

Union Conference Record

"Be strong all ye people, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you."

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JUST BE GLAD.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

For we know not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put away our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Admonitions to Workers.

TO MINISTERING BRETHREN:

There is great and increasing need that those who minister in word and doctrine should be learners in the school of Christ. The influence of the one who preaches the Word should be an influence that will lead souls to seek eternal life.

In these last days many influences will arise to draw the worker from standing firmly for a "Thus saith the Lord." Men who themselves have departed from the faith, will seek to draw the workers into controversy, and by this method attempt to present heresies that will lead souls astray. My brethren, do not be enticed by such influences. Engage in no debate. Take no heed to the persuasions and challenges of those who would draw you from your legitimate work. You have no time to voice their sentiments or to repeat their words. Time is golden; truth is precious. We are to carry forward the work of God in the same spirit of simplicity that has marked our efforts for the past fifty years. But while our work is to be done in simplicity and meekness, we are to stand firmly for the principles of the faith.

The Saviour has given the promise of His presence to all who labor in the spirit of true service. "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth," He says; "go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy, Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." As you present the Word to your hearers, claim this promise of Christ's presence. There is no day, no hour of the day, when He will not be near you by His Holy Spirit. He is in every meeting that is held in His name. His promise is given for as long as time shall last.

Be careful messengers. Do not be anxious to hear and accept new theories; for often they are such as should never be presented before any congregation. Speak no boastful, self-exalting words. Let the Word of God come forth from lips that are sanctified by the truth. Every minister is to preach the truth as it is in Jesus. He should be assured of that which he affirms, and should handle the Word of God under the direction of the Holy Spirit of God. Walk and work carefully before God, my brethren, that no soul may be led into deception by your example. It had been better for you never to have been born, than that you should lead one soul astray.

Those who profess to be servants of God need to make diligent work for the obtaining of that life where sin and sickness and sorrow can not enter. They are to be instant in season and out of season.

God is calling for reformers who will speak strong, uplifting words from our pulpits. It is when men speak their own words in their own strength, instead of preaching the

Word of God in the power of the Spirit, that they are hurt and offended when their words are not received with enthusiasm. It is then that they are tempted to speak words that will arouse a spirit of bitterness and opposition in their hearts. My brethren, be advised. Such words are not to come from the lips of Christ's ambassadors. Sanctified lips will speak words that reform, but do not exasperate. The truth is to be presented in the meekness and love of Christ.

I heard the words spoken: "Prepare to meet thy God." If you will learn of Jesus, you will possess a power that will take hold of hearts. You will speak words that will be a savor of life unto life. Shake off the worldly spirit that would take possession of our people. Pray, O pray; and believe that the fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

If the minister's lips are touched with a live coal from off the altar, he will lift up Jesus as the sinner's only hope. When the heart of the speaker is sanctified through the truth, his words will be living realities to himself and others. Those who hear him will know that he has been with God, and has drawn near to Him in effectual, fervent prayer. The Holy Spirit has fallen upon him, his soul has felt the vital, heavenly fire, and he will be able to compare spiritual things with spiritual. Power will be given him to tear down the strongholds of Satan. Hearts will be broken by his presentation of the love of God, and many will inquire, "What must I do to be saved?"

Mrs. E. G. WHITE.

October 21, 1907.

"Be of good cheer. Do not think of to-day's failures, but of the success that may come to-morrow."

The World-wide Field.

In the Heart of Africa.

TO ONE conversant with the history of missions, especially with the mission work in Africa, it will be most interesting to learn that this precious truth has also found its way into the "Japan of Africa," a name given to Uganda, on account of its rapid development.

Last year, when the British Union Conference decided to open a mission on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, the German East African Mission consented to Brother Enns's joining Brother Carscallen in selecting the new mission site. Brother Enns had been one of our pioneer missionaries in German East Africa, and had made such good progress in mastering the African languages that he was well able to assist Brother Carscallen in starting the Mission.

As the German Union Conference is anxious to extend its missionary operations, we wrote Brother Enns that, if it were possible, we should be pleased to have him take a trip around Lake Victoria Nyanza, the southern portion of which is in German territory, and thus see if there were a good opening for us. Accordingly, he took the steamer, and went down the eastern shore of the lake, stopping at a number of German ports, and visiting as many mission stations as he could, seeing what other missionaries had been able to gain in that territory. It was told him that the Catholic missionaries were not liked in their field. When we first started work in German East Africa, we had thought of going into that well-populated country, but were informed that the Catholics exercised such power that it would not be wise for us to attempt a mission there then. But it would now seem that the way is opening for us, and, in view of the increased experience our workers have had, the German Union hopes to start a mission on the southern shores of the lake within the next twelve months.

Having gathered important information concerning the German territory, Brother Enns went up the west side of the lake, to Uganda proper. Arriving in Ntebe, he was kindly received by one of the English missionaries, and had an opportunity of visiting some of his teachers. One

of these teachers was so impressed that his eyes filled with tears, before Brother Enns could get through telling about the truth for this time, and he desired that some of our missionaries might return to give them more light.

Then Brother Enns went to Mengo, the Uganda capital. There he was entertained by the Christian servants of Mr. Werner (the gentleman himself being absent), who made it as comfortable for him as they could. He was here eight days, and held Bible studies every evening. No less than fourteen became so deeply interested that they requested that a missionary might be sent to fully instruct and baptize them.

