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NUMBER 22

"They Shall Not Overflow Thee"

E. P. WOLFE

"ON the morning of September 16, I was disturbed by the noise of shouting in the adjacent school compound," said Dr. Otto Hauser, as he began to relate to me his experiences during the recent floods at Surat. "On looking out of the window," he went on to say, "I saw two feet of water in the compound of the school and our own bungalow. The boys were having a wonderful time playing in the water. That water, however, was dangerous."

Going over to the hospital, Doctor found the Tapti River a raging torrent of water, brown and forboding. Debris, trees, parts of ruined houses and dozens of buffaloes and goats, killed by the sudden flood, swept past on the relentless tide. At the hospital gate the water was two inches deep. By noon of that day it was not possible to take the car out of the compound, and with wise forethought Doctor raised the car on blocks above what he hoped would be the water level. As the day progressed the whole hospital compound was turned into a lake, and the well-

tended gardens succumbed to heavy silting as the river became a great brown sea from the hospital right across the city and countryside for many miles around.

In the evening the driveways of the hospital were a racing stream, and it was dangerous to move about in it as it was already waist deep. It became necessary to plan evacuation of the low-lying charity section of the hospital. Doing much of the work himself, Dr. Hauser tied ropes from the old building to the main section and with the aid of those on duty pulled the patients who could walk through the water to the main building. Later that night, the same thing had to be done through

extremely dangerous water in order to get the duty staff back to their hostel and to bring new nurses on duty.

About this time the electricity failed, and the worst of the flood had to be endured in darkness. The power did not come on again for over three days. When it was resumed, water had entered the pipelines carrying power to the waterpump, and it was some days before an adequate water supply was available to the institution. The wards were lighted by castor oil wick lamps, made by placing cotton-wool as wicks in the caps of I V bottles filled with castor oil. These were distributed throughout the wards. After three days the castor oil ran out. The doctor says they found some other laxatives after that to keep the lights burning.

On the first night of the flood the 300-year-old city wall broke, and water flooded the major portion of the city. It entered the city as a raging wall 20 feet high, and 41 people were immediately swept away, making a good portion of the over 200 who lost their lives

*"When thou passest through
the waters, I will be with
thee, and through the rivers,
they shall not overflow thee."
Isaiah 43:2.*

throughout the tragedy. At the gate of the mission bungalow the water quickly came up to three feet. It later rose above the gate posts to eight feet.

By Thursday morning Athwa Lines, leading to the hospital, was a dangerous raging stream. The hospital compound was flooded and water was within one inch of the floor level. The church at this time had one inch of water in it, and all equipment had to be raised as high as possible. It was not long before all the church benches had "white socks" as the water penetrated the polished legs. That evening the staff were assisted to the wards by Brother S. Moses and Dr. Hauser through four feet of water with a current so strong it was difficult to stand.

At this time the water was swirling around the bungalow, and the neighbours' cars were already out of sight under water. The hospital car was safely above water on blocks. When the flood subsided some days later the neighbours marvelled that Doctor was driving his car about in the mud. Three of their cars had been under water for two days.

That Thursday evening Dr. Hauser had to jump off the city wall and swim to the house. The water was far over his head. Dr. Marjorie Young stayed at the hospital. Friday morning Dr. Hauser could not get to the hospital, and was completely cut off from it for two nights and one day. Lal-Imli, the doctor's quarters (where the Wolfe family lived for three years downstairs) had 18 inches of water on the ground floor.

On Sabbath morning, although there was still two feet of water in the compound, our people came to church. As the church was flooded, services were held in the entrance hall to the hospital.

During the flood about 20 people of servants' families from near by had to be rescued and were accommodated on the roof of Dr. Hauser's bungalow. They soon ran out of food. Providentially, a few days before a patient had given 200 bananas and a large quantity of red rice, with which Drs. Otto and Elfriede were able to feed the hungry people marooned on their roof.

After the flood more feeding

was necessary and the 300 people rendered homeless within sight of the hospital were fed by the Surat Dorcas Society for one day. Everything down to the firewood was supplied by them. The society under the leadership of Dr. Elfriede Hauser raised several hundred rupees and hundreds of pieces of clothing were distributed. Villages were visited on several occasions and, combined with the flood relief granted by the Division, a lot of good was done. The society also organized clothing collections in the city, which were well supported particularly by the Parsee communities living in Nampura, our hospital district. At least 1000 people received help during these days through the Surat Dorcas society.

We praise God that His property was protected and that He gave wisdom to our people so that possible serious damage to equipment and life was averted. The grass in the compound will grow again. The ton of mud can be removed, but life cannot be replaced. God does care for His own and this experience was certainly evidence of it.

A Sanctuary

O. O. MATTISON



IF FOR years you had been meeting for services in the crowded little homes of church members one after another, or in a loft above a weaving factory, or in a rented shop facing a very busy commercial street, or out in the groves under coconut trees—and then if you had the privilege of transferring from such surroundings to a beautiful little commodious church such as you see in this picture—what would be your reaction?

For many years such was the experience of our faithful believers in Calicut, Kerala, India. All that time they had longed and prayed for a place to worship.

Property was hard to obtain in the commercial town of Calicut, but by great sacrifice on the part of the local field and the union, eventually a lovely plot of land was purchased. It was not large—just a little larger than the church building itself. The members put

into this all that they had been saving through the years, as well as a great deal of labour in collecting materials, etc. They eagerly looked forward to the day when they would have a decent little place in which they could worship the Lord in peace and quietude.

If you could step into this little church and observe the joy on the faces of the people gathered there, you could not help but enter into the spirit of worship and thanksgiving that is manifested as they conduct their Sabbath school and church services. Their services and prayer meetings from week to week are a real inspiration.

The church building is not an expensive one. Completed, it cost less than Rs. 15,000. The church building represents much sacrifice by the members of the church, by the local mission and union, and sacrifice by you, our fellow believers around the Division, as you have dipped deep into your pockets to give to missions. Your contribution to the Missions Extension Fund year by year has made possible such little places of worship as this. They are real monuments to the glory of God.

