

The HOME MISSIONARY

Arise, Shine: for
thy light is Come, and the Glory of the Lord is Risen upon thee.

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THE PROGRESS OF OUR WORK.

WE read in the fourteenth chapter of Revelation that the great three-fold message which is to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord, is to go "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." It is well for us sometimes to take a glance at the progress of our work, and endeavor to comprehend in a limited degree the extent to which the history of the message has already fulfilled the prophecy.

In doing this, however, let us not flatter ourselves in thinking that we as individuals are responsible for the progress the truth of God has made. We cannot glory in the advancement of the Lord's cause in the earth. We as humble instruments may sometimes be used to help carry that truth forward; but if we could see as God sees, we have no doubt that we should discern that our unfitness for the work and our failures and mistakes have retarded quite as much as advanced its progress.

All that has been wrought in connection with the third angel's message has been wrought of God. The Lord is not dependent upon man. Any one connected with the third angel's message to-day, we care not how prominent a position he may hold, could drop out of that message, and it would hardly cause a ripple in the progress of the work. We have seen this demonstrated in the past. Time and again those who were connected with the work have gone off, and yet the work of God has gone forward. This should convince us that God depends alone upon his own providences, and his own mighty power in the carrying forward of his truth for this time. God can get along without us, but we cannot get along without God. The salvation of God's truth and work does not depend upon us, but our salvation as individuals depends upon his work and upon having a part in the same.

We have noted below the countries and prominent

places gained by the truth. We have not attempted to give an exhaustive compilation. The reader will note this fact, that in the majority of the places in which the truth has gained an entrance, it occupies a commanding or strategic position. For example: In England our truth has gained a good foothold in London, in Hull, in Liverpool, in Great Grimsby, in Southampton, and in many other places of note and prominence. We believe that God has a providence in thus distributing his truth. In the times of refreshing which are soon to come from the presence of the Lord, and which are now indeed coming from him, as his Spirit is poured out upon his people, there will go forth from these strategic positions the same mighty power and influence that went forth from Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. We can readily see in this way how the Lord in a very short time could warn the world, and cut his work short in righteousness. But the Lord works in his own way, and we have no disposition to outline the way the work of God will close up. It certainly is encouraging, however, to note the progress it has made:—

NORTH AMERICA.

1. United States: An organized Conference in nearly every State and Territory, three publishing houses, three sanitariums with branches, and seven educational institutions, and mission oversight in unorganized territory.
2. British Possessions: Conference in Quebec Province, and mission field in East Canada; Sabbath-keepers in British Columbia, also in Manitoba. Mission workers in Newfoundland.
3. Alaska: Sabbath-keepers at Fort Wrangel.
4. Mexico: Mission with eight workers at Guadalajara, near the West Coast.
5. Central America: Company of Sabbath-keepers at Belize.
6. Bay Islands, near Central America: several companies of Sabbath-keepers, one organized church, church building, and school building being erected. Three missionaries with their wives engaged in the work.

WEST INDIES.

Sabbath-keepers at Antigua, Trinidad, Grenada, Hayti, St. Vincent, Bermuda and Bahama Islands, and churches at Kingston,

Jamaica, and Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Mission workers at Barbadoes, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Bahama Islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Church at Georgetown, British Guiana, with thirty members. Two mission workers.
2. Brazil: Colporters at Rio Janeiro, where a book depository will soon be established; Sabbath-keepers in southern portion of country.
3. Argentine Republic: One company of German Sabbath-keepers, and several canvassers laboring. Minister now on his way to the field. Sabbath-keepers in Uruguay.
4. Chile: Colporters selected to go to Santiago, the capital.
5. United States of Colombia: Worker soon to go to the capital, Bogota.

EUROPE.

1. Great Britain: Publishing house at London, mission property being erected. Sabbath-keepers at Hull, Liverpool, Great Grimsby, Southampton, Bath, and numerous other places in England, also isolated ones in Southern Scotland and in Ireland.
2. Sabbath-keepers in Southern France, and in Paris. City Mission at Lyons.
3. Turkey: Organized church at Constantinople and companies of Sabbath-keepers in other provinces of country, in Armenia and throughout Asia Minor.
4. Italy: Sabbath-keepers at Naples and in Piedmont Valleys.
5. Switzerland: Publishing house at Basel; churches in various cantons.
6. Training school and church of 150 members at Hamburg, Germany, and churches in other towns.
7. Russia: Sixteen organized churches, and Sabbath-keepers in various parts.
8. Scandinavia: Conference in Sweden and Norway, publishing house at Christiania; college being erected in Denmark.
9. Austria and Finland: Sabbath-keepers and helpers.
10. Sabbath-keepers in Iceland.

THE ORIENT.