Thus the good seed has been sown in the hearts of a number of honest Uganda people; and we can plainly see how Ethiopia is stretching out her hands for help. Going out one day, Brother Enns met a man on the street. They had a short conversation, and Brother Enns found that this man had just come from the Catholic Mission, where he had been attending the prayer service, and that he was one of the waiters in the royal palace. Brother Enns had an interesting talk with him, and before they got through, tears ran down this man's cheeks, too, and he desired more light.

Brother Enns was invited to call on the regent, and the two young Christian princes,—Kabaka, who is eleven years of age, and his brother. These children are both well educated, and Brother Enns writes that they appear to be Christians, heart and soul. He was also requested to see Pastor Henry Wright, who seemed much interested in the work. The regent asked Brother Enns to supper, and desired our people to establish a medical mission in the province of Chagwe. They have been waiting for a hospital there for some time. The same request was also extended to us by the Government physician. Brother Enns also had a pleasant visit with Bishop Tucker, and was invited, with him, next day to dine with Mr. Hardsley.

Brother Enns gives a very interesting account of the few weeks' trip around this lake in the very heart of Africa. We see that honest souls are everywhere. Naturally, as they more or less have learned to read, and have the Bible in their own language, there is a wonderful opening before us. Now, as we are invited to commence medical work

there, we surely ought to take steps soon; and still more means ought to be raised, that we may enter upon that work.

There seems no question whatever that, if we as a people take hold of the work there as we should, we shall not only reap many souls in the "Japan of Africa," but we shall also find that this land sustains the same relation to Africa that such countries as Germany, England, Scandinavia, Switzerland, etc., have borne to the other parts of Europe. How much good could be done if our medical workers could heed that call, and, constrained by the love of Christ, and actuated by a real missionary spirit, enter the work there! How blessed it would be, too, if those who have sufficient means would now, in this most favorable time, give of their abundance to forward the work here.

To-day, we see the Gentiles coming to the light God has given us. Princes and governors are coming to the brightness of its rising glory. What we need is to lift up our eyes; and as they gather themselves together to come unto us, and call from afar, oh, that our hearts may be enlarged, and that we may truly arise and shine, so that God's work may speedily be finished! Let us remember our workers in dark Africa, both in our offerings and in our prayers. L. R. CONRAD.

Opening of Our College in England.

ACCORDING to announcement in the calendar, the College opened its first year's work at Stanborough Park, Watford, at 8.30 Wednesday morning, October 2. Fifty-six young men and women assembled in the College chapel for the opening exercises.

For some time Brother Lacey, the principal, and Sister Bacon, the matron, with the assistance of others, had been getting everything in readiness for the opening day; and while much remained to be done to make all the students comfortable, especially in the young men's dormitory, no murmuring has been indulged in, but all have taken hold heartily in putting things in readiness for earnest, faithful work through the year.

I do not think that I ever saw a company of young people more

richly endowed by nature than those assembled in our little chapel that morning. They were not from the noble families of earth, but, though of lowly birth, they have been called to the highest service that has ever been given to man to perform; and with scarcely an exception they have responded heartily to the call, and are in attendance at the College for the sole purpose of being trained for efficient service as ambassadors of the Most High.

While I have felt deeply our need of more workers in this great field, and have prayed earnestly that God would raise up more laborers to help gather in the fast-ripening harvest, I was greatly encouraged as I looked into the faces of that earnest company of young people, and felt assured that the Lord was answering our prayers.

All were deeply grateful for the beautiful spot that God has provided on which to carry forward our work; but those who had been in attendance at our College in former years were best prepared to appreciate it. While the accommodation for students in the home is extremely limited, and the facilities for class work are very meagre, we thank God for what He has provided.

In consequence of the departure of Brother and Sister Salisbury, a few changes in our faculty have been made necessary; but God has provided efficient help beyond what we had expected, and we look forward to one of the most successful years in the brief history of our College work in this field.

E. E. ANDROSS.

Our Mission Field.

A Letter from Java.

TWO WEEKS have passed since the arrival of the *Airlie* in Sourabaya. Much of this time has been spent in visiting some Europeans with Sister Tunheim, and becoming acquainted with the city and its many strange sights and sounds. One can not picture while at home in Australia what it is like here.

At first one wonders if it is all real, or if it is sudden translation into "Wonderland." The natives seem to live in the streets. You see them eating, bathing, dressing, cutting hair, etc. One of the many things that

especially attracts the newcomer is the traveling restaurant. This is carried over the shoulders on a bamboo pole, and consists of two square cupboards, in which are kept various articles of food. One of them is usually reserved for different kinds of iced drinks. Underneath is a shelf for fire, by which they cook meat, fry bananas in batter, make rice-cakes, roast corn, etc., while the top serves as a counter on which these delicacies are displayed to tempt the appetite of the wayfarer.

The first thing that attracts one's attention, is the striking contrast between the life of luxury and idleness of the European, and that of the poor native.

On October 29 Sister Tunheim and the writer started on a trip to the mountains, where Brother and Sister Teasdale are spending a little time, hoping to regain health and strength after the severe affliction they have so recently passed through.

We left Sourabaya at 6 A. M. accompanied by three coolies who carried our luggage to the station. Here we took our seats in a third-class compartment, reserved for Europeans only. Having the good fortune to get near a window, we were saved from complete suffocation by tobacco smoke. It seems that all carriages here are "smoking," and everybody smokes, from little boys to old men.

