

# The Eastern Tidings

VOL. 10

LUCKNOW, U. P., JANUARY, 1915

No. 1

## Once in Two Years

DEC. 18-28, 1914, is a date that will be written indelibly in the memories of all the workers and many of the believers of the India Union Mission. Two events united at that time to make it of unusual interest and importance. The first was the presence of Pastor A. G. Daniells at the bi-ennial conference which was held at Calcutta, the first time in their history that the workers of India have been favoured with a visit from the president of the general conference; and the second was the holding of a ministerial institute in connection with the conference session.

For some weeks prior to the conference, Brother Daniells had visited various mission divisions in India, in order that he might be more conversant with prevailing conditions and thereby able to give better counsel and instruction in the work of the institute. Each day of the session was crowded full, but everything of a local or business nature was made secondary to the purpose and work of the institute. All the labourers of the union were present, with the exception of three or four who could not leave their homes at the time. The nine o'clock devotional service was the beginning of our spiritual feast each day; and very early in our meeting the sweet, tender Spirit of the Lord came in and melted hearts, which resulted in a personal investigation of life, confession and repentance, and a putting away of everything that would deny us the full outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

It was evident from the experiences related by many of the workers of the interested ones scattered over this great empire, that God is moving upon the minds of many and a great field is being ripened for the gathering. But one thing can prevent this glorious harvest; *viz.*, unwillingness on the part of God's workmen to surrender themselves to the Holy Spirit's power and become channels of blessing to the world. We have reached an important epoch in the history of mankind. God is making ready for the end, and we are at the parting of the ways. In view of the great multitudes yet unwarned and the difficulties of the task, our responsibility as workers is magnified a thousand-fold. Although few in numbers as compared to the millions about us, yet by earnest prayer and faith, a diligent study of God's Word, and full confession of sin and humility before the Lord, one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.

The instruction given by Brother Daniells during the institute and his sermons on the message were greatly valued by all the workers and those who heard him. He spoke three times to large and appreciative audiences in the Theatre Royal on the present situation in Europe and our message.

It was the testimony of all that this was the best meeting we have ever had, and we go back to our tasks with more courage, and firmer determination to prove faithful and to triumph with the message.

J. S. JAMES.

# THE GENERAL FIELD

## Superintendent's Bi-Ennial Report

I AM unable to find suitable words of thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father for permitting us in these days of war and distress to meet under the most favourable circumstances ever enjoyed by us in bi-ennial meeting. We are in the midst of peace and security, and what is best of all, in the workers' institute already begun, I know we shall find an answer to our prayers that God will give us at this time a fullness of His Spirit for service, that India may not lag behind other parts of the Master's vineyard in this day of God's opportunity.

For the first time in the history of the India Mission, we have with us the president of the general conference, who is also chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions. He has already visited the stations in three of our five divisions. We consider ourselves most fortunate not only in having his counsel and instruction at our conference, but in having him visit all our mission stations and come face to face with the problems we are attempting to work out, and thus become personally acquainted with our great needs.

The last two years have marked an advance in our work, not sufficient to satisfy us, but enough to encourage us. I give herewith the figures as I have been able to collect them, according to reports rendered me by the superintendents of the different divisions. Our membership at the end of 1912 was approximately 210; at the present time it is 391. The number of baptisms in 1912 was 153; 1913, 75; and this year, 78. In giving the present membership at 391, I have recorded only baptised members, Euro-

pean and Indian, whose names are regularly enrolled on our church or mission station books.

All departments of our work show substantial gain this bi-ennial term. I shall leave it to the secretaries in charge of the different departments to give detailed reports, and shall only take time to mention them in a general way in their relation to the work as a whole.

### The Publishing Department

Since our last meeting, the printing work has been placed on a self-supporting basis, including the salary of the superintendent. The gain of the Tract Society for the last two years has been Rs. 10,000. I wish at this time to speak of the generous donations made to our press by the Pacific Press Publishing Association, of Mountain View, California, U. S. A. From the first of the year we have been able to do our own Urdu printing on a fine lithograph press, which cost Rs. 3,276. Just now we have received a type-casting machine, costing about Rs. 5,250. Both of these are the gift of the Pacific Press. We now have one of the best equipped printing plants in North India, and are prepared to publish not only our papers and tracts, but also our smaller books, especially in the vernacular. At this meeting you will be shown copies of our new Bible readings in Urdu. In a few days the Bengali will be ready, and later the Marathi, while South India and Burma will soon issue the same in Tamil and Burmese. The issuing of this book of Bible readings in five languages is one of the most important steps taken by our publishing house, and means giving pre-

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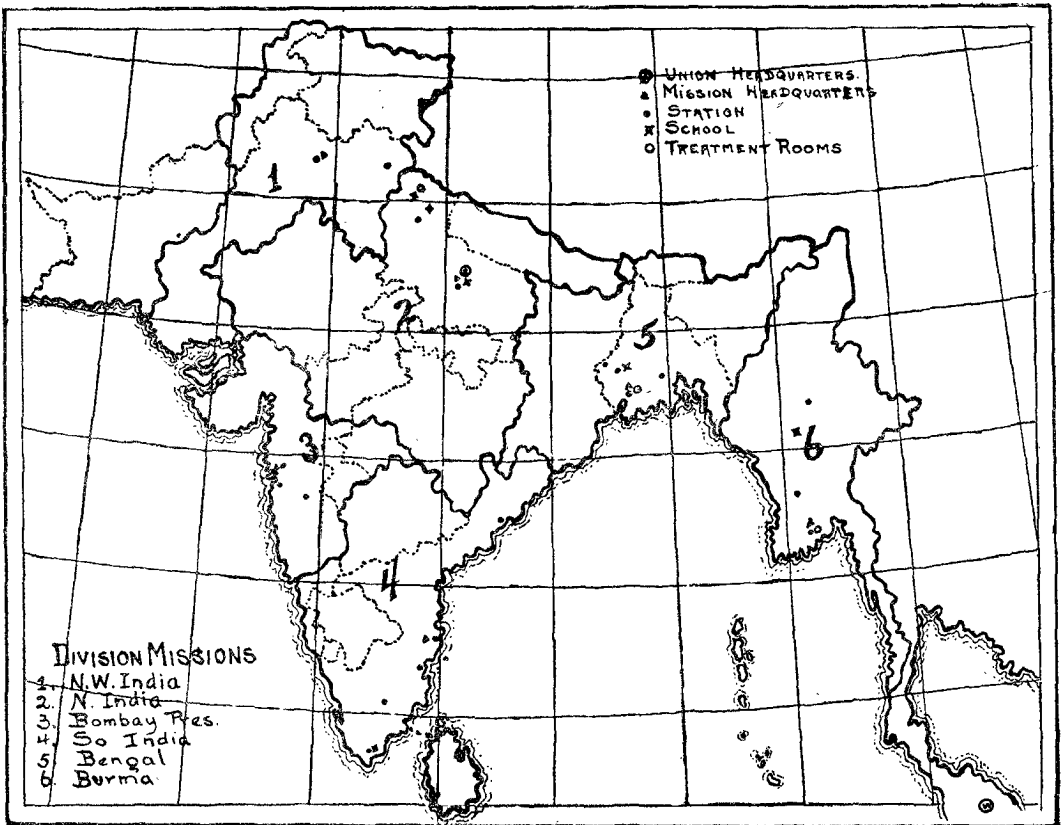
sent truth in a most definite way to the people in five of the best known languages.

The Australasian Union, through Pastor Daniells, has asked that we grant them the exclusive right to furnish this territory with English subscription books, and to establish here a branch house of the Signs Publishing Co. On Thursday last, at a meeting of the India

a large and growing union conference so near our own doors.

#### The Medical Work

The medical secretary's report will show a rapid growth of the medical work as done in our dispensaries and treatment rooms. Our request for money for the medical work was granted favourable consideration by the Mission Board, and Rs. 40,000 was sent us. One-half of this



Our Field, Showing Divisions, Institutions, Stations, Etc.

Union Committee, together with about twenty-five of our other leading workers, this request was favourably considered and will be brought before the conference. I believe such a move will be of benefit to both fields, giving to the publishing house in Australia additional territory for their sales and bringing us into closer and more sympathetic touch with

amount will be used in building a hospital in the Punjab near Lahore, where we shall not only care for the needs of the sick and suffering, but also make it a centre for the training of dispensary workers, so that these dispensaries which we have, with others we hope soon to establish, will be under the direction of intelligent workers, trained not only in

medical knowledge but also in the science of saving souls. The two treatment rooms in Calcutta and Mussoorie have more than paid expenses while adding considerably to their equipment. In the month of November we opened the third treatment room in an excellent location in Rangoon. Our treatment rooms are bringing a knowledge of our work to the attention of the highest classes in India, both European and India.

#### Educational

Our schools have more than held their own the last two years, and in some, needed equipment has been added. At the last meeting of the India Union Advisory Board, held in June, it was voted to open this year a training school for our Indian workers, and the Home Board was asked for teachers. In answer to this request, Brother and Sister Blue, both graduates of Union College in America, are with us at this meeting. The school will be carried on in a rented building in Lucknow until funds are available for permanent buildings. We have asked the Mission Board for a thirteenth Sabbath offering in 1915 to be used in building a proper institution for the housing of our students. This training school for Indian workers is one of the greatest needs we have, and I rejoice that we shall soon see it in operation. Time, money, and souls have been lost because we have employed in our schools, teachers who cared nothing for this truth. We shall never do our full duty to students we have gathered in our many schools until every teacher is a member of our own mission, trained for his work, and filled with a love for the souls of his pupils.

#### New Fields

Since the last bi-ennial meeting, English work has been begun in Simla and Bombay, and in both places churches have already been organized. The faithful and successful work of our canvassers

in Ceylon leads me to believe that we should enter Colombo at the earliest possible moment, even at the expense, if necessary, of withdrawing some of our English workers from centres where we are now working. Two new language territories have just been entered, the Punjab and the Karen countries. Land has been granted us in the Karen country, and in both of these language spheres we have been carrying on itinerating work, not daring to wait for land and buildings before answering the calls that have come to us.

#### New Recruits

The Mission Board has been exceptionally generous in sending us workers the last two years. In all, some twenty-five workers have arrived and taken up their regular duties. This does not include those returned from furlough. These workers in order of their arrival are, Brethren Belgrave, Nelson, Loasby, Kellar, Wyman, Morris, and Brisbin, with their wives, Miss Boose, Brother Morrow and wife, and Brother Blue and wife. Brethren Luddington and Furnival and wives, we hope will arrive during the meeting. Aside from these, we are rejoicing in the return of those who left the field on account of their health, Brethren Burgess and Lowry and Dr. Menkel and their wives. I wish to emphasize at this time the strength and vitality of this great Advent Movement which is well illustrated by the action of our Mission Boards since the outbreak of the great European war. While other mission boards are cutting down the numbers of workers and the supplies, our Home Board has not only sent us appropriations sufficient to pay our workers on the regular basis; but it has sent us all the labourers we asked for in a time of peace. All this they have done knowing they must also provide means until the close of the war for

all the missions under the European division, as well as sending help to the war-stricken countries in Europe. As I write this report, I have received a letter from the treasurer of the Mission Board, telling me that our budget for 1915 has been voted in full, with additions to cover expenses of the new workers.

