

# THE ALGOMA

SAULT STE. MARIE

MARCH AND APRIL 1947

VOL. 73

NO. 2

*Missionary News*



MUSKOKA SANATORIUM

GRAVENHURST, ONT.

## THE EDITOR'S CORNER

Some changes have been made in this issue of the A.M.N. which, it is hoped, will improve the appearance of our Diocesan Magazine. For the source of these improvements the Editor records his thanks to Mr. H. L. Rous, a well-known printer in Toronto. He wishes also to thank the Cliffe Printing Company for its generous and ready co-operation and help in making these changes. We invite your constructive criticism and suggestions.

\* \* \*

On Rogation Sunday and Trinity Sunday there will be Ordinations at Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie respectively. At Sudbury the Rev. Alvin Thompson will be raised to the Priesthood; at Sault Ste. Marie Mr. A. Parnell will be made Deacon, while Rev. A. Privett will be raised to the Priesthood. Mr. Gordon Byce will be ordained to the Diaconate for the Bishop of Saskatchewan. We pray for a consecrated and happy ministry for these men in our Diocese.

\* \* \*

The Fifteenth Synod of the Diocese will be held on June 3rd, 4th and 5th when a large attendance of clergy and lay delegates is expected. The Rt. Rev. G. F. Kingston, Bishop of Nova Scotia, formerly Bishop of this Diocese will be the Synod preacher. This Synod will mark the third year of the Episcopate of Bishop Wright. At this time we desire to pay tribute to his wise and understanding leadership and to wish him, on behalf of the Diocese, many years of devoted work among us.

The Church of England in Canada suffered a severe loss in the death of the Most Reverend Derwyn T. Owen. Among the hundreds of executive positions which he had held was the important post of President of the Canadian Council of Churches for the first two years of its inception. Archbishop Owen was a gracious Christian gentleman, tremendously sincere and devout, a man of great spiritual depth, courteous, kindly and considerate. He was a man of broad interests and worked assiduously to bring about closer relations between all Christian denominations. His wise guidance and counsel will be greatly missed by the Church as a whole. May he go from strength to strength in the life of Perfect Service to which he dedicated himself in this life.

\* \* \*

The Diocese bids farewell to Father Palmer after a long and fruitful ministry in Muskoka. He has left the Mission House to begin a Branch House near Sorrento, British Columbia. Father Palmer possesses a spiritual depth and a breadth of vision found only in a comparatively few men. This spirituality and vision meant much to the whole Diocese and to Muskoka in particular. His work meant an increased zeal and energy in every Church in Muskoka; a new knowledge and love for Jesus Christ. We know that his labours in British Columbia will bear the same fruit. We bid him godspeed and assure him of our prayers at all times.

# THE ALGOMA Missionary News

VOLUME 73

MARCH AND APRIL 1947

NO. 2

## CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES	PAGE
"I WAS SICK" .....	4
Archdeacon J. B. Lindsell	
NEWS FROM OUR INDIAN SCHOOLS .....	7
CANADIAN CARAVAN MISSION .....	9
BEYOND ALGOMA BORDERS .....	10
My First Impressions .....	Rev. C. G. Seovil
Honan .....	Miss M. Peters
Opportunities Among Chinese Students .....	Miss G. Clark
Rural Uplift Activities in Palampur .....	Mr. F. A. Peter
ST. JAMES' CHURCH, GRAVENHURST .....	13

THE ALGOMA MISSIONARY NEWS is the official organ of the Diocese of Algoma, published bi-monthly and printed by the Cliffe Printing Co., 122 Spring Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The subscription price is 50 cents per annum.

All items of news and other communications should be sent to the Editor,

REV. F. F. NOCK,  
Box 273,  
Bracebridge, Ont.

Remittances for subscriptions should be sent to the Business Manager,

MR. M. TWEEDALE,  
38 Albert St. W.,  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

# "I WAS SICK

AND YE VISITED ME. . . ."

