"I serve" is nobler than "I rule;"
    Though men may not believe it;
And they stand first in Jesus' school
Who lovingly receive it.—Sel.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver."

As this paper will probably reach our readers about that
time of the year when "What shall we give?" to this or to that
one will be the question upon the minds of many, perhaps a few
thoughts on "giving" may not be out of place.

We believe God would have us at this season, as we ought
indeed at all times, to consider Him first but especially is
this true at this season when we remember that if God had not
first given His Son, we should have had no Christmas.

What then shall we give to Him? It is written of some
"they first gave their own selves to the Lord." Will not some
who have not yet done so, give their Saviour the joy of
receiving them this Christmas? That joy for which "He
endured the cross, despising the shame" and for which He has
patiently waited so long.

Sometimes, in choosing a gift for a friend the thought comes
"would he or she really care for that?" or is it something that
will only give a momentary pleasure and then be put aside as of
little or no value? In giving ourselves to Him we give that
which above all else will rejoice His heart and in which He
will delight to all eternity.
If we have already given ourselves to Him is there not yet something which we may offer Him? Have we ever looked in our looking-glass and seen the brother who is hindering the Lord’s work by constantly dwelling on and speaking of the faults of others? Who sees no good except in the work done by himself; who as Mrs. Mary Fletcher says; “repeating the faults of an absent person hardens his own heart and increases that love of self which so predominates in every man by nature as to shut out the rays of the divine love.” Can we not give up this wounding of the heart of our Lord and weakening the influence of His children? How it would rejoice His heart if some one would say by His grace I will begin to obey His word in Phil iv. 8.

Next in order comes the murmurer and grumbler. They thought they only murmured against Moses but in doing so they murmured against the Lord. The Lord said to Samuel “they have not rejected thee but they have rejected Me.” Let us live in an atmosphere of prayer and thanksgiving for those that have the rule over us and so give joy to the Lord who has chosen and placed them where they are. God has a good many wilful children whose “I” is clearly visible to all but themselves and who must have their way at all costs. In some cases these get their way by pushing and crowding their more sensitive brethren, to their own harm and loss, if not also loss and harm to the cause of God.

Lot had no hesitation in taking advantage of Abraham’s self-denial and self-effacement but the advantage was only temporary, so that when God stepped in to save him from the consequences of his own choice the word is not, God remembered Lot, but “God remembered Abraham.” Can we not lay our wills at His feet and know that only His will done in us and through us will be best even for ourselves? We will not continue our list but these and other gifts of the inward man being more costly and lasting than outward things, are more precious in His sight and it is only as the inward man is surrendered to Him that the outward gifts are acceptable in His sight. “These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone.”
SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

BY REV. W. MOYSER

THE writer feels like the Preacher who on reaching the 38thly exclaimed "there are vast fields beyond." The coming of the Lord is the most prominent of all Scriptural doctrines in both testaments and yet it is taught perhaps less than any other in the sacred Word.

There are so many different phases of the subject that one hardly knows what to say in this brief talk but I hope rapidly to set forth from the blessed Word itself several different aspects regarding His coming.

IT IS AN INCENTIVE TO:

I. Watchfulness, Matt. xxiv. 42-44. V. Against Worldliness, Matt. xvi. 24-27.
II. Faithfulness, Matt. xxv. 19. VI. Abide in Him, John ii. 28.
III. Purity, John iii. 2-3. VII. Brotherly love, 1 Thess. iii. 12-13.
IV. Preach the Word, 2 Tim. iv. 1-2.

II. PERSONAL, I Thess. iv. 16.

VI. For the Church, 1 Thess. iv. 16-17.

II. BODILY, Acts i. 11.

VI. For the Church, 1 Thess. iv. 16-17.

III. VISIBLY, Rev. i. 7; 1 John iii. 2; Job xix. 26.

VII. In glorious majesty to Judge and reign, Rev. xix. and xx.

IV. SUDDENLY, Matt. xxiv. 27; 1 Cor. xv. 51.

2 Thess. i. 7-10; Jude 14; Zech. xiv.

V. UNEXPECTEDLY, Matt. xxiv. 37, 39, 44.

THE MANNER OF HIS COMING:

I. Personal, 1 Thess. iv. 16.

VI. For the Church, 1 Thess. iv. 16-17.

II. BODILY, Acts i. 11.

VI. For the Church, 1 Thess. iv. 16-17.

III. VISIBLY, Rev. i. 7; 1 John iii. 2; Job xix. 26.

VII. In glorious majesty to Judge and reign, Rev. xix. and xx.

IV. SUDDENLY, Matt. xxiv. 27; 1 Cor. xv. 51.

2 Thess. i. 7-10; Jude 14; Zech. xiv.

V. UNEXPECTEDLY, Matt. xxiv. 37, 39, 44.

THE SCRIPTURAL ATTITUDE OF BELIEVERS SHOULD BE:

I. Watching, Matt. xxv. 13;

III. Looking (Yearning) Heb. ix. 28;

Mark xiii. 33-37; Luke xxi. 6;
Phil. iii. 21; Rom. viii. 23.
Rev. iii. 3.

IV. Hastening, 2 Peter iii. 12.

2 Thess. iii. 5; James v. 7;

V. Patiently waiting 1 Thess. i. 10; V. Praying, Rev. xxii. 17-20.

Heb. x. 37.


