

ORIENTAL ^{THE} WATCHMAN
AND
HERALD OF HEALTH

SPECIAL **UPLIFT** NUMBER
FOR
EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL
WORK



Giffard Mission Hospital, Nuzvid, Kistna District



The **O**RIENTAL **W**ATCHMAN AND HERALD OF HEALTH

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Answering Southern Asia's Needs

By A. W. Cormack



THIS "Uplift" Special tells a wonderful story. To the friends of medical and educational work throughout India, we submit the report contained in the following pages, feeling confident that it will cheer your hearts to know how strongly the work is advancing. A glance at

the map across the page will give some idea of the extent of the Society's operations in India, and it will be of interest also to our friends to learn something of what is being done along the lines of medical and educational uplift in other parts of the world.

Those who by their labours, or through the expenditure of their means, make possible the alleviation of suffering anywhere in the world do indeed a noble service to humanity. What then shall be said of men and women who are devoting their lives, year in and year out, to the grand work of bringing within the reach of some of the needy millions in countries like India, medical relief and attention which means so much to them and to their children, but which otherwise they must do without.

During the year many thousands of treatments have been given in our hospitals and other medical stations throughout the country. The good work that has been accomplished by these institutions, including our large number of dispensaries, can hardly be measured or adequately described in a report of this kind, yet the story told makes one thing very sure, and that is that the gifts of those whose generosity makes possible these uplifting agencies represent to the donors a very worth-while and soul-satisfying investment. To what better cause could money be devoted than that represented by the stories herein told of loving service to humanity's need.

India's need is great indeed where educational matters are concerned. Much has been done in recent years by Government and others interested in educational advance to lift from India's masses the pall, which through lack of knowledge and enlightenment, has for centuries enshrouded them, and which necessarily holds them back from advantages, opportunities and enjoyments which should be considered to be their natural heritage.

In the good work that is being carried forward by the Society in the considerable and increasing number of training, secondary and village schools under its control, recognition is given to the dangers of what might be called a too literary education. The literary side is by no means neglected, but the objective kept in view aims at the provision of an education that will benefit not only the head, but also the hand and heart, and thus enable students going out from these schools to make a practical contribution to the development of the vast resources of their own great country. So our part in the attack on illiteracy that is being made throughout India is not confined to what is attempted and accomplished within the walls of the school room. Attention is



"Jungle Ambulance," Nuzvid Hospital

given to the importance of practical handicrafts and particularly to India's greatest industry—agriculture.

Such a programme as is covered by this report calls for the expenditure of a rapidly increasing budget. The amount expended during 1929 was Rs. 962,560/15, of which Rs. 15,000 was contributed by friends here in India, Burma and Ceylon. We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the help thus rendered and earnestly to solicit their co-operation for the future.

The Giffard Mission Hospital

By H. Christensen



THE Giffard Mission Hospital has been in operation for almost five years, and represents a gift made by Sree Rajah Sobhanadir Apparow, Zemindar of Telaprole, as an expression of his interest in our medical work. The donor has watched the work done by the hospital with the keenest interest and is a confirmed believer in the method of

treatment administered in the hospital.

More than three hundred villages were represented by the patients who came to the hospital during one month. The average number of those ministered to in one way or another by the institution is more than two thousand patients a month. These thousands of people who call represent many types of disease. Many have been known to walk as far as fifty miles seeking relief from their pains and ailments.



A. E. Coyne, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.,
Supt., Giffard Mission Hospital, Nuzvid

The surgical department is a very interesting one and forms a very important part of the hospital work. The growing interest and demands made upon the hospital necessitates adding to the buildings, equipment, and staff from time to time. Hundreds and thousands are sent away having been given a new lease on life, also having been shown a better way to live, for among the interesting features of the hospital is the department of instruction.



Giffard Mission Hospital, Nuzvid, Medical Staff with Zemindar of Telaprole (upper left)
Who Made a Gift of This Fine Institution

One woman past middle life walked sixty miles to the hospital for medical attention. During the surgical operation more than three gallons of fluid were removed from a cyst, and the woman after a few days of rest went home fully cured, happy that she had found relief. This is but one of the many experiences that come to the workers in the hospital, and the staff are united in giving to their small section in India the best that medical skill can afford.





Geo. A. Nelson M. D., Superintendent, Narsapur

Narsapur Hospital

By Geo. A. Nelson, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.

a woman in labour from a village forty miles distant, on a canal boat, and have been on the way for nearly twenty-four hours. On admitting the patient, we find her in quite a critical condition, for the native village midwife or *Dyah* has been attempting for two days to deliver the woman, with no success; and her attempts have not been what one would call "aseptic and sanitary." Her body is badly swollen, and we find she has been given one or two tolas of crude mercury, and is suffering from a severe nephritis along with her other troubles. After relieving her of her difficulties and a stay of a few days in the hospital, she goes home with a cheerful heart, and one more mouth to feed.

Another case comes in on a native bed turned upside-down and rigged up as a stretcher, and the patient has been carried for a distance of ten miles on this contraption by loving relatives and friends to us for relief from his physical suffering. After a careful examination we conclude he has an acute attack of appendicitis, and prepare the patient and the operating room as soon as possible. On opening the abdomen we find he has a badly infected appendix with many old adhesions, showing he has had repeated attacks, but this attack was more severe than previous ones, so he was brought to the hospital. After removing the infected appendix and a two week's stay in the hospital, he left with many salaams.

In the out-patient department we treat daily many cases of malaria, hook-worm, tuberculosis, leprosy, filariasis, and elephantiasis, lues, and dysenteries, and old chronic sores, etc., until one at times feels that truly the human race is about at the point of extermination.

God has been blessing our work here, and we pray that He will continue to do so, and that we may be able to enlarge upon our work and be better able to care for those who come to us for help and relieve them of their suffering and point them to the Giver of all life and health and all things.

NARSAPUR is a town of ten or twelve thousand population, situated on the banks of the Godavari River, about five miles from its outlet into the Ocean. It is nestled in the cocoa-nut groves, and rice or paddy fields.

The hospital was established in 1927, and by the untiring efforts of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark has gained a very good reputation. It is our earnest desire to maintain the merits the hospital has received by the faithful work of these dear people.

