

# PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



“Then They that Feared the Lord Spake Often One to Another.”

Vol. 8

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No. 9

## The Church

### Speak a Kind Word When You Can

There is many a heart that is longing  
for love,

Many lives that are under a ban,  
Who know not the blessings that come  
from above;

So speak a kind word when you can.

There are many whose hearts with sor-  
row are wrung,

Whose downward course early began,  
For want of some kindness, while yet  
they were young;

So speak a kind word when you can.

Your kindness will weave you a garland  
more fair

Than flowers from the valley or lea;  
Devotion will yield you a treasure more  
rare

Than pearls from the depths of the  
sea.

—Selected.

### Sketches of the Past—No. 43

While the doctrine of life only through Christ was largely accepted by the Advent believers, and to them gave greater force to the event of Christ's second coming than they had before seen,—all future life of His people depending on His coming again to raise them from the dead and give them their final reward,—it, on the other hand, increased the opposition of the churches, so that, as previously quoted from Brother Himes, the Adventists “arose in the majesty of their strength, shook off the yoke, and raised the cry, ‘Come out of her, My people.’”

As the result of the second angel's message thus proclaimed in America,

over fifty thousand, in the northern portion of the United States, separated themselves from the different churches, and came out an independent people, who, untrammelled by church creeds, could now carefully and prayerfully search the word of God for truth and duty. The cry of separation spread also to foreign countries, and thousands separated from the “established church.”

While the Adventists were oppressed and excluded from the churches, they consoled themselves by often quoting the words of the prophet Isaiah: “Hear the word of the Lord, ye that tremble at His word; your brethren that hated you, that east you out for My name's sake, said, Let the Lord be glorified; but He shall appear to your joy, and they shall be ashamed.” Isa. 66:5.

Tracing still farther the prophecies concerning the advent movement, we will notice the parable of the ten virgins, Matthew, chapter twenty-five. The previous chapter closed with the record of the *smiting* of fellow servants, and the beginning of church festivals and amusements. The twenty-fifth chapter, which is a continuance of the same discourse, says, “*Then* shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom.”

The question arises, *When*, and by *whom*, is this comparison made? The text says, “*Then*,” that is, just at the time the servants are *smiting* their “fellow servants,” and when the “*eating*” begins. If surely is not the world, or opponents, that would make the comparison; but it must be done by those who continue to “give meat in due season.” After the close of the natural Jewish year 1843 [April, 1844], Adventists

themselves compared their situation with that described in the above scripture. The prophecy said that *then* the situation would be thus likened, and thus it was, as may be seen by their writings of that date.

In the *Midnight Cry* of May 9, 1844, we read: “We believe we are occupying that period spoken of by the Saviour, when the bridegroom tarries (Matt. 25:5), to which the kingdom of heaven should be likened, when that evil servant [there having been an apparent failure in the time] shall say in his heart, ‘My Lord delayeth His coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken,’ and the Lord shall come in a day they look not for him.”

In the *Advent Herald*, of Boston, Mass. (formerly *The Signs of the Times*), in an article speaking of the passing of the time, written in April, 1844, we read: “But the time—the year 1843, the Jewish year—passed, and we were disappointed in not beholding the King in His beauty, and all who opposed us, honestly supposed that every distinctive characteristic of our belief had been demonstrated to be false, and that we should, as honest men, abandon our whole position. And therefore it was with surprise that they saw us still clinging to our hope, and still expecting our King. We, however, in our disappointment, saw no reason for discouragement. We saw that the Scriptures indicated that there must be a *tarrying time*, and that while the vision tarried, we must wait for it.

While we were thus mistaken we can see the hand of the Lord in the matter; we can see that He has made use of that proclamation as an alarm to the world, and a test to the church.

