

INDIA UNION TIDINGS

VOL. 14 -

LUCKNOW, INDIA, October 15, 1919

No. 20

An Appeal.

To
The General Conference Committee

DEAR BRETHREN,

We feel deeply burdened because of the slowness with which our meagre force of Foreign Missionaries in this field is being strengthened. We appreciate the fact that our brethren in America are earnestly trying to help us; but as we endeavour to keep up with the work and to take some advantage of the unprecedented opportunities that are open before us, we are continually faced with the fact that our present force, especially in the directly vernacular work, is entirely inadequate. We are trying to cope with a work already started in 12 native languages, with believers and literature in several others, and yet our entire force devoted to the vernacular work stands at 26 families and 5 single workers. That number includes men engaged in administrative duties, and the vernacular bookmen and schoolmen, as well as those who are free for direct evangelistic effort in the native tongues. When this slender force is spread over a work in so many languages is it to be wondered at that in each of these tongues we find ourselves so unequal to the task before us? And yet, beyond the work we have yet attempted there are 11 additional languages spoken by from one to ten million people each, and 124 dialects spoken by peoples of less than a million each.

It is true that we have five families and one single worker engaged in our English work, and three families and one single worker in the general administrative and office work, but all of these touch our vernacular work only in an indirect way. We greatly value the plan approved by the mission board for the re-organization of the work in our field, and the addition to our staff of a number of experienced administrative workers; but we are con-

vinced that this additional help will not accomplish what it might unless it is accompanied by an extensive strengthening of the staff of younger missionaries who can fully acquire the languages of the people.

We plead for a special effort to be made in behalf of India with this end in view. Conditions during the great war made it difficult to send workers to India. During 1918 ninety-nine new missionaries were sent to foreign fields (Review and Herald 16th January, 1919) of whom five came to India, or five per cent; whereas India has at least 30 per cent of the world's mission field population. When we see about us this great mass of humanity in such great need, and realise that a measure of responsibility to the Master for them rests on us, we feel burdened and anxious and wish that we could by some means bring the situation more clearly before our brethren at home.

First of all, brethren, we would ask that the church in America make special prayer for the work in India. Could not one day be set aside for fasting and intercession to God for this great field? Great obstacles to the missionary advance have yielded in answer to the earnest prayers of believing men and women. What might we not expect from the Lord for India in answer to the united prayers of His people? These strongholds of darkness will not yield to any ordinary pressure. Were our missionary force ten times what it now is we should still be impotent to cope with the task before us, unless God greatly helped us. Nothing but his mighty power working on the hearts of the people will accomplish what is needed here.

In every division of our field the work is taking on a new aspect. The slow years of preparatory work in language study and the development of training schools are commencing to bear fruit. We are begin-

ning to see a more ample growth than ever before, and have evidence that this is only leading on to larger developments of the work among the native peoples. In Bengal, believers in the message are continually springing up in new villages and districts. In the United Provinces and the Punjab we are seeing conversions from Moham-medanism and Hinduism, and an increasing number of baptisms that is most encouraging in view of the comparative youth of our vernacular work in this section. Recently the Lord has gone before us in the Marathi field in leading into the light of the message some missionaries and native people there, greatly enlarging the scope of our work. In South India there are unlimited possibilities opening up before us in the Malayalam and Telugu fields, to say nothing of the steady growth and progress of our Tamil work, and the extensions that are being made in the new fields of Ceylon and Mysore. In Burma the message is claiming converts from among the Chins, as well as the Burmese and Karens. Everywhere, in fact the doors of opportunity are wide open; and to see this situation continually and yet be able to do so little to meet it, causes us great perplexity. In the few language areas already entered our force is limited to one or two foreign workers; whereas if we only had more help a much wider scope could be given to the work. We therefore appeal to the General Conference to grant us special consideration for the next two years in order to restore to us in some measure the years of war that have affected India's cause so unfavourably. Moved by these considerations we earnestly request:—

- (1.) *That our 1920 budget be allowed in full.*
- (2.) *That all the additional families provided for in the budget be sent to India early in 1920.*
- (3.) *That the Mission Board, in anticipation of our 1921 needs, approve now of a further twenty families being sent to India for evangelistic work.*
- (4.) *That steps be taken to select and appoint immediately the twenty families for 1921, in order to give time for the securing of permits, and the replacing of such families as may for one*

reason or another be hindered from coming forward.

