

The China Division Reporter

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The Great Lever

FREDERICK GRIGGS

WHEN I was a boy in the high school I had a teacher who very often in the grammar class had us analyze this sentence, "The printing press is the lever that moves the world of mind." No less than a score of times, I suppose, did this teacher give us this sentence to be analyzed. It fixed itself very firmly in my mind. As I have grown older I have recognized the truth that this sentence contains. During the last hundred years the printing press has been one of the greatest factors in bringing new conditions of life, living, and enlightenment to the world. It is one of God's greatest means of proclaiming His gospel of love. The printing press was invented at about the beginning of the great reformation of the dark ages. It aided mightily in the work of the reformation. The Bible was translated from an unknown tongue into the languages of the people and then the printing press made it possible for all, rich and poor, to possess it. The sixty-six books of the Bible were printed as sixty-six separate books or tracts. The rich could buy all of them; some of the poorer families could unite in buying all, and thus have the entire Bible, but multitudes could purchase but one of these separate books. The Bible today is published in whole or in part in 991 languages. More Bibles are still sold each year than any other book. The government of China is putting forth great efforts to bring education within the reach of every child in China. This makes it possible for the Bible and other religious literature to be read and understood by multitudes throughout China. Those who look for Christ soon to come bringing salvation to His people are responsible to embrace this opportunity of getting the truths of the Word of God in printed form into the hands of all who will read. God's Word will move China. It is said that there are over a million villages in China today, to say nothing about the large cities. In practically all of these villages there are those who read, and who read to those who do not. Our effort should be to put the Bible and the truths of the third angel's message into every one of these villages. Every soul in China must hear this message. The Spirit of God will thus use His Word. The troubles through which ~~not only China~~ but the whole world is passing are causing every thoughtful person to inquire, "What do these things mean?" The pen and the press are one means of answering that question, and we must use them. Every believer in the salvation which Christ is soon to bring to the earth should be distributing literature. "Let the leaflets and tracts, the papers and books go in every direction." One does not have to be educated to make wise use of the printed page. We have had believers who could not read take the Bible to their neighbors who could read and ask that the Scriptures be read to them. The Word of God which was thus read, brought those who did the reading to Christ. As believers in the salvation of Christ let us enter upon a new campaign of spreading the news of salvation through the printed page to every soul, ~~in China~~. We are to "sow beside all waters." The Lord will bless us in giving the truth, as well as those receiving it.

"The Pen and the Press, blest alliance! combine
To soften the heart, and enlighten the mind;
The mind to the treasures of knowledge gives birth,
And the press sends them forth to the ends of the earth:
Their battles for truth are triumphant indeed,
And the rod of the tyrant is snapped like a reed;
They are made to exalt us, to teach us, to bless,
These invincible brothers,—the Pen and the Press."

Division Institutional Constituency Reports

Far Eastern Academy

BY W. E. ANDERSON

It is my privilege at this time to render a short report of the operation of the Far Eastern Academy in Hongkong. I hardly know what to say about the financial condition of the school, as our problem in starting in Hongkong has been a problem of being able to start at all, rather than a problem of being able to operate on a paying basis.

The financial statement to the first of January shows a loss, but I have reason to believe that this loss will be reduced rather than increased as the months go by. In addition to the cost of purchasing equipment for establishing a temporary school here, we have had the increased cost of operating the school in this present location. We are twenty-two miles from practically all of our sources of supply, without a telephone, and with no delivery service. It has also been our experience that it costs more to board our youngsters here than it did in Shanghai, so without considering the extra loss in equipment purchased here, there is also the added problem of increased cost of operation.

Turning from the financial problem of the school, I believe that our biggest problem is the question of carrying on our school when the hot weather returns. The medical authorities in the Colony tell us that we are in one of the worst places for malaria, and I know from experience last fall that malaria is a real problem in trying to carry on school work. The authorities also tell us that after the fifteenth of April we will be faced with this situation again. Although we shall use nets and take all the precautions we can, I feel that living under the conditions that we are, it is next to impossible to avoid several cases of malaria.

Another problem is that of the congested condition under which we are operating. Although we have been able to carry on so far, I believe that this congestion is gradually telling upon the students. We have tried to make conditions as good as we can by using every available bit of space, but at best we are very crowded.

Seeking a solution for our problems, it seems that we must choose one of three alternatives: Either we must make the best of conditions as we find them, and carry on where we are; or else

we must find another location in Hongkong; or we must return to Shanghai. The last-named possibility seems to be out of the question at the present time. Also, it seems almost impossible to find any other location in Hongkong. That leaves us with the proposition of shortening the school year to consider. While from a business standpoint and a scholastic standpoint, this may not be a wise thing to do, yet if the teachers begin now to plan their work to that end, it is possible to shorten the school year without detriment to the students.

I should like to express my appreciation to the members of the faculty for their help in this crisis. What has been accomplished has been done because of a fine spirit of cooperation between teachers and students. Mr. Wood has helped materially in getting our plant started, as many repairs had to be made, and his work has been especially appreciated by me. Mrs. Wood has carried a heavy load of music and class work, which has done much to keep the students interested in their work. Miss Rice has had a heavy responsibility in caring for the feeding of the school family. She has kept her spirit and has done well in carrying an unusually heavy load in an emergency situation. Our new family, the Wittschiebes, have worked in very well. Mr. Wittschiebe is carrying the Bible and Mrs. Wittschiebe the English. I believe that Mr. Wittschiebe is a unique preceptor in our denomination, for he lives in one building, and has his boys housed in four different places. Mrs. Anderson looks after the girls in addition to her class work.

I should also like to add my full appreciation for the fine response from our student body in this emergency. I do not believe there is a more cooperative student body in the Seventh-day Adventist denomination than that of the Far Eastern Academy. This has helped materially in carrying on our school work.

China Training Institute

BY P. E. QUIMBY

"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion." Strange, very strange, to all is our environment this morning as we open this annual constituency meeting of the China Training Institute. Our spirits, doubtless, can be keenly indicated by a

slight paraphrase of the selection from Inspiration quoted above and a thought as to the habitat of its author.

There are two reasons for the brevity of this report. First, our last constituency meeting was held only last May, just at the close of the school year. The reports given at that meeting covered all the activities of the last school year, thus leaving but a short period to be covered by this report. Secondly, this is the first time in the fourteen years' history of China Training Institute at Chiaooutseng that it has been entirely cut off from contact with our denomination; therefore no facts or figures could be obtained from the president's office for this report.

At a meeting of the China Training Institute Board on June 27, President B. A. Liu was voted a leave of absence to continue until the opening of school in 1938. President Liu was to go to America where he would represent our Missionary Volunteer and educational departments at the council to be held in America during the month of August, after which he was to take some educational studies which would be of value to our work in China. I am sure I express the opinion of the entire constituency when I say that President Liu, after nearly nine years of constant and faithful service in this Institute, was worthy of this change and rest from heavy responsibilities. His efficient leadership and godly influence in the Institute have been greatly missed. We believe that distance will not remove his devotion from this Institute, and that in due time he will return and give us even greater consecrated leadership.

