

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Prise, Shine; for Thy Light is Come, and the Glory of the Lord is Risen upon Thee

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PRACTICAL MISSIONARY WORK.

REFERENCE was made last month to some of the ways in which missionary work could be done for the poor and needy during the present winter season. We certainly trust that these suggestions may receive serious consideration. Suffering and misery are rapidly on the increase. The coming winter will be no exception to the years that are past. In fact there is every indication that the misery of mankind will be more intensified during the present season than any preceding period in the history of this country. The question that should interest every missionary worker is, How can I best relate myself to the world in its present state in order to gain souls for Christ? We know of no better way to suggest than that employed by our divine Teacher, the greatest missionary this world ever saw. The methods he employed did not consist alone in preaching sermons, nor in the circulation of literature. He used every means which would serve to the accomplishment of his one purpose—the reconciling of man to God. When the poor leper came to Christ and said, “Lord if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean,” Jesus did not stop to inquire as regarding the state of his soul. His answer, “I will, be thou clean,” and the virtue that went from him in the accomplishment of the work, are evidences that he considered that the leper had claims upon him from a temporal and physical standpoint quite as much as from a spiritual.

Is this not true as regards the followers of Christ to-day? This winter there will be hungry men and women on every side. There will be in every neighborhood children that are destitute of clothing necessary to keep them warm. Have they no claims upon our sympathies? They certainly have claims that we cannot ignore if we would follow in the footsteps of our Saviour. We must come near to them, showing our interest in their welfare, if we would hope

to reach them in a spiritual sense by bringing before them the truths of the gospel. If men and women come to us asking for bread, a tract, paper, or book will not satisfy their hunger. If they are destitute of clothing, a Bible reading will not supply the lack. We need to do practical missionary work. We need to take practical views of life and of the world, and adapt our ways and methods to meet the wants and needs of men and women around us.

It is true we need to be wise and judicious in our bestowal of charities. While there are many worthy poor, there are also many unworthy, those who would squander in a reckless manner any assistance that might be rendered them. We should be wise stewards of the means the Lord has intrusted to us, seeking him for wisdom from hour to hour, that we may know just how, rightly to dispense to those around us. May no one neglect this work. Let efforts along this line go hand in hand with the circulation of literature during the coming winter months before us. Relieve the fatherless, care for the widows, dispense freely to those who are in need. As we have received, so let us give; not grudgingly nor of necessity, but in the same way that Christ gave his life for us.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER FOR 1894.

WE have again almost reached the time of another week of prayer. It seems only a few short weeks ago that we enjoyed the season that 1893 brought to us, but twelve long months have intervened; another year has come and gone, and we find ourselves almost within the portals of 1895. That the Lord has come graciously near to his people during the past year, all must admit. In the general blessing that has attended his work, and the special manifestation of his presence as seen in individual experience, the Lord

has demonstrated that he was on the giving hand, and that he has had only love toward us.

It seems very fitting that the year should end with an occasion of this kind; with a season of thanksgiving and drawing near to God, and a preparation for the work in the future. We trust that this week of prayer may prove all this to every soul. Let it be a time of self-examination, of laying aside of sin, of the forgiveness of wrongs, of making right all differences, and of deeper and more thorough consecration to God than the past has ever witnessed. It should be a time of much heart-searching, and earnest study of the word of God and the Testimonies of his Spirit. Let there be earnest, thorough, personal work. Let no one feel that the blessing he receives must be measured alone by the public services, nor that the success of the public services depends upon the one who has it in charge. Each is to contribute of the blessings individually to be received. If any are disposed to neglect personal work, the private study of the word of God and secret prayer, trusting to the public meeting for the blessing which they desire, they will be disappointed. The richest blessings of the Lord oftentimes come in the individual's experience as he is alone pleading with God. The public services should be but the concentration and the accumulation of the precious rays of light and blessing which the Lord has bestowed upon each individual in his own experience. Every one should carry Christ into the assembly of his saints. May the week of prayer for 1894 be the best occasion of the kind ever enjoyed.

ENCOURAGING COMMUNICATIONS.

THE International Tract Society is in receipt of a letter from an individual inclosing a donation for the advancement of the work, and in this letter we find the following interesting paragraph.

"If you know the address of Mrs. ——— will you please send it to me, as I would like to write to her. She sent me some tracts three or four years ago, which were the means of my keeping the Sabbath. When she sent me the tracts, she was living in ——— but I have lost the name and number of her street."

This is another illustration of what our literature is doing. Our faithful missionary workers are sending our tracts and pamphlets, and oftentimes they feel disheartened because they do not learn of any results, but the literature is nevertheless doing its work.

We have been very much impressed also with the unusual number of letters that have been received by

the International Tract Society of late, making inquiry in regard to the faith of Seventh-day Adventists and calling for their literature. This shows that God is awakening a spirit of inquiry on the part of the people as never before, and as God is thus going before us to prepare the hearts of the people, let us be earnestly at work sending out literature to enlighten them upon these important subjects. We should not only hand out our tracts on the envelope plan, but we should never cease to send them out by mail, at the same time sending letters to the individuals to whom we are sending them. Our periodicals as much or more than our tracts should also be sent out. Let us continue to work earnestly.

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS.

WHAT will our Christmas offerings be for 1894? Will there be a corresponding gain in proportion to the needs of our work over the offerings of last year? We have never reached a more important time in the history of our work than we have reached to-day. The darkest nations are open to us, and on every side are avenues for the entrance of the truth. To-day, as never before, men and women are needed to go to earth's remotest bounds and carry the message for this time; and to-day, as never before, there is a need of consecrated means in order that such men and women may be sent. What value shall we place upon the souls of those in other lands who have not the light of truth which we enjoy to-day?

From the West Indies, from South America, from India, from Africa, and in fact from almost every nation under heaven to-day, there are coming pleas for help. Brethren and sisters what response shall we make to these pleas? Shall we advance? or shall we recede? Let the largeness of our Christmas offerings be our answer to this question. May the Lord impress every heart with the importance of sustaining the message of truth, and of giving liberally to carry it forward into the regions beyond. Souls are longing for the light of which God has made us the depositories. Shall we give as we have received, liberally and generously? or shall we keep to ourselves the blessings which God has bestowed upon us? May each individual inquire, Do my gifts to foreign missions this year properly represent the interest and sympathy I have in the work in other lands?

GENERATION for age is an indispensable quality for every worker for God.

AN INTERESTING ITEM.

THE intelligence is conveyed to us in a recent letter, that a company of ten Swedes in Minnesota have recently been found observing the Bible Sabbath, having learned the truth upon this subject in reading their Bibles alone. They had never heard of the Seventh-day Adventists, nor had they seen any Seventh-day Adventist literature.

This item should cause some very serious reflections in our minds. The Lord has a message for this time, and we can see how his Spirit is going out to gather the people into his truth. And is there not in this fact an evidence to us that we should work as never before to bring the light of the truth before the foreign-speaking people in this country?

We have a good line of literature in the various foreign languages, and we feel anxious that this literature should receive a much wider circulation than it has enjoyed in the past. People of these nationalities who are brought to the acceptance of the truth will at once turn their minds to their native land, and will be the very best ones to carry the message to those fields.

Brethren and sisters, while God's Spirit is moving upon the hearts of the people, and thus impressing them with his word, let us be devoting ourselves as never before to the earnest work of bringing the printed pages before these nationalities, so that they may have its assistance in leading them into the light of his glorious truth.

RETURN TO THE OLD PATHS.

THERE is a grand opportunity for missionary labor during the coming winter. The evenings are lengthening, people as a rule have more leisure to read, and all things combine to make the winter months much more auspicious for good than the hot, busy summer. This being the case, shall we not improve the opportunity before us? Would it not be an excellent time for us to increase our clubs of *Signs* and *Sentinels*, or if we are not now taking these journals, to send in our order for a number of copies? We sometimes fear that there is a lessening of interest in doing missionary work in the old way by sending out papers and following up the same by correspondence. There is a tendency toward fitful, spasmodic effort, rather than persistent, steady plodding. It is very proper and fitting to make special efforts to meet pending

issues. This has been done during the last year with many excellent results. But now that we have made double exertions to meet some emergency, let us not settle back, feeling that for a time we can rest on our oars. This will be the tendency, and it is against this inclination that we should guard. If we yield to the influence, we shall find ourselves fast growing cold and indifferent.

Satan sleeps not, and would we maintain our freedom in Christ Jesus, it must be by the spirit of constancy and careful watchfulness.

We need a revival of the missionary spirit in our hearts. In a sense, we need to return to the old ways, and ask for the old paths. Why is it that so many of our societies that used to take from ten to one hundred copies of the *Signs* have cut down their orders from one-half to two-thirds? Why is it that so many of our brethren and sisters who used to take personal clubs and were faithful in missionary correspondence have almost ceased their efforts? Is it because there are no more to be saved by the message? Rather is it not because the missionary spirit is eking out of our hearts? It certainly cannot be because we saw no fruit of the labor thus bestowed, for most excellent results have attended such work in the past.

Let us inquire of our own hearts if the trouble is with us. If we find, as we doubtless shall, that we ourselves are growing cold, let us obtain warmth and new life by putting forth efforts for others. Here are our excellent missionary papers, tracts, and books. God in his providence has provided the agencies, and shall we not co-operate with him in the work of saving others? Let there be a revival of our old-time method of sending out papers and writing missionary letters.

WE give herewith an extract from a letter, as a sample of others received at the office of the International Tract Society:—

"I am making a special study just now of the question of Church and State as it exists in our country to-day; also of the observance of the first and seventh-day Sabbaths. Have been instructed by ——— attorney of ——— to apply to you for literature on the subjects before mentioned. If you will be so kind as to send this, I will appreciate your kindness, and give it careful study."

The International Society has been sending literature to the attorney mentioned, and it will be seen from the foregoing that he in turn is interesting some one else. And so may the good work continue.

Fourth Sabbath Reading

RESPOND TO DIVINE LOVE.

THE Bible is a revelation of the divine will and purpose of God. Those who follow its teachings are doers of the words of Christ, and by this means they bring solid timbers into their character building. Let us heed the words of inspiration, which exhort us to "be pitiful, be courteous." Boaz represented the character of the Christian gentleman. Like Abraham, he commanded his household after him to keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment. He showed courtesy to all his servants, and as he passed among his workmen in the field, he said unto the reapers, "The Lord be with you. And they answered him, The Lord bless thee." Here is a lesson for both masters and servants, for employers and the employed. The servants are strengthened in their hearts to do righteously, to be faithful to masters who manifest respectful kindness and courtesy towards them. Christians should be the most courteous people in the world.

We have not been made merely to please ourselves, to center our thoughts, our praise, our gifts and offerings upon ourselves. As we have opportunity, we are to do good unto all men, and especially unto those who are of the household of faith. The poor and suffering who believe in Jesus Christ have the first claim upon our thoughts and ministry. They have the first claim to words of consolation and gifts of comfort. It is a Christian's duty to seek to help them for Christ's sake, doing good works in the name and for the love of Jesus, loving souls for whom Christ died. At the last great day when each case has been decided for eternal life or death, that which has been done to bless or to curse suffering humanity will be found to be registered as done unto Christ himself. The Son of God has identified his interest with that of suffering humanity. If we are partakers of his divine nature, we shall have his mind, and represent his character in deeds of love and mercy toward others.

Those who claim to be Christians, misrepresent Christ to the world when they live to gratify themselves, to indulge every wish, to purchase unnecessary things for their imaginary wants, and pass by those who are in real want. They exalt themselves to a place of supremacy, and say in their heart, "I

am better than you. Your servile work makes you of less value in society than myself." It is the duty of every human agent whether rich or poor to be a channel through which the Lord can send his beneficence flowing to the needy, the oppressed, and suffering, for whom he died. A weighty responsibility rests upon all who name the name of Christ; for to them it is given to receive power to become the sons of God, to act as members of the royal family, children of the heavenly King.