Three and a half hours' ride through sugar plantations and swampy rice-fields, relieved here and there by native villages, brought us to Probolinggo (a pretty country town). Here we changed our mode of traveling to a dog-cart, drawn by two pretty, fat, little ponies, driven by a native. Having gone about twelve miles on this beautiful country road, shaded on both sides by large trees, we came to a full stop by a little stream of water. This was Amboon, and we were supposed to have had another conveyance to meet us here, drawn by bullocks, as the road was getting too steep for the ponies. Through some mistake this failed to come. So after resting for an hour, and feeding the ponies, we succeeded in getting this native to drive us to the next station. Here we got a bullock-cart to take us the rest of the way. This was made of plaited bamboo, and looked more like a dog-kennel on wheels than like anything else. We climbed in through the front, that being the only opening. There was a clean bag on the floor to sit on. This cart was drawn by three bul-

locks and one cow. One pair was in front of the other, a native driving each.

Four miles through the most beautiful mountain scenery brought us to our destination, where we were welcomed by Brother and Sister Teasdale and Lilford, who were glad to have us share with them this beautiful mountain home God has so kindly provided.

It is lovely and cool here, so that we require a blanket at night.

There are two native servants here, a woman who does the cooking, and a young man who does the housework and waits on the table.

Our bill of fare consists of rice, vegetables, eggs, bread, and some tropical fruits. The natives are good cooks. They make up a few vegetables in so many different ways. They give us about twelve different dishes for dinner, made of rice, vegetables, and cocoanut. They do not give us any dessert, and only once have we had soup.

We get up early in the morning, and take a walk up the mountain to get an appetite for breakfast.

One morning we took our breakfast with us, and ate it on top of a hill after an hour's steady climbing. It is 8,000 feet to the top. We were able to go all the way. Right up there on the top is where the natives grow their potatoes and other vegetables. Then they carry them down on bamboo poles on their shoulders. The women carry baskets of vegetables on their heads down to Soekapoera, where they sell them in the market for very little.

The natives up here are much superior to those in Sourabaya. Their hard work in the soil has developed them physically at least. When they meet a white person, they will dismount if riding, and squat down on the roadside if walking. They all carry a big knife in their belts, which they use for almost anything, even as a weapon if necessary.

All these steep hills are well cultivated. The native houses are made of plaited bamboo. They have no windows or chimneys; when they have a fire, the smoke finds its own way out through the cracks. We stopped at one house to get a drink. The water was given us in a teapot that would have been white if it had received a little water treatment. However, after looking rather critically at it, we opened our mouths wide, and poured the water down from the spout. The next house we

passed, looked much better. We called, and were treated to some water in glasses, also some nice bananas, the gentleman of the house kneeling on the ground while serving us.

It is very interesting to see how the villages are supplied with water. It is conveyed from the mountains in bamboo shutes. These are not buried in the ground as our water-pipes are, but are suspended in the air on poles or tied on to the trees. The country lanes here are very pretty, bordered on both sides with trees and hedges of a rich green with pink flowers like the English holly-hock.

Just now is the time of the Javanese New Year, and all round us we hear fire-crackers going off, till one could almost imagine himself in a besieged city.

Next week we intend to visit Bromo, a noted volcano, after which, all being well, Sister Tunheim and I will return to Sourabaya to resume our work.

A. A. NORDSTROM.

The Malay States.

THE Malay Peninsula is divided up into a number of petty States, each of which is ruled over nominally by a native rajah, but all are, in reality, governed by Great Britain. Under the British Government, these States have been organized, and are known as the Federated Malay States. The names are as follows: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. Adjoining these are Province Wellesley and Malacca Territory, which are more closely associated with the Government of Penang and Singapore.

In each of the Federated Malay States, the British Government is represented by a resident, and Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the federation, in the State of Selangor, is the seat of the resident-general. Johore, the southernmost State of the peninsula, Singapore's nearest neighbor, is more independent, being ruled over by a native sultan, under British protection.

Lying a few miles off Province Wellesley is Penang, a beautiful island, rather smaller than Singapore. Here Britain is represented by a resident-councillor. The whole of the Federated States, Penang, and Singapore, then, comes under the supervision of Sir John Anderson, who is governor of Singapore, and

high commissioner of the F. M. S.

Under British rule these States are in a thriving condition, and population is fast pouring in from all quarters. The Chinese seem to be the main factor in the development of the country, and are very numerous; but Indians also are pouring in in great numbers, thousands of Indian coolies finding employment in rubber-planting and similar industries. Tin-mining is a very live industry at present, and it is in this line that many of the Chinese are engaged.

Doubtless many of our canvassers would like to know more about this field, seeing that Malaysia is fast gaining a reputation as a field where missionary canvassing can be carried on as successfully as missionary nursing, preaching, and teaching. I think we may safely say that we have plenty of work here, and in the adjoining Dutch islands, for all the consecrated canvassers Australia will be able to furnish during the next few years. But all will have to face the labor of learning a new language. Exclusive of the Philippines, we have sufficient territory for two or three men who can work in both English and Dutch. For English alone we have very limited territory.

The language question will confront every canvasser who comes to Malaysia. But, praise the Lord, the confusion of tongues is not going to stop the third angel's message. We believe the Lord has many young men in Australia who, by the grace of God, will overcome this bar to the progress of the truth.