The hospital has a twenty-five-bed capacity, consisting of a female ward and a male ward, and the out-patient department, which consists of three rooms, one room of which we are using for our operating room, for want of a better one. We are badly in need of a well lighted operating room, and hope that we may be blessed with an addition in the near future. The great need of so many of the patients that come to us is for surgery, and it is very difficult to do this important part of our work without proper facilities.

We have a duplex cottage which is for those who desire to have better accommodations than can be provided in the wards. The greater part of the money for this building was given by the Rajah of Bobbili, when Dr. Clark was in charge of the hospital.

Our hospital consists of fourteen Indian workers and at present three American doctors, and one American nurse. The Drs. Brownsberger are assisting in the care of the patients for a few months, while we are endeavouring to get hold of the Telugu language.

Patients come to the hospital from many miles around for medical treatment and surgical care. In the wee small hours of the morning, say two or three o'clock, one is awakened with the call of "Doctor Garu!" Upon collecting one's thoughts after being awakened from a peaceful slumber, we learn that they have brought



Narsapur Mission Hospital



Doctors S. B. and Claire Brownsberger

Mission Hospitals

By H. C. Menkel, M. D.

THERE is a passage in an ancient book representing the Master of the universe as looking upon the inhabitants of this world and saying, "My people perish for lack of knowledge."

It would almost seem as though the Master had been looking at India to bring forth such an expression of lament.

Some idea of the general situation as regards public health in India can be judged from the recent report on the health of the Indian student community of Calcutta, as reported by Students' Welfare Committee of Calcutta University. Their observation states:—"The Committee are of opinion that the present deplorable state of the health of scholars is due to general neglect of health and ignorance of even the most elementary laws of health, unbalanced nature of diet and want of systematic physical culture." The recommendations were:—"The introduction of a proper dietary and hygienic laws among the students and the provision of medical relief for needy students by establishment of a central clinic." "A health propaganda is suggested to disseminate knowledge of hygienic laws among the students."

This being the condition and needs of India's cultural centre, how much more serious must be the condition among the masses in general. The average life expectancy in this country is only twenty-five years as against fifty years in other lands. The people of India are ill, suffer terribly, and die prematurely.

India is to-day in a state of hygienic, sanitary and nutritional backwardness with their unfavourable consequences, such as existed in Europe about two hundred years ago. The reason for this is lack of facilities and agencies for bringing modern scientific progress and knowledge to bear universally upon the daily life of the people.

There is perhaps no agency so well adapted to meet this need and to change this condition as the Christian Mission Hospital. Here the mother sees her baby restored to health, its eyesight preserved. Parents see their boys and girls grow into healthy children under the influence of the new public health conscience which has been awakened.

If this type of work, with the spirit of brotherhood which actuates these workers, can be more largely extended, we may with confidence look for the appearing of a new Indian childhood, womanhood and manhood.

Our first objective must be to raise the level of public opinion as regards personal and general health practices.

This can always be best accomplished with a patient working demonstration as provided by the Mission Hospital.

The staff of such an institution is usually selected from among men and women having the right outlook upon life and of their real relationship to mankind in general.

The necessary instruction is done in terms of living experiences. This being the language best understood by the uneducated community.

My observations cover a period of twenty-two years in India and I am convinced that the Mission Hospital is an indispensable necessity in the development and progress of this people. Such institutions merit the hearty support of every well wisher of India.



H. C. Menkel, M.D., Medical Supt.,
Southern Asia



Medical Staff, Narsapur Hospital

Snatched From the Jaws of Death

By E. B. Hare

HERE they stand, around the verandas, on the steps, crowded into the reception hall, see them? Indians, Burmese, jungle Karens; in-patients, outpatients, friends and curious on-lookers; sore-eyed, skin-diseased, fever-racked, sick and dying.

This is the only dispensary for fifty miles north or south, and there is no way of measuring the distance east or west, so they come to us from all quarters. Some have been on the journey a whole week, but they have learned to have faith in the Mission, and after sampling every imaginable kind of jungle concoction, they come to us.

Watch us dress this little baby girl. Her dress caught on fire one morning and burnt her very severely from the navel to the nose including both arms. We thought she would have died the first night, she has been alive for a month now; I think there is no hope for her, for see: the little ribs almost bared, the little heart seems as if it must rupture the raw tissues just over it at every beat, and the throat is burnt so thin that it pains too much to swallow. We will be sorry to lose her after all this time, but there are some cases you know that even the big hospitals cannot pull through.

Here is a cancer case. Did you ever see anyone so thin in all your life? I am trying to persuade him to go to the city hospital for an operation.

Here is a man whose eyeball burst. From a small infection it spread till the whole ball ulcerated. He came too late to save his eye, but just in time to save his life. He is going home in a day or two.

And here is another interesting case; we call it "our amputation case." Let me tell you the whole story.

I was making charcoal with the boys one afternoon. I heard the motor launch come chugging back to the landing, but hardly heeded it till Baird was right beside me.

"Well, Thara, what about a major operation this evening?" he called. "Oh, rather," I answered, "bring them all along, the more the merrier."

"Righto, come as soon as you can get changed."

"Oh, go on," says I, thinking he was pulling a joke. "Get your patient first. I'm making charcoal."

"No, truly," he said, "the patient is here,

comeby canoe, because they were frightened of the engine and landed at the top landing." I was properly interested by this time, I assure you, and asked for more details.

And here are the ghastly details that Brother Baird told me. "They came about an hour ago, to call me to see a girl who had burnt her finger, so I ran up in the launch and found that a young woman of twenty-five, during a fit, had fallen into the fire. She had burned the third and fourth fingers right off and the ulna was exposed for over six inches, all black and charred. That had been fifteen days ago, and now the flies have blown it and the maggots are eating it alive. Some burnt finger, eh? She had a fit a year ago during which she had fallen with a lamp, against her baby sister's bed and had burnt her to death, and now they want me to cut the arm off. I've tried and tried to get them to go to the Paan Hospital fifty miles away, but they are scared. They say they would rather die here than go where they know no one, so now what can we do?"



After the Arm was Removed

The joke was all gone now, and for a moment we two stood there facing each other, reading each other's heart. We had thus worked together for seven years, and had together faced not a few serious situations. We had confidence in each other, but more than that we had confidence in God, and realizing that a life was just about to pass into the jaws of death, we set to it.