VII. Loving, 2 Tim. iv. 8.

Matt. xxiv. 1—3 "And Jesus went out and departed from the temple and his disciples came to him for to show him the buildings of the temple. And Jesus said unto them, see ye not all these things; verily I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. And as he sat upon the Mount of Olives the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us when shall these things be, and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world (or age)."
I wish to pass on a few facts this morning culled from many different sources and what our own eyes have seen both at home and in Palestine. The Prophet Ezekiel in the 37th chapter, verses 1—14 gives us a vision of the valley of dry bones and also a picture of their resurrection by the power of God.

Moses in the 26th chapter of the book of Leviticus explains the reason why there had become a valley of dry bones.

The Prophet Zechariah in the 8th chapter verses 13—23 declares that the fast of the 4th month and the fast of the 5th and the fast of the 7th and the fast of the 10th shall be to the house of Judah, joy and gladness and cheerful feasts, therefore love the truth and peace. The fast of the 5th month has been to Israel for more than 2,000 years the saddest of all their national fasts.

Jer. iii. 12, 13 tells us that in the 5th month in the 10th day of the month (The Jewish 5th month corresponds to the month of August with us) in the 19th year of Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon came Nebuzaradan captain of the guard which served the King of Babylon, into Jerusalem and burned the house of the Lord. The temple that David and Solomon had so magnificently built was burned to the ground, the vessels of the Lord defiled, and the children of Judah carried into captivity.

After the return from Babylon under Ezra and Nehemiah the brave, courageous Maccabees once again raised the children of Israel to a mavellous height of national prosperity. Herod the Great an Edomite was forty and six years in erecting and beautifying his magnificent temple of pure white marble, inlaid and overlaid with gold, silver and precious stones. It was one of the grandest buildings in the world, with its 162 wonderful marble columns, its 9 magnificent gates each 52 by 27 feet, and then the gate Beautiful 87 feet wide made of Corinthian brass covered with plates of solid gold and silver, and the temple itself filled with countless and priceless treasures. Peace and prosperity had shed their light upon it, and to it the King of Zion had come meek and having salvation riding upon a colt and
hailed by the hosannas of his followers. But the people led by Priests and Rulers had cried “away with him!” “Crucify him!” “Crucify him!” “His blood be upon us and upon our children.” How little they dreamed how true their words were to be for hundreds of years and how fearfully their request was to be granted. In a few years the Roman Legions were in Palestine and between A.D. 64 and 66 in Jerusalem, Caesarea, Sycopolis, Ascalon, Ptolomais, Damascus, and other places 129,500 men, women and children fell under the edge of the sword. While in Galilee and Judah, previous to the seige proper by Vespasian and Titus 117,700 again fell.

Titus brought his legions against the Holy City of God when the city was crowded to its uttermost capacity and the people were divided into three hostile camps, thirsting for one another’s blood, viz., John of Gischala with his blood-thirsty fanatical zealots or assasins, Simon Giorus with an army of 40,000 cut-throats and fierce Idumeans, and then the Camp of Eleazor the captain of the temple guards on the heights of Zion.

Titus drew his lines closer and closer, so that the horrors of famine were added to those of intestine struggles for the supremacy of the city, and men slew each other for pure wanton sport. The courts and temple of God clanged with the clash of arms, thousands were slain at the very altar of God, the dead body of the High Priest was given to the vultures, not by the enemy, but by Jewish hands and swords.

Titus razed wall after wall, fort after fort fell. On the 17th of July the last sacrifice was offered, the valley was filled with putrifying bodies, 600,000 died from famine, the Romans were at the very citidal where a last desperate charge was made and on that fatal day, August 10th, the city fell into the hands of the exasperated Romans who slew until they had no strength left to wield the sword.

1,100,000 lives were lost 101,700 prisoners were taken to either grace the Roman triumph and amphitheatre or else drafted to the mines for perpetual slavery, and so ended the most dreadful seige in the history of the world.

In A.D. 130 Bar Cochab (son of a star) proclaimed himself the Messiah, speedily raised an army of 200,000 fighting men; fortified 50 castles and 985 towns and villages. The Roman Emperor Hadrian, called his finest general Julius Severeus from England and commanded him to entirely and thoroughly subdue the land. This experienced general captured town after town, castle after castle and put them to the edge of the sword, until only Bither remained.
After the destruction of Jerusalem this city became the political and religious centre of Judaism, and is said to have had 400 theological colleges, each having 400 teachers; whether this is true or not, it was the most prominent city at this time. As the month of August drew on, the land was almost subdued, only this one great city holding out against the conquerors. But by a strange coincidence this last stronghold fell into the hands of the Romans, August 10th, 130. It is computed that 580,000 fell in this campaign, the capital was destroyed, the temple demolished, the altar defiled, the Royal House almost extinguished the high priesthood under its ruins, Judea was a desert, wolves and hyænas prowled and howled through the streets.

Surely! Ah surely we must see that the Word of God stands fast, for the sword still followed them. In the 2nd century 600,000 were slain in Egypt alone, Cyprus saw hatred flame out against these people at the same time and in that small island 200,000 were put to the edge of the sword. Hadrian built a new city on the site of Jerusalem and called it Aelia Capitolus and peopled it with a colony of foreigners. Hadrian ran a ploughshare over the city of Jerusalem, sold the land by auction, placed the image of a swine over the leading gateway and prohibiting the Jews from entering the city on pain of death, built a new city on its site. We have not time or space to follow their dispersion but the sword followed the Jew all down the ages through England, France, Spain, Germany, and now again in our own days we see the hatred manifested to them flame out in Russia, France, and Germany and massacres too horrible to relate have taken place in all these lands.

