

# INDIA UNION TIDINGS

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No. 1

BIENNIAL CONFERENCE NUMBER



LABOURERS AND DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE BIENNIAL UNION CONFERENCE



# INDIA

## ITS AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE INDIA UNION MISSION

DIVISIONS	AREA IN SQ. MILES	POPULATION	LABOURERS
<b>BENGAL</b>	250,210	91,888,712	14
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077	Entered
Behar and Orissa	83,181	34,490,084	Unentered
Assam	53,015	6,713,635	"
Behar and Orissa States	23,648	3,945,209	"
Assam States	8,456	346,222	"
Bengal States	5,393	322,565	"
Sikkim	2,818	87,920	"
<b>BOMBAY PRESIDENCY</b>	195,105	29,117,115	14
Bombay Presidency	123,059	19,672,642	Entered
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675	Unentered
Baroda State	8,182	2,032,798	"
<b>BURMA</b>	233,932	12,168,155	17
Burma	230,839	12,141,676	Entered
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,143	26,459	Unentered
<b>NORTH INDIA</b>	846,726	116,426,003	15
United Provinces	107,267	47,182,044	Entered
Punjab	99,779	19,974,956	"
Central Provinces	99,823	13,916,308	Unentered
Rajputana	128,987	10,530,432	"
Central India Agency	77,367	9,356,980	"
Punjab States	36,551	4,212,794	"
Kashmir	84,432	3,158,126	"
N. W. Frontier Provinces	13,418	2,196,933	"
Central Province States	31,174	2,117,202	"
N. W. Frontier Tribal Areas	25,500	1,622,094	"
United Provinces States	5,079	822,036	"
Ajmer Mewara	2,711	501,395	"
Baluchistan State	80,410	420,291	"
Baluchistan	54,223	414,412	"
<b>SOUTH INDIA</b>	288,966	69,151,623	6
Madras	142,330	41,405,404	Entered
Hyderabad	82,698	13,374,676	Unentered
Mysore State	29,475	5,806,193	"
Madras States	10,549	4,811,841	"
Ceylon	22,332	3,578,533	"
Coorg	1,582	174,976	"
Labourers in General Work			34

TOTAL AREA — 1,824,939

TOTAL POPULATION — 318,751,588

TOTAL EUROPEAN S. D. A. MISSIONARIES,  
INCLUDING WIVES OF MISSIONARIES, ONLY — 100

## Our Biennial Meeting

Again we record the passing of another biennial conference session. Over one hundred fifty delegates and labourers have gathered, counseled, prayed, sung, and wept together, and once more have separated to their homes, stronger in body, heart and soul for two years more of toil. "The best meeting I ever attended," say the labourers who have been here the longest, and no one disputes it. The Spirit of the Lord was present, not so much in outward expression as in inner movings. Many were the heart-searchings, and brother to brother wrongs and misunderstandings were confessed and settled forever. The love of God and the communion of the Holy Spirit set their seal on the resolutions passed, and if we may judge by appearances and sentiments expressed, the outlook was never brighter for unity and a great advance in every branch of labour.

The large General Conference delegation, a well-ordered programme, clean and commodious rooms, excellent food, and a pleasant meeting-hall, all combined to make the ten days meeting a very enjoyable occasion. No grumblers were present. The devotional meetings, Bible studies and sermons gave a firm spiritual tone to the whole. All who went to the meeting to obtain a blessing did not go away empty-handed.

That at least part of the good received may be remembered, and diffused to all our readers, we reproduce the president's address as read, resolutions adopted, and abridgements of the division superintendents' and secretaries' reports. Some interesting papers presented by workers present will be published in later numbers of the *India Union Tidings*. We would that all the instruction given might be presented, but space will not permit. How fitting it will be, however, if those who did attend allow the Holy Spirit to write in their hearts and lives those principles of love and fellowship expressed, that to every company and church they may be living epistles, known and read by all their fellowmen.

With hearts and hands united, again we face the spiritual darkness and problems of India. May that spirit of unity and love to God and our brethren never leave us, but keep us hopeful, zealous and patient to the coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

## President's Address

Firm faith in God's sure promises alone can sustain us as we contemplate the vast and difficult work before us in giving the everlasting gospel to the millions of India. What God has promised to do he is able also to perform. He has said that the gospel will be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then the end will come. We believe that end is fast approaching, and are confident that God will in His own wonderful way finish His work in India as He has said He would do in all the earth. In spite of the unpromising condition of the inhabitants of this land, there will be a people made ready, prepared for the Lord. The Lord has shown Himself faithful to His promises, even though that should involve giving life to the dead.

Our confidence then is not based on the fact that we as a body of missionaries are here in India to do the work, for we find ourselves most helpless and unequal to the task. We gain no confidence from our numbers, for not only are we very few, but the visible resources of the whole denomination appear to be insignificant as compared with the needs and demands of India. Neither do we gather assurance from the rate of progress our work has seen in this Union Mission in the past.

Our confidence rests solely in the fact that we know that the Lord has spoken, and that He will not suffer His Word to fail. We cannot see how He will do the work, but we know that He will do it. As we take up the work of this conference, let us earnestly consider by what means it may be made a true success.

We would show but a superficial sense of the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged if we felt that the success or failure of this work depended on the

adoption of any particular set of plans or methods. Our faith must not 'stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God.' Political parties contend for the adoption of rival policies, each enthusiastically promising a solution of the world's problems; but we know that it will take something more than method to cure the world's ills. And if political methods have failed to satisfactorily order the temporal things of this life, how much more vain must they be to accomplish a spiritual work in the hearts of men!

Let us not as Christian workers become so set on the carrying out of certain plans and policies as to think them indispensable even though we may believe them to be for the best interests of the work. God often chooses a way that seems slow and round-about to man. Neither let us think that the speedy finishing of the work depends on the personality, the organizing power, or the driving force of any set of leaders. Let us remember God. He has chosen to manifest His grace through weak instruments. The triumph of the gospel in India depends wholly on His presence with His people. If we are humble and forbearing, in honour preferring one another, filled with the spirit of our Master, then a mighty power will attend the work. Let us make it our aim during this conference to secure this one great essential to success.

The Lord's methods are invariably simple. One principle of His kingdom calls for a continual advance. The church in all ages has shown a tendency to become engrossed with the ground already occupied. It has always seemed to man's finite vision a wiser policy to entrench strongly for a time and develop

the work already begun rather than to unceasingly send out the thin, weak line of advance. Paul saw a work close at hand to which he thought it most important that he should devote his labour, but the Lord said, "Depart; for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles." It was the insistent voice of the Holy Spirit that later called upon the church to separate Paul and Barnabas to the work to which He had called them, and that work was to preach Christ in the regions where He was not yet named. The Spirit speaks with the same urgency to the church today. "And still our general, who never makes a mistake, says to us. 'Advance. Enter new territory. Lift up the standard in every land.' Our watchword is onward, ever onward. Our burden for the 'regions beyond' can never be laid down until the whole earth shall be lightened with the glory of the Lord."

We earnestly believe that God is calling us to increased effort for the millions of this land with whom we are as yet but little in touch. There are lines of field and institutional work that can be carried on in our mother tongue that would easily absorb the combined efforts of the whole of our slender staff of labourers. But while we must not neglect the work that can be done through the medium of the English language, we believe that the great preponderance of our efforts should be in the direction of the vernacular work. The work will never be finished until the peoples of India hear men speak in their own tongues the wonderful works of God. A most encouraging feature of our work at the present time is the increasing number of our missionaries who have acquired or are acquiring a good working knowledge of the native language. Some of our workers have received a high percentage of marks from the examining boards. We hope to see

this advance steadily continued, and we have confidence that God will raise up many labourers for India who will not only learn to speak its languages efficiently but who will be devoted, spiritually-minded, discerning men, who will have a message from God for the people. This will greatly facilitate the training of a spirit-filled native ministry—the greatest need of our work.

The Word of God is living and powerful in whatsoever form it can be carried home to the hearts of man. It will pierce to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and will discern the thoughts and intents of the heart. A mighty power attends the circulation of gospel literature. We sometimes speak of the printed messenger as compared with the living preacher. But, as a matter of fact, the life is in the word itself. The life is not in the preacher, but in the Word that he preaches; and that same Word is equally fraught with life-giving power, whether it reaches the soul by means of oral proclamation or through the reading of the printed page. It is impossible then to over-estimate the value of the circulation of gospel literature. This conference should see definite preparations made for a widespread work with our publications, exceeding anything we have as yet undertaken in this land. But in order that this work shall be fruitful, two things are necessary besides the widespread nature of the distribution.

First, it is essential that the literature circulated should be such as will be understood by the people. Our success must not be gauged by the output of our presses, unless the books and papers bear a message that will reach and impress minds. Translations from our English papers, doctrinal Bible studies, arguments we use in the home land, may be understood by many Indian Christians, but if we are to enter upon an indiscriminate

sale of our publications among all classes, it is highly important that we make good provision at this conference for the preparation of literature that may be understood by all. This need not require that our publications examine and refute the Eastern theories of religion, but it will require that the great saving doctrines of the gospel be presented to the heathen in a way that will enable them to understand if not to believe. Our general vernacular literature must not presuppose an acquaintance with the scriptures, for the great majority of our readers are without such knowledge.

In the second place, we must seek to plan our work so that the interests aroused by our literature will be followed up and developed as far as possible. All our publications should contain an invitation to interested persons to correspond with the circulating agency. The leaders in our literature work in the various divisions must be watchful for any interest that may lead on to the full reception of the gospel. Our mission stations must be cities of refuge to which those who have received warning from our scouting bands of colporteurs may go for spiritual help and instruction from men and women who know how to "have compassion on the ignorant and on them that are out of the way."

Another factor of outstanding importance is that our colporteurs must be true-Christian men, well trained for their work. This will call for consecrated

leaders for this branch of the work for each division of the field. Our executive committee has already made a call for six men for this very work. We hope that at this meeting arrangements will be made for the publication in the vernaculars of books that will enable our Indian colporteurs to make their work self-supporting.