#### Finances

While the greater part of our money for the support of labourers in the Indian Union Mission comes from our brethren in America, yet I have been greatly encouraged to see the increase in our own tithes, Sabbath-school donations, and other offerings. The tithes for the last bi-ennial term were Rs. 36,786-8, and for the last two years Rs. 45,052-7, a gain of 25 per cent. The Sabbath-school donations were Rs. 4,587-1, in 1911 and 1912; and Rs. 6,134-15 this bi-ennial term, a gain of more than 33½ per cent. We should give this question of funds careful consideration at this time, so that we in India may do all in our power to aid in raising means for the finishing of this great work. The time is not far distant when our English work will be self-supporting, so that the Mission funds from the Home Board can be used entirely for work among the non-Christian peoples.

#### Harvest Ingathering

For the first time our Union Mission has joined with other countries in the Harvest Ingathering, using one thousand of the Ingathering *Review*. This is too early to give the results, as reports are not yet in; but as far as I have heard, success has attended the efforts of those who took the papers. I believe by a more thorough organization, this plan will become a help to us for raising funds for our work in this field.

I cannot forbear mentioning in this report how deeply I appreciate the hearty and active co-operation of my fellow-

workers since I came among you, especially those associated with me on the Advisory Board, and those whose counsels I have sought, because you have pioneered this work, and gained a knowledge which time and experience only can give. This co-operation has made my work both easy and extremely pleasant.

In closing, I wish to mention some matters to which I believe this conference should give study at this time.

Better organization of our churches.

The appointing of a secretary, whose work it shall be to organize the home missionary work throughout India, that our lay members in all parts of the field may join us in giving the message to India and Burma.

Plans for opening a mission among the Telugus, even, if necessary, by the curtailment of our appropriations to other parts of this field. I believe that the hour has struck for us to take the word to that people who have responded so gladly to the gospel of our Lord and Saviour.

A standard for language study to be maintained throughout India and Burma.

The adoption as a union mission of the eight-anna-per-week plan for each member.

Another need which confronts us is, more literature in the vernacular, not translated, but written by those in this field who understand the character of the people and appreciate their needs. There is a great field before our vernacular papers and tracts, but we must rely less upon translations and more upon original articles of our English and Indian workers in this country. If necessary, someone should be released for this work.

As we take up the work of this conference, let it be kept ever before us that we are to plan for the finishing of the message in India. We have entered into the times of distress of nations foretold in prophecy. The end cannot be far off. God in his great mercy has, however, permitted us to use these very times to the advantage of our work. Have we contented ourselves in view of our feeble efforts with the fact that this is one of the hardest mission fields in the world, that the climate robs us of

much energy, that a hundred years for missions has done so little? I say, that, in view of the fulfillment of prophecy before our very eyes, God will accept no excuse; he has given command to finish the work, and we can do it, for he has promised us his divine power, greater than every difficulty, and commensurate with every need, spiritual or temporal.

The religions of the Prophet of Arabia, Hinduism, and Buddhism unite to form a veritable Gibraltar against Christianity, so that we cry with Francis Xavier, "Rock, Rock, when wilt thou open to thy Master." To the call coming from ten thousand minarets, let our answer be, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. . . . For there is none other name given under heaven whereby men can be saved."

To the worshippers of idols in this land of countless temples, let our reply be, "For they are no gods, but the work of men's hands, wood and stone; therefore they have destroyed them."

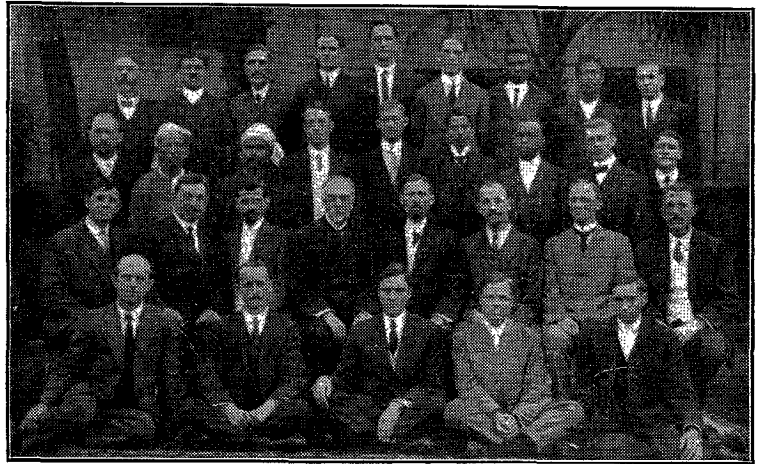
As we go out from this conference, may the Lord of the Harvest give us sermons that will convince; Bible readings that will convert; visits that leave hope in the life to come; schools that lead students to Christ; medical missions that carry the sufferer to the feet of the Great Physician; and printed pages with a direct and powerful message. As men everywhere are roused over the present troubled conditions, so may God

rouse us to renewed activity, that we may give the message for the hour. May he stir us to greater devotion and untiring zeal, stir us until weakness gives way to strength, and faint-heartedness to courageous service. The day of God's vengeance is just before us. Three hundred thirty millions in India face that day without hope and without Christ; then let us pray,—

Stir me, O stir me, Lord, I care not how,

But stir my heart in passion for the world;  
Stir, me to give, to go, but most to pray;

Stir, till the blood-red banner be unfurled  
O'er lands that still in heathen darkness lie,



Our Ministers

O'er deserts where no cross is lifted high."

Stir me, O stir me, Lord, till all my heart

Is filled with strong compassion for these  
souls;

Till thy compelling 'must' drives me to prayer;

Till thy constraining love reach to the  
poles,

Far north and south, in burning, deep desire;

Till east and west are caught in love's great  
fire.

Stir me, O stir me, Lord; for I can see

Thy glorious triumph day begin to break;

The dawn already gilds the eastern sky!

O church of Christ, awake! awake!

O, stir us, Lord, as heralds of that day!

The night is past, our King is on his way!

H. R. SALISBURY.

## In Behalf of India's Suffering

WE have seven dispensaries, three treatment rooms, a health journal, and a health food factory. Two of these dispensaries have been added to our list during the last year. One is located at Igatpuri, on the Bombay side, and the other at Jagadishpur, in the Santali area of the Bengal division. During the year, treatment rooms have been opened in Rangoon; but they have not been operating long enough to send us returns.

Our treatment rooms during the year treated six hundred patients, to whom were given three thousand, five hundred treatments. Of these patients, 66 per cent. were Europeans and 34 per cent. Indians. Our treatment rooms draw the cream of India's population, rajas, maharajas, ranis, maharanis, barristers, physicians, and European officials from both the civil and military ranks. Such a list of intelligent patients gives many opportunities for dropping a word here and there on present truth. Although there is not the room for the extension of these agencies that there is for dispensaries, yet we have room for several more. When we consider that they are more than self-supporting, we ought not to put anything in the way of their extension.

With the *Herald of Health* we meet with encouragements all along the way. Its subscription list is about 2,000. I think that this list might easily be trebled, if more thought and time were given to the matter. It is to the interest of every department and to every member of our society, to see that our health journal enjoys as wide a circulation as possible. If we could add four thousand subscribers to our list, it would mean that many more homes where the journal would serve as an entering wedge to the gospel, our printing plant would have

more returns for its labour, and it would give the *Herald* a credit balance that could be turned into other channels of missionary endeavour. Through the journal, we are brought in contact with prominent men whom we otherwise would never meet. During the last year, some little advertising has been added to the journal's pages. This helps the magazine considerably in a financial way, as well as advertising the journal. Its pages are read by the thinking class of India. Without any advances on our part, we have officials of missionary organizations, temperance societies, medical missions, and other reform bodies asking to be subscribers to the journal. We do not charge these men for their subscriptions, as, later, when they become thoroughly acquainted with the work of the journal, we shall call on them for contributions. In this way we hope to work up a local staff of contributors which the magazine needs very badly.

Our health food factory has been a Chinese puzzle to the committee all the time I have been in India, and I don't know but that it has during its whole existence. When the committee comes to consider the needs of the health food factory, it is always confronted with the "no money" proposition. No work that I know of is any harder to carry on without capital than is the health food business. Yet I am sure that if the foods are good and are gotten before the people, some money can be spent in advertising. We are glad to have Brother Daniells with us. His experience in righting up such matters will be of great assistance to us in looking into the needs of our factory. The factory has lately raised the standard of its foods considerably, but we must expect more of it.

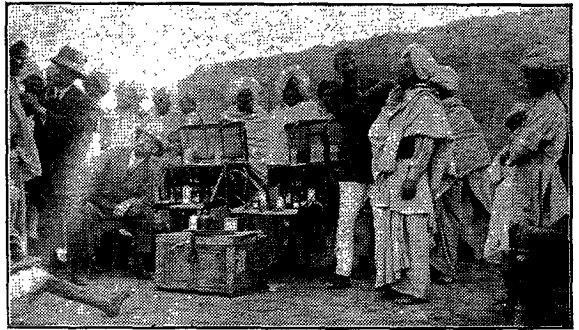
Our dispensaries represent an immense amount of work. During the bi-ennial period the returns show more than 35,000 patients, coming from 437 villages; 1,168 visits were made to the homes of the villagers; 1,092 gospel talks were given; and more than 27,000 pages of literature were distributed. It cost about Rs. 2,000 to treat these patients, for which Rs. 2,100 was received in return. This of course, includes only the operating expense exclusive of workers' wages.

The influence of one of these dispensaries is far reaching. Sometimes patients come distances of thirty and forty miles to one of these places for relief. There is no place where the medical work can be so appropriately called the entering wedge to the hearts of the people as it can in disease-stricken India; and hammering away with this amount of work is sure to glean souls for God's kingdom. To study ways and means to discern the golden grain ready for the harvest from the vast throng that passes through our hands, daily should be the aim of all of the workers. We ought to have many times the number that we have of these beacons of light. The chief drawback is a lack of facilities and workers.

To meet the lack of workers, we are looking to our central medical training school and to nurses' training classes conducted in each section of the field. The former will be conducted in English, and will collect those of ability from all of the divisions in the Union, while the latter are conducted in the vernaculars. The central medical training school will train some of our bright boys and girls to take charge of dispensaries, while the training work in each division will train nurses to act as assistants, as new dispensaries are launched.