Through the gift of God to the world, there is provision made that all who believe in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. O what love, what matchless love! Should we not train the lips to speak forth the praises of him who hath called us out of darkness into his marvelous light? If this work of rich grace has been wrought for us, have we not abundant reason to praise God? Let us train and educate our powers to do work of the highest service for him who hath not withheld his only begotten Son from us; but in his holy life has given to every one of us a pattern by which to shape our lives. Let us look unto Jesus until an ambition is awakened in our souls to form a refined, pure, lofty character after the divine similitude. Let us press onward and upward. God expects every one who claims to be his child to reveal to the world not their natural, hereditary, sinful character, but a representation of the character of Christ. The Christian is to be in the world, but not of the world. He is not to look occasionally to the Pattern, but continuously to behold the Lamb of God. He is to be careful that he make no false representation of the religion of Christ, which he has professed to accept. He is to barricade himself with high resolves to be good, and to do good as did Jesus. As he bows in humble worship before God, he makes the pledge that through the grace of Christ he will resist every temptation to evil, and will keep his morals pure. He will not violate the law of God, which is a transcript of his holy character.

The truth is all important, and must be carried to regions beyond, and every follower of Christ must take upon him the responsibility of doing his part in supplying the necessary funds to support the laborers in their work of lifting up the standard of truth in the dark regions where the precious light has not yet penetrated. Every one who names the name of Christ should pray and work. "But this I say, he which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also

bountifully. . . . And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all-sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work: . . . Being enriched in everything to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God. For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God."

The Spirit of God is moving upon souls in the byways and in the highways and hedges, and the human agent is to co-operate with divine intelligences in saving the souls of men. The Lord would have the light penetrate to those places where there are persons like Cornelius, whose prayers and alms are coming up as a memorial before God, who fear and love God. The precious truth for these last days is to reach these souls in order that they may join the army of workers, and let light shine forth from their households to the homes of others who are in the darkness of error. There are many in our world who are living up to all the light they have, and are serving God the best they know how; but in searching the Scriptures, they realize that there is a work to be done for them and for their neighbors. They are struggling to attain spiritual power; but as yet they are only beginning to see the glimmerings of greater light. They are praying with tears that God will send them the greater light which by faith they discern afar off, which they realize will increase their usefulness.

We call upon our people in the name of the Lord to awaken to their duties and their responsibilities. O that the power of God may move upon human hearts, and that his rich grace may set in motion the larger and smaller streams of benevolence. It is thus that the world will know that the truth of God awakens in hearts the energy and benevolence that Christ exemplified in his life. It is thus that the earth will be lightened with the glory of God. The glory of God will shine forth when every one who has accepted the Lord Jesus, Heaven's best gift, is found doing his best to save his own soul and the souls of others. The Lord has enriched the world with a gift so large, so valuable, that there is nothing more held in reserve to give. Christ has linked his interest with that of humanity, and he asks that humanity become one with him for the saving of humanity. He took the nature of man, suffered the inconvenience that humanity is subject to, endured our temptations, and became a partaker of the sorrows, griefs, and disappointments of men. He united divinity

with humanity, in order that humanity might become a partaker of the divine nature, and that men might become laborers together with God. He stood in the place where fallen man was to stand under the descending stroke of justice, and, innocent, he suffered for the guilty, in order that those who believe in him as their personal Saviour, should be accounted guiltless. What less can we do than to accept of the great salvation that has been provided, in order to show forth our gratitude and our love? Jesus Christ has been crucified among us, and "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" As recipients of so matchless a gift as eternal life through Jesus Christ, shall we not respond by gratitude in our own hearts, and seek to awaken gratitude in the hearts of our children and our neighbors? Shall we not love others as God has loved us, and by a life of missionary energy answer the inquiry as to how we shall bear witness to our appreciation of the matchless gift of God's boundless benevolence bestowed upon us? Shall we not bear witness to the goodness of God by walking humbly, by working cheerfully, by gladly learning of Christ, and wearing his yoke? Shall we not work as he worked, and present the truth as it is in Jesus to our friends and neighbors?

Christ represents himself as the head of the church, and represents his followers as members of his body. Let every individual member of the church surrender self and all that he has, and work for the conversion of souls. The church of God in heaven with effective agencies co-operates with the church of God on the earth, and heavenly intelligences unite their sympathy, their wisdom and power with those who make advanced movements in upbuilding the kingdom of God on the earth. No Christian is guiltless before God who is unemployed. God calls on the church to set into operation every agency, and co-operate with the angels of God in urging into activity the abilities and talents which God has entrusted to his people. God requires that his agents may put forth practical, personal efforts in doing whatever he calls upon them to do, so that the truth may be set before human minds, and the Holy Spirit have an opportunity to convict and convert the soul. No man can do this part of the work. There has been but a feeble effort made to set into operation every talent in the service of God.

The scheme of salvation is a wonderful science, and it is an inestimable privilege and honor to be per-

mitted to be partners with Christ in the wonderful plan of saving the souls of men. This is the greatest honor that can be given to men, and when word comes from the heavenly courts declaring, "Ye are laborers together with God, co-workers with Jesus Christ in the reformation of character, partners in the great firm who are trading upon the Lord's goods," you are honored beyond measure. Can it be possible that any will feel that they have nothing to render back to God, when he has provided so much? He has loved you with an everlasting love, and when you withhold the praise and thanksgiving with which you should respond to his love, you are practicing robbery toward God. Let expressions of praise flow forth from your lips, for the Lord asks, Where is my praise? where is my glory?

Parents, as the birthdays of your children come around year after year, what kind of an education are you giving your little ones? Have you endeavored to turn their thoughts to God? Have you trained them to look upon God as their heavenly Father from whom comes down every good and perfect gift? Have you informed them that the angels have been ministering unto them all through the years, and that it would be fitting for the little ones to lay up something in store for a thank offering to God? Have you educated them to speak words of thanksgiving and praise, and trained them to send gifts of love flowing back to the bountiful Provider of their food, clothing, reason, life, and above all for the gift of his only begotten Son? Have you trained them that they must love others as God has loved them, and in their sphere deny themselves as Jesus has denied himself in his sphere?

Man cannot work in his own finite strength, or spirit, or ability, in an acceptable way to God; but when we wear the yoke of Christ, the words can be applied, "We are laborers together with God; ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building." The Lord invites human agents to become one with him in spirit and works. The Holy Spirit, Christ's representative, is to teach the soul. No truth essential for the enlightenment and salvation of man is to be left untaught, no act of mercy, compassion, and benevolence is to be left unperformed. Every perfection of the divine nature is to come to man's assistance in the work of saving souls. Let the church arise from her stupor, and go to work in earnest, leaving no field destitute of workers. Let consecrated workers be sent forth by onsecrated means, and let them labor devotedly, going from house to house, opening the

Scriptures, and praying with families that the Spirit of God may be poured out upon his people.

Shall not parents and children seek to provoke one another unto love and good works? Shall we not give to Christ our hearts' best and holiest affections? Shall we not receive the gift freely given to us to save the sons and daughters of Adam? Shall we not surrender soul, body, and spirit to Christ, in appreciation of the blessings bestowed upon us by his great love? Divine love has been stirred to its unfathomable depths for the sake of man, and shall the intelligences of heaven behold in the recipients of so great love a mere surface gratitude? Shall they behold them offering cheap offerings that testify to their shallow appreciation of the love of God? Such gratitude is imperceptible to the world, and will fail to awaken in the hearts of others praise and thanksgiving to God. Through the Son of God coming to our world, the infinite resources of heaven are open before us: He was the express image of God, the brightness of the Father's glory, and yet he was made flesh and dwelt among us, and lived out the laws of the kingdom of God in order that he might win to repentance and loyalty the transgressors of the law. To accomplish this, he descended from one depth of humiliation to another, in order that he might reach and rescue man. He died on the shameful cross, and when he could descend no lower, he was laid in Joseph's new tomb, crucified by those whom he came to save. Could heaven have done better than to give Christ? Could humanity have done worse than to insult, reject, and crucify the Majesty of heaven?

But he broke the fetters of the tomb, and proclaimed over Joseph's rent sepulcher, "I am the resurrection and the life." He then ascended on high, and led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. To supply the place of his presence, he sent his representative, the Holy Spirit, to convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come. Through this agency man was to be sanctified, to be privileged to co-operate with God for the recovery of the lost and perishing race. MRS. E. G. WHITE.

Sept. 24, 1894.

In Rome there are 30 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1369 priests, 2832 monks, and 2215 nuns. Ah, what a congregation of clerical gifts and graces! And this when such vast spaces elsewhere are destitute. Such plethora of piety on the Tiber is neither wise nor right.

Home Missions

USING OUR OLD PAPERS.

It is a demonstrated fact that steady, persistent work in the matter of sending out papers is accomplishing a far greater work than we realize. If every reader of these lines would but wrap up each of his papers containing present truth, do it neatly, and write the address of some person on it in a plain hand, and then commit it to the great United States government mail service, with a prayer that God would send his angel to prepare the heart of the receiver, so the seeds of truth might find good soil, many honest souls would be reached that are now sitting in darkness.

In looking over other papers, do you not often see articles that interest you? To many of these the name and address is given in full. Why not take it, write to the person, telling him the good you received from his article, and then tell him that you have sent him a copy of a paper which you find most valuable. Call attention to certain articles that you think the most important. You can also mark such articles as you deem best, more directly to call their attention to them. While no writing is allowed, yet a cross, or blue line by significant paragraphs is lawful, and will not add to the postage. Two *Reviews*, two *Signs*, or four *Sentinels* or *Instructors* will go for one cent postage. The postage is one cent for four ounces. But be sure you write to the person to whom you send the papers, and get them to write you as to whether they would be willing to read some of your papers if sent free. Why not use your papers in this way after you have read them? You will almost never have time to look at them the second time, with the great volume of new matter that is coming from the press in a steady stream. Pass it on, that it may do good. CHAS. F. WILCOX.

WORKING WITH THE SENTINEL.

THE *Sentinel* at the present, if never before, contains some very pointed articles, especially Elder Jones's articles relating to the papacy, and some may perhaps think that Catholics will not read them; but if the work is pursued with wisdom and prayer, (which it should always have), we need not hesitate about sending the *Sentinel* to Catholics. With the

first number sent, send a letter calling attention to *these* articles, and mention especially that they are *not* written in any spirit of antagonism to the Catholics, but solely to compare their doctrines with the Bible, and give the true foundation of their church.

A letter which the writer recently received from a staunch Catholic has the following:—

“As for the papers, I receive them and look them over very carefully, although the general sentiment is not flattering to the Catholic doctrine. I read them with interest as they contrast so strongly with my religion as I have been taught it. I thank you for your kindness, and hope to hear from you often.”

Surely this is encouraging. There are many honest souls in the Catholic Church; let us work for them. FRANK ARMSTRONG.

GOOD RESULTS FROM WORK IN OHIO.

THE Lord has blessed the work in Ohio during the past year in a wonderful manner. We have indeed seen the fulfillment of his promise to do for us exceedingly abundant, above all that we could ask or think. At the same time the work has moved so quietly and steadily forward, that many times we have feared those who were not awake to the momentous times in which we are living, and watching the rapid strides with which the message is advancing, would live right through the giving of the loud cry and not be aware of it. Truly the work has been, not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord.

During the early part of the summer the envelope plan had been presented to us, and after some correspondence, several societies decided to take it up before the camp-meeting. This gave them an experience; and at the camp-meeting it was discussed more fully, and more planned to enter this line of work.

