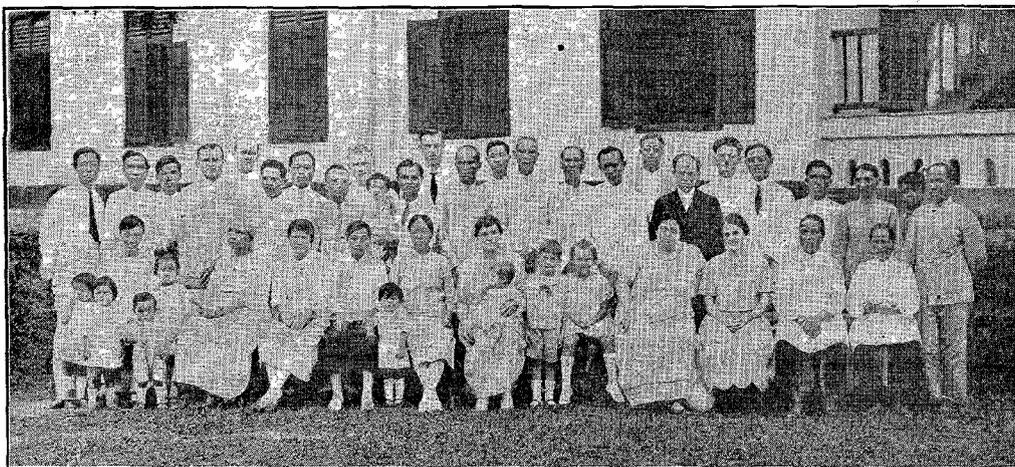


# Asiatic Division Outlook

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NO. 2



## General Meeting in Singapore

**T**HE first meeting of the Singapore Mission of Seventh-day Adventists as a representative body was held November 2 to 7, 1923. It was a good occasion. It was an inspiration to all to be assembled together to study the needs of the field and to plan the work for the coming year. I believe this meeting has marked a new era in the history of this local mission. The brethren entered heartily into all the discussions, and the plans and resolutions passed are those that will be to the building of the work.

After the meeting the workers stayed for two days to receive instruction in giving simple treatments to the sick. The sick are all about us, and often that is the only way we can reach their hearts. One brother, a delegate to the meeting, told of his acceptance of the truth because he had been helped in time of sickness. His heart was touched by the tenderness manifested toward him. Although a heathen, he saw in this ministry a manifestation of the loving-kindness of the Lord. He now rejoices in present truth with his family, and has a son engaged in mission work.

Since the brethren have returned to their work, there come reports of new inquirers studying the truth and of new advances for the Lord. May we all be true until the work is finished that we may rejoice in that great gathering of the saints and church of the first born of God which are written in heaven.

J. W. ROWLAND.

## He Leads

I cannot always trace the onward course  
 My ship must take;  
 But looking backward, I behold afar  
 It's shining wake  
 Illumined with God's light of love, and so  
 I onward go,  
 In perfect trust that He who holds the helm  
 The course must know.

I cannot always see the plan on which  
 He builds my life  
 For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,  
 The noise of strife,  
 Confuse me till I quite forget He knows  
 And oversees,  
 And that in all details with His good plan  
 My life agrees.

I cannot always know and understand  
 The Master's rule;  
 I cannot always do the tasks He gives  
 In Life's hard school;  
 But I am learning with His help to solve  
 Them, one by one,  
 And, when I cannot understand, to say,  
 "Thy will be done."

—Selected

## Service

CHRIST'S followers have been redeemed for service. Our Lord teaches that the true object of life is ministry. Christ Himself was a worker, and to all His followers He gives the law of service,—service to God and to their fellow-men. Here Christ has presented to the world a higher conception of life than they had ever known. By living to minister for others, man is brought into connection with Christ. The law of service becomes the connecting link which binds us to God and to our fellow-men.

To His servants Christ commits "His goods,"—something to be put to use for Him. He gives "to every man his work." Each has his place in the eternal plan of heaven. Each is to work in co-operation with Christ for the salvation of souls. Not more surely is the place prepared for us in the heavenly mansions than is the special place designated on earth where we are to work for God.

Our Heavenly Father requires no more nor less than He has given us ability to do. He lays upon His servants no burdens that they are not able to bear. "He knoweth our claims; He remembereth that we are dust." All that He claims from us we through divine grace can render.

When we give ourselves wholly to God, and in our work follow His directions, He makes Himself responsible for its accomplishment. He would not have us conjecture as to the success of our honest endeavors. Not once should we even think of failure. We are to co-operate with One who knows no failure.

God works by whom He will. He sometimes selects the humblest instrument to do the greatest work; for His power is revealed through the weakness of men. We have our standard, and by it we pronounce one thing great and another small; but God does not estimate according to our rule. We are not to suppose that what is great to us must be great to God, or that what is small to us must be small to Him. It does not rest with us to pass judgment on our talents or to choose our work. We are to take up the burdens that God appoints, bearing them for His sake, and ever going to Him for rest. Whatever our work, God is honored by whole-hearted, cheerful service. He is pleased when we take up our duties with gratitude, rejoicing that we are accounted worthy to be co-laborers with Him.—Mrs. G. G. White.