- (5.) *That the Mission Board grant a special appropriation to make possible the arrival of these families in India in December 1920, or January 1921, thus giving them the advantage of beginning their work here in the cool season.*
- (6.) *That the Mission Board appoint a day when the brethren in America and the brethren in India can unite in special intercession to God for His work in this land, asking Him to raise up the consecrated labourers needed for His harvest here, to supply the means to send them forth and to support them, and to so bless the work already done in India that from the seed sown there may spring up many agencies that will become strong factors from within this land for the evangelisation of its peoples.*

God will yet do great things for India; and we believe that if all the steps can be taken for which request is made in this appeal the hearts of our brethren at home will soon be made to rejoice at the fruit that will be gathered into the kingdom of God from this dark land.

(Signed) J. E. FULTON
 W. W. FLETCHER
 A. H. WILLIAMS
 I. F. BLUE
 S. A. WELLMAN
 L. J. BURGESS
 H. C. MENKEL
 G. G. LOWRY.

Should this issue of the "*Tidings*" reach any of our members who are not already subscribers, we invite such to immediately send in a subscription for the paper. The "*Tidings*" brings to its readers fortnightly news of the progress of the message within our own field. No English speaking Seventh-day Adventist in India or Burma can afford to be without it. The subscription rate is Rs. 1/8. a year.

The work in Lower Burma.

During August the writer visited Kama-maung where our Karen Mission station is located. Considerable progress has been made since our last visit in 1917. Beside the dispensary and village work there is now a thriving little school of nearly twentyfive pupils, and this makes the place quite busy. These children, gathered from their villages here and there, found themselves under rather strange environment, and for a time it was difficult to keep them from running back to their homes, but now that they have found the school such a good place to be in, they are happy and contented, and are loth to make a visit home when requested by relatives to do so. Besides the usual rudimentary studies they are also taught to sing. It is very pleasant to hear the jungle vocal with the Christian hymns the children so joyfully sing in accompaniment to their daily manual duties. And these Karen children can sing; taking their parts like a well-trained choir. Learning to sing an anthem the words of which have been translated into Karen, is one of their latest accomplishments.

Bible lessons are given daily besides frequent Bible talk and stories, and to all this the children pay respectful attention. We feel sure that some of these are being led to the Master. Brother Tha Myaing, the new Karen evangelist, is a good man, and has a good wife and a fine family. They are a real asset to the Mission. Peter, the teacher, and his wife are likewise giving excellent service. All our workers on this mission are working together with love and unity. The native people are very glad to have Sister Denoyer back again. She is kept busy from day to day in the dispensary work. Brother Denoyer has been doing good work distributing literature.

A very pleasant visit was made to Henzada, where Brother and Sister Beckner have been laboring for some time. The faithful labors put forth have not been without results. We were very glad to meet the company of believers who assembled at this place for the meetings. Some had come in from considerable distances. As all lived together in the one large house it was very favorable for a full program of meetings. Four meetings were

held each day, excepting Sabbath when we had even a fuller program. A church of sixteen members was organized to be known as the Henzada District Church. Among those who go to make up the number are a Chin man and his wife who were baptised at this meeting. They are the first of another of the tribes of Burma to accept of the last message. We trust that many others from all these peoples of Burma may soon be gathered in.