After the camp-meeting, the matter was worked up more thoroughly among all the societies and isolated Sabbath-keepers, and in November an institute was held in Cleveland among the workers, giving instruction in the various lines of missionary work, but especially the best methods of placing the truth in the hands of the people. All felt that the time had come when the printed pages should be scattered like the leaves of autumn, and to accomplish this all must bear a part in the work.

From this institute some of the workers went out among the churches, holding in all twelve institutes,

giving this same instruction to the people. Everywhere it was received gladly, and some were ready for the work. Through these institutes was demonstrated clearly the fact that the people were willing to work, but did not know how; they needed training. A few of the workers remained among them entering the envelope work with the people.

The *Religious Liberty Library*, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, having been issued about this time, were circulated with such other tracts as the different localities and interest demanded. Many very interesting letters were received from those engaged in the work, and these were in turn duplicated and sent out to all the brethren and sisters. We found that this not only served to keep up an interest, but where some had not yet decided to take up the work, an interest was awakened. Many would write, saying if the Lord was showering such rich blessings upon those engaged in the work, they desired a part also.

Quite a number of the isolated Sabbath-keepers took up the same line with the societies, and as a result, we have several little companies where formerly there were but lone Sabbath-keepers. Our hearts have been made to rejoice as these lonely ones would write how wonderfully the Lord was blessing their labors, and adding to them some precious souls.

Some of the societies have worked right through the summer, one working the territory for twenty miles around them and another six townships. One of the tent companies in the spring was sent to a village where the tracts had been distributed, and such an interest was created that those who had been working felt they could not take "no" for an answer, so promised the people that a minister would come, then came to the State meeting and made their demands. Of course their faith was not denied, and now they have a Sabbath-school of between twenty and thirty members, and no doubt a church will be organized.

During the winter of 1892 and '93 the work had grown somewhat in interest, and we felt that something was being accomplished; during that time about 400,000 pages of tracts were distributed; during the same time this last winter almost 3,000,000 pages of tracts were distributed, the work having increased over six times that of the previous season. At the same time we found as the societies took a greater interest in the work, they came up on the finances also. Those that did the most work the past year have the best financial standing.

Besides working among the societies in the above

line by correspondence, we have given some time to the circulation of our periodicals, a number of letters in that interest being sent out. After two circular letters last fall, we were gratified to see the HOME MISSIONARY list a little more than doubled. A goodly number of orders for other periodicals were also received during the year.

We have also carried a list of interested names received from canvassers and others. Missionary correspondence has been worked up among the societies, some who could not go out from home taking up this branch in the envelope work. We have corresponded with between fifty and sixty from the office, having a club of *Signs* and *Sentinels*, and occasionally receiving papers through advertising. The Lord has added his blessing to this work, and many have acknowledged the truth contained in the publications, while some are keeping the Sabbath, and rejoicing in the light that has come to them.

One striking feature in our work in every line in the State, during the year, has been the readiness on the part of so many of the people to read. We find that the field is indeed ripe to the harvest. As the brethren and sisters in the State were urged to take up the work, some would write saying they had given the message to their neighborhood, and felt that their work was done, while on the other hand the people would not receive anything they offered them. When they were shown that we had a live message, and to-day there were phases of the truth that should be presented to these very ones, that they did not have for them years ago, some would venture out timidly, and then what rejoicing! Many were so surprised at the manner they were received; the people seemed waiting for them to visit them and give them something to read.

Another plan upon which we have worked in the State office, and which we believe has helped much in keeping up an interest among the people, has been to give them every interesting item that came into our hands. When an encouraging letter was received from those in the field or from the general office, we have duplicated it and sent it out to the people; in this way we have all been in touch with one another; as some of the isolated ones have expressed it, they have not been so much isolated as heretofore, but we were like one large church, every week or two a good testimony from some brother or sister coming to cheer and encourage them. We find that this not only creates an interest but keeps it aglow, and all along the line the people know what is going on.

With this we have also had in the office the *Christian Statesman*, *Catholic Times*, and *Catholic Mirror*, and from week to week have sent to our societies and laborers, selections from these, that they might not only be posted concerning the progress of the message, but might see what others were doing. This has done much to spur them on in their work, and we believe this effort has been especially blessed of the Lord. One of our ministers speaking of it, said he found that now the brethren and sisters were as well posted as the minister, and in visiting them they did not find them six months or a year behind the message.

Of these selections and circular letters, we have sent out during the year 13,381, 3409 being selections. Have also written 1142 personal letters, receiving 863. Have distributed 50,627 pages of tracts and 3035 periodicals. The greater number of these have been sent to interested names, some tracts however being sent out as samples to the societies.

Viewing the tract and missionary work as a whole, we believe we have every reason to be of good courage. God is blessing the work, and there seems to be an increasing interest on every side. We are so thankful to see this interest of a healthy character, what we believe will go on until the work shall close. To God be all the praise, he is indeed fitting a people to stand at his coming. We can see that the message has commenced to go with a loud cry in our State as well as in other parts of the broad harvest field, and long for the time when all shall see the necessity of bearing some part in this closing work.

I do praise the Lord that he "is able to make all grace abound toward" us; that we "always, having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." I am so thankful that in him, who has called us to a part in this work, "are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," and he has said, "All power is given unto me" and, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." True we are not sufficient of ourselves, "but our sufficiency is of God." "Great is the Lord and greatly to be praised." "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

ESTELLA HOUSER.

A missionary in India speaks of the difference between those who have formerly heard, and those to whom the message is a new thing. The latter listen, but there is no response of the heart. It is hard to speak to minds which have no idea of God's holiness and man's sinfulness.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE SOUTH.

EVERYWHERE the missionary field is fully ready for the harvest, and, considering the times, it is remarkably easy to reap. Those who love the Lord, no matter what their circumstances are, can, to-day, find a place of usefulness in this field. As surely as they go out among the people, with love and a burden for souls, they will be richly rewarded, being themselves blessed, and having that most comforting consolation of seeing those turn to the Lord whom they have been instrumental in bringing to him.

The South is far different from what some have supposed it to be. There has been an unquestionable prejudice—the North against the South and the South against the North—ever since the civil war. The South has been broken-hearted and depressed since the war, not sensing her real worth as a part of this great nation; but at the present time the attention of the East, the West, and the North is being attracted to the South on account of her delightful climate and her undeveloped resources. There is but little question that from this time on, the South will be one of the best missionary fields. The people have great respect for the Bible and religious services, and their unequalled hospitality and natural gallantry are characteristics conducive to the promulgation of the message.

All the principal missionary plans that have been suggested by our people, have been tried in the South, and we have demonstrated that they are all good when thoroughly carried out; but we have decided that the spasmodic manner in which we have done missionary work in the past is, to a large degree, a failure. We have done something, it is true, but we have not even begun to do what we ought to have done, making the profession we do. We have worked a little when we could just as well as not,—a little while in the winter season when there was some special effort made on some present or local issue,—a few of us have attended missionary meetings regularly, and have sent out a small number of papers and tracts and written a few letters to people of whom we knew nothing, and thereby, in many cases, rendering the work we did attempt ineffectual.

The problem we desire to be solved is, How we can arrange to do missionary work systematically throughout the entire year, and at the same time carry on our own work at home. The custom of the people of the South to arrange to spend the hot months in the mountains every year, suggests to us the plan of

every member of our missionary societies setting apart a specified time or times, according to his or her circumstances, in which to do missionary work. This plan has been tried, and like all other plans, when worked, has proved to be successful. It is not a plan of *how* to work but a planning *to work*. This is our present need. We know better how to work than we know how to *get to work*. The reason we do not know how we can get away to do missionary work is we do not plan far enough ahead to enable us to so adjust our affairs that our absence from our business may not only form a blessing to us but an actual benefit to our business. This is true in worldly matters, and with God's special blessing, why may it not be true of us when we go out to do missionary work?

I am glad I can report that some of our brethren in the South have set apart a portion of their time, from every year, to be used in missionary work. There are but few who cannot do this, no matter what their occupation is. All should, and most people do, take a vacation sometime during the year, and our people ought to find rest, health, and pleasure in saving souls.

The testimony of those who take regular vacations to do missionary work is that no watering place, no city, nor even the mountains are equal to working for others, in the restoration of health and the securing of genuine happiness. Some of our workers who live in cities, set apart a certain afternoon in each week for missionary work. Others, whose business prevents their getting away often, set apart from one to four weeks according to their circumstances. Our farmers generally go out when their crops are "laid-by" and again some time during the winter. Last summer several put in two weeks each with horses and buggies, and now they are having all they can do in correspondence and sending out literature to those whom they interested while out. This is not for one year but for all years — it is to be their custom. If all our people would plan to do all in their power in regular systematic missionary work, they would be better off in every respect, and even now, in this most opportune time, we could be shaking the world with our literature the year round. We would not find a lull in our missionary work during the summer season, and our usual winter efforts would be intensified.

"The great missionary field is open to us, and the subject must be agitated, agitated, again and again. The people must understand that it is not the hearers of the word but the doers of the word who will have

eternal life. Not one is exempted from this work of benevolence. All who become partakers of the grace of Christ are not only to communicate of their substance to advance the truth, but to give themselves to God without reserve."

"It is those who, with love for God and their fellow-men, are striving to help others, that become established, strengthened, settled, in the truth. The true Christian works for God, not from impulse, but from principle; not for a day or a month, but during the entire period of life." D. W. REAVIS.

FIRST-DAY OFFERINGS.

IN awakening an interest in any State in work outside of its own boundary lines, the broad principles of the gospel commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," must be pressed home to individual hearts. The missionary studies given in this paper and the plan suggested for their use are excellent in teaching the little ones to remember the work and workers in other lands and to feel an earnest desire to help forward that which brings joy and life to those who accept it.

The State of Maine ranks well in comparison with other States in first-day offerings, and an inquiry has been raised as to the methods employed to bring about the results shown. The most effectual one seems to be to make first-day offerings a part of the regular, systematic work of the churches. At the quarterly business meetings it is generally understood that the librarians will make a call for these offerings. In many families every first day morning the parents and children lay by a certain part of their income "as God has prospered them," for this purpose. Other families who do not do this, make generous donations at the quarterly meetings. The subject has been agitated again and again, the people have had "line upon line and precept upon precept," and the living, active Christians feel it a pleasure to give to foreign missions. The ministers who visit the various families and churches have done much to mould and create a sentiment in favor of these offerings. There remains much more to be done. If all were as faithful as a few, the first-day offerings in this State would be increased ten-fold.

Jesus is soon coming! Jewels may sparkle in crowns that we may wear. We know not the extent or influence of what we give to help send the truth to those who sit in darkness, but we shall know.

The bank of heaven is secure, and the books will be opened by and by. O let us do what we can, and do it cheerfully and constantly.

North Deering, Maine.

ELIZA H. MORTON.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION.