Malay is comparatively easy to learn, and as we already have books prepared in that language, it will receive first attention from the canvassers. For Romanized Malay books there is a large field, consisting almost exclusively of Baba Chinese. The Malay books will sell well. But another large and promising field for the canvasser is found in the many thousands of Chinese who read only their own language. Some one will say, The field may be promising, but the language is forbidding. That is true. But we will have to get the victory over some very forbidding difficulties before the work for Malaysia's millions is finished. And seeing that the Lord is even at the door, and the work can not be lengthened out over many years, it behoves us to act promptly, like men of faith, and start this work without too much

looking at it, and counting the lions in the path.

We could find plenty of canvassing work to do for a long time to come, among the Malay-speaking Chinese; but we can not shut our ears to the cry that is going up from the vastly greater numbers who can be reached only by Chinese books.

Having read many accounts of the desperate poverty of the Chinese in their native land, you will not readily understand why we speak thus hopefully of the prospects of selling bound books among them here. The conditions are very different. There are many of the very poor here, certainly; but while in China the monthly wages of a man range from four to eight dollars, a great many here can earn a dollar a day, or about thirty dollars a month. This is especially true of the Malay States, and that is where the great bulk of the home-born Chinese are to be found.

These men can afford to buy books. They are really very enterprising too, and on the look-out for some means of self-improvement. British Malaysia is China's "new world." If we can step in with Chinese books, printed, illustrated, and bound, in European style, I believe the results will cause rejoicing in heaven and earth. Small books, about the size of "Christ Our Saviour," selling at one dollar (2s 4d) a copy, would be within the reach of the majority of the Chinese in the F. M. S. The book "Christ Our Saviour" has been selling in Malay at 2s 4d. We have just received samples of a better binding, to sell at 3s 6d. The last twenty-one orders taken by Brother Timothy Tay were made up as follows: two copies at 2s 4d, nineteen copies at 3s 6d.

This shows a very strong preference for the better bound book. But while books from 3s 6d to 7s will sell among the Babas, one dollar (2s 4d) will be about right for books in the Chinese character.

Personally I would prefer canvassing among the Chinese to any other class of people in Malaysia. Brother Parkin has expressed the same opinion. They are such splendid fellows to deliver to. When we have a large number of Chinese names on a delivery list, we know the delivery will be good.

Why not obtain native agents? That we will certainly have to do. But we can obtain them only by careful and patient training. Our

greatest need is two or three young men to master the language, and lead out in this most interesting work. The expenses incurred in working the territory could be made very light indeed. I believe that once the language is fairly well acquired, the work could be made self-supporting, even to European agents. Although the price of the books is low, the nature of the territory is such as to enable a canvasser to see a large number of men in a day, and thus make a larger number of sales than we would expect to do in scattered territory such as we so often work in Australia.

The Chinese of the peninsula are mostly settled in villages ranging in size from a few homes to 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants. These villages are so close together that many of them could be worked from one centre. This is just the kind of territory that is likely to yield good results. We trust it will not remain very long unworked. It is a great advantage to us that book-canvassing is practically a new thing here. We are working virgin territory. The ground has not been "scorched" over with the "Picturesque Atlas," or anything of that kind. And, moreover, the other missions have not published their literature in specially choice style. When we look over the field, see the wonderful opportunities, the desperate need, and consider what could be accomplished if we had eight or ten young men to start the work in these languages, it makes us feel like urging every one of our young brethren in Australia who are not already in some branch of the work, to earnestly consider if the Lord has not a wide-open door to usefulness for them in the canvassing work. Write to your State canvassing agent and offer yourself for the good work. Many volunteers for service in the homeland now, will mean more workers to fill the gaps in Malaysia before many months are past.

W. W. FLETCHER.

"THE first recorded words of our Saviour are, 'Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?' and the last that fell from His lips, 'It is finished.'"

"THOUGH the shadows have lengthened, and the sun of probation is soon to set, this message will be carried to all the world in this generation."

Closing Exercises of the Tongan School.

OWING to the departure of Brother and Sister Thorpe on November 30, our school closed a little sooner than was intended, so we could have them with us to enjoy the exercises before leaving the shores of Tonga.

The last week was a very busy one to all concerned. On account of lack of room it was decided that we have a tent put up for the evening, and the members of the school board, with native help, arranged a place for meeting. An invitation was extended to the children to assist in decorating. To this the children heartily responded, and in the evening the place looked very inviting with its flowers and Chinese lanterns so prettily arranged.

At the appointed time the children marched to the music into their places in front of the platform. Brother and Sister Thorpe and Brother Palmer occupied the platform. We had quite a number present. The school represented fifty-two.

The exercises were opened by singing and prayer, followed by remarks from the chairman, Brother Thorpe. When he had finished, the school sang, "There's Music in the Air."

Maafu, a very high chief, father of three of our children, was asked to speak, and he responded to the invitation, after which the native singing-class sang.

Our programme was as follows:—

- Action Songs - "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine" and "Roll Your Hands"
BY SCHOOL.
- Recitation - "Psalm of Life"
BY ENGLISH BOYS.
- "Lullaby"
BY EIGHT LITTLE GIRLS.
- Composition - "Alfred the Great"
BY ENGLISH BOY.
- Song - "Windmill Song"
BY SCHOOL.
- Recitation - "Thread and Needle Tree"
BY TONGAN GIRL.
- Song - "Stand Up for Jesus"
BY EIGHT BOYS.
- Dialogue - "Little Words"
BY TWO BOYS.
- Song - "We'll Tread the Path That
[Duty Marks]"
BY SCHOOL.
- Recitation - "Village Blacksmith"
BY SCHOOL.
- Song - "Peacefully Slumbering on the
[Ocean]"
BY SEVEN TONGAN GIRLS.
- Dialogue - "Four T's"
Action Song - "Leap Frog John"
BY NINE BOYS.
- Girls' Drill (Gymnastic)

Recitation - "Little Willie's Hearing"
BY TONGAN BOY.