In the State-house Sacramento, California is a beautiful marble statue representing Ferdinand and Isabella seated on their thrones, at their feet is Columbus pointing to the new world on a globe. Isabella is holding in her hands a string of pearls which she is represented as offering to sell to fit out the expedition of Columbus to discover (America) or India. But if we look at the facts of history we find she did not sell her pearls, oh! no! In 1492 A.D. she issued an edict expelling all Jews from Spain, and if found after 4 months their property was to be confiscated and they could be robbed, sold as slaves or killed. Thousands of Jews were baptized to save their lives, and it is calculated that from 200,000 to 800,000 fled from Spain, of these 11,000 fell into the hands of Moorish pirates, thousands of others expired from cold, hunger, privation, auto-da-fe, etc., but it spelt ruin for Spain. She robbed the Jews to
fit out the expedition that discovered America, and by a Divine retribution, it was that very land that robbed Spain of her last foreign possession, and that proud kingdom whose navies once ruled the seas has been humbled into the very dust so that one is made to realize the truth of the saying, "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small."

We believe that the reason of England and America's prosperity is because they have open doors to God's own peculiar people. By a strange change of events it was a Jew (Lord Beaconsfield) who created the late Queen of England Empress of India, and the same Jew again stayed the hand of Russia on her march to Constantinople. Their bones have been scattered all over the world; they have lain long bare but to-day we see signs of life, bone is coming to bone and foot to foot, Israel is surely reviving and it is a revival unprecedented and by the majority of people all unlooked for.

In August, 1897 (Note again it is August the 5th month) for the first time since the dispersion, the Jews have held a national assembly; it met at Basel in Switzerland and was attended by more than 300 delegates from all over the world. This conference was called to discuss ways and means of acquiring Palestine for its old and rightful owners, so after nearly 1900 years of bitter persecution and sword, we see the first gleam of the promise in Zech. viii. that the long fast of the 5th month shall be a glad and joyful feast to the Lord.

This at present seems to be more of a national than a spiritual revival; the pious Jew ever has his eyes upon the land of his fathers, and he daily looks toward Jerusalem and prays for the day to come, when he shall again come into his own, when the Mosque of Omar must give place to the temple of Jehovah. Now for a few promises that are being fulfilled in our own day and before our own eyes. Isa. lx. 5, "Then thou shalt see and flow together, and thine heart shall fear and be enlarged; because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee." Isa. xxxiii. 1, sets forth the fact that the nations who had oppressed them were to be spoiled and we to-day are beholding this transfer for the money of the world is rapidly passing from Gentile to Jewish hands. "One Jewish banking house is estimated to control 6,000 million pounds sterling. The Rothschilds family hold more than 400 million sterling of European bonds, nearly half of the gold coin, is in Jewish hands."

In Germany nearly one half of the rich people are Jews and the great Hamburg-American line, has as its organizing genius Herr Ballin a Jew.
Six-sevenths of all bankers in Prussia are Jews while only one in 586 are common day labourers. In Russia a few years ago, 73 per cent. of the movable property in certain western provinces had passed from Russians to Jews and about one-fourth of the railway systems of Russia is owned by a Jew. (Polickoff).

In Austria out of 59,122 merchants 30,012 are returned as Jews.

In England the financial policy is controlled by Jewish interests.

In France there are not a hundred thousand Jews, yet here also they control the Bourse.

We all remember the celebrated Dreyfus case with its fanatical Antisemitic persecution, but how few of us know anything about the under currents that set in and ordered his recall and retrial. Jewish bankers caused French stocks to fall until the people were on the verge of a panic. Jewish banks controlled 1,000 million dollars, or nearly all the ready cash in France. A dozen bankers drew the rein taut and an ultimatum was sent to M. Loubet demanding the recall and retrial of Dreyfus. The rehearing of the case was ordered, that very day the drop in bonds ceased and to-day we see Mayor Dreyfus wearing the Legion of Honour.

In America the wealth is accumulating also in Jewish hands. In New York City alone there are 514 dry goods firms rating at $58,000,000, 264 clothing firms rating at $34,000,000. There are 35 Jewish banking houses, in the jewellery business over 33 per cent. is transacted with Jews, two-thirds of the wealth of New York, and five-eighths of all real estate transfers were into their hands.

Zeph. iii. 19 says “Behold at that time I will undo all that afflict thee: and I will save all that halteth, and gather her that was driven out, and I will get them Praise and Fame in every land where they have been put to shame.”

In Germany they are about 2 per cent. of the population, but their relative position is startling. They hold more than a hundred Professors’ chairs, in the great universities of the land. Out of the 3,700 students at Berlin University fully one-third were Jews, at the highest law court, at Leipsic one out of every eighth Judge is a Jew. In Breslaw more than one-half of the lawyers are Jews.

In Austria, out of nearly four hundred authors considerably more than half are Jews. The distinguished American Archaeologist Prof. Solomon Schechter is a Jew. Our own Christian writers such as Edershain Masheins, Delitsch, Neander, Safhir and many others are all Jews.
The papers in America which are the most popular and have the largest circulation, are owned by Jews such as the *New York Times*, *Ledger-Phil*, *American World*, *Globe-Democrat*, *San Francisco Chronicle* and many others. The president of the Continental Journalistic Congress is Wm. Singes a Jew and most of the Press work throughout Europe is in the hands of these people. The *New York Sun* says "two-thirds of the men and at least half of the women who passed the recent teachers examination in New York are Jews, the Chairman of the Board of Education is a Jew. More than three-fourths of the students in the normal school are Jewish girls. And of the students in the college of New York City 1,900, out of 2,100, are Jews. For 1,800 years they have been stationary, and this rise of the Hebrew race to power is one of the marvels of the age, the Word of God is rapidly being fulfilled to the very letter. The changes in Palestine are too numerous to mention. Up to the year 1867 the Turkish Empire would not allow any Jew to hold land in Palestine, but in that year the subjects of foreign powers were allowed to hold land in their own names. And many rich Jews began then to take a more active interest in the land of their fathers. In March 1906 all restrictions were removed and now all Jews are allowed to settle anywhere they may desire in Palestine.