We must never lose sight of the supreme importance of placing all our native work on such a footing that it will continue to be a living movement even though every foreign worker would be removed and all foreign support cut off. We trust that at this Conference, some workable plan may be formulated by which the India Union Mission can undertake to support from its own resources the native evangelistic work in most of its branches. The adoption of such a policy could not fail to strengthen our work in this field. The great truth that it is more blessed to give than to receive, applies to India as well as to more favoured lands. Self-denial and self-reliance in our native work will be developed in proportion as we are able to make it self-sustaining.

In conclusion, let me say that I am glad to be permitted to share in the joys and sorrows of the believers in the Advent message who labour for the millions of India. Let us have faith in God. The forbidding circumstances of an unpromising field may yet contribute the more to the glory of the grace of our God.



## The Retrospect

The report which I have been asked to prepare and present to you this afternoon is intended only to briefly chronicle the many evidences of progress of the message in the India Union Mission during the biennial term of 1915-16 which has just closed, and to strike a note of heartfelt praise and thanksgiving for the blessings which have been ours during the past two years.

We meet this afternoon under exceptional circumstances of which we should not be unmindful. Those upon whom has rested the burden of making arrangements for the meeting and delegates have done well their part and we find ourselves in quarters admirably suited to the comfort and convenience of those attending the conference.

Never before in the history of the India Mission have we been favoured with the counsel and help of so many workers from the General Conference. These are Pastor R. C. Porter, President of the Asiatic Division Conference, and wife; Pastor W. T. Knox, Treasurer of the General Conference, and wife; Pastor N. Z. Town, Secretary of the General Conference Publishing Department; and Professor F. Griggs, Secretary of the General Conference Educational Department, and wife. We extend a most cordial welcome to these workers and earnestly invite their experienced counsel and instruction in helping us meet and surmount the many difficult problems peculiar to this field. Owing to a late arrival, all but two of this delegation have been obliged to make a hasty visit to most of the principal stations of the Union, but by close planning the field has been covered. Burma yet remains to be visited after the close of this meeting.

### Departures and Recruits

Since we last met together in Conference death has twice claimed members of our Mission family. The closing day of 1915 brought to us the shocking news of the sinking of the S. S. "Persia" on which Professor H. R. Salisbury was returning to his field of labour after an absence of four months. When subsequent telegrams failed to number him among the survivors, our entire field was plunged into deep sorrow for the loss of a leader so consecrated and capable.

In November, 1915, Pastor R. B. Thurber was compelled to leave his work in Burma and hasten home with Mrs. Thurber who had contracted a deadly tropical disease. For eleven months she lingered between life and death, and finally passed to her rest, October 28, 1916, at Takoma Park, Washington D. C.

During the past two years thirteen of our workers have gone on furlough, but these have been offset by the addition to our working force of twenty-nine new workers from America and Australia, making a net gain of fifteen workers to the field. The names of these workers and their location in the Union are as follows: D. C. Ludington and wife, educational work, Meiktila, Burma; G. F. Furnival and wife, educational work, Annfield, Mussoree; E. Parkinson, for a time in charge of the Press in Lucknow; Miss C. Manson, treatment room work, Mussooree; A. W. Knight, publishing work, Lucknow; Brethren Skinner, Thrift, Stevens, Stafford and wife, English colporteur work in the large cities of India; Eric Hare and wife, Karen station work, Burma; Frank H. Loasby and wife, Marathi work, Bombay Presidency; Miss Della Burroway returned from furlough to Bengali work, Calcutta;

R. L. Kimble and wife, treatment room work, Simla; Floyd Smith and wife, station work, Garhwal, N. India; Frank Smith, wife and daughter, station work, Karmatar; C. F. Lowry and wife, superintendent of the Burma Mission, and Pastor W. W. Fletcher and wife, President of the Union Mission, Lucknow.

At the beginning of the biennial term just closed, a mark of 150 baptisms was set as a goal for the Union for one year. We were disappointed in not being able to reach that mark. For the biennial term we are able to report 202 baptisms, which is an increase of 49 over the preceding term. The membership of the Union now stands at 580. The books of the Union Treasurer show a substantial increase in tithes and offerings. The tithes for the previous biennial term stood at Rs. 45,037.7. The S.S. donations Rs. 6,134.15. The figures for the term just closed are Rs. 58,675.12 and Rs. 11,608.15 respectively. The money realized on the Harvest Ingathering is also an increase over that raised two years ago. The amount already in hand on this fund the present year approximates Rs. 3000, and other donations are coming in.

#### Educational

School work has ever been one of the most potent agencies for reaching the masses of this country. As our work advances we find that we must deal with two phases of school work, viz., educational work carried forward as an evangelizing agency for the public in general, and work which has for its aim the training of young men and women to engage in active service somewhere in the Cause. As our membership increases our need of a central training school for workers becomes correspondingly greater. A little more than two years ago a school of this nature was started in Lucknow, with Pastor I. F. Blue and wife in

charge. It has now entered upon its second year's work with an attendance of 22 from the various parts of the Union. The work done thus far has been somewhat experimental, but it has been demonstrated that a school of this kind is greatly needed for this field. We hope in the near future to provide this school with a full teaching staff, together with facilities of a permanent nature which will permit a high grade of work to be done.

Another important feature of our educational work is the vernacular training schools which are being started in various divisions of the Union.

#### Publishing Work

I am glad for the encouraging advance which has been made in this department the past two years. Brother A. W. Knight, who is in charge of this work will have some interesting figures to present to us.

We are fortunate in having the counsel and experience of the Secretary of the General Conference Publishing Department at this meeting and I am certain that plans will be laid that will greatly strengthen and unify the work of this department. The Press at Lucknow has had two busy years during 1915-16. Printing is now being done there in English, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, and recently action was taken to install type for printing Gujarati. The literature used for the vernaculars of the S. India Mission is for the present being printed by commercial presses in Madras. This includes the Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam languages. Burmese literature is being printed in Rangoon.

Five new main stations have been opened the past two years, three vernacular training schools in local divisions, and one new treatment room.

J. S. JAMES.



## Bengal Mission

I wish to make my report as brief as possible, so will not weary you with reasons why certain things have not been accomplished, but will mention those things in which the Lord has blessed the efforts of the workers as they have done what they could for the advancement of the message in Bengal during the past two years.

The work in this division is being carried on in three languages, viz., English, Santhali, and Bengali.

### English Work

The English work has been confined mostly to Calcutta, where we have a large community of English-speaking people. Pastor Comer has had charge of this work and for a part of the time Brother W. S. Mead gave assistance which was much appreciated and it was with reluctance that he was released in answer to a call to take charge of the Lucknow Press.

Brother Comer has worked to the full extent of his strength, teaching publicly and from house to house, and as a result the Word of God has increased and the number of disciples multiplied. Thirty-nine souls have been added to the English branch of our church in Calcutta by baptism and two on profession of faith. Of this number two young men have gone to America to attend our schools, with a view to fitting themselves for the Lord's work.

Brother Hardinge was appointed local elder of the Calcutta church in 1915 and his labours in behalf of the church as well as for those not of our faith were much appreciated.

Prosperity has attended the work of the Calcutta Treatment rooms through the earnest efforts of Brother and Sister

Reagan. The receipts for the two years amount to Rs. 18,805-14.

In connection with the English work mention should be made of the faithful service of Brother Thrift and others in placing the literature before the people of Calcutta.

### The Santhali Work

Brother and Sister Leech have been pushing on the work among the Santhals for a number of years. They were formerly located at the Jagadishpur station, but in 1915 it was thought advisable for them to remove to Karmatar and make that place the training centre for the Santhali field. A new building for the accomodation of the Santhali Girls' School was begun in 1916 and is now completed and in use. We are now greatly in need for proper accomodations for the Santhali boy's school, as at present sixteen students are crowded into a couple of very small rooms. The future prosperity of the work among the Santhals depends largely on our training school and we hope soon to develop workers from among the boys who are now attending. Three baptisms have taken place at this station during the past two years and several others are preparing for this ordinance.

After eight years of faithful service Brother and Sister Leech are returning home this year on furlough and Brother and Sister Smith have been called to take up the work in Karmatar. These workers have been especially fitted by training and experience for medical work and through their efforts we hope to make Karmatar a strong medical mission. Plans are now being laid for the erection of a suitable hospital building and for providing proper facilities for this important branch of the work. Nearly

Rs. 3000 have been raised for this purpose through the Harvest Ingathering, Rs. 1000 of which were raised by Sisters Leech and Burroway in the vicinity of Karmatar in about two weeks.

#### The Bengali Work

We have two main-stations and three out-stations where work in Bengali is being carried on. The main-stations are Calcutta and Dacca; the out-stations Khulna, Gopalgunj, and Shuagram. We also have canvassers stationed at various places in East Bengal.

Heretofore the larger part of the work here has been done through the literature. Although our sales do not appear large in rupees, yet considering that we have but a small variety of literature, consisting mostly of one pice pamphlets, and also remembering that we have no local canvassing agent to train and encourage the canvassers, the results are not bad. Rs. 1773-6-6 worth of literature were sold during the years.

#### Dacca and East Bengal

Much seed has been sown, from which we now see a harvest ripening, and interests are springing up in various places. Urgent calls are coming in for more of the light of present truth. It was to meet these calls that Brother L. G. Mookerjee was released from his work in Calcutta to locate in Dacca, from which place he will have easy access to all parts of East Bengal. He moved to Dacca last October and is getting a good hold of the work there.

Seventeen souls were added to the church in East Bengal in 1916. We have at the present time 32 church members and 44 unbaptized adherents in 15 villages of East Bengal. There are thirteen now on the list of candidates for baptism.