BY JOHN B. LINDSELL, CHAPLAIN

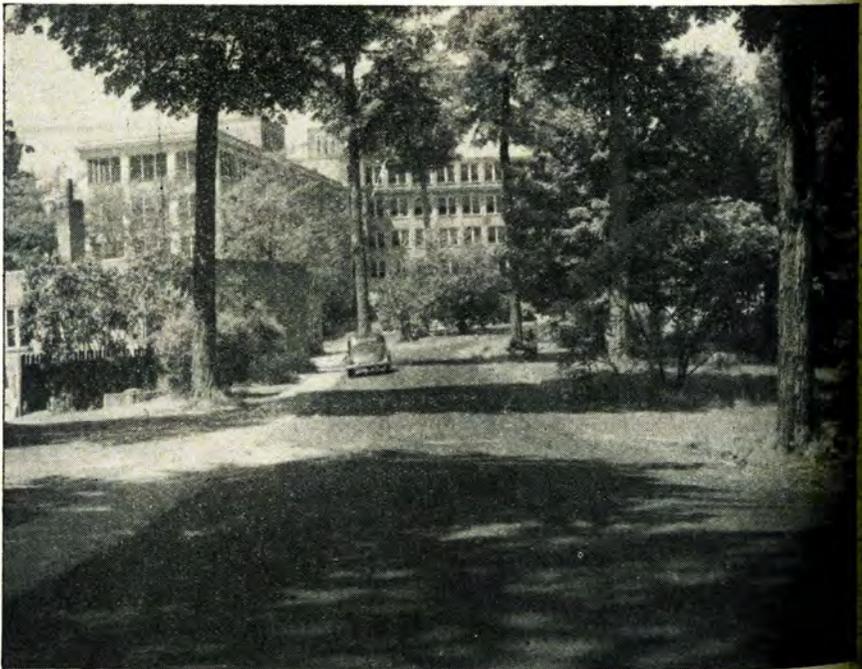
GRAVENHURST SANITORIUM

**I**T is now almost thirty years since the Sanitarium Chaplaincy was initiated by the late Archbishop Thorneloe, and as is inevitable, many changes have taken place.

In 1919 there were in existence three Sanitaria, the Calydor Private Sanitarium, the Cottage Sanitarium and the Muskoka Free Hospital. In 1920 the Muskoka Free Hospital suffered a disastrous fire which destroyed the main building. For a year the work was carried on under difficulties, until in 1922 the magnificent

Gage Building was erected close to the Cottage Sanitarium and finally the two were merged into one, under the title "The Muskoka Hospital," the entire unit containing about 270 patients. The Calydor had a capacity of about 60 patients, making in all 330 inmates. In addition to this we had a staff of around 150.

In 1932 an addition was built to the Gage Building, consisting of 100 single rooms, with one or two double ones, accommodating some 110 patients. At the same time four lodges



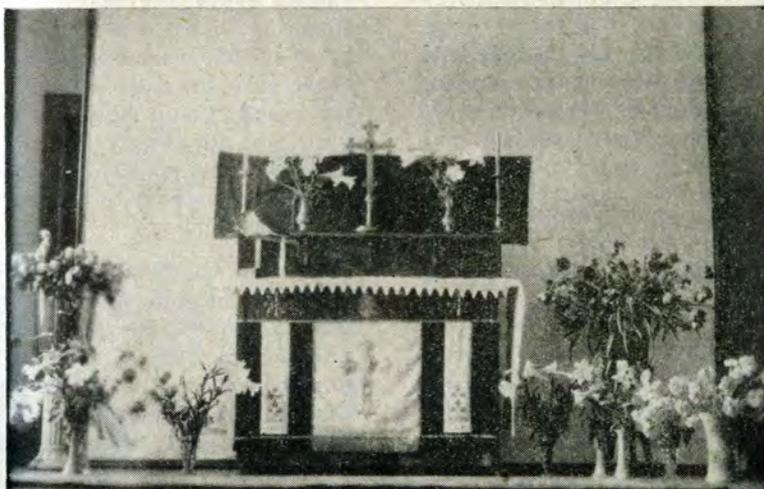
THE GAGE BUILDING

were built, with a total capacity of 64 beds, providing accommodation for about 450 patients. This, with the Calydor, making a total of around 500.

From 1917 to 1927 the Anglican chaplain carried on alone, one or two of the ministers in town taking occasional services. In 1927 the United Church appointed a chaplain in the person of the Rev. Grover Livingston, an ex-patient, who has ever since carried on and cooperated with the Anglican chaplain in a most harmonious manner. The help afforded

The year 1946 has run along in much the same pattern as other years, newcomers continually arriving, others leaving to continue the cure at home, or to take their place once more in the everyday world; some too, relinquishing their hold on this life and entering into that rest which is but life's beginning—joy and sorrow, sunshine and shadow, laughter and tears, all the component parts of life, which make up the sum of our earthly pilgrimage.

During the year there have been 28 public services, 14 Celebrations of



“DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME”

by the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a great relief, as the United Church adherents and Presbyterians were able to have him for counsel and advice, thus relieving the Anglican chaplain of an immense amount of responsibility. Since 1929 this relief has been accentuated, as the duties of Rural Dean and Archdeacon of Muskoka have meant many fresh responsibilities, even though the chaplain ceased to be Rural Dean in 1941.

the Holy Communion and 472 private Celebrations. There have been also 15 Lantern Services and 3 Reading Circles as well, for ten months of the year, these being discontinued during July and August.