Prof. O. Warburg in an address on American Zionism in July, 1906 declares "that yesterday the Zionist forces were in despair the idea of a Jewish State in Palestine seemed but a forlorn hope which had died with its originator. To-day how different! the sky was never as clear and to-day they see their Zion through practical work in Palestine." And again in 1908 the Jews in Palestine were, without the expenditure of a single dollar, given the same equality as the Mohamedans and they also received permission to enter not only to the Holy City itself but they can even stand on the top of Mount Moriah and inwardly pray for the restoration of their own peculiar worship and rites. A new era has dawned for Palestine 40,000 or 50,000 tourists visit the land annually, good roads are being built, hotels are being opened, railways are being constructed, industries are being developed. The latter rains are being restored (read Lev. xxvi. 3-4; Deut. xxviii. 15-24; Joel. ii. 21-23) and the farmer can now plow and sow his fields in hope of a sure and splendid crop. Dr. Chaplin for many years a resident of Jerusalem declares that in the past 20 years the rainfall was 66 per cent. greater than before and the increase of the latter rain was as much as 55 per cent. These figures were taken about 15 years ago and the rainfall is still increasing.
Jerusalem is becoming once again a Jewish city, all around its ancient walls we see signs of prosperity, fine large stone dwelling houses, which bespeak the wealth and affulence of their owners. In the country, vineyards and orchards are raising their heads, the fields are being improved and tilled by modern machinery. “They shall build the old waste places, they shall raise up the former desolations of many generations. Behold the days come saith the Lord, that the city shall be built to the Lord, from the tower of Hananeel unto the gate of the corner, and the measuring line shall go over against it, and it shall not be plucked up nor thrown down any more for ever. For I will take you oh house of Israel from among the heathen and gather you out of all countries and will bring you into your own land.”

And we would pray with John, “even so Lord Jesus come quickly.”

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**ENGLISH WORK IN BHUSAVAL**

**BY MR. H. H. COX**

A YEAR ago the English work in this station was so discouraging that a proposition was made to close it altogether. Hearing of this a few of the residents who are lovers of God’s Word wrote to Mr. Fuller urging that the English services should be continued and offering to contribute towards the expense.

This proposal was brought before the Executive Committee of the mission which appointed Bros. Garrison and Cox to take charge of the services.

At this time the usual congregation at the Sunday services was only eight to twelve so this burden on our hearts caused us to get down very low before the Lord.

The numbers have so increased that we are surprised if when we begin the service there are less than twenty to thirty adults present. We were somewhat ashamed of the state of the church when we began the work, broken windows, ragged matting on the floor, dirty punkahs (hanging fans) and complaints from the ladies because of dresses spoiled by the seats on which they sat to hear the gospel.

We praise God that now all these things are changed, windows mended, new matting and punkahs supplied and the ladies sit upon the chairs without danger to their white dresses. After all this renovating we have yet $20 in the treasury besides a sum sent monthly to the mission-treasurer.
There have been a few conversions but there are many English-speaking people yet untouched by the gospel in Bhusawal so we know there is need of prayer for this work.

There are over twenty names of boys and girls on our book as belonging to the Sunday-School connected with this Church, some of whom we believe are thoroughly converted.

The interest these boys and girls show in the meetings every Sunday encourages our hearts and we praise God for every one of them, praying that He will seal many of them by His Spirit for work in His vineyard in years to come.

MATAR 1909-10
BY L. F. AND J. E. TURNBULL

Upon returning to Gujerat at the close of last year we were appointed to the work at Matar where Mr. and Mrs. McKee had been before going home on furlough.

The station is called Matar after the district and its principal town which is three miles distant from the mission church and bungalow. We are nine miles from the nearest railway station at Mehmedabad and two miles from the Girls’ Orphanage at Kaira.

The work in this district is entirely among the people in the villages. While we were unable to purchase a tent, for touring upon our arrival, we were able to secure a horse and cart and were fully occupied during the cold season in visiting the many villages within reach from the bungalow. Miss Woodworth and Miss Gardner also toured among the people more distant so that the district was fairly covered before the hot season. Since the rains we have continued the village preaching and have had the privilege of telling the gospel story to hundreds of people of the different castes. I generally speak in the center of the town while Mrs. Turnbull, with the Bible woman, goes in among the houses and seeks out the women among whom there have been many interested ones. Wherever there are Christians in a village we of course make it a point to have a special service with them.

The little flock of Christians, living in about a dozen different villages, now numbers ninety-eight.

Every Sunday morning and afternoon meetings are held on the compound for the Christian people. Those in the nearer villages are able to attend regularly. It has been our aim to have all the Christians come in to the station once a month for a service together and to partake of the Lord’s supper. Some have
to walk ten or twelve miles so find it difficult to come frequently.

Four young men and one bright boy of twelve have confessed Christ in baptism during the year. There are also several candidates for baptism.

We have had six native workers placed as advantageously as possible through the district and for the most part their ministry has been a help and blessing. The sum of $19, has been given by the people for the support of the poor, general church expenses and the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

We are thankful to report that we now have a good tent and are looking forward to real results in the coming touring season. We feel there is an undercurrent of conviction among some of the better classes though nothing but a wonderful miracle of God's power, in answer to much real prayer, will enable them to openly confess Christ. By God's grace we expect the coming year to be more fruitful than the one that is past.