#### The Bengali Girls' School

It is now twenty-two years since our first Zenana worker landed in Bengal

and during this time our people in the homel and have listened to many touching appeals in behalf of the women and girls of India, in response to which thousands of rupees have flowed into the Mission treasury. In view of this, the starting of a school for the training of the daughters of Bengali Sabbath-keepers in the beginning of 1916 was an effort to discharge a long-standing debt. The school opened with 14 girls in the boarding-school, and this number has since been increased to nineteen. A day-school for Hindu girls had been carried on in connection with the boarding-school with an average attendance of about forty. Sister Burroway was given charge of the girls' school and through her efforts good results have been seen in the conversion of students. The blessing of the Lord has attended the work from the first, which has been a cause of rejoicing. Five of the larger girls and two of the teachers were baptized at the close of the first school term. Our Bengali Girls' School has filled a need which has existed for nearly a quarter of a century. An equally imperative need, that of a boys' school, we hope to see supplied in the near future.

#### Results

During the past two years some fruit has been gathered in, but we hope for greater things in the future. 68 souls have been added to the church by baptism and two upon profession of faith, making seventy in all, or an average of one for every ten days. We hope to average at least one a day for the coming biennial period. We have at present about seventy unbaptized adherents who are looking forward to the time when they may unite fully with us.

#### Our Needs

I have not the ability to picture our needs in language that would appeal to

(Concluded on page 12)

## Bombay Presidency Mission

In introducing this biennial report I desire to express gratitude to God for His care over the workers in the Bombay Presidency Mission. While we have witnessed famine, frightful scourges of plague and cholera and other diseases, yet our Heavenly Father has granted that our workers be spared until this conference.

### Language Areas

The Presidency is divided into two language areas,—Marathi and Gujarati, the Marathi approximating two-thirds of the population. The Gujarati has become the chief commercial language of the Presidency and is spoken by that remnant of the Persian nation who live with us, of whom we have 84,000. There are also several other small nations speaking different languages.

### Opening of the Work

Pastor Robinson at an early day visited our field, selling many of our large subscription books. He did not venture to hold public meetings, but we have met people with whom he conducted Bible studies. This man of God has left many friends of the Message all along the Western shores of India.

In 1908, Pastor G. F. Enoch and family came to the Bombay Presidency where he acquired a knowledge of the Marathi language, and was the first superintendent of this field after its organization. Pastor Enoch and his wife laboured faithfully, raising up some believers at Lonavla, who still remain loyal to the Message. He laboured for a time at Panvel. Here some Indian people started to walk in the light, two of whom are still with us and engaged in the work. Others joined him in labour and the work was opened in Bombay and Kalyan where we now have the only churches in our

division, the one in Bombay with 34 members and the other at Kalyan with 31 members of which 14 are Indian believers.

Since last conference, Pastor and Mrs. French have joined the labourers of our field taking up the English work in the city of Bombay.

In February, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Loasby connected with our work, located at Poona, and have diligently given themselves, to the study of the Marathi. Brother Loasby has passed his first year's examination, and though Sister Loasby has not yet taken the examination she has made substantial progress. Brother and Sister Loasby are the only recruits for purely vernacular work in four years, while during that period we have had two taken from us.

In November, 1915, Brother W. H. Stevens from Australia joined us, and by diligent effort has placed in the homes of the people in Bombay and Poona over 840 copies of that message-filled book *Heralds of the Morning*. Not only has Brother Stevens been very successful in his work, but he has made many friends and has been a great stimulus to our believers. His labours have been greatly appreciated by laity and mission workers.

During the two years period, the Kalyan mission bungalow has been completed. During the year 1916 five buildings have been added. These buildings consist of Indian workers, quarters, three buildings in connection with the school, and a dispensary. They have been great blessing to the work, enabling us to open our first school for the children of believers, and to start a fully organized boarding school.

The new dispensary building with two small wards of four beds each, two good treatment rooms, one office and a well fitted drug-room are valuable assets to this growing work. The following figures will show the number of patients treated since this work began, four years ago next month (February, 1917).

1913	11,416 patients
1914	16,421 ..
1915	21,423 ..
1916	26,536 ..

Making a grand total for two months less than four years of 69,776. More than 100 villages on an average have been represented during the past year. The cash received during the biennial period amounts to Rs. 4,760-5-6 and fully Rs. 1,000 in equipment.

The faithful and continuous labours of our medical workers have made many friends among the Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsees. Many who would neither listen to the preaching of the Word or read our literature, will now do both. No small amount of free literature is used from day to day among the patients, while some is being sold by the various workers. Regular meetings are held daily, consisting of morning worship among the workers, and preaching service in the congregating room. When the number of patients gather in sufficient strength to justify it, a service is held for them. Another most interesting feature of this medical work is a well organized training-school for nurses and compounders. This school is known as the Marathi Training School for Nurses, while at the present time we have Europeans and Gujaratis taking the course in addition to several Marathis.

#### Literature

At our last Conference we did not have as yet any literature in the language of the people on the distinctive points of our Message. The book *Steps to Christ*

had been published in book form and in tracts on each chapter.

In 1915 our Division paid Rs. 4,137-11-0 in tithes, and Rs. 1,177-8-0 in offerings or a total of Rs. 5,315-3-0. In 1916 there has been paid in tithe Rs. 3,993-1-0 and offerings to missions Rs. 1,280-5-6 which makes a total in tithes and offerings for 1916 of Rupees 5,273 6 6 or a grand total for the period of Rupees 10,588 9-6. Thus our income for the period has been almost equal to our expenditure on the operating of our vernacular work, aside from building operations and salaries of European workers. In addition to the above our people have been loyal in meeting local needs such as hall rent, purchase of books for lending to interested parties, etc. Rs. 740-0-0 has been raised from our own people and from the outside public to help us in scattering our tracts, papers and small books.

We need the prayers of a Spirit-filled praying church and ministry that the beginning made in the Bombay Presidency may soon be ripened off into a bountiful harvest of India's sons and daughters for the kingdom of God. Will you not pledge your support that this may be accomplished?

G. W. PETTIT.

#### Bengal Mission

(Concluded from page 10)

you, were time and space allowable, but in view of the ninety millions of Bengal scarcely touched by the message we appeal in the name of the Lord of the harvest to those to whom the responsibility has been given of sending forth labourers into His harvest, that they send us help ere the reapers who are now in the field faint because of the greatness of the task placed upon them.

L. J. BURGESS.

## Burma Mission

In response to the call of the General Conference to take the leadership of the work in Burma, we landed in Rangoon the eighteenth of September, and during the months that have passed since that time we have trying to acquaint ourselves with our new field of labour. Pastor James reached Rangoon three days after we did and as soon as possible we started on a trip through Burma and visited the different places of interest where our work has been started. Inasmuch as we have been in Burma such a short time, any information that I shall give you in this brief report concerning the progress of the work during the past two years, together with future prospects and needs of the field, must necessarily consist of facts and figures gleaned from workers' reports and from what I was able to see during one brief visit over Burma.

Pastor Votaw gave up his work as superintendent of the work in Burma some time before the Union Conference meeting two years ago, and Pastor Thurber was asked to take the work in charge, which he did until December 1915, when he too was compelled to return to America because of Sister Thurber's failing health. It was just at this time that the steamship "Persia" was torpedoed and Professor Salisbury was lost to the work, and then it fell to Pastor James as vice-president of the Union to take the oversight until our arrival on the date mentioned above. Because of these many changes it has been impossible to carry out any definite policies, and for this reason the work has not made the progress in all lines that it perhaps otherwise would. However, amid these and many other difficulties the workers have faithfully plodded on and God has blessed the efforts put forth, and to-day we are glad to tell you that thirty

souls have taken their stand for the truth and united with this people. Also as we go among our stations we find that many others are carefully studying the truth and we believe that the time will soon come when they too will take their stand for God.

The baptisms during the past two years not only included Burmese, but Karens, Tamils, Chinese, and English. The school at Meiktila, under the management of Brother and Sister Ludington, has been greatly blessed of God in leading a number of its heathen students to Christ. Also a number of students who were Baptists when they came to the school are now Seventh-day Adventists. The school is in a prosperous condition financially, and the attendance is steadily increasing year by year. The enrollment this year is over one hundred and the outlook is bright for a much larger school next year. We believe that this school is a vine of God's own planting and under His blessing it will become a strong factor in giving the last message of mercy to the perishing millions of Burma.

At Mandalay Brother and Sister Beckner have been working and have succeeded in getting a good start among the English and Burmese. Among those who have accepted the truth are some promising young men who, we believe, will become strong workers in this cause. One of them is in the India Training School at present, and another is one of the leading teachers in the Meiktila School. Sister Beckner has been operating a small dispensary in connection with their work and its influence has been for good. Hundreds of people have come to them for help and as they received treatment for their physical needs, they had a chance to hear about Christ and the power of

the gospel. Mandalay is a leading Burmese centre and within its reach there are hundreds of villages filled with people that have never accepted Christ. We trust that the small beginning that has been made will continue to grow until it becomes a bright and shining light to that part of the great harvest field. Up in the Shan States Dr. Olive Tornblad is holding up the light of truth and we trust that a permanent work has begun among these people for whom we have not as yet been able to do anything.

The most important work that has been started during the biennial period is the establishment of a mission station among the Karens on the Solween river at Kamamaung seventy-two miles north of Maulmein. Immediately after the last conference Pastor Hamilton opened work in this district and as practically all the

material that was used in the construction of the necessary buildings had to be carved out of the jungle, it proved to be a long and tedious task. However, we have a very comfortable bungalow and dispensary on a beautiful location on the river bank. This is our first permanent occupation of Karen territory, and we feel that the work at this station has a bright future, for these people more than all others in Burma have shown a willingness to forsake their superstitions and accept the gospel of salvation. Miss Gibbs, who has an excellent knowledge of the Karen language, has been associated with Brother and Sister Hamilton. In the month of May of last year Brother and Sister E. B. Hare of Australia joined them and continued their study of the Karen language in which they have made excellent progress. C. F. Lowry.

## North India Mission

Since the re-adjustment of territory at the biennial meeting in 1914, when the territory comprising the North-west India Division was separated from North India, the loss of membership comprising the division has been more than balanced by the additions to the churches and companies in the North as now constituted.