We thank you for your sacrifice. We also thank the Lord for the humble people who are drawn to worship in these humble monuments to God's love. Their endeavour is not only to be in the kingdom with you and me, but also to bring others with them.

Please continue to give and pray for companies of believers in scores of other places, who are longing for similar places of worship. By your liberality and with the united efforts of our believers within our local and union fields, we shall be able to help a number of other needy companies with their church building programmes. May the Lord continue to bless our united efforts.

13th Sabbath Offering

December 26

Church Buildings in
Southern Asia

The Value of the Sabbath School

C. R. HOLFORD

KEEPING in mind values and what makes a thing valuable or worthless, let us turn our attention to the Sabbath school—your Sabbath school. What is it worth? How much value do you place upon it? Is it good enough for the members to spend one hour and fifteen minutes of their precious Sabbath time in attendance? Are they receiving value equal to the cost?

If the Sabbath school has not been planned and carefully prepared some of the members will be cheated. They will not receive full value for the time they have expended. And the time will come when they may think it not worthwhile to spend that good hour and fifteen minutes at the Sabbath school. Others may continue to come, but they will not give their full attention to the endeavours of the Sabbath school or support the Sabbath school mission programme with their offerings. Thus the Sabbath school will lose its full value and will not accomplish its objectives.

The Sabbath school superintendent who is desirous of operating a successful Sabbath school must be willing to spend time and effort in preparing the programme. Nothing can take the place of these two factors—time and effort. He must also make use of the best help and facilities available.

One of the most important aids in the production of an interesting, carefully planned Sabbath school programme is the Sabbath school council. Instead of trying to plan the whole programme alone, the superintendent should work with the other Sabbath school officers.

By calling the council at least once a month, the Sabbath school superintendent is able to plan the programmes one month in advance. At the Sabbath school council all the officers, together with the church pastor, can ex-

change ideas and plan a programme that will add to the interest of the Sabbath school. Here also it is possible to distribute the responsibilities so that each officer will fill his position more efficiently.

In planning the programme the superintendent and officers should consider a theme. Without it there is no objective or point to the programme. The absence of a theme is usually one reason for an uninteresting Sabbath school. Generally the theme may be found in the introduction of the Sabbath school lesson or in the memory verse. If it is not found there, it would be well to choose an appropriate one.

Having decided upon the theme, the Sabbath school council will choose the hymns. The superintendent's remarks will point to the theme and the whole programme will be co-ordinated around it.

"This will take a great deal of time and study," I hear you say. Of course it will, but that which is worth doing at all is worth doing well. If we are to give our Sabbath school members full value for the time they spend in coming and sitting in Sabbath school, then we must put thought and preparation into planning the programme.

Those who are asked to take part in the Sabbath school should be given counsel by the leaders. Experienced ones may help the less-experienced ones (in private, not in public). By a little coaching and encouragement, shy members may be helped to speak out clearly and well so that they can be heard. Many leaders have been trained and developed by taking part in the Sabbath school. The Sabbath school should train future officers for the school and its branches.

Other factors which make a Sabbath school of interest and value are the weekly teachers' meetings, well-prepared special

music, well-planned branch Sabbath schools and soul-winning work. All must be utilized to their fullest extent if the Sabbath school is to be a real success. This is what makes the Sabbath school of value.

Sabbath school superintendents and officers, what is the value of your Sabbath school? How much is it worth to you? How much time, outside of the hour and fifteen minutes spent in the Sabbath school, do you give to pre-

paring the programme each week? How many council meetings have you held this year? Do you conduct the Sabbath school council?

Sabbath school members, you are asked to take part—perhaps the mission story. Do you spend enough time in preparation so that you can tell it in an interesting way? Do you weave into it the theme for the day? How well did you prepare the lesson study for the day? Are you able to make

a contribution to the class?

The value we place upon the Sabbath school will be shown by the time we spend in preparation for the part we have on the programme and in the lesson study; the results of our work and preparation will one day be revealed. When the Lord makes up His jewels, He will give a crown of life to many a faithful Sabbath school officer and member.

Khunti Junior Camp

H. T. BURR

THE aftermath of cyclonic weather which struck in the Chotanagpur area brought disappointment to the students of Khunti School. Courage, descriptive of Adventist youth, was seen in an industrious group of boys and girls who, in spite of inclement weather, moved forward with the camp preparations. Final arrangements were taking shape when an unusually heavy downpour came and flooded the whole encampment. In view of the conditions with which they were faced, it was felt best to return to the school campus and conduct the camp on the school compound.

Emergencies of one kind or another had kept Pastors J. F. Ashlock and D. S. Laursen from arriving for the opening ceremonies of the camp. But Pastor Chad Israel, the principal, opened the camp that evening around a very lovely campfire by saying that even though we were driven back to the school by heavy rains we would carry on as nearly as possible with the camp spirit. After further remarks by him the writer told a story and conducted a devotional which was cut short by additional rainfall.

We were happy to see Pastors Ashlock and Laursen arrive the next morning. Later in the day Mrs. Laursen and her two daughters arrived, having been delayed due to train timings being out of order.

As the camp programme proceeded, intermittent downpours caused one and all to see the wisdom in having returned to the school where proper shelter could be had.

Early morning ceremonies around the flagpole were of a nature to set the pattern for the day as we attentively and reverently turned our thoughts to the Word of God and listened to a short devotional each morning. It was encouraging to see the young people careful in their person and orderly in their places of abode. Camp rangers, under the direction of teachers James Topno, Cecil Marandi and Samuel Kandulna, diligently pursued a programme of cleaning up the school compound; and by closing time it could be observed that roads and lanes had been beautifully straightened.

Highlights of the camp were council periods when subjects of Loyalty, Courtesy, Time and its Use, and Temperance were presented. Class study periods on Birds, Trees and Campcraft under Pastors Ashlock and Laursen and Mrs. Burr laid a foundation for further study and vocational honours. Apprehension on the part of the writer when he took charge of the swimming immediately vanished the first day when he saw the boys from the smallest to the largest take to the "old swimming hole" like ducks to water.