Songs (Rounds)

Boys' Drill (Gymnastic)

GIVING OUT OF GRADE CARDS.

Five of our students were presented with prizes by Mrs. Thorpe. Two of these were for good behaviour, and three for attendance.

We were well pleased with the behaviour, and the way the children acted their part in the exercises. Altogether we spent a very pleasant, and we trust a very profitable, evening, and we felt sure the Lord added His blessing. This seemed so marked, as the weather appeared very unpromising, but it cleared off and we had a beautiful evening. We had no sooner reached home, however, than the rain fell, and continued all night. We all felt sure that this manifested the approval of God. At the close the children sang, "God Be with You till We Meet Again."

The children are gone from us for this year, and we as teachers miss them very much. Some, of course, will return, others will not, but our prayers go with them, that God may bless them and guide their young feet in ways of righteousness, that by and by we may rejoice that our labor for them has not been in vain. This is our prayer and hope.

As a church here in Tonga we miss Brother and Sister Thorpe very much, but still we can say, "The Lord's ways are the best ways." Our loss is some one else's gain. Our prayers follow them that God will richly bless them in the work that they take up wherever the Lord calls them; and in the strength of the Lord we will push the battle to the gates, here in Tonga, as long as the Lord sees fit to use us. MYRA FORD.

Among the Maoris.

JUST lately, Brother and Sister Redward, my wife, and I moved out to one of the Maori villages about ten miles from Gisborne. Here we are living among the Maoris, many of whom show a very friendly spirit toward us.

My wife and I are living in a house which has been empty for a considerable time. At the back of the house is a nice clump of trees following the windings of a creek with very steep banks. The pretty elder bushes and sweet briars are all in bloom, and as a background the giant poplars and

aged willows lift their heads. With a few large trees in front and part of an old orchard at one side, it is altogether a very pretty place.

Just a few days ago our landlord's infant son died, and since that time a *tangi*, or mourning, has been going on. Friends and relatives old and young came to visit the bereaved parents. As they approached the front of the house, where the body was laid in state under an awning, the mournful wails of the visitors commenced. The cry was taken up by the near relatives of the child, who were grouped near the body, and continued for quite a long time. With each fresh arrival the sound was repeated. Great preparations had been made to entertain the visitors. A young cow and a pig were in turn slaughtered to provide food for them. The funeral took place yesterday, and there was a fairly good attendance of relatives and friends at the grave. These included children as well as men and women. A great wail went up as the coffin was laid in the grave. The service was conducted by the Maori minister of the Church of England, in his own language, and so we understood but little. No order was observed in the march to the grave, and not much in the service itself; but I believe there were many sincere mourners, nevertheless.

In the evening after the funeral, we had the pleasure of meeting a son of the celebrated rebel chief Te Kooti, who founded the Hauhau, or Ringatu, religion. These Hauhaus, or Ringatus, are, nominally at least, observers of the seventh-day Sabbath, but their Sabbath-keeping is very like the Sunday-keeping of some other peoples. Mr. Rikurangi (the son referred to) seemed pleased to meet us, and was sorry we had not come to stay at his house. We hope to cultivate his acquaintance, and that of other Ringatus.

Our first meeting for the Maori children in this place was held to-day. They proved to be both well-behaved and intelligent in the answers they gave. We can talk to them better than to the older people, as they understand all we say.

We hope they in turn will tell their parents of the things they learn from us. We are now having meetings morning and evening at the home of our landlord. It is like morning and evening worship with them.

We thank God for a part in the work for this people, whom we are

learning to love, and believe that He has precious jewels among them. Pray for us that we may quickly learn the language, and reach the honest souls among the Maori people.

W. R. CARSWELL.

December 3, 1907.

Our Canvassers.

COURAGE.

"I know not where to-morrow's paths may wend,
Nor what the future holds; but this I know,
Whichever way my feet are forced to go,
I shall be given courage to the end.
"I do not question what the years portend—
Of good or ill, whatever winds may blow;
It is enough, enough for me to know
I shall be given courage to the end."

Monthly Summary of Australasian Canvassing Work.

Victoria.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Ladies' Guide—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
R. C. Stewart, Berringa	109	86	£92 7 6
A. Stewart, Bright	33	22	22 17 6
Miss E. Smith, Ballarat	85	49	52 0 0
Miss M. Stewart, Ballarat	76	26	27 2 6
Mrs. Milton, Brunswick	30	5	5 0 0
Home Hand Book—			
R. C. Stewart, Berringa	5	7	10 0
(other books)	3	2	5 0
Great Controversy—			
H. Blunden, Hamilton District	159	137	114 15 6
C. C. Forsyth, Penshurst	65	37	29 1 0
H. Stout, Gellibrand	65	24	16 19 0
W. Fowler, Traralgon	50	18	13 5 6
J. N. Newbold, Casterton	26	14	8 18 6
Bible Readings—			
R. Collmann, Ararat	169	69	54 12 0
W. A. Chapman, Terang	188	57	41 9 0
D. Ferris, Goulburn District	8	6	2 6
J. Stewart, Bendigo	37	6	4 10 0
Miss M. C. Barlow, Bentleigh	24	15	10 8 6
Miss E. O. Longley, St. Yarra	16	8	5 7 6
Daniel and Revelation—			
A. N. Harker, Poowong	106	31	25 8 6
Coming King—			
Miss A. Jones, Ormond	8	3	1 7 6
Miss A. Jones, Morrabbin	5	2	1 0 0
Helps Sold by Agents .....	...	...	9 7 6
1,251 625 £551 15 0			