It placed His people in an attitude of expectation. It called out those who were willing to suffer for His name's sake. It demonstrated to whom the cry of the Lord's coming was tidings of great joy, and to whom it was an unwelcome sound in their ears. . . . We regard it as a step in the accomplishment of God's purpose, in this 'day of His preparation,' that He might lead forth a people who should only seek the will of the Lord, that they might be prepared for His coming."

J. N. Loughborough.

### The Ingathering for Missions

We trust all of our readers have seen the announcement of the Thanksgiving Ingathering plan, which provides for all the members of our churches in the United States to solicit donations for missions during next Thanksgiving week. If any are not familiar with this plan, the Missionary Department of the General Conference at Washington, D. C., will be pleased, upon application, to send them circulars containing the full details.

There is manifested a commendable interest in this plan in all parts of the field. Everybody seems to think it just the thing to do, and many are beginning now to plan so they can spend all of Thanksgiving week gathering in money for our needy missions. Elder S. N. Haskell thinks it is time to claim the promise of the prophet Isaiah. He says:

"I am glad the Thanksgiving plan is meeting with favor. We read in the Bible that the wealth of the Gentiles shall flow into the work of God, and I have always been a firm believer in getting help from the outside. For every meeting-house that we have ever built, if I remember rightly, and we have built many, we have always gotten plenty of money from the outside. I have thought that sinners are under obligation to the righteous. You remember that God could not destroy Sodom until He had gotten the righteous out of the city, so sinners have much to be thankful for through the influence of the righteous around them: The time was that the Religious Liberty movement was carried so far that it was thought a sin to accept a favor from the government. I wrote to our Religious Liberty brethren

at the time, citing the example of Cyrus, and how God used him to accomplish His work in the earth.

"I hope this plan will be a great success, and that a large sum of money will be received to advance the cause."

Let all begin to plan now so they can have at least the greater part of Thanksgiving week to solicit for donations to missions.

Missionary Dept. Gen. Conf.

### A Visit to the South

There is a real experience to be gained in coming face to face with any proposition, and such, I felt was mine, when in company with Miss Bessie DeGraw I visited the institute of negro teachers, in session at Huntsville, Ala., in July.

About fifty teachers were present, and it was quite interesting to see the neat and correct papers from their class work, and hear them give reports from the different schools. These reports were fraught with marked success, showing increased enrolment of their school records, usually, and in many instances testifying to spiritual growth, and that under more trying conditions than I had ever dreamed of. I am sure it would touch the hearts of our brethren and sisters here to hear the conditions under which the larger proportion of this work is done, and to see the cheerful, faithful, and determined spirit manifested by the workers.

A resolution was presented, just before we left, which originated among the teachers, without help or suggestion. It was full of gratitude for help rendered them, with a strong determination to more fully consecrate themselves to the work in the future. This to me was touching—so many needy people—so little done for them, in answer to the many, many appeals; but they were thankful, and though working under such great disadvantage, thankfulness and determination to more earnest consecration was their thought.

Afterward, through the kindness of Brother Westworth, I visited some of the rooms where these teachers had taught. One had taken the front room of her two-room house, and in this 13 x 13-foot room, forty pupils had been taught. Others had been equally as crowded, some without seats, save any old box that could be found. Windows are often lacking, and many articles

used commonly in our schools are not known of by them.

Kind friends showed us over the farm, which seemed to be in excellent condition. A building for a cannery was in course of construction, the boys roomy dormitory having just been completed. A neat chapel adorned the grounds.

We went from there to the Mechanical College for negroes at Normal, Ala. The founder and president, Mr. Counsel, being very ill, the vice-president, Mr. Archer, furnished us with some ready and interesting information concerning the valuable work being done there.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington was principal and founder, was the next point of interest. We were fortunate in having the privilege of meeting Mr. Washington, and were most courteously entertained and shown over the entire plant, comprising 3,300 acres of land and a good-sized village of buildings, where many different industries were being carried on.

When in regular session, about 1,600 pupils are enrolled in this school, but only about 600 were there then working on some buildings in construction. We visited the night-school held for these students, also a short religious service held in the dining-room, just at the close of the evening meal, and truly can say that such order and system are rarely found. The courteous conduct of all at this institution was something worthy of commendation.