HAVING spent a year at the Chicago Medical Mission it might not be out of place to say a few words about this branch of the third angel's message. The work here started under somewhat adverse circumstances, it being very difficult to obtain a suitable building, but having faith that healing was a part of the great commission (see Matt. 9 : 35 ; 10 : 1) etc , and that if we would elevate the moral standard in any country where we may be called to go, we must begin by correcting their physical habits, and also that God is able to carry out his own plans, we struggled on; and sure enough God opened up the way for a mission in the very heart of the city, and among the very lowest,—yes the down-trodden ones whom few care to help or lead to a higher life. That the Lord was putting his hand to the work has been evident from the first; and although the majority are brought under the influence of the mission but for a short time, yet souls have been caused to turn from the paths of sin to walk in newness of life. This being the first organized work of the kind among our people, many things have had to be learned by experience, some of which will be of value in future works of this character. Some idea of the extent of the work done may be had from the following summary of the first year's work :—

Baths given.....	13,748
Persons using laundry.....	13,638
Treatments given.....	12,215
Dressings applied.....	4,637
Prescriptions filled.....	1,165
Persons prescribed for.....	4,169
Persons visited by nurses.....	3,185
Packages food given.....	302
Lunches.....	1,527
Testaments given.....	97
Gospel conversations, about.....	11,526
Garments given.....	26,010
Penny dinners.....	75,000
Tracts.....	6,047

Besides the medical work, we are holding nineteen public meetings per week of from thirty to sixty minutes' duration, six of which are on health and temperance topics, of which there is much need, a majority of those coming here for aid having been brought to their present condition through the use of liquor,

tobacco, and kindred vices. Many hold to the erroneous belief that liquor is a food, and that it is better to spend a portion of their meager allowance for it than for bread. It is said that one half of the world little knows how the other half lives, and indeed it is true, as one who is connected with a medical mission in one of our large cities like Chicago can testify. The majority of people in our rural districts, as well as smaller cities and towns, are surrounded with the comforts of life if not with its luxuries; but in our large cities the poorer classes have not even the necessities of life. The medical missionary is welcomed in homes where other Christian workers fail in gaining an admittance, and even where it would not be safe for them to venture. In this way souls may be reached with the gospel who are not accessible in any other way. One can but faintly picture with words the want and misery seen upon entering these poorer homes, but it must be seen with one's own eyes in order in any degree to comprehend it. To mitigate this suffering in some degree is the work of the medical mission. And it has been the means in God's hands of carrying light and courage, as well as health to many a soul.

The work of the mission has been to care for the sick and destitute in their homes, as well as the homeless ones who come to the mission by scores, to secure the benefit of treatment, baths, and laundry; and an opportunity has thus been afforded to point them to One who for their sakes became so poor that he had not where to lay his head. The male nurses are kept busy caring for those who are sick and needy, yet able to come for aid. These usually have heard of our work through those who have previously been benefited. One for a long time a poor paralytic, dragged himself to the mission three times a week, when at first it took him nearly the whole day to make the trip. Another afflicted with a painful disease, came regularly for treatment, walking nearly eight miles when not able to procure car fare. The gratitude of these poor fellows is often touching. They leave, calling down the blessing of Heaven on their benefactors.

The Lord's ways are not our ways, and sometimes those things we look upon as misfortunes are God's means of bringing the prodigal home. It may come in the form of poverty or a personal affliction. I will cite a case or two.

One well-educated, talented man was brought to the verge of despair by the sickness and death of his wife. He was also suffering other misfortunes,

when a sprained ankle brought him to the mission for aid. He considered this a great misfortune as his only means of obtaining a livelihood was work requiring him to be constantly on his feet. For this reason his ankle did not improve, and soon he was invited to make the mission his home for a time, so that his ankle might rest. This he did, and a more eager Bible student is not often found. He seemed hungering for the word of life; and the 6 o'clock Bible study always found him waiting to receive some new truth. He became converted, and in a few weeks was baptized. He now considers his sprained ankle a great blessing,—God's means of bringing the prodigal home.

Another well-educated man was brought here by a severe chill; he, too, soon found a home at the mission, aiding in its various duties and spending every spare moment studying the Bible. Now he thanks God for the sickness that led him to a knowledge of the present truth.

Last spring a run-away boy from St. Louis, called to use the laundry, intending then to steal a ride to New York City. Upon learning this, he was invited to remain at the mission a short time. He was soon induced to write home to his parents who had not heard from him since he left six months before. Soon a telegram came asking that he be sent home at once, and the next mail brought a return ticket. He returned, and soon a letter was received from his father, a commission merchant of St. Louis, expressing his gratitude for what had been done for his wayward boy.

These are a few instances showing the way the Lord works in sending souls to the mission who may be helped. The work of the lady nurses, in part, is visiting the sick and needy in their homes. Each nurse has her district which she is expected to look after. Still the bath-room is open five afternoons each week for women, and many who are not situated so as to do their laundry at home are very thankful to patronize the mission laundry, and obtain a bath and perhaps a treatment while their clothes are drying.

The short gospel service held previous to beginning bath-room work, is a means of presenting Christ to many women who never darken the doors of a church. The souls of these poor, degraded women, are precious in the sight of our Saviour, who is no respecter of persons, and died for them as well as the more favored. Already some reformations have resulted, and the promise is that His word shall not

return void. One poor woman who for want of shelter was on the streets several nights, at last found a home with a kind woman, who, although poor herself, is giving her food and lodging. She is a regular patron of the laundry, and says that when she becomes disheartened, it gives her new courage to attend the mission meetings, and that the lady with whom she stops says her face tells when she has been at the mission.

One day a nurse noticed a mother sitting on a doorstep, while near by played a bright five-year-old boy. Upon remarking what a fine boy she had, the mother replied: "Yes, considering that half the time he has no food." Inquiry showed that no food had passed their lips that day. She was a well-educated English lady. Her husband had had little work all winter. Their needs were relieved for the time, and the husband soon found work. Many even during the summer have been without food many times. The case of a young tailor and his aged mother, who had been out of work for a long time was very touching; the old lady was suffering from an abscess in the throat. Her sufferings were relieved, and they provided with a basket of food regularly; and when about to be turned upon the streets, an unoccupied house was furnished them free.

During the severe weather last winter, a woman was visited who was reported to be suffering with rheumatism. She was found helpless in bed—a heap of rags—in an attic, without fire. She was made as comfortable as possible, and in a few days removed to better quarters.

Besides the nurses, the mission has connected with it two or more physicians, who are freely consulted each day. They not only give advice relative to the body, but point the patient to the better life in Christ.

This is but a specimen of the work of the mission. The workers feel that they can in this work follow in the footsteps of their Master who went about doing good, healing the multitudes of their diseases as well as preaching the gospel to the poor. The worker is constantly rewarded, as he knows the approbation of Heaven is resting upon the work.

C. L. AND E. BURLINGAME.

IN order that the [Protestant] missionaries [in China] might bear the same proportion to the population as the London clergy do to the population of the metropolis, they would have to number *at least* 80,000 instead of 1500.

Foreign Missions

THE AUSTRALASIAN MISSION FIELD.

[For the First Week in December.]

AUSTRALIA; ITS GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

THE generally prevailing impression that a line through the center of the earth from the United States would emerge "in China" is erroneous. Such a line, if started from Cape Hatteras would come out at the southwest extremity of Australia, near the city of Albany. Consequently Australia is more antipodal to us than any other country; though the bulk of the United States has its antipodes in the Indian and Southern Oceans. It is only within the last few years that Australia has come into prominence before the rest of the world except as a region too far away to be reached by any but bold adventurers.

Australia measures 2500 miles from east to west, and 1900 miles from north to south, having an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, practically equal to that of the United States without Alaska. But with the exception of a coast belt of varying and indefinite width, the country is practicably uninhabitable; for the interior consists of arid plains parched by a torrid sun, and rarely moistened by rain. The area of the cultivable land is being extended, however, by irrigation, though the water supply for this purpose is comparatively limited. Immense flocks of sheep wander over the inland plains far beyond the bounds of settlement.

Although the discovery of the country was being made during the seventeenth century, commencing in 1608, its real history is of much later date, and is mostly covered by the present century. In 1788 the first penal colony was established at Botany Bay, near Sidney. The transportation of criminals virtually ceased in 1839; and by that time the colony of New South Wales had made a good start as an industrial settlement. The island of Tasmania, formerly Van Dieman's Land, lies north of Australia, with Bass Straits between them. This colony began to be occupied very early in the present century, and a penal settlement was also established there.

That which gave to Australia its greatest impetus was the discovery of gold in large quantities in 1851. In that year the population of New South Wales was

190,000, of Victoria 77,000, and of South Australia about the same. Gold was discovered in February of 1851 near Bathurst, New South Wales, by Mr. Hargraves, a gold miner from California, and then the rush began. In August, gold was found in Victoria. The amount of the precious metal raised is almost fabulous, that mined in Victoria from 1851 to 1890 being estimated at 227,357,436 pounds sterling, or \$1,135,000,000.

There are six colonies: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, with a population in 1891 of 393,718; 1,134,207; 1,140,411; 315,048; 46,290; and 146,667, respectively, a total of nearly 3,200,000. The people are mostly from Great Britain, or immediate descendants from those who came from there, so that the English language is invariably spoken. Mining continues to be a leading industry, gold, silver, tin, copper, and coal being found. Sheep and cattle raising are extensively carried on upon the plains; and agriculture is now being more actively encouraged. The principal exports are minerals, wool, wheat frozen meat, dairy produce, and fruits. The three last-named articles are carried to London in cold chambers on large steamers.

The climate of this country is very pleasant and varies from a warm temperate in the south, to a tropical heat in the north. Scarcity of water and uncertainty of rain seem to be the greatest drawbacks to Australia's prosperity as an agricultural country. Nearly all kinds of fruits and grains are raised there, and with irrigation they can be most successfully cultivated.

Generally speaking the people have a respect for the Bible and at least a nominal belief in the realities of religion. There are some infidels, but their teachings and influence are not agreeable to the spirit of the community at large. The total combined membership of the churches represents nine tenths of the total population. The leading church is the Church of England, and second the Catholics, with the Wesleyans and Presbyterians third and fourth.

1. What country lies on the opposite side of the globe from us?
2. Give the geographical dimensions of Australia.
3. What is its land area?
4. How does it compare in size with the United States?
5. What proportion of Australia is inhabited?
6. What can be said of the inland plains?
7. What industry is carried on in these regions?

8. When was Australia first discovered ?
9. When did the transportation of criminals cease ?
10. What gave Australia its greatest impetus ?
11. In what year was gold discovered ?
12. What can you say for the output of gold from Victoria from 1851 to 1890 ?
13. What are the divisions of Australia ?
14. Of what descent are the people ?
15. What are the chief industries carried on ?
16. Name the principal exports.
17. Of what nature is the climate of the country ?
18. What appears to be the great drawback to its prosperity in an agricultural sense ?
19. What per cent of the total population are members of some church ?
20. Name the four leading churches in their order.

[For the Second Week in December.]

OUR WORK BEGUN.

At a meeting in Battle Creek in 1874, Sister White said that many nations would receive the present truth, and that she had seen printing-presses running and books and papers being printed in various countries. When asked to specify what countries were referred to, the reply was that Australia was the only name she could remember.

It was ten years after this that the General Conference adopted a resolution "that Elder S. N. Haskell go to Australia as soon as possible to superintend the establishment of a mission there, and that Elder J. O. Corliss and other laborers go at the same time to work in the mission."

On the tenth of May following (1885), those mentioned in the resolution with Elder M. C. Israel and family, H. Scott, of California, and Wm. Arnold sailed from San Francisco for Sydney. The company settled in Melbourne but found difficulty in obtaining access to the people, as hall rents were extremely high, and the papers decidedly opposed to the new sect. But the hand of God opened the way. A home was rented for headquarters, and a tent purchased, for meetings. In the winter seasons the work was prosecuted by Bible readings, private labor, and such meetings as could be held.

Jan. 1, 1886, the publication of the *Bible Echo* was begun, \$4000 being invested in a printing plant which was located in a leased building. Since that time the progress of the cause in Australia has been steady, and on the whole, very gratifying to its friends. Various laborers have gone there from America from time to time, and others have been raised up there. For three years the cause in Aus-

tralia has enjoyed the presence, assistance, and counsel of Mrs. E. G. White and Elder W. C. White. A Bible school has been in operation in Melbourne for two years. The sale of our larger books has been vigorously prosecuted, though a very severe financial depression has for the last three years seriously retarded the publishing and canvassing work, and to some extent has apparently hindered the work in general.