During 1946 there were 139 Anglican patients, 22 Lutheran and 2 Greek Orthodox. All these come directly under the care of the Anglican chaplain. All patients in the north wing are visited once a week,

those in the Gage and main buildings at least once a fortnight and in the lodges, where a majority are up and around, as occasion demands. Then there is a Celebration for the nursing staff, unable to come to the ordinary service every two months, and of course, at Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas.

The books used at the Reading Circles are much the same year after year, with the addition of one or two as they are published, specially suitable for this type of work. And whereas ordinary religious readings might be listened to but not appreciated as one would like them to be, books of this type are listened to with keen interest and many lessons perhaps are unconsciously conveyed to the hearers, which later on may prove to have been of much help. Our favourite book is that beautiful one by Gertrude Hollis, entitled "That Land and This," while the Oxenham books on the life of Christ arouse a never-failing interest.

It is, of course, not only visiting that occupies the time. There are letters to be written concerning this one or that, about whom anxious enquiries are made, various hospital services to be rendered, Old Age Pension and Mothers' Allowance forms to be filled and other kinds of service, all of which take up part of the day.

Then too, there come those quiet intimate talks about "That Land and This," for here in the quiet there is plenty of opportunity to think, and every so often the opportunity presents itself to be taken advantage of. May I say that it is never my practice to force the opportunities, but sooner or later they come and if one does one's utmost to place those

under one's care on a footing of real friendliness, it is so simple to speak of those things pertaining to the life of the soul, without any feeling that you are forcing the subject, or that it is in any way unwelcome. The radio, of course, is a tremendous help as, except in the north wing, it is impossible to visit all on a Sunday. But the services being broadcast are put within the reach of everyone.

In the north wing every Anglican is visited and prayers said and the Holy Eucharist administered. It is inevitable that there should be some casualties in the large number sojourning here; but, except in the very sudden cases, none are left to enter into the Life Eternal without the comfort and help of their Religion and the faintly uttered words of thanks, which are so often given, make every effort to help more than worth while.

During the year we have again had the happiness of having our Bishop with us. He spoke to a goodly number in person and to a still larger number over the radio, taking time before leaving to make two or three personal visits which were much appreciated.

Once again I must express my very sincere thanks to Dr. C. B. Ross and his helpful staff, who are always most kind and helpful. Their kindness and interest are of inestimable value to me, in work which is not always of the easiest. Dr. Ross is indeed a tower of strength and I can turn to him in any difficulty or problem and be sure of his sympathetic interest.

It would be of the greatest help to me if more of the clergy would write more frequent letters of commendation. I would know so much

more quickly how to deal with individual cases. Only a very few letters of this kind reach me, but I always greatly appreciate them.

We are still without any Chapel, but there are real hopes that before enough money in the treasury to 1950 we shall have one. There is completely furnish it for all denominations. My thanks are due to our Roman Catholic friends, who so

kindly leave their altar up on Sunday mornings for our use.

And may I again thank those dioceses and diocesan boards of the Woman's Auxiliary who contribute to the upkeep of this work so continuously and generously. We still get patients from nearly every diocese in eastern Canada, despite the ever increasing number of local Sanitaria, though naturally, the majority come from Toronto and Algoma.



## NEWS FROM OUR INDIAN SCHOOLS

### The Indian Affairs Branch

Whatever may be the result of the present effort to revise the Indian Act there are many signs of new life in the central administration. With Mr. R. A. Hoey as Director a number of forward steps are being taken. Several vigorous younger men from the services have filled the vacant places on the headquarters staff and their influence is already being felt.

\* \* \*

Colonel B. F. Neary has been appointed Superintendent of Welfare and Training and brings to his task considerable experience both in the teaching profession and the Indian Service in B.C.

\* \* \*

With Indian Medical Services now included in the Department of National Health and Welfare we sometimes find ourselves trying to serve two masters. The new Dietary Service of the Nutrition Division has been sending to the Branch reports of surveys made in various schools by Miss Alice McCready, R.N. By the standards of a trained Dietitian our

schools leave much to be desired but until government support is on a greatly increased scale it is impossible for us to advance.

\* \* \*

As a result of the educational survey of the North West Territories made in 1945 by Dr. Andrew Moore a new programme is being put into effect. Mr. J. W. McKinnon was appointed Inspector and visited the field last summer. He has planned many changes and will probably supersede them from an office in Yellowknife. A third teacher at All Saints', Aklavik, will probably be provided and a new public school at Hay River is of special interest to us.

\* \* \*

The second Teachers' Bulletin issued by the Branch covers many topics and will encourage our teachers by the assurance that the central government authority is taking vigorous steps to provide materials for their task.

Altogether, we can confidently say that the "new day in Indian affairs" has already dawned.