Some other schools of equal interest were visited, all carrying on industrial work as a part of the education. Twenty-eight of our schools were in session during the past year among the negroes of the South, and this is but as a drop in a bucket as compared with the great work to be done.

What excuse can be rendered for not coming up to the help of the Lord in His work for the salvation of these souls?  
Mrs. E. C. Gray.

"Smile a smile;  
And while you smile,  
Another smiles with you:  
And soon there's miles  
And miles  
Of smiles.  
And life's worth while  
If you smile."

## Teachers' Exchange

### Personal and Interesting

Miss Alice Chapman left last Thursday for Southern California, where she will take charge of the Long Beach school near Los Angeles.

We have been pleased to meet Miss Myrtle Harris within the past few days. She is now located at Palo Alto, Cal., where she is taking some advanced work at Leland Stanford University.

From Laton, under date of the 22d inst., Miss Genevieve Otis writes: "My school began yesterday, the 21st of September. I am glad for the assurance that I have now a part in God's great work." Miss Otis's address is Box 36, Route 3, Laton, Cal.

Brother Milton P. Robison states that he misplaced his book, "Education," while at the institute at Healdsburg. He did not know but that some of the other teachers might have gotten it among their books by mistake. If any one of the teachers should have it, he will confer a favor on Brother Robison by returning it to his address at Fernando, Cal.

In behalf of the Western Normal Institute at Lodi, Cal., Prof. E. D. Sharpe writes: "We opened school the 23d, and matriculated fifty students in the academic normal, four in the training college, and sixty-one in the training school. Students are coming in daily, and we hope to double our present number. The ladies' home is about full, and the quarters for boys are nearly full or spoken for. A good spirit prevails, and we are looking for a prosperous year."

A postal card dated September 22 from Miss Pearl Stone at Turlock, Cal., contains the following: "Our school opened September 8. We have a new building 14 by 24 feet. Twenty-eight children were present on the opening day—fourteen girls and fourteen boys. As our schoolroom was too small, the brethren have built an addition; so at present we are quite comfortable. Have an enrolment of thirty now, and expect a few new pupils

soon. I am certainly enjoying my school work this year."

Under date of September 21, Brother Milton P. Robison, director of the Fernando Academy Normal Department, writes: "Fernando Academy has a very encouraging opening—good spirit of purpose, determination, and consecration. A number are taking normal work. The training department, or church school, began to-day in the new building. The material and most of the labor for this building were donated by the church. It is a good, plain, substantial structure. Brother Jaeger has grades four to six, and Sister Davis grades one to three. There were thirty-six enrolled, and we know of some others yet to come. We have three who will engage in practise teaching, and will graduate this year from the normal course."

### Report of the First Day of School at Pomona, Cal.

The Pomona church school began Monday, September 21. Owing to the peculiar features of the day, I thought it would be of interest to the teachers as well as the patrons of the church schools throughout the conference, to learn in what a profitable way the opening exercises in one of our schools were conducted.

The director of the school board, Brother B. S. Chapin, realizing the need of a more hearty cooperation between the patrons and the school, conceived the idea of having the patrons present on opening day. Consequently, upon the arrival of the teacher, the schoolroom was found to be very prettily decorated with boughs of the pepper-tree. Previous to this the floor had been painted, the teacher's desk and the desks of the pupils had been newly varnished, besides other improvements which had been made.

Twenty-five pupils and a number of the parents were in attendance when the bell rang.

After singing "Bringing in the Sheaves," Brother Chapin read selections from Volume VI of the Testimonies. These showed the importance of the church-school work, and the necessity of the cooperation of not only the parents but the school as a whole in the education of our children, and the responsibility resting upon us as a people.

Elder S. Thurston then led in an ear-

nest prayer, asking God's blessing upon the rededication of our school to the Lord.