## A Consecrated Laity the Help of China

THE Spirit of Prophecy declares: "Soon grievous troubles will arise among the nations,—troubles that will not cease until Jesus comes. . . The judgments of God are in the land. The wars and rumors of wars, the destruction by fire and flood, say clearly that the time of trouble, which is to increase until the end, is very near at hand. We have no time to lose. The world is stirred with the spirit of war."

One who has watched the events of the past few months must know that the above statement is true of the present time. I have lately been greatly impressed that the last-day signs are being fulfilled in no mistakable way. Truly we have "no time to lose" in giving the message of warning, love and salvation, to the multitudes in need.

This work can never be done by a few paid workers: it is too great a work. It requires a vast army. Our church members properly trained and led by competent, consecrated leaders into the conquest for the establishment of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men, will accomplish much for God's truth in the earth.

During the past two years we have worked to organize in a better way this department of our work. Brother Hong, who has a good English education and who has a burden for the work, has been chosen as secretary of this department. We have secured the Home Missionary charts and all other helps that we could get from which Brother Hong has made translations, and he has gone out and thoroughly organized societies for service. He has helped to divide territory and to outline duties of officers and bands of the societies as well as going out with them for practical work.

At our workers' meetings the importance of this Home Missionary work has been kept before our workers by Brother Milne and Brother Hong, as well as others. We are anxious that every worker in our Mission shall come to see the importance of getting every member of the churches, large and small, into active service for the Master.

The members of two of the largest societies at Canton and Fat Shan have had some precious experiences in working for others, which has resulted in deepening their own experience in the things of God. We are getting good reports from most of our churches and companies.

The future success of our work in China depends upon the Spirit of God working through a consecrated, church membership.

While we thank God for the spirit of service He has given our church members, yet we hope and pray for greater advancement along this line. God's people must become an "army with banners" proclaiming the salvation of our God.

A. L. HAM.

## Malarial Fever in Malaya

FOR some years the British and Dutch governments in Malaya have done much to lessen the ravages of malarial fever. A campaign has been waged in the Malay Peninsula for some years under the able direction of Sir Ronald Ross, as a result of which the percentage of mortality has been reduced in some places to a minimum. Prior to 1911, when malaria control was first undertaken in Singapore and in the Malay States, a terrible toll of life was reported from some of the newly-opened rubber estates. One instance is cited of an estate where the death rate amongst the coolies (chiefly Tamils from India) reached the appalling figure of 434 per thousand! The Government deported those that remained alive, and the scourge in that district was stayed.

When tropical malaria of the malignant type attacks the brain, it is more dangerous than the worst form of influenza. Modern science has done much to lessen the danger of contracting malignant malaria; but it behooves us to do our part by never failing of sleeping under good nets, and of taking all possible precautions against needless exposure. While engaged in the routine of our work, we shall often be unable to keep entirely free from mosquito bites; but we can minimize to a considerable extent the peril of contracting malarial fever.

An effort is being made at present in British Malaya to establish on a permanent basis a benevolent organization to be known as the "Ross Institute," with headquarters in Singapore, for the study, prevention, and eradication of malarial fever. This is a worthy undertaking.

Of late, provision has been made in the Philippines for the screening of portions of our mission homes. This is a boon, and particularly for the children, on whom the burden of malaria oftentimes falls heavily. In some sections of the tropics the homes of our workers are built on eminences where constant breezes blow away many mosquitoes. Every advantage of this sort brings substantial returns in health and efficiency.

I am writing these few paragraphs while in one of our mission homes in Sumatra. There is no screening aside from the nets over the beds. Mosquitoes are filling the room with their music, but have not yet begun to bite. Our missionaries in these regions have special and difficult problems, and not the least of these is the preservation of health and strength.

In a nearby land I found one family rejoicing over deliverance from malignant malaria, with which they had been stricken within a few months of their arrival. Had they not been taken to a modern hospital promptly by a friend who knew the dangers of tropical malaria, they would probably have lost their lives. But God spared them to His work. They are now in more favorable living quarters.

Let us, one and all, beware of the mosquito, and take all possible precaution, trusting God to make up for that which we may be unable to do for ourselves.

C. C. CRISLER.

### Phonetic Script for the Illiterates

MRS. Ora R. Williams, of Yencheng, Honan, writes under date of November 28: "Our class in phonetic script (*dju yin dzi mu*) has started again. Five of the women who studied last spring were interested enough to study by themselves during the summer, and so did not forget what they had learned. Last spring we read only the text of the Sabbath-school lesson, but now we have the questions translated into script and they read them and then hunt up the answers in their phonetic script New Testaments. They do appreciate being able to read the Bible for themselves. My servant woman and boy can now read the script, and they spend all their spare time poring over their Bibles.

"There are also a number of beginners. Some of the women who would like to study are kept at home because of small children. The script is certainly a fine thing, and I wish there were a foreigner in every church to interest himself in teaching it to the illiterates.

"On Sabbath afternoons I go out with the school girls to talk to the heathen women. We had an interesting time last Friday afternoon when we called on two ladies who are unable to come to church. They told us that they no longer believe in spirits and are very desirous to hear about our belief. Our topic for the afternoon was "The True God." They were so interested in what was being said that they asked if they might bring in the men folks. They had a number of gentlemen guests who were business men. These men assented to all that was said and when we were through said that that to which they had listened was the truth. We made appointments to visit this home every Friday afternoon, and next time they will invite in others. I believe there are many like these men who will listen to the message in their homes but who would not come to a chapel to hear it. I hope we can make appointments to visit other homes in this way."