GIRLS' ORPHANAGE, KHAMGAON
BY ETHEL WYETH

The good hand of our God has been upon the orphanage so that though all the staple grains have greatly risen in price, and wood, which is one of our largest items of expense, is also much dearer our needs have been fully met.

During the past year we have taken no tiny babies into the orphanage so that our death-rate has been small. It is among these little mites just taken from their mothers that most cases of illness prove fatal.

Among the girls was one who for years had a long, lingering illness whose life at last just wore out and she went to be with her Lord.

The second case was so recent and so sad that the gloom has scarcely yet lifted from the compound.

A beautiful young girl, robust in health and promising in every way, one evening came down with what seemed like ordinary fever, and the next night at midnight she was gone. She was waiting for baptism and we believe was saved and ready to meet her Lord.

There seems to be a desire among the girls to trust the Lord for bodily healing and though some fail and resort to medicine, yet we praise God for the desire to touch Him because we know that it brings their lives into closer fellowship with Him. Some of the most precious seasons of prayer that we have had have been with sick girls.
When there was sickness among the missionaries a number of the girls showed a marked spirit of helpfulness and a genuine desire to be of use, going about the compound looking after the numberless little things in which they can be helpful and take part of the burden that ordinarily falls on the missionary, and yet asking for no recompense or seeking praise from any one.

The industrial work goes on as usual, the garden near the bungalow has been enlarged and the crops this year are unusually good.

Owing to the high price of cotton we are not doing much at the weaving but what cloth has been turned out wears much better than what we buy in the bazaar and some of it is very pretty. A sewing class has furnished employment for some girls who are not physically strong enough for the heavier work and some of them are doing fairly well in this line.

The government inspectress examined the school last September and reports an improvement on the work of the former year. The Bible classes have progressed well under Mrs. Eicher's instruction but owing to her long-continued illness only four went up for examination, three of whom passed with very good marks and the fourth who failed obtained over 50%. We praise God for His leading, sometimes through the valleys, sometimes over the mountain-tops, but always into the boundless plains of His grace and love. Praise His Name.

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**DHOLKA, GUJERAT**

**BY F. H. BACK**

Our work of touring was somewhat hindered by our not having any conveyances except the natural means of locomotion which the Lord has given to us all. At one village the Thakarda (coolie) caste are specially interested and we pray that some of them may soon decide for Christ.

At Kavala they met us with a decided negative when we proposed camping but when they saw that we were not very easily turned away, allowed us to stay and supplied us with such things as we needed. This was new territory to us as none of the villages in this neighbourhood had been visited more than once or twice by missionaries. In one we found a man who had once been teaching in our school at Dholka and unknown to us claimed to be a secret believer, however he did not keep his faith entirely a secret for he had talked with a
young Brahman and succeeded in getting him interested so that they both visited our tent frequently and we had some precious talks and seasons of prayer with them.

The young Brahman still calls himself an enquirer but says he cannot come out and publicly confess Christ as long as his mother is alive. We have seldom met people so glad to listen to the gospel as were the men of this place.

Now, instead of touring and preaching in the villages it is my lot to look after the boy's orphanage, having morning and evening prayers with them and I also do some teaching in the Summer-school where I taught the book of Numbers to our mission-workers. In all, besides the orphanage work, I was able to preach the gospel in about fifty villages last year, in several of which no missionary had been for four or five years.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION 1910

BY MRS. L. CUTLER AND MISS E. PRICHARD

THE usual preliminary prayer meeting was held the evening of October 26th, preceding the formal opening of the Convention at Akola, being chiefly devoted to prayer and praise with a short address by Mr. F. H. Back.

Thursday 27th. The chair was taken by Rev. J. P. Rogers who also acted as Chairman at all the subsequent meetings of the Convention. After singing and prayer the Chairman pointed out that one who had been invited to come as a speaker was unavoidably absent and Rev. M. B. Fuller who in past years had chiefly borne the burden of such meetings also being absent, we were in a special way shut up to God, but He would not fail us.

One thing was clear, that there had been conspicuous failure in the past to measure up to the pattern, and therefore this first meeting could not be better than by its being one of confession and humbling ourselves before God. Neh. ix. was then read.

V. 7. Abram was given a new name and promises which did not seem to be fulfilled during his lifetime. So with missionaries just before coming out to the field; God gives promises that do not seem to be fulfilled, but in due time God will prove His promises to be true and the missionary will find that his life and work have not been in vain.

V. 8. God found Abraham's heart faithful and therefore delivered his descendants from Egyptian bondage. The enemy attempting to follow God's people through the Red Sea followed
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...to their death. God led Israel in the light and He never leaves His children in darkness. So imitators essaying to follow into the light will end in defeat.

V. 15. God supplied manna for each day. Some fearing their supply would not be sufficient attempted to gather enough on one day for two. People are trying the same experiment to-day instead of trusting God day by day for each day's need. Those of Israel who gathered much had nothing over, and those who had little suffered no lack. One may have only a little cough which a simple remedy might have cured, but when God is trusted alone there is a consciousness of a touch from God that encourages our faith.

V. 16. This is the sad part. We may not have gone the same length as they, but in heart we may have turned back into Egypt. Alone at times in our stations where there is no one to see us, yet God has seen and knows, and is merciful and ready to forgive the contrite heart. The great trouble is we are not always ready to listen, and if we do listen it is not in a way to obey.

V. 29. Now comes the fulfillment of the promise given to Abraham, and the children of Israel are rejoicing in their new possession but they became proud, resulting in servitude.

V. 30. There is a blessing in seeing the difference between servitude to God and servitude to man. Neglect of God and lack of faith bring servitude.