We sang again "Father, We Come to Thee." The patrons were then requested each to have a part in expressing their desires in regard to the school work for the coming year. Several responded, thus manifesting their interest in the church school and their desire to cooperate in the work.

Elder Thurston related some of his early experiences in school. He said in those days they thought nothing of walking three miles to school. The noon hour was all the children were allowed for play, because each one had work at home on the farm that must be attended to before and after school. He then referred to the advantages to be gained in our present school system, and how thankful we should be for these opportunities. He closed his remarks by saying, "Our schoolhouse and all it contains belongs to the Lord; therefore, we should be very careful how we use God's property. If we mar and deface God's property here, we would do the same were we permitted to enter the beautiful city of New Jerusalem."

I am sure that the good instruction listened to will have a lasting impression upon all who were in attendance, both old and young. The class work was then taken up, but we hope that the blessing received Monday morning will abide with us throughout the entire school year.

Irma G. Parks, *Teacher.*

### Opening of the Loma Linda Church School

The Loma Linda school opened September 21 with an attendance of thirty-three pupils. There are twenty-one pupils in the advanced grades, including grades five to nine. Mrs. Flora Leadsworth has charge of the primary room, with grades one to three, and an attendance of twelve.

We have a very pleasant and convenient two-room schoolhouse, situated below the hill on the north side of the sanitarium. On Tuesday morning, the new schoolhouse, in an appropriate and impressive manner, was solemnly dedicated to the Lord to be used in His work, in educating the younger members of His family.

Dr. J. R. Leadsworth, the president

of the school board, took charge of the services. Remarks were made by Elder Burden on "The History of the Church-School Work in Loma Linda." The first school was held in a tank-house. From there it was removed to a tent, which the cow hooked down, and made it necessary to abandon that as a school-room. Later on, the school was opened in the Assembly Hall. And at last, after three years, Loma Linda has a real church school-house. "For this," said Elder Burden, "we should be thankful, and remember how the Lord has led us. We are to keep on working until the Lord comes, and then we shall go where we do not need schoolhouses."

Elder Owen spoke briefly, but in a very excellent manner, on the "Importance of the Church-School Work." The church-school work is of great importance. Get the children started right and then they will go right. He mentioned the systematic way we have of supporting our church schools—the second-tithe plan—a plan that God has devised, and we have discovered. He closed by saying that surely God has been good to us as a people.

Short remarks were then made by Professor Price, Dr. Julia White, and others of the parents and friends assembled. The sentiments of all who expressed themselves were that they were grateful to the Lord for the way He had led them.

All present then joined heartily in singing "He Leadeth Me," after which Professor Price offered the dedicatory prayer. Thus the Loma Linda school was launched upon the sea of activity, and we are trusting in the Lord for a prosperous year.

Laura Wagner, *Teacher.*

September 25.

### Reading and Reporting

[Read before the Teachers' Institute at Healdsburg, Cal., July 8, 1908.]

The question of proper reading-matter for our children and youth has already received quite careful consideration, but thus far but little has been said as to a suitable reading course for the teachers.

All are agreed that in this connection the Bible stands preeminently first and above all. It is the Book of books, the bread of life to the hungry soul. With-

out its continuous study, we can no more live spiritually than we could live day after day without our physical food. Other lines of study may in times of pressure be neglected, but the Bible, never.

After this comes the large list of our denominational books, all of which contain profitable and wholesome matter for thought. Among this class may be especially mentioned those books which have been dictated by the Spirit of God as testimonies of special instruction and warning for His people at this time. Our church papers—the *Review and Herald*, *Signs of the Times*, *Youth's Instructor*, and other periodicals, also come in this catalog.

Of course, it is hardly to be expected that our teachers, or any one else, for that matter, unless he be one whose time is wholly given to reading and study, can in a limited time master all of these books and papers; but they furnish a mine of precious truths, from which each one will do well to dig as time and circumstances permit.

