.

The colporteur work has kept up a good record. In 1919 and 1920 over \$9,200.00 (Mex.) worth of literature was sold, including 4984 yearly subscription to the *Signs of the Times*. Thus far it has been impossible to give this work the attention it deserves. We are not seeing the harvest of souls that this amount of work should warrant.

A comparison of the statistics for the past six years, given in two year periods, will be of interest:

	<i>Native Gifts</i>	<i>S. S. Offerings</i>	<i>Misc. Offerings</i>	<i>Subscriptions</i>	<i>Total Literature Sales</i>
	<i>(All monies in Mex.)</i>				
1915-16	\$177.94	\$287.16	\$201.42	2575	\$ 821.42
1917-18	622.16	500.35	36.43	9400	7607.17
1919-20	702.00	829.97	293.00	4984	9253.02

We started in 1919 with a membership of forty-one, and at the close of 1920 we had seventy-five, having added forty by baptism. Including the new workers that have just arrived, we now have a membership of eighty-one. In 1919 there were twenty-four workers, including canvassers, and twenty-six baptisms. In 1920 there were twenty-four workers and fourteen baptisms.

Much of the time of the workers has been taken up with building work that will be given to other more important work in the future. But we are thankful that Brother and Sister Blandford have a new home in Chengtu, and Dr. and Sister Andrews have a comfortable home and a small dispensary almost ready for use in Tatsienlu. We thank the Lord for the new building here in Chungking for Union headquarters and church purposes.

We rejoice in the arrival of new workers to join us in this part of the Lord's vineyard. May their coming be a great help and strength to the work, and may the Lord use our united efforts in winning souls.

The Tibetan Mission

(A full report of the Tibetan Mission has been received, but too late for inclusion in this issue. It will appear in our next.—Ed.)

THE Chinese Postal Administration, in their recent census by *hsiens* of all the provinces of China, give as the population of the West China Union Mission 70,838,390, exclusive of Tibet. Szechwan has 49,782,810, Yunnan 9,839,180, and Kweichow 11,216,400.



Gospel Services in Peking

"WE have four good representative places here in Peking," writes Brother Frederick Lee, "and we are making every endeavour to keep them filled with listeners of the Gospel every day in the week. The evangelistic efforts have been on since the middle of September, when we began the first one in our North Chapel. We had a very good interest, and now a number are coming regularly to Bible Readings held there each week. Each Sabbath at this place we have a good active Sabbath-school of fifteen members, and many visitors who have not yet joined the Sabbath-school.

"On the 16th of October we held a big meeting in the Hukuang Guild in the South City. There were about 1000 persons in attendance, as last year. They listened attentively for an hour and a half while we talked on the subject, "The Hope of the World." In the advertising we had the assistance of many of the papers of the city, some of whom appointed reporters to attend the meeting. Two of the papers reported the meeting, giving an outline of the subject the next day. We have been carrying on the meetings in our South City chapel, which is near the guild hall. The attendance has been all that the chapel, which is small, can hold. There are many interested ones, who are studying the Bible as a result of these meetings. We pray that this interest may develop into an acceptance of the truth, wholly."

Meetings in Marchuria

BROTHER B. PETERSEN writes from Mukden:

"Yesterday I returned home, having been away conducting a series of meetings in a neighboring town. A good interest was manifested, and several meetings were held throughout the day. A number have given in their names. Lately I have been visiting several of our stations, conducting special efforts, and the results have been very encouraging. Brother Cossentine is at present conducting a series of meetings in Kirin. This is the capital of the Kirin province, and we hope to see many there accept the truth.

"Winter is here, and it is very cold to-day. The next few months we shall be having much cold weather."

Baptisms in Central China—1921

F. A. ALLUM

DURING the present year, our missionaries in Central China have already baptized one hundred twenty-six precious souls, and we believe that before the close of the year fully two hundred will have received this ordinance. This promises to be one of the best years we have had in winning souls from heathen darkness to the gospel light; for all of these, with but few exceptions, have never received instruction in any other missionary society. If we could only have more missionaries, many more who are now going down to Christless graves could be won for Christ; for now the common people in China, as in the days of Christ, gladly hear the gospel message.

Hupeh General Meeting

F. A. ALLUM.

THE Hupeh general meeting for the present year was held not in Hankow where it has usually been held, but at Yin Chen, about ninety miles from Hankow, from October 7 to 15. Over one hundred workers and believers attended this gathering, which was held in the chapel which has recently been built on property owned by our Mission in that city.

There was a splendid spirit in this meeting from start to finish, the Chinese workers and believers working most harmoniously together with the officers of the Mission. With this spirit prevailing, we can look forward to real progress in this field.

Our Chinese workers took a leading part in the meetings that were held, most of the speaking being done by them, and it was refreshing to see the earnestness with which they presented the topics to their people. In the business meetings, the Chairman, Brother Strickland, gave the Chinese delegates the fullest opportunity to thoroughly discuss each resolution that was brought before the body of delegates, and a fine spirit of harmony was shown in adopting these resolutions.

Brother Mullinex, our Union Field Missionary Secretary, led out in presenting the importance of the home missionary work and literature work, and a splendid interest was shown. A class of fifteen colporteurs received daily instruction in the art of salesmanship. During the meeting, the workers and believers ordered no less than 10,700 copies of the Sabbath calendar. Over \$120.00 worth of literature was sold to our workers and believers for them to use in personal work for their people. Li Dzi San was appointed Home Missionary Secretary, and is taking this line of work up enthusiastically.

Sisters Mullinex and Strickland were in attendance at this meeting, and were very helpful in the women's meetings, which were conducted daily. The coming of these two sisters to the meeting was a real blessing to our gathering, and a real encouragement to our Chinese sisters.