### Eastern Schools

In January Dr. Alderwood spent over two days each in the schools at Chapleau and Sault Ste. Marie. He found the former building undergoing considerable renovation with the hearty co-operation of Indian Agent Matters. The staff formed a very happy family under the leadership of Principal Crawley, but were about to lose the services of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming. The Matron (Miss K. Oke) was unfortunately being compelled to take charge of the kitchen pending the arrival of a new worker.

The Shingwauk School was found in good order but with a severely strained staff. Over 140 pupils were in residence with fifteen attending the Technical and High Schools in the city. The senior teacher, Miss Hinchliffe, was in hospital and the staff was short of three other workers. A problem confronting Principal Minchin concerned the school herd, as the steady expansion of the city has reduced the area formerly used for hay land or pasture.

\* \* \*

### Fire at Chapleau

Quick action on the part of the staff at St. John's School, Chapleau, averted what might have been another tragedy by fire. On the afternoon of March 4th fire broke out in the furnace room in the basement of the school and while the engineer, who first noticed it, was setting up fire-fighting equipment, the children were being led out of the building. By the time the local fire brigade arrived the fire was almost out and it

was only necessary for them to ensure that it was dead between the walls. There was not much damage and Indian Agent Matters is investigating the cause, which is believed to have been defective electrical wiring. Mr. Matters pays the following tribute to the staff of the school:

"When I arrived with the local fire brigade I found that the school staff had everything well in hand, the children outside in good order and all the staff quite calm and doing anything that could be done to contain the fire, and I would say that this saved the whole building."

\* \* \*

Miss Elizabeth Fulton, who was formerly Matron at All Saints' School, Aklavik, completed her six months furlough in February and has returned to Aklavik by plane. Her new position is that of Laundry Matron in charge of the new laundry which serves both the school and hospital.

Miss Ruth Snuggs, who is just completing her furlough after having served as Matron at Fort George during a very difficult period, will travel to Aklavik in the summer to become Matron of the school. She will take over from Miss Helena Sowden who has been acting in that capacity during the present school year.

\* \* \*

Miss Elizabeth Atwater is teaching on the staff of St. Alban's School, Prince Albert. Miss Atwater left the teaching staff of our Sioux Lookout school in June of last year

and several months of rest have restored her health and enabled her to return to the work.

\* \* \*

#### Urgent Staff Needs

Twelve workers are required for service in the northern schools at Aklavik, Carcross, Moose Factory and Fort George, mainly teachers, supervisors and cooks. Some of these are required immediately but some would not be able to travel to the schools until the summer. Unless we can secure enough people to undertake these important positions, the situation may become sufficiently

critical to warrant the closing of one or more schools in the historic missionary fields of our Church.

\* \* \*

Miss Annie Edgar, R.N., has been a recent visitor to the Indian Residential schools in the Calgary Diocese, spending several days in each school. The experience gained in visiting these schools and observing the work should be of value to her when she undertakes the duties of her new position, that of principal of the new Anglican Women's Training College in Toronto.



## Canadian Caravan Mission

A recent letter from Miss Hasell stresses the urgent need for volunteers, drivers and teachers, for the Vans, which should be on the road in less than two months' time. There are some British volunteers but Britain has her own needs for teachers trained in religious education and Canadians must face their own responsibilities in their own land.

Miss Hasell writes in part as follows:

"Miss Sayle and I and six workers are sailing on April 17th, but I want thirty volunteers from Canada (fifteen teachers and the same number of drivers). Air letters (10c) sent to me at Daere Lodge, Penrith, Cumberland, England, take only five days. After April 12th write me c/o Synod Office, Winnipeg, Man.

"In spite of fuel shortages and abnormal snowstorms we have been

lecturing since January 16th. Several meetings have been cancelled because of impossible roads and lack of fuel for heating. One train I was to take from Sheffield was lost in a snow drift and never arrived! However, after hours of waiting I took another train and just managed to arrive in time. Electricity cuts have seriously interfered with lantern lectures. At Evesham in Worcestershire the Mothers' Union had arranged a Rural Deanery meeting in the afternoon. The hall had been darkened for showing slides and the meeting called for 2:45 p.m. to enable members to catch buses. But no electricity was allowed until 4 p.m. By the light of five or six candle ends I lectured to an audience in complete darkness, who, I presume, saw just my face. Any members who could remain saw the pictures at 4 p.m."

# BEYOND ALGOMA BORDERS

## MY FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Rev. C. G. Scovil

AS dawn broke on the last day of the year, I gazed over the muddy waters of the Yangtze River. Just below us lay a sampan—a wooden boat with a large rectangular sail to the fore and a smaller one to the aft. A semi-circular thatched shelter in the center of the boat housed a family of six or eight. The wife, bending over a little fire, was preparing breakfast which soon was eaten from bowls, with chopsticks. On the yard arm hung the family wash. Several of the family propelled a large wooden paddle in the stern. The rest of the family watched the queer foreigners. These were some of the Boat People who work hard, have little and yet are amazingly cheerful. Also in the river were large Chinese junks with eyes painted on the bow so that the boat spirit could see. There were also barges, freighters, ferries and naval vessels. On shore we could see clusters of mud houses and fields green with winter wheat and vegetables. In the fields were numerous grave mounds and little white grave houses. Here and there we saw a bomb scattered building to remind us of the recent war. Such was by first view of China.