### A New Mission Home in Harbin

IT is with great pleasure that I write these lines to the ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK. The Lord has blessed our week efforts during this past year. We have had many a hard hour. The authorities have tried to hinder the work; two of our workers have been sent out of the country, and the work in that place has been left without a worker; but the Lord has helped us. We can speak to the glory of the Lord, and render praise and thanks for the many blessings received.

During the year 1923, we have baptized one hundred fifty souls, according to the reports thus far received, but not all reports are in yet. All our workers are of good courage. Good meetings are reported in Vladivostock by Brother Merzeckow, in Harbai by Brother Popow, in Movaburi by Brother Koshov, and in Paganuhnaja by Brother Andronow. We thank God that He is giving us opportunities to work for Him.

The Lord has helped us to build in Harbin a mission home, and a nice church building in which we can seat four hundred and fifty persons. We have a good church school and a small printing shop. We also have started our Bible School with twenty-five students, young men who are willing to labor in the Lord's service. We are expecting great things from the Lord this coming year. Pray for the work in our field.

T. T. BABIENCO.

### Philippine Publishing House

THE sales during the past year have been larger than for any previous year in our history. Our previous highest year's record was for 1920. During that year our total amounted to P109,498.50, and the total for 1923 as you see, is P121,683.37, a gain of more than P12,000. One encouraging feature of this report is the large percentage of our sales of literature of our own manufacture. Only about 16% of the sales from the Publishing House during 1923 was of imported literature.

We will probably never know this side of the Kingdom of God how many persons have been led to Christ or influenced for good through the reading of the literature represented by this report.

The outlook for 1924 is most encouraging, judging from reports that have come to us here at the office; but we will all have to work hard if we beat the record we have made for 1923. Brother Murrin tells us that some of the best colporteurs in his field are carrying on a special campaign just now in the sugar districts in the province of Occidental Negros. The sugar harvest will soon be in full progress and then there will be considerable money in circulation. The Health Book in the Cebuan dialect will soon be off the press, and as this is new in this dialect it should sell readily wherever presented. We will be expecting to see some good reports from the East Visayan Mission after the men start out.

"Ella Simpson" and the abridged "Our Day" in Ilocano are to be brought out early in 1924. Following these we are to print "Story of Redemption" in Panayan, and after that we probably shall need to begin work on a new book in Tagalog, possibly the "Great Controversy," manuscript for which is already in hand. All this work on new books, in addition to our regular work on periodicals and other smaller literature will undoubtedly keep us busy at least for the first months of the year.

E. A. MOON.

## Shanghai Missionary College

WE have been told by those of experience that no revival comes to any church or people unless the leaders of that place pray for it, work for it, and put forth every effort to make conditions favorable for such an experience. The church committee and the faculty, a month before the week set apart for the special prayer season, began to plan a campaign for a spiritual regeneration. It is a source of thanksgiving and encouragement to be able to report that every student in the school above the primary grades has taken his stand for the truth. Those who had not been baptized before coming here have enrolled in our baptismal class, and will study for a number of weeks, thus preparing for baptism.

The general spirit of the week was one that uplifted and made this truly a place where angels might delight to dwell. Differences were rectified, secret sins were put away, a general response was made to a call for the deeper consecration needed, and a determination for a closer walk with God was made by every one. The testimony heard on every side was "I want to have the Spirit of God dwell in my heart. First, to reprove of sins and help me to get rid of them all. Then secondly, to have that Spirit's power in my daily life and work." The thought that so many are backsliding and leaving the back door of the church made a profound impression, and all were led to ask themselves the question. "If every member of the church were just like me, what would the condition of this church be?"

Our hopes are high in the Lord. The work done, by our faculty members for individuals, and most of all the work done by a group of about twenty students who formed themselves into a "Big Brother" group for personal work, was largely responsible for our good season with the Lord.

The class for special study will number about forty-five. May we again call upon our workers everywhere in this field to pray for these students, and to pray most earnestly that for the remainder of this school year its work may be such that the Lord can bless.

D. E. REBOK,  
*Principal.*

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## Home Missionary Work in Chosen

THE outlook for the Home Missionary work in Korea is encouraging. At our Union meeting last summer the report for the last biennial session showed an average increase of about one hundred per cent in the various items of missionary work done as compared to the previous two years. Five hundred seventy-one reporting members wrote 1596 letters and received 979 letters. They made 19961 missionary visits in which they held 5133 Bible Readings. They took 1823 subscriptions for periodicals, sold 2631 papers, 4800 books and 1607 tracts. They gave away 1373 papers, 1349 books, 66,557 tracts, 401 articles of clothing, and 3,430 meals. The hours of Christian help work reported for the two years are 2165, and the number of people led to Christ as 457.