But as teachers and those who are expected continually to advance both in method and manner, should our reading and study be restricted to those books and papers alone which may be termed denominational? We believe the answer is evident,—It should not.

Would the dentist or doctor think of keeping up with his profession without reading some of the best books and papers that are published along special lines of his calling? Would he feel satisfied to settle down and know nothing of the discoveries and experiments that are continually being made in the realm of his science? He certainly would not.

Neither should the teacher. The majority of the books and papers dealing with methods of educational work and study may have been written primarily for secular institutions, but the manner of teaching is not vastly different whether it be in a church school or a public school, so far as the methods and means to outward discipline and instruction are concerned, and what applies to one applies to the other, at least in a modified sense.

Hence until we have an educational paper as good, adapted in a special sense to the need and development of our school work, we believe our teachers, especially those doing primary work, will

do well to be regular readers of some good, standard educational journal,

The best thoughts and practises of hundreds of the most talented teachers of the land, many of them as thoroughly devoted to their work of developing strong men and women as we are to our calling, are here presented, and valuable suggestions furnished which can be used by the church-school teacher as well as in the public-school system.

Nor should a certain amount of general reading be denied. Books on general topics, magazine and newspaper reading come under this heading. Of the first, sufficient has already been said.

Perhaps no line of reading furnishes such an open door for trashy literature and at the same time so good an opportunity to keep well-informed on subjects of current interest than magazine reading. Of those papers which contain only stories, we have no time here to speak. However, there is a class of magazines and journals with which it is well to keep in touch, containing as they do many well-written articles on topics of general interest, especially to those who are endeavoring to make continual advancement in all that has to do with successful teaching.

But one person can not take regularly, much less read, all even of this class of literature. A method followed by some is, instead of being a regular subscriber for any one or more particular magazines, to visit the newsdealers each month, and look over the tables of contents of all the standard magazines and journals; if an article is found of special interest, buy that particular number, and thus get just the reading-matter desired. Some months nothing may be found that is worth while, and again two or three magazines may be required to satisfy the hunger for knowledge.

Newspaper reading is often neglected, especially by the members of the gentler sex. By some others it is carried to excess. Some one has aptly said that twenty minutes a day with a newspaper will make a man wise; an hour and twenty minutes a day will make him a fool. The newspaper, regretably unsavory though it is, can not be entirely ignored. By it we are kept informed of the world's happenings day by day. In this current history, which is now being made so rapidly, we who know where to look, can see plainly the fulfilment of the

prophecy in the signs of the end, and the preparations for the troublous times ahead. Nor is it necessary that the paper be read through to secure even this. A glance over the headlines soon reveals the matter for which we have no time. Murders, thefts, suicides, divorces, and numerous other sensations need no further reading by the one who is interested only in the uplifting of humanity and the spread of the gospel message. The real news of the day may be readily picked out, and a few minutes' reading will suffice to keep one well-informed on current happenings the world over.

"Of making many books [and we might add papers, too] there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh," but the teacher must at times experience a little of this weariness which study and reading engenders, if she would reach the highest round in her calling. Nothing makes so much for success as a thorough knowledge and daily study of the word of God, and a constant draught of all that is fresh and clean in the experience of those who have succeeded.

### Reporting

There is another phase of the teacher's character which responds more readily to persuasion than to compulsion, and that is in the matter of reporting, unless it be the monthly list of tardy marks and deportations furnished upon demand to the state superintendent, and even these are sometimes woefully incomplete.

But it is a different kind of a report from this to which we wish to call attention at this time. Perhaps some are not aware that the *Review and Herald* publishes an educational number once each month, open to school reports, suggestions to teachers, special methods, etc. Those in charge of this department are desirous of getting short articles on these subjects, which will be of general interest to our teachers at large.

Then coming closer home, we have our conference paper, which is always anxious to get reports from every class of workers within its territory. Ministers, medical workers, canvassers, teachers, are alike welcome to its columns. In the past, perhaps, the most remiss of all these workers in letting it be known what they were doing, have been the church-school teachers.