The subjects of faithfulness to God in Sabbath-keeping and in payment of tithes and offerings received earnest consideration at this meeting, and we are glad to report that during the meeting \$97.23 Mex. in cash was received from the believers in payment of tithe. Over \$169.00 was received in offerings during the meeting. This truly is an encouraging sign, and we believe that we shall see real progress in the Hupeh field in the matter of self-support.

The necessity of complete victory over sin was emphasized during this meeting, and when the call was made for God's people to consecrate their lives and confess their sins, fully three-fourths of the audience responded, and many heartfelt confessions were made.

A baptismal class was held daily during the meeting, there being thirty-one candidates for this ordinance, only one of whom had ever had any connection with another mission, the remaining thirty coming directly from heathenism. Most of these candidates had received careful instruction before coming to the meeting, and their knowledge of the truths that we believe as a people was excellent. Brother Strickland's daily studies with these candidates also helped them more fully to realize the sacred responsibilities they take upon themselves when they are baptized and unite with the church of God. Twenty-six were baptized by Pastor Strickland at the close of the meeting.

Of those who presented themselves for baptism, no less than thirteen when asked who first brought the truth to them replied that it was a brother called Hsia Djen Fu. This brother is not in the employ of the Mission, but is a good

faithful country church member, and it evidently gave him a good deal of pleasure as he sat with the committee who examined the candidates to see them accepted one by one as candidates for baptism. It made our hearts rejoice to see this faithful member's earnestness in leading other souls to God. It was an earnest of what the Chinese church can do when each member is as consecrated as Brother Hsia is in telling the truth to his heathen neighbors.

The writer can truthfully say that this is one of the best provincial meetings he has ever had the privilege of attending. We trust that all will pray that the blessing of God will continue to rest upon the work in Hupeh. For many years this work has not received the attention that it should, owing to the fact that it did not have a local superintendent who was free from other duties, and thus able to give attention to the needs of this field. Brother and Sister Strickland are the only foreign workers in the Hupeh Mission, Sister Strickland being Secretary-Treasurer of the Mission. There is a great need for a second family to assist them in caring for the varied interests in this field. We trust it will not be long before Hupeh receives this additional help.

The Singapore Training School

THE October 15 issue of the *Malaysian Digest* is a special devoted to the interests of the Singapore Training School. In Singapore it is now vacation time,—the school usually closing late in September and opening again in February. The School was organized six years ago, and is at present housed in a new building, the first of a group of buildings that the brethren plan to erect as rapidly as funds may permit. A contract has been let for the erection of a second building during the vacation period. Eighty-nine students are reported as enrolled the past year. Fourteen completed the second year of the training course, and some of these will complete their last year in 1922. Pastor V. E. Hendershot is in charge, and is assisted by Brother H. Baumgartner and Brother Phang Nyuk Thin and others. Near the close of the school, a baptismal service was held at the Singapore church, during which fourteen candidates were buried with their Lord. All but one of these were students of the Singapore Training School.

Kuching, Sarawak

IN a letter to Pastor Detamore dated September 23 Brother Chan Thian Hee reports as follows concerning the work in Kuching:

"Regarding the newly-baptized folks I am very glad to inform you that they are truly the chosen people of the Lord. Since their baptism they have been more firm in the truth and in the Lord. Some have been tempted in various ways, and have come out victorious. Amid trials they appear to be very much stronger. They go visiting each other when one is in trouble, and whenever there is an important work to do they all come and take part. Many people wonder and cannot understand why these brethren so love each other as they never did before. Truly this is a good testimony, is it not?"

"Concerning our church school, after careful consideration and consultation among the brethren here, we have started a temporary one at the third mile, so as to prevent our children from going to other schools. Two shop houses were leased about two months ago at a rental of \$2.00 per month. All repairs are to be borne by us. For two weeks our brethren did all they could in repairing and making furniture for the school. The total expense up to date is only about \$50.00. The enrolment is 21, which we hope will be doubled by next year.

"There are four persons awaiting baptism at present and it is hoped that Elder Appel will come and visit us in the near future."—*Malaysian Digest*.

Conditions in East Siberian Union

FROM correspondence with Brother Babienco we learn that he has visited five churches in the Amur Mission, and that the Lord came very near and blessed. Brother Babienco had the privilege of meeting all the workers of the Amur Mission. During his visit, Brother Gaidischar was ordained to the ministry. Owing to political trouble, the district under Brother Gaidischar's charge was not visited. "We have had good meetings and have organized the churches for work," writes Pastor Babienco. "The brethren are all of good courage, notwithstanding the hardships they have to bear. Some have not bread to eat and clothes to wear. The financial condition is very bad. People have no money, and there is no money in the country. Book work is going very slow. In Engenevko I was arrested by the authorities, and nearly lost all hope to be free again. The military officers mistook me for a Jew. The officers told the soldiers that if I were to speak one word, they would shoot me. But the church prayed, and I was given freedom again."

Two days later, Pastor Babienco writes: "The Russian priests have had their conference in Harbin, and have voted to stop our work here. They have listed us with the Jews, and the Jews in their program must be killed. They try to present our work before the Chinese authorities as destructive to the country; but we trust in the Lord."

From Brother L. B. Dye

A COMMUNICATION from Brother L. B. Dye, superintendent of the Signs of the Times Press in Seoul, Chosen, reports good health at present and abundance of work. He writes: "I have been helping considerably on the cylinder press, and I have a very bright man for pressman, for which I am thankful. I have worked hard to get the bindery ready for work, and have about completed the task. Pray that the Lord may bless our production to the saving of every honest soul."

"We are having some real cold, bracing weather. We have been mountain climbing a time or two, and enjoyed this much. The scenery here is beautiful."

New Publications in the Malay

WE have received from Pastor W. E. Gillis, Manager of the Signs Press in Malaysia, copy of their new health book in the Malay, entitled, "*Kitab Kesehatan*." This is a translation of Dr. A. C. Selmon's book on "Health and Longevity." The typographical appearance of this book is good, and the colporteurs are already hard at work in Java and elsewhere.