West Australia.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Home Hand Book—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
R. M. Adams, S. West. Line	151	32	£49 10 0
Tract Society, S. West. Line	88	27	40 0 0
Jesse Kingston, S. West. Line	60	20	32 10 0
F. Masters, Boulder City	107	13	15 10 0
Man the Masterpiece—			
F. Masters, Boulder City	3	4	1 0
Coming King—			
J. W. Hunt, Boulder City	87	23	8 17 6
Christ Our Saviour—			
Miss May Dixon, Boulder City	37	10	2 9 0
Helps Sold by Agents .....	...	...	3 0 3

530 128 £155 17 9

Tasmania.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Man the Masterpiece—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
F. G. Gall, New Norfolk	28	4	£ 4 19 6
House We Live In—			
P. Larsen, Geeveston	21	6	8 6
Ladies' Guide—			
P. Larsen, Geeveston	81	25	32 2 6
109 50 £43 10 6			

New South Wales.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Coming King—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
R. Salton, Blayney	78	33	£15 6 6
A. M. Potter, Adelong	32	32	16 19 6
J. T. Boyd Blayney	26	6	3 6 0
Miss L. Davies, Wyong	20	5	2 7 6
Bible Readings—			
H. E. Hughes, Coff's Harbour	64	6	5 12 6
A. D. Fowler, Tamworth	188	56	45 16 6
G. H. Holder, New England	145	43	32 1 6
G. H. Wordsworth, Tamworth	97	28	19 6 6
A. Gill, Armidale	46	18	13 17 6
Ladies' Guide—			
J. M. May, Mt. Horeb	19	18	18 0 0
C. K. Meyers, Wollongong	34	4	4 0 0
(other books)	1	1	10 0
Home Hand Book—			
P. B. Rudge, Dubbo	32	1	1 10 0
Helps Sold by Agents .....	...	...	14 19 4
781 251 £194 13 4			

Queensland.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Home Hand Book—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
W. R. Lamb, Pittsworth	12	£18	10 0
Ladies' Guide—			
Mrs. Morrison, Barcardine	99	109	2 6
Patriarchs and Prophets—			
Mr. Pevers, New Farm	15	1	16 0
A. H. dgkison, New Farm	24	7	4 11 0
Q. Tract Socy., T'wba & Dalby	30	7	4 11 0
Bible Readings—			
L. Bailey Dalby	113	60	42 12 0
Q. Tract Socy., T'wba & Dalby	30	9	6 6 6
Coming King—			
Mrs. Newby, Toowoomba	123	40	17 3 0
Q. Tract Socy., T'wba & Dalby	29	2	1 0 0
Helps Sold by Agents .....	...	...	5 13 7
364 237 £210 5 7			

South Australia.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Home Hand Book—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
J. McKechnie, Blumberg	129	23	36 0 0
Ladies' Guide—			
J. J. Potter, Snowtown	167	114	116 12 6
Desire of Ages—			
Miss A. M. Roesner, Freeling	108	5	6 0 0
Miss A. C. Hames, Freeling	94	6	6 10 0
Great Controversy—			
W. Bowhey, Reeves' Plains	129	50	41 5 0
G. Powell, Jamestown	77	19	16 7 0
J. Powell, Jamestown	84	20	16 7 6
Coming King—			
W. Vercoe, Yatala	72	17	7 11 6
Miss C. Powell, Kensington	51	20	7 3 6
C. J. Harris, Rosewater	38	13	6 5 6
Christ Our Saviour—			
Miss I. Ward, Nth. Broken Hill	7	10	2 9 0
Miss A. C. Hames, Fords	39	2	13 0
Miss A. M. Roesner, Freeling	3	3	13 6
Christ Our Saviour (German)—			
Miss Roesner, Fords	7	17	6
Miss A. C. Hames, Fords	11	1	7 6
Family Bible—			
W. Bowhey, Reeves' Plains	5	13	15 0
G. Powell, Jamestown	1	2	15 0
Helps Sold by Agents .....	...	...	7 12 6

995 326 £290 5 6

New Zealand.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Bible Readings—	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
Mrs. G. E. Chapman, Aramoho	35	9	£6 7 0
<i>Christ Our Saviour—</i>			
Miss M. Owen, Wellington	22	28	7 6 0
W. W. Ward, Timaru	1		4 6
<i>Coming King—</i>			
W. J. Redhead, Invercargill	105	43	19 5 6
<i>Daniel and Revelation—</i>			
W. Richards, Hamilton	70	21	14 19 6
State Agent, Hamilton	36	15	10 1 6
<i>House We Live In—</i>			
Mrs. E. Kean, Hawera	13	13	2 18 6
Miss M. Nilsson, Christchurch	5	9	2 0 6
W. W. Ward, Timaru	21	7	1 11 6
<i>Ladies' Guide—</i>			
Mrs. G. E. Chapman, Aramoho	1	1	0 0
Miss N. Harrison, Auckland	15	2	2 0 0
Mrs. A. J. Newbold, Auckland	117	22	22 7 6
W. J. Redhead, Invercargill	27	29	12 6
W. Richards, Hamilton	1	1	0 0
State Agent, Hamilton	5	5	7 0
<i>Patriarchs and Prophets—</i>			
W. J. Redhead, Invercargill	2	1	12 6
Helps Sold by Agents			4 11 0
	439	206	£132 5 0

Malaysian Mission.