We believe that the place for our central

medical training school has been found. We have chosen that very fertile spot, the Chenab Colony, in the Punjab, which has quite recently been opened up to irrigation. It is about thirty miles north-west of Lahore. This gives one the advantage of being within reach of a beautiful and extremely interesting large city, as well as a large area in the jungle where the outlook for missionary operations is very encouraging. It opens up a territory for medical work not covered by any medical institution to a distance of thirty miles. I have been conducting an itinerant medical work in this section, and have found it a very needy medical field. Of the advantages to be



Itinerant Work in the Punjab

found there, I may mention:—

1. Its thrift, which entitles it to be called "Bagh-i-Hind," the "Garden of India."
2. Its large number of villages and people.
3. Its need.
4. The susceptibility of its people to Christianity.
5. The appreciation of its people of western medicine, they having migrated largely from the larger cities.
6. Its location, which demands medical operations as the basis of a work, and not merely medical work.
7. Its isolation from large cities, which are centres of wickedness.

Further, it meets the consensus of opinion of those who are interested in starting medical missionary enterprises, who say that such work should be so located that it will fill in the needy gaps between the larger centres now so amply supplied with medical facilities.

We have our plans completed and the contract is let for a hospital to accommodate 32 beds. We have made it small to begin with, but have arranged the plans so that it can be extended as the growth of the work demands. At the present time we would have been engaged in building operations, had it not been for the crisis in Europe. I trust that during this conference steps may be taken that will allow us to go forward with this work.

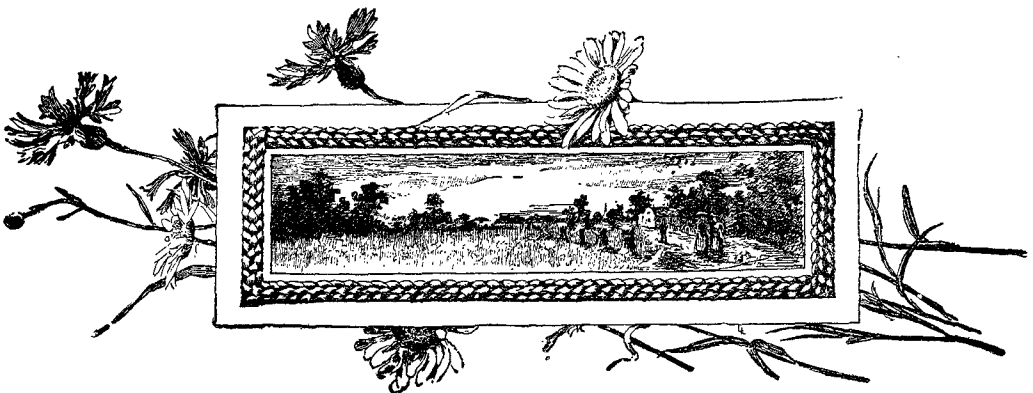
I am also glad to report another story of progress towards the inauguration of the plans to furnish medical workers. The West Side has started a training class for nurses. This work is located at Kalyar, and is being carried on with success, for which I am very much pleased. I would like to see the local committee of each division give some time and thought to selecting a suitable place where a nurses' training work can be located with a small building containing a few rooms to be used as the out-patient department, and a small ward of some six or or eight beds to be used as an in-

patient department. This would give ample facilities for the training of nurses.

We cannot do our part in bringing this message to a close without workers. I also hope that during this conference steps may be taken and funds voted for the strengthening of the medical work in each division of the field. The conditions under which we are treating most of the 35,000 patients before mentioned are far from desirable. In North and South India we have not anything worth the name of facilities in our medical work. The work is being conducted in tumble-down quarters, without the necessities with which to work. Burma is doing nothing in this line of work at present. The West Side and Bengal offer the best conditions and facilities. It is a good thing to be able to get along and do a good work with as little as possible; yet this policy carried too far is to the detriment of the work.

I thank God for the medical work, the entering wedge to the hearts of the people. I am grateful for the open doors that it makes. I hope that the labourers engaged in this line of work will aim to keep these doors ajar, and that the Gospel of Jesus may be carried within. This and only this will make us missionaries in India.

V. L. MANN.



## Our Sabbath-schools

At the committee meeting in April, this year, I was asked to look after this branch of the work the remainder of the bi-ennial term. God has added his blessing, and most of our schools are alive to their privileges and opportunities. The membership, donations, and attendance have increased from quarter to quarter. The membership for the first quarter of the year for fourteen schools, was 519; the average attendance, 407; and the donations Rs. 790-4. For the second quarter, the number of schools was eighteen, with a membership of 590; average attendance of 494; and donations amounting to Rs. 841-0-8½. Thus, there was an increase over the first quarter of 79 in membership; 87 in average attendance; and of Rs. 50-12-8½ in donations. The third quarter of 1914 has been the banner so far, as for 19 schools there was a membership of 702; average attendance, of 574; donations, Rs. 1,085-15-5. Thus, the increase of this quarter over the preceding one in membership is 112; average attendance, 80; donations, Rs. 244-11-8½. The total amount of donations for the three quarters is Rs. 2,707-4-1½. Each quarter witnesses the baptism of some members of the Sabbath-school department. Something has been accomplished; but much more needs to be done. When we think of how much more might have been accomplished, we feel like pressing forward with all our might.

Let us not be discouraged! Before us stretches a new year with all of its possibilities and opportunities. One resolution which every member of our Sabbath-school should make and keep, is to study the lesson every day. May we think often of the spirit which actuated the early pioneers when they sat up till ten or eleven o'clock, or even midnight, in

order to have a well-learned Sabbath-school lesson. We want a daily study, and not simply one study on Friday evening.

Another phase of the work of which we sometimes lose sight, is the real aim and object of the Sabbath-school. Perhaps, in the effort to make the machinery of the Sabbath-school run smoothly, we forget that "God seeth not as man seeth," and he measures the success of the school by the number of souls that are won to Christ. It is only the Spirit of God that can soften and win hearts; so during the coming year each school may have the blessed privilege of permitting his Spirit to aid in carrying out its mission.

"If teachers [and officers too] would bear in mind that it is the Holy Spirit that must reveal to the soul glimpses of heavenly things, and that as they work in the spirit of Christ, this heavenly agent is impressing the mind with divine truth; if they would ever realize that angels are about them, that they are standing on holy ground, much more efficient work would be done in our Sabbath-schools. The teachers would not be void of spiritual grace and power, for they would have a realization of the divine presence; they would understand that they were but the human agents through whom Christ was imparting this heavenly light. Their labours would be instinct with earnestness and power, and they would know that the Spirit helpeth their infirmities."—*Testimonies on Sabbath-school Work*, p. 43.

God grant that the coming year may prove the very best in the history of our work in India. May every member, teacher, and officer in our schools open his heart, that the Holy Spirit may work in and through him to the winning of souls.

MRS. S. A. WELLMAN.

## The Literature Work

FIRST, reviewing our vernacular literature work, we note the publication of periodicals in Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, and Burmese, with a few tracts, etc., in the Marathi, and Santali.

The Urdu and Hindi quarterlies serve the vast field of North and Central India. About fifteen hundred of each are printed every three months. No complete records have been preserved from 1913, but during the year ending Dec. 1, 1914, an average of three Indian colporteurs were in the field, making sales of ten pie an hour for the time worked, amounting to a total of Rs. 171-10 for the year. Brother Wellman and others have sought to strengthen this effort; but a multitude of other duties, language study, sickness, etc., have prevented much being done. We now face the serious question, "How can these excellent, attractive, message-filled papers be placed upon their feet"?

*Yuga Lakshan*, formerly a one anna quarterly, now a two pice paper, serves the Bengal division with its teeming millions. About thirty-five hundred are printed each quarter. Records of the year just closed show an average of six Indian agents working in East Bengal and four in Calcutta, a total of ten for the entire division. In East Bengal the average sales of 1914 have been four pie an hour for the time worked, giving a total of Rs. 174-12-11 for the year, slightly less than in 1913. In Calcutta the sales were six pie an hour, giving a total of Rs. 53-7-3, 85 per cent. less than for 1913. In addition to the foregoing, Bro. A. G. Watson made sales in 1913 of Rs. 794-12-6; but in 1914, chiefly on account of illness, his sales fell off 68 per cent. to Rs. 251-12-4. Thus the entire sale of Bengali literature amounted to Rs. 1,366-9-1 in 1913; and

in 1914, Rs. 680-0-6, a falling off of 57 per cent. In this field we have demonstrated that the sales of one European colporteur may equal those of ten or more Indian canvassers. The great problem in Bengal is how to make our vernacular literature work more nearly self-supporting. In Calcutta, Brother Watson has laboured to the utmost, and in East Bengal Bro. C. C. Kellar has done what he could in addition to language study.

In South India, during 1914, nine Indian colporteurs made average sales of thirteen pie an hour, amounting to Rs. 1,015-13-9 for the year, a falling off of 4 per cent. from 1913. Our Tamil paper has a quarterly publication of thirty-five hundred. In this field we have demonstrated the immense value of occasional institutes and close European leadership, which have here in a few months raised the sales to one anna ten pie an hour, an advance of nearly 100 per cent. The canvassers are thus supported on commission only. In the absence of Brother James, Brother Peugh and our Tamil brethren have done nobly. The work is flourishing, and prospects are the brightest.

Burma far surpasses any other part of the union field in the possible sale of the vernacular quarterly, theirs reaching forty-five hundred. The Burma boys have made average sales of eight annas nine pie an hour, and Bro. R. A. Beckner of Rs. 1-14. It is thus possible for a European to support himself from commission on sales of vernacular literature alone. Brother Beckner, with Bro. A. H. Williams and several Burmese brethren, has this year sold Rs. 1,785-12-3 worth, an advance of Rs. 1,100 over 1913. It seems such a pity that this most fruitful province should, as at the present moment,

have to go practically unworked, for lack of men.

Summing up the entire vernacular field, we have a combined quarterly publication of fifteen thousand. For 1913, there were sales of Rs. 3,235-3, and for 1914, Rs. 2,662-14, a gain of 13 per cent., due to the work of Brother Williams and two or three Burmese boys who reported nothing in 1913. In some, if not all, divisions, quantities of old stock remain unsold on the shelves.