The first general activity of the Institute during the period of this report was the summer school. Despite the difficulties in getting started on time, and the necessity of closing the summer session early, all the courses formerly announced were offered, and we feel that the Lord greatly blessed. Generally speaking, this session was very well attended, having representatives from nearly all the unions.

A new feature, the Red Cross training, was added to our summer school work this year. We express our thanks and appreciation to Pastor J. H. Effenberg, Dr. Herbert Liu, and Brother Wang Jung-k'ang for the excellent organization and successful conduct of this training. Surely the

Lord blessed these men as they enthusiastically led in this very important pre-war training for our young people. There were seventy-six students that finished the Red Cross training course.

Acting upon instructions from Professor Frederick Griggs, we closed the summer school three days before the scheduled time. This provided opportunity for our summer school students to return home before the intense hostilities broke out, and, so far as I know, all reached their destinations without grave harm.

Even though our figures for the employment of student labor in the industries during the summer are not available, yet it is safe to say that we gave employment to as many students as, or more than, during any previous summer. This period was a very prosperous one for the metal factory. When we stopped the student labor on August 25, there was \$46,448.33 worth of business in hand for the factory.

Following the close of the Institute, the members of the faculty were transferred to the China Division for assignment of labor, and with the exception of a few who chose to remain at Chiaotoutseng, all the rest were assigned to various unions in the division for work in various capacities. For a time after the closing of the Institute activities, it looked as though we would have to return a majority of our teachers to their homes with no promise for future employment. At that time our financial condition was most critical because we could in no way contact the China Division for help. But during this very trying time, every teacher and worker manifested a very patient and kindly spirit. They have given complete cooperation and loyalty to the plans of the administration. For this we are most sincerely thankful, and it leads us to consecrate our lives more completely to the cause of Christian education, in which we have such a loyal body of workers.

Shortly after the close of the Institute it became evident that the administrative organization of the Institute would have to be changed; therefore the local board took action appointing Dr. Herbert Liu as acting chairman of the Institute, and Mr. Wang Hsien-t'ung to have charge of the business affairs as acting manager and treasurer. These men have carried these responsibilities in a most successful way, and have been most loyal to the Institute

throughout this very critical period. For this excellent service, we express our sincere thanks and appreciation.

It should be the studied aim in the operation of every activity of the China Training Institute to "find and follow His way in education." Moses' prayer was "Shew me now thy way." God did not disappoint him, neither will He disappoint us if we ask and seek Him for the same thing. On our return to Chiaotoutseng, we have the opportunity of making a new beginning. What a serious privilege this is! Shall we not study most thoroughly our past fourteen years' history and profit from every experience? Surely Moses' conviction, as he looked toward the promised land, is ours—"If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence." The Institute administration invites the constituency to assist them in the study of God's way in education and in the seeking of His presence and leadership in every activity of the China Training Institute.

Signs of the Times Publishing House

BY H. L. SHULL

SHORTLY before the outbreak of hostilities in August, we were wrapping and mailing what was perhaps the largest number of *Signs* magazines ever issued in any one month in our history. Our printing order for the August issue was 84,000, most of which had been shipped or mailed. If times had continued normal, I am confident that we should have come very close to reaching our goal of 100,000 subscriptions by the end of 1937. The subscription list for September dropped to 73,000, due to lack of complete records, but this was rectified in October by having a total of 78,500 papers printed. In November the printing order was for 75,350, and for December only 69,000. As our subscription list gradually decreases, we are becoming alarmed at the future prospect of having to begin all over again and build up the list to where it was before.

On the other hand, we begin to find some encouragement from the reports that reach us now and then. Manchuria continues to roll in the subscriptions in increasing numbers. We have been told that the total *Signs* subscriptions received in Fengtien during the month of November exceeded by 600 the number taken in the corresponding month

of 1936. North China is sending in orders regularly, and we note that in many cases orders are being taken for several copies of the magazine to one address instead of the usual one copy. A new order of things has come into the South China field. Concentrated work on the *Signs* in Hongkong has resulted in a trebling of former records made in this territory. There are now nearly 2,000 subscribers to our magazine in Hongkong, whereas a year ago there were only about 600. Subscriptions are still continuing to come in from far away Szechwan, and colporteurs are finding ways and means of working in Amoy, Foochow, and Kwangsi. Our subscription list for Malay has been steadily increasing month by month until we are now shipping them 6,000 copies monthly.

We should be prepared with men and plans for the immediate entering of every part of our field as soon as conditions will permit. When we return to Shanghai, I should like to see our presses running day and night printing more and more of our truth-filled literature for the multitudes in every part of this field.

Every attempt has been made to make our church paper, *The Last Day Shepherd's Call*, of great help to our churches at this time of crisis. We have put forth extreme efforts to hasten publication and bring the paper up to schedule. We have been a little concerned regarding the subscription list for the *Shepherd* at this time owing to the disruption of postal service in many parts of the field. In order to preserve the continuity of our subscription list in the case of workers in the local and union mission fields, we offer the suggestion that all of our workers be encouraged to place with us a standing order, approved by the treasurer of the mission, which will be automatically renewed yearly and billed through the regular channels. This will avoid disappointment on the part of our workers when they fail to receive one or two issues of the magazine because renewal orders come in too late or are overlooked.

We have found many problems and much difficulty in carrying on our publishing work in Hongkong. In the first place, postage on our magazines mailed in Hongkong costs us four times as much as it formerly did in Shanghai. Postage on books and parcels is also much higher than we have been accustomed to paying. The cost of mailing the *Week of*

Prayer readings to all parts of the China field by various methods, including air freight in some instances, was in excess of a thousand dollars. Our magazines have been contracted to a local printing company at a cost approximately what the papers cost us to print in our own factory in Shanghai. However, when we add all the extra expenses involved in keeping a staff here in Hongkong as well as in Shanghai, to the increased mailing charges and an exchange loss of six cents on every dollar of business done, you will readily see that we cannot expect to break even, but will sustain losses for many months to come.

But in spite of these difficulties, we have not been inactive in the production of literature for the China field and abroad, since coming to Hongkong. In addition to our regular monthly issues of the *Signs* and *Shepherd*, we have printed the regular supplies for the Sabbath school, Missionary Volunteer, and home missionary departments, Week of Prayer readings, and Morning Watch calendars, and ten thousand copies each of two ninety-six-page books, and one hundred thousand copies of a special four-page tract.

The future of our publishing work is by no means entirely darkened by what has taken place during the past few months. I am able to read in the events that are taking place, the wonderful prospect of increased opportunities for the presentation of our message through the medium of our magazines and other Christian literature. I believe that the Lord is going to greatly bless our literature work in a remarkable manner and we are going to see wonderful things accomplished. We shall possibly be compelled by circumstances to confine ourselves to the publication of purely religious and health literature, but is this not what we ought to be doing anyway? What has been and is being accomplished in Manchuria and in Korea, can and should be repeated all over China. We must lay plans for the enlargement of this branch of our work and use it to the utmost of our ability in warning the millions in China of a soon-coming Saviour. Our factory will be in a position to produce all the literature you will want or be able to use for a long time to come. Put us to work on a day-and-night schedule in the production of literature to meet the needs in your fields, and we will thank you for the opportunity to do it.

Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital

BY L. H. BUTKA, M.D.

The first part of the year 1937, the work of the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital was carried on as usual, and the Lord greatly blessed His work in both institutions not only financially, through increase of medical and surgical work, but spiritually as well.

After our constituency meeting last May, many changes were made in the personnel of our staff, which was a great handicap to our work. The success and comparative showing that our institutions made in spite of these changes, speak highly for the loyalty and cooperation of the staff, which numbers about 250 members.

We are very much pleased to have had the services of Dr. Charles Dale, who kindly consented to help us at the Shanghai Sanitarium until his work began in the St. John's University Medical School. He has been a great help in our work at the sanitarium and clinic, and also in the pathological and laboratory work. He has also taken an active part in our spiritual work. The medical work of the sanitarium and clinic was strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Harold Mourer as superintendent of the clinic. He carried on this work very successfully until the institution was closed August 13 on account of the war.

Dr. Ling was given the department of medicine which was formerly carried so well by Dr. Pang. Dr. Albert Tai's work in eye, ear, nose, and throat has been growing daily until we have to give him an assistant—Dr. Hwa, a lady intern from Shanghai.

Our trained technicians continued to render excellent service in X-ray, pharmacy, and laboratory work. Mrs. Coulston, the superintendent of nurses, has done splendid work in carrying on the duties of this large training school. She and her staff of teachers have done nobly in arranging and carrying the class work of about one hundred nurses.

Miss Seibold continued to carry on her heavy program as general supervisor of surgery at both the sanitarium and clinic, and has done much to keep up a high standard in technique at both of our institutions. She returned to the States permanently in September, and we have greatly missed her during the last part of the year. Miss Follett has continued her work at the clinic as

head nurse and matron, and has worked hard to keep up the high standard of the work there.

We could prolong this report by mentioning each one of our head nurses by name and telling of how faithful they all have been, but suffice it to say that the success of our work has been greatly helped by the cooperation of each one of the head nurses in our many departments of both institutions.

We have heard many complimentary remarks about Brother Meisler's work, and we hear many say that they get the best vegetarian meals at the sanitarium they have ever eaten. Good food at our sanitariums is certainly a drawing card for patients.

We feel to especially thank God for His wonderful care over our work for Him, and we have many patients restored to health, for whose recovery we must directly give thanks to Him.

Apparently everything was going nicely, and then came the war, which has certainly upset our medical work in Shanghai. We first evacuated our patients from the clinic, and the next day, upon the advice of the American Consulate, we began evacuation from the Rubicon Road Sanitarium.

In the midst of all this excitement, it was hard to know what to do, whether to open up in the Settlement or wait awhile to see what would happen. On August 26, the members of the Division Committee and the doctors left in Shanghai thought it best to open up a small place in Frenchtown on Rue Moliere. This was the best place that could be found at the time, and has served to carry on our work in a small way. Although not a very suitable place for foreign patients, we have had a few, and our patronage and income have been increasing each month. It is possible for us to accommodate fifty patients in all, but we are very crowded with that number. Many of our head nurses and workers returned to help us—Miss Dora Tong, Miss Mai, Miss Peng, Miss Liu, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lu, Mrs. Ling, and a few undergraduates. The work has grown until we keep the beds full most of the time.

We are still continuing the Sassoon House office, but the work there has been very light. It has been increasing a little of late, as the foreigners have begun to return to Shanghai. Things look rather discouraging, as it will take many months before a large medical work at the sanitarium or clinic can again be carried on. But we know it is the Lord's work, and He will care for His own. So

we are of good courage, and are all determined to do our best, and hope we will soon be able to return to our institutions and build up the work again.

Sometimes the Lord destroys things because they have not been used in the right way. If this has been the case, we hope to carry on in the right way in the future and seek to do more spiritual work for our workers and patients. Although we may do good scientific work, if it is not combined with the spiritual, it is a failure in God's sight. We as a faculty of the Shanghai Sanitarium and Clinic are determined to build solidly for Christ during the coming year, and hope in some way the Lord can use us to His glory and to the saving of souls.

Wuhan Sanitarium

BY H. W. MILLER, M.D.

WE AT this time are to bring to you the first annual report of the Wuhan Sanitarium and Clinic. Such a report can be very brief if we deal only with the actual work accomplished as a health institution, but if we are to speak of the marvelous providences that have attended this work from the beginning to the present time, we could dwell on them at great length.

The location of the Wuhan Sanitarium is all that could be desired from a scenic standpoint, and is a place of repose. Construction work was begun on the sanitarium in 1935, and through the careful supervision of the division architect and builder, Brother E. C. Wood, during this long period of two years, the thirteen buildings comprising the sanitarium plant at East Lake are nearing completion.

The building of the Wuhan Sanitarium is doubtless the largest single undertaking of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission in the Far East, and was to be undertaken without requisitioning funds from the General Conference. While we gratefully appreciate the assistance of the General Conference in providing a budget for the staff for the last two months of the year 1937, we are also glad to report that the last payment on the contracts has been made without calling upon General Conference funds.

There are many who should be rightfully mentioned in connection with the Wuhan Sanitarium, but we must pause to express our gratitude to the Lord, whose protecting hand has been over this work down to its completion.

He has given to our faithful architect and his wife health to carry on the work down to its completion even though they have worked without vacation or holiday right through the steaming hot summers for two consecutive years. The Lord's gracious hand has been revealed in providing materials and funds at the times needed; in giving us favor with the people and the government; in bringing to our doors a fine group of doctors, nurses, and workers; and in preventing any disaster or mishap during the period of construction. In all these things do we feel assured of God's favor, and confidently look forward to His blessing and sustaining power in the future care and conduct of the work.

To the friends of our health work whose gifts have made possible this institution, we express our gratitude for their interest and liberality.

While I must pass over a great list of those to whom we are indebted, I must not fail to mention the great helpfulness of Brother E. L. Longway, who hazared his life to get supplies to us to make possible the opening of the institution. These have been unprecedented times, but the cooperation of many, with the blessing of the Lord, has brought steady progress in the development of this work. At times when money was sorely needed, or help required, or when materials or essential equipment were needed, these have come in unexpected ways. We were able to open the institution on the 29th of October and have been able to keep it in operation with increasing patronage up to the present time. Therefore we cannot doubt that the Hand that has so providentially cared for this institution, planted in one of China's most central and needy places, will also make provision for its ever-increasing needs and through it bring to the people of these populous areas much help and blessing. And we hope it will be the channel through which many may find eternal salvation.

At a remarkably reasonable rental, a very desirable clinic building was arranged for in the heart of Wuchang.