Campfires were a thrill as Sister

Israel and her staff led the youth in appropriate songs and rounds each evening. This was followed by stories, pictures and a short devotional, which was conducted by Pastor Ashlock who centred his talks around the theme, "God is Love." Friday evening found the entire encampment favourably responding to a call for reconsecration.

Sabbath afternoon an excellent investiture service was held under the direction of Brother Edwin Kindo, youth leader for 1959. It was evident that the youth had been well prepared and twenty-four received due recognition and insignias. A further investiture service and baptism is planned before the end of the year.

The camp closed with farewell speeches by Pastors Ashlock, Laursen and the writer. The youth were challenged to carry throughout their lives the attitudes, principles and lessons learned and displayed during the camp period. In spite of the disappointment at the outset of not being able to have the camp in the jungle the students demonstrated an excellent spirit and all were thankful that there were no cases of sickness or accident. We commend Pastor Israel and his staff for a very pleasant and profitable time at the Khunti Junior Camp and Miss Kandulna for a splendid job in satisfying hungry appetites three times a day.

A Decade of Service to Humanity at Ranchi Hospital

PETER K. PETERSON,
Business Manager

RANCHI hospital was started ten years ago in a small way but with great faith in God. The clinic first opened on May 4, 1949. By 1953 due to the untiring efforts of Dr. R. V. Shearer it became a 31-bed hospital, known throughout the length and breadth of Bihar. We are grateful for his ingenuity in converting the old school building into a hospital. Pastor O. A. Skau, then Union president, gave support to establishing the hospital in spite of suggestions to locate it elsewhere.

The growth during the past ten years is amazing, and today we have 56 beds and about 40 workers. Since the beginning of the ten year period up until the end of September, 89,984 patients have visited the out-door clinic and 6,678 in-patients have been treated.

For many years the hospital depended upon a diesel engine generator for light and power, but since 1954 it has been connected with the D. V. C. electric supply.

Water supply has always been a problem. In 1954 a new well was dug, and now the number of wells in the compound stands at five. We are also connected with the town water supply.

In 1956 a family ward of six units was added. Each unit has two spacious rooms for patients and their relatives. Then there is a bathroom and kitchen at the back of each unit. This arrangement is appreciated by high class patients.

In 1958 a public address system was installed which makes it possible to relay church services to the patients.

Last year a beautiful church was built and dedicated to the glory of God. We appreciated the help given by the Division, Union and Section towards this building.

Recently a bus service was started in Ranchi, making a bus available in front of the hospital six times daily. The bus runs from the hospital to Hatia, 12 miles distance, where a heavy machinery factory is being set up. Thanks to this bus service the number of patients coming to our hospital has increased.

During the past ten years Drs. Shearer, Buxtons, Johannes, and Dr. (Mrs.) Chelvam have served as staff physicians. Drs. Oliver, Rhymes and Shrewsbury have been relief doctors when our regular doctors were on leave. Miss Miller, Miss Hurle and Miss Cooper have been nursing superintendents. The Buxtons are in their second term of service.

The Governor of Bihar, the Secretary to the Minister of Health and Mrs. Jaipal Singh, M.P., were among the distinguished visitors to the hospital during the past ten years. The Maharani of Chotanagpur, the Maharani of Nayagarh and Mrs. Birla have been our patients.

Some of these distinguished visitors and patients have given

liberal donations in appreciation of the work that is being done here. A gentleman in Orissa has been sending Rs. 10 every month for the past five years toward charity work in the hospital.

A few weeks ago one of the members of the Bihar Legislative Council was a patient and wrote us the following letter: "I will always be grateful for the medical treatment which you gave to me during my ten days' stay in your hospital. I must confess that I was cured not only of my physical ailments, but my heart and soul were also renovated and strengthened by the religious and peaceful atmosphere of your hospital . . ."

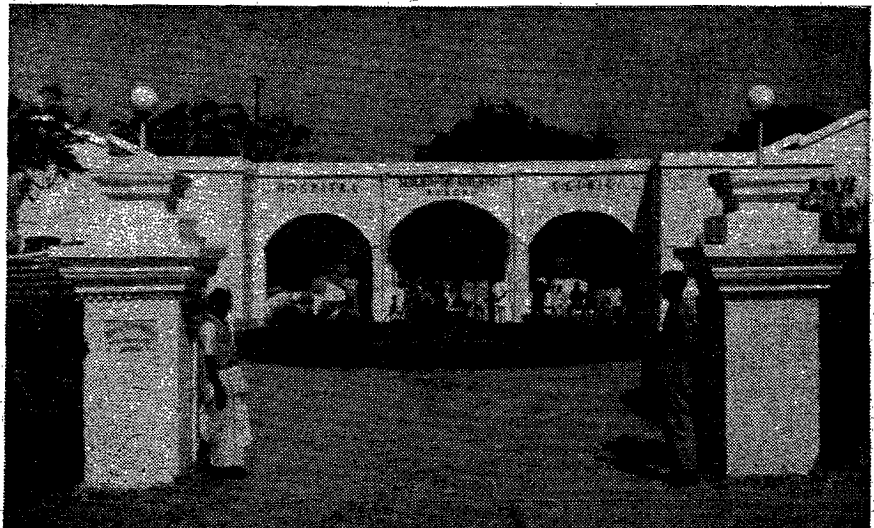
Every week such letters bring cheer to us. We are grateful to our Father in heaven for His loving hand in the affairs of the hospital.

Just now we are studying the possibility of starting a nursing school and hoping it will soon become a reality. Applications have already begun pouring in from those desiring training.

The charity work of the hospital is almost 51% of its cash intake. We are glad that so many are benefited in this way.

Hundreds are hearing the message of the soon coming Saviour through our nurses, doctors, chaplain, Bible worker and others.

The future is bright, but we must not be content with present achievements. Our goal is to impart the precious message of Jesus' return to the thousands who come to us yearly seeking medical help.



STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN ASIA DIVISION OF SE

NAME OF UNION AND LOCAL SECTIONS	1	2	3			4				5	6				7				8			
	Number of Churches	Church Membership at Beginning of Quarter	Members Added During Quarter			Members Dropped During Quarter				Total Church Membership at Close of Quarter	Ordained Ministers				Credentialed Missionaries				Credentialed Bible Instructors			
			3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	4d		F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.		
BURMA UNION: Central & Upper Burma Section Irrawaddy Delta Section Tenasserim Section Union & Institutions	13 13 10 1	464 859 525 325	— 13 11 1	— — — —	— — 7 —	— — 6 2	— — 1 1	— — 3 1	464 872 530 326	2 — 3 3	2 3 3 4	— — — —	— — 1 1	— 1 — 4	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — 3		
Totals	37	2,173	25	—	7	8	1	3	1	2,192	5	12	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	3	
CEYLON UNION:																						
Totals	11	574	1	—	10	10	2	—	—	573	4	6	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—		
NORTHEAST UNION: Assam Section East India Section Himalayan & Andamans Union & Institutions	22 27 2 —	1,533 1,514 56 —	15 12 1 —	— 5 — —	— 11 — —	— 3 — —	— 9 — —	— 9 20 —	1,548 1,501 57 —	3 3 2 4	4 6 — 2	— — — —	— 3 — —	— — — 6	— 3 — 3	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —		
Totals	51	3,103	28	5	11	3	9	9	20	3,106	12	12	—	3	6	6	—	—	—	—		
NORTHWESTERN INDIA UNION: Central India Section North India Section Upper Ganges Section Union & Institutions	1 6 15 —	24 483 641 —	— 15 17 —	— — — —	— — 12 —	— — 4 —	— 1 1 —	— — — —	24 497 665 —	— 1 1 1	— — 3 2	— — — —	— — 3 1	— — 2 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — 1	— — — —	— — — —	— — 2 —		
Totals	22	1,148	32	—	12	4	2	—	—	1,186	3	7	—	4	2	2	—	—	1	—		
PAKISTAN UNION: East Pakistan Section Punjab Section Union & Institutions	17 18 4	805 1,181 231	7 38 —	— 5 —	— — —	2 — —	— 3 —	— 2 —	810 1,219 231	2 — 5	1 4 3	— — —	1 — 1	— — 2	1 — 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 — 6		
Totals	39	2,217	45	—	5	2	—	3	2	2,260	7	8	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	7		
SOUTH INDIA UNION: Kannada Section North Andhra Section North Kerala Section North Tamil Section South Andhra Section South Kerala Section South Tamil Section Union & Institutions	7 47 4 16 13 39 33 —	613 2,868 314 873 918 2,487 1,989 —	7 85 45 27 — 59 58 —	— — — — — 2 — —	— 10 1 4 — — — —	6 18 — — — 4 — —	— 3 2 — — — 1 —	4 3 — 1 — — — —	610 2,939 358 901 918 2,544 2,046 —	2 — 1 1 1 — — 6	4 8 3 7 3 8 6 7	— — — — — — — 1	— 1 — — 1 — — —	— — — — 2 — 1 5	— — — — — — — 6	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —			
Totals	159	10,062	281	2	15	24	10	5	5	10,316	11	46	1	6	5	11	—	—	—	1		
WESTERN INDIA UNION: North Maharashtra Section Union & Institutions	6 14	389 1,105	18 22	— —	2 7	— 51	— —	— —	409 1,070	— 3	2 5	— —	— —	— —	1 4	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —		
Totals	20	1,494	40	—	9	51	—	—	13	1,479	3	7	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—		
Division & Div. Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	1	—	8	10	—	2	—	4		
Burma Union	37	2,173	25	—	7	8	1	3	1	2,192	5	12	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	3		
Ceylon Union	11	574	1	—	10	10	2	—	—	573	4	6	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—		
Northeast Union	51	3,103	28	5	11	3	9	9	20	3,106	12	12	—	3	6	6	—	—	—	1		
Northwestern India Union	22	1,148	32	—	12	4	2	—	—	1,186	3	7	—	4	2	2	—	—	1	2		
Pakistan Union	39	2,217	45	—	5	2	—	3	2	2,260	7	8	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	7		
South India Union	159	10,062	281	2	15	24	10	5	5	10,316	11	46	1	6	5	11	—	—	—	1		
Western India Union	20	1,494	40	—	9	51	—	—	13	1,479	3	7	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—		
Division & Div. Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	1	—	8	10	—	2	—	4		
TOTALS	339	20,771	452	7	69	102	24	20	41	21,112	61	101	2	17	28	45	—	2	1	2		