Commencing with our oldest church, Mussooree, we will first mention the church and its work. Although many adjustments of the membership have taken place and many names dropped or transferred, other names have been added leaving the status of the church much the same as at our last report in point of actual membership, that is twenty-eight. No direct public effort has been made for more than a year owing to the lack of anyone whom we could call upon to take the responsibility for such work, but

much literature has been circulated by church members and some Bible Readings held. The Sabbath services and the prayer meetings have been regularly conducted and the tithes and donations have more than held their own. One source of rejoicing to us in the present year was the coming of a Sikh of good standing to one of the workers at the close of the season, asking for further instruction and baptism. He had been attending the church services off and on for over six years, and after thorough consideration had made up his mind that we had the truth, and that he desired to become a Christian.

During the past two years the treatment rooms have been moved to other quarters, this being made necessary by the purchase of the former location by a Mohammedan gentleman. The year 1915 saw the running expenses of the institu-

tion fully met but it was anticipated that on account of the heavy expenses of removal during this year to other quarters we might experience a deficit, but again in 1916 the running expenses have been met, the depreciation written off, and a goodly amount paid toward the equipment account. The patronage during the year has been of a good class and excellent satisfaction has been given to patients on the gentlemen's side by Brethren Lake and Asprey, and on the ladies' side by Miss C. Manson.

In Lucknow, where as a matter of our division work, we have only the local church, consisting of European and Indian members, thirty-two in number, and zenana work under Miss Chilton, the only aggressive church work has been along home missionary lines. Much literature has been circulated by the members of the church and the students of the training school. The tithes and offerings of the church have been good, and we believe entirely commensurate with the membership.

Two more years have passed and Miss Chilton has put in faithful labour during the entire period among the zenanas, patiently giving of her strength without any visible results. Once, during the biennial period results were expected, but owing to the home that had been planned for being delayed in preparation, this opportunity, with others of previous years, passed, perhaps never to return. We trust that we will see during the coming year our plans for the girls' school and zenana home completed, and an opportunity offered by which Miss Chilton will be able to see at least some results of the long and faithful labour she has so uncomplainingly done in the Lucknow zenanas.

Turning now toward our mission stations and the work done by them, Garhwal, the oldest station in the North

comes in for first consideration. The work here had now been in operation for a period of six years and slightly over. The visible results thus far are one convert from among the Christian community and one from heathenism direct. The school itself has been much improved during the biennial period. The buildings are in better shape, the boys better cared for than in the past, and the quarters of the European worker put into more comfortable condition. In 1915, Brother Belgrave was invited to take up work on the plains, locating at Rai Bareli, and in the interval the headmaster, R. Peters, did acceptable work, relinquishing to Brother and Sister Floyd Smith on their entering the station in the spring of 1916. Owing to the meagre results that have appeared from the operation of the school during the past, it has been thought best to operate on a wider basis for the future in Garhwal, and in anticipation we are arranging for Brother and Sister Smith to plan their work so as to put in at least one half of the year in district work among the villages in direct evangelical effort. We have every hope that we shall see larger results in souls saved when this plan can be put into full operation. With the new out-station at Bhagrakhal this work should be possible at all seasons of the year.

At Najibabad and in its vicinity the work has made consistent and encouraging progress during two years under review. Brother and Sister Morris and Miss Kurtz are the European workers who have taken the responsibility of the station. With them have been associated in labour Brother Buddha Singh, his son, Lakhan Singh, Miss Shotto Mitter and others, all of whom have been faithful in their appointed tasks. In sixteen villages the word has been preached regularly and in each of these enquirers

are to be found who are reaching out after Christ, many of whom have already given up their idols. In one nearby village a night school is being conducted for Chamar boys, and it is leaving an indelible impress upon their hearts which is already bearing fruit, and will in time produce believers if not workers. A day school is conducted at the bungalow for our workers' boys.

The Najibabad company rents its own hall, meeting all the running expenses, and there is on hand a plan to provide their own house of worship in the near future. Services are held thrice weekly, and some beside our own people are regularly in attendance. Each member is an active worker and the record of the past year shows the addition of five by baptism, seven others awaiting the rite at this time. These are exclusive of the inquirers noted in the villages.

The other two stations we must mention briefly, the work in each being started in the past year. Brother Belgrave opened work in Rai Bareli in January, 1916. In this year he has gathered about him a company of three workers and their wives. These have been taught the truth, and six of the adults are now preparing for baptism, and we are hopeful that others will soon be ready to follow them. A village school is being conducted in the village of Jhakrasi, five miles from Rai Bareli, and evangelical work is planned and to some extent has been carried on during the last half of the year. The school is provided with a kachcha building, and the teachers with similar quarters.

Brother and Sister Mattison located in Hapur, forty miles east of Delhi in December, 1916. Locating where Brother Mattison while home may be able to carry station work. Brother Mattison has completed the second year in his

language work with creditable marks and is fully prepared for active and full time service.

Summarizing, we find the results of the biennial term is the baptism of fourteen, twelve others waiting the ordinance at this writing; and there are thirty inquirers in the villages who are looking forward to becoming part of us. The tithe of the division for the year 1916 was Rs. 5517-8-11½; for the biennial period the Sabbath school offerings were 1955-9-6; other offerings, Rs. 322-5-0. In literature, the period has seen five new tracts and two new leaflets issued in Hindi and Urdu, Sabbath school pamphlets for our Sabbath schools, and reprints of several of our standard lines, while quarterlies have been issued regularly.

In concluding we would bring briefly to your attention the needs that constantly appeal to us, and which we believe must be met for the successful forwarding of the cause in the territory of North India. These are,—an evangelist to give his entire time to the English work in the cities of the North; the completion and manning of the girls' school and zenana homes; the establishment of a vernacular training centre; the completion of the plans for then opening of the boys' boarding school in Najibabad; and the opening of the work in the Central Provinces, a call for which has been before the home board for the past three years.

Yet beyond these material needs we recognize the need of those spiritual endowments without which all other things are valueless. With you, brethren, we desire more of the indwelling Christ, more of the Holy Spirit's manifestation in our lives, greater unselfishness of purpose, of the prayer-filled life, more of the great spirit of love as we approach the problems and the hearts of this land.

S. A. WELLMAN.



## South India Mission

God has shown himself abundant in mercy and blessing toward His work and workers in the South India Mission the past two years. Not all has been accomplished that we would desire most, but for all the progress made we render heartfelt praise and thanks-giving to the Lord of the harvest by whose power and guidance alone we have been prospered and kept until this time. All our European workers save one are present at this meeting, together with five of our Indian delegates. These bring greetings from the believers of our Division Mission who remember us in their prayers as we are gathered at this important meeting.

We are now carrying forward aggressive work in three of the five main languages of our Mission,—Telugu, Tamil, and Malayalam, two of which have been entered during the past biennial term. I will give a brief review of the work in our field by stations. In September, 1915, we moved the headquarters of our work from Trichinopoly to Madras, and at the same time began work among the English and Tamil-speaking people of that large city. A public hall was secured and fitted up for meetings, and Brothers P. C. Poley and V. E. Peugh led out in the interests of the English work, while Brother A. Asirvatham, one of our Tamil evangelists, began work for the people of his tongue. These brethren have worked hard and faithfully in studying with interested ones in their homes, distributing literature, and in the public presentation of the Message at the hall, and God has rewarded their efforts in bringing a number to take their stand with us as a people. Three have already been baptized, and ten others have taken their stand and are now being prepared for that rite. In addition to these are twenty-seven regular

readers who are making an earnest study of the Message, and we have good reason to believe that a number of these will accept our truth. The Conference church now has a membership of thirty-three, of which fourteen were baptized during 1916.

Pastor and Mrs. G. G. Lowry are in charge of the new station at Coimbatore, at which place the vernacular Training School for the South India Mission is for the present located. This school was established in 1915, with an enrollment of fifteen students. After seventeen months of operation the attendance now stands at fifty. Three languages are represented in the school,—Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam. Of the fifty students in the school, thirty-two are boarders, most of whom are members of our mission. During the past year eleven students, the matron, two teachers, the wife of one of the teachers, and the school cook have been baptized. Seven other students are now being prepared for baptism. The staff consists of five teachers, besides Pastor and Mrs. Lowry. The man engaged to teach the Malayalam classes spends one-half of his time in school work, and the other half in translating Malayalam literature.

Students are given instruction in the school in ten grades, which are divided into three departments. First, the primary department which comprises the first four grades, the instruction being given entirely in the vernacular. Second, the lower secondary department which includes the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, the instruction being given in the vernacular and English. Third, the high school department, covering the eighth, ninth, and tenth grades, the instruction being given entirely in English.

The chief branches of study are Bible, including Old and New Testament history, Bible doctrines and church history, English language and literature, vernacular language and literature, mathematics, comprising arithmetic, algebra and geometry, general knowledge covering instruction in history of Great Britain, history and administration of India, geography, chemistry, physics and physiology.

The past year the students have not only done well in their class work, but have entered heartily into various lines of missionary work, it being the aim of the school to give the student a taste of real missionary work and impress upon them its importance. Two or three times a month, students and teachers go out on missionary tours, holding open-air meetings, and selling and giving away Christian literature. The students have entered into this work with enthusiasm, and some are developing into good workers. During the past summer a church was organized at Coimbatore with a membership of thirty-one, of which sixteen were baptized during the past biennial period.

Brother E. D. Thomas, one of our Tamil evangelists, is in charge of the work at Nazareth, our oldest station in the division mission. The church at this place has a membership of fifty-six, with well-organized Home Missionary and Y. P. M. V. Societies. In 1915 they contributed for missionary work Rs. 101-7, and in 1916 Rs. 102-13. The tithes and offerings for the church for 1915 were Rs. 821-15, and for 1916, Rs. 1,138-6. The offerings of the Sabbath school, which now has a membership of 106, for the same years were Rs. 85-12 and Rs. 92-12. It has been the custom at this station to hold two Harvest-In-gathering services in each year inasmuch as they have in that section two harvests

which yield an income to the people. The one held in May, 1916, brought Rs. 570-1, and the one held in December realized Rs. 401-8-10. The gains, however, have not been all annas and pice. Twenty-three souls have been added to the church at Nazareth by baptism during the past two years.

