

INDIA UNION TIDINGS

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Calcutta

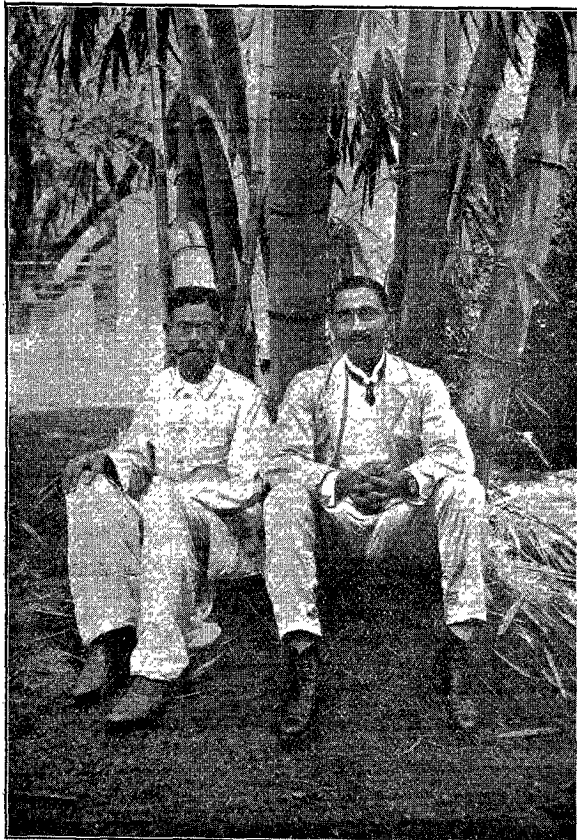
The Calcutta Church sends greeting to the India Union family. It seems as though she has been asleep, so her long silence would imply, but this has not been the case. When her beloved pastor, Brother Comer, left for America, her members looked upon themselves as sheep without a shepherd; but under the loving care of Brother and Sister Wyman, they soon lost this feeling. But when they had to return to the hills, the church was left, as she felt, once more alone.

It has been a good experience for this little flock to be left without its regular pastor, for the members have felt they must rally together and keep the love of the truth burning in one another's hearts. Pastor Burgess and Brother Stevens have both given good help with the Sabbath services, and the church has received instruction under their care. Pastor Burgess gave

several helpful talks on the importance of conforming to the light given on health reform, showing its bearing on the spiritual life. Brother Stevens' talks have been exhortations to the brethren to get ready because "the end of all things is at hand." Brother Nolda has taken charge of some of the Sabbath services, and has refreshed our memories with the precious truths connected with the soon-coming of Christ.

The prayer meetings have been conducted chiefly by Mr. Nolda, and in spite of the heat and the inclement weather, both prayer meetings and Sabbath services have been well attended.

The women's missionary band still meets every Wednesday under the earnest leadership of Sister Dowley. They are receiving excellent instruction from Sister Burgess in the matter of presenting the message to others. These meetings are



FIRST BAPTIZED BELIEVERS FROM THE GUJERAT

proving a blessing to those who attend, and it is hoped that one day the goal for which this band is aiming will be reached, viz., each member an earnest worker for souls.

Sister Wyman ~~while~~ here began a class for the Standard of Attainment. This class meets twice a week with me, devoting one hour on Sunday mornings to the study of our denominational history and one hour on Tuesday evenings to Bible studies on the message. Progress is slow but steady and sure.

The missionary meetings which hitherto have been held once a month are now to be held fortnightly, as it is felt that having these meetings so far between, the zeal of the members flags. But with the members gathering together every fortnight to tell of their experiences and to lay plans for

future endeavours, more is hoped to be accomplished than in the past. Many of the missionary society, chiefly those who belong to the women's band, are doing faithful hospital visiting, and our truth-filled literature is finding its way into many hands. The patients are glad of the interest shown in them and are grateful for something to read. Many interesting experiences are related at the missionary meetings by those who have been visiting the hospitals, and as these experiences are told, they encourage the rest and add greatly to the interest.

The church is of good courage and looking forward eagerly to the winter months when she will be able to work more energetically, unhampered by the enervating heat of the summer.