Our nurses' training school literally sprang into existence. We now have eleven in the senior class, nine in the intermediate class, and fifteen in the first year class. Our medical staff consists of six physicians, with Dr. Pang acting as assistant superintendent and head of the internal medicine

department; Dr. Wen, as head of the obstetrics and gynecology (she has also been acting as superintendent of the nurses' training school); Dr. Wang, as house physician at the sanitarium; Dr. Chang, as house physician at the Clinic; Dr. Herbert Liu, as assistant in surgery. We are very anxious to see these splendid men grow in their departments and to have afforded to them opportunity for advanced study as this can be arranged from time to time.

Brother Allen Boynton, having only recently returned from America where he had very exceptional opportunity to do post-graduate work in X-ray, is to head up the department of Roentgenology at the sanitarium and clinic, and to be assisted by Stanley Ho, who is our pharmacist. We have an able staff of head nurses and instructors. We were made very glad to have Pastor Hughes and wife join our staff, Brother Hughes to act as chaplain and Sister Hughes as matron. Brother Tai, who has been with the institution from the beginning, is looking after the buying and treasurer's work. Mrs. Sevrens, who is acting as manager, has been more than occupied in getting the accounting system into operation.

While we have opened the Wuhan Sanitarium to patients, and are carrying on our instructional work, conducting our daily dispensary clinic, and city office in Hankow, we are tremendously handicapped in our work in not having the essential equipment and supplies. We simply have empty shells with not even our main sanitarium construction work finished, nor a heating, lighting, or water plant in operation. We have borrowed and bought only the most meager amount of materials to get along with, and then only as we faced the need of them. To get going at all, we have had to exercise the greatest caution and place limitations on the use of fuel and commodities. When I speak of an empty building, I should like to have you think in terms of the essential laboratory, pharmacy, office furniture and supplies, signal system, physiotherapy department, hydrotherapy supplies, electric light bulbs and fixtures.

Many are asking us when we will have our opening day and invite the public to inspect our sanitarium that has been so much talked of. Even though we have a few rooms fixed up, it is a decided handicap to have the sick wanting hospitalization under the impression that the Wuhan Sanitarium is not ready for patients.

While our needs are many, we need most of all the continued blessing of the Lord upon this work. Without it, we shall fail and our progress thus far has indicated the special favor of Heaven in meeting the needs. Recently we were able to baptize one who found health, happiness, and the hope of eternal life while in our midst. This sister is paying her tithe. She gave a sum into the Hupeh Mission amounting to more than the total annual Harvest Ingathering. Finances and these material things are secondary. If only we carry forward a work for the souls under our care, God is able to finance His work. Above all, we want to see the Wuhan Sanitarium be a soul-saving institution.

Life Sketch of Elder

F. E. Stafford

FRANCIS Eugene Stafford was born at Boulder, Colorado, February 3, 1884; and fell asleep in Jesus at Pasadena, California, February 11, 1938.

At the age of thirteen he gave his heart to the Lord, and from the time of that new birth the one thought and motive of life was to serve his Master. Four years later he moved to California, and joined the staff of employees at the Pacific Press Publishing Association. While at Mountain View he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Jessen, and in 1909 they left the homeland for service in China.

Brother Stafford was among our first missionaries to acquire a knowledge of the Shanghai dialect. In 1911 he became director of the Kiangsu Mission. He returned to the United States in 1915 because of ill health. After making a good recovery, he spent the following sixteen years in Honolulu, Hawaii, where he embraced every opportunity, among the Chinese people and others, to spread the good tidings of Christ's return.

But the appeal of China never left our brother's heart, and the year 1932 found him once again joyously laboring in the land of Sinim. While there, he was ordained to the gospel ministry. The second term of service in China, however, was of short duration; for his strength, never too rugged, proved unequal to the strenuous task.

He is survived by his faithful companion; his son, Dr. Clarence Stafford of the White Memorial Hospital; his daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Anderson of Sikeston,

Missouri; and by an extended circle of relatives and friends.

Our brother was an active, consecrated worker for Christ; and we believe that through the influence of his godly life, many from Hawaii and China will share in the pleasures and opportunities of the promised homeland. The funeral services were conducted at Paulson Hall, Los Angeles, by Elder J. E. Fulton, Elder William Wirth, and the writer. For a little season our brother sleeps in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, and his loved ones are cheered with the surety of the resurrection and soon-coming glad reunion.

ROY F. COTTRELL

Northwest China Union

Lanchow Hospital

BY MURIEL HOWE

WHILE I was at the Lanchow hospital, I was surprised to learn how many things one can do without when necessity demands it. There are many things that are deemed absolute necessities, that one finds, when beyond the borders of civilization, are really luxuries.

Our water supply is a great problem, for it has to be carried about three miles from the great Yellow River by mule cart. Water, of course, is very essential in the treatment of the sick, and we feel this lack greatly, but the old mule and his driver are very faithful, and so our supply comes to us daily.

When the roof is made of Chinese flat tile, or brick, it rains inside when it rains outside. So you can imagine our joy when work was started on the roof, and nice rounded tiles that do not leak were put on, for we hope that we will not need to push patients here, there, and everywhere to miss the drips, in the future.

Despite these difficulties, a good work is being done, and this work is appreciated by the people. The X-ray is a great help to us in our work. This we are able to use only once a week, because of the cost of running the electric plant. If patients come for X-ray work on any but our regular day, they must pay extra money to have the plant started.

One evening we had a man come in, who several days previously had been cleaning his gun and a bullet had accidentally entered his body. The X-ray was started. Dr.

Nethery and I were very much interested in this case. The bullet hole was just below his ribs; and to our way of reckoning, the bullet should be found somewhere in the right side of the thoracic cavity. Doctor used the fluoroscope, and we searched and searched for that bullet, but could not find it anywhere. Doctor was puzzled. We knew it must be there somewhere, but could not find it. Finally we found it right up in front of the trachea. It was a marvel to us how that bullet could have passed right through the lung and up to the position it was in, without having touched any of the large veins or arteries. When shown the position of the bullet, the relatives of this man were amazed, both at the position of the bullet and also at the wonderful machine which made the inside of a man visible.

One of the Chinese nurses entered the X-ray room at this time to announce that there was a man outside who had swallowed a tack. He was brought in immediately and put under the fluoroscope. Yes, there was the tack plainly visible, but how to get it out was the question, for it was lodged in the throat and seemed to be stuck fast. The doctor said, "I cannot get that out. We do not have any instruments here for such work." In questioning the man, the doctor asked him if it made him cough. The man misunderstood, and thought the doctor wanted him to cough, so he started to cough, and to our amazement we saw that tack take a jump. It jumped back again, certainly, but not quite so far. So Doctor kept on saying, "Cough, cough." And every time, it jumped a little farther out until it was possible to put in one's fingers and pull out the tack. The excitement of that man and his friends was great, and they marveled. Doctor was a worker of miracles to them, and how they bowed and thanked him, and how they marveled at that X-ray machine, and great was their surprise when the doctor charged them only two dollars.

I am convinced that the Lord still works miracles. We had a girl come to the hospital in a serious condition, suffering with a disease for which the doctor books said there was no cure. We thought there was nothing we could do but to make her comfortable. Nothing, did I say? No, that was not so. We could pray. It is surprising what fomentations, kindly sympathy, and prayer can do for these poor people. We were overjoyed to

see her gradually recover until she was able to leave the hospital really well.