But, you say, I had nothing to report; there was nothing happened in my

school out of the ordinary; no one else would have cared to know what was going on in my little room. Just wait a minute; did you ever wish you knew what was happening in your brother or sister teacher's schoolroom? Did you ever think that the same means of communication which would bring this information to you would satisfy the other teacher's equal desire to know how you were faring?

Let us see if we can not enumerate a few of the things which would make subject-matter for reports, just little things, most of them; and yet those that make up the life of the school. There is the schoolhouse, true many times not such a very small object, and yet in more cases than not, too small for the overplus of boys and girls which it is called upon to accommodate, as well as the cook-stove, the work-bench, the sewing tables, etc.; the location of the house, its surroundings; playground and gardening spot; the furniture; seating; blackboard space; number and class of pupils; grades of work; number of recitations each day; subjects taught; these and a few other matters of common concern would make a very good first-day report.

Then, during the weeks and months that follow there are continually coming to the teacher's notice little omens of success; interesting experiences during the recitation hour; variations in exercises; pleasures of the picnic party; school entertainments; missionary and Christian help-work done by the pupils, and numerous other incidents and happenings which only the teacher who is thoroughly in love with her work can express, that will make very acceptable reading to those who are passing through similar experiences.

And the teachers are not the only ones interested in these seemingly little things, but many of the parents and others throughout the field, some of whom are past masters of the pedagogical art, follow with keen satisfaction and relish the movements of those to whom they have entrusted the training of their children.

Some teachers give as an excuse that when they came to make out a report of what has transpired, they can not call to mind the things about which they had before thought of writing. One way to overcome this difficulty is to keep on the corner of your desk a slip of pa-

per, on which you can note, as occasion offers, the things that come to your notice during the day. Many times a word is all that is necessary to fix the circumstance so that it can be easily called to mind when the time comes to write. An instant while passing the desk, a moment at recess or after school will record a happening that would otherwise be lost. Then a very few minutes at the close of the week or each two weeks will suffice to get the matter in shape for publication.

There are several forms in which the report may be written. Perhaps the easiest style for the author as well as for the reader is the item, or short paragraph, plan. In this form of composition, all the writer has to do is to express the thought in one or more well-chosen sentences without particular attention to its logical sequence. Each paragraph makes an independent statement, which paragraphs are usually arranged by the editor in the order of their length, or as his fancy may dictate.

Short paragraphs like these are easily read and more easily grasped by the reader, and are therefore preferable to the composition style. However, variety is desirable, and a report written in the form of a short article is well received. And, too, this form is much preferred, if not almost indispensable, in the relating of experiences, or the discussion of plans and methods, or in styles of argument. In this form of writing also, let the sentences be short and crisp, and each paragraph containing a complete thought, although the logical sequence of the topic must be followed.

In the past, our conference paper, the PACIFIC UNION RECORDER, has been open to all such reports; but very little cognizance has been taken of the fact by the church-school teachers, and many also of the workers in our higher institutions. But we trust that this day has passed.

Now for the first time in the history of the Pacific Union Conference have the teachers from the various local conferences been permitted to meet in educational institute work. May this not also be the beginning of a closer relation between our conference paper and the church-school teachers? And this, properly carried out, will mean a closer relation between the several teachers in

(Continued on page 6)

# PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

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## Editorial Committee

J. J. Ireland H. W. Cottrell Claude Conard

Entered as second-class matter July 6, 1906, at the Post-office at Mountain View, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1908.

A liberal supply of books and tracts were disposed of at the Fresno camp-meeting. We are glad to see our people taking such an active interest in circulating our message-filled books and papers.

Brother J. J. Ireland, secretary of the Pacific Union Conference, left Monday of this week for Salt Lake City, Utah, to be in attendance at the annual session of the Utah Conference to convene there October 2 to 7.