Our closing days of visit to Burma were spent with Brother and Sister Hamilton and the Rangoon Church. We regretted that we had so short a time there. We had some good meetings and made a number of pleasant visits. We trust that the seed sown will be watered by the Spirit. Brother and Sister Hamilton have worked hard in Rangoon and carry a heavy burden for their work. We are glad that the Lord is working on hearts, and we feel sure that some interested ones will come over the line. To this end let us pray.

J. E. FULTON.

A Pleasant Month in Aurangabad.

I have already reported the holding of that first Sabbath School in Aurangabad, and thought some further items concerning the pleasant month I spent there would be of general interest.

I arrived at Aurangabad late July 15, and was given a most hearty welcome at the train by missionaries McHenry and Martin who had come to meet me with their mission shigram and a fine pair of bullocks, their touring outfit. I found them typical young Americans from the sunny Southland and felt quite at home with them from the start.

Mrs. McHenry and the children were not well and it was a little perplexing before my arrival for them to know how to entertain the strange Sahib that was coming. But even under the unfavourable health conditions sister McHenry made one feel very much at home. I found that both brother and sister McHenry had already been keeping the Sabbath for a short time. It did not take us long to settle down to real business. On account of the famine about 200 of their members gathered from several villages were in and around the city with several Indian workers. The

second day I was there I attended the evening worship and was asked to say something in Marathi. Not having had regular station work even before I went to America, and having been gone for five years I undertook to speak in Marathi with much fear and trembling. I took up an easy story to begin with and told about Elisha at Dothan, and the ministration of angels. Much to my surprise they seemed to understand it and enjoy it.

So the next day we started English Bible studies in the forenoon and a Marathi class in the afternoon. On the first Sunday I was there nearly 200 assembled for the usual Sunday service. I spoke on The Coming of the Lord with better freedom than I had supposed would be possible. This seemed to be very much appreciated and things began to move very rapidly. By Monday it was decided to call in all the native workers of the mission and some of the leading members for a Bible Institute. Thursday July 24th our Bible Institute opened with about 15 of the workers and leaders present. From that date until I left Aug. 19 we had a Marathi Bible Class every day, continuing from three to five hours. As none of these brethren could understand any English I was compelled to try to use Marathi from the first. For a few days brother McHenry would sit with me, and when I was not sure that the matter was clear, he would come to my rescue. But we progressed so favourably that he was soon occupied in readjusting matters because of changing conditions, and I was left to get along alone. Although we covered practically every leading point of our message, involving the explanation of subjects that were somewhat complex, especially for the class of men with whom we had to deal, yet the Lord seemed to give the words just as we needed them, and by the time we had finished the Institute, the most of those brethren were able to give intelligent answers in regard to the leading features of Present Truth. Even the 2300 days seemed to be quite well understood.

During that first week Brother Martin was in great perplexity and spent many very anxious hours trying to see from the Bible that these things were not so, but on the second Friday night, he rejoiced all our hearts by telling us that he had fully surrendered and that he would keep the following day as the Lord's Day, and that

all work on the Mission well would cease. We had been holding open air meetings over in the city for the benefit of the church members at night, several times during the week. Brother Martin's announcement made at this time was received with pleasure by the members present, and it was decided that the whole congregation should be called together for service on the morrow. This had come about so quickly that it was a great surprise to me, but it showed the power there is in the Word of God when it is allowed to work.

Sabbath July 26 was a happy day for all of us. More than 100 gathered that day to worship the Lord. I spoke with much freedom on The Institution of the Sabbath, its meaning and the proper way to observe it. At the close of the meeting brother Martin arose and announced that as for him, he was going to work the next day and asked how many would join him. As all voted heartily in favour, there was no meeting that second Sunday morning. On the third Sabbath that I was there we organized our Sabbath School as I have already reported, with 179 present.