We are thankful that among our church members God has some true-hearted Christians who are zealous about bringing the message to those around them, and obedient to the Macedonian call in places both far and near. One of our dear brethren felt a call to give the message to a certain island near the west coast. For some time he hesitated, for it is an island out in the open sea and quite difficult to reach. In a letter he says:—

"A call was heard from this island in a secret way, which was the Macedonian call. For a few months I delayed to

answer this call, but I could not get away from the impression that I should go. One day I thought of Jonah and how he ran away from Ninevah to go to Tarshish, and how he suffered on the way very much. So that thought made me start for that island. I boarded a ship for that place. All around me were just waves and billows, and the wind and waves beat upon the ship so much that the apprehension and suffering was very much. But I thought of the saying that after bitter comes sweet, and I thought of the command given by our Lord that we must go to every place to preach the gospel of the kingdom of God. So I felt that this island should be warned, and I believed that I would find a great interest in this island."

The result was that this brother had wonderful success in scattering the seeds of truth. In five days time he sold 140 yen worth of truth-filled literature. One day he sold as much as 50 yen in 5 hours. In closing his letter he says "So what was it but the Lord's help? Brethren and sisters should pray for our colporteurs, so that we may have greater success."

Another brother went to a certain village and visited from house to house telling the people about the truth. Some became interested and accepted the truth, and three were baptized as a result of this brother's work.

When Brother Weaks was here, he and the writer in company with Pastor Smith visited a tent company near the city of Chenampo. A fine company of believers was in attendance at this meeting. Many of these have since taken their stand for the truth and a strong company of believers has been organized in this place. Brother Smith says that the interest in this place was first aroused by one of our lay-members going there and visiting the people from house to house with our literature.

We hope and pray that there will be more work of this kind done in Korea, and then we know that many souls will be won to the truth. From "Christ's Object Lessons," page 57, we read: "In the ministry of the word there is too much sermonizing, and too little of real heart-to heart work. There is need of personal labor for the souls of the lost. In Christ-like sympathy we should come close to men individually, and seek to awaken their interest in the great things of eternal life."

J. C. KLOSE.

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## Northern Siam

*Experiences of colporteurs of the American Bible Society*

FROM a leaflet issued by the Bangkok (Siam) Branch of the American Bible Society, we quote a few paragraphs that give glimpses of conditions and of openings for gospel work along the frontier of northern Siam:

"Nai Boon Tha and Elder La, of Chiangmai, accompanied Dr. Mason as far as Chiengrung in January. There the elder was ill and had to go into the hospital. Boon Tha with some of Dr. Mason's men, one of whom spoke the Haw dialect, went on the Muang Baw (Chinese, Weiyuan). They carried with them 1663 scripture portions in the Tai Yuan (Chiangmai character), and distributed them all long before they returned. They spent two weeks at Muang Baw and were gone from Chiangmai about four months. They said:

"It was very pleasant. We were well received and they listened well. Me Mang Chao Fa (Governor's wife) invited us to her home and told us that if a teacher or doctor came to organize a church, medicine house, or school, she would make the very many people enter the religion and sell us land. If only an elder comes no one will enter because they

fear the Haw. We agreed with her. She had us write a letter to Mr. Callender about this. There is only one catechumen there. We went and exhorted her many days. On one of our visits we read her *Genesis* and taught her. She listened well.

"When Elder La was well enough Dr. Mason sent him on a tour to Muang Ham on the Me Kong two days south of Chiengrung. He writes, 'Well, I went to Muang Ham. At Ban Chai I visited the headman and taught him. He listened well and told me to go to the demon-possessed people.'

"At Watertown, Field and White Sand Valley the headmen came to consult together with us and said, 'If the people want to enter the religion, let them make agreement with you first; but wait awhile.' At Bananville we called on the headman. He listened well and said, 'Search several families to enter first; I am not ready to say I will enter.' We taught the villagers and they said 'If the headman enters we will also, every one of us.'

"We visited many villages in Muang Mam and distributed 110 portions of scripture. The elder at Chiengrung gave us only a few to take with us.'

"The whole of the Sip Sawng Panna and all the Tai Nua country have only two resident missionaries, both Siamese. The population is perhaps half a million and the territory seems to be nearly equal to East Siam."

### From Hunan, China

BROTHER C. H. Davis, writing from Changsha, Hunan under date of December 6, says. "Quite a large number of people are waiting at the outstations for baptism, but we have been delayed so long on account of the trouble down here that we shall be unable to get to them before the end of the year. Thus far this year forty-five have been added to the church, forty-three by baptism, and two by profession of faith.

"We were in the thick of the fight for over six weeks, and the mission work conducted in the province during that time, received practically no help from headquarters, because it was impossible for any of our workers, foreign or native, to travel. Our mission homes were right in the front trenches; there being a trench a few yards to the north of the compound, and from there with short distances between, extending to the end of the Island, and the same to the south of us. The other bank of the river was also lined with trenches and soldiers, and the opposing armies exchanged shots night and day. The crack of the rifles and the boom of the cannon, with the whistling of the bullets, bothered us more than anything else. A few bullets hit the mission houses, but no damage was done. The soldiers did not bother us at all. During the worst of the fighting we took refuge in the cellar, so that we would be out of the way of stray bullets. Eventually the troops from our side crossed the river and drove the others back, and away from Changsha. Since then we have had peace, and are carrying on our regular work again.