MRS. O. W. NOLDA.

Bombay Presidency

Owing to illness and pressing work it has been decided at a recent meeting of our local committee to postpone the Bombay general meeting for a time. The date will be arranged in consultation with the Union committee.

Guild Wood, who was seriously bitten by a mad dog at Poona, was very low for a time, and his recovery was very uncertain; but the Lord has answered prayer and he was spared. He is now taking treatments in Bombay for complications which set in, but we are glad to report him still improving, although not entirely out of danger. We ask an interest in the prayers of TIDINGS readers for this young brother and his parents, who have passed through a most trying experience.

On July 22nd, we were glad to welcome Brother Clive Scanlon of Lonavla back to India after an absence of nearly five years. He has been attending our college at Watford, and having completed his course of training, has been recommended to India

for evangelistic work by the Foreign Mission Board. Brother Scanlon is full of courage, and brings very cheering word regarding the progress of the cause in England. He states that so many applications for entrance have been received at the college for next year that the board are seriously contemplating enlarging the school building. He was glad to meet believers here and some of his relatives, after thirty-seven days on the high seas.

Sabbath, July 20th, our church rejoiced to see another brother and wife go forward in baptism in our hall in Bombay. Seventy people were present to witness the service. We all felt the presence of the Lord in the preaching of the Word, and in the baptismal service. Remember these dear believers and the effort in this great city in your prayers. Our church tithes and offerings for the first six months of 1918 averaged Rs. 500 a month.

The literature sales in our division are being blessed of the Lord. We have just

received a second edition of the booklet "Coming King" in Gujarati. I fear we should have doubled the second edition as they are still selling rapidly. New editions of the booklet "After the War" in Marathi and Gujarati are just off the press and the sales are most encouraging. Unless our men slow down on their sales, new editions of these will also soon have to be published. All three of the foregoing sell for two annas

each. Other booklets are under preparation and in the hands of the printers. Our four anna booklet has also had a good sale in both languages. The monthly sales for Brother Loasby's station at Manmad average nearly Rs. 100 a month. During the first six months of this year our literature sales for the division have amounted to Rs. 2516-4-9.

G. W. PATTI.

Burma

The Meiktila school opened this year with the largest enrollment in its history, and Brother Ludington looks forward to a successful year. Advancement is being made along financial lines, and we feel confident that the school will be ready to line up with the general policy of the Union when the time comes for our schools to operate on the self-supporting basis. So far this year I have visited the school once and enjoyed a very pleasant Friday and Sabbath with the teachers and students. All the students, both Christian and non-Christian took an interest in the Sabbath services and the Sabbath-school lesson. We can not tell this early what the outcome will be, but we trust that some seed will fall in good ground, and that the teachers will succeed in leading some of the boys to Christ.

The work in the Henzada District where Brethren Beckner and Chit Hla are labouring is progressing under God's blessing and we look forward to the near future when we will have a good strong company in that part of the field to stand for God and His truth.

June the 22nd, according to previous arrangements, we met with the believers at the home of Saya Tha Myiang twenty miles south of Myanaung for a special meeting. We arrived at eight-thirty in the morning, and after a short service we went to a small lake near the house, where three

were buried with their Lord in baptism. Two others were ready and had planned to be baptized at this time but could not attend because of illness. After returning to the house, the brethren and sisters all took part in the first testimony meeting that they ever attended, and our hearts were cheered as we listened to these good testimonies from those who have lately learned to love the Bible and rejoice in the hope of His soon coming. This service was followed by the Lord's Supper; and the rest of the day was spent in teaching those who are interested. We returned to Myanaung that evening feeling that we had spent a very profitable day.

It has been less than a year since the brother and his wife, in whose house the services of that day were conducted, was baptized, but they have made wonderful progress in real Christian living. The whole family, the house, and all the surroundings have taken on an entirely different appearance. Even the pig-pen under the house has lost its obnoxious odours. We believe that such homes are worth as much to us as a paid preacher, and our cause will never be strong until we go out into the districts and get people converted who own their land, and who do not expect a job from the Mission as soon as they are baptized, or even before. In a letter just received from Brother Beckner he tells of others who are anxious to study and

seemingly ready to accept the truth when they see it.