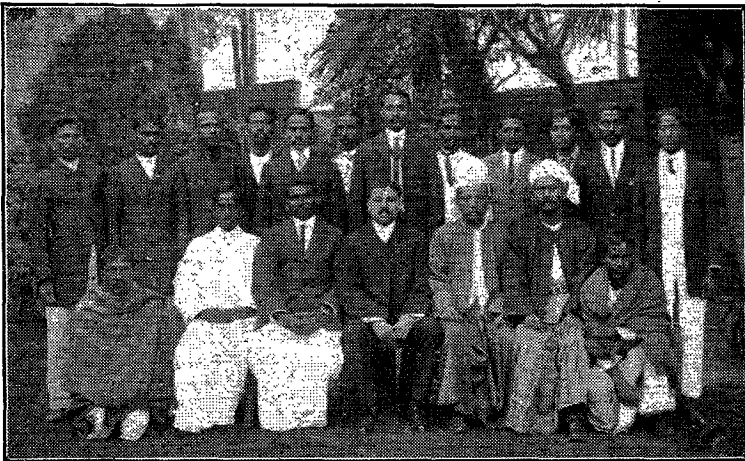
Turning now to the English, we find that Brethren Mattison, Townend, Nelson, Raymond, and others, an equivalent of five agents, have made average cash sales of Rs. 1-15-8 for each hour worked, giving a 1914 total of Rs. 20,583-2, which is 17 per cent. in advance of 1913. The office shelves have been cleared of old stock. *Oriental Watchman*, commencing the year with a subscription list of 1843, closes with 2,090, a gain of 33 per cent. This is chiefly due to the labours of Brother Mattison, who has practically made his salary from commission on pa-

pers only. *Herald of Health*, commencing with a subscription list of 2,137, closes the year with 1,973, a falling off of 8 per cent. We must if possible do something for our health magazine.

The grand total value of book and periodical sales, English and vernacular, for 1913, was Rs. 20,897-7-6; for 1914, Rs. 24,246, a gain of 16 per cent., and for the bi-ennial period Rs. 45,143-7-6.

About 15 per cent. of this year's reported sales failed of delivery, largely on account of the war. On the whole, however, the war seems to have worked to our advantage in creating a much deeper interest in fulfilling prophecy. Just now seems the day of our opportunity to scatter the message-filled literature as never before. And while we praise God for his protecting care and many blessings, let us unite in earnest prayer that in his own good time and way he will send forth many more spirit-filled labourers into the waiting harvest field of India, Burma, and Ceylon.

F. O. RAYMOND.



Our Indian Labourers

# THE DIVISIONS

## North India Mission

WITHIN the territory of North India are the following: The United Provinces, in which we have two mission stations, Najibabad and Chelasain, Garhwal, and churches at Lucknow and Mussoorie, with scattered believers at Agra and Dehra Dun, while at certain seasons of the year, others who have come down in their government capacities, are located at Delhi; and the Punjab, which was opened by the effort at Simla in 1913, and in which city a church has been organized, and now Lahore, a new mission district has been opened, with work in several villages. Beyond the boundaries of these two provinces but little has been done other than the circulation of our literature in preparation for future labour. Sindh, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the Central India Agency, Kashmir and Nepal are all unoccupied.

The number of church members in North India at the beginning of the biennial term was forty-seven; this increased in 1913 to sixty, and during the present year to seventy-two. In the two years eighteen were added by baptism, the remainder by letter. Several are now preparing for baptism in Simla and among the Indian people on the plains.

Only one special effort has been held in the cities of North India during the two years, the Simla church having been organized as the result of a series of meetings started by Brother Votaw and the writer, in 1913, and added to as the result of the labours of Dr. H. C. Menkel and W. S. Mead during the last year.

In Mussoorie, in 1913, Brethren French and Enoch carried the burden of the evangelical work of the church while

taking their hill change. And as a result, three adults and a number of the children of the Annfield School were baptised. These children are not counted in our North India statistics, as they will doubtless join the local churches in other divisions. In 1914, two further baptisms took place in Mussoorie. A good spirit and an interest equal to if not stronger than in past years has been markedly in evidence.

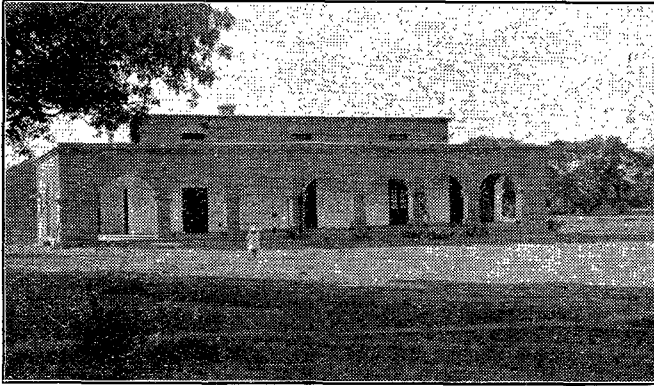
In our vernacular stations, good work is being done. Our oldest station, at Chelasain, Garhwal, has now been in operation between four and five years. Started and headed by Brother Burgess for the first three years, the school has continued to be a source of light, and though up to this year no concrete results were apparent, the leaven of truth was working, and to-day in addition to the head master, who was a member of another mission previous to his baptism, we are able to report our first convert direct from Hinduism, Banka, known to us as Admatha, having taken his stand for Christ, been ostracised by his people and with his wife sent forth to us from his village with only the clothes upon their backs—remaining loyal and true to principle. Admatha will enter our training school, and we have every reason to believe will at the close of his period of training return to do effective work for his people.

The Garhwal school continues to have a good attendance; and that the boys are becoming imbued with the principles of Christianity is evident from the fact that a number have been withdrawn from the school by relatives for the only reason of

their leaning toward us. One instance: A boy of the seventh class was called temporarily home because his uncle had heard that he was interested in Christianity. He learned that he had not become a Christian, and would have allowed him to return. An Arya Samaj preacher spoke in the village and the boy was at the meeting. In the course of his remarks the speaker made violent attacks upon Christianity and Christians. This young man rose and said that the words spoken were not true, that Christianity was a good religion, that the Bible taught truth, and that he believed it. Needless to say, his uncle was very angry, and of

continued to successfully win friends for us both in the city and in the surrounding villages. From thirty to eighty patients a day have been treated, Bible talks given, and visits made. The dispensary work is carried on in rented quarters inadequate to the work, and we hope may be replaced by our own buildings before another general meeting. Sisters B. A. Kurtz and Shoto Mitter have carried the work for the last year, Miss Shryock having been compelled to return home on account of illness.

In the spring of the present year, Bro. and Sister R. P. Morris, after spending the winter in the language school at Lucknow, located permanently at this station. While studying the language, Brother and Sister Morris have taken an active interest in the work of the station. Village preaching has been carried forward, and a strong interest developed in the surrounding villages. Zenana work and school work for zenana women and girls are being done by Miss Kurtz, assisted by the wife of one of our Indian wor-



The New Bungalow

course the boy did not return to the school. But some day we hope to see some of these same boys, now cut off from the truth in Christ, brought fully to him by the preaching of the cross in their native villages. The development of the work in the hills of Garhwal must be along lines which will not lose to us the seed which, sown in hearts, will not return unto the Master void. Bro. C. C. Belgrave has had the station in charge during Brother Burgess' absence on furlough, and together with Brother Peters, the headmaster, has continued the school with a high degree of success.

At Najibabad, the dispensary work has

continued. The work at Najibabad has apparently entered upon a new phase, and will, we believe, see converts from Hinduism and Mohammedanism this coming year. In fact, some have already asked to be received by us and taught the way of Christ more perfectly.

A new bungalow has been completed at this station since the last general meeting, under the direction of Brother Mead. In this live all the workers of the station. No provision has been made, however, for the godowns and stabling facilities, and these together with some other buildings for the more complete

development of the work of the station must have early consideration.

In the fall of 1913, the writer, while travelling down to Lucknow from Simla, came in contact on the train with an Indian preacher, Mr. S. Samuels, of the Plymouth Brethren Mission of the Gajranwala District of the Punjab. We became acquainted, and for the eight hours we travelled together a conversation on the points of this message was continued, Mr. Samuels asking for literature when we parted, and that we visit his work and teach these things among the villagers.

In December I made a brief visit to the Punjab, and spent some hours in the villages on two days. I was impressed with the opportunity for labour, and felt that we might here make a beginning in this most promising Province. Returning to Lucknow, in consultation with Professor Salisbury, it was decided that we would together visit these people later. So in March we spent two full days in the villages visiting several places; and, after careful investigation, it was felt that we should not hesitate to enter an opening that seemed to be Providential.

Bro. Frank Loasby located in Lahore in May, 1914, and has looked after the interests of this work while completing his first year in the language, which in October was successfully passed in examination at Lucknow. Mrs. H. R. Salisbury also passed the same examination with good standing.

In October, Dr. V. L. Mann located in the Punjab, after carefully going over the situation throughout the field, this province being selected as the most suitable for the beginning of the hospital and medical training work. Brethren Loasby and Mann have intended to spend the balance of this season in itinerant work among the villages, reaching the

masses with both healing for the body and the soul. The Punjab is the centre of one of the great mass movements of this country. There is a strong leaning toward Christianity, and much fruit is in prospect for the faithful worker.

In Lucknow, Sister V. Chilton has continued to faithfully hold up the Christ to the women and girls of the Moham-medan zenanas. Hope has sprung up in hearts, and eyes have revealed the light of a new faith as the Light of the world has been presented; but in our weakness we have been unprepared to meet the desire of those who seek their Master, having been unable to provide a place in which they may find shelter and be taught the way more perfectly, when they have cut loose from all earthly ties and set their faces toward the better land. One of the crying needs of the North at the present time is a place in which these souls may be cared for while developing in Christ.

Sister L. M. Scholz has started a small dispensary in Lucknow, and plans to commence work at the close of this meeting. It is located in the cantonment, at Dilkusha Bazaar. We have confidence that here we shall find many to whom Christ may be revealed through personal ministry for body and soul.

The two years past have seen a goodly number of Urdu and Hindi quarterlies sold in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Patiala, and the hill stations. Tracts and pamphlets have also been sold in considerable numbers. Colporteurs are at present located at Najibabad and Lhaksar stations on the O. & R. Ry., who are meeting all trains and selling considerable literature.

Our publishing house has printed for us in addition to the quarterlies, editions of "Heralds of His Coming," "Fundamental Principles of Seventh-day Adventists," and a new edition of "Eating

and Drinking." Also during the year the Bible reading book which was planned for two years ago, has been completed.

From North India we have only words of courage to bring to this meeting. A feeling of confidence in the leading of God's Spirit and a unanimous desire for a strong, substantial work in all lines, evangelical, medical, school, and literature circulation, pervades all hearts and knits us together in the one purpose of finishing the work. Few in numbers, our working force, both European and Indian, is loyal to this message and faithfully giving service in full zeal and devotion.