The boarding and day-school at Nazareth has an enrollment of forty-seven boys and twenty-seven girls who are studying in six grades under as many instructors. During the biennial period, two out-stations have been started in connection with the Nazareth main station. In the out-station in the Travancore State, a primary school, with an enrollment of 35 scholars, is being conducted, and evangelistic work carried on in the neighbourhood, with encouraging results.

At Pondicherry, a French Roman Catholic settlement on the east coast, south of Madras, Brother A. Devasahayam, another of our Tamil evangelists, is in charge of a growing church, raised up within the last biennial term. It now has a membership of twenty baptized members, fifteen of whom were baptized within the past two years. Two others are now awaiting baptism. This church the past term has contributed Rs. 411-13 in tithes and offerings, and the Sabbath school, with a membership of thirty, has given offerings to the amount of Rs. 140-3-11. Brother Devasahayam devotes a considerable portion of his time to the translation of our Tamil literature, which of late has greatly increased in volume.

#### Our Needs

We are greatly in need of workers to fill important openings in our field. We have but one man in all our vast division who is giving his time to the vernacular work. Two years ago, the President in his opening address made the following

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## Sabbath-School Dept.

Another biennial period has passed by and to-day finds us all assembled to recount and to hear recounted the mercies and goodness of God during these two years. These years have been a time of advancement and progress in all branches of the work and we feel that this is particularly true of our Sabbath schools. Concerning the work of this department we wish to make a few statements.

At the end of the year 1914, there were enrolled on the Sabbath school lists 20 schools, with an approximate membership of 678, and with donations amounting to some Rs. 3747. At the biennial meeting of that same year a resolution was passed unanimously that every church member in the India Union Mission should endeavour to donate annas eight a week a member for missions during the following year. It was also voted that Rs. 5,000 of this amount should be raised through the medium of the Sabbath schools. Some expressed doubt as to the ability of the schools to do this but when the matter was presented to them through the *Eastern Tidings* and by personal letters they gladly responded, with the happy result that at the end of the year 1915 the donations exceeded the goal set by Rs. 400, the total amount being Rs. 5,400. With confident faith and a desire for continual advancement the Advisory Board in council voted that the Sabbath schools endeavour during the year 1916 to raise Rs. 6,000 in donations, thus raising the goal by Rs. 1,000. It is too early to predict whether or not the goal will be reached as the reports for the fourth quarter are not yet in, but from every indication our hopes are high that the goal will be more than reached.

Another very encouraging feature is the increase in 13th Sabbath Offerings.

The old adage that "Comparisons are odious" would certainly not be applicable here when we realize that two years ago at this time the 13th Sabbath Offering amounted to just Rs. 78 while for the third quarter of 1916 it amounted to Rs. 678. A large part of the interest in this fund is due to the wide circulation of the 13th Sabbath Offering Leaflets sent out by the Sabbath school department at Washington. Twice during the year this order has been increased, owing to the extra demands for this little pamphlet with its instructive and appealing material. These are circulated among the isolated members as well as used in the schools with very encouraging results.

It is also a matter of encouragement to be able to report the addition of several new schools to our list. We thank the Lord that wherever this message finds a foothold the establishment of the Sabbath school follows as a matter of course. During the past two years new Sabbath schools have been organized at Rae Bareilly, at Kamamaung, among the Karens of Burma, in South India and even in Ceylon. This school in Ceylon is listed as an out-school of the Nazareth station but is strong and active. In Agra a faithful family is holding up the light of truth and its members are the only representatives of the message in that great city. Though isolated, they faithfully hold their Sabbath school from week to week. The donations from that one school might well put to shame many a larger organization. Our hearts are rejoiced to see these beacon lights spreading to every corner of this dark field.

The first part of the year 1915 witnessed the introduction of the lessons on the

Life of Christ and with them the Picture Roll which has proved such a blessing wherever it has been used. Most of our English schools have used these and in some of the divisions they have been used in zenana work and in the gospel talks given in dispensaries.

A year ago last May it was decided at the Spring Council of the Advisory Board that the time had come when a very definite effort should be made to provide Sabbath school lessons for translation into the different vernaculars. Arrangements were made at this council for the writing of lessons for the senior and children's divisions of the native schools. These lessons were based on old Testament history and after being written in English were sent out to the division superintendent for translation into the various vernaculars. These lessons have supplied a long-felt want in the work of this field. Now our vernacular schools have lesson pamphlets in their own language, written in clear, simple style. Now that the material is at hand immediately a new station is established, a Sabbath school can be organized. Interested ones can be brought in and given something to study which is within their means and comprehension.

And now we return to what seems to us to be the most important question in our Sabbath school work. What have our schools really accomplished in the way of soul-winning? Is not this the primary object for which our schools are established? Has not the Sabbath school been rightly called the "nursery of the church?" During the past two years according to the reports received, 73

precious souls from our Sabbath schools have been converted and baptized.

We believe that for our coming biennial term our schools should keep before them certain ideals unto which they will endeavour to attain; definite goals should be set and so far as possible attained or exceeded. To this end we would suggest the following:—

Firstly, faithfulness and promptness in the matter of reporting that the work of the schools may be presented regularly in our local statistics and passed on to the General Conference Sabbath school Secretary without undue delay.

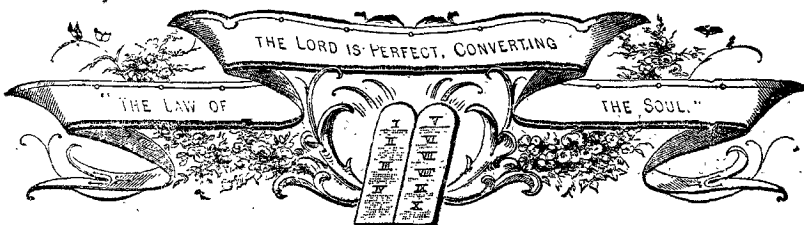
Secondly, a decided endeavour to enlist each member in the daily study of the lesson to develop all in the knowledge of their Bibles and increase the interest and benefits of the weekly study in the Sabbath school.

Thirdly, a largely increased Sabbath school donation from quarter to quarter that India in common with the rest of the world may help in swelling the mission funds for the world field.

Lastly, the supreme aim of adding at least one member to the school for each existing member, that the school may attain its objective and purpose, the salvation of souls for Christ.

With these ideals before us, and with our own hearts set on their attainment, our schools will not be lifeless and uninteresting, but centres of life and light. To this end let us work and pray, and under the blessing of God, our next biennial meeting will witness even greater growth than have these years which we have had under review.

MRS. S. A. WELLMAN.



## Educational & Y. P. M. V. Dept.

At the last Conference the Educational and Young People's Missionary Volunteer Departments were organized. The school work has seen great advancement. Our larger schools have been manned with efficient help, and several new schools have been started. Those which have been opened since the last Conference have been given in the reports of the division superintendents, so I shall only review the field as a whole. We have 19 schools in India and Burma with an enrollment of 631 students. Most important in the progress of the educational work is the establishment of training schools in the divisions and the central training school at Lucknow. The school in Lucknow has been established, especially, for the training of leaders in the evangelistic and teaching lines. Of primary importance to our work in India is the training of Indian evangelists. We need men filled with the Spirit of God, and thoroughly grounded in our doctrinal truths, to go out and preach the gospel of a Saviour's love to the millions who have been brought up in ignorance and idol worship.

At the present time many of our schools have teachers who are not of our faith, and more than that, some are not Christians. As far as we have been able to ascertain, nearly half of our Indian teachers are not Adventists. It is true, however, that in several cases the teachers have been converted and baptized. But we believe that the time has come that effective plans should be laid for the efficient training of our own young people to be teachers. Then, and only then, can we expect to see the best results in the education of our youth and teach them to grow up strong in the truth.

The schools have increased in number

and membership during the biennial period just closing. Those who have connected with the schools during this time are Pastor and Mrs. G. G. Lowry to the South India Training School at Coimbatore; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Furnival to the Annfield School in Mussooree; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ludington to the Technical School, Meiktila, Burma; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Smith to the Open View School, Garhwal; and Miss Burroway to the Bengal Girls School, Calcutta.

We are not conducting schools, simply to educate the children and youth; our mission is to save them. Our aim must be to perfect such a plan whereby we can most effectively combine the mental, physical, and spiritual training, so that the youth may be educated for the greatest service. We have a great work yet to do in this field, and we believe that our fourteen European teachers, and fifty-four Indian teachers will rally to this work, and make it a still greater success during the coming period. The part that the educational work has to do with the advancement of the Third Angel's Message in India can be summed up in three parts:—firstly, by the saving and training of the children and youth; secondly, the education of Indian Seventh-day Adventist teachers; and thirdly, the training of evangelists.

In the school-work our need is especially, greater emphasis on the spiritual side of the training, and more students won for Christ. We as teachers need to pray more and to be watching for souls as those who will have to give account.

"Our young people can do much if rightly encouraged and directed," was the message that was given us years ago by the Spirit of Prophecy. Later came the

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## Publishing Department

In submitting the biennial report of the literature work in the Union, I wish first to express thanks to our Heavenly Father for the manifold blessings He has bestowed upon this branch of his work and the workers engaged in it. On every hand we see that God has wonderfully guided and used His labourers in the field even though the great, titanic struggle in Europe has tightened things up considerably in this country. Suitable words of thanksgiving to our Lord fail me but He knows the joy that fills our hearts.