The next impression was of a city of teeming millions. It was six o'clock in the evening as our taxi drove us through the crowded streets. There were double-car trams (1st and 3rd class) which we passed to right and to left whether they were moving or stationary. There seemed to be thousands of bicycles

and rickshaws and countless pedestrians who could find no room on the sidewalks. Constantly blowing horns, ringing bells and shouting drivers completed the uproar. At all hours there seemed to be people coming and going. Out of our hotel window we watched the coolies (bitter strength) carrying heavy loads of vegetables, meat and coal by means of a split bamboo pole which rested across their shoulder, the loads being in a basket at each end of the pole. Others pushed or pulled wheelbarrows and carts of every description, carrying loads of wood, grain and bales of cotton. We even saw one man leading a cow by a piece of rope and another man fol-



REV. C. G. SCOVIL

lowing and holding the cow's tail. Space will not permit me to tell of all the new sounds, sights and smells which were ours. We could easily imagine that over five million people are now living in Shanghai.

Then there was the train trip to Kweiteh. On board there was the constant serving of tea, while at each station numerous vendors appeared selling hard boiled eggs, steamed bread, cakes and fruits such as tangerines and pears. In the Yangtze valley we saw a network of canals, paddy fields and bamboo groves containing hamlets and villages of mud houses with thatched roofs. There was our first rickshaw ride at Nanking and the thrill of feeling the great strength and sure-footedness of our rickshaw boy. There was the sight of our first walled city with moat and gates. There were the swarms of coolies who always appeared at the stations to carry the baggage. There was the night ride in the compartment car—four to each compartment. Again tea was brought but also a basin, hot water and towel for washing. In the morning we looked out on fields covered with a blanket of white snow. Soon we were in the flat, flat land of East Honan and in the afternoon we reached Kweiteh station. Pedicabs took us the four miles to the hospital compound. The journey was finished.

#### A Warm Welcome

We could not have asked for a warmer welcome to China. To meet us and look after us while we stayed in Shanghai and travelled to Kweiteh were Bishop White, Canon Wei, the Rev. Francis Tseng and the Rev. Bill Simpson. At first we were staggered by the Chinese currency—

\$100.00 as smallest change—breakfast for two \$5,000.00—room rent for a day \$40,000.00—hair cut \$2,400.00—six oranges \$2,000.00. Then we were told that \$1,000.00 Chinese only was worth about 20c or less (Feb. less than 10c). They looked after our luggage and achieved the herculean feat of bringing our 80 pieces of hand and heavy luggage through two transfers without the loss of a single piece. They also looked after tickets and reservations to give us a very easy trip for these times.

At the hospital compound we found excellent living quarters and lots of good food. There was a crib and high chair which Peter was able to use. In the next letter I hope to tell you about this compound, Kweiteh and the country round about. To round out the welcome in a gracious Chinese manner, we were guests at two Chinese feasts. Canon and Mrs. Wei were our hosts at a feast in Shanghai and the hospital staff with the local Pastor were our hosts here. Everybody has been most friendly.

Now we are deep into language study—our work for the next few years. Peter has an Amah so that Mrs. Scovil will have time for language study. He has learned how to bow Chinese style and we strongly suspect that his first words will be Chinese. We ask for your continued prayers and interest. Please especially pray for peace for China; guidance in the rehabilitation and restoration of all our work here in Honan; for all our Chinese Christians and especially the workers; and perseverance for us in our studies.

## HONAN

Miss Mary Peters writes from St. Paul's Hospital on February 11th:

"Correspondence is a difficult problem when one is on hospital duty most of the day. Long ere this you will have heard of the safe arrival of our party consisting of Mrs. White, Rev. C. G. and Mrs. Scovil with Peter, Miss Coats, Miss Williston and myself. We had a fairly good trip considering it was in the winter when no sea is at its best. The "Marine Lynx," lacking cargo, rolled and pitched considerably and in the dining room many dishes crashed to the floor. However, it might have been a good deal worse.

"We had a lovely bright Midnight Service on Christmas Eve; the service was beautifully sung by several of the American Church Sisters and the Christmas hymns seemed to bind us closely to the Church at home. We had an unusual Christmas Day as the weather was not conducive to sitting on deck and inside the accommodation was very cramped. We had the privilege of a daily early Celebration of the Holy Communion as there were several Episcopal priests on board who together with Mr. Scovil took turns in celebrating.