V. 38. The princes, Levites, and priests covenanted to serve God, but failed. It is better to let God make His covenants with us.

A season of prayer followed this message.

Thursday afternoon meeting opened with singing and a season of prayer followed by Mr. Turnbull's message, the keynote of which was praise. Many things were specified as reasons for whole-hearted praise to God. We have great cause to praise Him that while so many remained in darkness, we have been enlightened to a full consecration to God, and again for God's goodness in revealing Himself to us in the way He has. Another reason was God's wonderful working on our behalf answering our prayers, supplying our spiritual and temporal needs, healing our bodies, etc. To this was added a testimony of God's power in delivering when no natural hope remained, and restoring to health and strength. The "Blessed Hope" of the speedy return of our Lord was not only another reason for thanksgiving, but also of inspiration for untiring service. Following this were several testimonies of praise. During the past year there had...
been a number of severe testings and trials through sickness and suffering, yet the hand of love was acknowledged, and God's power to deliver and heal the body was manifested bringing an enriched spiritual experience.

Mr. Ramsey impressed upon us the need of being helpers of one-another's faith in time of sickness and a beautiful message in the hymn, "He is not a disappointment," was rendered by Mr. Cox which spoke to all our hearts.

On Friday morning the address by Mr. C. Eicher was preceded by a quartette—"Was there ever a Friend so true," rendered by Messrs. Eicher, Cox, Garrison and Mrs. Turnbull.

The burden of the message again this morning was "The Lord as Healer." The speaker touched upon the following points; first, that through the atonement of Christ we have healing from all our sicknesses.

Secondly,—Christ's willingness to heal at all times, and the spiritual blessing received by taking Christ as Healer which could not be received in any other way.

Thirdly,—the work of healing was committed to the Church, and the failure along this line was noted.

The next point was the necessity of our standing with and for one another in persevering prayer. Elijah was given as an example, who not receiving immediate results, prayed seven times until the answer was obtained. And lastly, he impressed upon us the need of fervent love one for another, even should there be failure to trust God apart from remedies.

Several testimonies were given of healings from serious sicknesses since the last convention. Mr. Moyser in a short message while mentioning the preciousness of testimonies, emphasized the importance of standing on the Word of God as the only sure foundation.

After the reading of a victorious letter from Mr. Snead telling of his healing from tuberculosis, the meeting closed with the benediction.

Friday afternoon Mr. Hamilton brought us a heartfelt message on "Man's Desires." He showed us that man fell by following his own desire instead of God's; that it is just as necessary to be careful of our desires as our works, as desires lead to actions both good and bad. Christ came to do the will or desire of God. He had none of His own even in His darkest hour. The speaker mentioned that desire for official position, esteem among the brethren, etc., hinder God's working in and through us; and that if Christ had one desire so may we.

Mr. Moyser's address on the "Unvariableness of God and
variableness of man,” followed. He impressed upon us the fact that all the prophecies have a literal fulfillment, and he gave examples from history showing that while God acts slowly yet He fulfills His Word in the smallest details.

After singing, “Yesterday, To-day, Forever,” Mr. Back gave a message on “Holding up the Standard” of the fourfold gospel, and spoke particularly about righteousness in our every action, be it ever so small and seemingly unimportant.

Mr. McKee gave the closing message of the afternoon on James v, showing that there is a difference between sickness and affliction, and that God looks for faith in the elders whom He has commissioned to stand with the sick in believing prayer for their complete deliverance.

Saturday morning and afternoon meetings were spent in prayer for the sick and individual preparation for future work.

Sunday morning Mr. McKee brought an earnest message on “Prayer,” his text was Ex. xix. 8—“All that the Lord saith we will do.” The question was raised whether we had done all God had shown us, and if not, we could not expect God to give us new light. He mentioned the words of Jesus found in John xiv. 23, “If a man love me he will keep my words,” showing that our love is proved by the measure in which we obey His words. He spoke of our praying earnestly for the power to keep His words, pointing out that it was to those who were obedient the promise “ We will come unto him and make our abode with him” was given. Hence, having the indwelling of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit there would be the power to do the works and bring forth much fruit. Sunday afternoon: Mr. Moyser's address on prophecy was followed by a united communion service with the Marathi Christians.

Monday morning: It was decided to spend the time in prayer for native workers, the coming touring season, and the business sessions which were to begin in the afternoon. Before going to prayer Mr. Rogers read a portion of Ex. xxxix. reminding us that Moses though a great man acted only according to the directions God gave him for making the tabernacle. When God saw that everything was carried out exactly to the pattern, He came down in power and blessed. Each individual is a spiritual temple. God has an exact pattern for each life, as exact as that of the old tabernacle with the difference of the Holy Ghost given us to guide us. So He has a plan for each gathering—each meeting, and if we are quiet enough to heed we need not go astray in the business that attends the Church or mission.
WE had our tents pitched in Adalaj which is a good centre for work, as from this place we can reach about twenty villages. The Lord laid it on our hearts to visit some villages to the north of us in the territory of a native prince, where the gospel had never before been preached. On the whole, the people were friendly and came out to see us in large crowds though only a few listened to the gospel with marked interest. We praise God for these and for being permitted to preach Christ where He had not before been named and feel that as God himself led us to go there, our going cannot have been in vain and we can trust the results with Him.

From here we moved to Borhu but before coming were warned by the people of Adalaj not to come here as the people were thieves and even our tent ropes would be stolen. We found that the Lord had gone before us and prepared a warm place for us in the hearts of the people who received us in a friendly way and treated us with great kindness. We had good meetings there and in the surrounding villages, many coming to the tent to hear more of the Word of God.