A recent letter from Elder M. H. Brown, who, with his family went a short time since to Greensboro, N. C., states that they arrived safely. They have bought a little home near town, and like the country well what they have seen of it.

A very good camp-meeting has just closed at Fresno, Cal., which was well attended by our people in that section of the state. A further report of this camp-meeting, as well as of the special session of the conference that followed, will be given at a later date.

Next Sabbath, October 3, is the day set apart for the special collection for the Southern work. We trust that all will read the article in this issue by Mrs. E. C. Gray, describing her visit to that field. A liberal donation is needed at this time to carry on the work which has been begun, and to open it up in other equally needy parts of that great field.

Misses Irma Parks and Laura Wagner, of the Pomona and Loma Linda schools respectively, are the first of our teachers

to give detailed reports of the opening days of their schools. We trust that we may have a number of other reports of the same nature in the near future. Why can we not hear in a like manner from each school in the Union Conference?

## Utah Conference Corporation Notice

The fourth annual meeting of the Utah Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists is appointed to convene in connection with the seventh annual session of the Utah Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in the Seventh-day Adventist Church, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Monday, 2 P.M., October 5, 1908, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. All accredited delegates to the conference are members of this corporation.

S. G. Huntington,  
President.

## Music for Church Schools

The pupils' lesson sheets, accompanying the first section of the Standard Graded Course of Sight Singing, recommended by the General Conference Text-Book Committee, are now ready for mailing. Send in your order now so that your pupils may get the benefit of these effective exercises at once. Address, Recorder Press, No. 843 East 46th St., Chicago, Ill. Gerard Gerritsen.

## Helps for Teachers

Bible Nature Series No. 1 is all in type, and will be ready for use by the middle of October. This first book of the series has been prepared for use in the fourth grade in our primary schools, and can be secured from the Pacific Press, Mountain View, Cal.

Numbers 2 and 3 of this series are in preparation, and neostyle copies may now be secured from month to month as they are being graded and adapted for use in the Normal Department of Walla Walla College. Numbers 2 and 3 are designed for use in grades 5 and 6, and teachers who desire to use these lessons the present year can obtain copies by addressing Walla Walla College, Normal Department, College Place, Wash. Price of neostyled lessons for numbers 2 and 3 of the series, \$1.00, each, postpaid.

"Elder Jay J. Nethery and wife have been compelled to remain in England, instead of returning to Egypt, where they have been laboring the past two years. They will labor in the South England Conference. A young man and his wife from Europe have been selected to go down into Egypt to continue the work.

## Teachers' Exchange

(Continued from page 5)

each local conference, and all the teachers in the union conference.

It is the desire of the managers of the PACIFIC UNION RECORDER to open in its columns, what, for want of a more suitable name, may be termed a Teachers' Exchange. In this the teachers may feel at perfect liberty to write descriptions of their schools, in every particular, however minute, which makes for their success, items of interest and reports of daily work, or special features; methods which have been used to advantage, helps found convenient—in short, everything about which they would talk if they were gathered together each week in institute. If this is taken advantage of, the paper will grow in interest to the teachers at least. The Pacific Union Conference sends the RECORDER free to all the church-school teachers; so if this plan could be fully put in operation, each one would have the opportunity of keeping closely in touch with every other teacher in the union conference. Thus the harmony and good will which the associations of this union institute have engendered may grow as the months pass, until our teachers shall stand together a united company of invincible workers, leading the children and youth in higher paths, and training them to go forth to carry the message of this blessed truth in every portion of God's great harvest field. c.

At the close of the reading, each teacher was presented with a carbon print of "Good Usage in Writing," designed to assist the teachers in writing their articles for the "Teachers' Exchange" in the RECORDER and other publications.

Let us keep in touch with each other. A new era is before us. Let us embrace it. Moved and carried, "That we all cooperate in reporting our school work to the RECORDER."

Each teacher would receive great benefit by clipping salient articles from magazines and classifying them under a brief index.