The scarcity of laborers has made it impossible to occupy the field as rapidly as the demand arose. It is but recently, comparatively, that New South Wales has been entered by our ministers, and only within the past few months have they been able to reach Queensland, while West Australia is still waiting to hear the first discourse on present truth. Meanwhile the publications sold have been doing a good work, and many have thus been led to accept and obey the Sabbath and kindred truths. The outlook is assuring, the field is large, the people ready to listen. The latest statistics received place the figures as follows: Number of churches in the Conference, 11; number of ministers in the Conference, 10; number of members in the Conference, 781; number of Sabbath-schools, 16; number of members, 775.

1. What was revealed regarding Australia in 1874 ?
2. How long after this was the work opened up in that field ?
3. What minister had charge of the enterprise ?
4. What other laborers sailed with him ?
5. At what point were operations begun ?
6. Name the initiatory steps taken in opening the work.
7. When was the publication of the Australian paper begun ?
8. What is its name ?
9. How much was invested in the publishing plant ?
10. What paper has recently been started there ?
11. What has been done in the matter of schools in Australia ?
12. What effect has the recent financial depression had upon our general work ?
13. What is the present status of the work, as shown by recent statistics ?

[For the Third Week in December.]

THE WORK IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand consists of two principal islands, North Island and South Island, and some smaller ones. This colony lies east of the southern portion

of Australia, distant about 1200 miles. Much that has been said about Australia as relates to history, and especially to the people, would apply so well to New Zealand that it is not necessary to repeat it. The area of New Zealand is about 100,000 square miles, nearly as large as Wisconsin and Illinois together. Much of the country is mountainous and rugged, presenting a romantic appearance. Some of the finest scenery in the world adorns New Zealand. The islands abound with running streams of pure water, and rain is frequent. Its forests are extensive, dense, and valuable. Cook's Strait separates the two main islands, and Wellington, the capital, is situated on the southern extremity of the North Island. The population of the colony in 1891 was 626,830, including perhaps 40,000 Maoris. The aborigines, or Maoris of New Zealand, are a different class of people from those of Australia, and greatly superior to them in every respect. The latter have nearly disappeared, and while the vices which attended the introduction of civilization have decimated the Maories, they are quite susceptible to cultivation and Christian influences.

During his first visit to Australia in 1885, Elder Haskell visited New Zealand and remained for awhile in Auckland in the Kaeo in the northern portion of North Island, and as a result of this visit, the truth was planted in those places. And on his return to America in the spring of 1886, Elder Haskell visited them again. At Kaeo a church was organized, and about "forty of Father Hare's numerous family were keeping the Sabbath." In October 1886 Elder A. J. Daniells and wife went from Iowa to Auckland, where they arrived November 14, and soon engaged in tent work with such good result that a church was organized. The same general features have marked the work in New Zealand as in Australia. Thus far the preaching of the message has been mostly confined to the North Island, as the force of laborers has been too small to permit the extension of the work. A very inviting field in South Island awaits the workers. The whole harvest is ripe, but the reapers are extremely few. Surely New Zealand may be regarded as a destitute field.

At the last Conference report the statistics were : Number of ministers, 2 ; number of churches, 6 ; number of members, 259 ; Number of Sabbath-schools, 26 ; number of members, 528 ; The number of churches and membership are given as per report of 1892, as the Conference has not reported since. Some additions have been made.

1. Of what two divisions does New Zealand consist?
2. How far distant is this colony from Australia?
3. What is the size of New Zealand?
4. With what two States in this country does it compare?
5. What can you say of the country as regards its natural features?
6. What was the population of this colony in 1891?
7. How many of this number are aborigines?
8. What can you say of the Maoris?
9. When was the truth planted in New Zealand?
10. Who was sent to that field in 1886?
11. What results were seen from labor put forth in Auckland?
12. To what part of the country has the work been largely confined thus far?
13. How many ministers are now laboring in New Zealand?
14. What is the membership Conference?

G. C. TENNEY.

FROM OUR MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN AUSTRALIA.

Our trip from London to Australia was a delightful one in many ways. The vessel "S. S. Oroya" is a fine ship, accomodation all that you could desire. The passengers were pleasant and sociable. We soon made friends and settled ourselves down for a six weeks' sail across the broad and expanseless ocean. A number of the passengers were ladies and Christians, so that we soon found congenial company.

It was not long before we had opportunities to present the third angel's message in its various phases, especially health and temperance, not only in theory, but in practical work, treating injured limbs, etc. This brought us more prominently before the passengers, and helped us in our gospel work.

One day I was called to see one of the ladies who had not slept for about two weeks. I had some little conversation with her, and told her I believed I could help her. So I gave treatment to the head, and succeeded in producing the desired effect, for which of course she was deeply grateful. I then told her she had better not use tea, coffee, or condiments, etc., and she took my advice with good results. From that time our friendship grew stronger ; then I introduced the truth, to which she seemed to take favorably. I continued from day to day ; she

asked me to talk to her often, and also to read to her, which I did, and also to a great many others, who were all interested. I felt the Lord was blessing the efforts put forth in his name. The interest continued to grow on the ship. I had opportunities to talk to the passengers on Sunday afternoon, also to hold a Bible class in our cabin.

Well, we arrived in Melbourne, our friend still deeply interested. She was going on to New Zealand, so I gave her a "Synopsis of Present Truth" to read on the way. She promised to write when she was settled in her new home. About three weeks after, the promised letter came, enquiring for more truth, especially in regard to the return of the Jews. Having answered that, as I believe satisfactorily, I did not receive a letter for some weeks, and I felt rather troubled. But one day the letter came. Tremblingly opening it to learn its contents, imagine what a song of praise came from my lips, as she told me why she had not written, but that she had taken her stand for the truth. That was joy to my soul; it was worth the cost of our journey to bring the light to one precious soul. This lady, although not enjoying the best of health, held a high position in a large warehouse in the city of London, as head accountant, having one hundred clerks under her. She held that position for some eleven years. She came out to Australia to assist her brother, who is manager for the "Asbestos Company of London." We will let her letter speak. We can be missionaries for Jesus on the sea, and in every walk of life.

The following letter just received from this sister will speak for itself:—

"My dear Sister Semmons: I have received two letters from you, one from Brother Semmons, for which I thank you both, they have been a great comfort to me.

"First, I must tell you that I have made a stand for the truth. I have now kept two Sabbaths, so I really may call you sister now. It was about the hardest thing I ever had to do, though I have had many struggles before. It was not giving up worldly things, as through God's mercy these, to a great extent, have lost their hold on me, but the walking in a different path from that which all that I love except yourselves, are taking. Still I am glad I have taken it. When once I made up my mind that it was the right course, I did not hesitate long in taking it. My trials in this way are nothing compared with others, as no opposition whatever is made by my brother. He considers that what I believe right, I ought to do, though he does not agree with me as to the importance of the matter, yet we are too closely knit together for any friction to arise, and our home life is just as harmonious.

"I do not know what the folks at home will say. I have written to them, telling them what I have done, and giving my reasons, but shall not get any replies for about three months.

"I know I have not chosen an easy path, but, as you say, that

makes no difference, and I thank the Lord he did not let me hesitate on that account. His mercies have been so great to me, in the past, that I should be faithless indeed to fear to trust him in the future.

"I received the cookery book safely with thanks, also the tracts which will be very useful to me. I have been almost entirely a vegetarian lately, sometimes I have taken a little meat, as I do not prepare my own food, but we do not have it often. Tell Brother Semmons I have learned to take my porridge with sugar, and now I like it better. We had a great deal of trouble to get brown bread here, but at last have found a little shop where they sell it. It took me some time to work these reformatations for my brother, though he prefers vegetables to meat, and had prohibited pastry and some other indigestible things, but did not concern himself further, and my sister preferred meat to vegetables, in fact she liked best those things that were bad for her, so I had to work by degrees, and now she likes our way best.

"I should like above all things to come and work with you, but at present the Lord has set me here, and I am content to remain until he sends me elsewhere. I wish I could call on you; if I were near, you would see a great deal of me. The reason of that gap between the letters was that I had decided what was right, but lacked the courage to make it known, and I could not write until I had done so.

"God bless you both, pray for me that I may be kept close to the Lord, and never try to stand in my own power."

MRS. A. W. SEMMONS.

CONCERNING THE ISLAND OF MOOREA, SOCIETY ISLANDS.

ABOUT twelve miles off the west end of Tahiti rises its nearest neighbor, a mountainous island, behind whose rocky summits, the setting sun sinks from the view of the people of Papeete, and on whose shores dwell 1550 of these dusky natives, who in habits, tastes, and education are akin to the dwellers on Tahiti and Raiatea, with whom our readers are better acquainted. This island of Moorea, which was formerly called Eimeo, is thirty-two miles in circumference and in area is one eighth the size of Tahiti. It is governed exactly the same as its larger sister, and exhibits much the same variety of tropical beauty and natural wonders to be met with in all the mountainous islands of Polynesia. The surface is very uneven with little level land except along the coast. The mountains of Moorea were not constructed with gently sloping ideas for man to cultivate, but are very steep and ragged as though some mammoth slabs of pottery had been stuck into the ground on edge. As we neared the island on the evening of September 16, we were interested to observe that through one of these lofty peaks was a hole, and after the sun had disappeared from sight behind the summit, it soon reappeared to view through the hole.

Though the general shape of Moorea is that of a triangle, the coast is far from even, as deep bays extend away in toward its center, and sharp points of land in turn pierce the great deep. A coral reef skirts the shore in most places, and the beautiful reflections of various colors from sand, sea-weed, and coral adorn the lagoons. Several small islands that are covered with cocoanut trees also add their beauty to the quiet waters within the reef.

In some regions the soil of Moorea is very fertile, while in others it consists of beach-sand and rocks. In years gone by, there was considerable cotton raised on this island, as can be seen by many traces of deserted plantations and cotton plants, that are now left to cast their down on the mountain sides and to maintain their existence independent of man's assistance. The natives possess a good many whale boats in which they do considerable trading between here and Papeete. They carry over oranges, cocoanuts, tara, bananas, bread fruit, etc., and bring back rum and general merchandise. The only exports of the island at present to foreign ports are copra and cotton.

As the lowlands of Moorea are not well drained, the island is a favorable place for the raising of tara, which is one of their staple articles of food. Breadfruit also grows in great abundance so that the natives have little to do except to catch fish. In traveling around the island I found the road to consist for the most part in rough and unkept paths, while numerous pigs had defiled all the water courses that would have otherwise been refreshing. In this respect Moorea is far behind Tahiti, which abounds in running streams and fortunately does not abound in vagrant pigs, as the laws of Tahiti prohibit this nuisance.

A surprising amount of that ugly disease, elephantiasis, is to be seen on Moorea. About one fourth of the men are more or less afflicted with it. Some of them are so badly deformed as to appear frightful, and many of them drag out a miserable existence; for though this disease is slow to kill, it causes a great deal of discomfort and suffering. Much of this is probably due to their wrong habits of living, both in drinking dirty water, eating decayed food, and living in damp localities.

Though vacillating in character, and most of them lovers of evil, yet there are those scattered about on this island whom we believe are of the kind who will wear at last the victor's crown; and so we scatter the seed knowing not which will prosper, but believing that God will give the increase. The French Protestant Society and the Roman Catholic

Church both have their missionaries on the island. The majority of the natives are still professedly Protestant, as they still respect those who in the face of hardships and privations first brought the news of a Saviour to their shores. E. C. CHAPMAN.

Papetoai, Moorea, Sept. 20, 1894.

In the New Hebrides women are bought for wives, and payment is made in pigs. The price varies in different islands, from one pig, on Fontuna, where women are plentiful, to 20 on Santo, where they are scarce. In some islands the front teeth are knocked out before the woman is handed over to her husband.