We have also received from the Malaysian Press a copy of the "Manual for Colporteurs" by Sister White, in the Malay. This helpful selection has now appeared in four of the vernaculars of the Far East.

The October number of "*Pertandaan Zaman*," the Malay monthly magazine, is a beautiful number, filled with good matter on various phases of the third angel's message. The paper is clear and smooth and the cuts show up well. Careful work has been done on the two-color cover. The colporteurs are combining the health book with the monthly magazine, and are not permitted to sell the health book separate from the magazine. As a consequence, the subscription list is being added to daily.

The sales in the Malaysian Union for the present year are not so large as last year, but an effort is being made to bring up the total to a considerable sum by the close of the year. The prospects for next year are encouraging.

Amoy Mission General Meetings

IN past years it has been our practise to hold a large general meeting at Kulangsu for all our believers in this mission, but this year our trip to Formosa prevented this being held in the summer, and school opening soon after our return made it impracticable to hold a provincial meeting in the fall, so we decided to hold four meetings in the most important centers.

October 3rd the Hai-teng meeting opened with a good attendance of believers from Amoy, Tang-oa, Kulangsu, Chioh-be, Hai-teng and the neighboring villages. As this station is close, the writer's whole family attended, and Pastor and Mrs. B. L. Anderson were able to come up for the last two days of the meeting. Pastor N. P. Keh and Pastor N. K. Keh were also in attendance and rendered valuable help. We had hoped to have Brother R. M. Milne with us, but he was unable to leave the Foochow field in time.

As many of the members were living close to the chapel, and a large number of the visiting members were staying in the chapel and in a house not far distant, we were able to have six meetings a day. The early morning prayer service was held at six o'clock and was well attended. It was a real inspiration to hear the earnest prayers that ascended to the throne of God, as different ones pressed in to pray. This made a good beginning for the day's services. After breakfast there were two services with a short intermission between, and in the afternoon the same, with a night service for the whole community. The night services were generally crowded, while Pastor N. P. Keh presented some of the truths that could be understood by all. The last two night services were especially good, the subject being "The Latter Rain."

Sabbath morning a baptismal service was held in the little river running back of the chapel, eight earnest believers signifying their desire to live the victorious life by following their Master into the watery grave. In the afternoon the Lord's supper was celebrated, Pastors B. L. Anderson and N. P. Keh officiating.

After the Hai-teng meeting we returned for a few days to Kulangsu, where we were joined by Brother Milne and then went on to the Hui-oa meeting. This time our force of workers consisted of Pastor N. P. Keh, Brother R. M. Milne, and the writer. A few hand-bills were scattered throughout the city, announcing our services, and the first night the house was so crowded that there was scarcely standing room. In fact, the crowd overflowed the chapel, and filled the whole court clear out to the gate. As nearly as we could estimate, there were four or five hundred people present. This was our largest crowd, but each evening the chapel was filled to much more than seating capacity, there being an average attendance of from three to four hundred each night.

The day services were mostly for our own people and were not so crowded, although we had a good attendance of our own believers and interested ones. Brother Milne rendered efficient help, and his talks on home missionary, literature, and young people's work were appreciated and did much to stir up the people to more faithful service for the Master. The Spirit of God was present to impress the hearts of the people, and from what we have heard since, the impetus given to the work has not died down, but the people have taken hold with a will to carry the message to their neighbors and friends. Our daily prayer is that this may continue till this whole country has been warned.

The meetings closed with the Sabbath services. In the morning, besides regular preaching, a talk was given concerning our Sabbath-school goal, and a goal set which was

far in advance of what that church ordinarily gave. In the afternoon the celebration of the ordinances was a feast of good things to all present; and in the evening Pastor Keh gave a sermon on the Holy Spirit, which was a fitting climax to all that had gone before. The Hui-oa brethren begged us to stay longer and continue the meetings, but we had already announced the meetings for Eng-chhun and must needs be on our way bright and early Sunday morning.

Three days of cross country travel brought us safely to Eng-chhun. Here our order of meetings was much the same as at Hui-oa, and the blessing of the Lord was with us. One incident of peculiar pathos did much to touch and tender the hearts of the people. For some time a blind couple have been attending our meetings and have acknowledged the truth, but the wife for many years has made the living for the family by telling fortunes. While both husband and wife were convicted that this was not the right thing to do, they did not know how to make a living if they gave it up, and so had hesitated for some time about taking their stand for the truth.

On Thursday evening some of the brethren called me to one side to confer with me about providing some means of livelihood for these good people, so that they could obey the Lord and still not have to starve, but I told them that any assurance we should give them on that subject would only be a hindrance to their spiritual development, and would cause them to trust in man rather than in God, so we all agreed that we would do nothing but pray for them till they had made a decision for themselves. The next morning one of the brethren and the worker at Eng-chhun arrived simultaneously at the door of the little house occupied by this couple. They stopped in the doorway, for the voice of prayer was ascending from within, and they heard this poor couple sending up their petition to the Father of all that He would give them faith to depend wholly upon Him and not trust to the fortune-telling for a living.

An hour or so later, as we were preparing for the morning service, this blind brother came into the room, bringing the instruments that they used for fortune-telling, and gave them to us, saying that they had decided to serve God whatever the cost, even if it might be at the cost of this present life. The things were turned over to Brother Milne to send home to some of our schools, with the request that he write the story of how he came to get them and paste it on the things, so that when our students read it they might be led to give all for the truth's sake, even as this poor blind couple had done. We read of the widow who cast all her living into the treasury, but these poor people not only cast in all their living, but their chance of making a living besides, for they have no known method of making a living from now on. They are literally living by faith.