My stay in Lanchow was for only six weeks, but it was long enough for me to realize the great need of the people in that vast area, and I look forward each day to the day when it will be possible to go back to that field and further do the work which the Lord has for us to do in that far away Lanchow Hospital.

South China Union

The Island of Hainan *

BY T. S. WOO

THE island of Hainan is one of the borderlands of our mission work. The island has attracted the attention of the outside world in recent years, and people with money are coming in to invest in different industries, such as mines, and other projects.

A few years ago transportation and communications in the island were very poor, but since so many people have begun to come in, the Government has made many improvements in roads and communications. Climatic conditions, however, hinder the work on the roads. During the six months of the year when the weather is dry, the work goes forward, then come six months of rain, and the work on the roads has to be done over again.

In Hainan the automobiles have to be adapted to special conditions. The least number of persons permitted to ride in a car is fifteen. Sometimes they carry as many as twenty-four. In addition to this, there may be two thousand pounds of other things piled on. If one looks at the car from behind, it does not appear like a car at all, but like a pile of goods; and when in motion, it looks as though the goods were moving along the road, as the car is practically hidden. When you visit Hainan and wish to ride in an automobile, be sure to wear old clothing, and carry old luggage, for very frequently there will be some mishap to the car, maybe a punctured tire, and when you start out you can never be sure when your

destination will be reached. Very frequently the car will break down in the middle of the journey, and you will have to stop wherever that may be, perhaps over night, and you may have to go hungry for a day or two. These breakdowns occur very often.

Another problem is that of the water supply. In some parts of the island it is necessary to dig down one thousand feet in order to get water, and in others one has to dig but three feet.

But in spite of the obstacles and difficulties, we are happy in this place. There are many good things about the island. Our work is going well there. It appears as though the Spirit of God is filling the island. The beginning of our work in Hainan was made by a group of student colporteurs. Last year I made a study of the length of time people had taken our paper. This study revealed the very interesting fact that most of our subscribers have taken *The Signs of the Times* for more than ten years, and many others for five or six years. It seems that they are not willing to be without the magazine after they have once had it. Very often when I visited the shops, the ones in charge would complain that their paper was delayed in coming. This shows that they are very anxious for our papers.

After working the island in vacation time, these student colporteurs would return to school and give excellent reports of their work. These reports stimulated the idea of opening up the island to our work. The island was first opened through the efforts of a company of our young Missionary Volunteers, and the mission finally sent one of their leaders to this island to open a school. Later, because of the poor communications between the province of Kwangtung and Hainan, this island was set apart as a separate mission.

The language on the island is very complicated. Every district has a different dialect. Very often the peoples of the island cannot understand one another. The island of Hainan is about four times the size of Formosa, and has about two and a half million people on it. We are very much interested in the tribespeople of this island, and wish to extend our work to them, but on account of the language difficulties it took us a whole year to establish a church among them. It is hard to get a worker from among these tribesmen to work among

his own people. One has to know at least six or seven languages before he can work among them. Frequently in church, the preacher has to speak in several dialects.

The people of this island have some very bad habits, among which are drinking and smoking. They can get along without rice, but they have to have their drink and smoke. Their habits of drinking are different from those of other people, who usually drink but from three to four ounces of alcoholic liquor. I watched two people eating once. A large basin of something that looked like water was brought in. Another bucket or tub of soft rice came next, then a very small dish of noodles and a few small fish that had been roasted in the fire. When I looked at that large basin and saw them scooping up the liquid inside, and drinking it, I inquired if it were water, but was told that it was an alcoholic wine. When I asked if they were going to drink all of that in the basin, they just laughed. They went ahead and soon drank all of that liquor. After that they started in and ate the tubful of rice, the noodles, and fish. I believe the two of them ate as much as eight ordinary people would eat.

I am glad to tell you that our believers have overcome most of these bad habits. They now wear proper clothing, do not drink or smoke, and are more careful about their food. They are learning to sing, and best of all are learning of God and Christ. It is difficult to teach them because they have never studied and applied their minds before. They say it takes a whole year for them to learn a few characters, or even one character.

Our main work has been established on the island for almost three years, and we now have seven churches with 122 members. I just received a letter today from this island, saying that there are forty persons in a certain locality, who have decided to keep the Sabbath. They have also started a little school for more than forty pupils, and are now asking for a teacher. Toward the end of last year we started several evangelistic efforts on the island. During this period of unrest the people still come to our meetings. Most of our believers are farmers, and many of them are between forty and sixty years of age. When they come to our services they have to walk from twenty to thirty li, and the roads are very bad. Their desire to learn more of the truth is very strong.

* This report of the work on the island of Hainan was given at a mid-week prayer meeting during the Spring Council of the China Division in Hongkong, by Pastor T. S. Woo, director of the mission.

There is something else that I am very happy to tell you about, and that is the interest which the people take in the Investment Fund for the Sabbath school. An Investment can be put in a convenient place, and every Sabbath each member drops a few coins or coppers in this can. Practically every member takes an interest in this offering, which shows that they are really very enthusiastic about their belief.

I am sure there is a bright future before the work on Hainan Island. I hope that all the brethren and sisters here will remember the work in Hainan in their prayers, and invest their money in the forwarding of our work there.

West China Union

Tribes Work in West China *

BY LI DEH HSING

I AM very happy to be able to report to you something of the work on the west China frontier. Of the six missions of the West China Union, five are located on the frontiers. In past years the communications were very, very difficult, but it is different now. Most of our stations can be reached by automobile. This is evidence that the work of God in west China is soon to be finished. There is a text in the sixteenth chapter of Jeremiah, the sixteenth verse, that illustrates the work in west China, "Behold, I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks."

In spite of the fact that communications in west China are so much improved, most of our work is still in the hill country, and our evangelists are much like the hunters described in this text. Wherever they go, they must go afoot, and sometimes they go for distances of several tens of li.

The living conditions among the people in the borderlands is very difficult, and in west China this is especially so. They have a saying in west China that there are not three li of level land, and not a man who has three dollars. These people live in the mountains. Their clothing is very simple, and

* Extracts from a talk given at the mid-week prayer meeting during the Spring Council of the China Division held in Hongkong in January.

living conditions are simple in the extreme. Although they have little of this world's goods, spiritually they are wealthy people. As Paul says, they are rich in faith. They are a clean, pure people. They do not have the lusts and evil habits one finds in other places. Immediately they hear the gospel of Jesus Christ, they accept it. They are not of a double mind and heart; they are straightforward, honest people.

Some of our brethren work in the cities, and they find it difficult to find any inquirers for the truth. If you have an effort in the city, no one comes to hear you preach, but out in these villages, among the tribespeople, the worker has more than he can care for. An evangelist goes into one of these villages, and he can preach from morning until night. In the evening they light the pine torches at seven o'clock and begin to sing, and sing until twelve o'clock. The one who is teaching them is tired out, but still they want to keep on singing. But we who are privileged to work among them are happy, for we understand it to be a privilege.