A cordial invitation was then sent to our leading brethren to visit the station, and Eld. Fletcher arrived Aug. 8. Up to that time I had been carrying a Bible Institute in English in the forenoon and in Marathi in the afternoon. Brother Fletcher took over the English work which was quite a relief to me. As Eld. Fletcher studied with the congregation Sabbath Aug 29 the leading events connected with the Coming of the Lord and The Millenium, it was interesting to note the intelligent answers that those were able to give who had been studying in the Institute. Eld. Blue arrived Aug. 12 and gave us further help in acquainting these new believers with Present Truth. I feel sure our entire staff of workers extend a cordial welcome to these Missionaries and Indian workers as they unite with us to proclaim in India that the hour of God's Judgment has come. On Sunday 17 we closed our Institute, with all who had attended rejoicing in the new-found truth and in so far as I could tell in full harmony with us. I had given 24 Bible Lessons in English covering the leading doctrines including the Spirit of Prophecy, and Eld. Fletcher had given 6 studies. I had also given 33 Bible Studies in Marathi, as follows, On Daniel, 8; Rev.

6; Word of God, 2; Coming of the Lord, 5; Sabbath, 5; Sanctuary, 3; Nature of Man, 2; Misc. 2. It was one of the most interesting months of my life. My set of 16 separate charts on the prophecies was very helpful. Because of the serious illness of Brother McHenry's oldest boy Miss Ried was called to Aurangabad the last few days of the Institute. As I had been teaching the men, so she taught the women while there, much to their edification.

I am sure this will be of general encouragement to all our workers as it demonstrates the power there is in the word of God to accomplish things when it is given opportunity to work. Let us all thank God and take courage, giving Him and His wonderful Word all the glory.

GEO. F. ENOCH.

Almost

Almost what? Almost the fourth million dollars to missions from our Sabbath schools at the close of 1918. The total amount given to missions by our schools from 1887 to the close of 1918,—thirty-two years—is \$3,969,570. 16.—This lacks only \$30,429.84 of the four-million mark. The gifts during the third quarter of 1918, the best quarter of the year, averaged \$14,000 a week, \$2,000 a day. The steady increase from year to year is most encouraging.

Below are given the four objects of the Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings during 1918, the amount called for, and the overflow:

Field	Amt. called for	Amt. given	Overflow
Malaysia	\$27,000.00	\$37,898.62	\$10,898.62
Burma, Bengal, South India	34,000.00	47,749.04	13,749.04
Inea Union Mission	52,284.71	47,314.23
South Africa	38,000.00	41,566.08	6,566.08

We now have a very definite Thirteenth Sabbath goal—a dollar (rupees three) per church member. Some, of course, must give much more than this, in order to maintain that average. Each school should work very earnestly to secure as many dollars as they have church members. Reaching this goal will result in great additional blessing to the mission fields benefited by this offering.

MRS. L. FLOBA PLUMMER.

Arthur Mountain.

"The good news has come at last. Word has just been received that I am to be held in readiness to proceed to Bombay. This means that the booking of my passage has been placed in the hands of the Embarkation Commandant, Bombay. I notice by the paper that the "Plassy" is advertised to sail for Australia on the 29th. I am hoping this will be the boat. You can imagine how happy and thankful I am. It seems too good to be true. The Lord has worked in other remarkable ways for me of which I will write later."

The East Bengal Cyclone.

Letter from Pastor Mookerjee.

Dear Brethren:—

Upon receiving a card from Brother A. C. Halder of Gopalganj regarding the recent cyclone in East Bengal, I hurried off from Mussooree, and reached Gopalganj yesterday.

You have no doubt read the reports in the papers, so I do not need to go into details about the terrific cyclone. Steamer roofs and cabins have been blown away. Sixteen vessels were sunk in Naraingunge alone. Not far from Gopalganj several boats went down with passengers and crew. Trees are uprooted here and there. The rice crop has suffered everywhere. Flats containing jute, etc, are seen without roofs and aground. Dead bodies are to be seen floating about. Shops, villagers' houses, court and telegraph and post offices are blown away. Telegraph lines have been damaged, so there is no telegraphic communication. European officers on salvage duty have been sent up after the wrecked boats. As I came through the village of Gopalganj from the steamer station to our bungalow I could say, My eyes have never seen such devastation.