Friday, after the morning service, many of us adjourned to the banks of the beautiful Eng-chhun river, where seven were baptized, among that number being this blind couple. The Sabbath services were similar to those at Hui-oa, and after the evening service we went on board the river-boat which was to leave at daybreak to carry us to Tsoan-chiu for our next meeting.

The meetings at Tsoan-chiu were quite similar to those of the other places, except that they were mostly attended by our own people. The Spirit of God was present to touch the hearts of the hearers, and much good was accomplished. While here we went to visit a general in the army with whom we had become acquainted about two years before. This man has now bought a Bible and gives evidence that he

has been studying it. He told us that he wished to leave the army and preach the gospel, but that he could not get them to let him go. Sometime ago, we made this man a present of "Thoughts on Daniel and Revelation" in Chinese, and he is reading. We hope that some day God will lead him to a full knowledge of this truth, and use him to help proclaim this message to His people. As he could not talk the Amoy dialect, Pastor Keh's knowledge of Mandarin came in very handy.

The meetings in Tsoan-chiu being finished, we left after sundown on Sabbath night to catch the early boat which was scheduled to leave Oa-hai the next morning at daybreak. We walked about eight miles, and then took automobiles the balance of the way, arriving at Oa-hai about nine o'clock that night, only to find that the boat would be delayed till two o'clock the next afternoon. We were there, however, when it did go, and were carried safely home by seven-thirty that night. Brother Milne left us the next afternoon for Hong-kong, and we settled down to catching up the back work in the office. We praise the Lord for the presence of His Spirit with us during our meetings, for souls converted and others revived, as well as for His protecting and keeping power on all our journeys, and the protection of our loved ones while we were gone.

W. C. HANKINS

Kulangsu, Amoy, China.

Significant Developments in Hunan

"CONDITIONS are very bad indeed in Hunan, after years of civil struggle," writes Pastor O. B. Kuhn. "The province is now held by three parties.—the Northerners, the Kwangai politicians, and the Hunanese. Business is paralyzed.

"Another Chinese church has opened chapels in nearly every large city in the province. This Church is styled the *Djung Hua Gi-Duh. Sheng Giao Hwei*—the Chinese Christ Holy Church. The object of this Church is to oppose the power of foreign missions. At Changdeh the general, magistrate, chief of police, and nearly every other official is a member of the Church. The general is pastor of the local church in that district. This church at Changdeh is winning a law-suit case against four French Catholic priests who are contending for some land. Of course, with the three highest officials as leading members of the Chinese church, the four priests are bound to lose. This is regarded as a test case. The officials say that China has suffered much injustice in the law courts because of the evangelists and foreign missionaries using the power of the Government back of the Mission to overawe the magistrate and thus win favorable decisions. They now hope to do away with the need of foreign missions, by having a 'Jesus Christ Church' of their own; and until the foreigner's power is gone they expect to hold their own in the law courts through the agency of the Chinese Church.

"It is interesting to know that the local leader of the Changdeh church, who is the active opponent of the four priests, is one of our old canvassers. The new Church seeks to place in charge, as leaders, men who were formerly in the employ of foreign missions."

GUARDING THE HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN

The Care and Feeding of Infants

DR. BERTHA LOVELAND SELMON

(Note.—The following formulas and suggestions are supplemental to the article by Mrs. Dr. Selmon published in our November number on the care and feeding of infants. These two articles should be carefully preserved.—Ed.)

Dry Milk Formulas

Feedings for First Month

	Tablespoons Dry Milk	Teaspoonfuls Dextri-maltose	Boiled Water	Amt. each feeding	No. of feeds.
No. 1	1		3	1½ oz.	7
No. 2	1½		4	2	7
No. 3	1½		4	2	7
No. 4	1½	½	4	2	7
No. 5	2	½	4	2	7
No. 6	2½	½	5	2½	7
No. 7	3	½	5	2½	7
No. 8	2	½	3	3	7

One tablespoonful equals one dram by weight, and equals 16 calories.

1 dr to one oz of water equals normal milk (whole cows' milk) The tablespoon should be leveled with a knife and packed firmly in the spoon.

Dry Milk Formulas from 1 to 6 months

Age	Weight Pounds	Table- spoonfuls Dryco	Teaspoonfuls Dextri- maltose	Oz. water each feed.	No. of feeds 24-hrs.	Hrs. bet. feeds.	Hrs. to feed.
1 mo.	7	2	½	3	7	3	2.6-9.12 AM
1 mo.	8	2½	½	3	7	3	3.6-9 PM
1 mo.	9	3	½	4	7	3	do.
1 mo.	10	3	¾	4	7	3	"
2 mo.	8	2½	½	3	7	3	"
2 mo.	9	3	½	4	7	3	"
2 mo.	10	3	¾	4	7	3	"
2 mo.	11	3½	¾	5	7	3	"
3 mo.	9	3	½	4	7	3	"
3 mo.	10	3	¾	4	7	3	"
3 mo.	11	3½	¾	5	7	3	"
3 mo.	12	4	1	5	7	3	"
4 mo.	10	3	¾	4	7	3	"
4 mo.	11	3½	¾	5	7	3	"
4 mo.	12	4	1	6	6	3	6.9-12 AM
4 mo.	13	4½	1	6	6	3	3.6-9 PM
5 mo.	11	3½	1	6	6	3	"
5 mo.	12	4	1	6	6	3	"
5 mo.	13	4½	1	6	6	3	"
5 mo.	14	5	1	7	5	4	6-10 AM 2.6-10 PM
6 mo.	12	4	1	6	6	3	6.9-12 AM 3.6-9 PM
6 mo.	13	4½	1	7	5	4	6-10 AM 2.6-10 PM
6 mo.	14	5	1	7	5	4	"
6 mo.	15	5½	1	7	5	4	"

Milk sugar may be used instead of dextri-maltose if the latter is not obtainable.