Brother Carrott now has two men out in the field selling the printed page. Two men may look a small beginning, but it has been only a few years since there was only one man selling our literature in all the world, and that man is still living. Today our literature is being sold by hundreds of

men in many tongues all over the world. So we will not get discouraged because we have only two men to start with. They are sending in good reports, ranging from ten to more than forty rupees a week, and they are expecting their sales to increase as they get more experience. We hope that others will see their good results and be led to do likewise.

G. F. LOWRY.

The Nazareth Sabbath-School

One of the best ordered Sabbath-schools I have seen in India is the Nazareth school which I visited July thirteen. More than one hundred members and visitors were assembled. The programme was the same as we follow in our English schools. At the close of the first song, the children went to their department where an assistant superintendent oversees their classes. In the senior division, after the review of the past lesson by Brother Devasahayam, the superintendent, Brother Koilpillai, explained the goal for the offerings, and illustrated the progress by a thermometer drawn on the board. Although the offerings are not so large as in our English schools, they compare very favourably.

The school was divided into ten classes, and all, even the children, manifested

great interest and showed that they had studied the lesson thoroughly. I was especially impressed with a class of boys about ten to twelve years of age. One of their number was the teacher. His own knowledge of the Bible and his thorough study of the lessons help to make him a true teacher. I am told that the boy teacher is a regular cyclopaedia of religious knowledge, being able to locate texts readily when asked. One teacher in the Primary department is a woman who used to oppose the truth some time ago, and made things very hard for the church members. On this Sabbath she was teaching that which she once hated.

The Nazareth Sabbath-school is one of the many which bind us together in the study of the Word of God. I. F. BLUE.

The Encouragement of School and Cottage Industries

A very important side issue incidental to Christian missionary efforts is the provision of some means of livelihood for those who, by reason of their interest in, or acceptance of, Christianity are cut off from their former means of support. Furthermore, as the acceptance of Christianity is often the means of awakening a desire for intellectual improvement, it is very desirable that converts should be helped to increase their incomes, so that they may have the wherewithal to educate themselves

without being wholly dependent on charity as is so often the case at present.

The encouragement of home-industries suggests itself as a possible solution of the question.

In briefly considering the subject it will be well to preface this article by mentioning one or two necessary characteristics of suitable industries which limit the range of choice.

Industries which do not entail a heavy initial expenditure of capital will naturally

commend themselves, as it is with the poorer classes of converts that we are at present concerned. This involves simplicity of the apparatus necessary for the trades selected. Also it would seem to be preferable to confine attention to industries which do not demand a long period of preliminary training; and if they are such as can be taught to children in school, the home-industry movement is far more likely to become widespread than if only adults can take part. In connection with our endeavours to carry on industries in our schools with a view to making them self-supporting, this latter fact would suggest that we give preference to those activities which can be readily carried on by the pupils after they leave school, whether as side issues or as whole time occupations.

During a recent visit to the Godavari Delta district one was very much impressed by the prevalence of lace-making. Almost every girl of about ten years and upwards, Christian and non-Christian alike, seemed to carry a crochet hook and a supply of cotton with her, which were brought out and plied at every leisure moment; and several merchants make considerable incomes by dealing in the finished lace. All this seems to be the outcome of instruction in lace-making given in mission schools.

In this connection there comes to mind the fondness for elaborate crochet-worked table-covers and bed-spreads which is noticeable in Burma and which possibly has the same origin as the lace industry of the Telugu districts. This would indicate the necessity of care being exercised that an industry may not degenerate into an unprofitable 'craze.'

The Salvation Army is doing much to foster silk production as a cottage industry, and their efforts are well worth our study. It is claimed that by planting mulberry trees round the edges of one acre of ground, without in any wise interfering with its

regular cultivation, enough silk worms can be fed as will annually produce fibre marketable for Rs. 50, after spinning and carding. The apparatus necessary for this industry is not elaborate, and the processes are simple and easily learned, and where the land is not available for mulberry cultivation, mature cocoons can be purchased and the fibre spun and carded.