TH-DAY ADVENTISTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1959

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																	
													Tithe		Foreign Missions															
	Licensed Ministerial Teachers		Licensed Missionaries		Licensed Bible Instructors		Elementary School Teachers		Literature Evangelists		All Other Regular Workers		Total Workers (Columns 6-15)		Total Tithe Receipts		Tithe Per Capita		Total Offerings for Foreign Missions, including Sabbath-School Offerings		Mission Offerings Per Capita		Total Sabbath School Offerings		Total Contributions for Home Mission Work		Total Contributions for Local Church Work		Home and Local Contributions	
	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	F.	N.F.	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
1	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	6	4	23	2,818.20	6.07	536.90	1.16	521.90	3.37	591.01	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	23	1,756.50	2.01	547.35	0.63	547.35	1.41	118.36	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,160.00	2.22	—	—	—	1.58	71.15	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	—	—	8	32	—	—	6	—	2	—	66	18	117	14,524.76	44.55	2,725.80	8.36	2,415.80	13.90	1,086.25	3.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	—	—	10	40	—	—	38	—	4	—	72	22	192	20,279.46	9.25	3,810.05	1.74	3,485.05	20.26	1,866.77	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	—	—	5	9	—	—	11	—	5	—	10	10	46	12,567.96	21.93	2,550.63	4.45	2,451.03	143.93	2,186.75	4.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	—	—	3	7	—	—	20	—	—	—	13	6	49	4,531.59	2.93	18,887.63	12.20	1,101.21	37.37	247.15	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	3	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	6	49	8,366.16	5.57	43,391.04	28.90	1,858.37	59.88	347.90	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	421.86	7.40	3,296.61	57.83	201.06	19.26	45.42	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	10	50	—	—	20	—	1	—	43	38	148	13,319.61	4.29	65,575.28	21.11	3,160.64	116.51	640.47	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	252.80	10.53	5,483.13	228.46	100.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	—	1	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	2	27	1,852.90	3.73	2,023.17	4.07	1,263.37	52.34	72.00	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	—	—	6	7	—	—	15	—	3	—	4	2	40	5,823.06	8.76	5,128.48	7.71	3,463.71	96.88	596.83	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	—	—	1	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	11	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	—	—	8	36	—	—	25	—	5	—	17	15	110	7,928.76	6.69	12,634.78	10.65	4,827.71	149.22	668.83	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	—	—	3	11 (1 Hon.)	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	6	38	2,400.25	2.96	943.62	1.16	892.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	—	—	5	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	28	4,232.19	3.47	2,666.62	2.19	2,434.62	51.25	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	—	—	19	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	32	27	4,650.37	2.13	2,552.93	11.05	2,446.75	34.81	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	—	—	22	32 (1 Hon.)	—	—	22	—	2	—	7	38	93	11,282.81	4.99	6,163.17	2.72	5,773.93	86.06	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	—	—	2	5	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	4	15	3,518.95	5.77	1,429.33	2.34	1,301.03	2.13	440.98	0.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	—	—	1	11	—	—	1	—	6	—	11	2	57	5,670.46	1.93	5,989.69	2.04	2,336.06	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	18	913.35	2.55	2,330.19	6.51	330.19	—	111.00	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	—	—	2	7	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	4	27	5,087.50	5.65	3,046.83	3.38	1,290.60	29.42	269.12	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	—	3	—	8	2	31	2,574.96	2.80	1,177.96	1.28	920.09	3.75	27.38	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	42	2,717.94	1.07	637.47	0.25	637.47	—	358.85	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	—	—	11	47	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	51	6,131.22	2.99	1,473.73	0.72	1,111.56	26.37	972.95	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	—	—	8	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	20	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	—	—	14	108	—	—	27	—	24	—	87	32	347	26,614.38	2.58	16,085.20	1.56	7,927.00	63.17	2,180.28	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	15	2,150.05	5.25	720.00	1.76	639.25	24.11	55.60	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	—	—	7	28	—	—	28	—	1	—	—	12	71	11,495.43	10.74	7,162.28	6.69	6,746.95	10.00	1,757.90	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	—	—	7	32	—	—	32	—	1	—	1	12	86	13,645.48	9.23	7,882.28	5.33	7,386.20	34.11	1,813.50	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	—	—	32	21	—	—	4	—	—	—	63	61	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	—	—	10	40	—	—	38	—	4	—	72	22	192	20,279.46	9.25	3,810.05	1.74	3,485.05	20.26	1,866.77	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35	—	—	5	9	—	—	11	—	5	—	10	10	46	12,567.96	21.93	2,550.63	4.45	2,451.03	143.93	2,186.75	4.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	—	—	20	50	—	—	20	—	1	—	43	38	148	13,319.61	4.29	65,575.28	21.11	3,160.64	116.51	640.47	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	—	—	8	36	—	—	25	—	5	—	17	15	110	7,928.76	6.69	12,634.78	10.65	4,827.71	149.22	668.83	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	—	—	22	32 (1 Hon.)	—	—	22	—	2	—	7	38	93	11,282.81	4.99	6,163.17	2.72	5,773.93	86.06	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	—	—	2	5	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	4	15	3,518.95	5.77	1,429.33	2.34	1,301.03	2.13	440.98	0.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40	—	—	1	11	—	—	1	—	6	—	11	2	57	5,670.46	1.93	5,989.69	2.04	2,336.06	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	18	913.35	2.55	2,330.19	6.51	330.19	—	111.00	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42	—	—	2	7	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	4	27	5,087.50	5.65	3,046.83	3.38	1,290.60	29.42	269.12	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	—	3	—	8	2	31	2,574.96	2.80	1,177.96	1.28	920.09	3.75	27.38	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	42	2,717.94	1.07	637.47	0.25	637.47	—	358.85	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	—	—	11	47	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	51	6,131.22	2.99	1,473.73	0.72	1,111.56	26.37	972.95	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
46	—	—	8	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	20	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
47	—	—	14	108	—	—	27	—	24	—	87	32	347	26,614.38	2.58	16,085.20	1.56	7,927.00	63.17	2,180.28	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	15	2,150.05	5.25	720.00	1.76	639.25	24.11	55.60	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
49	—	—	7	28	—	—	28	—	1	—	—	12	71	11,495.43	10.74	7,162.28	6.69	6,746.95	10.00	1,757.90	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50	—	—	7	32	—	—	32	—	1	—	1	12	86	13,645.48	9.23	7,882.28	5.33	7,386.20	34.11	1,813.50	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51	—	—	32	21	—	—	4	—	—	—	63	61	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
53	—	—	10	40	—	—	38	—	4	—	72	22	192	20,279.46	9.25	3,810.05	1.74	3,485.05	20.26	1,866.77	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	5	9	—	—	11	—	5	—	10	10	46	12,567.96	21.93	2,550.63	4													

Voice of Prophecy Rallies in Kannada Section

V. T. THOMAS, VOP Secretary,
Kannada Section

EVEN though Kollegal is one of the oldest mission stations in our section, we have not reached the educated and higher classes of people with our last warning message. With this in mind we arranged a Voice of Prophecy rally in the town's Union Club hall. Although it was a rainy day we were happy to see a large number of people gathered to hear the lecture presented by the Union Voice of Prophecy secretary, Pastor S. Thomas. Hearing his eloquent discourse, several who were playing cricket and other sports around the club, left their games and came to hear the message. The impressive message was appreciated very much. After the meeting was over one of the club officials remarked that more of such meetings ought to be held in that place.