Whole Milk Formulas

No exact age can be given because the change should be made according to the individual needs of the child, but in a favorable case, Nos. 1-13 of the following formula, may be covered in the first six weeks of life. From this on a gradual increase in quantity, with less frequent changes in the formula until at 12 months the child is taking undiluted milk.

No. of formula	Milk in oz.	Dextri-maltose or milk sugar; oz.	Water or gruel
1	6	1	14
2	6½	1	13½
3	7	1	13
4	7½	1	12½
5	8	1	12
6	8½	1	11½
7	9	1	11
8	9½	1	10½
9	10	1	10
10	11	½	9
11	12	½	8
12	13	½	7
13	14	½	6
14	15	½	5

The above formulas are built on a total of 20 oz. To make 25 oz. of any formula, add ¼ more.

To make 30 oz. add one-half more

To make 35 oz. add ¾ more

To make 40 oz. double the amount.

To make gruel for gruel formulas

Take one level tablespoonful of flour to sixteen ounces of water, boil 30 minutes in a double boiler, add water to replace evaporation, enough to make one pint.

When formula 10 is reached use one and one half level tablespoonfuls of the flour to 16 oz. of water.

If Dextri-maltose No. 1 is used, no salt is required; if other sugars are used, add a pinch of salt. Milk sugar should be added while the gruel is hot; it is then cooled and the milk is added when quite cold.

3 level tablespoonfuls of milk or malt sugar—1 oz.

2 level tablespoonfuls of cane sugar—1 oz.

Schedule of amount of feeds and hours for average babies

Age of baby	Amt. of feed. in oz.	Hours bet. feeds.	No. of feeds in 24 hours.
First week	1 to 2	3	7
2nd to 3rd wk.	2 to 3½	3	7
4 to 6 weeks	3½ to 4	3	7
7th week to 3rd month	4 to 5	3	7
3 to 5 months	5 to 6	3	6
5 to 8 months	6 to 7	3	6
8 to 12 months	7 to 8	4	5

Diet Suggestions for Infants from one to two years

If the child does well and the teeth are out early, you can begin to give some food at eleven months. The change from milk to a general diet should be made gradually, at first, small quantities of one or two articles being given, and the quantity increased according to the ability of the child to digest it. If a tendency to diarrhea develops, it is best to fall back on the previous diet.

In the following outline, if preferred, a cup of milk may be given at the breakfast hour and the regular breakfast served from 9 to 9:30.

Breakfast, 6 to 7 A. M.

1. One to two tablespoonfuls of well cooked cereal, cooked thick, or one half cup full of strained wheat cereal or cereal jelly. Cornflakes, grape-nuts, shredded wheat, or zweibach, well softened, with hot milk, may be substituted two to three times a week.

2. One cup of milk.
3. Dry toast.

Second meal, 9 to 10 A. M.

One glass of milk or drink made of grape, orange, or prune juice.

Dinner, 12 to 1 P. M.

1. Vegetable soup.
2. Egg coddled or soft poached 3 to 4 times a week after 15 months.
3. One baked potato.
4. One to two tablespoonfuls of green vegetable (well cooked and minced or sieved; i. e., spinach, green peas, stewed celery, or carrots.
5. Zweibach or graham crackers to chew on.
6. Dessert.—One to two tablespoonfuls of soft custard, junket, applesauce, or prune jelly.

It is not necessary to have all of these at one meal, but 1, 2, 5, 6, or 1, 3, 5, 6, or 1, 4, 5, 6, may be served together.

3 P. M. Lunch

One glass of milk.

Supper at 6 P. M.

1. One glass of milk.
2. Cereals or toast same as breakfast.
3. Junket or custard.

Water should be given between meals, and after meals if desired.

**Diet Suggestions for Children
from second to sixth year**

Breakfast—7:00 to 8:00 A. M. Select from the following:

1. Well cooked cereal, oatmeal, unpolished rice, cornflakes, zweibach served with milk or cream and a pinch of salt, a little sugar if desired.
2. Bread, zweibach or hard crackers with a little butter.
3. Orange, baked apple, stewed prune jelly, fresh or stewed peaches.

Dinner—12 M.

1. Soup, clear tomato, vegetable, or milk soup.
2. One green vegetable daily; spinach, fresh peas, stewed celery, asparagus tips, carrots or cauliflower. This should be minced until the child has learned to chew well.
3. Baked or boiled potato, or macaroni.
4. One egg soft boiled, poached or coddled.
5. Dessert; plain custard, rice custard, junket, or baked apple.

Supper—6:00 P. M.

One cereal with milk, bread and butter and apple sauce, or junket.

Note that the one-to-two-year diet contains much the same foods except that more milk and less solid food is taken. The proper change is a gradual one, and the child's weight and condition of the bowels, etc., should be reported to the physician. A child over one year of age, which is given the diet of an infant under one year, will be constipated, cross, and sickly.

Recipes

Prune Jelly.

Soak the prunes over night in cold water. Next morning pour off this water and add enough fresh water to cover them; stew them slowly for an hour or two, adding water from time to time, then rub them through a sieve; add a tablespoonful of molasses or two tablespoonfuls of malt syrup to each pint of prune pulp and stew again for half an hour.

To Coddle an Egg.

Place the egg in enough boiling water to cover it, and immediately remove the water from the fire so that as it cools the egg cooks slowly and thoroughly; it should be left in the water for fifteen minutes. If the amount of water is just right in a covered saucepan, the yolk of the egg will be set but the white will look like jelly.

Wheat Cereal.

Cook half a pint of water, two tablespoonfuls of graham (whole wheat) meal and a pinch of salt for two hours in a double boiler or steamer; add one half pint of milk and cook for 5 to 10 minutes. Strain and keep on ice until needed, when the Cereal must be warmed.

Rice Cereal.

The unpolished rice, slightly browned and ground in a hand mill makes a good flour or meal for the preparation of this rice cereal. Prepare same as wheat cereal.

Cereal Jellies.