"I have just returned from a trip to Anyuen, one of our outstations. I found the believers very enthusiastic. Our small rented chapel in that place is taxed to the utmost to seat all the people who are studying the truth there. We organized a church, and all necessary plans were made for the erection of a small church building. We are very glad that this company have decided to have their own church building, and hope with God's help to get all the other outstations to follow their example. This will be the second company to build their own house of worship this year. It is much more satisfying to add church building to church building, than it is to add rented chapel to rented chapel, because the former decreases rather than adds to the mission expenses.

"Brother Williams from the Honan School is here at present helping us with our plans for the erection of our Higher Primary School buildings. He is giving us good help. All arrangements have been made for the building of the dormitories."

### Colporteur Experiences in Honan, China

BROTHER E. L. Longway writes an interesting story of the colporteurs who are carrying the printed page into remote places in the China field. He says: "Four of our boys are back from Shensi, and it has done our hearts good to hear them tell of the experiences that they have had out there this year, how God has protected them from robbers, wild beasts, and sickness, and given them many precious opportunities to witness for the truth. Mr. Hwo Chi-lien (the man who has made the best record this year) told of his trip over the mountains from Hanchungfu to Sianfu. He was alone, and started on that 1300 li (433 miles) trip with all his bedding and baggage on his back. He worked along the way as long as his subscription blanks held out and then made directly for Sian. This occupied two weeks, and he did \$45.00 worth of business during that time. I wonder how many of us would have been willing to make the trip with him? These boys are not in this for the money they get out of it. It takes real devotion and real courage to go through such experiences as these.

"Another boy told of going over mountain paths on mule back where one misstep would have meant a spill over the rocks for a hundred feet or more. He traveled for days over such roads as these and worked in the small villages along the way. The Lord especially blessed him during this time so that it was the best month he put in during all the time he was out.

"Two boys are still out in Shensi. I wrote them that I was not calling them in until the end of the year, and asked for a reply as to what they thought. They wrote back that Paul was often away from home for more than a year, and that many others had suffered more than they have and they were willing to stay out as long as we thought they should. So we have many experiences to cheer our hearts and to help us realize that these people love this truth and will sacrifice just as much for it as any of us are willing to."

Another experience is related in a letter received from one of the canvassers. It runs thus:

"Dear Brother Longway:

"I want to write you to-day about my work in this place, how the Lord has especially blessed me here. I came here from Chengchow on a Friday, and when I got down from the train I had but twenty cents left. It was late Friday afternoon, and so I could do nothing that day. Sunday morning I went out to work. But although I worked hard all day, I sold nothing. So when Monday came I still had but the twenty cents. Monday morning until twelve o'clock was the same, no sales. But Monday afternoon I was able with the Lord's help to sell ten cents worth of Present Truth. So when Tuesday came my money had increased to thirty cents. But what about expenses for these three days? Food and hotel bills must be paid. So at the end of these three days I was feeling weak, for I had eaten very little, fearing that I would have no money to pay my bills. In my heart I was a bit discouraged, but I put on a good front and went out to try again.

"And the Lord was with me in a special way. The first shop I called at I sold a copy of 'Health and Longevity.' In a short time I sold a copy of 'Beginnings.' And during the day I sold about sixty cents worth of Sabbath Calendars and Present Truth. Do you not think that this was by the special blessing of the Lord? If I had not been able to make these sales I would have been obliged to call on the office for money. [This boy has a deposit with the tract society of over eighty dollars.] But I know that the Lord is mighty, and I believe that by trusting in Him all these hard circumstances can be overcome. As I thought of the way the Lord had dealt with me, my mind turned to a passage of scripture that will be a great help to me in the future. 'Let us therefore draw near with boldness to the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy, and may find grace to help us in every time of need.' This promise is very precious to me. I thank the Lord for His mercy."

"This is a simple little letter," writes Brother Longway, "but somehow it seems very real to me. I know this young fellow and have worked with him, and I have hopes that he will make us a good leader some day. He has set his heart on the book work as his life work."

## The Signs Appreciated

THE other day as I was out with one of the colporteurs working in a small village, we called on the police officer. He seemed very glad to see us, and as we introduced the *Signs* to him his secretary, who was also in the room, spoke up and said, "Well, it was only yesterday that we spoke of the *Signs of the Times*, and here they are today with it." They readily subscribed for the paper for another year, and helped much in giving us introductions at several places.

On the same trip we visited another little village that our colporteurs had not visited for some years. At one business place the proprietor said he used to subscribe for the paper, and pulled out from under the counter a number of copies of the *Signs* that were printed before I came to China. There they had been for years, kept intact, and were still able to preach the same message that they had preached over four years ago. I thought, God surely has a care for His truth. This man was glad to subscribe for another year.

In many places during the last year I have been shown old copies of the *Signs*. In China it is almost the universal custom to use newspaper for wrapping paper, but somehow the *Signs* in some places escape this treatment. Only one thing can explain it. These papers are appreciated, and God desires that these seeds of truth shall be preserved. As times of affliction and hardships come upon us, these papers will be reread, and many people will come to a knowledge of the truth.

I believe that the seed sown has fallen into good ground and it is only waiting to be worked in by future labor and the Spirit of God. Soon we shall reap a bountiful harvest where our *Signs* are now scattered.

This is the sowing time, let us all do our part and then the harvest will be bountiful and sure.

JOHN OSS.