I have not received reports from all of our village sabbath-keepers, but I shall quote from two or three letters, and then relate what I have seen in Gopalganj.

Translation of P. K. Roy's Card.

(Brother Roy is in charge of our work at Suagram).

"URGENT

. There was no hope that I would be alive to-day to write you this letter. By the grace of God there are no deaths; but no one has a home left. Last night we had a terrific cyclone here. Our people were suffering on account of the famine, and then again comes this trouble. Our people have no place to lay their heads. If you do not send relief right away there is such a fear that surely some of our people will die. The chapel is destroyed. I have nothing left, and have to live on the boat. Please regard this letter as a hundred letters."

Translation of Jacob Baroi's Letter.

(Brother Baroi is one of our colporteurs at Buruabaree).

"On account of the severe storm on the

24th September last at 8 P. M. all our houses on the compound are in ruins. . . . We have not as much as a seer of rice to eat. There is no knowing where our clothes have washed away. Three of our boats cannot be found. What more shall I write? Eight people are missing from our home, and we have not found all the dead bodies yet. My second brother, his wife, three of his boys and three girls, eight in all have met death. What more shall I write? We have no food and no home. In this condition I beg for some help from you. If you do not render assistance then there is no way out. If you do not help we shall not live. We have found three of the dead bodies. The rest, five bodies, are not yet found."

Translation of Jogen Baroi's letter.

(Brother Baroi is one of our workers in the village of Chaurkhuli).

"Last Wednesday night we had a severe storm day and night. Our villages are in ruins. Practically all the villagers have lost their houses. They are all blown away. Many have met death. In our Radhaganj canal many dead bodies are floating about. One cannot ply through the canal without getting the stench of the dead bodies. Our Chaurkhuli church building is in ruins and the workers' houses have been destroyed."

Gopalganj.

In Gopalganj all of our workers' houses and the chapel building are blown away. All the iron roofing is in the river bed. One side of the roof of our bungalow is in the river bed. Our new house-boat has been washed over on the land, and is resting by the side of our-bungalow at the back. All of our people have taken shelter in the bungalow. Thank God that our house-boat escaped with little damage. I am at present living on the boat. There are several cracks in the roof, so that it rained in yesterday; but there is no serious damage so far as I can see. The District Magistrate's launch tied a rope to our boat to drag it into the water, but unsuccessfully. We have had several gangs of men working to get it into the water, but have failed so far. I have engaged some men to dig all around, so that the river water has come in underneath, and will try to get a goodly number of men to push the boat on to the water. The sub-deputy magistrate's house on the

other side of the canal from our bungalow is carried away into the river.

Our Sabbath-keepers at Borasee, Joaria and Gopalganj have suffered very heavily.

This is how we are circumstanced at the present time. Now, dear brethren, what am I to do? I am myself at a loss to know. We must get some help for our poor sabbath-keepers. All I can do is to present the matter before you, and it is for you to decide what you can do for our poor sabbath-keepers in the villages. We need money urgently, not only to help some of these people on their houses, but to give them money for food, and thus protect their lives.

May God bless you brethren as you think of the poor believers here, and enable you to send substantial help to our people.

L. G. MOOKERJEE.

A Call for Relief for Our People in East Bengal.

Brother Mookerjee's letter, published in this issue, speaks for itself. We must do something to bring relief to our suffering Bengali brethren in this present distress. They were suffering from famine this year before this other calamity came. As soon as we received at the Union Mission Office this news as to how the cyclone had affected our people, we took immediate steps to get relief measure started. As Brother Burgess is in Mussooree recovering from his recent sickness, Brother W. H. Stevens has been asked to go to Gopalganj to join Brother Mookerjee in the effort to help those of our people who are in suffering and destitution. Some money has been advanced to the brethren to begin this work. We now appeal to those of our people who are able to subscribe to a fund to help our poorer brethren in this time of special necessity. There was a time when the church was called on to make offerings for the poor saints who were at Jerusalem. Our believers in East Bengal are very very poor at the best of times. Let us do something now to help them get their simple homes together again, and to get food for the immediate present. These Sabbath-keepers are scattered over the country in more than thirty villages. Very few of them are employed in any way by the mission. They depend on their rice growing and fishing and simple village industries.