"There were over 900 passengers on board including 200 children and when the days were fine, and we had a good many really warm days even though the sea was rough, the deck was teeming with life. It was a proposition to find space for all the deck chairs. We were glad to reach Shanghai the last day of the Old Year. It seemed rather appropriate to start the New Year on China's soil, the place we had all waited so long to reach. Our party had a very warm welcome when we finally arrived at Kweiteh. It was indeed good to see Dr. Hsu, Miss Kelsey and many Chinese friends, most of whom were the servants, again. It was very heart warming to realize they had not forgotten me after my long absence. I was delighted to find the hospital and Chapel in such good condition, though the former is very shabby and in need of paint after all the years when upkeep was out of the question. Such a nice lovable group of Chinese graduate nurses and students I found, so friendly and bright.

"Miss Kelsey went to Kaifeng for a short holiday during the Chinese New

Year when the hospital work is slack. She has had no relaxing from duty since she returned a year ago and she has carried a great deal of responsibility in addition. However, a break in the railroad has prevented her return as soon as she expected and we are glad she is having an extra rest. Miss Kelsey has had a number of parcels of bandages sent to her even since I came, from our unflinching friends of the W.A. These are so very welcome and we are indeed grateful. May I say in Miss Kelsey's absence that if any more bandages are sent we need the wider ones, 2 and 3 and 4 inches, mostly 3 inches, as we have had already a good many narrow ones. Also the handmade ones of cotton are more useful than the gauze as they can be washed and re-washed and last much longer than the gauze. I am so glad to be back again to help in the work of our beloved hospital."

\*\*\*

## Opportunities Among Chinese Students

By Miss Greta Clark

MISS GRETA CLARK who went to China as a teacher in 1919, and who is well known for her child rescue work in Chengchow during the famine, writes recently of her activities among Chinese students in Kaifeng, Honan.

"I went over to spend China New Year with Miss Wang and the Soo family in Chengchow and was held up for a couple of days but I returned on a military train. A friend of mine knew the General and I shared his box car with ten officers. We took twenty-four hours to come (formerly a two hour trip by train). I had a most interesting time, we had a charcoal fire and those young men all sat around and asked about my religion. One young man asked me if I believed just because my parents did and that gave me a good opportunity to tell them of my conversion when I was seventeen. Next



MISS GRETA CLARK

morning, when we crossed the bridge one young man said, 'You know I dreaded crossing that bridge but last night I thought we'll be all right because Jesus' servant is on board.'

"The student work is most encouraging. We had a week of meetings for them during the winter vacation. We met in the C.I.M. since our cathedral compound is occupied by Tax Bureau, Y.M.C.A. and CNNRA. We have no Assembly room but will have when the Tax Bureau moves out because the old Reading Room will make an excellent Assembly Hall and seats about 150 to 200. About 250 university and high school students came the first morning. I led the first hour and Henry Guinness (C.I.M.) was responsible for the second hour. The numbers grew until about 300 came by the end of the week and they were there by 9 o'clock though my meeting didn't start until 9:30. Many stayed after

the second meeting to sign for Bible classes or they wanted to pray and I have had small groups coming to my home every day since.

"Mark Lu's daughter is Dean of Discipline at the Pei Tsang Middle School for girls and she is a great friend of mine. They have invited me to go to Pei Tsang once a week this term. There are 700 girls there. Then I have a group at the Nu Chung School, another group at the Normal, a fine group of fifteen at the University Midwifery School and others on the university main compound. They are all so friendly and come to my home and to my classes at the church. I have a Bible class for students on Sunday afternoon and there were over sixty present last Sunday. We sing some choruses and Francis Tseng played for us last Sunday. He plays well. Pray that somehow there will be some money for the student work. Our budget does not cover it. We need printing done—literature. How happy I was last week when my niece Forester Oke sent me fifty copies of St. Matthew. The young people here simply love English but I long to have some good Chinese literature to put in their hands."

\* \* \*

## St. James' Church Gravenhurst

St. James' Sunday School Easter Service was held in the church on the afternoon of Easter Day. The service was conducted by the Lay Reader Mr. Harry Jones. The children sang very sweetly some of the Easter hymns, which they had learned.

In his address Mr. Jones described the portrayal of the "Easter story"

(continued on page 16)

## Rural Uplift Activities In Palampur

By Mr. F. A. Peter, Agricultural Missionary

AS it was not possible up till now to start with our project for a Central Farm and the opening of demonstration plots in new villages, our activities during the year under review were mainly confined to our plots in Tanda and Chichian.