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## Leadership Needed

PERHAPS nearly every inquirer when considering the Christian teaching, reasons thus with himself: "If I give up my idols, do not worship my forefathers, and accept this foreign teaching, my friends and family may disown me, and what then shall I have?"

Jesus himself answers this question (Matt. 19:27-30), and it is an answer that every follower of His could give. Here is the simple work that every church member may do for his Master,—tell others what they shall have by following the Lord.

I believe that the Home Missionary work,—putting the members to work,—is the great need of our churches now. And I am convinced that the members are willing if there is only some one to lead them. It is not enough for a foreigner to visit a company once or twice a year to explain and urge and organize. Some one must stay by, helping them overcome the difficulties that are sure to arise where none are too well educated and none have had experience. Stay until he knows the work will continue when he leaves. Then don't forget to go back. Go back often enough to keep it going.

In none of our missions have we foreigners enough for such a program. Earnest Chinese leaders are needed. With the pressing need for evangelists and teachers, some, though believing heartily in the work, feel that no one can be spared, nor can added duties be placed upon those already burdened.

There needs to be development along all lines of missionary activity. "The working church is the living church." It is also the growing church, and we need men who like the apostles will call on the *believers* to arouse and do their part, that all nations might hear the truth and the earth be filled with the glory of the Lord."

R. M. MILNE.

## Hazards to Health in the Far East

One does not travel far in the Orient without realizing that conditions are very different from those in western countries. Practically nothing is done in the way of disease prevention. The masses of the people live in crowded quarters, and housing conditions are such that sanitation is impossible, or next to impossible. Houses are damp, and streets are filthy. Every kind of filth is thrown into the streets of interior cities and towns; sewage is open to the swarms of flies that abound most of the year.

We see many apparently healthy persons living under these conditions, and we may think that disease prevention is not so important as we have thought. Closer observation, however, shows us that the mortality is actually very high. Infant mortality is five to seven times as high as in the States. This means that 400 to 600 babies out of 1000 births, die in the first year of life. To some extent it is a case of the survival of the fittest. Native people in fair health at present, have probably passed through many infections, and having survived, have developed a degree of immunity against those infections. Perhaps this immunity and the natural selection of the strongest individuals, the weaker ones dying for centuries, have developed a race that find it possible to live under conditions that would be fatal to the white race. And so they are able to preserve life under conditions which are fraught with grave dangers to those who do not realize the importance of special effort to guard the doors of entrance against the enemies of life.

The custom of applying liquid fertilizer to garden vegetables sows the ova of intestinal parasites and the germs of intestinal diseases on every green vegetable. Vegetables from Chinese gardens are only fit for food when cooked. The water supply outside of port cities is very impure. Wells are always contaminated, as are also the small streams. Even the boiling, while it destroys the germs, leaves much vegetable matter, and unless one has a fairly clean supply of water it is sometimes better to construct a still, and use distilled water. Never should water be taken unboiled, even though it may come from a mountain stream. The practice of chlorine disinfection of water destroys the germs of dysentery and cholera, but should not be depended upon in districts where liquid fertilizer is used; for laboratory tests show that this does not destroy the ova of intestinal parasites on the vegetables.

Tuberculosis is very prevalent throughout the Orient. The crowded conditions and dark, damp houses have hastened and favored its advance. The advantages of light and fresh air are not sufficiently appreciated in the homelands; but in this country we can ill afford to disregard the necessity of both. These are our guards against the white plague menace which is so prevalent about us.

Skin infections are common in this country. These are not so likely to reach us, because cleanliness of person is the best prevention. Yet we may find that it is an advantage to have the inside clothing washed at home; for now and then the washman's itch finds its way into the foreign home with the clothing. Then there is always the pus-loving fly, taking a walk through the village in summer. We find him wherever there is a sore. If we neglect to protect the sleeping babe from flies, we may expect to find that sores or infected eyes have come to us by this route.

One should early form the habit of washing the hands on coming in from the street, or after handling money, before eating or touching food. The children should be early taught this habit, and also to keep the fingers away from the mouth. Coppers or other money should never be allowed to come near the child's mouth. We so frequently see children

sucking on an old cash which has most likely made recent travels with the leper or the victim of some other loathsome disease.

Eye infections are common in the Orient, and trachoma infections of the eyelids is one of the most persistent forms of infection. When traveling it is a good plan to carry some boric acid saturated solution, with an eye cup, in one's hand bag. With this dust can be washed from the eyes frequently, and so this source of irritation be removed. The hot towel passed to the guest in the Chinese home should not be used about the face. Servant should never be allowed to use any wash basin, towel or soap that is used by the family. It is well to have the eyes of all servants in the home examined for trachoma. This is especially important in the case of every servant who has anything to do with the children.

#### Focal Infection

Owing to the isolation of workers in interior cities and to the fact that dental prophylaxis has been largely neglected in the East, we frequently find that tartar accumulations about the teeth have led to pyorrhea. This condition is a curable one if treated early. Pyorrhea and pus pockets about the gums are unnoticed because there is no pain, but absorption from these focal infections frequently cause heart conditions, kidney disease, and may cause many forms of pain in muscles or joints. Tartar should be removed by scaling at least twice yearly. Even the teeth of the children should be examined from time to time. Frequently gum abscesses or pus pockets around the teeth of young children have caused heart disease or laid the foundation for some other form of chronic invalidism. Tonsil crypts, which are always present where there are frequent attacks of tonsillitis, and sometimes present without such attacks, may have the same result as the pus from gum disease. Tonsils should be removed in such cases.