The tribes work in west China has many needs. Everywhere the Macedonian call comes to us. For example, in the southern part of Yunnan and Kweichow, there are several places where two or three hundred come together every Sabbath day to listen to the truth. In West Kweichow last year at one baptism, more than seventy of these tribespeople were baptized, and there are a good many others who are not yet firmly grounded in the faith, so we are asking them to wait. Because of our lack of funds and shortage of workers, we have not been able to care for all the calls in West China.

Our Chinese workers are not afraid to eat the bitter. Sometimes they are called out for a distance of ten li to preach a sermon. Just exactly as Jeremiah says, "They shall hunt them from every mountain and from every hill." Those of us who have become accustomed to the easy life on the plains, find it hard when we go to the hills to work. When we go into the hills, we have to carry along our own provisions, for on the road we will find nothing we can buy. We look for any convenient place where we can find some water and a few sticks of kindling and proceed to make ourselves a meal. But while we suffer some inconveniences, it is the work and its returns that give us satisfaction. The people hold our evangelists

in great respect. They receive us in kindness and courtesy. They treat us as members of the family, and as we work among them we are happy in the extreme.

East China Union

South Chekiang Mission

BY A. FOSSEY

DURING the past year the workers in South Chekiang have continued to carry forward the work of the gospel and the judgment message. It seems as though the angels of the Lord have carefully guarded the borders of our mission, and not one bomb was dropped in our territory. We feel very thankful to the Lord that we have been kept in comparative peace.

Thirty-one short evangelical efforts were held during the year, the average duration of each effort being around two weeks. As a result of an effort held at Ngukoa, a seaport south of Pingyang, new work was started with an average weekly attendance of about thirty persons, and we have prospects of a baptism there soon. Still further south, at a fishing village called Chungtoe, an effort was held in February, and the interest is still developing. Our Tsangyung evangelist has been holding Bible studies at a place called Shiaochie for some time, and in June an effort was held there and five persons were baptized, and an outstation established.

The enrollment of our schools increased during the year from 372 to 466. Our junior training institute during the spring term had one of its most successful terms, there being over 140 students, and our income from student fees being larger than usual, helped to tide us over the crisis in the fall. Only one hundred students were enrolled for the fall term, most of them, however, of our own people. The expense of maintaining our school during the year was reduced from \$1,530 in 1936, to \$765.36 in 1937.

As the result of an effort held at Dzingbu, two hundred li up river from Wenchow, in 1936, nine persons were baptized there this year, and an outstation organized. Now we are in need of a resident evangelist at that place to teach the newly baptized members and to respond to new interests nearby, especially at Kuek'ae, thirty li away.

During the course of the year, 102 persons were baptized throughout the field. Towards the close of the year, a careful check was made of every station in the territory, and the membership record brought up to date, it being ascertained that more than sixty persons had died during the past few years, so that now the membership is properly up to date. Our report shows an increase during the year from 1,306 to 1,334 baptized members. At the same time, our Sabbath school attendance has increased from 2,273 to 2,327 individuals.

We were very fortunate in being able to erect two new church buildings during the year; one of them, at Sangdjiaie, is entirely debt free, the cost being covered by the local rent deposit, an additional donation of ten dollars from the mission, and the balance by local donations. The other church is now in process of construction at Shihban, where the members have sacrificed greatly and have had no help from the mission as yet, but they will need about \$75 to finish the building without debt.

The tithes from our churches in 1936 amounted to \$489.82, to which was added a gift of tithes from a person not in our territory, amounting to \$180. This year we have received \$522.08 in members' tithes, which, while actually larger than last year, appears to be a decrease on the books. Our Sabbath school offerings increased from \$1,042.95 in 1936 to \$1,062.66 in 1937. We did not receive the usual Harvest Ingathering papers this year, but when Pastor Reed visited us during October, he brought a package along, and so we had a campaign and were successful in receiving \$174 in donations from some of our friends. If I had had more time, we no doubt could have raised a larger sum. We were successful during the year in reducing our deficit from \$1,835.67 on December 30, 1936, to \$1,388.17 on December 30, 1937.

The question of self-support in our field has not yet been seriously considered, but we have eighty-two stations whose total offerings exceed the net chapel expenses, and over fifty where there is no resident evangelist. In most cases where stations are left without an evangelist, the members will continue to meet on Sabbath, but their meetings will lack interest, and the work gradually grow cold. What is needed is local men who have ability to act as local elders, and still maintain the work in such a way that there will be a continuous growth.

We give God the praise for what has been accomplished in our mission, and thank Him for keeping us in peace and safety.

Shiherwei Dispensary

BY H. C. LIU, M.D.

THE city of Shiherwei is located directly across the Yangtze River from our training school at Chiao-toutseng. The population of the city is roughly estimated to be about 100,000. The place is chiefly used by the Government Revenue Department for storage and transporting of salt from northern Kiangsu, by way of the Yangtze River and its tributaries, to the provinces of central China. Thousands of laborers are employed for loading and unloading salt at the river front day after day at certain seasons of the year.

Our students have gone over there from time to time for the purpose of Harvest Ingathering work, Big Week, and other evangelistic purposes. However, no work of a permanent nature was done for the place, until during the 1936 Harvest Ingathering campaign, when the chief officer of the Government Revenue Department became very much impressed with the work that we are doing in other parts of the country, and earnestly requested us to open a dispensary for his place. He offered to furnish us with the necessary buildings and furniture, together with a monthly subsidy of \$100. This offer was accepted, and the work was started in December, 1936.

Mr. Wang Djoh Ming, a graduate nurse from Yencheng, together with Mr. Chu Chuen Hwei, a ministerial student, were sent to open the work. Mr. Wang is responsible for seeing patients and giving simple treatments, while Mr. Chu is responsible for registration and taking care of the accounts. Outside of their dispensary hours they make frequent visits at the homes of the patients who have received treatments at the dispensary, inquiring about their condition, and holding Bible studies. This is greatly appreciated by those visited.

Frequent visits were made by the writer to assist in taking care of the more difficult cases and those requiring surgery.

A branch Sabbath school was organized shortly after we began our work. Quite a number of young people have expressed their interest and willingness to attend

our school for further study of the message.

Our monthly income is about \$145, including the subsidy of \$100. The expense is about \$110, including salaries and all. An average gain per month is made of about \$30 to \$40, which thus far has been used for the purpose of building up the dispensary.

The work at Shiherwei during the last year has demonstrated to us the following facts:

1. Medical evangelistic work can be carried on on a self-supporting basis. Many small towns and villages in different parts of China are anxious to have this type of work done among them, and they are willing to contribute liberally for such an enterprise.

2. A nurse and a Bible worker can work together successfully in this type of work.

3. A careful supervision from our nearest hospital is necessary in order to make the work a success.

Central China Union

Ministering to Body and Soul

BY MELDA RAGSDALE

DURING the last several months the Yencheng Sanitarium-Hospital has been full of patients, coming from many different provinces, patients who are not only sick of body but who are also weary of soul. And it has been a blessed privilege to not only minister to their physical needs, but also to point them to the Lamb of God.