Our next meeting was arranged in Mysore city, otherwise called "the garden of the world," and noted for its beauties as a modern city. People come from all over the world to see its beauties. We secured a large hall in the central part of the city. Here again a good number of people came to hear the last warning message. The subject for the night was "The Atom Bomb and the End of the World."

Puttur and Mangalore were our next targets. These two towns are located on the western coast of India. Mangalore is known as the Rome of the East. Here we find a large number of monasteries and convents. It is also the centre of the Hindu community known as Konkanese. The monsoon was still pouring, but two hours before the

meeting started the rain suddenly stopped. People began to come forty-five minutes early to get a comfortable seat for their families. Just before the meeting started the large hall was full and the crowd had to wait outside in the verandah. A good number of ladies also attended. The next day some one said that the place is noted for evil elements, but the message was presented so forcibly and vehemently they could not do anything against it. The Lord richly blessed us in all these meetings.

Hundreds of students for the Voice of Prophecy were enrolled from these places. Thus, through the Voice of Prophecy the last warning message is entering many unentered towns and cities of the Kannada Section.

The Message Comes to Arkonam

P. J. CHELLADURAI

Sabbath School Superintendent

THE messages of the three angels was given for the first time in Arkonam in 1958. Fifteen people were baptized and became members of the remnant church as a result of a series of lectures conducted by Pastor V. D. Edward, with Pastor N. Rathnaswamy and A. Dason assisting.

This year another effort was planned with the same speaker, assisted by S. D. Moses of Karur and S. Isaac, the local worker. Brother Anandaraj, a lay preacher from Ambur, also helped.

On August 8, Pastor Edward assembled the members of the church to make plans and pray for the meetings. To find a place in Arkonam was not an easy thing. But fortunately a place was available on a maidan near a goods shed, and with some diffi-

culty the owner was contacted and willingly gave his consent. A large pandal was erected and beautifully decorated. All arrangements were made and the advertising completed when the first meeting was held August 19. The pandal was crowded as S. D. Moses led in the song service. Pastor Edward presented the opening lecture, "Was Christ Divine?"

Regular meetings are held each Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, and a large number attend the meetings. On September 14, there was a special meeting, and R. L. Watts of the Madras English church spoke on "The Eternal Abode of the Righteous." He also showed a sound film on St. Paul's life; the pandal was over-crowded on that occasion.

The meetings are regularly fol-

lowed by a Bible class, conducted by S. Isaac, at which there is a good attendance.

An encouraging feature of the meetings is that those who are already baptized members have taken a keen interest in the meetings. They help in distributing the handbills and other items connected with the meetings. One member regularly operates the projector and another looks after the sound service. It was necessary for S. D. Moses to leave due to ill health, so one of the believers is conducting the song service. Thus, the members who are new in the faith have had an opportunity to serve God through these meetings and also to be strengthened spiritually.

Please pray for God's abundant grace in the meetings and for a good harvest of souls.

New Awakening in Ahmedabad

E. P. WOLFE

AFTER a silence of over 20 years the voice of the Advent gospel trumpet sounded again in the large city of Ahmedabad, "Manchester of India," with its over one hundred textile mills and one million people, 40,000 of whom profess the Christian faith. The occasion was the Voice of Prophecy Rally conducted in the heart of the city, Sunday, October 18. Led by Pastors N. G. Mookerjee and W. M. Moses the programme was heard by over 600 people, with many turned away because the hall was overcrowded. A repeat meeting was held for over 200 people on the following Tuesday night. Brother Robert James efficiently controlled the projector and sound equipment. After the meeting it was difficult to get away from the people who desired to contact us. Not that we wanted to; for we were only too pleased to tell them a little of our work and the plans we have for this city.

I must say that it was with some fear that my wife and I had

faced the prospects of locating in Ahmedabad. However, returning to the city after four months' Gujarati language study, we can already see unmistakable signs of God's leading. A hall has been hired for Sabbath services, and although the numbers are few (retired colporteur J. P. Christian and wife and ourselves being the charter members) we have confidence that the work will grow; in fact it is growing.

A brother, who heard this message 24 years ago and did nothing about it, is now planning baptism. During my sermon on tithing last Sabbath he wept out his confession of unfaithfulness. Tonight (I am writing this after the first meeting of our 15-meeting spearhead effort) he came to me and handed me a substantial tithe—his first. God's Spirit is working.

Cashing in on the publicity engendered by the VOP rallies we began a series of "to-the-point" Bible studies in a small hall in the heart of the city on October 25.

The attendance on the first night was capacity for the hall which holds about 150 people. More week-night speaking appointments in the various Christian "chawls" of the city have been scheduled for me than I am able to meet.

Having no Gujarati worker to interpret we have commandeered Brother Christian and drawn him from retirement to do this for us. Over 60 years of age and having lived in Ahmedabad for over 20 years, his heart is full of joy at the prospects of establishing work here. All is set for some good team work though the labourers are few.

Please remember the Gujarat in your prayers. It is a vast untouched mine of souls. Standing at a point on the outskirts of Ahmedabad one day—I counted over 90 chimneys of large mills. May God raise as many lights, shining out with the truth in this the second largest city of Bombay state and one of the most modern cities of India.

Opening a new term at

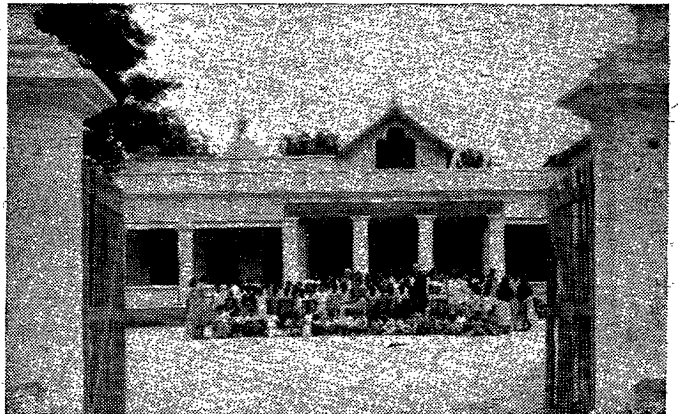
S. D. A. Middle School—Bangalore

The S. D. A. Middle School, situated in the beautiful hill city of Bangalore with its lovely, exhilarating climate, offers schooling for both day and boarding scholars from kindergarten to standard eight. The new school year re-opens January 13, 1960.