Sprue is one of the diseases to be guarded against by the missionary in the Orient. This condition is caused by a yeast-like germ. Sprue is characterized by frothy, light-colored stools changing to clay-colored, waxy stools; at other times morning urgency with large bowel movements. Sore mouth is present at times. This condition shows itself when the person is in a lowered state of vitality from any cause, disease, exposure, overwork, etc. It is avoided by giving attention to all the factors which help to keep one in good health. One should also be careful not to eat bread which is underdone, or which has become slightly molded in hot weather. The sprue germ is found in such bread. Well toasted bread or zwieback is excellent, and especially safe in hot weather.

In speaking of the hazards of the Orient we must not omit the possibility of over-exposure to the sun. Although there may be old residents who do not find it necessary to wear the sun helmet, the new arrival should take care and always on long trips out of doors, use this protection. Some find it best to protect even for short exposures. We should remember that one attack of "sun" makes the individual more susceptible thereafter, and avoid that first attack.

BERTHA LOVELAND-SELMON, M. D.

#### Use Simple Food

IN order to render to God perfect service, you must have clear conceptions of His requirements. You should use the most simple food, prepared in the most simple manner, that the fine nerves of the brain be not weakened, benumbed or paralyzed, making it impossible for you to discern sacred things, and to value the atonement, the cleansing blood of Christ, as of priceless worth.—"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. 2, page 46.

### From Our Mail Bag

*A. Munson, enroute to Menado, Celebes, October 19:*

"By God's grace I plan to throw myself into this new task in Celebes as I have never devoted myself to God's work before. I leave the ship at Macassar, and within a week will catch a boat that leaves for Menado November 7.

"The Lord has blessed my ministry on this ship on which I have been traveling from Sydney to Macassar. Six Menadonese young men and one Amboinese have listened to the message and have seemed to be deeply impressed. After hearing about Daniel 2 and the signs of the times, and also about the second advent, they said with bulging eyes, 'We are very much afraid, sir.' They tell me they ponder these things day and night. These are educated young men, and could quickly be developed into good native workers.

"I am planning on entering upon my work without delay. Pray for me that I may show by my example the lofty principles that I shall preach.

"It was a trial to part with Mrs. Munson and the children, who remain in Australia for a winter during which to gather strength for another term in the tropics."

*Pastor S. H. Lindt, Chengtu, West Szechwan, December, 1923:*

"Our work is making some progress in spite of the political conditions prevailing in the province. On the 18th of November I baptized eighteen persons here in Chengtu. We have had an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in our native tithes this year. Information of the present shortage of funds has just come to hand, but I am sure it will not hinder the progress of the work spiritually."

*W. R. Smith, Soonan, Chosen, Dec. 13, 1923:*

"During this past summer and fall we have held tent meetings in three new places and chapel meetings in two other places. The results of four of these efforts have been very gratifying. During the present year in this conference one hundred sixty souls have received baptism, and at six different places church buildings either have been or are being erected at a cost of from four hundred to twenty-three hundred yen each."

*Myrtle B. Cottrell, Yucaipa, California, November 8:*

"We are now staying up at Yucaipa, a little town in the apple-growing portion of Southern California, about fourteen miles from Loma Linda. There has never a sermon been preached up here, and we had long felt a desire to tell the people the third angel's message. My husband has been gaining slowly but surely healthwise, until he felt that with help he might engage in an effort up here. So with Elder Luther Warren we have come up here, first conducting a Health Chautauqua with the assistance of the Loma Linda doctors and nurses, and now Elder Warren has given his first Bible lecture. The attendance is not large, as the people have all been so very busy with apple picking and marketing, but we are visiting the people in their homes, and are finding some places for Bible studies. We trust there will be 'soul fruitage' here in this beautiful mountainous district, as well as apple harvests bountiful.

"We are losing none of our interest in the Asiatic OUTLOOK. The China field will ever be very dear to us. My husband still entertains hope of sometime being again able to serve in some place in China where his knowledge of the Chinese would be an asset to the Mission Board, who have expended so much on us. He is able to drive the car about as much as he desires now, and walks without cane or serious limping for short distances. He has fairly good use of his hands, which were useless so long; so we feel we have much to thank our Heavenly Father for."

# Asiatic Division Outlook

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Thanks are due to many of our workers throughout the Division for their hearty response to the requests sent out for reports of experiences in Home Missionary work for publication in the Home Missionary Special Outlook. There was not space for all the contributions sent in, and the overflow is being published in this number.

Pastor C. E. Weeks left Shanghai, January 4 for an extended absence. He will visit the Philippines and South China in the interests of our literature work, returning, it is expected, about the first of March.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Adlai A. Esteb of Nanking, China, on January 8, a daughter.

Brother C. F. Colton is spending several months at the headquarters of our Japan Mission, superintending the erection of the new publishing house and the repairs to our mission homes, made necessary by the destructive earthquake of September 1, 1923.

We are grateful to report improvement in the condition of Brother Millard Ackley, whose serious illness the past few weeks has caused much anxiety to his fellow-workers in the East Shanghai Compound. Brother Ackley has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia. God has answered prayer in his behalf, and he is now making rapid recovery.