One of these patients had been an officer in the army. A day or so after he came, I gave him a book to read, "Christ our Saviour." After reading this, he wanted to read more of our books. He read the Bible and a book of tracts which I gave him. He was well by this time, but he wanted to stay to learn more, and before he left he told me that he wanted his whole family to learn these things. I asked him if he had ever heard the name of Jesus before, and he said he had not, but he was determined to convert his whole family.

Then, we had an officer who had been sick for a number of months with heart trouble. He had been given hypodermics and medicines, and he was coming to our hospital to spend his dying days. When Dr. Randolph examined him, he said, "This man doesn't have organic heart trouble." We gave

him ordinary sanitarium treatments, and he began to get better, and in a little time he was able to walk around. I gave him Dr. Miller's book, "The Way to Health," and he thought it was wonderful. When he left, he thanked the doctors and nurses, and said he had gained a lot while in our sanitarium.

We had another patient who read "Christ our Saviour" and the book of tracts. I never saw anyone so enthusiastic. Before he left he said that when he went home he was going to start a chapel and preach the gospel. I gave him some picture roll pictures and also gave him some ideas about starting his work. It was a joy to see his enthusiasm and zeal as he experienced his first love.

One of our patients was a little boy who was able to read. He read some of our books, and as he read he loved the message. He said he wanted his mother also to learn about this, so I gave him some simple little books to take to her. A number of weeks afterward a little boy came into the hospital, his whole body covered with a loathsome skin disease. I thought I recognized him, and sure enough it was this same little boy. The first thing he said to me was that his mother believed the truth. Before he had left I had said to him that I wanted him to be a good little missionary and tell his friends about the gospel. He gradually got better, and when he left he took some more books home with him.

Our patients seem to be thirsting for a knowledge of this truth. I have one little book that takes up the important points of the gospel after the three character classic. I used to give this to people who couldn't read. I would give one to a child, and then everyone would begin asking for them. After the trouble began, I could not get any more, so I decided to have some printed there. I took it to a printer along the street to have the work done. This printer liked it so well that he wanted to study the truth. He printed a few hundred extra copies and sent them out to his friends as gifts. He says he intends to come in and study. We had a second thousand printed, and I had several of these with me and passed them out to the people on the train on the way to Hongkong, and the people seemed very thankful for them.

When people are sick they are more susceptible to the gospel, and it is the privilege of the missionary doctor and nurse to minister to both body and soul.

Sabbath School Department

Won Through the Sabbath School

BY BESSIE MOUNT

PASTOR Goh Chao O, for many years a faithful worker in various capacities in this cause, and at present an associate editor of our Chinese church paper, writes as follows of the benefits he has received from the Sabbath school:

"In thinking of the blessings that I have received from the Sabbath school, my mind goes back to my very first contact with this God-given institution. At that time I was a member of another denomination, and was engaged in teaching in a public school. A Seventh-day Adventist minister gave me a Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly. Through that Lesson Quarterly my interest in the study of the Bible was aroused, and I was led to study it every day. Before long, I became a Seventh-day Adventist. This is the first way in which the Sabbath school helped me, and it proves the truth of the message in the Spirit of prophecy that the Sabbath school 'is one of God's great instrumentalities to bring souls to a knowledge of the truth.'

"From that time on the Sabbath school has inspired me to regularly partake of spiritual food by studying my Bible daily, and to 'remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' This is the second way in which the Sabbath school has helped me—it has helped to draw me near to God, that I may be sanctified by obeying Him and keeping His Sabbath.

"The Sabbath school has done much to develop in me the spirit of service. When I have been asked to be superintendent, or secretary, or to teach a class, I have been constrained to respond. I could not get away from service in the Sabbath school; and this close cooperation for the past eighteen years has made me realize that the spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness is indispensable among men. This is the third way in which the Sabbath school has helped me—it has taught me how to serve.

"There are many, many other ways in which the Sabbath school has been of great help to me—ways which cannot be summed up in a few words. I mention only

these three, which are quite sufficient to show that no believer should ever be separated from the Sabbath school."

A tribute like this, from a valued worker, gives added importance to the Sabbath School Anniversary Membership Campaign upon which we are entering April 30. Truly "no believer should ever be separated from the Sabbath school." Let us take full advantage of this special opportunity to seek out those who are separated from it, and to bring them in touch with its blessings. Some of them have once enjoyed the benefits of the Sabbath school, but have drifted away and need to be brought back; others would respond to a friendly invitation to join with us in the study of the Bible in the Sabbath school; and many, already in our Sabbath schools, need the kindly, loving touch of personal work to bring them to a decision to follow the Lord Jesus and unite with His commandment-keeping people. "All the church in the Sabbath school, and all the Sabbath school in the church," is far more than a catchy slogan. It is a goal that means souls saved for the kingdom. Shall we not determine to realize it in our Sabbath schools this year?