To make barley, oat, rice, and wheat jellies, one tablespoonful of the flour is taken to six or eight ounces of water and boiled in the double boiler, to the consistency of jelly; add a pinch of salt and milk as desired.

Junket.

Boil fresh milk, cool to 98 or 100 degrees Fahrenheit; add a teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of essence of pepsin, liquid rennet, or junket tablet; stir for a moment and then allow it to stand until firmly clotted, which will take about 20 minutes at the temperature of the room; then place on ice.

Potato Soup or Puree.

Take one quart of milk, six large potatoes, a stalk of celery, a tablespoonful of butter. Boil the pared potatoes in water enough to cover; drain and mash fine; boil the celery in the milk, then add the potatoes and potato water; add a little butter and a pinch of salt; strain and serve at once.

Cream of Celery Soup.

Boil a head of celery in a pint of water for 35 minutes; mix a tablespoonful of flour with 2 tablespoonfuls of cold milk and add to a pint of boiling milk; mash the celery in the water in which it was cooked and stir into the boiling milk, add a little butter and a pinch of salt and serve at once.

Similar soups or purees may be made from peas, beans, spinach, and lentils. These soups are excellent to give children in summer or when there is a tendency to rheumatism.

Literature for India

THE brethren in the Southern Asia Division are giving much time and thought to the preparation of literature to meet the demands of their field. Pastor G. F. Enoch spent the month of September in Mussoorie, giving special attention to a book of eighty pages on "The Second Advent." Brother Mookerjee has completed his book, "The Enemies of Health," which is illustrated to fit the India field. "The Desire of all Nations" is in its preliminary form, and in this book there will be twenty-three "line" illustrations made by a good Indian artist. A series of tracts also is in preparation.

The Honan Intermediate School

DURWARD S. WILLIAMS

THE Honan Intermediate School opened September 28 with only twenty-six in attendance, but the number has steadily grown until at the present time there are fifty-eight here and others desiring and planning to come. Most of our students are enrolled in the higher primary and first year middle schools. In the higher primary school there are seventeen in the first year, eleven in the second, ten in the third. There are eleven in the first year middle school. The rest of the students, numbering only eight, are in the lower primary. We have six native teachers and two foreigners in the school.

While the number of students is not so great as it was last year, we are much encouraged to have as many as we have. Last year almost half our enrolment was in the lower primary school. This has been a hard year for many of our people in the province. In contrast with the preceding two years this has been a very wet season. The fall crops were to a large extent destroyed by the heaviest rainfall known in many years. In some places the water stood in the fields for weeks. The roads became impassable and many houses—in some sections all the houses—were destroyed. Then, this year the Mission is not assisting financially any student in this school. The students who were unable to find funds for paying their expenses have been furnished work. Some are helping in the hospital, some are assisting

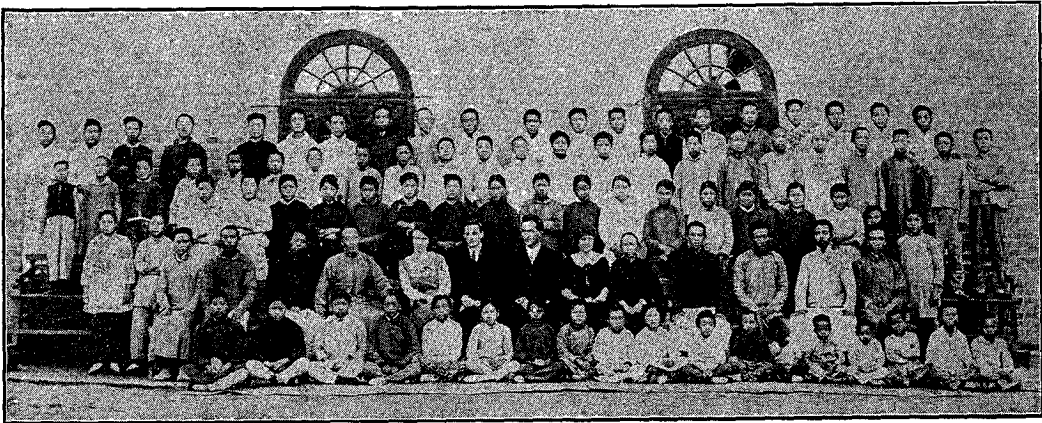
foreigners, and some are doing coolie work, to pay their way.

This is the first year we have asked students to pay tuitions, but most of them are willing to do this, realizing that our school must gradually become self-supporting. The teachers are each taking a great interest in the school outside their regular teaching. One is looking after the boarding department, which this year is being operated by the students themselves under his supervision. One is to look after the students who are doing coolie work and odd jobs, while another will superintend the weaving industry. The spirit of cooperation manifest among them encourages us to believe we shall enjoy a good year. The Lord be praised for all these blessings.

A Young People's Society has been organized, and is beginning systematic work in the surrounding villages, and we expect all the people in these places to have the gospel preached to them and lived before them during the school year. A number of our students went into the canvassing field during the summer, and while their work was not as successful as it might have been financially, they returned to school with a good experience and with a desire to obtain a better fitting for service.

At the opening of school we could not see much to encourage us, but all these things the Lord has done for us make us very happy, and we would ascribe to Him all the praise for the good school He is giving us.

Yencheng, Honan, Nov. 2, 1921.



Faculty and Students, Honan Intermediate School

Malay Readings

THIS year the brethren at the Singapore Publishing Office are translating the Week of Prayer Readings into the Malay and are mimeographing these for their constituency. So far as our knowledge goes, this is the first time that our Week of Prayer Readings have been given to our Malay believers in their own tongue.

Sino-American Middle School

FROM Kulangsu, Amoy, Pastor B. L. Anderson writes concerning the Sino-American Middle School:

"Here at the school things are moving along in about the usual way. It is a steady grind every day, but I feel that the students are quite in earnest about their studies and doing better work than ever before. Everything is moving along quietly, and good progress is being made. We have a very full attendance."