In Tanda we have rented a tea field where we have experimented with growing secondary crops between the tea bushes. In the previous year we had fenced in a portion of our land and interspaced the tea with other crops. As this experiment proved very successful we extended the area this year to about one acre. By keeping out cattle we have been able to get very much better results than we had had as long as animals could stray into our plantation. We put the greater part of the area under teasel which was planted in February and which made excellent progress. In order to have a crop in the same year already we planted onions between the small teasel seedlings. They did very well indeed and we gathered from this area the best crop of onions we have ever had. On the upper portion of our land we sowed potatoes but as we were as badly handicapped for manure as in previous years, and as the soil there is too heavy for root-crops, the yield did not come up to our expectation. This autumn we could for the first time again buy chemical manure and we hope that with its aid we will be able to increase the output.

Last year's teasel plants came into bearing this summer. The crop we gathered was indeed a good one. In the lowermost part of our tea field we still cultivated pyrethrum as we expected to get a good sale for the flowers. We had for several years experimented with this plant and have by now succeeded to grow it as a perennial. But all the other pyrethrum growers in this district have discontinued its cultivation because it does not readily survive the rains. It is a pity that we therefore will have to stop growing it too, as manufacturers of insecticides are not ready to take the small quantities we could only produce.

The sale of teasel has also become difficult and therefore we decided to switch over to vegetable production, for which we hoped there would be a ready mar-

ket. So we prepared a large area and thousands of seedlings were raised. As a good fence is the first essential for a garden, because cattle and porcupines are attracted, and as the fences of bamboo and thorns only last about 12 months on account of white ants, the solution seemed to lie in growing a living hedge. We thought of a thorny shrub that in other parts of India grows to a height of 6 feet within a year. Palampur, however, proves an exception. The seedlings came up very well but never grew beyond 6 inches. Whenever supplies become available again it is our intention to fence in all garden lands with cement posts and wire netting.

But a shattering blow to all our hopes came when we had in Tanda an exceptionally heavy hailstorm early in October. Within an hour we had over one foot of hail and when the storm had passed it left our garden in a sorry plight. Literally not one leaf was left anywhere, the tea bushes were stripped and all fences had collapsed. Up till now we have not been able to recover from this calamity, as it was by then too late to start new seedlings.

The damage was bad for us but worse for the villagers, any rice that had not already been harvested was completely destroyed. It is a pitiful sight to see village women sweep their fields with brooms in order to recover a part of the grain threshed by the hail on to the ground.

As the people among whom we work are mainly tea labourers or small contractors who take tea fields on rent, the necessity of helping them with the sales of their produce had long been apparent. We tried this year to unite them into one body so that they could deal directly with the exporters in Peshawar and Amritsar. Large quantities of Kangra tea are annually sold to Afghanistan and Persia and those that can sell their tea for export get a very much better price than if they have to dispose of it locally. We managed to form a nucleus of 19 families and applied for an export license for them. As this took much longer to reach us than we had expected, many were not able to wait with sales and got only very low rates from local merchants. Their combined losses

amount to several thousand rupees and we are now trying to organize them so that this year they will act together and in time.

For our mortgage Redemption Scheme, about which I wrote last year at length, we have set aside a sum of Rs.1000/- from sales of crops during this year and we hope to make a start with this scheme by redeeming the land of two or three of the worst hit people.

In Chichian our garden is in a very good state. The crop of teasel we harvested there was by far the largest we ever had, from a third of an acre we gathered close to 50,000 heads. Normally this quantity would have fetched about Rs2500/- but with the end of the war and the cancelling of Army contracts for blankets, the demand has sharply declined and we are left with large amounts of teasel unsold. We hope, however, that we will eventually find buyers but difficulties experienced over the sales makes it impossible for our people and us to continue on a large scale with what had been a most valuable cash crop.

As in Tanda, we now concentrate on vegetables. We planted mainly cabbages, cauliflower, radishes and onions. Whatever we put in has done very well and our plot looks indeed a prosperous garden. More difficult than the growing, which already is not too easy around here, is again the sale. As by now we have been able to persuade the villagers in Chichian to have their own garden plots, there is no longer a market in the village itself. Even boys who have worked off and on on our farm have now started their own gardens in the fields belonging to their parents. We have to engage men who take big baskets of our vegetables to the neighbouring villages, where gardening is not yet so popular. Is the time approaching, I wonder, when having persuaded everybody to grow his own vegetables, we will no longer be able to sell ours? Sad as this sounds it would indeed be a happy achievement.

I am especially proud in having at last succeeded after many experiments to raise seed of cauliflower that does well in Palampur. We have plants in Chichian one would be proud of anywhere.

We also put in fruit trees, about 100 saplings mainly oranges, which much to our surprise did not do well at all. It seems that here again we will have to experiment before we can achieve success.

Our plot in Sidhpur is still without water. We planted wheat in summer and "Gram" as our winter crop. This cereal has never been grown in that area before. Fond as I am of rabbits, I am sorry to say this crop seems to attract the hares for miles around. As in Tanda a strong wire fence will be the only solution.