Elder I. H. Evans reached Shanghai, returning from the States, January 3. He expects to leave again January 18 in the interests of the work in the Southern part of the field.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bates, of the Swatow Mission, South China, a son, Donald Edward.

On January 11, 1924 there was born to Brother and Sister A. Mountain, of Hankow, Hupeh, a daughter, Vivienne Margaret.

A deep interest is being shown in the meetings being conducted by Pastor Leon Z. Roda at Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, P.I. On some evenings the attendance has reached 500 and even 800, and a number have testified of their desire to follow the light of present truth. It is hoped that a large fruitage will be reaped in this place.

Six Sabbath-schools were added to the Philippine Union during the last quarter of 1923.

## Fireside News

Our new course in Bible Doctrines has just been completed, and we feel sure it will receive a hearty welcome. One of the special features of this course is that it contains a large number of references to our standard works. In order not to require the student to purchase all these books, we have copied out the more important selections that are to be used, and will supply them at cost to the student along with the other books that he will need. This course is an excellent one for young people who for any reason are prevented from attending one of our academies or colleges. It is also excellent for church members who wish to prepare to give Bible readings.

Another new course that is attracting favorable comment is our series of lessons in church history, prepared by Professor Sorenson, of Emmanuel Missionary College. These lessons give a very fine range of reading over the whole history of the Christian church, and we are sure they will be appreciated by a large class of workers.

### Something Different

We have in preparation a course to be known as "Literary Masterpieces." It calls for the careful reading of certain assigned books of a vital character and reports on the same sent in to the instructor. The books selected are of such a character that the student should enjoy every hour

that he spends in poring over them. At the same time he will be making himself familiar with works which may be said to lay the foundation of a liberal education. It is something quite different from any of our other courses, and should make a strong appeal to booklovers. The cost of tuition in this course is \$9.50., paid in instalments of two or more dollars a month. The books used may be borrowed from a library or bought of the Fireside. The cost of the two books that will be read at the beginning is \$1.56 post paid. The books are, respectively, "Grace Abounding," by John Bunyan, and the "Life of Samuel Johnson" by James Boswell. This course is appealing to quite a number of our ministers, teachers, and other workers who have only a few spare moments, but are glad to spend them on books that can be carried in the pocket and read between times. It calls for rather less writing than most of our courses. It carries three hours college credit.

It is the chief aim and purpose of the Correspondence School to minister to the needs of all those who desire a Christian education, and are not able to attend one of our other schools. In this work we greatly appreciate the co-operation of our fellow workers, especially those who are officially connected with our Educational and Young Peoples' Departments.

For further particulars address

THE FIRESIDE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL  
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

## Two Pictures

He drew a disconsolate finger across a spotless pane, and stared moodily out at the driving snow. His five years of summer seemed all buried in an eternal winter; no chance to get out-doors, and nothing to interest him inside.

"That's what you always say, Mother," he complained, "when I ask you for a story. You just say, 'We-ell, I can't think of any now.' Seems like there ought to be lots of stories in the world for little boys that want them. And I'm sick of picture books, and I don't want that old railroad, and there isn't anybody to play with."

His mother looked at him with troubled eyes. He was getting such a big boy! He was no longer her baby; and somehow he seemed to be growing out of her ability to please and entertain him, or instruct him. How much longer could she be his leader? Five years were few to make a man of the world. Stories, now! How she did dread being asked to tell stories! The few that she somehow conjured up and told him he drank in so greedily; but she just didn't know enough stories, and she didn't know how to tell them.

His brown eyes were shining up into hers as he lay back in her arms. Six winters to the making of a man, and summer's sunshine had somehow entered into winter's gloom.

"O Mother!" he cried, "I'm so glad you joined the Y.M.S.; 'cause now when I ask you for a story you don't say, 'We-ell, let me see. I can't think of any just now!' 'stead of that, you always have lots of stories to tell.'"

His mother smiled back at him. It had made a difference, she said to herself, the difference. Her boy was not only happier, but more easily taught and disciplined. Yes, with him, she was glad she had joined the Y.M.S.

And what is the Y.M.S.? That's short for the Young Mothers' Society, which a thousand mothers entered during its first year. But there are twelve thousand Seventh-day Adventist mothers in English-speaking countries—mothers of children eight years of age or younger—who should be members, studying on the four lines of mother-training: story-telling, nature study, health, and home culture.

"The child's first teacher is the mother. During the period of greatest susceptibility and most rapid development his education is to a great degree in her hands. To her, first, is given opportunity to mold the character for good or for evil. She should understand the value of her opportunity, and, above every other teacher, should be qualified to use it to the best account. Yet there is no other to whose training so little thought is given. The one whose influence in education is most potent and far-reaching is the one for whose assistance there is the least systematic effort. . . ."

"Never will education accomplish all that it might and should accomplish until the importance of the parents' work is fully recognized and they receive a training for its sacred responsibilities."—Mrs. E. G. White, in *Education*, pp. 275, 276.

Send at once for an Outline of the Young Mothers' Society for 1924, to The Home Commission, General Conference, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. Mothers, come into line with God's purpose! Get a training!

Arthur W. Spalding  
Sec'y, Home Commission.