A woman living near Oroomiah forded a river partly covered with ice, time after time, with her child on her back, that she might hear the missionary preaching in another village. An old evangelist has traveled thousands of miles through Turkey, Persia, and the Caucasus. He is blind and very homely, and is accompanied by a friend, who is deaf, and has the use of only one eye. They travel in a humble manner, taking turns in riding their little donkey. Their only baggage is a covering for the night, and a portion of the gospel in the raised alphabet.

At a missionary meeting in Paris a poor blind woman put 27 francs into the plate. "You cannot afford so much," said one. "Yes sir, I can," she answered. On being pressed to explain she said: "I am blind; and I said to my fellow straw workers, 'How much money do you spend in the year for oil for your lamps when it is too dark to work nights?' They replied, 'twenty-seven francs;' So," said the poor woman, "I found that I save so much in the year because I am blind, and do not need a lamp; and I give it to send light to the dark heathen lands."

In their interpretation of Scripture, the Chinese are apt to be literalists. One of the Bible-women, Gueh Eng, lately met with a rude reception from the head of a house to which she went to teach the women. "And what did you do about it?" she was asked. "O," she said, "I turned around at the door, and shook every particle of dust off of my shoes, and told him that was what the Scriptures tell us to do when those to whom we go refuse to hear us. I left it as a testimony against him, and afterwards he sent for me to go back, and tell him more about what our Scriptures said."

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1893, AND JUNE 30, 1894.

CONFERENCE.	First-day Offerings.		Christmas Offerings.		Sabbath-school Donations.		Pledges and other Donations.		Totals.		Loss.	Gain.	Member-ship.	Per Capita.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1894.	1894.	1894.	1894.
Dist. No. 1.—Atlantic	\$ 362.33	\$ 369.22	\$ 674.06	\$ 586.86	\$ 644.28	\$ 468.86	\$ 2.05	\$ 51.00	\$1,683.72	\$1,475.94	\$ 207.78		807	\$ 1.829
Maine	221.18	318.94	271.31	441.83	192.62	340.17	67.00	131.00	752.11	1,231.94		\$ 479.83	492	2.666
Maritime Provinces	16.30	41.42	88.85	52.75	52.72	98.05			107.87	192.22		84.35	118	1.629
New England	851.47	953.29	1,272.86	1,638.79	581.27	569.56	113.00	104.01	2,768.60	3,486.65		718.05	898	3.882
New York	656.59	993.67	962.07	1,001.85	449.42	460.99	253.73	528.00	2,321.81	2,386.51		64.70	1,135	2.102
Pennsylvania	661.83	558.58	461.26	620.56	384.36	560.11	133.00	\$28.41	1,640.45	2,567.66		927.21	1,120	2.292
Quebec	151.14	34.77	93.74	86.35	38.90	53.46		100.00	283.78	274.58	9.20		163	1.684
Vermont	245.51	246.19	636.96	828.68	249.74	333.79	194.25	363.00	1,346.46	1,771.66		425.20	431	4.110
Virginia	23.99	12.05	103.16	79.70	31.25	29.25	5.00	2.00	162.40	123.00	39.40		133	.672
West Virginia	201.98	61.89	140.73	334.15	63.01	37.03		53.00	405.72	486.07		80.35	222	2.189
Totals	\$3,391.32	\$2,992.02	\$4,655.00	\$5,871.52	\$2,657.57	\$2,972.27	\$ 769.03	\$2,160.42	\$11,472.92	\$13,996.23	\$ 256.38	\$2,779.69	5,539	\$ 2.526
Dist. No. 2.—Florida		\$ 50.79		\$ 148.40		\$ 79.21		\$ 5.00		\$ 283.40		\$ 283.40	145	\$ 1.954
Southern Mission	\$ 116.92	\$4.13	\$ 449.44	\$ 167.27	\$ 221.65	\$108.61	\$ 103.80	\$ 8.90	\$ 891.81	\$38.91	552.90		425	.797
Tennessee River	29.21	135.61	229.57	335.86	37.17	138.47		2.00	295.95	611.94		315.99	269	2.275
Totals	\$ 146.13	\$ 240.53	\$ 679.01	\$ 651.53	\$ 258.82	\$ 326.29	\$ 103.80	\$ 15.90	\$1,187.76	\$1,234.25	\$ 552.90	\$ 599.39	839	\$ 1.471
Dist. No. 3.—Illinois	\$ 653.10	\$ 550.99	\$2,360.83	\$1,596.00	\$ 633.55	\$ 718.88	\$ 158.78	\$ 440.40	\$3,856.26	\$3,206.27	\$ 549.99		1,164	\$ 2.840
Indiana	454.12	438.02	1,012.89	956.37	571.96	630.16	936.00	193.86	2,974.97	2,120.41	854.56		1,580	1.842
Michigan	2,208.39	2,133.89	8,570.44	12,930.88	3,221.08	3,114.91	2,841.80	2,741.65	16,841.71	20,951.33		\$4,109.62	5,565	3.805
Ohio	631.51	424.47	1,350.28	1,286.55	980.47	1,047.38	449.83	293.61	3,411.59	3,052.01	359.58		1,507	2.025
Totals	\$3,947.12	\$3,517.37	\$13,294.44	\$16,699.80	\$5,457.06	\$5,511.33	\$4,385.91	\$3,671.52	\$27,084.53	\$29,430.02	\$1,764.13	\$4,109.62	9,756	\$ 3.016
Dist. No. 4.—Iowa	\$ 939.00	\$1,433.08	\$2,988.34	\$2,501.70	\$1,216.24	\$1,490.68	\$ 592.17	\$3,263.94	\$5,736.65	\$8,689.40		\$2,952.75	2,642	\$ 3.288
Manitoba				4.00			5.00		5.00	4.00	\$ 1.00			
Minnesota	1,147.12	581.68	2,001.18	1,435.37	1,822.50	1,678.50	492.15	2,672.20	5,462.95	6,367.75		904.80	2,400	2.653
Nebraska	612.82	657.60	1,499.29	1,354.69	934.54	794.94	1,082.81	3,546.43	4,179.46	6,353.66		2,174.20	1,647	3.857
South Dakota	553.83	902.27	987.34	810.90	575.75	739.27	226.11	2,498.76	2,643.05	4,965.30		2,315.25	1,100	4.505
Wisconsin	1,064.53	818.49	2,405.47	2,828.86	1,360.46	1,407.83	1,248.86	1,946.59	6,079.32	6,701.71		622.39	2,370	2.827
Totals	\$4,318.22	\$4,393.12	\$9,881.62	\$8,635.46	\$6,259.49	\$6,181.32	\$3,647.10	\$13,912.92	\$24,106.43	\$33,072.82	\$ 1.00	\$8,967.39	10,159	\$ 3.255
Dist. No. 5.—Arkansas	\$ 29.76	\$ 30.62	\$ 39.34	\$ 96.50	\$ 55.41	\$ 49.15	\$ 2.60	\$ 53.00	\$ 147.11	\$ 229.27		\$ 82.16	428	\$.535
Colorado	412.24	212.03	418.54	388.45	490.95	399.48	227.00	1,437.37	1,548.73	2,437.33		888.60	1,070	2.277
Kansas	771.26	690.53	1,456.36	1,398.09	1,059.47	1,081.62	301.96	1,024.31	3,589.06	4,194.55		606.50	2,286	1.834
Missouri	252.71	310.12	681.15	719.78	339.25	318.74	37.37	60.75	1,310.68	1,609.39		298.71	1,236	1.302
Oklahoma	10.10	38.12	57.87	79.20	41.14	89.51	.25	109.33	109.33	206.83		97.47	425	.486
Texas	328.79	1,163.26	523.72	635.26	325.95	355.25	12.00	4.90	1,190.46	2,178.67		988.21	660	3.631
Totals	\$1,804.86	\$2,664.68	\$3,196.98	\$3,317.23	\$2,312.17	\$2,293.75	\$ 581.38	\$2,580.33	\$7,895.39	\$10,856.04		\$2,960.65	6,045	\$ 1.795
Dist. No. 6.—California	\$1,971.12	\$1,235.68	\$3,944.49	\$2,894.49	\$2,560.17	\$2,675.88	\$1,179.94	\$2,261.96	\$9,655.72	\$9,068.01	\$ 587.71		3,192	\$ 2.840
Montana	51.25	59.24	226.25	339.30	47.01	71.22			124.51	269.66		\$ 145.15	130	2.074
North Pacific	816.72	1,039.11	1,041.06	968.17	1,104.20	785.62	1,047.43	73.00	4,009.41	2,866.20	1,143.21		1,364	2.101
Upper Columbia	197.27	151.27	672.62	670.76	674.07	421.06	531.15	248.98	2,077.11	1,492.07	585.04		1,000	1.492
Totals	\$3,036.36	\$2,485.30	\$5,686.42	\$4,672.92	\$4,385.45	\$3,958.78	\$2,758.52	\$2,583.94	\$15,866.75	\$13,695.94	\$2,815.96	\$ 145.15	5,686	\$ 2.408
For'n Dist's.—Australia		\$ 37.45			\$ 233.95	\$ 249.21		\$ 497.27	\$ 233.95	\$ 783.93		\$ 549.98	820	\$.956
Central America			\$ 16.20	\$ 13.27					16.20	13.27	\$ 2.93		49	.271
Central Europe	\$ 10.98		442.62	763.66	175.39	274.55		2.26	628.99	1,040.47		411.48	501	2.076
Great Britain	539.68	321.07	305.51	303.20	31.83	141.10		3.33	877.02	773.70	103.32		363	2.131
Germany and Russia			337.44	364.62	156.28	191.97	\$ 16.25		509.95	550.59		46.64	835	.666
New Zealand	2.03	1.94	59.27	78.49	17.34		53.94		132.58	80.43	52.15		326	.246
Polynesia	3.70	6.70					12.61	5.00	16.31	11.70	4.61		131	.089
Scandinavia			468.91	513.67	36.81			30.32	505.72	543.99		38.27	1,458	.373
South Africa	279.75	471.16	581.47	412.62	213.85	422.32	14,924.66	2,501.48	15,999.73	3,807.58	12,192.15		161	23.649
South America	29.93	17.21	16.04	35.29			14.61	46.32	60.60	98.82		38.22	20	4.941
West Indies			10.77	26.69	14.80			33.47	25.57	60.16		34.59	52	1.157
Totals	\$ 866.09	\$ 855.53	\$2,238.23	\$2,516.51	\$ 880.23	\$1,279.15	\$15,022.07	\$3,119.45	\$19,066.62	\$7,770.64	\$12,355.16	\$ 1,119.18	4,716	\$ 1.647
MISCELLANEOUS				\$ 167.62	\$ 118.15				\$ 167.02	\$ 118.15	\$ 48.87			
Grand Totals	\$17,510.10	\$17,178.55	\$39,631.70	\$42,365.02	\$22,377.81	\$22,586.04	\$27,267.81	\$28,044.48	\$106,787.42	\$110,174.09	\$17,294.40	\$20,681.07*	42,740	\$ 2.577

The London Missionary Society *Chronicle*, a short time since, gave an account from Rev. C. Chalmers, of a voyage in the Gulf of Papua, where he met with a kind welcome, though many of the natives had never seen a white man before. At one place he held a service in a native hut, amid charms and fetiches of all kinds, skulls of human beings, crocodiles, pigs, cassowaries, and six hideous idols at the end. Among these surroundings they sang a translation of the hymn, "Hark the voice of love and mercy!" "I do not think," writes Mr. Chalmers, "I ever heard it sound better."

How difficult it is for those to appreciate the power of the gospel upon others who have never been influenced themselves by its motives, is shown in the remarks made concerning a certain missionary physician, by the people among whom he labors. One says: "He must get a big salary or he would not work as he does." Another, "He works for the poor to gain merit with God and a good place in paradise." Another, "What a terribly bad man he must have been in his own country, to come here and treat people for nothing!"