The best thing we have in Palampur from the agricultural point of view is the small Angora Rabbit Farm we started several years ago. Were it not for the shortage of space in this compound this could be made a very promising venture indeed. This year we kept the rabbits for the first time in outside runs instead of hatches inside a house. As our Angoras hardly burrow this seems to be the ideal way of keeping them. Both the feeding and cleaning become very much simpler and the animals are thriving. We sold 47 rabbits at Rs.450/- to various Regimental Centres and private people anxious to start this promising industry. Apart from that we sold Rs.80/- worth of wool and have about Rs.100/- worth in stock. Here again the small quantities we produce are the main obstacle. Could we only expand our Rabbit Farm and produce sizable amounts of wool we could more easily dispose of it. For the present we intend to spin the wool ourselves, weave it into scarfs and sell it in this form.

To those that have followed this Report so far it will have occurred that the main difficulty in all these activities is to find a market for what we produce. All the more gratifying it is to have one branch in our village work in which so far we never had a scarcity of buyers; our knitting needle industry. Large as our output last year had been, we more than doubled this year. Altogether we sold more than 200,000 knitting needles and we paid in wages to our bamboo workers more than Rs.4000/-, a very handsome income compared with their usual small earnings. It is a joy to see them well clad and well fed when they come on Monday mornings to our house with their week's produce for grading and sorting, especially when we remember the miserable figures in dirty tatters they presented a few years ago. Although we charge only a nominal profit on these needles, of which by far the largest amount go to the Red Cross for occupational therapy in military hospitals, our profits have accumulated over these years into quite a considerable sum. With this money we have founded

a Village Industry Fund, which will help to start new ventures in the future. We are proud of the fact that we still are the sole suppliers to the Red Cross for the whole of India.

Apart from what we are doing here locally this branch of our Mission work has also rendered its contribution towards Rural Uplift activities as they affect this Province in a wider sphere. One of the most crying needs in India is undoubtedly rural sanitation. Simple as this problem seems much effort has gone into solving a system suited for the Indian village. One of my designs has been taken up by the Army for introducing it into the houses of men in the ranks. It is hoped that they in turn will take this idea back to their villages.

Another big problem is that of fuel conservation. On account of the acute shortage of fuel in most parts of India the very manure that ought to enrich fields is burned instead. Therefore a stove that the villager himself can construct and which will burn any type of fuel even down to leaves and rubbish is needed. On one of the stoves we designed here and which was tested out in Delhi the Commander-in-Chief had a meal cooked and I am told it was a great success. It is hoped that this stove will find through its use in quarters for the men its way into many a village home. We also made here a charcoal briquet machine with which charcoal dust that otherwise has to be thrown away can be turned into fuel.

Only people that have seen the acute shortage of water in many places in India can realize how much the farmer depends on getting an adequate supply of it for his crops. Without irrigation for his fields he is left at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoon. Large areas have canal irrigation but even larger ones can only get water from the subsoil. The machinery the villager uses for this purpose remains quite as crude as his other farm implements. With tube wells and adequate modern pumping machinery much land could be cultivated that now produces very little, only the outlay on engines or electrical equipment is far above his means. What he needs is a pump driven by his own source of power, his pair of bullocks. Given the proper driving machinery and certain alterations on existing pumps his problem could be solved. Here again the Resettlement Branch of the Army has been interested in my proposals and facilities are now being made available by them for having full size test models

made according to our designs. These pumps will be able to lift water from a depth of 300 ft. and more, whilst the Persian Wheel now used can only bring up a trickle of water from a well 100 ft. deep.

Many might think that there could be nothing more quiet than the life of a Missionary in Palampur. I hope, however, that this report will give a picture of the various and many-sided activities which Rural Uplift affords, especially in a country like India where the necessity and possibilities are both so great.

—“The Living Message”

\*\*\*

## St. James' Church

(continued from page 13)

which he had seen at Holy Trinity, Toronto. The play was enacted in the church, by a cast of thirty-six under the direction of Mrs. Frank, wife of the Rev. John Frank, the Rector.

After the address, the mite box collection was offered. Then the whole congregation, including the parents who were present, went down-stairs to the Sunday School room. Here Mr. Jones presented to the Sunday School some beautiful equipment for the Beginners' and Primary classes. These included two eighteen-foot tables and thirty chairs, a sand tray, pictures, etc. The Superintendent, Miss Ivy Palmer, accepted the equipment for the school and spoke of it as a splendid piece of Advance work in our own parish.

Canon Pinnington was unable to be present, but wrote a letter of appreciation to the teachers, Miss Williams and Mrs. Wood, who had collected the money with which to purchase the new furnishings, and who also obtained various other donations.

The Superintendent was presented with a rose bowl and a sheaf of beautiful spring flowers from the Primary grade.