Our little jungle dispensary was all astir at once, sterilizing, preparing bandages, pads, and the few little instruments that we had, but soon we were ready, white clad and confident. Then came a short prayer and the operation.

An hour and a quarter later, she groaned, half opened her eyes, and wanting to turn, groped with the other hand to ease over the member of death, but it was not there. She groped again, and opened her eyes a little wider. For a moment she was startled with fear, and lifted her head, groped again. The pathetic picture brought tears to our eyes. "Is it finished already?" she asked—and smiling, dropped off to sleep.

That was just twenty-nine days ago, and I suppose to-day will be the last time she will have to come. The wound is all healed, she is much better in health, and has learned that the Missionaries' God is powerful.

Work in Gujerat

By T. K. Ludgate

RECENTLY a girl, about eighteen years old, came to the dispensary suffering terribly with itch on her head. The constant irritation and the dirty condition of the scalp had resulted in the formation of a nasty infected wound about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and at least $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch deep. The flesh was putrefying and infested with maggots. Mrs. Ludgate cleaned up the wound, extracted the maggots and dressed it. The girl attended daily for treatment for about ten days,



Udhna Dispensary, Gujerat

after which the dressings were changed every second day. The flesh was very slow in healing. However, she is now well and grateful for the assistance received.

Several cases of intestinal worms have been given relief by prompt treatment, and an epidemic of malaria which broke out on the compound was brought under control by the help rendered by the dispensary workers.

We have been obliged to turn away several cases needing surgical attention, owing to lack of facilities for such work, but we hope that the day will sometime arrive when we can minister more effectually to the sick people around us, whose need is so pitiful to behold.

The Lasalgaon Dispensary

By M. Oss

THE Dispensary at Lasalgaon is in charge of a graduate and registered lady nurse. It is



Dispensary at Lasalgaon

patronized by all classes. A small fee is collected from those who can pay, but it is not possible always for poor patients to pay. These are treated free of charge. This expense is provided from the Uplift Fund, to which many who realize the need of medical and educational work contribute annually.

They Are Sick

IT may be their fault. They may be entirely to blame. They have wilfully neglected open sores, and have been too indifferent to keep clean. They have eaten all kinds of questionable articles of food, and even in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery have fed small babies cucumber or other indigestible stuff because they wanted it.

I have known cases where small babies have died of starvation because of the inability of the mothers to feed them, while every night a herd of buffaloes was tied up under the house. Plenty of milk—but they had no custom to milk buffaloes.

Its all their fault. But—they are sick, and does not that mean anything to you?

That's the "Why" of Mission Dispensaries the world over. It does mean something to us, That's why we send our Doctors into the jungle, and onto the mountains—because they are sick.



Karmatar Dispensary

"Those who are well need not a physician," and He who came Himself to seek the lost, bids us heal the sick.

We have them here in Burma working in 8 centres, 1 doctor, 6 trained nurses, 4 Karen assistants, 5 village workers, who during the past two years treated 2,172 individual patients, gave 13,447 treatments, performed 574 minor surgery operations and gave out 13,020 doses of medicine.

Your donations in past years have given you a share in this grand labour of love. But they are still sick, and we need your co-operation still more and more.

ERIC B. HARE,

Medical Secretary,

S. D. A. Mission, Burma.

Educational Work

By E. M. Meleen, Ed. Secretary



EDUCATIONAL activities form an important part of the work of Seventh-day Adventists in Southern Asia. They conduct at present eighty-eight schools of which seventeen are boarding schools. Enrolled in these schools, studying in fourteen different language areas, are 2489 pupils in all classes from primary

to intermediate college. These schools are found in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon.

The usual subjects of study form the academic programme while manual labour is always given an important place in the curriculum. In fact all boarding school pupils are required to work at manual employment not less than two hours daily. Hundreds of poor pupils are offered the opportunity to pay their way entirely by labour at favourable rates of compensation.

Agriculture is a favourite industry where soil and water conditions are favourable. In other places carpentry, printing, tailoring and other trades or lines of industrial work are provided. The class room programme is never made so long as to make impossible an abundance of manual labour.

The usual difficulties common to educational work in Southern Asia are encountered in this work, but strenuous efforts are being made to hold high the standards of scholarship by careful inspection, and supervision of the work of teachers. The educational policy provides for at least eight standards of foundation work and one year of teacher training as minimum qualifications for primary teachers. The qualifications of other teachers are to be proportionately high. Teachers who do not have



Students and Teachers, Village School, Lakawarum, E. Godavari Dist.



Faculty, Vincent Hill School and College

these qualifications are gradually being replaced by those who do have them.

The cost of maintaining these schools is very heavy and the income from boarding and tuition fees merely nominal. In some cases many thousands of rupees are required annually to support the boys and girls in a single institution, but the training of talent, reformation of character, and the fitting of young people to fill some of the world's needy places is worth the cost.

Vincent Hill School and College

By I. F. Blue, M.A.



MUSSOORIE is a hill station in the Himalayas of the United Provinces. It has a delightful climate and a beautiful view of the snows. Here among the beauties of nature is located the Vincent Hill School and College. It is a school especially for European and

Anglo-Indian children. Others may be admitted by special arrangement if there is sufficient accommodation.

The school was started in Landour, Mussoorie in 1910. It was in congested quarters and near the bazaar which was not in the interests of health or discipline so it was removed to the present site on Vincent Hill. A plot of 46 acres was purchased overlooking Dehra Dun on the sunny side of the hill which is a great advantage in the cold weather. New buildings and equipment have been put into the building of an ideal school. It has been possible only by a large investment to make a school so well suited for its purpose. The buildings are well lighted and well ventilated. There is a sanitary system throughout.