In conclusion, we would briefly summarize the needs of our part of the field. They include the full establishment of a strong working force, and the necessary buildings for the development of the situation in the Punjab; the provision for the necessary buildings and equipment

for the Najibabad station, that it may stand complete and be able to do the work assigned to it (they include, go-downs, a dispensary, and a girls' school and home for zenana women); the re-arrangement and re-planning of some of the Garhwal school buildings, due to the progressive work of the school and the conditions of the location. But, above all, we feel the need of a new spirit of consecration to the service of the Master; greater devotion, zeal, self-sacrifice willingness to endure privations, and isolation, a willingness to spend and be spent in the service of the Lord we love. With you, we desire to come up to that place where the Master can entrust us with his Holy Spirit, that the years ahead may see the Light of the world enshrined in the hearts of thousands midst the templed hills of Garhwal and the wide-extended plains of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

S. A. WELLMAN.

## South India Mission

THE South India Mission embraces the territory occupying the southern part of the Indian peninsula, politically known as the Madras Presidency, and the Crown Colony of Ceylon. There are 177,000 square miles within the limits of this mission, an area about one and one-half times larger than the British Isles, in which reside 55,000,000 people. The main languages spoken by this multitude are five in number: Telugu, spoken by 21,000,000; Tamil, 17,000,000; Kanarese, 10,000,000; Malayalam, 6,000,000; Sinhalese, 2,000,000. To these should be added seventeen tribal tongues, which are spoken by 900,000 people. Up to the present time, we have begun work in but one of these languages, the Tamil. Madras is the presidency city, with a population of 510,000. Trichinopoly, the second city

of the Presidency, and the present headquarters of our work, has a population of 150,000.

The principle religions are Hinduism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Roman Catholicism, and Christianity. The territory of this presidency was the first in India to be entered by Protestant Christianity, and to-day the larger majority of Christian converts are to be found within its boundaries. Statistics show that during the past decade Christianity has increased 168,964, or 17 per cent., a rate more than double that of the increase of the total population. About 8.7 per cent. of this gain has been from among Hindus, 11 per cent. from Mohammedans. Roman Catholicism has a following in the presidency of more than 70,000. European and Anglo-Indian Christians number 45,928.

In 1908, the writer and his family began work on behalf of the Indian people in the District of Tinnevely, in the extreme southern part of the peninsula. Two acres of land was given to our mission by a semi-heathen community known to us by the term "Tamil Sab. bath-keepers." On this ground, in 1909, a suitable bungalow for European residence was built, at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Our first definite work in the community was the opening of a small dispensary. Shortly afterward a school was started, and aggressive evangelical work begun. Under the blessing of God, these lines of work grew, until two years later we were able to baptize twenty people, and provide our educational and medical work with better facilities. In 1911, additional land was purchased and a school building erected on it at a cost of Rs. 1,200. This building is also being used for church services. Since the opening of this station, 66 people have been baptized, 20, in 1910; 25, in 1911; 21, in 1913.

In 1911, an out-station was started in a village eight miles east of Nazareth, but we were forced to abandon it shortly afterward through the death of our Indian worker in charge. However, some good fruit was gathered during the brief period of its existence, which still remains with us, working on and multiplying other fruit for the kingdom of God.

Circumstances have compelled us to maintain a small orphanage at Nazareth, which has been enlarged and united with a boarding school with a combined attendance of 19 boys and 9 girls. There have been many things in this undertaking to encourage us, and we hope to still further enlarge this phase of our work, and provide better and permanent facilities.

Our day school at Nazareth has grown

to a considerable size, there now being 118 scholars on the register. The building itself is full, the shade on the verandah is followed around during the day by one class, another is held in the boarding school building some distance away, while still another is taught under the verandah of the mission bungalow. Eight teachers are employed to carry the eight grades of work now being done in the school. The students represent numerous beliefs, Hindus, Hindu-Christians, Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Protestant, and no religion. All the teachers except two are baptized Sabbath-keepers. It has been our aim to hold before our students the same principles of education as are taught in our schools in Europe and America, and to obtain the same results. In this, we have not been disappointed. Our teachers possess a true missionary spirit which is reflected in the lives of the students. Thirteen of our boys and girls have followed the Lord in baptism. These, and others who will follow shortly, are preparing for some part in the work. One of our boys is now acting as assistant in the office at Trichinopoly, while another is taking part responsibility in the school at Nazareth.

In 1911, Brother and Sister Lowry, who had passed their Tamil examination, located in Trichinopoly to carry forward an interest aroused by a Tamil brother who had heard the truth in Singapore. Illness made their stay here of short duration, and they were compelled to return to America. Their efforts, however, were not fruitless. In July, 1912, five were baptized. To-day, after two years have passed, we have present with us two valued and highly esteemed Indian workers from this company, and Brother and Sister Lowry themselves, whom the Lord has graciously permitted to return to us, and to whom we extend a most

cordial welcome. Shortly after their departure for America, our forces were reinforced by the coming of Bro. and Sister V. E. Peugh. These workers entered immediately upon the study of the language, and assisted in other lines of work as their time permitted.

In July, 1912, we felt that we must develop our literature work along stronger lines. At that time we had two untrained men working as colporteurs, with four small tracts as a working basis. We summoned every available man in our field to attend an institute in Trichinopoly which lasted three weeks. At the same time we began the publication in Tamil of a twenty-four page quarterly journal, which we named *The Present Truth*. To this supply of literature shortly afterward were added "Steps to Christ," "Fundamental Principles of S. D. A." and a series of Sabbath-school lessons in two parts. We started our men on a salary basis, but later changed to a commission policy, which has given excellent results.

We have had five institutes for our colporteurs and workers; four in Nazareth and one in Trichinopoly. Our colporteur force has increased to 11, of which number 7 attended our first institute more than two years ago. At present, most of our printing is done by a Hindu in Trichinopoly, where our Tract Society office is located. Material is sent out from the office to colporteurs and workers for cash only. The literature we have for sale retails all the way from three pies to six annas a copy. The subscription price of our Tamil quarterly is five annas a year, postage paid. Single copies retail for one anna. We allow seventy-five per cent. commission on the sale of literature to colporteurs. The average quarterly issue of our paper for 1913 was 4,025; and for 1914, 3,250. Our subscription list now stands at 1,100.

Some of our boys are very faithful workers. One man has been doing good work in Ceylon the last year. Two others have been away from their villages as far as six hundred miles, remaining at the work five months at a time, spending their whole time among strangers, and making their way as they go. The work of these men has demonstrated to us anew the great value of this agency in reaching the masses of this country with the message. We have had correspondence with numerous persons who have become interested in our truth through this means, asking us to send teachers to instruct them or provide literature that would do it.

In July of this year I returned from furlough in America, bringing with me Bro. and Sister E. E. Morrow, of the Southern California Conference. They are now comfortably situated in Bangalore, where they are studying the Tamil language preparatory to taking up vernacular work.

In August of this year, plans were laid to open up work in Pondicherry, a French settlement on the east coast, one hundred miles south of Madras. The truth which had taken root here in a small way through the efforts of an Indian brother was later developed by Brother Devasahayam, our translator in the office at Trichinopoly, who made several visits to them. It was voted by our local committee that Brethren Peugh and Devasahayam locate at this place with their families, in order to bring out a company of believers. This they did early in August, and on November 22 it was my privilege to visit this place and baptize seven persons, four women and three men. The interest holds good, and others are being taught and prepared for this rite.

We now have in this mission 29 workers, of whom 8 are Europeans and 21 Indians.

Work is being carried forward at three stations, Nazareth, Trichinopoly, and Pondicherry.

We operate one day school and a boarding school and orphanage combined.

In 1913, 21 people were baptized; in 1914, 7. The total number of baptized people in the mission to date is 78.

We have three Sabbath-schools, one in Nazareth, one in Trichinopoly, and one in Pondicherry.

The tithes and offerings for 1913 were Rs. 790-7-4.

The tithes and offerings for 1914 were Rs. 1,207-11-4.

In 1913 we sold Rs. 1,133-1-9 worth of literature, and for the eleven months of 1914 it has amounted to Rs. 977-14-6. It may be of interest to note that since the work was begun at Nazareth six years ago, the tithes and offerings received from that station equal the amount required to erect the mission bungalow.

From our day school in 1913 we received in fees, Rs. 121-12; and in 1914, Rs. 132-12-6.

The boarding school fees in 1913 were Rs. 120-4-11; and in 1914, Rs. 203-15-6.

We have now reached a place in our work where we are in need of a training school to meet the requirements of our advanced scholars who need special training for vernacular work, and for persons more advanced in years who cannot spend their time in a regular day school. This will enable us to limit the grades and minimise the teaching force which must otherwise be carried in full strength in each local station.

The school work at Nazareth has grown to such proportions as to require some additional equipment. We are in pressing need of additional room in our school building, dormitory room for the boys and girls of our boarding school, and houses to provide for the necessary teaching staff.

We need a larger variety of literature for our colporteurs which can be sold at more advanced prices. We should create some facilities whereby we can create our own literature. Mission presses, because of the church federation and mission comity propaganda, refuse the greater part of our printing. Several years of experience in employing heathen printers to do our work has proven very unsatisfactory. As our work increases, we shall find ourselves greatly hampered by our dependence on outside firms.

We need at once to begin the preparation of literature for the opening up of work in the Telugu and Malayalam languages, and at the same time we should have several families to take up the study of these tongues and enter the openings that are presented to us from time to time. South India from the first has been a fruitful field for the spread of Christianity. We have never attempted an enterprise yet, even in the smallest way, without encouraging results. In view of the wide extent to which English education has advanced in our field, the almost universal acquaintance the people have with the teaching of Christianity, and a readiness on their part to accept it, we feel that the time has come to lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes, and plant the leaven of truth in a much wider radius that the whole lump may be leavened.

Most important of all, we need a fresher and fuller baptism of the Holy Spirit to bind our hearts more firmly together as workers, open before our vision a larger field of leading Providence and opportunity, and equip us in our weakness with the mighty weapons of a successful warfare which will bring us safely through the perilous times which lie just before us into the Kingdom of our God.

J. S. JAMES.

## Bengal Mission

THE mission field of Bengal comprises the language and political areas of Bengal, Assam, Orissa, and Behar, the latter of which contains the Santali division. The land, lying for a great part in the delta and plain of the Ganges, is very fertile and thus well able to support the dense population. The products of the soil are chiefly rice, jute, cane, and tropical fruits. The inhabitants of the plain supplement their agriculture by raising herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. In the delta, where water abounds, fish are caught in abundance and form a staple article of diet. Shipping in this region is a principal occupation, and is carried on by means of numerous craft of various description and size, ranging from the dingy of the fisher-folk to the large paddle-wheel, shallow draft river steamer of the trading and navigation companies.

The population is more than 78,000,000, of which the major part find a home in the delta region. Their religions are, Mohammedanism, with more than twenty-fourth million adherents; Hinduism, with more than forty million devotees; a form of Devil worship practised largely by the Santals, who number more than three million; and Christianity, which, while other religions are numbered by millions, is represented by thousands. This latter fact pleads eloquently for increased missionary effort.

Among these millions, our work has been represented in only two of the languages; viz., Bengali and Santali, and in these two languages by four mission stations manned by a working force of eleven European and thirty-four Indian labourers, the latter being distributed according to ability and demand among the following departments of missionary

work, publishing, educational, evangelical, and medical.

In the publishing department, twelve colporteurs have been engaged in the sale and distribution of our quarterly, *Yuga Lakshan*, and the few tracts that have been translated into the languages of the area.