A Relief Fund.

Donations to a relief fund may be sent to the Union Mission Treasurer, Brother A. H. Williams.

We have asked Brethren Mookerjee and Stevens to try to use a portion of the relief funds by providing work for the believers in setting up again the ruined chapels at Gopalganj, Buruaburee, Suagram and Chaurkhuli, and the workers quarters belonging to the mission.

The House-boat.

We are thankful that the house-boat has escaped practically undamaged. This boat was recently constructed for the mission by a Calcutta firm at a cost of about Rs. 4500. It provides a home for our workers in their itinerancies through the canals and rice fields of that unhealthful country.

The New Bungalow.

The bungalow Brother Mookerjee speaks of is an old wooden building that has stood for years on our Gopalganj property. The General Conference has given us funds for the erection of a new brick bungalow there, and we are planning to have this work carried out this winter. Some special concrete work will be necessary in connection with the foundations of this building, and Brother R. H. Leech, who is an expert in that line, will go to Gopalganj to oversee the work. Brother J. E. Braidwood, of the Calcutta church, has accepted an invitation to take up work for the mission in connection with our building operations, and will get some experience under Brother Leech in connection with the Gopalganj bungalow to begin with. W. W. FLETCHER.

“It is only by degrees that the full magnitude of the calamity in Eastern Bengal is being realised by the public. The affected area is one of wide distances in which means of communication even in normal times are none too good. According to a correspondent, ... it is no exaggeration to say that the whole countryside along the track of the cyclone has been ‘converted into a vast ruin.’ Houses and villages have been levelled, leaving their inhabitants homeless and destitute. How many lives have been lost we do not know. Our correspondent says...he has reason to believe that hundreds of people—he thinks it would not be wide of the mark to say thousands—were swept away by the sudden rise of the rivers accompanying the storm.”

Calcutta “Statesman.”

Notes from the Mail Bag.

J. M. Comer.

“Another camp-meeting season is past. I was permitted to visit three camp-meetings this summer, and since then I have been down to Washington D. C., to attend the Bible Conference. In many ways this was quite a wonderful meeting, and I greatly appreciated the privilege of being there, and studying with those earnest Christian men. I believe fully God is leading this people on, and will guide us into the full light of this glorious truth.

“We are visiting here in Minnesota, and will soon go to North Dakota to visit my other brother there. About September 5th we will leave for Oregon again, and will soon be packing boxes, trunks and suit-cases, and planning where each package will have to be opened, whether at Hongkong or Honolulu or Calcutta. This sounds like going back to old India, doesn't it? We are booked to sail from San Francisco October 16, so I presume we will get into India sometime about the first of December. We have just received word from Brother and Sister Wyman that the Conference is not to be until about December 25. We are very glad for this. We are very anxious to attend the Conference, and hope that nothing will prevent us from being there. I am shipping our goods direct to Colombo and expect to be ready to commence operations in that territory early in 1920.

“I hope you have been able to plan some good help for me when I start the work there in Colombo. I should have at least two good Bible workers to begin with. I am thankful that I have had the privilege of working in this section of the country this year, and with the help of the Lord I have been able to interest a large number of young people in the work.

“Those who have means or earthly possessions are looking definitely toward the mission field and planning to put their all into the work and do all in their power to finish it quickly. I believe, the work is almost finished. I believe that soon we will hear that glad welcome, ‘Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundations of the world.’”