1. Two colporters in India, and minister with mission workers soon to be sent.
2. China: Two mission workers at Hong Kong, and Sabbath-keeper in the interior.
3. Siam: Sabbath-keeper at Bangkok.
4. Japan: One Sabbath-keeper in this Island Kingdom.

AFRICA.

1. Conference with successful college in southern part. Sanitarium in process of erection.
2. Sabbath-keeper laboring for natives in the interior, near Lake Nyassa.
3. Six brethren en route for Mashonaland, to establish mission.
4. Mission among Ashantees, on Gold Coast of West Africa. First Mission among us for uncivilized tribe. Two workers, and ten Sabbath-keepers. Other workers soon to be sent.

AUSTRALASIA.

1. Australia: Conference and publishing house. College about to be built.
2. New Zealand: Prosperous Conference.

POLYNESIA.

Mission stations at Pitcairn, Norfolk, Raiatea, Tahiti, and Sandwich Islands. Small printing office at Tahiti. Missionary ship, "Pitcairn," now on its third cruise among these islands.

NUMBER OF LANGUAGES.

The truth is now published in twenty-two different tongues, viz.: Arabic, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Holland, Hungarian, Italian, Maori, Portuguese, Roumanian, Polish, Prussian, Servian, Spanish, Swedish, Tahitian, Welsh.

The greater portion of the work represented above has been done during the last decade, and a large amount of it represents the labor of the last few years and months. We have reached a time in the message now when the truth is going with ten-fold the power it ever went before.

The last item is worthy of special notice. It was only a short time ago that the truth was published in but one tongue; now it is going in twenty-two different languages, and every month, almost, notes an additional publication in some new language.

As we view the evidences of God's leading in the work, and see how he has opened the way before us, it certainly must cause gratitude to well up in every loyal heart. But, as stated above, while we see these evidences of God's power manifested, let us in no wise take the glory to ourselves. To him belongs the praise and the credit of all that has been accomplished. "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

IN a letter just received from Brother L. R. Conradi, he says of the work in Hamburg:—

"Our work is onward. Yesterday I baptised nine, and our additions to the church here in Hamburg will be thirty for this quarter, raising the membership to over 140. Thus you see we need a large, roomy chapel. We can see the prospering hand of the Lord in his work, in spite of the difficulties, and it is evident that the Lord is opening fields before us on every hand. I have now a translator in the Polish tongue, and hope soon to have publications in that tongue."

The Lord has truly opened up the way in connection with our work in Northern Europe. As stated in a recent note from Elder Conradi in the *Review*, some of the leading publishing houses in those northern countries have taken up our works and published them, and pushed the sale of the same. This truly is encouraging, and may it not be that in this way the work of the third angel's message will obtain a wonderful impetus in the future? May we not believe that before the Lord's coming, there will be many pub-

ishing houses now engaged entirely in secular business that will by the influence of the Spirit of God, unite in publishing and spreading the truth for this time? Nothing is too wonderful for the Lord, and before our work closes, we shall see many strange things, which indicate in a remarkable manner that the Lord is leading in the message.

Because unto thee.
 God granted a share,
 Though toilsome it be,
 In this harvest rare.
 Come, make no delay!
 Awake from they sleep,
 And hasten away
 Life's harvest to reap.

JENNIE THAYER.

Home Missions

THE WORKER'S STRENGTH.

THE harvest is white,
 The lab'ers are few;
 Go forth in His might;
 Christ calleth for you
 To enter the field,
 While yet it is day,
 Rich harvest 't will yield;
 Then make no delay.

For sickle take sword
 All furbished and sheen,—
 The word of the Lord,
 'T is two-edged and keen;
 With it in thine hand,
 And prayer in thine heart,
 Alone thou canst stand
 And garner thy part.

Faith like a broad shield
 Will shelter from sun,
 As sword thou dost wield
 Till day's work is done;
 The gospel of peace
 All soft to thy feet,
 Its growth will increase
 Till work be complete.

Faint not by the way,
 Thy rest He will be;
 Thy burden alway
 He 'll carry for thee;
 And strength to the weak
 He 'll ever impart,
 If only thou seek
 With meekness of heart.

And when at its close
 Thy work thou review,
 As sweet thy repose
 In earth all made new;
 An anthem of praise
 Will rise from thy soul,
 Throughout endless days
 Its echoes will roll,

THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY BAND.