In the educational work, seven village and two boarding schools have been operated by fourteen teachers, with a variable attendance, but having at present an enrolment of 226. In each of these schools, regular Sabbath-school lessons are given, also daily Bible lessons, thus combining the evangelical with the educational, and sowing the seed for a future harvest.

Evangelical preaching cannot be reported in abstract terms; as it is not wholly confined to any one single department with its individual staff of workers, but is a feature of the work in each department and is thus engaged in by the majority of the workers. Our idea of mission teachers is that they shall be evangelists, or colporteurs, etc. And while this may be true of our work, still definite evangelical work has been prosecuted in the form of itinerate preaching in villages and melas and also in the hall. In Calcutta, an effort has been made, and with some promise, among the educated and student classes. These being mostly or entirely of Mohammedan and Hindu persuasion, results will be slow to appear; but the command of our Saviour to preach the gospel to every creature has been and is being fulfilled in behalf of Calcutta's educated sons. Evangelical work has resulted in the baptism of thirty-three during the term.

Medical work has been conducted in three dispensaries by three European and five Indian workers, rendering physical

assistance to, in round numbers, twelve thousand sufferers. Patients have been treated in villages and melas, of which it is impossible to report the number. Through this philanthropic phase of our work, an influence has been created for good, and thereby opportunities have been made for the treatment of sin-sick souls. The more accurate report of the results of this work will be rendered when at last the ledger of heaven is opened, revealing to the faithful, self-sacrificing workers, their just credits.

Death has claimed its toll from among our workers, sparing not even the most promising. Two have fallen asleep in Jesus.

Our baptized membership is 78, with the membership of our Sabbath-schools considerably larger, 294. The great need of the work is the administration of the spirit of God, with its healing, unifying, solidifying, and soul-winning power. For this we intreat our heavenly Father.

W. R. FRENCH.

## Bombay Presidency Mission

THIS section is better known as the Bombay Presidency, and consists of a narrow strip of territory along the West Coast about one thousand miles in length and averaging one hundred miles in width. Two vernaculars are used, the Marathi and the Gujarati. The population is a little more than twenty-seven million, of which 21,000,000 are Hindus; 5,000,000 Mohammedans; 489,000 Jains; 250,000 Christians; and 83,000 Zoroastrians. Of the latter, it is said that there are more in the city of Bombay than in all the rest of the world. Of our population, 25,223,825 can neither read nor write. Of the literate, one-tenth are women. Education ranks highest among the Christian community and second in the Parsee, while among the Hindus and Mohammedans there is about an even race for knowledge.

We have two mission stations where work is carried on in the vernacular. Panvel, is our older station, where Brother Kelsey, at present our senior worker, is in charge. At Kalyan, Brother Wood is in charge of the work. Both of these stations are in the Marathi language area, and are situated about thirty-five and forty miles respectively from Bombay.

At the last bi-ennial conference it was

decided to open up work in Bombay for the English-speaking people. At that time there was not a Sabbath-keeper in that city, while in the whole of West India there were only a few. However, these few, at Lonavla, were showing a very commendable loyalty to the message.

During the last two years special efforts have been blessed of God in both our vernacular mission stations and in the places where English work has been conducted. Resulting from this united effort on the part of our workers, four have been baptised at Lonavla, two at Panvel, four at Kalyan, and fifteen at Bombay. In the early part of July, this year, our committee felt that the time had come to perfect organization in our field. Accordingly, churches were organized soon at Kalyan and Bombay. The church at Kalyan has a membership of fifteen, and the one in Bombay twenty-five. At Lonavla and Panvel officers have been appointed to look after the interests of the companies. These two churches, aside from the tithe of our foreign labourers, are paying in tithes and offerings, Rs. 5,000 a year. We have isolated Sabbath-keepers at Poona, Karachi, Sojat Road, and other places, and they should receive help.

We have a boys' school, also a girls' school, at Panvel, with a membership of 72 and average attendance of 45. At Kalyan, we have two schools, with a membership of 50 and an average attendance of 40. Thus our total school membership is 122.

The medical work is just taking shape at Panvel. Some work has been done by Brother and Sister Kelsey, but in their office and back compound. Recently, a good place has been rented for opening up this branch and is now pretty well equipped. There have been about one thousand patients treated during the bi-ennial period.

The dispensary work at Kalyan was opened by Sister Wood. It has steadily grown since its opening in February, 1913. The first eleven months there were treated 11,376 patients, with an income of more than Rs. 1,500. During the second eleven months, the number of patients treated has been more than 16,000, with the receipts equal to the first eleven months. There has been established in connection with this little institution a nice training school for nurses, a number of which are now in training and doing good work for the cause.

Our needs are:—

1. Literature in the language of the masses. We should have at least seven or eight tracts on the doctrinal points of our message, and an equal number on practical Christianity. Too, we need another seven or eight on health and temperance, as there is an awakening on this subject.

2. The training of some of our baptised church members in a central training school, which would add uniformity and strength to our mission stations. To spare these workers would, for a time, hamper our work, but in the end it would pay.

3. The opening of a boarding school

in connection with one of our mission stations.

4. The setting apart of some one at this time to begin work among the Parsees of Bombay. There is to be found among this people a most intelligent class, with a growing interest in Christianity and health principles. They are the most industrious community, and large wealth is to be found among them. Scores of them have been knighted, and hundreds have college and university degrees. They are owners of about ninety per cent. of the great cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, and have given, not lakhs, but crores of rupees for charitable purposes.

All the calls thus far have been for the vernacular work. I desire to place before you one field that should be entered at an early date. I think it would be a very fruitful field, and in the course of a few months would support a minister of itself. We have a family of Sabbath-keepers living there, who were the first to accept the message in our work in Bombay. Too, a sister who read herself into the truth is located there. Others are now interested and calling for the living preacher. That field is Poona. It is the capital of the Bombay Presidency for several months of the year. It has a reported European and Anglo-Indian population of ten thousand. The place is near Lonavla, and a minister could keep in touch with the latter place, as well. With the beginning we now have, it affords a promising outlook. This and the calls for help in the vernacular should receive careful consideration. We ask your counsel and co-operation, that the gateway to India may soon become a strong field in numbers and working capital. G. W. PETTIT.

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“THE sure traveller, though he alight sometimes, still goeth.”—*George Herbert.*

## Burma Mission

WHILE the work in Burma has not made the progress during the last two years that we had hoped to see, owing to the absence of our superintendent and a considerable part of our labourers for much of the time, yet we rejoice at the evidences we have had that the Lord has been with us. In 1913, Brother and Sister Votaw were called away to Simla April 1, and did not return until late in the year. Then they left us again the last of March and returned only to leave for America. Dr. Tornblad was gone to the States more than a year. Brother and Sister Beckner were away nearly a year. Brother and Sister Williams were absent in England a number of months. Sisters Beckner and Gibbs have spent some time in Calcutta and Simla. With the continued help of all these workers, we would surely have been able to make a much better showing. Prof. Salisbury has made three visits to Burma, which have been much appreciated. On these occasions he has made extended trips into the jungle, and has helped us with his counsel and encouragement.

Brother Thurber will doubtless give a separate report of the Meiktila School, so it will not be necessary for me to say more than that the two years have been marked by steady development crowned with a number of baptisms.

The mission in the Shan States operated by Brother and Sister Tornblad is progressing under the care of Brother Denoyer, who arrived about a year ago to assist them.

Brother Beckner, with the help of Brother Williams and our Burmese brethren, has succeeded in raising the circulation of *Kin Soung*, our Burmese quarterly, to seven thousand copies. Brethren Beckner and Hpo Hla have also been

busy translating into Burmese the new book of Bible readings.

Brother Williams, besides taking many subscriptions for the Burmese paper, has opened a new station on the Salween river thirty miles above Moulmein. Several are interested, and one Karen man is keeping the Sabbath. In this district a very decided interest to hear the truth has been manifested among the Karens, and the prospects are very bright. A Burmese man whom he met while canvassing in the Irrawaddy delta, is also keeping the Sabbath, and that against very strong opposition.

Sister Gibbs has been engaged in language study, and has passed with honour her second year Karen examination. She has also given valuable assistance in the English work in Rangoon, one of her readers who accepted the truth being one of our most substantial members. Lately Sister Gibbs and Sister Beckner have been taking special work along medical lines in Calcutta, and have passed creditably.

Brother and Sister Wyman arrived rather more than a year ago, and have been very busy locating and making ready and opening the treatment rooms in Rangoon. They have probably the finest location in the city, and already have a decided influence with some of the best people. Their help has been a great blessing to the Rangoon church, and Brother Wyman has given much valued assistance in the English services for the public.

In July, 1913, Sister Rae, who served the mission faithfully for a number of years as treasurer, moved to Scotland, and Sister Shannon has ably carried on the work. The loss of Sister Rae has been keenly felt by the Rangoon church. Sister Shannon has received many very

interesting letters from educated Burmese, speaking in the highest terms of the quarterly. Some of these men subscribe for several years ahead.

Two young Telugu men who accepted the truth in Rangoon have gone to their country near Vizagapatam, to carry the truth to their own people. One of these men has a good education, and should develop into a strong soul winner. He has been busy translating a number of our tracts into Telugu, and hopes that some day we may see our way clear to publish some of them.

A brother who was working in the municipality was told to resign or work on the Sabbath. He stood firm, and finally resigned. Three weeks later he was sent for by his chief, and given a better position than he held before, with twenty-five per cent. increase in salary and better prospects of advancement. He is convinced that the man who is in earnest can keep the Sabbath and live. Another brother who was in government service was degraded to the lowest rank, but was advanced again because his services were indispensable in the higher position.

When the war broke out, the interest and attendance at the public services in Rangoon improved very much. During the two years, thirty-six have been baptised and one has joined on former baptism. Of these thirty-seven new members, nine have united with the Meiktila church and twenty-eight with the Rangoon. Our present membership in the field is just more than a hundred. Before leaving for America, Brother Votaw baptised his faithful native servant, who had been with him nine years.

Brethren Thurber and Williams have spent a number of weeks touring the jungles, looking for a suitable location to begin work for the Karens. This has proved a difficult task, because the Karen shun contact with the Burmese and do

not live in cities or towns, but in villages of twenty or thirty houses, scattered through their hills and valleys. However, two excellent sites have been found, one at Kyaukkyi, one hundred and thirty miles from Rangoon, at the foot of the Shan mountains. This district probably contains the densest Sgaw Karen population to be found in Burma. Unfortunately, though, it is very malarious, nearly every man, woman, and child being affected. The other site is at Kawkayet, at the junction of the Janzalin and Salween rivers, forty-five miles above Brother Williams's place. It is a district entirely free from fever. While the population is Sgaw Karen in every direction for many miles, it is not so dense as at Kyaukkyi; yet a much larger territory and many more Karens are accessible from it. In fact, it is the strategic centre of the largest Sgaw Karen area in Burma, and the only large Karen district still unoccupied by missions. Perhaps it is for this reason that we have received a far more cordial welcome from Government than at Kyaukkyi.