C. E. Weeks.

“Your letter reached me in Kuling, Central China, some weeks ago. Brother Fulton had also written me regarding the call to India. I confess that a call to that field always appeals to me. While I love China and the Far East, there is something about India that does get hold of one's heart-strings, and if I felt that Mrs. Weeks had the health and strength for work in that field, nothing would please me more than to return and join you brethren in the work of giving the message to the millions of Hindustan. But, in view of Mrs. Weeks' health it hardly seems wise for me to risk taking her to that field, so I guess I will remain over here, and battle with the problems that we face in China and the other fields of the Far East.”

India Union Tidings,

ORGAN OF THE

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The 'Christian Educator' for 1919-1920

Outline of the Contents of Volume XI.

I. General Articles

These articles from our leading educators and workers will review the great fundamentals of true education, developing more fully "the true philosophy of Christian education by a careful exposition of the principles that should underlie our elementary, secondary, and higher educational work." In this age of infidelity and departure from God and His revealed word, every parent as well as every teacher needs to understand the evil that still lurks in the tree of knowledge. He needs to know the subtle dangers of science falsely so called. These general articles will be of inestimable value to all.

II. Our Colleges and Academies

The articles in this section will "be the means of bringing before our teachers the latest and best facts and educational material which will be of special service in the carrying out of our educational principles" in our advanced schools.

III. The Elementary and Normal Section

This will furnish articles under the following general heads:

1. *The Normal Teacher's Exchange.* From the excellent talent of our Normal faculties in our training schools, our readers will be kept in touch with the ever developing work of making the Bible the foundation of all education.

2. *The Teacher's Help-One-Another Club* will be for the special benefit of our church school teachers, giving specific help for the most difficult features of their many-sided work.

3. *Our Local Church School Boards* is a new section which will contain articles of interest and encouragement to the noble men and women who are bearing the educational responsibilities in our local churches. These pages are open to them to give the personal, practical touch to this section which will make it worth while to all.

4. *The Parent Teacher Association* which is the strongest of ties to bind together the educational forces of the home and the school, is another new section introduced for the purpose of building up that feature of our educational work.

5. *The Secretaries' and Superintendents' Council* will afford opportunity for our field officers to counsel together in continuous session. In such efficient hands, this section will team with the spirit of life and progress.

6. *The Round Table* will deal informally with miscellaneous school problems, and pass on to all, school news of an inspirational and helpful character from various sections of the field. We hope every subscriber will feel that this is his own corner.

IV. The Home Section

It is the purpose of the editors to give special attention to this section which will be devoted to the education of children too young to be sent to school. Real mothers who understand the fundamental principles of real education will contribute real experiences. The Fireside Correspondence School has promised to contribute regularly from the varied and interesting and practical field of observation of the Mother's Normal.

S. O. Martin.

"We took up our thirteenth sabbath offering, and it amounted to Rs. 10/14/6. I told them a story about a missionary who went to the islands where the people were cannibals, and about the saheb being itinerating with some native Christians, and stopping in a cave out of the rain, and how that one of the men felt the calf of his leg to see how tender it was. They felt very much touched at such a story, and had never heard of cannibals. That may account for their liberality, even in the face of their poverty. All are well."

From a Lady Bible Worker in England Who Volunteers for Service in India.

"I do want to return to India. I worked there for four years, living in a native house most of the time. I went out with a returning missionary aunt (a Quaker). This may be counted as my first call to the mission field. I do not remember when I did not want to be a missionary."

"While living with my aunt I learned to read and write Hindi, and am continuing the study. I will add that my health was particularly good while in India. I spent one whole hot season and part of a hot season in the plains, mostly away from any other Europeans. The heat did not annoy me."

Simla Hydro.

"Of forty-four patients receiving treatments during September thirty were ladies. The work is still going strongly, and no sign of letting up."

Interesting matter for which we have not sufficient space in this number will appear in our next issue. One article we are holding over contains some practical advice on the subject of "Loyalty", by one of our American missionaries.