OCTOBER, 1907.

<i>Daniel and Revelation—</i>	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
F. J. Parkin, Malay States	105	174	£122 12 6
<i>Christ Our Saviour (Malay)—</i>			
Timothy Tay, Singapore	30	33	4 6 4
	135	207	£126 18 10

Totals for November, 1907.

	Hrs.	Ord.	Value.
Victoria	1,251	625	£551 15 0
South Australia	995	326	290 5 6
Queensland	364	237	210 5 7
New South Wales	781	251	194 13 4
West Australia	530	128	155 17 9
New Zealand	419	206	132 5 0
Malaysia	135	207	126 18 10
Tasmania	109	50	43 10 4
	4,604	2,030	£1,705 11 4

Our Literature in the British Field.

GREAT BRITAIN has always done well in the circulation of literature. Last year they had about 170 book- and paper-agents in the field. The circulation of *Present Truth* averaged 23,000 copies weekly; 150,000 copies of the *Our Day* series of "Sunday, or Notes on the National Campaign," were sold; the circulation of the *Good Health* was 45,000 copies monthly.

An effort is now being made to secure still more and better trained canvassers; for there are still many counties in Great Britain that are not being worked by our agents, and it is conceded that the circulation of literature is one of the most effective means of pioneering the work in that field.

Steps have also been taken to provide literature for the more than one million Welsh-speaking people in the British Union.

Notes and Personals.

THE following is from a correspondent of the *Spectator*, written for that paper while he was on a recent visit to Warburton:—

"Adventists are tip-top singers. Of this I am sure by attendance at the Seventh-day Adventist church, Warburton, Sunday evening, November 10, 1907. The assembly begins 7.15 for a quarter of an hour's singing, preparatory to usual service, 7.30. All the hymns selected and sung, led by new Estey organ of excellent quality, and organist, had special reference to Christ's second coming, also opening prayer with fervent petitions for Christ's church, punctuated by "Amen," etc., in true Methodist style.

"Preacher for the evening a returned missionary from South Africa, and now on furlough. He quietly, for thirty-one minutes, gave an excellent exposition of Psalm 32, making frequent references to other portions of the Bible, while the rustle of leaves by the congregation of seventy persons clearly indicates they are diligent Bible students. Church in attractive style, externally and internally, is in a conspicuous position near the centre of a settlement of twenty families in attractive weather-board homes. In all about 100 persons permeated by religious influences, streets, houses and church all lit by electricity, and book-printing establishment, probably most up-to-date in the Commonwealth."

WE sincerely hope that all the members of our RECORD family have decided to take the "*Good Health* voyage" that is planned for 1908. From the chart given in the December *Good Health*, we can see that the route marked out is to be a very interesting and profitable one. If any are undecided, be sure to procure a copy of the December number, both for its own merit, for it is a most excellent and intensely practical number, and for what it will tell you of the plan for 1908. It will be nothing less than a health education, and the course as briefly outlined is as follows: Twelve lessons in physiology and hygiene, twelve lessons in sanitarium treatments, twelve lessons in domestic nursing, twelve lessons in hygienic Cookery, twelve Talks with Mothers, twelve Chats with the Doctor, besides other interesting illustrated articles, original contributions, editorials, and health news. The price of the *Good Health* in the Commonwealth is 2s 6d a year, and to New Zealand and foreign countries 3s. Clubs at special rates.

BROTHER SEMMENS reached Sydney from Adelaide on Tuesday, December 17. At a board meeting held at the Sanitarium the following day, in harmony with the recommendations of the Union Conference, Brother Semmens was made manager of the Sanitarium. Sister Semmens was also elected to the position of medical matron, while Sister Anderson will act as matron of the domestic department. The Sanitarium is well filled with patients at the present time, and this additional help is timely.

BROTHER and Sister Thorpe and their little daughter arrived in Sydney on Friday, December 13, from Tonga. After spending a few days at the Sanitarium they went on to Victoria and South Australia to visit their relatives in these States. Brother and Sister Thorpe enjoyed their work in Tonga, and give a good report of the field and of the faithful work that is being done in the school. In another column appears a report of the closing exercises of the Tongan School.

BROTHER and Sister R. A. Caldwell sailed on the *Prinz Waldemar* on December 19 for their field of labor in the Philippine Islands. Brother Caldwell has benefited from the rest in, and change to, a cooler climate, and is ready to enter upon his work again in that important field. We shall look forward to receiving the reports of his book-sales again with interest.

PASTOR PALLANT, who was elected president of the New South Wales Conference at its recent annual session, arrived in Sydney from Tasmania on December 13. His family are visiting with relatives in Victoria until a home can be found for them here. We know that all unite in giving Brother Pallant a hearty welcome to this Conference.

THE Fijian mail brings us word that Pastor Parker and Brother Steed and family were to sail on the *Atua*, as it called at Fiji, for Samoa, where Brother Steed goes to take charge of the work after a few weeks' stay in Fiji. Pastor Parker accompanies them to help in opening the work.