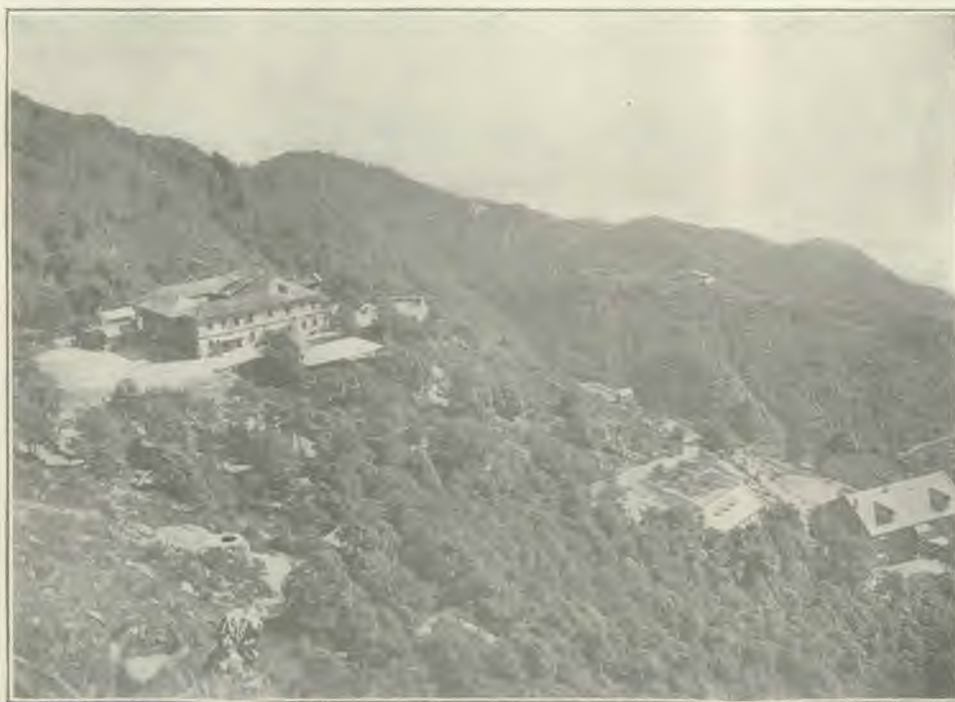
Vincent Hill School is a co-educational school. In classes and at meals the students mingle in happy and congenial association but in their home

life and recreations they are quite separate. Two Hostels some distance apart provide ample accommodation for all.

Courses are offered in the primary grades leading up to the Junior and Senior Cambridge examinations. Above this the school offers two years of strictly college work according to its own courses. Advanced courses are offered in Normal Training and Commercial Training. Special attention is given to piano courses and in vocal music.

One special feature of the school not usually found in other schools, is the manual training. The students are taught to take responsibility in caring for the homes and in bearing the burdens of the school. They are also taught practical industries like sewing and cooking for the girls, and carpentry or wood-working for the boys. The aim is to make young people more practical and independent.

In the school, teachers and students find a common ground of happiness in hard work and wholesome exercise both for brain and hand. It is only as the true spirit of courtesy and obedience is taught by precept and example, that all can be happy and contented. It is the aim of the school to foster a high moral standard and provide a training that will make men and women more noble and better able to serve their fellow-men.



Panoramic View of Vincent Hill School and College, Showing Administration Building, Hospital, and Boys' Hostel

South India Training School

By O. A. Skau

THE South India Training School is an outgrowth of our Tamil school at Nazareth, Tinnevely Dist. It was started in 1915 in rented quarters in Coimbatore, South India. Since then it has been moved many times, finally settling at Krishnarajapuram, near Bangalore.

To-day this school is the vernacular Junior College for the S. D. A. denomination in India, Burma and Ceylon. From its halls have gone out a steady stream of young people and our missions to-day in South India are largely manned by those who have obtained their education in this school.

In recent years its influence has been felt in places outside of India to the extent that there are found in it students from such places as Fiji, Mauritius and Madagascar. This year, 1929, there are eight languages represented in the student body, namely: Kanarese,—2; Malayalam,—15; Tamil,—10; Telugu,—7; Singhalese,—3; Marathi,—2; Hindi,—1; and French,—6.

During the vacations there are on an average of 30 boys who do colporteur work and during the past years a large amount of literature has been sold by these faithful boys and girls. In the summer of 1929 nearly Rs. 6,000 worth of literature was sold by them and 15 of these boys visited and talked with nearly 15,000 persons during the



Printing Department, South India Training School, Krishnarajapuram

three months of their work. None but God Himself is able to estimate the value of this work done.

The demands on the school at present are greater than it can meet. The administration building is not adequate, needing at least two more class rooms, a library and study hall. Aside from this the school is in great need of a place where the boys may eat. Up to the present they have been forced to sit on the porch of the industrial building.

Aside from the above mentioned items the school is in need of some quarters for the increasing number of married students coming here each year. It is also in need of more equipment in the fast growing printshop and book bindery. At present about 20 students are working their way through school in these two shops. The market is good and

with a little more equipment the school would be in a position to take in more work thus providing an opening for poor students to work their way through school.

Kindly remember when called upon that there are 320,000,000 people from which this school draws and for which the school should provide teachers, office workers and other useful citizens. As you contribute to this cause, may God's choicest blessing rest upon you.



Faculty and Students, South India Training School, Krishnarajapuram



Teachers and Students, Narsapur High School

S. D. A. Mission High School Narsapur

By C. A. Schutt

OUR school was established here at Narsapur in 1921 for the purpose of training Telugu boys and girls for mission evangelistic and educational work. This ideal of a training for service being continually kept before them has its effect on the lives of the students. Manual labour is given a very definite place in the training of the students which gives them a full appreciation of the dignity of labour.

Our needs are many in building up our school work here. We need a better and larger school building, a well-equipped laboratory for our science classes, a larger library and sufficient general equipment to operate a strong school. We need also additional land so that we can do more vocational work for the school.

Prakasapuram School

Tinnevely Dist.

By E. D. Willmott

WE have 70 pupils and 10 teachers, and all are enthusiastic about their work. The bindery and tailoring departments furnish enough work for

about six boys to pay the larger amount of their fees. We have more work on the Estate than we have boys to handle it. We begin work at five in the morning, and from that time until 9-30 at night our programme demands constant application, save for the time used to eat meals.

Mrs. Willmott is doing considerable in the way of helping the sick and the afflicted. One boy suffering several days from pleurisy was greatly relieved and put on the way to recovery after a course of fomentations and other treatment.

When his pain had subsided he ceased crying, and began laughing and praising the treatment. A woman had been suffering for several days most severe pain in the back and abdomen, and was running a fever of 104. Our treatment served to relieve the pain, and she soon went to sleep. When she awoke her fever had dropped to 102. These treatments were applied daily until she was normal.