Tract on the Sabbath

MORE than three years ago a little tract was prepared on "The Bible Sabbath and Its Proper Observance." This treatise included some selections from the writings of Sister White on The Observance of the Sabbath. It was printed in several of the vernaculars in use in the Far Eastern Division, and may be obtained at our various publishing houses. We suggest and urge anew the importance of placing a copy of this tract in the hands of every believer and inquirer. Especially is it essential that care be taken to inform those who are new in the faith, regarding the essentials of Christian living, including a proper observance of the Sabbath. A careful inquiry into this matter may lead to the placing of orders early with our publishing houses for a sufficient number to supply all of our constituency who are not now provided with this tract.

C. C. CRISLER.

HARVEST INGATHERING WORK

IN Singapore, Sister Beecham in three and a half hours secured \$119. A young Chinese sister in the same city secured \$50 from one man, and another sister secured \$32 for her first eight papers. These values are in Straits dollars.

In Harbin twenty of the workers and church members went out in Harvest Ingathering work and in four hours received \$78.00 Mex.

In Mukden Mrs. Oss worked among the foreigners for a few days and received more than \$300.00.

IN Hankow, Sisters Allum and Gibson, at last accounts, had gathered in \$370.00 Mex. through the distribution of the English Harvest Ingathering Special.

Harvest Ingathering in Central China

Brother M. E. MULLINEX writes November 10 as follows: "We laid good plans for the work of the Harvest Ingathering, and the Lord has blessed us abundantly. In Hankow we worked just three days and received \$1600.00. The receipt books have been all too small for us here. So far we have not received a donation smaller than \$100.00. God has wonderfully blessed us.

"The books are selling. We have reached the \$10,000.00 Mex. mark, and have just \$6,000.00 to go to reach our goal. It will take some hard work to do it, but we can if we let God work. At the time of our general meeting in August we had sold only \$4,000.00 Mex. I have had a chance to push for only two months, and we have done \$6,000.00. Since we left the mountain, I have not been home two weeks. In two months, September and October, I was home only three days. Now I have come in from the field to put across the Harvest Ingathering Campaign, and then I am off to Hunan to lift there before the end of the year."

A LATER communication from Brother Mullinex reports a good start in Hunan. The letter is so filled with the spirit of Harvest Ingathering that we reproduce it just as it came to us:

*"Changsha, Hunan,
Dec. 3, 1921.*

"I have thought the brethren would like to know how we are getting on with the Harvest Ingathering in Central China. We had a good experience the day Elder Evans came through on his way to Shanghai. That day we received four one-hundred-dollar gifts. The campaign was planned early, and each man set a definite goal. The total goal of the Union was first set at \$4,000 Mexican, and then it was raised to \$8,000. Brethren Allum, Strickland, Gibson and I set for ourselves a goal of \$750 Mex. each. We started out, and the first gift was a thousand dollars. This was from Wu Pei-fu, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese Army. Next we visited the compradores and leading Chinese of Hankow, and sixteen of these men gave \$100 each. Next we called on the governor of the Hupeh province, and he gave \$1,000.

"This truly is the blessing of the Lord. We surely can trust Him to help us; and if we do, He will never fail. Since this wonderful blessing, we have called on a few more men, and they have given a few smaller gifts, and the total is over \$4,000 for the city of Hankow alone. Brother Strickland had the good fortune to call on the two Generals and receive the two gifts of \$1,000 each.

"I remained in Hankow until the total had reached \$3,600, and then made a flying trip to the Hunan province, where I am at the present writing. I arrived in Changsha just a week ago, and in five days we have raised \$1,679. I called on the governor with Brother Mountain, and he received us very kindly, and signed our card for \$600, and told us to call the fifteenth and get the money. We have also received seven gifts of \$100 each. We feel that the Lord is coming to the rescue of the Mission Board at this time.

"I plan to be here only a few days more, and will then hasten down to the Kiangsi province. I have word that they have had a hard time getting a start, and I want to see each field "go over the top" in this work. We have hearty co-operation in all the fields, and hope to reach our goal of \$8,000 in a few days more.

"We have already gone over the last year's book sales. Last year the book sales for this Union were \$11,000 Mex. This year we have sold, thus far, about \$13,000. I have hopes of reaching \$16,000 Mex. by January 1. We hope that you pray for Old Central China. The war between Hunan and the North, and Szechwan and the North, has almost ruined the book work in Hupeh and Hunan. I am doing all I can to instil courage at this time. Pray for us.

"Your brother,

(Signed) M. E. MULLINEX."

Among the Chinese in Canada

THE Ontario Conference, with headquarters in Toronto, Canada, ordered 500 copies of the Chinese Harvest Ingathering Special. Upon the receipt of these papers, Miss L. M. Gregg, secretary of the conference, wrote us as follows:

"We are hoping that these papers will enable us to reach the Chinese throughout our conference. In the past we have found them to be quite liberal in response to our requests for help to bring literature and send missionaries to their country. Now that we have a paper in their own language to give to them, we expect to secure much more.

"We are always interested in reading the reports that come from your field. We are glad to know that this message is reaching so many of your people, and we trust that the Lord will continue to bless the efforts that are being made by your workers, and that He will also raise up other workers to finish quickly His work among the millions in your field."

Word from Brother and Sister W. I. Hilliard

IN a communication from Yencheng, Honan, Central China, Brother Hilliard reports a pleasant trip up the river and a day in Hankow en route to his new field of labour in Yencheng. A hearty welcome awaited him, and he has already taken up his responsibility as secretary-treasurer of the Honan Mission. He has secured a language teacher who is thoroughly familiar with the methods of the Nanking Language School and this gives him and Sister Hilliard opportunity to study to excellent advantage a few hours each day.