When we left them after three-week’s stay they asked us to come back next year which we promised to do if the Lord permit.

Satan tried hard to hinder us, one after another of the bullocks taking sick but we walked to nearby villages so that the work went on; one after another of our little party took sick but we cried to God and He gave the victory so that every time they were delivered through the name of Jesus. Quite a number in this district are now reading God’s Word and are much interested and we know that “in due season we shall reap if we faint not.”

Leaving here we preached the gospel in twenty-nine villages round Sanand where the people also were friendly and a number interested so that we sold a number of gospels in these villages.

In the rainy season Miss Frazer and I were in the large city of Ahmedabad where we were enabled to visit some high caste homes, God opened doors and gave opportunity to meet many women in their own homes and we also sold gospels on the streets which often made a way for us to preach Jesus Christ.

I had only been at home in Sabarmati a few days when I was recalled to Ahmedabad, Miss Frazer having been taken down with typhoid fever.
I praise God for sparing her precious life and she has now left for Mount Abu with her sister.

Together we have preached to about 13,133 people, holding 578 meetings in 94 different villages and selling 450 gospels besides a large number of little booklets and distributing tracts.

We praise God for all He has done for us and through us and are looking for greater blessing and more fruit should He tarry. “Not by might nor by power but by my Spirit saith the Lord.”

BODWAD TRAINING SCHOOL

BY C. EICHER

We have so much for which to praise the Lord. His love and presence have been very real to us and His many benefits and blessings beyond numbering.

Again and again He has wrought wonders in our midst, of which we will only mention one instance here. One of our boys was bitten by a most venomous kind of scorpion, a large inky-black hairy one fully six inches long. The boy was stung on the ankle and had a peculiar sensation come over him in addition to the pain from the wound.

We went at once to the Lord in prayer for him and, almost instantly, the pain ceased, the peculiar sensation disappeared, he went to bed to sleep sweetly and never had any uncomfortable feelings from it afterward. Hallelujah!

The spiritual tone of the school during the past year has been good though some who were spiritually unfit and others who confessed their sins without forsaking them had to be sent away. By confessing their own and sometimes one another’s sins they helped each other and God has done a real work in some of their hearts.

The young man Shrawan, one of our own orphanage boys who is now grown up, married and doing the work of a schoolmaster, has had charge of the secular teaching and also assisted Mrs. Eicher and myself in the Bible school work by teaching Church History. His consistent, quiet life among the boys is a blessing to them and an encouragement to us.

The young men go out on Sundays to villages within a radius of five miles to witness for Jesus and it has often made our hearts glad when Indian visitors have come to the school, to see how joyfully some of our students have preached Christ to them.
When plague was raging all round, rats—one or more—dying on the compound, one of the boys who had a great fear of the disease fell sick and had almost every symptom of plague. For a time the enemy was permitted to harass him with great fear though he could not go beyond God’s "thus far" and in answer to prayer the lad was, after a time, restored.

Out of the eleven who went to take the annual examination with the mission workers at Akola, only one failed to pass.

Goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of the past year. Praise His Name! Pray for Bodwad Training School.

MEHMEDABAD
BY S. P. HAMILTON

CAMPING near Kaira, a large town with a population of about twelve thousand, we held meetings daily in the market place.

At the first meeting English-speaking students plied us with all sorts of questions and we feared they intended hindering the work, but after the first day they asked no more questions and became very friendly. A great many of them have turned their backs upon the religion of their fathers and in many cases the enemy is filling their hands and heads with trashy literature which is well adapted to make rationalists of them.

It does seem a pity that we cannot get nearer to such young men and win them to Christ.

While here, an influential Guru (religious teacher) asked me to come to his town, about four miles distant. Next morning I drove over thinking he simply wanted to enquire concerning Christianity but he told me he wanted to come with me to my tent.

I seated him in the cart and he requested me to drive just as quickly as the pony could go. He said he had become tired of Hinduism and wanted to be a Christian.

He has about four hundred disciples who look to him for instruction. When we reached the tent and had food cooked for him, he partook without hesitation. In the afternoon his wife and a man from his town came and pled with him to return home with them, she was very much enraged and called him hard names but he said nothing in return except that he would not go with them. He had a yellow turban (one of the marks of a guru) which he gave to her and said he would wear it no longer. He remained till the afternoon of the following day
when his wife and twelve men came after him and never have we been so conscious that the very forces of hell are stirred and enraged over any soul that attempts to forsake Hinduism and accept the Lord Jesus. To the grief of our hearts the contest ended in his going back with them but he understands the gospel and we do not believe he will be satisfied to remain a Hindu. He has since then been closely watched by his people and our workers say it is impossible to obtain even a minute's interview with him.

At one town our tent was pitched in a beautiful Tamarind grove belonging to a Brahman family. At first they objected to our camping there but in less than a week would come to the tent every day to hear the gospel.

Through them other Brahman families became very interested and came frequently to our tent. There is a great change in the attitude of the high-caste people and if this continues it is not hard to predict what will take place in the near future.

For a few years the lower castes seemed easier to reach but we found that after becoming Christians, they were just as easily won back again to their former state.

Let me close with a word of testimony about our workers; they have been a real source of joy and encouragement to us and their lives show very clearly that they are going on to know the Lord more and more.

The past year has been one of severe testings but we praise Him for His abundant grace which is equal to every emergency.

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THE BURNED BOOK

BEPIN'S home was away in a village in India. He had a friend, by name Atul, who went to a school kept by missionaries in a town a short distance off.