It is said to be quite common in China for men to write out and post by the side of a street, a prayer which they wish to address to their god. The notion seems to be that those who read the prayer will in some sense join in it, and that the god will be pleased at having so many people address him, and so be more likely to give a favorable answer.

THE Directors of the London Society have decided to re-enforce and extend the Mission in Matabeleland, as soon as circumstances permit of the active resumption of missionary work. It is understood that the directors intend to establish an industrial training institution, to teach the natives useful manual arts.

An appeal comes to the Presbyterian Board from the island of Hainan, which is indeed most touching and thrilling. "Think of a man walking 130 miles bearing a petition signed by ten leading citizens of an interior district, asking our missionaries to send some one to teach them the gospel! These men had only heard the gospel during a brief preaching tour made by a missionary and two native assistants, and yet so impressed were they that they begged for a missionary, offering to give the ground on which to build a chapel."

A traveler writes: "Whoever wishes to see Palestine in the garb it has worn for unnumbered centuries, must visit it soon. The people are adopting European dress and ways. Our inventions are coming. The telegraph is domiciled; and soon the crooked stick will give way to the plow, the camel stand aside, or run bellowing to the field, as I have seen him do, while the engine rushes on, and the Palestine of Bible days will be no more."

The *Evangelist* tells of a Persian who one year ago was such a fanatical Moslem that he would go into a bath every night to wash off the pollution of contact with Christians during the day. Now he has had his property—and he was a man of means—confiscated, and both his ears cut off. But, undismayed, he yet declared that "Christ is the only Saviour of men."

Canvassers' Department

THE SCIENCE OF CANVASSING.—NO. 4.

THE STATE AGENTS' WORK.

WHEN a man accepts a work, one of the first things he desires to do is to become acquainted with that work, its needs, and how to carry it forward successfully. He wants to know what has been done in the past, how the work was performed, and the principal causes of success or failure. He also wants to know the field in which he has to work.

One of the first things the State agent needs to do, after accepting his work, is to become acquainted with the territory in which he is to work, and to learn as much as possible about its resources, possibilities, and difficulties. He should inform himself in regard to how much of the territory has been canvassed for the different books, when it was done, and who did it. If former State agents have kept a faithful record of all the work performed, then this record will give the desired information in a short, concise manner. If they have not, then the new agent will labor under great disadvantages for many months. If the record has been properly kept, it will show in brief which counties have been canvassed for "Bible Readings," who did it, when it was done, and how many books were delivered in each township. The record will also

show the same in regard to what has been done with "Great Controversy," "Patriarchs and Prophets," "Two Republics," and in fact, any of the subscription books that our agents handle.

The next thing the State agent should acquaint himself with is every canvasser in the field, and this should be done as soon as possible after he takes up the work. He should not only know them by name, but he should know them by personal acquaintance, by visiting them in their field of labor, and going into the field to work with them. But of this part of his work more will be said later on.

The next, and one of the most important things that he should become intelligent upon in regard to his field, is a knowledge of what his field is as a whole, and what local advantages or disadvantages are in every county. Summed up in brief, they are as follows:—

1. The number of counties in the State, which ones are thickly settled, which ones are thinly settled, and why.

2. What is the principal business in each county? Is it farming? and if so, what kind of farming? Is it raising corn, wheat, fruit, or cotton? or is it truck or mixed farming? and if so, what kind of truck is raised? and where is each part carried on? What time of the year do the farmers have money? and what time are they entirely out of money? When is their principal harvest?

3. If it is not this kind of farming, is it a stock-raising country? and if so, what kind of stock is raised?

4. Possibly it is a lumbering country, and if so, what kind of lumber? and what is the lumber used for?

5. Is there a large amount of manufacturing interests? and if so, what kind of goods are made? and how many men are employed?

6. How many cities of ten thousand or more in the State? Which ones are they? and what are the general tone and characteristics of each?

7. Is the State or any portion of the State a mining region? and if so, what kind of mining is carried on? and what is the prospect for business in the different localities?

8. The character and nationality of the people in each city and in the county. Are they English speaking? and if not, what nationalities are represented? How many of each nationality? and which predominates?

9. The religious character of the people. Are

they Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Spiritualist, or infidels?

10. Are the people well educated? are schools plenty? and are they well attended?

11. Are there any local disturbances in any part of the State that would make it advisable not to send canvassers to that part? and if so, what are the difficulties—droughts, floods, strikes, pests, fires, or what?

All these things have much to do with the success or failure of the canvasser who goes into a field to work. Often an agent is defeated in his work because of these local difficulties, whereas, he would have done well in another place where these disadvantages did not exist. Before sending a man to any certain territory, the State agent should know, so far as possible, the advantages and disadvantages the canvasser will have to meet there; and if the difficulties are too great, then he should send him somewhere else.

It often happens that in one part of the State there will be local difficulties such as droughts, fires, strikes, frosts, or something else that will almost paralyze business in that special section for several months, and these difficulties will be almost insurmountable for the canvasser, while in any other part of the State business will be good, and an agent will be almost sure to have success if he pushes his work with energy.

Now prudence would say, "Work along the line of the least resistance," and work where the times are the best, and where there are the least number of local and general difficulties to contend with.

A State agent should not only know the condition of the territory before he sends any one to it, but he should constantly keep studying and always keep well informed in regard to these points.

Much valuable information can be gained while passing through the country, either by team or railroad, if he will make careful inquiries in regard to the prospect of business, crops, etc. It is not necessary that he should tell his business or object of inquiring. Proper questions asked in a modest way usually bring polite answers. Besides this he should be a regular reader of some good, daily paper which gives reliable reports of the general news from all parts of the country. We do not mean by this a paper that deals in sensational news and political gossip, but a good, standard paper that deals with the general news, especially industrial interests published in different parts of the country, that are considered reliable. Of course, there is much even in these papers that is not

profitable for any one to read; but with care, one can select the part that he needs information upon, and in a few moments he can sketch through the paper and thereby learn the general and most important news of the day, and then leave the rest alone.

The State agent not only wants to keep posted on all the important events of the day, but he certainly must be a careful and thorough reader of the *Review and Herald*, *Signs of the Times*, *American Sentinel*, *Good Health*, and HOME MISSIONARY in order to keep up with the progress of the message. He should be posted on the progress of the message in all parts of the world, and on every phase of the message, not only in this country but in every country. "The field is the world," and an intelligent knowledge of the work over the whole field is a source of strength and encouragement to every worker.

In addition to his reading the periodicals, he should be a careful student of the books, tracts, and pamphlets issued by our people. Study them with pencil in hand, at odd moments, and read over again the points most forcibly impressed upon the mind until that point is firmly fixed in the mind; then when he cannot have a book in hand, he can meditate on what he has read, if he has trained his mind to study and think. Repeat the thought over again and again until it is fixed in the memory so it will stay there until called for at some future time.

His text should be the injunction given by Paul to Timothy, "Study to show thyself approved unto God; a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

F. L. MEAD.

A TESTIMONY FOR HELPS.

I HAVE noticed from time to time, reference made to the use of "helps." I thought it might interest and help some, so I pen my testimony in regard to them. That article on them in the August number, I thought was very good, and it has stirred me up to testify to the great benefits to be derived, not merely by the canvassers, but by poor truth-hungry souls, from the sale of our small books and pamphlets. I will not comment on the valuable facts in that article, which I fully endorse from personal experience, as space is too valuable in your paper; but will encourage others to take up the sale by personally relating my experience with them.

I have realized how utterly unsatisfactory it was to have to borrow money to help pay expenses until de-

livery, and I longed to be free; for "he who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing" seemed to be my experience. Gradually I got more into the way of selling "helps." At first I felt ashamed to show people a "Social Purity" or "Health Packet" after pressing them to buy a book. Visions of being an annoyance to the parties held me back; but I have since found that my fears have been imaginary, and on studying the "help" and realizing its importance as a truth-giving source, I have had better success.

At present I am canvassing for "Patriarchs and Prophets" and, thanks be to God, I am able to keep myself and a horse by Helps without drawing on the office. I owned a bicycle before buying the horse, and was enabled to send back \$20 to the office before delivery came off. My companion who had a horse did the same or better. If you have not a horse here, you would better leave off work in this part of South Australia, because the people are so scattered. I look at the sale of Helps in this way: Suppose you borrow \$25 during the tour, what satisfaction do you have when delivery comes off?—Almost nothing. You have paid your way, the money is all gone, and now you have to hand it back again out of your own profits in hard cash, with nothing to keep in remembrance after spending it, except, of course, the orders that you have delivered. Could n't that \$25 be made to redound more to the glory of God? Those who could not give you an order are left out in the cold and cannot, unless they are fortunate enough to borrow one you delivered, taste the good spiritual blessings which we could be the means of conveying to them if we would. It is true you can send some names to the tract society, but they are few among the multitude.

Now let us contrast the other side. If you pay, or get credit for \$25 worth of Helps, you get about \$40 worth. Fifteen dollars of that is profit, and you only have to pay the society \$10 instead of \$25 in hard cash. And what have you got to show, when you have to pay out that \$10, that you can look back to with great satisfaction? Why, the knowledge that you have scattered hundreds, aye thousands of pages of reading matter on the present truth in the homes of those especially who could not subscribe for the larger books. It seems to me that this will be spreading the truth like the leaves of autumn. This reading matter will make them grateful to you for bringing such good spiritual food. And again, you will find that these people will hand these around to their friends, even before you can canvass them, and

they will be prepared to listen attentively to you and and perhaps subscribe, so making your work easier. The Lord blessed me one week lately, even in these terrible hard times, by enabling me to sell nearly \$10 worth, and at a time when I needed a little more

money than usual to cover expenses. It was almost my lowest week for orders as the people were in such straits. I have gone into a place sometimes with barely enough to pay a night's lodging and breakfast, but I had Helps with me, and by the Lord's blessing

REPORT OF THE CANVASSING WORK FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

(Furnished by the General Canvassing Agent.)