Beside the things mentioned above we have many bruises and cuts, coughs, aches, pains, sore eyes, sore mouths, skin diseases and the like to look after. One woman who lives near us, brought her child recently to have a sliver $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long extracted. After some little excitement on the part of the child, this was done and the parents were greatly relieved.



Faculty and Students, Prakasapuram, Nazareth

"I'll Tell You the Kind of School You Ought to Have"

By E. B. Hare

I'LL tell you the kind of school you ought to have," and my friend braced himself squarely in front of me, and got his hands ready to demonstrate what he reckoned a school ought to be. We were travelling on the train together and had plenty of time to talk. He had been orating on education in general, how we were making swelled heads and dacoits, and because I partly agreed with him, I listened carefully as he described an ideal school, where servants would be taboo, and where industry would be taught. He stopped soon because he could see a light in my eyes, and my mouth filling up with words and my hands getting in position.

"Now that's what I call a good speech," said I, "and would you believe that there are just such schools here and there in this land of ours?" His eyes glistened with delight, and then I told him about "Our Jungle School."

"When we started, we only had a dozen little children, and we lived in leaf houses, and had a leaf school, because it was the only kind we could make then, and we proposed to lift the jungle boys and girls just as fast as they could learn to live better, and build better.

"It took a couple of years for the people to get faith in us. They had been told we would fatten their children up and eat them, and they naturally didn't like to think of such a thing. But soon we passed the 50 mark, and some of our boys were getting bigger. We spent 5 hours a day in school and 4 hours a day at work. Some people called us mad. Some scorned to send their children to such a terrible school, where they had to work. 'Work!

Why we never heard of such a thing,' they said. But we had, and we kept on. We started sawing timber and built a new school house, a real beauty. We cleared 12 acres of land and put in crops—then built a new house for the boys, timber, with an iron roof. We reckoned they could enjoy living in a good house after they had built it.

"Oh yes, of course, by this time our students nearly reached 100, and we were the joy of the district. Can you think of anything nicer than to over-

hear one of the lads as he shows his mother and father over the school, saying, 'this is our house Dad, we built this. I was one of the carpenters, and Buddy was one of the brick makers.'

"And say what do you think of this, I've been figuring on a report for my biennial conference in Rangoon next month and I find, that during

the past two years our girls have milled 916 baskets of rice, cooked and served 10,800 individual meals, woven 42 dusters, 29 towels, and 105½ yards of cloth besides cleaning and washing; while our boys have made 40 bags of charcoal, 20,000 bricks, reaped 224 baskets of paddy, and 9 baskets of seshamine from their own farm. They have cleared 4 acres of land, dragged in 36 logs and sawn them into timber, and have built the new boys' house besides pumping 360,000 gallons of water, sweeping, cleaning, earth oiling, repairing, grass cutting, etc., etc., etc."

My friend listened as one entranced. "Well," he said, "I'm pleased to meet you."

"Better drop in any time your up that way." He said he would, and he did. I showed him the farm, and the building, and the boys making bricks, and in the evening the brass band put on a programme, and I assure you he was one happy man.

"Well," he said, as he warmly shook my hand, "really this is what I call a school. That's the kind of school I reckon you all ought to have."



Sawing Logs for Kammamaung School, Burma



Boys' Home, Kammamaung, Burma



Harvesting Rice, Kammamaung, Burma

Ranchi Training School

By L. G. Mookerjee, Principal

THE Right Hon. David Lloyd George sent a special message to the teaching profession through the medium of "The Teachers' World" of April 13, 1929 from which I quote a few lines:—

"You have been told often enough that character-formation is your main object, and recently employers have been telling you that they want from your school-leavers character before technical accomplishments."

In course of a speech delivered at the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, on September 25, 1925, by Lord Reading, the Viceroy of India, His Excellency made the following statement:—

"The object of school life is not to pass examinations, but to develop character. Character is higher than intellect, and in the great battle of life, character will win."

Having this aim in view, we opened the Training School at Ranchi, Bihar, on July 15, 1927, with eight teachers, and forty students of four different nationalities, viz., Oraons, Mundas, Santalis, and Bengalis. Our school is located on a



Students Building Teachers Quarters



Harvesting Dhal, Ranchi Training School

beautiful and advantageous elevation of 2,000 feet. We are situated about six miles from the Ranchi Railway Station, away from the hustle and bustle of city life, and have pleasant scenery, and a healthful climate. Twenty-two acres of land comprise the school estate.

Special stress is given to the industrial features of the school, that being a point where most of the modern institutions of learning in India are very weak. Farming stands first on the list of vocational work in the school. The students raise paddy, dhal, peanuts, different kinds of fruits and vegetables. The value of our garden produce in 1927 amounted to Rs. 224-11, and in 1928, Rs. 265-14. As most of our students come from families of straitened circumstances, and cannot afford to pay very much toward

the fees, each student is required to put in a number of hours each day in industrial work for which credit is given to defray his boarding expenses.

Besides farming, the students are taught carpentry, blacksmithing, and building work. The students have kept all the buildings on the estate in repairs, besides whitewashing and painting the same. In fact, we place so much value upon this branch of school activity that in our Progress Report regular marks are given for vocation, as on other subjects, and its marks are added with those on other subjects to make up the total. In 1928 the student labour of this department amounted to Rs. 365-5.

We need Library books. Quarters suitable for the accommodation of married students, and the extension of the present dormitory building in order to provide a room for the printing press which we expect to get this year.



Ranchi Training School



Gardening, High School, Kottarakara, Travancore

Better Schools for the Punjab

By R. E. Loasby

IN the United Provinces and the Punjab, we are operating twenty-seven schools, which employ fifty teachers, with four hundred twenty-seven pupils in attendance. In all of these schools we aim to fit the students to become better qualified workmen amongst their own people, hoping in this way to add to the sum total of effort put forth to elevate Indian village life.

Practically all of our schools are situated in the farming districts away from the cities. They emphasize the dignity of labour, and give instruction in various trades and manual labour as part of general education.