At the time of which I am writing this boy had just come back for the holidays, bringing with him a Christian book. Bepin spied it at once, and asked what it was.

"It is the book the missionary gave me."

"Let me look at it," said Bepin.

Little Atul was far too much afraid of Bepin to refuse to give up, so he handed him the gospel.

Bepin turned over the leaves and then threw it straight into the fire on which their food was cooking, saying:

"That is the best place for Christian books." Atul ran away, and left his companion watching the book burn. Only part of
it caught alight, and it struck Bepin that it looked as though it was very nice printing.

“"It is a pity to burn such good print as that,” he thought. “I think I had better look at it.” So, suitting the action to the word, he snatched the burning book out of the fire, blew out the flames, and turned it over again.

Now came the crisis. His eye caught some words which he thought beautiful. He was like one arrested; there he stood reading on and on, something in the volume seemed so new and strange. Reading the story of the life of Jesus for the first time, his heart was touched. He put the charred book safely away, with the intention of giving to it careful study.

After a time he got a new copy, and not only read it himself, but persuaded other young men in his village to read it, too, and as they read their ideas began to change. Soon they felt that it was no longer possible to lie and cheat as they did formerly; they longed more and more to grow like Jesus—and if you went to India and visited the right place, you might see—what? Bepin himself with a crowd of dark-faced men and boys listening as he tells them of the great love of Jesus.

The book, in its own silent way, had preached to him so effectually that he was born again. A wonderful book is the Bible.—White Already to Harvest.

ITEMS.

Mr. Auernheimer writes: “In a small village situated in the mountains which no one had visited for a number of years we had a surprise. The patel (headman) learning who we were and what our business was, asked if he should call the people together. We said we would be glad if he would do so and in less than five minutes over fifty men with a number of women and children were before us. The patel then told them that he was glad we came over bad roads and other difficulties to tell them the good story, he hoped everybody would listen. For over two hours they sat and listened, hardly a man leaving the audience. When we had finished the patel invited us to return soon and we hope to be able to do so.”

Mr. Andrew Johnson writes from Pachora: “A young Brahman student from Indore came to me for Bible study three or four days a week while spending the month of June with his
parents here. I hope he will come again next year. He is a sober-minded, honest young man, less prejudiced than most and seems to be really seeking the truth, Pray for him.”

He also says, “We have secured a building site in Pachora for $85. Sufficient for both Church and bungalow and have applied for a building permit, but have not received it yet; at present we have on hand about $318 and over $80 more promised, all collected in this country.”

(This fund was started by some of the inhabitants of Pachora who realized the need of a place to meet and worship God. If any of our readers desire to help in this work please communicate with Mr. Andrew Johnson, Pachora, Khandesh, India.—Ed.)

Mr. H. V. Andrews writes from Dholka: “One great cause for thanksgiving is the supply of the needs in the orphanage which seemed almost to dey us some months ago; but a falling off in finances seems again occurring just now; when we ought to be laying in the year’s supply of grain.

“Eleven of the large boys have left to make a living for themselves. We have at present 112 boys in the school, four of these we are trying to get started on a farm and hope some can get a start in this way every year.”

About 100 took the All India Sunday School examination this year, in which less than 10 per cent. failed while in the senior division 18 out of 19 received over 75 marks.

Mr. Dinham writes that the people of Mera, a town about twenty-four miles from Buldana, showed an unusual interest in the gospel message. About twenty of them came to the tent and sat up night after night, on one or two occasions till nearly midnight listening to the Word and asking questions.

At another village about four miles from the above mentioned one, there are six more souls who seem quite interested and God seems to give us the assurance that some of these will, ere long, step out for Jesus.

A Brahman who some time ago came to us almost daily for two months for instruction and was on the point of being baptised when he suddenly disappeared, is again coming round and attending some of our meetings. He shows a real interest and speaks of his determination to one day come out for Christ.

Some who have heard the gospel from our lips have gone to a neighbouring mission and been baptised. We are glad to know that though they did not come to us, they have accepted Jesus.
Mr. Dinharn also writes that at Romantri noted for its Brahman priest who is considered very holy and worshipped almost as God, they expected opposition but he treated them very courteously and agreeably surprised them by gathering the people and advising them to buy the gospels. He also gathered about forty high-caste women and gave Mrs. Dinharn an opportunity of speaking to them.

Mrs. Cutler writes that owing to plague in Murtizapur and many of the principal villages around, they may not be able to do much touring this season, Pray for them.

Mr. Duckworth says, We praise God for the first fruits in Viramgam Taluka (County), viz., the conversion and baptism of a young man of the gold-smith caste, also for 5,013 gospels sold during the past year.

Mr. Hagberg reports the re-opening of Warrangaon as an out-station with a native helper and his wife, who is a Bible-woman, in charge. In past years the people showed considerable opposition but are now showing a marked interest in the gospel. He also says, "We praise God for sending in the means for a mission-house at Malkapur thus answering our prayers of many years. The site for this was purchased four years ago."

Mrs. Dinharn writes:—"A number of the children in our Sunday School are able at the end of each quarter to repeat all the texts in the lessons for that quarter and at the close of the year a number are able to repeat from memory all the golden-texts for the twelve months."

A young woman at the hospital who definitely gave herself to God and asked him to forgive her sins for Jesus' sake, was saved and received the sweet assurance that she was his child. She bore a beautiful testimony and said that when she was able to be up she would be baptised in Jesus' Name, but that day never came; she fell asleep in Jesus. Her face shone so that the heathen were astonished and said they had never seen such a beautiful face and that God was in her.

Pray for her husband who is halting between two opinions, wishing to come to Jesus but kept back by his relatives.