After a year of effort, we have at last received a grant at Kyaukkyi, of fifteen acres. The papers have been sent to us and signed, and we expect to receive our copy back in a few days. At Kawkayet, we have applied for nineteen acres. If we are successful in getting this, we shall possess one of the most ideal sites for our purpose to be found in the country.

The last two years have been largely occupied in seed sowing. The Lord of the harvest has greatly blessed in this work, and for what has been accomplished we gratefully give him all the praise. Now is the time to spread out and get a firm foothold. The greatest need of the millions of Burma to-day is a literature campaign accompanied by the personal evangelism of consecrated lives.

G. A. HAMILTON.

# FOR FUTURE DAYS

## PLANS ADOPTED DURING CONFERENCE

RECOGNIZING the kind providence of God in permitting us to meet together in this bi-ennial conference, and acknowledging his tender love and mercy, in that he has stayed the hand of death and raised up those who have been afflicted by illness; and that,

*Whereas*, In this time of war and commotion he has favoured us with the presence of the general conference president and has made it possible for us to receive re-inforcements in the form of workers returned from furlough, together with many who are new to this field; and, above all, for his wisdom vouchsafed to us for the continuance of his work in this Gibraltar of heathenism, and for the measure of success with which he has blessed our labours,

1. *Resolved*, That we express our humble thanks and gratitude to our heavenly Father, and pray that he will at this time prepare our hearts for the reception of his Holy Spirit, placing ourselves on record as determined by his grace to labour as never before for the spreading of the glorious gospel of salvation.

*Whereas*, The home missionary work is a recruiting ground for other spheres of labour, and it is the policy of the general conference to encourage such work by all members; therefore,

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend the adoption of their plan as published, and, further, that a department secretary be appointed at this conference to foster this work.

*Whereas*, There are many baptised believers scattered throughout the India Union Mission field who can not meet regularly with a local church; therefore,

3. *Resolved*, That in harmony with the action of the advisory board of November, 1913, a conference church be organized at once, into which all scattered believers be gathered.

*Whereas*, The time has come when a goodly number of our organized churches and companies are to be found in both the European and Indian communities of this field; and,

*Whereas*, It is necessary for the most effective work of the church on behalf of souls and for the conservation of the interests of those already within the fold, that the church be thoroughly organized; therefore,

4. *Resolved*, That we urge our ministers in organizing new churches to use every care to

insure a thorough knowledge of our plan of organization, and to instill into the local officers a knowledge of the duties of their respective offices, and that we recommend the immediate adoption by all our churches of the treasurer's and clerk's record books, tithe receipt books, and other forms prepared by our publishing house and that our workers give to local officers the necessary instruction for the keeping of such records. And we further recommend that our workers and members have their membership transferred as early as possible to the church nearest them.

*Whereas*, It has been a source of weakness to our cause throughout the India Union Mission that workers coming out for labour in the vernacular have not always competently obtained a knowledge of the language of their field of labour; and,

*Whereas*, It is the firm conviction of missionaries of long service in the country that a knowledge of the vernacular is absolutely essential to really effective service among the people of India; therefore,

5. *We recommend*, (1) That in all divisions of our union the "combined board" examinations, or where such are not available, an approved course covering a period of two years, be immediately adopted and that a third year's work be provided where it is possible to so arrange; (2) That in the case of vernacular workers, no responsibilities interfering with language study be placed on new missionaries until they have passed their first examination; (3) That the Advisory Board definitely require all vernacular workers, including wives, to pass their first examination within twelve months of arrival in India, with six months' grace if necessary; and that the second year's examination be passed twelve months after completing the first, six months' grace being allowed; and, further,

*We beg to suggest*, To all engaged in English work, that as far as possible they endeavour to pass a first year's course in the Hindustani spoken language, as this will materially help to bring them into closer touch with the great masses of India's millions; the expense of a year's tuition being paid by the board in the case of those completing the examination.

*Whereas*, Many of our brethren in this field

are losing the living touch with the work in India, because of their neglect in failing to subscribe to EASTERN TIDINGS, the organ devoted to recording the progress of the message here; and,

*Whereas*, Such a condition is decidedly detrimental to the welfare of the cause,

6. *Resolved*, That EASTERN TIDINGS be sent regularly to every English-speaking Sabbath-keeping family or unit free of charge; and that it be left to all to subscribe as God prospers them, to the end that the paper may so far as possible be issued without expense to the general work.

*Whereas*, *The Review and Herald* is the organ especially devoted to our world-wide work, and is vitally necessary to all, that they may keep pace with the message,

7. *We recommend*, That all our English-speaking brethren be encouraged to subscribe to this paper, either individually or in small reading circles.

*Whereas*, The medical work has been designated "The right arm of the message," and our dispensary work urgently needs strengthening in each division of our field,

8. *We recommend*, That the first available funds under this head be utilized in erecting small establishments, one in each division, each comprising suitable out-patient accommodation and a small ward of five or six beds; local committees endeavouring if possible to procure the necessary land on government grant or by private gift.

*Whereas*, The word "Elder" used as the title for our ordained ministers, owing to its association with certain communities not held in good favour by the majority of Christians, has become a source of misunderstanding to the public of this field; therefore,

9. *We recommend*, that the term "Pastor" be substituted for the word "Elder" in all our correspondence, advertisements, and literature.

*Whereas*, The plan adopted by this people in all lands is to raise a definite amount a week per member, on an average, in offerings to missions; and,

*Whereas*, The work in this field was started and has been maintained through the loyalty of our people in the homeland to this plan for the support of missions; therefore,

10. *We recommend*, That a standard of eight annas a week per member be set for this field, and that every effort be made to attain this result.

*Whereas*, Our brethren and sisters of

the western States of America, out of their loyalty to and love for the work and workers in this land have been led to send to India shipments of dried fruit and nuts for distribution without expense to our labourers; therefore,

11. *Resolved*, That we express our gratitude for the gifts bestowed and our appreciation of the love which prompted the giving; also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the conference papers of the Pacific Coast for insertion in their columns.

Inasmuch as the English work has been blessed of God in gathering out a number of souls, resulting in the establishment of organized churches paying a liberal tithe, and since this work has always proved to be a source of strength to the vernacular work and,

*Whereas*, Its importance and interests deserve earnest attention in order to accomplish the greatest results in reaching the many large cities and European communities,

12. *Resolved*, That we foster this work (1) by strengthening our present forces so as to enable us to enter two or more of the large unentered cities of the empire, Colombo being given prior consideration in view of the urgent need there; (2) by endeavouring to select and train suitable persons from amongst those accepting the message to handle our English literature, and to engage in holding Bible readings.

Recognizing the value of literature as a soul-saving factor; and,

*Whereas*, The extent and polyglot nature of the work in this field calls for special measures,

13. *Resolved*, That prompt steps be taken to publish large supplies of free or very low-priced leaflets in the leading languages of entered areas, these leaflets to be not necessarily mere translations of existing English works, but, rather, special writings prepared to meet peculiar local conditions.

Further, Since effective literary work can as a rule be best done by those who have already had experience of Christian work in this field, and who are in daily contact with the people, be it,

14. *Resolved*, That arrangements be made whereby individual native workers or Europeans who are fitted for the task, may be set free for brief periods, at the discretion of the local committees to prepare literature.

*Whereas*, During past years our work among the Indian people has been largely accomplish

ed through the instrumentality of schools, dispensaries, and the circulation of the printed page, and,

*Whereas*, There is a dearth of Indian workers qualified to present the message in its proper setting as evangelists; th erefore,

15. *We recommend*, That earnest efforts be made in all divisions to find such men as show special ability, consecration, and loyalty, and place them in training for the work of evangelists, th t we may hasten the presentation of the Word by the living preacher.

*Whereas*, There has been some difficulty both in this country and at the general conference office, owing to the similarity of names of the West India Mission and the West Indian Mission,

16. *We recommend*, That the name of the West India Mission be changed to the Bombay Presidency Mission of Seventh-day Adventists, and that this latter appellation be adopted henceforth.

*Whereas*, During the last two and one-half years the Pacific Press Publishing Association, of Mountain View, California, U. S. A., has donated to our publishing house a cylinder press, litho press, and type-caster, aggregating in value nearly eleven thousand rupees, thereby placing it in a position to do more efficient work; therefore,

17. *Resolved*, That we as a conference assembled express our gratitude to the Pacific Press for this kindness in thus assisting our mission press in the work of preparing literature for the millions of India, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our brethren of that publishing house.

*Whereas*, The Telugu people numbering twenty millions have in recent years shown a readiness to accept Christianity; and,

*Whereas*, This nation is the largest of the unentered fields making up the South India Mission; and,

*Whereas*, We now have baptised believers and friends from among that people,

18. *Resolved*, That we set apart at once one European family for the study of the Telugu language and that we call for another family to join them at the earliest possible date.

*Whereas*, There is a growing interest towards health principles among the educated and wealthy Indian communities of Bombay, and there are definite openings for a work, which if commenced without delay may soon be self-supporting,

19. *Resolved*, That steps be taken by the Advisory Board to open treatment rooms in

Bombay as soon as possible; and, further, that a strong literature campaign, using our organs *Herald of Health* and *Oriental Watchman*, together with specially prepared health leaflets in the vernaculars and articles on health principles furnished to the local vernacular press, be conducted immediately.

*Whereas*, Work has been opened in the Punjab during the last year, and the territory, because of its distance from the headquarters of the North India Mission is difficult to administer as a part of that division,

20. *Resolved*, That a division mission be organized, known as the North-west India Mission, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the executive committee of the Union Mission, after full and careful consideration.

21. *Resolved*, That we express our appreciation of the friendly attitude of the Calcutta press and the space they have so kindly given in their columns to reports of the public meetings of the conference, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the editors of the journals concerned.

22. *Resolved*, That to the local committee who by devoted labour have prepared so excellently for the entertainment of the delegates to this meeting; to the loyal hearts and willing hands which have prepared meals to supply physical needs from day to day; to those who bore responsibilities in planning for and preparing the social evening; and to all who by their various efforts have contributed to the success of this session, we extend the hearty thanks of all delegates to this conference.

*Voted*, That a special war extra of the *Oriental Watchman* be published immediately, consisting of eight pages, and that it be given a most generous circulation.

#### ADVISORY BOARD ACTIONS

A most important move was taken in regard to the uniting of our English and vernacular work under the supervision of the division committees, and it was,

*Voted*, That in harmony with the new constitution, all work being carried on in the Division Mission, except such institutional work as is under the supervision of the Indian Union Mission Committee, be under the direction of the respective division committees.

It was also voted,—

That we ask the Australian Union Mission Board through the Chairman of the General Conference Mission Board, to send us a young man to enter the Telugu field at the earliest opportunity, and that we ask the A. U. Con-

ference to pay his transportation to the field of labour.