In over twenty village schools, serving a circle of villages around each one, we are trying to make the village school house a guiding force in the life of the village. And the curriculum in these schools, and in the High school and Training schools, such as at Chuharkana and Roorkee, is being adapted to the peculiar needs of rural life; and is the means of training young men and women to be reliant workers, sufficiently educated to realize that higher education

is a means of raising the standard of citizenship amongst all classes, whether in the villages or in the towns.

As an example, I would like to quote the Girls' School at Hapur. This school is housed in new quarters, well built, sanitary, roomy, in very spacious grounds. The girls do all the work of the home and boarding departments. Servants are not employed. The cooking arrangements are entirely in the girls' hands, under capable supervision, taking in regular turn their days for each girl to do the entire cooking for the thirty-five girls in the boarding school.

The aim all through being this, that all forms of domestic work that are necessary for a young girl to know in order to be an efficient housekeeper, wife, and mother, should form



Girls' School, Hapur

part of the general curriculum and education in a girls' boarding school.

All who live in India should have the privilege of co-operation in the education of the girls and women of India. All should esteem it a privilege to help to improve buildings and equipment for primary schools for girls. Separate primary schools for village girls are rare.

We look forward to the time when in addition to general education for the girls, and instruction in hygiene, first aid, cooking, household management, sewing, laundering and gardening, we can widen the scope and curriculum, and have model cottages in connection with the schools, a small nursing home, and a dispensary. With the cooperation of well wishers for the training of the Indian girls and women, we hope to greatly enlarge the sphere of usefulness, providing good buildings and equipment at the same time, as we realize these things present no mean attraction to school girls, and should not be overlooked.



Boys' School, Hapur, 1929



Cultivating School Farm, Chuharkana, Punjab

The Roorkee Training School

By J. M. Steeves

THE Roorkee Training School is a Seventh-day Adventist institution situated in Roorkee for the benefit of Indian students, in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Being located in the country, away from town life, the situation of the school is especially desirable for the teaching of agriculture. Here Government irrigation is taken advantage of, and soon we hope to have the benefit of the splendid electrification scheme for farming, now nearing completion, instituted by Government.

This year it was thought best to enlarge the sphere of the school and to include the lower grade school from Hapur. This gives us sixty-five in the lower grades of the boarding school, and twenty students in the High school section. In addition we accommodate a large number of day scholars who wish to take advantage of the benefits of this institution.

Our staff is a reasonably well qualified group of men. We have been glad to notice the progress our teachers are making in the Correspondence

School which is being conducted for their benefit. The Teachers' Institute which we conduct here every year helps to materially improve the standing of our staff, as well as that of staff members who come from other schools in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

We must train our boys to be better farmers than their fathers are in the villages, using the materials that are indigenous to the country, and available in the smallest village.

In addition to agriculture, we give the boys practical experience and training in wood-working, brick-laying, and concrete and cement work. We also give regular instruction in tailoring.

The outlook for the school's future is encouraging. Our pleasant surroundings and newly constructed buildings lend an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence, for which we are thankful. We rejoice for the young men who have been entrusted to us for training. And our aim in this school is to give them a well-balanced education, in physical, mental and moral uplift, and usefulness.



Boys' Hostel, Lasalgaon Training School

Bombay Union Training School

By Melvin Oss

AT Lasalgaon on the G.I.P. Railway is located the Bombay Union Training School with over a hundred students in attendance. The Marathi Girls' School, which was at Kalyan, has been united with what was formerly a boys' school, and the strength of the school staff improved. A new stone dormitory has been built for the boys, and a large enclosed compound adjoins the girls' dormitory.

Nine teachers are employed in the institution. Of these one gives much of his time towards supervising the work of the boys. It is a part of the training that each student must work. Those who are too poor to pay for their board and tuition in cash are required to labour enough to meet all their expenses. The school farm, weaving, and the upkeep of the premises employ the time of the boys. The girls do the cooking for the entire student body. During the last year and a half about twenty thousand rupees have been spent in providing necessary buildings and in purchasing seventeen *bhigas* of new land for the school farm. A Persian water wheel, *rahat*, has been installed for irrigation purposes. It is the aim of the school management to develop in the students the physical, mental, moral, spiritual and social qualities that make a strong, useful individual.



Boys Eating their Meals, Lasalgaon

Health and Temperance Publicity

By L. C. Shepard



OUR educational and medical work is not confined to schools, dispensaries and hospitals. An aggressive educational campaign is being conducted in the homes of the people through the circulation of health and temperance literature. On the next page you may see a few illustrations of the publications which come from our press in India. In this

gained as a bookman for all I gained while in college. To my mind there is no greater school for building the character and for the reading of human nature than that of selling books. It will strengthen a young man for the battles of life."

One of the World's Leading Newspapers says: "That student who takes up some form of vacation canvassing is four years ahead of his fellows who do not."

The accompanying cut shows some of those who have sold literature while getting an education. Over a hundred young men have been helped in this way. Others are devoting their whole time to this kind of educational endeavour.

The publishing house shown is one of fifty-seven associated institutions. During the last eight years the publishing houses located in Europe and America have helped weaker institutions in other lands to the extent of Rs. 3,00,00,000. Our Indian house has been built and equipped with modern machinery by the generosity of friends abroad. Fifteen languages are published in our Indian plant.



Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Poona

way people in out of the way places and ladies in the privacy of the zenana are being aided in the solution of their health problems. More than 75,000 copies of these publications have been placed in the homes.

The Seventh-day Adventists are publishing literature in one hundred thirty-seven languages. Last year the value of literature circulated was in excess of Rs. 1,35,00,000. The circulation of this literature is one of the means by which young men who desire an education and training for wider service in the world's work, are taught to be self-reliant and independent.

An Editor of a Business Magazine Writes:

"It was my privilege to spend several years in College, but I would not exchange that part of my education which I



Group of literature workers, South India

Our Uplift Special

By J. S. James

ON first sight of this issue of the **ORIENTAL WATCHMAN** our readers will be attracted by its changed cover appearance and the unusual number of illustrations and tone of its articles. We will explain briefly.