Students applying for residence in the boarding should be eight or more years of age, and should apply before January 1.

We have boarding students from Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon. The number of students we can admit to the boarding is limited, so please apply early.

J. LYNDALE, Headmistress
S. D. A. Middle School
14-A Spencer Road
Bangalore 1, India



The Ten-Minute Missionary Service

Science and the Spirit of Prophecy Agree

"WE ARE WHAT WE EAT"

1. **QUESTION:** Has the Sabbath school been extended to include the ten-minute missionary service?

ANSWER: No, the Sabbath school is still seventy minutes in duration, and the ten-minute missionary service is not a part of it.

2. **QUESTION:** Is the Sabbath school superintendent in charge of the ten-minute service?

ANSWER: No, he is not in charge.

3. **QUESTION:** Why does the Sabbath school superintendent sit in front during the ten-minute missionary service if he has no responsibility?

ANSWER: If the Sabbath school superintendent should leave the front, it would open the gate, so to speak, for everyone to start moving around. In other words, to make the smoothest possible transition from one service to the other, we need the example and influence of the superintendent.

4. **QUESTION:** What should the superintendent do during the ten-minute service?

ANSWER: Give close attention, be intensely interested, and fill out his report card of missionary work.

5. **QUESTION:** Is there a closing song for the ten-minute missionary service?

ANSWER: Generally speaking no. The meeting will close with a benediction.

6. **QUESTION:** Who is supposed to dismiss the ten-minute service?

ANSWER: The church missionary leader or whomever he asks.

W. G. Larson, Secretary

Home Missionary Department
Southwestern Union Conference

"WHAT we eat today we are tomorrow" has been paraphrased from the even more well known quotation found in our title. There is a good deal of truth in these simple statements, although at first glance it does not seem so; for if we eat a large amount of candy, cake, ice cream, and sweet drinks today, we do not feel "sweet" the next day. We can actually "grow fat and starve" on the high calorie diets that are so popular today.

Even in the U.S.A. where the standard of living is high, and a bountiful supply of food is available, the press reports:

"Ninety-seven million Americans are suffering from nutritional deficiency!" "Millions who think that they are 'well-fed' are half sick because of wrong eating habits." "Two out of every five young men called up for the draft during World War II in the U.S.A. were rejected for causes traceable to malnutrition." "In one city 70% of the boys with a bad nutritional history were classified as 4F's." (The lowest classification given by the army in the draft, and a rejection.)

"America, contrary to its opinion of itself, is not the best fed nation; FAO has startling statistics proving otherwise. An analysis of the 'normal' diet of the U.S. citizen shows over-all shortages in such foods as fruits, vegetables, milk, and whole grain or enriched products, and an oversupply of those two items which furnish almost 50 per cent of the calories consumed in the U.S.—refined white flour and sugar. Fifty per

cent of the population, roughly speaking, does not reach a qualitative scale of eating which is satisfactory from a health viewpoint. Only 20 per cent can be classified regularly as good or excellent."¹

According to a report from the National Nutritional Council, about 97,000,000 persons in the United States are living on inadequate, unbalanced diets. This means that two out of every three men, women, and children are not eating properly! The doctors tell us that 976 persons out of every 1000 are suffering from disease.

Malnutrition was listed as a menace to workers by Dr. Henry Borsook, noted biochemist from Caltech. He pointed out that the deficiency in their diet was not due to a lack of calories but came through the neglect of vitamin foods in favour of white bread, candy, and refined edibles.

Stiebeling and Phipard conducted an investigation of the diets of the families of employed workers and reported that out of over 2,000 workers' families contacted, only 26 per cent could be classified as having a good diet. 45 per cent had a fair diet and 26 per cent had a poor diet.

In all of these investigations it was found that the subjects were obtaining sufficient calories, in many cases they were consuming more than they needed; but they were not getting enough of the foods necessary for growth. The consumption of fruits and vegetables, milk and unrefined natural cereals was low.

Nutritionists have called attention to the Hunza people of Northern India, to the Bantus of Africa, and to other Asiatic races who have lived for centuries on a very meagre diet as proof that there is a correlation between the diet that people eat and the health and long life that they enjoy.

They have come to the conclusion that, "Hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure, heart failure, diabetes, goitre, fatty livers, injured kidneys, excessive body weight in adults, stomach and duodenal ulcers, tooth decay, loosening of the teeth, underweight in children, tuberculosis and anemia in children and adults, these and many other diseases are all acknowledged by medical and public health authorities to be in a significant degree subject to lessened occurrence by a more intelligent use of food."²

"Not more food, but more of the right kind of food is the theme of the present nutrition programme. We do not need fatter people, but stronger, huskier people. We do not need more starch and sugar and fat in our diet, but food protein, adequate minerals and vitamins. We should choose our calories by the company we keep."³

"Undoubtedly, the more open minded we are in using the guidance of the newer knowledge of nutrition for greater efficiency in food management, the more intensively will we meet our needs through grain products, fruit, vegetables and milk."⁴

Ex-president Calvin Coolidge summed up the problem tersely, "One of the difficulties of the work is not that we are lacking in sufficient knowledge, but that we are unwilling to live in accordance with the knowledge which we have . . . Somewhere in human nature there is still a structural weakness. We do not do as well as we know."⁵

The health principles of Adventists have been right all along, for Mrs. White wrote years ago:

"A wrong course of eating or drinking destroys health, and with it the sweetness of life. Oh, how many times have you purchased

what you called a good meal at the expense of a fevered system, loss of appetite, and loss of sleep! Inability to enjoy food, a sleepless night, hours of suffering—all for a meal in which taste was gratified. Thousands have indulged their perverted appetites, have eaten a good meal, as they called it, and as the result, have brought on a fever, or some other acute disease, and certain death. That was enjoyment purchased at immense cost."⁶

"God is working in behalf of His people. He does not desire them to be without resources. He is bringing them back to the diet originally given to man. Their diet is to consist of the foods made from the materials He has provided. The materials principally used in these foods will be fruits and grains and nuts, but various roots will also be used."⁷ "These foods, prepared in as simple and natural a manner as possible, are the most healthful and nourishing. They impart a strength, a power of endurance, and a vigour of intellect, that are not afforded by a more complex and stimulating diet."⁸

"It would be well for us to do less cooking and to eat more fruit in its natural state. Let us teach the people to eat freely of the fresh grapes, apples, peaches, pears, berries, and all other kinds of fruit that can be obtained. Let these be prepared for winter use by canning, using glass, as far as possible, instead of tin."⁹

"If ever there was a time when the diet should be of the most simple kind, it is now. Meat should not be placed before our children. Its influence is to excite and strengthen the lower passions, and has a tendency to deaden the moral powers. Grains and fruits prepared free from grease, and in as natural a condition as possible, should be the food for the tables of all who claim to be preparing for translation to Heaven. The less feverish the diet, the more easily can the passions be controlled. Gratification of taste should not be consulted irrespective of physical, intellectual, or moral health."¹⁰

"Your appetites are morbid,

and because you do not relish a plain, simple diet, composed of unbolted wheat flour, vegetables and fruits prepared without spices or grease, you are continually transgressing the laws which God has established in your system. While you do this, you must suffer the penalty; for to every transgression is affixed a penalty. Yet you wonder at your continued poor health."¹¹

"Fruits, grains, and vegetables, prepared in a simply way . . . make, with milk or cream, the most healthful diet."¹²

The conclusions of modern nutritionists and of Sister White agree on the necessity of:

1. Simplifying the eating habits.
2. Reducing the consumption of rich, complicated dishes.
3. Replacing refined foods with natural ones, and eating of fruits and vegetables, according to the instruction given by Inspiration.
4. Eating just enough quantity to maintain normal weight.

Do we do as well as we know?

1. "The Modern Hospital," October, 1951, repub. in "JADA," vol. 27, 1090, Dec. 1951. Abstract of article by H. S. Warming-ton.
2. Dr. Charles Glen King, Sci. Dir. of the Nutr. Foundation, "Nutrition Reviews," Apr. 1951.
3. H. S. Mitchell, "JADA," vol. 18, January, 1942.
4. Henry C. Sherman, M.D., "JADA," 22: 577, 1946.
5. Calvin Coolidge, "AMA" Bulletin, May, 1927.
6. 2T, 69.
7. 7T, 125, 126.
8. MH, 296.
9. 7T, 134.
10. 2T, 352.
11. 2T, 67.
12. CDF, 92.

Calendar of Special Days and Offerings 1959

Nov. 28 Public Relations Day
Dec. 5 Dorcas and Welfare Evangelism Day and H. M. Offering

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERING
Dec. 26 Southern Asia Division

Miscellany

● The Publishing Department of the Canadian Union Conference set aside the month of August, 1959, as Hoag Memorial Month. This was in memory of the late G. B. Hoag, who with his wife was killed in an automobile accident last year. Pastor Hoag laboured successfully in the literature work in Southern Asia and was serving as secretary of the Publishing Department of the Canadian Union Conference at the time of his death. For the Hoag Memorial Month the conference offered prizes to colporteurs with the highest literature sales and the greatest number of hours spent in the field. B. M. Lall, who was initiated into colporteur work in Southern Asia by Pastor Hoag, took the honours for the highest sales, as well as the greatest number of hours' work. He was selling Uncle Arthur's new *Bible Story* set.

● Division literature sales for September, 1959 are running Rs. 7,000 ahead of the sales for September, 1958. The total is Rs. 47,000.

● Plans are being laid for participation in a great Swadeshi Exhibition to be held in Madras beginning December 23. The Silver Hall will again be used in connection with this public relations venture featuring temperance and Lowry Memorial products. The organizers have suggested that on Friday night films on the life of Christ be shown. C. N. Abraham and S. James from the Division will join hands with the brethren in the South India Union in this adventure started by R. L. Watts last year.

● C. H. Hamel and M. G. Champion recently toured East Pakistan. While there Pastor Champion conducted the Week of Prayer at the school at Monosapara. Heavy rains made it necessary to make some parts of the trip by boat.

● The building work at Chuhanakana School and the Punjab Section headquarters in Gujranwala, West Pakistan, is making good progress in spite of some difficulties in obtaining cement.

● Efforts are being held in Lahore by N. L. Sherwin, in Peshawar by W. H. McGhee, and Karachi by D. T. Hawley. Five efforts are being conducted in villages of the Punjab Section, West Pakistan.

● Students of E. D. Thomas Memorial High School participated in a quiz programme at the All India Radio Tiruchirappalli Station on October 22 at 2:10 p.m., especially broadcast for high schools. They contested with four other high schools from Madurai, Dindugal, Ayyempettai and Tiruvavoor. A. M. Job, principal, reports that our school earned the highest score and stood first.

● An experiment made in Ahmadabad by the Voice of Prophecy proved to be a great success. A running commentary on the Daniel 2 film, "The Birth of a New World," has been recorded in Hindi, and when the film is shown the tape recorder is connected with the projector's speaker and the commentary synchronised with the picture.

A letter from N. G. Mookerjee reports that at the first VOP rally where this commentary was used it was "wonderfully accepted," so much so that our workers had to stay an extra day to deal with the interest aroused.

Southern Asia Tidings

Official Organ of the
SOUTHERN ASIA DIVISION
of the General Conference
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