New Studies by Correspondence

THE Fireside Correspondence School announces the following new subjects: Applied Business English; Wisdom Biblical Literature—Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes; Practical Nursing (based on the new Gen. Conf. textbooks "Home Nursing" and "The Way to Health"); Parliamentary Law. Those interested in these subjects should write at once for particulars to C. C. Lewis, Principal, Takoma Park, D. C.

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE GENERAL
CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

EDITOR: MRS. C. C. CRISLER

ADDRESS: U. S. BOX 523, SHANGHAI, CHINA

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, GOLD, A YEAR

REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST-OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

We wish all OUTLOOK readers a *Happy New Year*.

ON November 19 Pastor and Mrs. I. H. Evans returned to Shanghai from general meetings held in West China. Pastor Meade MacGuire, who had accompanied them to these meetings, arrived the day before. In all their journeyings they were preserved in health and protected from many perils. In another column is a report from Brother Evans concerning the progress of the cause in West China.

PASTOR AND MRS. MEADE MACGUIRE sailed for the Philippines on November 27 for two months of service in that Union.

PASTOR AND MRS. M. C. WARREN and children arrived from Chungking, Szechwan, November 27. After a fortnight in Shanghai they sailed per s. s. "*Nanking*" for the States, on furlough. They have spent eight years in the China field.

By the same steamer, Brother and Sister J. G. Gjording and child sailed for the States, on furlough.

PASTOR AND MRS. S. W. MUNRO, of the Cebuan Mission, are also sailing for the States at this time, in order that Brother Munro may have some special medical aid that he is unable to secure in the Far East.

DR. HENRY P. HARROWER, of Glendale, Cal., U. S. A., has offered to give \$10,000 Gold to assist in meeting the appropriation of \$20,000 Gold made by the Home Board to the Shanghai Sanitarium.

WE welcome to Shanghai Brother and Sister E. J. Johanson, transferred from the Honan Mission to the East China Union. Brother Johanson has been appointed secretary-treasurer of this Union, and has already entered upon his work.

PASTORS F. A. ALLUM AND C. P. LILLIE are on a visit to the Shensi Mission. We shall be hearing more of their visit soon.

PASTOR J. P. ANDERSON has returned to the Hakka Mission, and is now on a tour of the churches in his field.

PASTOR I. H. EVANS has called a meeting of the South China Union Committee to be convened January 2 in Hong Kong.

AT the time of the calling of s. s. "*Empress of Russia*" at the port of Shanghai, December 10, we were pleased to have the privilege of meeting Miss Alice Shaw-Rosenberg, of our Singapore Mission, en route to the States, where she expects to enter Walla Walla College.

Date of Publishers' Convention and Spring Council

THE Far Eastern Division Committee has announced as the date of the Publishers' Convention, March 12 to 19, 1922. The Division Committee is called for March 20, and will continue in session until March 28. Both of these meetings will be held in Shanghai.

Day of Fasting and Prayer Sabbath, Jan. 7, 1922

A CABLEGRAM was received from the Home Board during the time the brethren were together in the Minneapolis Fall Council, telling us that the General Conference Committee has appointed January 7, 1922, as a Day of Fasting and Prayer. We are asked to notify all the churches in our Division field, and notices have already been sent out through the vernacular church papers.

The OUTLOOK must be closed before further word can reach us from the Home Board. We anticipate that some special word, or perhaps a reading prepared for the day, will come to us in an early number of the *Review*. However this may be, we suggest and urge that the first Sabbath of the New Year be observed by all our workers and members as a day of self-examination and prayer. During the day, let us remember to make praise and thanksgiving an integral part of our worship. How fitting it is to spend the first Sabbath of the new year in a renewal of our faith and confidence in God and in the cause we represent in these lands!

In behalf of the Far Eastern Division Committee. C. C. CRISLER

From an Outpost of the Chosen Union

FROM across the Manchurian border, where Brother C. L. Butterfield and Dr. Riley Russell have been laboring for a few weeks among the believers in the Kando Mission, Brother Butterfield writes: "Yours regarding the word from the Fall Council, setting apart January 7 as a day of prayer and fasting, has just reached me here. I am sending word to Seoul for our church paper at once so it will be inserted in the December issue. Surely we are living in a time when we can well spend a day in seeking God, that we may personally be in the place where He can use us, and that His church in the East may be rebuilt speedily.

"Dr. Russell is with me. We are having good meetings here. It is very cold. To-morrow I am to baptize eight. We now have about seventy-five Korean members here in Manchuria. This is what we call the Kando Mission field."

Medical Work, Fatshan

BROTHER HAM writes from Tungshan, Canton, November 16: "We went over to Fatshan last Sunday on business connected with the dispensary and mission station at that place. We find that the dispensary is getting back its patronage to some extent, but the rooms in the auxiliary dispensary are still unoccupied. It was in that part of the dispensary that Mrs. Wong died, and people are superstitious about going in there. We are hoping that this will soon wear off, and that we shall be able to do as much as we did before the fire."

Chinese Harvest Ingathering Papers for 1922

FRIENDS of the cause in the Far East are earnestly urged to send in during the next thirty days any contributions they may have for the 1922 edition of the Chinese Harvest Ingathering Special. It is planned that the forms for this paper shall be closed by the first of March. C. C. CRISLER.

PASTOR I. C. SCHMIDT writes from Weltevreden, Java, Oct. 17, 1921: "Six Chinese canvassers have arrived, and ten Malay canvassers are still to arrive. The future indeed looks encouraging. Yes, and our church has been organized into a home missionary society, and is getting busy along right lines."

BORN, to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Greiner, of Wenchow, Chekiang, a daughter, November 18.

A DAUGHTER, Dorothea May, was born to Pastor and Mrs. W. J. Harris, of Tsinanfu, Shantung, October 21.

A SON, Edward Kneeland was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rebok, of Nanking, December 2.