This is our annual uplift number in behalf of missions. The world conquest upon which Seventh-day Adventists embarked 85 years ago was not a self-appointed task, but a definite and direct fulfilment of the prophetic Scripture found in Rev. 14:6,7. In these verses, by a symbol of an angel flying in the heavens, the inspired penman pictures "the everlasting gospel" being proclaimed to all that are on the earth of "every nation and tribe and tongue and people." "The field is the world," said Jesus in the parable of the sower. It is bounded by no continents, no ocean shores, no climes, no babel of tongues, no medley of peoples, no mixture of races. There are no privileged or exempt classes. The message is intended for all.

And what constitutes the outstanding features of this "everlasting gospel" message which is to go to the whole world? Says the aged Seer of Patmos, "Fear God and give glory to Him; for the hour of His Judgment is come: and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters." This is an age of a tremendous swing away from God, in all so-called Christian countries as well as in India. Men worship almost any thing and every thing to-day but God—learning, wealth, power, fame, science, human achievement, social position. Infidelity, Atheism, Agnosticism abound, and are continually on the increase. Surely this message, "Fear God; and give glory to Him" bears in it an antidote and cure for the spiritual ills of this last hour.

It is also a judgment-hour message. The Scriptures place the judgment in immediate connection with the second coming of Christ and the end of the world. The hour for that judgment is come, says the prophet. It is here, and going on, and the world must know about it. The Lord Jesus is about to return to this earth a second time. We are not told the day nor the hour, but we know by the many infallible signs foretold in His word that His coming is very near, "even at the door." The everlasting gospel contains this

message for this world. Then the last message proclaims God as the creator of all things. It knows nothing of the vagaries of the evolutionary theory now running rampant through the world, sweeping thousands into its net of deception and ruin. The God of the "everlasting Gospel" is proclaimed by the last message as a personal Creator, omnipotent, eternal, infinite, unchangeable and everywhere present by His representative, the Holy Spirit.

How wonderfully God is blessing the preaching of His last message in all the world. To-day Seventh-day Adventists, with a membership of 285,000, are working in 135 countries and are preaching and teaching in 347 languages. They operate colleges, schools and academies to the number of 1,523 with a student enrolment of 61,774 and a teaching force of 3,715.

Connected with their world-wide demoninational activities are 30 sanitariums and 51 treatment rooms employing 474 physicians, and 3,315 nurses engaged in the care of the sick and suffering.

For the production of religious literature Seventh-day Adventists have already built 56 publishing houses employing 1,057 persons for manufacturing, and 2,621 as regular colporteurs. Literature is issued in 141 languages, in the form of 215 periodicals, 1,335 bound books, 825 pamphlets, 3,330 tracts. The combined value of one copy of each being Rs. 4,676/10.

The denomination employs 18,866 labourers in evangelistic work, of which 10,867 are outside of North America. The total amount of funds received from its membership in 1928 was: 33,747,320/12, a per capita of Rs. 118/4 for each member throughout the world. The amount given to foreign missions in 1928 was Rs. 10,675,057/4 and in October, 1929, a budget of over Rs. 13,750,000/- was voted for the same purpose.

This special Uplift number of the **ORIENTAL WATCHMAN** is to give our readers a little glimpse of what is being done in India through our Medical and Educational institutions and to solicit your co-operation and assistance. One number of the **ORIENTAL WATCHMAN** each year will hereafter be devoted to Uplift work similar to the present issue. If after reading this number, you feel impressed to add your contribution to that of others in forwarding a good work, address the same to The Treasurer, Southern Asia Division, Box 15, Poona, and a formal receipt will acknowledge the same.



A Fleet of Boats used by our Workers

Shanghai Sanitarium and Extension Clinic

By H. W. Miller, M. D.

SCARCELY had the first year of the Shanghai Sanitarium ended until its rooming facilities were taxed beyond its capacity.

The influence of the sanitarium has been such that many have volunteered to help in the establishment of a hospital clinic wherein the poor may receive the benefit of advantages afforded by modern sanitarium methods, through the Clinic.

Land in the central part of Shanghai that was being held by our organization for some philanthropic endeavour, was contributed as a building site for this proposed Clinic. Plans were gotten out for a building, and the general public were invited to subscribe, which they have done almost to the extent of our required amount.

The labouring classes and the poor are oftentimes especially in need of help on account of depending upon their strength as an earning factor. Without the continuance of health, they can no longer be earners of their daily living. Our Clinic will offer to them the best of medical and surgical service. This Clinic we propose to supply with the most modern diagnostic equipment, such as X ray and laboratory facilities, together with yet other apparatus and fixtures in connection with the more modern ways of treating disease, including light rays, electricity in its multitudinous forms, various kinds of baths, massage, and yet other remedial agencies by which the sick may be aided when medicines fail.

The Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic, when completed, will house about one hundred fifty patients. The whole of its main floor is devoted to an outpatient department, from which it is planned to send nurses into the community to visit homes.



Dr. Graybill performing operation

This Clinic is located advantageously for carrying out this work, and the management purposes to extend through its nursing service benefits to a very wide area. The present programme is to open the Clinic to the public by January 1, 1930.

In South America

By M. B. Graybill, M. D.

THE following report of a visit to an outstation as given by Dr. Graybill, who is doing medical missionary work among the Indians of South America, helps us to appreciate the needs of that field: "After hearty greetings, we found the sick were there. They came in ever-increasing numbers and I was at my wits' end to cope with the diversity of ailments. Many came with wounds and injuries, both chronic and acute. I spent one whole day and half the second examining, treating, and operating. One of our company having become suddenly ill, it was imperative to leave to take him to our hospital. When the remaining sick heard that I must go, they pleaded with tears to be examined and treated—mothers for babies in their arms, fathers for their sons. But my medicine stock was all prescribed, and I had absolutely nothing to give them. So, as they crowded around, nothing was left for us to do but make a rush for our motor cycles. We promised to return. Multitudes of like urgent calls are before us, coming from near and from far. Indeed the work is great and workers few. This station we visited with its hundreds of faithful, trusting Indians, is without a foreign worker."