STATE.	No. can- vassers	Av. No of Re- ports.	Days.	Hours.	Books Deliv'd.	Value.	Orders Taken.	Value.	Miscel. Sales.	Total Value.	Total for Dist's.	
Dist. No. 1.	Atlantic.....	23	16	217	1040	623	\$ 562 05	565	\$ 565 25	128 12	693 47	
	Maine.....	4	2	31½	310½	105	413 75	124	310 25	12 50	322 75	
	Maritime Prov...	5	4	46	254	105	413 75	43	87 00		87 00	
	New England....	11	7¾	115	560	133	341 50	177	451 75		451 75	
	New York.....	17	16¾	223	1516	816	1868 49	509	1093 60	142 25	1235 85	
	Pennsylvania....	38	16	60	808	449	267 25	763	699 55	142 42	841 97	
	Quebec.....	6	4¼	68	262	45	99 50	144	360 00	17 25	377 25	
	Virginia.....	5	4	.....	306	.....	.....	179	295 50	52 75	348 25	
	Vermont.....	4	2	30	159	2	.....	29	81 75	10 97	92 70	
West Virginia...	7	14	35	259	16	51 50	48	128 06	37 70	165 76	4,586 75	
No. 2.	Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cumb. Mis. Field.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Carolina..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Carolina..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tennessee.....	19	41	70	1207	60	141 00	345	830 05	61 07	1032 12	1,032 12
No. 3.	Indiana.....	12	11	120	808	46	104 75	124	373 25		373 25	
	Illinois.....	8	6	83	695	43	97 50	467	446 25		446 25	
	Michigan.....	6	5	56	325	104	268 50	35	94 75		94 75	
	Ohio.....	15	13	109	735	81	200 25	127	274 25		274 25	
	Ontario.....	6	6	64	496	63	137 75	66	207 75		207 75	1,396 25
	South Dakota....	20	.....	.....	3100	.....	506 64	169	484 30	252 71	737 01	
	Iowa.....	19	14	211	1694	222	247 90	447	931 98	139 77	1071 75	
	Manitoba.....	8	7	76	460	86	225 25	40	102 25		102 25	
	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4.	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wisconsin.....	14	.....	73	473½	208	454 50	105	206 75	51 07	257 82	2,168 83
	Arkansas.....	23	14	225	1744	.....	.....	1821	4979 75	59 95	5039 70	
	Oklahoma.....	7	4	50	392	334	2177 50	250	591 75	45 50	637 25	
	Kansas.....	19	.....	.....	1893	259	780 25	560	1159 50	119 42	1278 92	
	Missouri.....	34	14	209	2107	572	1469 25	381	927 75	93 56	1021 31	
	Texas.....	16	12	.....	960	600	1903 00	93	243 50		2251 50	
	Colorado.....	3	6	14	130	.....	106 75	77	100 00	491 00	591 00	10,819 68
	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5.	North Pacific....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper Columbia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	N.S.W. & Q'ns' Pnd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Zealand....	9	4	120	503	.....	.....	185	651 84	209 38	861 22	861 22
	Great Britain....	34	30	.....	3990	.....	.....	1156	.....	.....	2507 20	
	Central Europe..	18	18	.....	2339	.....	.....	903	1864 82	27 00	1891 82	
	Germany.....	13	.....	237	1558	136	191 50	422	550 00	68 25	618 25	
No. 6.	Norway.....	11	9	136	1371	.....	.....	393	339 62	4 40	844 02	
	Denmark.....	25	21	337	3251	1131	1542 37	1518	1767 09	18 82	1785 91	
	Sweden.....	32	102	.....	3143	.....	2957 04	1227	1795 58	.....	1795 58	9,442 78
	South Africa....	7	6½	133½	683	395	2238 61	532	2528 75	.....	2528 75	
	South America...	9	5	.....	43	82	231 54	330	955 48	220 54	1175 04	
	Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Indies.....	3	3	30	.....	5	12 25	160	336 80	17 31	354 11	4,057 90
	Totals.....	520	443½	3159	39,625	7116	19584 14	14562	30,941 82	2,423 71	33,365 53	33,365 53

I got along all right. My prayer has been, "Put me not to shame before them." At first it was a trying thought and a test of faith to have to depend on them alone for my daily bread and current expenses, but gradually through the encouraging experiences of others and a stern desire not to borrow money, the Lord has helped me toward success.

The Helps I use principally are "Steps to Christ," in leatherette, to sell at 1s 6d. "Socials," "Christ and His Righteousness," "Angels," and "Health Packets."

I endeavor to sell different ones to houses close together so that they can interchange and so get as much of the truth as possible. Once I waited a whole month purposely to get these Helps, as I was going into an out-of-the-way place and I could afford to wait. I feel that our work must be done more than ever with an intelligent missionary spirit, as we are working for the salvation of precious souls for whom our Saviour died.

P. L. HULL.

Melbourne, Aus.

When an agent is in a great hurry, it is very trying to find that his subscriber is not.

All canvassers who pass through the door of success, will find it labeled, "Push."



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK

R. R.

Time Table, in Effect June 3, 1894.

GOING EAST. Read Down.							STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Read up.						
10 Mail Ex.	8 Frie Lit.	4 L't'd Ex.	6 A.G. Ex.	42 MIND Tr'n.	2 P.L. Pass	H		11 Mail Ex.	1 Day Ex.	3 R'd L't'd	23 B. C. Pass.	7 Frie L't'd	9 P'fo Ex.	
a m	a m	p m	p m		a m		D.Chicago A.	p m	p m	p m		p m	p m	
8.40	11.25	3.10	8.15		6.00		Valparaiso..	7.28	4.50	9.10		10.30	8.00	
11.10	1.20	5.05	10.30					6.05	2.45	7.10		8.30	5.45	
p m	2.35	6.30	12.00	10.05			South Bend..	3.10	1.20	5.44		7.10	4.10	
1.29	3.07	7.12	12.45	12.40			Cassopolis..	2.45	12.40	5.33		6.30	3.28	
2.21			11.38	3.42			Schoolcraft..	1.20	12.02					
2.33		7.55	1.48	4.50	a m		Vicksburg..	1.10	11.53		p m		2.37	
3.40	4.30	8.36	2.40	6.20	7.00		Battle Creek..	12.25	11.15	3.55	9.35	5.18	1.50	
4.33	6.11	9.26	3.25		7.47		Charlotte..	11.14	10.29	3.07	8.40	4.38	1.53	
6.10	6.40	9.55	4.00		8.20		Lansing..	10.40	10.02	2.40	8.00	4.08	12.20	
6.30	6.30	10.45	6.08		9.30		Davison..	9.35	9.05	1.55	6.50	3.20	11.28	
7.30	7.05	11.17	5.40		10.05		Flint..	8.35	8.35	1.28	5.47	2.58	10.35	
8.15	7.35	11.50	6.15		10.43		Lapeer..	7.49	8.02	1.00	5.10	2.25	10.01	
8.42		a m	6.35		11.06		Imlay City..	7.28			4.48			
9.50	8.45	1.00	7.30		12.05		Pt. H'n Tunnel	6.25	6.50	11.55	3.50	1.20	8.45	
	p m	p m					Detroit..	a m	a m	a m	p m	p m	8.45	
9.25							Toronto..		6.40	10.40	4.05		8.45	
	a m	a m	p m						p m				7.20	
	8.40	8.30	5.25						10.10				1.00	
	p m	p m	a m						a m				7.20	
	8.05	7.50	7.25				Montreal..		6.00				10.15	
	a m	a m	p m						a m					
	8.12	8.12	7.15				Boston..		7.30				11.30	
	a m	a m	p m						a m				a m	
	3.05	7.55	4.25				Susp'n Bridge		1.20	7.05			8.40	
	a m	a m	p m						a m				a m	
	4.15	8.30	5.40				Buffalo..		12.00				6.15	
	p m	p m	a m						a m	p m			p m	
	4.32	9.25	8.03				New York..		8.20	6.10			5.00	
	a m	a m											p m	
		8.12	10.20				Boston..						3.00	

Trains No. 1,3,4,6,7,8,9, run daily; Nos. 10, 11, 2, 23, 42, daily except Sunday. All meals will be served on through trains in Chicago and Grand Trunk dining cars.

Valparaiso Accommodation daily except Sunday. Way freights leave Nichols eastward 7:15 a. m.; from Battle Creek westward 7:05 a. m.

† Stop only on signal.

A. R. McINTYRE,
Asst. Supt., Battle Creek.

A. S. PARKER,
Pass. Agent, Battle Creek.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods.

FOR MORE THAN SIXTEEN YEARS the Battle Creek Sanitarium has maintained a Health Food Department, at first for the benefit of its patients and patrons, later, and for more than a dozen years, with increased facilities, to supply the general public.

- Oatmeal Biscuit,
- Rye Wafers,
- Medium Oatmeal Crackers,
- Fruit Crackers,
- Carbon Crackers,

- Plain Oatmeal Crackers,
- No. 1 Graham Crackers,
- No. 2 Graham Crackers,
- Avenola,
- Granola,
- Plain Graham Crackers (DYSPEPTIC),

- Wheat Granola,
- White Crackers,
- Whole Wheat Wafers,
- Gluten Biscuit, No. 1,
- Gluten Biscuit, No. 2,
- Gluten Wafers,
- Infants' Food.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This certifies that the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods, manufactured by the Sanitarium under the business name of the Sanitarium Food Co., are made under my direction and supervision, and that Granola and the other special foods manufactured by this Company, are not made or sold by any other firm or person except their duly authorized agents.

Our goods are shipped to every part of the world—to Australia, New Zealand, India, Persia, and other foreign countries, as well as to all parts of the United States; and in every instance they have demonstrated their wonderful keeping properties. The following is a sample of hundreds of testimonials received from persons who have for years made use of our foods:—

"We have used your 'Health Foods' in our family for three years, and cannot get along without them. Having been troubled with dyspepsia and chronic inflammation of the stomach, I find that your Granola, Avenola, Wheatena, and Gluten, are the only foods that I can eat with safety."
WM. M. MERWIN."

We are constantly improving our foods, and adding to our list as the result of experimental researches conducted in the Sanitarium Laboratory of Hygiene and our Experimental Kitchen. For the latest descriptive circular and price list, address,

SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Tract and Missionary Society

Price 25 Cents per Year.

F. M. WILCOX, EDITOR.
A. O. TAIT, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., DECEMBER, 1894.

THE French Missionary Society of Battle Creek would like to receive the addresses of French-speaking persons, to be used for missionary work. Address, Chas. E. Blanc, 18 N. Jefferson St., Battle Creek, Mich.

WE have in this number a goodly selection of missionary notes which we have extracted from leading missionary journals. We did not insert these for lack of matter to fill up, but because many interesting and valuable items are given.

IN view of the week of prayer during the latter part of December and of the readings which all will have in connection with that occasion, it is thought best to give but three mission studies for this month. Much will be found in the week of prayer readings regarding our work in other lands and our relation to those in darkness.

WE are glad to present before our readers this month, mission studies on Australia from the pen of Elder G. C. Tenney. Brother Tenney labored in that field for a term of years, and while no mention is made of himself in the studies he gives, it is but justice to say that he did as much if not more than any other laborer to shape the work in that country. For years he was president of the Australian Conference and editor of the *Bible Echo*, laboring faithfully to advance the interest of the general work.

WE call special attention to the report of contributions to foreign missions in this issue. We trust that every reader will look out the report from his State and see how it compares with the donation of last year. It certainly is an occasion for great gratitude to God that there has been such an encouraging gain in receipts to mission work. A net gain of over \$3000 is shown by the comparison. Many other missionary societies have been obliged to report a large falling off, and some have had to retrench their

work; but the Lord has blessed our efforts as a people, and brought means into our hands whereby we could sustain the work in other lands. We cannot take any praise to ourselves in this matter. The work is the Lord's, and it is his Spirit that has stirred up the hearts of his people to contribute to his cause. We have nothing and have given nothing but what we have received from him. We have had no spirit to contribute only as he has given us that spirit, therefore to him belongs all the praise and all the credit. We trust all will study the report. It gives some very profitable comparisons from which we may draw encouragement.

"MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY AND THE STORY OF PITCAIRN ISLAND."—By Rosalind Amelia Young, a native daughter. So little is known of this far-away island and its interesting people that the short notes in the daily press, contributed usually by some one from aboard a passing ship, have been read with great eagerness.

Whence came these people? How do they exist without any communication with the outside world for months at a time? What are their educational advantages? Have they any church privileges? All these questions and thousands of others which suggest themselves to the mind when Pitcairn Island is mentioned, are answered in the most pleasing manner by Miss Young in her "Story of Pitcairn Island," now just off the press.

In a simple yet forcible style she tells of the Mutineers of the "Bounty"; Their Arrival at Pitcairn; A Sketch of the Gem of the Pacific; The Death of John Adams; The Queen's Birthday, and how Celebrated at Pitcairn; Visit of H. M. S. "Portland"; Removal to Norfolk Island; Ho! for Pitcairn again; Return of Second Party; Reception; At Home again; Wreck of the "Cornwallis"; Visit of Rear Admiral de Horsey; Wreck of the "Oregon"; Visit of the Missionary Ship "Pitcairn."

All this, and much more of thrilling interest, is graphically portrayed in the book.

"The Story of Pitcairn Island" contains twenty-three chapters, each with specially engraved heading, and its 256 pages are embellished with twenty-five fine half-tone engravings from original photographs, nearly all of which are full page. Neat vellum cloth, with cover designs embossed in black and gold; price, \$1, postpaid. Address: PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING Co., Kansas City, Mo., Oakland, Cal., 43 Bond St., New York.