The rapid development of the aeroplane as a military weapon has created a great demand for castor oil as a lubricant, and this demand is not likely to cease with the war, inasmuch as a great commercial development of flying is likely to follow the military exploitation of the science. Like the mulberry, the castor plant can be profitably grown round the edges of fields otherwise regularly cultivated, whilst both plants require but little attention and will flourish almost anywhere in this country. Besides giving oil-producing seeds, the castor plant bears leaves on which a silk-producing caterpillar can be fed; although the process of preparation of this variety of fibre is somewhat different from that necessary in the case of mulberry silk. It is not a difficult process however. In the United Provinces the Government is doing much to stimulate the cultivation of the castor plant; and already many small plots hedged around with it may be seen.

An experiment is being conducted at our Bengali girls' school in Calcutta with poultry raising which bids fair to be successful, and there would seem to be no reason why the pupils should not be encouraged to launch out on their own account when they finally settle down in their own homes.

In the Madras Presidency considerable profit is derived from the growing of fire-wood trees (Tamil name "Sowk-Maram") on otherwise waste land; and it suggests itself that this same line of activity might be experimented with in the United Provinces, Punjab, and elsewhere. Little care

or water seems necessary after the first few months. As the trees can be planted very close together a good yield per acre is possible. Six years is said to be the time required for a tree to reach a size suitable for cutting; and if a proper rotation be arranged for, from that time onwards a steady income may be earned.

At our Technical School in Meiktila, Burma, we have for a number of years encouraged boys to learn shoe-making, rattan work, or carpentry. Already a few boys have acquired considerable skill in one or other of these trades so they are now able to earn their living by following them. Embroidery and drawn-thread work are also encouraged for the girls at the same school, as also at Bangalore, Calcutta and Karmatar:

Much yet remains to be done and learned in this matter; but the measure of success which so far has attended our efforts and the efforts of others encourages us to continue the endeavours.

Incidental to the encouragement of industries such as lace-making, embroidery and silk work, is the opening up of markets for finished articles; and enquiries are being made in this connection, so that we may be prepared for future developments.

In conclusion it might well be emphasized that it is not our ambition to foster mission industries, but rather to encourage converts to carry on industries on their own account. Any suggestions or information concerning industries suitable for this purpose, will be gratefully received.

A. H. WILLIAMS.

The Calcutta Girls' and Boys' Schools

It was my privilege to visit our Calcutta schools the first part of July. Miss Burroway, who is in charge of the Girls' school, has twenty girls under her supervision. Two teachers are associated with her in training these young people. All of these girls are children of our Bengali believers; hence we can look to them as a definite asset to our future work. Miss Burroway is endeavouring to make the school self-supporting, and to that end is developing the poultry industry, which is giving promise of success. The girls on their part are determined to do all that they can to support themselves. I was especially impressed with the interest they take in the Bible lessons; they show a good knowledge of the Bible.

Sister Burgess has charge of the Boys' school. There are fifteen boys and young men in attendance. The head-master of the Boys' school is not an Adventist, but seems to be an exceptionally good school man, and is very favourable to the truth, and helps in every way that he can.

Aside from his work with the boys he gives the examinations to the girls, so that the standard of work can be kept where it should be. Sister Burgess teaches the Bible classes; judging by the recitations, the boys are well grounded in the Scriptures. One class that especially interested me was a class in English. The boys desire to learn to speak English, so they use the question and answer method, using as a text "Bell's Bible Lessons."

The work of the boys is not confined to books. They have part of the forenoon free for selling papers and tracts. Some of the boys do very well. The week before one boy sold papers to the amount of ten rupees. This money helps the boys to be self-supporting, and instills in them the spirit of self-reliance.

I feel confident that we can look to the girls and boys in these schools to assist in carrying the "last Message" to Bengal's millions.

I. F. BLUE.

Catholic Priest Buys "Signs"

ONE of our magazine workers related the following experience at a recent Home Missionary institute in the United States.