Shanghai Sanitarium



Workshop in our School at Mandeville, Jamaica

Missionary Work in the South Pacific Islands

By A. W. Anderson

SCATTERED about on the broad Pacific Ocean lie numerous groups of islands. These islands are inhabited by the Melanesian and Polynesian races of whom many are still savage cannibals untouched by civilization, while others who have been brought under missionary influences for many years are highly intelligent and cultured. In some of these island groups many Asiatics are also to be found—Hindus, Chinese, and Japanese. These people find life in the South Seas both congenial and profitable. In Fiji there are over sixty thousand Hindus, large numbers of whom live in close proximity to Suva, the capital of the group. Three or four miles out from the city our mission society is conducting a school for these Hindus, which is proving a strong factor in uplifting the young people and enlarging their possibilities of development. Eighteen months ago many of the boys now in attendance came to the school with hair unbrushed, clothes unwashed and bodies uncareful

for. Now they take a pride in maintaining for their school a reputation for cleanliness and gentlemanly conduct. This change has been much appreciated by the parents who recognize what a different outlook their boys already have on life.

In the Solomon Islands our missionaries are conducting schools for the natives with wonderful results. A few years ago these natives of the Solomon Islands were head-hunting, unclothed cannibals, who were entirely ignorant of reading or writing, or even of the rudimentary knowledge which is common to most races. Many of these natives are naturally bright,



Students at Somabula, Indian Mission, Fiji

and quickly respond to educational influences, once they have the opportunity. There are still tens of thousands of South Sea Island natives who are needing the instruction and the medical help which the trained missionary can bring to them. Lack of space will not permit us to tell of the work being carried on in the Cook Islands, Society Islands, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Samoa, Tonga, and amongst the aboriginals of Australia. In connection with the missions now being carried on by this denomination in the South Seas a band of two hundred men and women are devoting their whole time to the uplift of these interesting people.



Missionary McLaren treating Poni, descendant of a cannibal chief, Fiji Islands

Malamulo Hospital and Leper Colony

OUR leper work is one of the new features at our mission," writes Dr. C. F. Birkenstock, of Nyasaland, where approximately 80,000 patients were treated in 1928. "We call it the Malamulo Leper Colony. It is an isolation camp where the lepers are willing to go and stay and receive treatment until they are cured. They must stay, else we cannot treat them at all. The leper colony consists of a small brick building where we do all the medical



Treating a Leper in Nyasaland Africa

work for the lepers, and next to this building, six rows of small individual leper huts. Each leper occupies a hut by himself, and when he is cured and goes home the hut is burned. Its foundation then forms the base for building a new hut for his successor. There are, at the present time, one hundred in our leper colony, with more than one hundred awaiting admission, which the mission cannot take in because of lack of funds. A number of lepers have already been discharged as fully healed, and many others will soon be ready to return to their homes." In the Nyasaland Protectorate there are no less than six thousand lepers.

In every village there is one or more of these sufferers. It requires two injections per week for eighteen months to two years to effect a cure.



F. A. Stahl treating Indians, South America



A group of head men from eight Districts calling for our workers in Africa



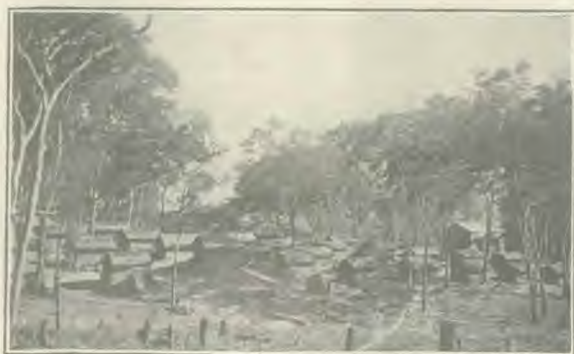
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In Northern Rhodesia, near Fort Jameson, Dr. E. G. Marcus has opened another leper unit apart from his hospital. A dispensary, with forty leper huts near by, has been built. The doctor writes:—

"Our leper work opened with three patients. As soon as others saw the improvement in these patients they began coming in large numbers. Some of them are becoming deeply interested in the truths of God's Word. How wonderful it is to know that as we minister to their physical sufferings we are able to point them to Jesus who heals not only their physical, but also their spiritual diseases."

British Official Approves of Medical Mission Work

The following message was recently received



Leper Colony, S. Africa

from the Governor of the Nyasaland (Africa) Protectorate:—

"I am directed by the Governor to state that he notes with satisfaction the aims and objects of your Community in their work in the Nyasaland Protectorate. His Excellency was much impressed by his recent visit to your mission station at Malamulo, especially with the steps being taken under the direction of Dr. Birkenstock for the treatment of leprosy, and I am to express the hope that the good work in which you are engaged may be long continued, to the lasting benefit of the natives of the country.—Signed C. H. WADE,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

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Those into whose hands this special Uplift Number of the ORIENTAL WATCHMAN may fall, are assured that the money contributed and given to the solicitor will be faithfully transmitted to the Treasurer of the Southern Asia Division of Seventh-day Adventists.

Any offering at any time one may wish to make to assist in carrying forward Medical and Educational work in any one of the fields reported in this Journal, be the gift large or small, will be thankfully received and officially acknowledged if sent to

The Treasurer,
Southern Asia Division,
Box 15, Poona



Vincent Hill School and College, Typewriting Room, and Class in Woodworking and Mechanical Drawing.

On behalf of the Southern Asia Division Mission Board, which have in previous years received so many contributions for Medical and Educational work that is being carried forward in India, Burma and Ceylon, I wish to tender an expression of sincere and grateful appreciation.

As'a result of the many gifts received, hospitals, dispensaries and schools have been erected all over the country.

However, more such institutions are needed, together with funds for the maintaining of an efficient corps of doctors, nurses and teachers.

Suffering humanity awaits your gift this year as do also hundreds of boys and girls who are longing for an education. We have confidence, therefore, to believe that through the medium of our authorized representatives, you will lend your financial support to such a worthy cause. We heartily invite your continued generous support.

The donors are assured that their contributions will be faithfully transmitted to the Treasurer of the Mission Board for use as indicated.

C. L. Torrey, Treasurer,
Southern Asia Division Mission Board of Seventh-day Adventists.



A. E. Coyne Performing an Operation Giflana Mission Hospital, Nuzvid

By all that has given us advantage over another,—be it education and refinement, nobility and character, religious experience,—we are in debt to those less favoured; and, so far as lies in our power, we are to minister unto them. If we are strong, we are to stay up the hands of the weak.

We are to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the suffering and afflicted. We are to minister to the despairing, and to inspire hope in the hopeless.—Selected.