That M. M. Mattison make North India his field of labour.

That we ask the Australasian Union Conference Committee for a lady nurse for the Mussoorie Treatment Rooms, the institution to pay expenses of transportation.

That P. C. Poley take up work in the Mussoorie Treatment Rooms, the institution paying his travelling expenses.

That we approve of starting a Middle English School in South India in some new centre.

That the conference church called for in the new constitution, be organized in each local division.

That India Union Mission Board favours the opening of treatment rooms in Bombay as soon as money can be obtained for the purpose.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE INDIA UNION MISSION

### Article 1—Name

This organization shall be known as the India Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists.

### Article 2—Territory

The territory of this union mission shall be India, Burma, and Ceylon.

### Article 3—Object

The object of this union mission is to teach all nations the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

### Article 4—Membership

Section 1. The membership of this union mission shall consist of:—

(a) Such division mission fields as have been, or shall be, properly organized and accepted by vote.

(b) Missions not included in any division.

Section 2. The voters of this union mission shall be designated as follows:—

(a) Delegates at large.

(b) Regular delegates.

Section 3. Delegates at large shall be:—

(a) The Union Mission executive committee, and the general conference executive committee.

(b) Such representatives of organized missions in the union mission as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

Section 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by the division missions on the following basis:—

(a) Each mission shall be represented in the union mission sessions by delegates chosen

on the basis of one for the mission and one for each twenty-five members.

(b) Delegates of unorganized mission fields shall be appointed by the executive committee of the union mission.

### Article 5—Officers and their Duties

Section 1. The regular officers of this union mission shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an auditor.

Section 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labour in the general interests of the union mission, in counsel with the executive committee.

Section 3. Vice-President: It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee may advise, and, in the absence of the president, to preside at the councils of the executive committee.

Section 4. Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the union mission sessions, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from missions as may be desired by the officers of the union mission, or by the executive committee, and to perform such duties as usually pertain to said office.

Section 5. Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, disburse them by order of the president, and to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the union mission, or by the executive committee.

Section 6. All secretaries of departments of the union mission shall be appointed by the executive committee of the union mission.

### Article 6—Executive Committee

Section 1. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, treasurer, the superintendents of division missions and superintendents of missions not included in a division mission, and such departmental secretaries as may be appointed by the executive committee of the union mission.

### Article 7—Incorporations, Departments, and Agents

Section 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created as the development of the work requires.

Section 2. At each regular session of this union mission, the delegates shall elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organisation as may be provided for in the statutory laws governing each.

Section 3. The union mission shall employ such committees, secretaries, treasurers,

agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make such distribution of its labourers, as may be necessary to execute its work effectively, and may also grant credentials and licenses to its European and native labourers.

#### Article 8—Sessions

Section 1. This union mission shall hold bi-ennial sessions at such time and place as the executive committee shall designate by written notice sent to the superintendent of each mission field at least three months before the date of the session.

Section 2. The executive committee may call special sessions at such times and places as it deems proper, by a like notice, and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

#### Article 9—By-Laws

The voters of this union mission may enact by-laws and amend or repeal them at any session thereof, and such by-laws may embrace any provision not inconsistent with the constitution of the India Union Mission.

#### Article 10—Amendments

This constitution or its by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session of the union mission, provided that such amendments shall not be inconsistent with the constitution of the General Conference, and provided further that if it is proposed to amend the constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

#### BY-LAWS.

##### Article 1—Executive Committee

Section 1. During the intervals between sessions of the union mission, the executive committee shall have full administrative power with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licenses, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its offices, boards, committees, or agents, by death, resignation, or otherwise. The withdrawal of credentials, or filling of vacancies on the executive committee shall require the consent of two-thirds of the members of the executive committee.

Section 2. Any three members of the executive committee, including the president or vice-president, shall be empowered to transact such executive business as is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the committee, but the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

Section 3. Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place by

the president or vice-president, or such meeting may be called by the secretary upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

Section 4. Previous to each session of the union mission, the executive committee shall provide for such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the session.

#### Article 2—Finance

Section 1. The union mission shall receive tithes from all its missions, said tithes to be reported monthly to its treasurer.

Section 2. This union mission shall report monthly to the General Conference treasurer all funds received in its territory.

Section 3. This union mission shall annually submit an estimate of its operating expenses for the following year to the executive committee of the General Conference.

Section 4. This union mission shall receive appropriations from the General Conference to assist in carrying forward its work.

Section 5. This union mission shall pay a tithe of its tithe receipts to the General Conference.

#### Article 3—Audits

Section 1. The auditor shall audit the accounts of this union mission at least once each calendar year, and shall make a report thereof to its executive committee and to the treasurer of the General Conference.

Section 2. Each mission committee, acting with the president of the union mission, shall annually audit the time and expense of its native workers. The accounts of all European workers shall be audited by the executive committee of the union mission, subject to the approval of the General Conference.

#### DIRECTORY.

(Concluded from Page 2)

jee, Mrs. R. P. Morris, Miss Moss, Mrs. E. E. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Nelson, Mrs. G. W. Pettit, Mrs. V. E. Peugh, P. C. Poley, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Perrin, Mrs. M. M. Quantock, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reagan, F. O. Raymond, Mrs. H. R. Salisbury, Miss L. M. Scholz, Mrs. J. F. Shannon, Mrs. R. B. Thurber, Dr. Olive Oberholzer-Tornblad, Mrs. H. H. Votaw, Mrs. S. A. Wellman, Mrs. A. H. Williams, Mrs. M. D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wyman, P. C. Dey, Prova Mitter, Shoto Mitter, A. Gardiner, Jegan Murmu, S. C. Sirkar, A. Mandale, Matla Kisku, K. D. Poddar, M. C. Dass, R. Peters, Maung Ba Tin, A. Devasahayam, A. Asirvatham, A. Gnanasahamoni, P. Joseph, Mrs. S. Thomas.

# The Eastern Tidings

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W. E. PERRIN, - - - EDITOR

LUCKNOW, - - - JANUARY, 1915

EASTERN TIDINGS is published the 15th of each month, and all copy should be received not later than the 10th.

Printed by W. E. Perrin, at the International Tract Society, 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow.

—BROTHER AND SISTER M. M. MATTISON joined the force of workers in North India immediately after the general meeting, and located for the year at Lucknow, where they are busily engaged in language study.

—THE regular date of publication of EASTERN TIDINGS, as announced in the sub-head above, is the 15th of the month. But, owing to a rush of work after the conference and the delay incident to getting out a special number of the paper, TIDINGS is late this month.

—TIME was given at the conference for reports from our different schools, and progress was noted at all of them. Perplexities are met continually, and there are heavy burdens for those who are connected with school work; but the work is of the Lord, and will result in souls gathered into the kingdom.

—OWING to irregularity of sailings, Brother and Sister Daniells have found it difficult to secure accommodation to Singapore and the Far East. However, they now plan to sail from Calcutta, about the 11th of next month. All have appreciated their visit with us, and will wish them a pleasant trip home.

—INTERESTING incidents connected with the treatment room work were related at the conference, showing how advantage may often be taken of casual remarks and seed sown. One Friday afternoon, a minister remarked, as in view of his not coming for treatment the next day, "And you are not with us to-morrow." To which was answered, "No; I am with the little flock that keep the commandments of God,"—a pointed reminder to that shepherd of the flock that he was not walking in the way of the commandments. Such instances provide opportunities for seed sowing; and seed sown in good soil will produce a harvest.

## AT THE CONFERENCE

### STANDING COMMITTEES

Nominations: A. G. Daniells, J. M. Comer, R. B. Thurber, J. S. James, H. C. Menkel.

Plans: S. A. Wellman, A. H. Williams, F. O. Raymond, V. L. Mann, R. A. Beckner, Wm. Lake, E. D. Thomas, L. G. Mookerjee, M. D. Wood.

Credentials and Licenses: G. W. Pettit, G. A. Hamilton, W. R. French, L. J. Burgess, W. E. Perrin.

Constitution and By-laws: W. E. Perrin, J. S. James, A. H. Williams.

### DELEGATES

#### General—

A. G. Daniells, Mrs. Daniells, H. R. Salisbury, Mrs. Salisbury, Miss Belchambers, R. D. Brisbin, Mrs. Brisbin, Mrs. E. E. Bruce, I. F. Blue, Mrs. Blue, Dr. V. L. Mann, W. E. Perrin, Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. M. M. Quantock, F. O. Raymond, Miss Wilson.

#### North India—

S. A. Wellman, Mrs. Wellman, C. C. Belgrave, Mrs. Belgrave, Miss Chilton, H. Colin Campbell, Miss Kurtz, Wm. Lake, Mrs. Lake, F. H. Loasby, Mrs. Loasby, Dr. H. C. Menkel, Mrs. Menkel, R. P. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Miss Scholz, Shoto Mitter, A. Gardner, S. Samuels, R. Peters.

#### Bengal—

L. J. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, T. Asprey, W. A. Barlow, Mrs. Barlow, Miss Brunson, J. M. Comer, Mrs. Comer, Miss Jones, Miss Gregory, E. G. Hardinge, R. H. Leech, Mrs. Leech, W. S. Mead, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. J. A. Mackie, L. G. Mookerjee, Mrs. Mookerjee, Mrs. A. Owen, J. H. Reagan, Mrs. Reagan, A. G. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Wachsell, Alex. Mundle, H. C. Biswas, N. Biswas, S. Misra, Mrs. Bose, Mrs. Saker, James Besra, Malta Kisku, B. Peter, P. C. Dey, R. Dee, Provo Mitter.

#### South India—

J. S. James, Mrs. James, G. G. Lowry, Mrs. Lowry, M. M. Mattison, Mrs. Mattison, E. E. Morrow, Mrs. Morrow, V. E. Peugh, Mrs. Peugh, G. S. Townend, E. D. Thomas, A. Devasakayam, A. Gnanasakamoni, A. Asirvatham, J. C. Thomas, T. S. Nayagam, N. B. Solomon, D. C. Jacobs.

#### West India—

G. W. Pettit, Mrs. Pettit, Miss Boose, Miss Ballard, Mrs. R. E. Ballard, C. Brown, Mrs. Brown, W. R. French, Mrs. French, A. G. Kelsey, Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Moss, W. R. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Reid, W. H. Smith, M. D. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Miss Ulrick, R. Kulkarni, Leon Wood, Thomas Wood.

#### Burma—

R. B. Thurber, Mrs. Thurber, R. A. Beckner, Mrs. Beckner, W. Carratt, Mrs. Carratt, Brother Coombs, Miss Gibbs, G. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, D. W. Steevens, Mrs. Steevens, C. Tornblad, Mrs. Tornblad, A. H. Williams, Maung Maung, Hpo Hla, F. A. Wyman, Mrs. Wyman.