"While passing through a train selling magazines a short time ago, I approached a Catholic priest sitting in the rear end of the coach. He wanted to be real nice so bought a copy of the *Signs* magazine, and then to manifest his further generosity he handed the magazine to a lady sitting across the aisle, who received it with a 'Thank you, father.' I thought nothing more of the incident until a few weeks later when a tent company located in — wrote me, asking whether I remembered having sold that magazine to the priest and seeing him hand it to the lady. The worker stated that the lady had just been baptized and taken into the—Seventh-day

Adventist church. This lady says that she would not have bought a magazine nor read one without the priest's permission, but inasmuch as he purchased it and handed it to her, she took it for granted that it would not injure her to read it. While reading it she became so interested that she decided to secure more copies of the *Signs* and other literature on present truth, with the result that she became convinced of the truth and therefore decided to be baptized and join the church."

This again illustrates the fact that it pays to circulate the magazines everywhere. Just think, that one copy led to the conversion of a Roman Catholic, who today rejoices over the fact that she has been brought out of darkness into the glorious light of the third angel's message.

Seventh-day Adventist Periodicals published in India (1918)

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Signs of the Times, bi-monthly	Present Truth, quarterly
average issue 6000	" " 3500
Burmese	*Marathi
Watchman, quarterly " " 2000	Signs of the Times, quarterly " " 5000
*English	Tamil
Signs of the Times, monthly " " 4000	Present Truth, quarterly " " 3500
*English	Telugu
India Union Tidings, semi-monthly " " 300	Present Truth, quarterly " " 3500
*Gujarati	*Urdu
Signs of the Times, quarterly " " 5000	Signs of the Times, bi-monthly " " 7000
*Gurmukhi	
Signs of the Times, quarterly " " 2000	
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Here and There

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hare, July 19th, a girl.

Interesting reports from Pastor Fletcher and of the South India meeting will appear in the next issue.

Pastor Fletcher, Brother L. Semmens and wife, Brother H. E. McWhinney and wife, and Sister Bruce have recently arrived. A hearty welcome from the TIDINGS family.

Word has come that Brother S. A. Wellman expects to be with us again early in 1919; and that Brother G. F. Enoch is planning to return in the fall of the same year.

We wish to thank all who have sent us reports. We know it takes time and effort, but our readers like to know what *you* are doing as well as you like to know what *they* are doing.

There are 6,000 Sabbath-schools in the world, with a membership of 180,000, giving Rs. 30,000 each Sabbath in offerings to missions.

Perhaps some of our American labourers remember the good old days when peanut butter was considered the staff of life, and our schoolmates dubbed us with the name of "peanuts." It is some satisfaction these days to know we suffered in a good cause, as the humble ground-nut is coming into its own and even the daily press is singing its praises.

The Canadian Government has registered the name of every man, woman and child, sixteen years old and upwards, for the purpose of using all available power in prosecuting the war. June 22nd, the day of registration, fell on Saturday, so special provision was graciously made for all S. D. Adventists to register the Thursday or Friday before.

We Pharisees sometimes pray in the synagogues on the Sabbath day, "O Lord, bless Thy people who are gathered today in Thy name." And sometimes not a syllable is heard regarding the "other sheep . . . which are not of this fold."

"Notwithstanding the spiritual darkness and alienation from God that exist in the churches which constitute Babylon, the great body of Christ's true followers are still to be found in their communion."—*Great Controversy*, p. 390. Forgive, O Lord, our caste-bound egotism!

Home Missionary Secretaries

Kindly note that, owing to the great increase in the cost of paper, we are compelled to cancel all discounts on tracts, which will henceforth be supplied at nett prices.

International Tract Society.

"Our Day in the Light of Prophecy"

We have just received a consignment of the cloth edition of Pastor W. A. Spicer's new book. The price will be Rs. 6-8, postage extra. Thousands of copies have already been sold, although it is only recently off the press. Eminently a book with a timely message.

International Tract Society.

Year Books

We shall be glad to book orders for the 1919 Year Book. Only a very small number over and above those actually ordered by individuals will be imported. To make sure of your copy kindly order now.

International Tract Society.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has somewhere said that the sharpest corners in life have to be turned alone. Crises that arise within the soul itself are essentially solitary crises. No one of us can pull another through a secret spiritual conflict. The only one who can get close enough to help at such a time is God.