### English Book Work

At the last biennial conference it was voted that the Australasian Union Conference be invited to send some canvassers to this field for our subscription book work. In compliance with this request Brethren R. A. Thrift, H. A. Skinner, C. Stafford and W. H. Stevens were sent, the first three mentioned arriving in the latter part of October, 1915; while Brother Stevens arrived at the end of November of the same year. Work was started at once on *Heralds of the Morning* in Calcutta and *Practical Guide to Health* in Madras. When Brother Stevens arrived he went to Bombay where he is still working on *Heralds*.

A few figures will show what has been accomplished.

For the twelve months ending with November, 1916, a total number of 2,465 *Heralds* and 316 *Practical Guide* have been ordered making a grand total of 2,781 books amounting to close on Rs. 24,000. Of this number 2,019 *Heralds* and 279 *Practical Guides* have been delivered, an average percentage of 82.63. 700 *Heralds* have been delivered in Bombay and 692 in Calcutta. The average number of canvasses given to

each order secured stands at 2.76 and the average value sales per hour amounts to Rs. 5-5. During the hot season the canvassers went to the various hill stations but the work went slow although a number of books were sold. Sickness has also hindered the efforts but we thank God that all are well again and the work is moving forward. For the first few months of our work here we found it rather difficult to place deliveries and a number of books were lost but lately the books have been going in good style and several deliveries have turned out at one hundred per cent. Among the cities worked thus far are Calcutta, Lucknow, Bombay, Simla, Mussooree, Madras and Ootacamund, while a few smaller towns in the United Provinces have also been finished. Burma and Ceylon have not yet been touched because of the lack of workers. We are urgently in need of at least four more good canvassers for the subscription book work.

### English Periodical Work

The periodical work has suffered considerably during the past two years. 1915 opened with a subscription list for the *Oriental Watchman*, now the *Signs of the Times* of 2090, and closed with 1605, while our list now stands at about 850. The *Herald of Health* list at the last report showed 1973 subscriptions; at the end of 1915 it had dropped to 1306 while the present number of subscribers is about 830. Brethren Raymond and Nelson have been the only ones who have devoted all their time to the circulation of the papers and have done their best to keep things rolling. The greater part of 1916 was spent by Brother Raymond in Burma where he experienced good success. The value of the magazines sold during

the period amounts to Rs. 16,005-7-6 which is a loss of Rs. 4,577-10-6 on the 1914 report alone. Urgent steps should be taken to help us place this branch of our literature work on a sound footing. We need more men who can devote their whole time to the paper work. It seems that we can do with at least four good men in the field who will be kept busy year in and year out taking and renewing subscriptions. A good circulation of our magazines will do much toward bringing honest souls, who are unable to purchase our expensive subscription books, to a knowledge of the truth.

#### Vernacular

In reviewing our vernacular work we find the periodicals being published in the following nine languages:—Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Malayalam, Tamil, and Burmese. In addition to this we have *Bible Readings* printed in Bengali, Urdu, Burmese, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu, while numbers of small booklets and tracts are being printed in many other languages. The outgoing period has seen the birth of four new journals while *Bible Readings* is new in all the fields since last conference.

During the past year regular canvassers, institutes have been held in the Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Bombay and Bengal fields. Some advance steps have been taken which we hope and pray will be the means of thoroughly establishing the vernacular literature work. In the South, work has been started in the Telugu field on the self-supporting basis and the whole field of South India will be placed on this basis commencing January, 1917. In Bengal we have also adopted the same plan.

Summing up the vernacular work for the entire field for the two years, we have a combined publication of regular maga-

zines of 29,000 printed in 9 languages, as against 15,000 printed in 5 languages for the 1913-1914 period. The total value of sales for the term amounts to Rs. 5,959-13-2.

#### Our Needs

More canvassers are wanted at once for our literature work. It seems as though the field can carry eight English subscription-book workers. Four more are required to fill up our ranks.

We need at least four good men for the English paper work to do a thorough and systematic canvass.

In the vernacular branch which is rapidly growing, we should have a European leader in each division.

In addition to more workers, we are sadly in need of more and larger books. We have only *Bible Readings* and *Steps to Christ* that are being sold in the vernaculars at present, but it is found a difficult problem to sell many of them to the heathen. Such books as *Coming King*, and *Daniel and the Revelation* I believe would take well in India. Should we place such books as these in the hands of our canvassers it will not only get the truth before the people but will enable us to place the work on a better basis which is necessary in this field.

In conclusion we again wish to thank our Heavenly Father for past blessings and for the encouraging prospects of the future. As we take up the work for new year it is with a feeling of dependence upon God and with a determination to work earnestly to get the Message before the millions of this sin-ridden country and so hasten on the coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

A. W. KNIGHT.

“There is no higher work than evangelistic canvassing for it involves the performance of the highest moral duties.”  
Vol. VI, p. 331.

### South India Mission

(Concluded from page 18)

statement: in speaking of important moves which he felt should be made at that time:—"Plans for opening a mission among the Telugus, even, if necessary, by the curtailment of our appropriations to other parts of this field. I believe the hour has struck for us to take the word to that people who have responded so gladly to the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour." In view of the fact that we now have believers awaiting baptism in that territory, a force of colporteurs working with our literature, and two trained evangelists in the field and four more in the training school at Lucknow being prepared for work, this call for a worker to take the leadership of that work becomes more imperative.

What I have just narrated is practically true regarding the work among the Malayalam people in south-west India. Believers and colporteurs have been raised up, and a splendid beginning awaits men to lead out.

In the Ceylon we have twenty-eight Sabbath-keepers scattered in different parts of the island from Jaffna on the north, to Point de Galle on the south. To Sabbath schools have been organized among these. We should no longer delay opening up work in the city of Colombo for the English speaking people, and place a man and his wife in the island for the vernacular work. I am glad that we have with us this morning, a representative from that fair field, Brother Thambipillay who, with his family, has recently heard and accepted the message.

We also have a standing call of two years for a man to take up the study of Tamil in order to strengthen the larger amount of work now being carried in that language.

Our literature work has developed to such proportions that we must have a

man of experience to take the oversight of this important department and give his whole time and energy to the work.

#### Recapitulation

During the past biennial term we have had seventy-five baptisms in the South India Mission. The tithes alone for 1916 amount to Rs. 2,911-9. The Sabbath school offerings for the biennial term amount to Rs 1,347-14. Four churches have been organized which now have a total membership of 140 baptized believers, with 25 more who are being prepared for that rite. Four main stations and two out-stations have been established, together with eight Sabbath schools.

J. S. JAMES.

### Educational and Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department

(Concluded from page 21)

advice to organize into working bands for service. Accordingly the Y. P. M. V. Department of the General Conference was organized in 1902. There is a reason for having the young people organized by themselves separate from the general missionary society. Young people can be trained for the best service and they can be trained to work for other young people if they are given special work to do and they know that they are alone responsible for the results. If they are a part of the large society of all the older members of the church they are not apt to take an active part in the meetings and the work.

We have six organized societies as follows:—Calcutta, Rangoon, Meiktila, Coimbatore, Nazareth, and Lucknow. The members are active missionaries and much work has been done, that will bring results in the great harvest. Thousands of pages of literature have been given out and much good accomplished, but there still remains a large field before us.

I. F. BLUE.



## Resolutions Adopted

1. RECOGNIZING the kind providence of our Heavenly Father in permitting us to meet again in biennial session under such favourable conditions, and acknowledging His loving kindness and tender mercy which have been continually manifest toward us during two years of world strife and unrest, protecting us from danger and giving us uninterrupted peace in which to pursue our labours in His harvest field, and

*Whereas*, He has made it possible for us to have with us in our councils at this session so many of our General Conference brethren and the president of the the Asiatic Division Conference; has sent into our ranks a goodly number of recruits from Australia and America and above all has blessed our labours in an gathering of souls, therefore

*Resolved*, That we express our humble thanks and gratitude to God for His blessings and pray that He may at this time humble and prepare our hearts for an outpouring of His Holy Spirit, placing ourselves on record as determined by His Grace to consecrate anew our all for the consummation of His promise in the gathering from this land of His scattered flock.

2. *Whereas*, Our Heavenly Father in His wisdom has permitted the removal from our midst of Professor Homer Russell Salisbury, for three years president of the India Union Mission, and

*Whereas*, In the death of Professor Salisbury we have lost a dearly loved brother, an able leader, a tried friend, and a conscientious and unselfish servant of the Master, therefore

*Resolved*, That we in conference assembled hereby express our great sense of loss because of his removal from among us, and our sympathy with Sister Salisbury in her sorrow at the loss of one who had been to her a loving husband and faithful companion through many years, and that once again we assure her of our continued remembrance of her before the one who alone can bring comfort and healing to torn and broken hearts.

3. *Whereas*, Death has also taken from among us, while on furlough in America, another of our faithful missionaries, Sister R. B. Thurber, leaving her husband and four little ones to face the future without the tender ministrations of a wife and mother, and because Sister Thurber had endeared herself to

us all during the six years of their sojourn in India, therefore

*Resolved*, That we convey to Brother Thurber our deep sympathy with him in this hour of trial, and the assurance of our constant remembrance of himself and his little ones before the God of all comfort.

4. Inasmuch as it is often desirable to communicate with our workers and believers in this Union through the medium of our official organ the *Eastern Tidings*, but by reason of the monthly issue of the paper it is often difficult to do so; and whereas, we believe that the more frequent publication of reports of the progress of our work will serve to stimulate a closer interest in it,

*Resolved*, That we issue *Eastern Tidings* twice monthly, its size being reduced to eight pages and the subscription price being set at Rs. 1-8-0 per annum, post free, with effect from the 1st January, 1917.

5. *Whereas*, The India Union Mission field does not yet have a constituency sufficiently large from which to draw the number of canvassers needed for the successful prosecution of the English subscription book work in the Union; and

*Whereas*, We need a constant supply of experienced men in order to vigorously carry forward this important branch of our literature work, therefore

*We recommend*, The adoption of the following plan:—

1. That the I. U. M. Committee endeavour to secure from the home fields three experienced book workers annually.

2. That the men engage in the English book work in the I. U. Mission for a period of not less than three years.

3. That the I. U. Mission pay the transportation of these workers to this field and the return fare of each to his home field at the end of three years, provided he has during that period sold and delivered one thousand pounds sterling worth of books, retail, and if this amount has not been sold at the end of the three years, that he remain in the field until the required amount has been delivered.