A CANVASSERS' institute is to be held December 27 to January 2 at Avondale, for the benefit of the agents in this Conference. Brethren Johanson and Reekie and Pastor Pallant are expected to be in attendance as instructors.

BROTHER and Sister Marriott have come over from the Victorian field to connect with the Sanitarium for further training before going on to their field in Fiji.

PASTOR HOOPES has returned to Avondale from Victoria, where he has been conducting some very successful meetings with the young people at Warburton and Windsor.

A CHURCH has recently been organized at Semipalatinsk, in Siberia, consisting of ten Germans and eight Russians. Although we have had a few scattered Sabbath-keepers in that large section of country, this seems to be the first organization effected.

THE friends of Brother and Sister John Higgins, formerly of South Australia, will be interested to know that they are connected with the work at the Cambridge School in New Zealand.

THE Victorian canvassers' summary appearing in this number is worthy of special mention. It totals £551 15s for the month of November.

THE New Zealand Camp-meeting is to be held January 9-19 at the new School at Cambridge.

Union Conference Record

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Opening of the Foreign Mission Seminary.

THE fourth annual opening of the Washington Training College, now known as the Foreign Mission Seminary, was held at the College on September 25. The Seminary opened with an attendance of about seventy-five students, and more were expected. Representatives of the different branches of our work, and resident friends interested in the work of the institution, were present.

Appropriate remarks were made by Professor Salisbury, president of the institution, and a number of the leading brethren. Pastor Daniells spoke of the establishment of the Seminary and the nature of its work as follows:—

"The suggestion to open this School did not come from man, but the messages from the Spirit of Prophecy clearly indicate beyond all doubt or uncertainty that such a school as this, is to be conducted here at the headquarters of our work. The call for fifty missionaries at the meeting of the General Conference Committee in Gland, Switzerland, brought great perplexity upon the brethren. While discussing this matter, light came into the council, and the suggestion was made that the Washington Training College be turned into an institution for the special training of volunteers for the mission field. Since then we have worked to this end, and we are here this morning to open this Seminary. This plan has met with the most hearty approval of our people everywhere. Some have shown their approval by their willingness to support some students who may be unable to pay their way through the School.

"It should never be forgotten that the one great purpose of this School is to train workers for the mission

field. In the beginning of our foreign mission work our missionaries went to lands with whose languages they were already familiar, but now these fields are self-supporting and self-directing, and are raising up workers for the different demands that are made upon them; and we are obliged to send representatives to the fields where difficult languages have to be learned, and where our missionaries have to adapt themselves to the hard, unusual customs and environments. We thank God that our cause has so progressed and developed that it has reached this point, and also that we have this School as a special preparation for this line of work."

Takoma Park Sanitarium.

OUR Foreign Mission Seminary, the opening and work of which has been referred to in this issue, is in close proximity to the new Sanitarium at Takoma Park, with which the Doctors Kress are connected. In a letter just received from Dr. Lauretta Kress she writes as follows in reference to the work of these two institutions:—

We are getting along nicely here in the work. We have a good company of workers together, and real harmony exists. It seems that divine wisdom directed in placing the Sanitarium and Seminary so close together. Sister Salisbury teaches over here, and I have two classes in physiology over at the School. Dr. Miller comes over here for tropical diseases, and Dr. Kress goes over there for Testimony studies. A class comes over from the Seminary every Sunday for hydrotherapy, and we send a class over to the Seminary for history of missions, and one for history of the message. So you will see that we are quite closely "woven." We have also organized our church together, calling it the Seminary and Sanitarium Church of Takoma Park. Dr. Kress and Professor Salisbury are the elders.

My health is improving. I am feeling much better than when I left Australia. Our daughter Ora is in the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. She is enjoying her work. She had a class that came on Sabbath, but she went to the professor, and it was changed to Friday so she could attend.

I would like to write to many of the workers and friends, but I do not have the time. I have fourteen classes each week to teach, besides my medical work in the Sanitarium, and I can not find time for much more.

"THE object of true education is to make people not only do the right thing, but enjoy the right thing."

A Welcome Visitor.

You will have had enclosed, four shillings to renew our subscription to the RECORD. We have felt so lost without it this last week or two when it did not come, that we feel we would almost be as well without our food as without it. We look forward to its coming every week with great interest, so you need never write to know if we wish to have it renewed, but just let us know when to send on the money. It is only a small paper, but even the children love to see it come. Each number brings sunshine and love into our home, besides letting us know how the work is going. Our company are all well and of good courage.

NELLIE KENT.

An Appeal.

SOME time ago we made an appeal for clothing for Norfolk Island. Our people responded heartily, and we have been enabled to send several large parcels of useful clothes to Norfolk Island, which have been very gratefully received.

Now we have another similar appeal to make. The students at Buresala, Fiji, both young men and young women, are in need of clothing. While they are in training, they are not able to earn more than enough to pay their Government taxes, and for their food and tuition. We will therefore be glad if our people will send us in some clothing for them.

For the young men, coats, shirts, and trousers are needed. They should be of light weight. Thick clothing is not suitable for these tropical islands. For the young women simple light-weight dresses and plain underclothes are wanted. Neat prints or holland would be suitable for the dresses.

Perhaps our Dorcas societies can obtain donations of material to make into garments. The clothing of native students at a missionary training school would appeal to many people who are not of our faith. Send your parcels to the Union Conference office, and we will forward them to Fiji with other goods.

"THE path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."