Educational Department

A Medical Missionary Church Center

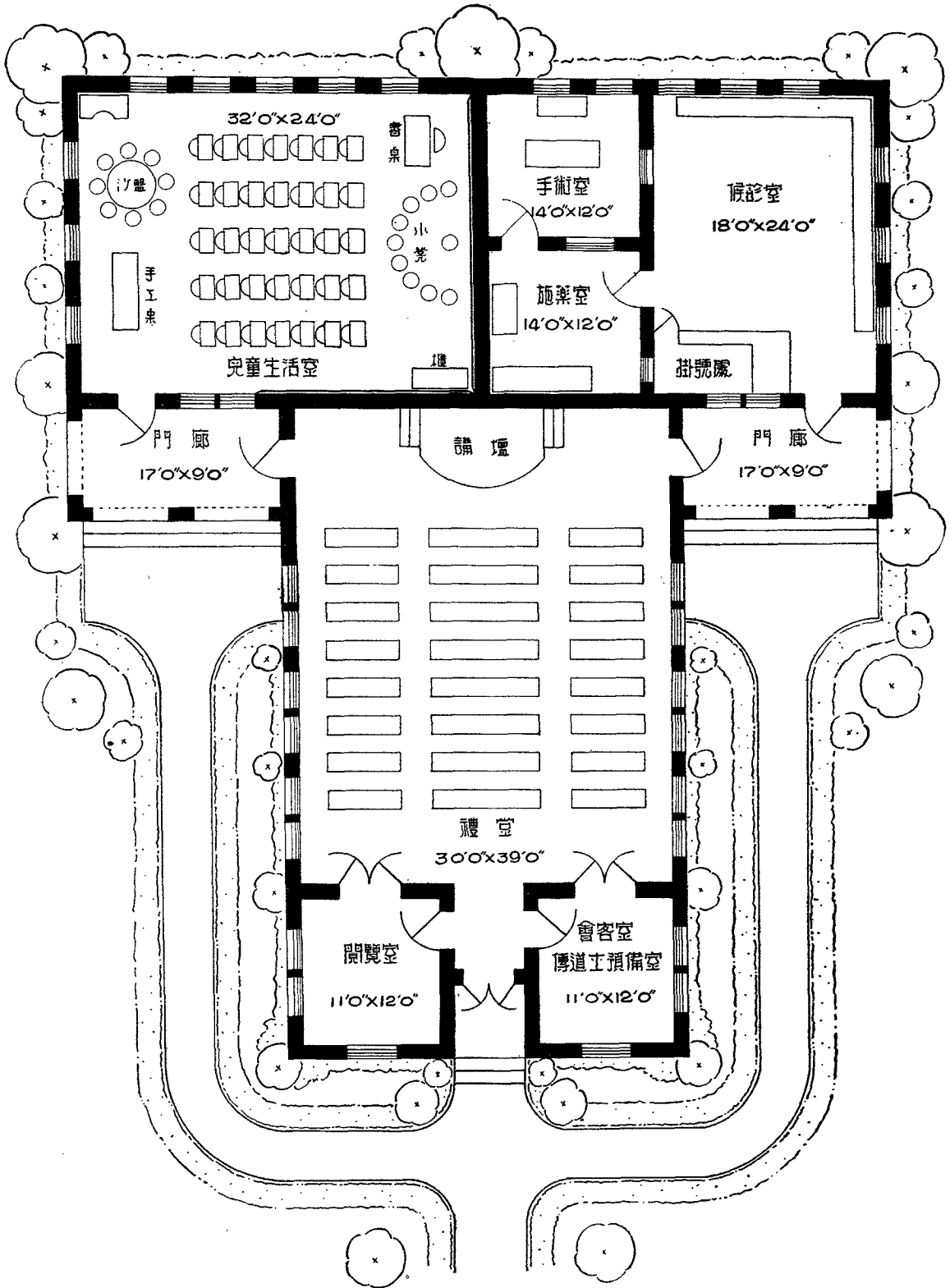
BY D. E. REBOK

THE Spirit of prophecy tells us when an evangelist goes into a new territory his work is not complete until he has accomplished two definite things.

First, the Lord wants him to provide a suitable church building for the believers in which to meet and worship. This is to be accomplished by every member and believer giving land, building materials, labor, or cash as he may be able. At times the local mission may be able to help the people reach their goal, but the responsibility for securing the funds, materials, and land for the church building rests directly on the evangelist.

Secondly, the Lord wants him to see that a proper room is provided in that building for the church school in which the children of those believers may receive a Christian education.

(Continued on page twelve)



Suggestive building floor plan for a medical missionary church center

China Division Reporter

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A Medical Missionary Church Center

(Continued from page ten)

Sister White adds, "The second responsibility is just as important as the first."

Here and there throughout the missions evangelists are doing this very thing, and they are asking for suggestive plans for such church and school buildings.

In this issue of the REPORTER is one plan, and in the next issue will be another. These should be erected on Chinese plans of building and architecture—not too expensive, but good.

Would it not be a fine thing to have five hundred such church school-dispensary buildings scattered all over China?

Would that not give stability to our work in China which is needed today?

Let us work and pray that God will give us such units everywhere!

Far Eastern Academy and the Board of Regents Examinations

BY D. E. REBOK

THE readers of the REPORTER are the constituency of the Far Eastern Academy, and therefore are interested in and concerned with the work done in that school.

In all of its work the faculty of the academy is mindful of the instruction from the Spirit of prophecy concerning the standards in our schools. The following quotation is a constant goad to spur us on to greater achievements and higher attainments in scholarship:

"Our work is reformatory; and it is the purpose of God that through the excellence of the work done in our educational institutions the attention of the people shall be called to the last great effort to save the perishing. In our schools the standard of education must not be lowered. It must be lifted higher and still higher, far above where it now stands; but the

education given must not be confined to a knowledge of textbooks merely. The study of textbooks alone cannot afford students the discipline they need, nor can it impart true wisdom. The object of our schools is to provide places where the younger members of the Lord's family may be trained according to His plan of growth and development."—"Testimonies," Vol. 6, pp. 126, 127.

The Board of Regents tests given at the close of each school year are doing much to raise the standard of work done in our schools. You will be interested in the results of the tests given in May, 1937, as they reveal the quality of work accomplished in the Far Eastern Academy in relation to that of some forty of our schools in the United States:

Subject	F.E.A. Rank
Geometry	3rd
Algebra	4th
World History	1st
Physics	5th
American Government	3rd
Bible Doctrines	1st
English III	4th
English II	5th
English I	1st

It is our sincere hope that the work of the Far Eastern Academy may meet the ideals set before us by Sister White in the quotation above. "To make Our Best Better" is our aim, and we are not to be satisfied with anything short of perfection.

The work of this year is being conducted under very trying conditions, but both teachers and students are adapting themselves to the situation and are doing good work. We are expecting this year's Regents tests results to be better than last year's.

News Notes

PASTOR N. F. Brewer writes that from the efforts already conducted in Shanghai, there are nearly seventy in the two Bible classes which meet every night. From these Bible classes it is planned to organize a baptismal class soon. The radio is proving to be a great help in advertising the meetings and in interesting people in the message.

Brother A. B. Buzzell of the West Szechwan Mission writes of a workers' institute that was conducted in Chengtu during the early part of February. The evangelists attending took the regular Home Study Institute course in church organization. A colporteur's institute was also held in connection with the workers' meeting. This kind of training makes for strength

in the churches as well as acquainting the evangelists with our plan of organization.

We are happy to learn that the first baptized member from the "Ch'iang Min" tribe is now actively engaged in the colporteur work. He has been attending school in Chengtu, and is now taking up literature work as a means of still better preparing himself for active work among his own people.

Word comes to us of the good workers' institute that has just closed in the North China Union. This is the first institute of its kind to be held in that field for many years, and the workers especially appreciated the help that Pastor S. H. Lindt gave them in his studies.

A number of Central China workers visited the division office recently; namely, Brother J. E. Frick of Changsha, Brother B. C. Clark of Hankow, and Brother M. E. Loewen of Yencheng. Brother M. C. Warren also spent a few days in Hongkong before proceeding on his way to the Yunnan Mission for an itinerary in that field. Mrs. Frick returned with her husband, and Mrs. Hazel Sevrens returned to Hankow to assist in the work at the Wuhan Sanitarium.

Doctor H. W. Miller was a recent visitor in Hongkong. He spoke at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting, telling of the providential developments of the work of the Wuhan Sanitarium. He went to Manila for surgical work at the Manila Sanitarium and for other business there. He has now returned to his work at the Wuhan Sanitarium.

Miss Dorothy J. Wheeler, who returned early from furlough, is spending the month of April with friends in the Philippines.

Dr. E. A. Wagner recently left Hongkong for Canton where he is to become acquainted with his new duties, pending Dr. F. E. Bates' going on furlough. His family will remain in Hongkong for the present.

Brother F. A. Landis is spending the month of April in Hankow assisting in the installation of the power and water plant at the Wuhan Sanitarium.

Prof. Frederick Griggs and Brother C. C. Morris left Hongkong on the "Potsdam" April 8 to attend committee meetings in the Manchurian and North China Unions.

Prof. D. E. Rebok recently spent a few days at the division office on his return from Manchuria and North China before starting on his visit up the coast to inspect schools in the South China Union.