4. That to meet these transportation expenses, the International Tract Society of Lucknow deposit with the I. U. Mission ten per cent of the retail price of all books sold by these workers.

6. *Whereas*, We believe the time has fully come for our church membership to be thoroughly organized for active missionary work, and believing that the distribution of our literature is one of the best means for quickly carrying the gospel to the world, therefore

*We recommend*,

1. That where possible, all missionary societies be organized into Literature, Christian help and Bible workers' bands.

2. That all church and mission officers earnestly endeavour to train and develop each individual under their care for missionary work in the line of endeavour for which they are best fitted.

3. That we recognize a regular reporting system as necessary to the growth and development of this branch of the Lord's work, and that the individual report forms be distributed and collected weekly at one of the Sabbath services by the church missionary secretary.

4. That all home missionary societies use the blank forms provided by the International Tract Society, for carrying on the regular business of the missionary society, and that all business between the church and Tract Society be conducted on a cash basis through the church missionary secretary, beginning with the year 1917.

5. That the Home Missionary secretary of the India Union Mission be authorized to conduct institutes in all the churches and companies of the Union Mission for the purpose of instructing our church members in all lines of missionary effort.

7. *We recommend*, That the school work of this Union Mission be comprehended in the following three classes of schools:—

*a.* Elementary schools, which may carry up to approximately seven standards, and these elementary schools shall prepare students for the Mission Training Schools.

*b.* Mission Training Schools, to prepare evangelists, teachers, and other workers for the mission field in which each particular school is located, and further to prepare students for the Union Training School; these schools to carry work up to and including approximately ten standards.

*c.* A Union Training School, whose work shall be to prepare evangelists, teachers and other workers for the field at large and that it shall endeavour to carry work approximating at least two years above the mission training schools.

And we further recommend that in general our Indian schools do not seek Government recognition.

8. *We recommend*, That a permanent educational board be established to consist of the following ex officio members:—

*a.* The union educational secretary, who shall act as chairman of the board.

*b.* The principals of the union training school, the mission training schools and the English school now at Mussooree, and three other persons to be appointed by the executive committee, and further that the Union executive committee be advisory members of the educational board. (The work "advisory" in this connection means the right to vote and to discuss. It is also understood that in educational matters as in all Union affairs, the Union Executive Committee is the final committee of appeal.)

The work of this board shall be as follows:—

*a.* To have general supervision of the schools and school work throughout the India Union Mission.

*b.* To provide a uniform course of study which shall be followed by all our schools as closely as possible, consistent with the general educational conditions prevailing in their territory.

*c.* To assist in maintaining proper standards of teaching efficiency by providing reading courses and such means of help as may be in harmony with the work of the Asiatic Division Conference Department of Education.

*d.* To assist in maintaining a proper standard of building and school-room equipment and a strong teaching force in all our schools.

*e.* To examine and recommend text books and to assist in the development of a denominational educational literature adapted to the needs of various schools.

9. *We recommend*, That the Annfield School property be sold at the best possible figure and that another location be secured and suitable buildings for school and teachers be erected at reasonable cost, the change to be made if possible, so that the school may enter the new quarters for the school year, 1918.

And that the Annfield School seek for Government recognition but not for Government aid.

10. *Whereas*, During the past two years under the blessing of God, our Sabbath schools have been able to more than attain to the goal set for their mission offerings, therefore

*Resolved*, That we place the goal for 1917

at Rs. 7,500 and consecrate our energies to its attainment.

11. *We recommend*, That a Sabbath School Rally Day be appointed for the 17th of March, 1917, and that a suitable programme be prepared by the Union Sabbath school secretary.

12. *Whereas*, The Signs Publishing Co. of Warburton, Australia offers to furnish our field with our regular subscription books corresponding in styles and prices to the American styles and prices, at the regular publishers' discounts, f. o. b., Melbourne, therefore

*We recommend*, That the India Union Mission recognize the Signs Publishing Co., as the natural supply centre for all the English subscription books that it may need, which are published by that house.

13. *Whereas*, The Seventh-day Adventist people are distinctly temperance people, advocating and requiring on the part of the entire rank and file, total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and

*Whereas*, Constant effort is put forth by us as a people to extend as widely as possible these principles of temperance, therefore

*Resolved*, That we continue our efforts publicly and privately in behalf of total abstinence, and place ourselves on record as in full sympathy with those legitimate interests which are endeavouring to bring about total prohibition for the India Empire.

14. *We recommend*, That the name *Eastern Tidings* now borne by our union mission paper be changed to *India Union Tidings*, with effect from January, 1917.

15. *We recommend*, That commencing with the year 1917, all organized missions be empowered, in consultation with the Union President, to grant such papers as may hereafter be provided for by the Union Executive Committee, to all Indian labourers in their missions below the rank of ministerial licentiates.

16. *Resolved*, That we urge all our workers to pursue the India Union Reading Course, and we recommend that efforts be made with the General Conference Educational Department for closer co-operation in planning our reading course.

17. *Whereas*, Experience has demonstrated in other lands, and in India, where the plan has been carried into effect, that to unite the printing and publishing interests of various languages in one polyglot office, is not only feasible, but eventually more economical and more likely to assist in the general development of the work, therefore

*Resolved*, That as fast as arrangements can be perfected to make it possible, we plan to bring into one central publishing house, the printing and publication of all our vernacular literature in the languages of this field, and

*Resolved*, That to make this possible, plans be laid by means of which the needed equipment, the proofreaders, and other help may be gathered at the central publishing house for this purpose.

18. *Whereas*, The English population in our field is so scattered that it makes it very difficult for each local mission to provide workers for and supervise the canvassing work among them in this field, therefore

*We recommend*,

That the English subscription book work and the English periodical work be under the direct supervision of the India Union Mission Committee.

That for the carrying forward of all other lines of literature work, a tract and missionary society be organized in each mission, wherever the Mission Committee, in consultation with the Union president, considers that it will be for the best interests of the work in their field.

That wherever a mission tract society is in operation, the mission workers and churches in the mission place all orders for literature with this society, and that the International Tract Society of Lucknow recognize these societies as its legitimate retailers, and grant them the regular tract society discounts.

That beginning with Feb. 1, 1917, the India Union Mission adopt the schedule of discounts on books and tracts as recommended by the General Conference Publishing Department.

That such books as *The World's Crisis*, *Shadow of the Bottle*, etc., which may be brought out for home missionary work by the I. T. S., be issued on the regular subscription or 50 per cent. basis, instead of on the 40 per cent. basis.

19. *Whereas*, Regular convention and institute work has been one of the principal means by which the colporteur work has been so successfully built up in other lands, and

*Whereas*, These periods of instruction are especially necessary among our Indian colporteurs, in order to keep them in the field, therefore

*We recommend*, That in each local mission field where a number of colporteurs are at work

they be called together in a colporteurs' institute once each year, and more frequently where it is considered necessary.

20. *Whereas*, In the past the India Union Mission has looked to the General Conference for funds wherewith to carry on and extend its operations, and

*Whereas*, We believe that the time has now come, by reason of the development of its work, that this field should commence to assume the financial responsibility of its enterprises.

*We recommend*,

1. That the Union Mission undertake the full support of:—

a. Its Treatment room work and workers.

b. Its central printing press and the office staff of its publishing house, submitting calls for funds from the General Conference Treasury only for the initial equipment expenses of new treatment rooms and for major additions of equipment for the press.

2. That each of our organized mission fields undertake the full support of:—

a. Its vernacular evangelical work apart from the salaries and expenses of foreign workers.

b. Its vernacular medical work apart from the salaries and expenses of foreign workers; and to provide them with funds necessary to such responsibilities, we authorize them, subject to any special adjustments which may be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, to retain,—

1. All tithes collected within their respective territories, apart from the tithes of foreign workers:

2. Such offerings and donations as may be collected within their respective territories, apart from Sabbath school offerings and special donations.

3. That the affairs of unorganized missions be operated on a similar plan, on their behalf, by the Union Mission.

4. That the Union Mission receive the tithes of foreign workers, the funds so received being appropriated by the Executive Committee to the mission fields towards the meeting of their respective financial responsibilities under section (2); and that these appropriations be made on an equitable basis to be determined by the Executive Committee.

5. That we continue to report our Sabbath school offerings to the General Conference Treasury, as heretofore.

6. That we continue to look to the General Conference Treasury for appro-

priations for buildings required in connection with the various enterprises mentioned in this resolution.

7. That this plan be embodied in our budget for the year 1918, and thenceforth.

21. Encouraged by the success which under God's blessing has attended our efforts in the past,

*Resolved*, That we set Rs. 6,000 as our *Harvest Ingathering* goal for 1917, the campaign to be on behalf of such objects as the Executive Committee shall notify in due course.

22. *We recommend*, That steps be taken to prepare material for issue in small tract form, dealing with various lines of medical interest, and designed for sale and distribution to the patients attending our dispensaries; and we would ask the Executive Committee to arrange for the production of such tracts in the various vernaculars, as early as possible.

23. *Whereas*, The salvation of our young people and the strengthening and upbuilding of the church is the aim of the Young Peoples' Missionary Volunteer Department,

*We recommend*, That in each of our schools and churches the Missionary Volunteer work be conducted in harmony with the plans of the General Conference, and that every Seventh-day Adventist youth be urged to take an active part in the work of the society. We further

*Recommend*, The observance of the Morning Watch, the acquiring of Standard of Attainment cards, and the prosecution of all lines of study and devotion, as outlined by the Department.

24. *Resolved*, That we, the India Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists, assembled in biennial session, recognizing that the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men, place ourselves on record as truly loyal to the British Crown, gratefully ascribing the peace and safety in which we are permitted to pursue our labours to the principles of equity and justice which its sway maintains.

25. *Resolved*, That we express our hearty agreement with the principles underlying the financial policy recently adopted by the Asiatic Division Conference, and that we request the Executive Committee to accord earnest consideration to this policy, adapting its suggestions to our local needs.

26. *Whereas*, The present irregular plan of issuing our vernacular periodicals is unsatisfactory, and

*Whereas*, We believe it would greatly  
(Concluded on page 32)

## Constitution and By-Laws of the India Union Mission as Amended

### ARTICLE 1—NAME

This organization shall be known as the India Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists.

### ARTICLE 2—TERRITORY

The territory of this union mission shall be India, Burma, and Ceylon.

### ARTICLE 3—OBJECT

The object of this union mission is to teach all nations the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

### ARTICLE 4—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership of this union mission shall consist of:—

*a* Such missions as have been, or shall be, properly organized and accepted by vote.

*b* Unorganized missions.

Section 2. The voters of this union mission shall be designated as follows:—

*a* Delegates at large.

*b* Regular delegates.

Section 3. Delegates at large shall be:—

*a* The union mission executive committee, the Asiatic Division Conference executive committee and the General Conference executive committee.

*b* Such persons as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

Section 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by the organized missions on the following basis:—

*a* Each organized mission shall be represented in the union mission sessions by delegates chosen on the basis of one for the mission and one for each twenty-five members.

*b* Delegates of unorganized missions shall be appointed by the executive committee of the union mission.

### ARTICLE 5—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

Section 1. The regular officers of this union mission shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer and auditor, who shall be elected at the biennial session of the union mission.

Section 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labour in the general interests of the union mission, in counsel with the executive committee.

Section 3. Vice-President: It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee

may advise, and in the event of the death of the president or his absence from the union mission territory, the vice-president shall discharge the duties of the president.

Section 4. Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the union mission sessions, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from missions as may be desired by the officers of the union mission, or by the executive committee, and to perform such duties as usually pertain to said office.

Section 5. Treasurer and Auditor: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, disburse them as directed by the executive committee, signing all cheques and vouchers required in the conduct of the office of the treasurer; to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the union mission, or by the executive committee; and to audit the accounts of missions included in the union mission and of institutions under the control of the union mission.

Section 6. All secretaries of departments of the union mission shall be appointed by the executive committee of the union mission.

Section 7. At its biennial sessions the union mission shall elect for each organized mission a superintendent and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

Section 8. The executive committee shall appoint an advisory committee of not less than three and not more than five members for each organized mission.

### ARTICLE 6—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, the secretaries of the educational and medical departments, the field secretary of the publishing department, and the superintendents of organized mission, and such other persons as shall be appointed by recommendation of the Asiatic Division Conference Committee.

### ARTICLE 7—INCORPORATIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AND AGENTS

Section 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created as the development of the work requires.

Section 2. At each regular session of this union mission, the delegates shall elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organisation as may be provided for in the statutory laws.

Section 3. The union mission shall employ

such committees, secretaries, treasurers, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make such distribution of its labourers, as may be necessary to execute its work effectively, and may also grant credentials and licenses to its labourers.

#### ARTICLE 8—SESSIONS

Section 1. This union mission shall hold biennial sessions at such time and place as the executive committee shall designate by written notice sent to the superintendent of each organized mission at least three months before the date of the session.

Section 2. The executive committee may call special sessions at such times and places as it deems proper, by a like notice, and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

#### ARTICLE 9—BY-LAWS

The voters of this union mission may enact by-laws and amend or repeal them at any session thereof, and such by-laws may embrace any provision not inconsistent with the constitution of the India Union Mission.

#### ARTICLE 10—AMENDMENTS

This constitution or its by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session of the union mission, provided that such amendments shall not be inconsistent with the constitution of the Asiatic Division Conference, and of the General Conference, and provided further that if it is proposed to amend the constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

### BY-LAWS

#### ARTICLE 1—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. During the intervals between sessions of the union mission, the executive committee shall have full administrative power with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licenses, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its offices, boards, committees, or agents, by death, resignation, or otherwise. The withdrawal of credentials, or filling of vacancies on the executive committee shall require the consent of two-thirds of the members of the executive committee.

Section 2. Any three members of the executive committee, including the president or vice-president, shall be empowered to transact such executive business as is in harmony with

the general plans outlined by the committee, but the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

Section 3. Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place by the president or vice-president, or such meeting may be called by the secretary upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

Section 4. Previous to each session of the union mission, the executive committee shall provide for such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the session.

#### ARTICLE 2—FINANCE

Section 1. The union mission shall receive from its missions such proportions of their tithe receipts as the executive committee may from time to time determine.

Section 2. The union mission shall report quarterly to the General Conference treasurer and to the Asiatic Division Conference treasurer, all funds received in its territory.

Section 3. This union mission shall annually submit an estimate of its operating expenses for the following year to the executive committee of the General Conference through the Asiatic Division Conference.

Section 4. This union mission shall receive appropriations from the General Conference through the Asiatic Division Conference to assist in carrying forward its work.

Section 5. This union mission shall pay a tithe of its tithe receipts to the Asiatic Division Conference.

#### ARTICLE 3—AUDITS

Section 1. The auditor shall audit the accounts of each mission and institution at least once each calendar year, and shall make a report thereof to its executive committee and to the treasurer of the Asiatic Division Conference.

Section 2. The books of the union mission shall be audited at least once each calendar year by an auditor appointed by the Asiatic Division Conference.

Section 3. Each mission committee, acting with the president of the union mission, shall annually audit the time and expense of its native workers. The accounts of all European workers shall be audited by the executive committee of the union mission, subject to the approval of the Asiatic Division Conference

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# DIRECTORY

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## INDIA UNION MISSION

President, W W Fletcher  
Vice-president, H C Menkel  
Secretary, R D Brisbin  
Treasurer, A H Williams  
Auditor, A H Williams

## INDIA UNION COMMITTEE

W W Fletcher, H C Menkel, L J Burgess, J S James, G W Pettit, C F Lowry, I F Blue, V L Mann, M M Mattison, A H Williams, R D Brisbin, and A W Knight.

## LOCAL MISSION COMMITTEES

Bengal: L J Burgess, J M Comer, and L G Mookerjee.  
Bombay Presidency: G W Pettit, M D Wood, and W R French.  
Burma: C F Lowry, G A Hamilton, D C Ludington, R A Beckner, and Hpo Hla.  
North India: M M Matison, I F Blue, W W Fletcher, V L Mann, and R P Morris.  
South India: J S James, G G Lowry, E D Thomas, N B Solomon, and A Devasahayam.

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*Herald of Health*:—R D Brisbin; medical contributors, V L Mann, H C Menkel, and Olive Smith.  
*India Union Tidings*:—R D Brisbin.  
Bengali Quarterly:—L G Mookerjee.  
Burmese Quarterly:—G F Enoch.  
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Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu: J S James.  
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# India Union Tidings,

ORGAN OF THE

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## Executive Committee Actions

### STANDING COMMITTEES AT CONFERENCE

CONSTITUTION, PLANS, AND FINANCES: W T Knox, A H Williams, J S James, S A Wellman, C F Lowry, I F Blue, W R French, V L Mann, A W Knight, E D Thomas, and L G Mookerjee.

NOMINATIONS AND CREDENTIALS: R C Porter, G G Lowry, F Griggs, W W Fletcher, H C Menkel, L J Burgess, G W Pettit, J M Comer, and G A Hamilton.

Voted, That F A Wyman be invited to connect with the Mussooree Treatment rooms as manager for the year 1917.

That A W Knight be appointed field secretary, home missionary secretary of the India Union Mission.

That I F Blue be appointed educational and Y P M V secretary of the I U M.

That V L Mann be appointed medical secretary of the I U M.

That Mrs I F Blue be Sabbath school secretary of the I U M.

That the local mission meetings be held as follows:

North India, February 15-20

Bengal, March 1-7

South India, June 1-10

Bombay Presidency, July 5-11

That copies of all vernacular articles printed in the vernacular papers of the India Union Mission be provided in English for permanent file in the central office, and that copies be provided for the editors of the various vernacular journals as they may desire.

That all funds collected for the Harvest Ingathering of 1916, be used to build and equip a dispensary at Karmatar.

That V E Peugh and wife be asked to connect with Annfield School the coming year.

That the constituency of the India Union Mission be invited to raise Rs. 10,000 for the crection of an English middle school.

That W W Fletcher, J S James, S A and Mrs. Wellman, and A H Williams be delegates to the forthcoming Asiatic Division conference to be held in Shanghai.

That 3,000 Harvest Ingathering papers be ordered for the campaign in 1917.

That all treatment rooms operated in the Union Mission be under the control and supervision of the India Union Committee.

That Bell's graded scripture lessons be adapted for Junior vernacular S S lessons, to complete a series which will cover a period of not more than five years.

That the S S lessons as issued by the General Conference be adapted for use as Senior S S lessons in the vernaculars.

## Resolutions Adopted

(Concluded from page 28)

strengthen the work of these periodicals if they could be issued more often, and if there could be more uniformity in their size and price, therefore

*We recommend*, When possible so to arrange, each of our vernacular periodicals be issued as a sixteen page monthly, and that as far as consistent, a uniform price and subscription rate be placed upon them.

27. *Whereas*, We believe the time has come when definite steps be taken to organize and develop the subscription book work in the vernaculars in our field, and

*Whereas*, In doing this our first and greatest need is suitable books for our canvassers to handle, that their work may be self-supporting therefore

*We recommend*, That immediate steps be taken toward the preparation and publication of a health book that can be sold at from one rupee eight annas to three rupees, in the Bengali, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Burmese and Urdu Languages, and that we suggest that this book be followed by *The Coming King*.

28. *Resolved*, That to the brethren and sisters who have so devotedly laboured to provide for the entertainment of the delegates to this session, and have thereby contributed so materially to the success of our conference, we extend a cordial vote of thanks and appreciation.