THE above is the name given to bands of youth and children that have recently been organized in several of our churches for the purpose of circulating our reading matter,—especially our periodicals. During the past twelve months our brethren everywhere have taken hold of the missionary work, and there has, perhaps, been more done by way of scattering our publications than in any previous year. And this is as it should be; for the Lord has told us that "if there is one work more important than another, it is that of getting our publications before the people." And in "Great Controversy," page 612, we are told of the power that will accompany the proclamation of the message under the "loud cry" and the "latter rain," and the effect it will have on the people. We have the encouraging assurance that the "publications distributed by missionary workers" will exert a powerful influence to bring souls to Christ. That although they may for a time lie unread, or their messages may seem to us lost upon a sin-hardened world, yet "the seed has been sown and now it will spring up and bear fruit." And that this is true, and we have reached the time, the recent reports that have appeared in our papers should be sufficient proof.

But while our more mature brethren and sisters have been absorbed in the work, who has thought of the children? Are they to have no part in the message? When the first angel's message was sounding through the earth, even very young children added their voices to help swell the cry; and if the "glorious manifestation of the power of God in the first angel's message" is to be "far exceeded by the mighty movement under the last warning of the third angel," shall not the children also have part in it? And again: In this time of peril when the world is given over to sin and pleasure, and the very atmosphere seems laden with an unholy influence, how are the children to be shielded from the prevailing indifference and skepticism, unless their minds and hands are occupied with the truth? These are the thoughts that crowd upon us as we think upon the subject.

But what can the children do? In what way can they bear the message? We will give you a plan that we have adopted in New Zealand and thus far with very encouraging results.

A devoted family, in one of our small churches, while studying what they could do for the people in their city, conceived the idea of the children giving away our papers from house to house, and they began work on that plan. But when the papers were presented, the people were found willing to buy and offered to pay for them. When the parents learned this, they decided that if the people wished to buy the truth, they should have an opportunity, and at once ordered two dozen of the *Bible Echo* which were readily sold. About that time we happened to visit the place, and taking the idea from their work, we organized a band comprising most of the children in the church from ten to sixteen years of age for the purpose of selling the *Echo*. The names and ages of all who joined the band are enrolled in a book and a weekly record kept of all their work. A committee is chosen to divide the city and assign each member of the band a certain part which he is to work, each week going from house to house offering the paper for sale. A leader, usually the librarian, if she is adapted to the work, is appointed to have charge of the band who, on a given day each week, when she can depend on having the papers, meets with her workers at some appointed place for a half hour or an hour, when the papers are nicely folded and given to each child (usually about a dozen to each), and then before starting out they have a prayer meeting, asking the Lord to bless their efforts. The leader should also bring other instructions into the meeting and make it interesting and profitable. The entire band of children constitute a committee to invite their young friends to attend the meeting with them, and thus the seeds of truth may be planted in other minds.

As the children go from house to house, they will find those who are sick or otherwise in need of help. These cases are reported to the leader and parents, who take occasion to call upon such persons. Thus the way is opened for Christian Help work to be carried on by the older members of the church. We have now organized five such bands, and, as far as heard from, they are meeting with good success. One society, who were taking 180 copies of the *Bible Echo*, and were about to decrease it to 150, have, since their band was organized, increased the number to 450 copies weekly. Such a result is certainly worth the effort. In this way many will take the pa-

per regularly, paying for it each week, who would not pay for it a year in advance. God is blessing the effort here, and why would it not succeed in America and other places? Why could not the *Signs of the Times* and *Youth's Instructor* be given a large circulation in this way, and thus many be benefited, while the children themselves are imbibing a missionary spirit and being drawn more closely to the truth and to God? Will you try? If not, why not?

W. M. CROTHERS.

Wellington, New Zealand.

SEARCHING OUT THE SCATTERED ONES.

DEAR READERS OF THE HOME MISSIONARY: I have been very much encouraged in reading the many articles written from different parts of the field, regarding the progress of our work, especially those from foreign lands, of how the Lord has been going out before the messengers who are carrying the truth. As I try to relate an experience I had last fall, I hope it will encourage some in the great harvest field.

I started out on a certain road in a country, to give away tracts and papers. I came to a house thinking no one lived there; but not wanting to miss any of the houses as far as I went, I stopped, and was invited in. I told the people my business in as brief a manner as possible. In my conversation I spoke of the Lord's coming, and of the work I was trying to do in warning the people of that event. I was requested to remain and tell them more about what the Bible taught on that subject. This I did, seeing they were greatly interested. As I was unfolding to them the many points of the truth, the woman said to her husband: "This is the truth; the Adventists are right. This is the man I told you I saw in my dream the other night, who came in and sat down there in that place, and read to us out of a book." Her husband replied: "Yes, I heard you speak of it, but, not thinking it would come true, had not believed it."

This woman believes the Lord sent her the truth in this way. She is keeping the Sabbath, and believes all points of truth which have been given to her. These people are poor; the man is almost blind. But the apostle says the poor of this world are rich in faith, and heirs of God. This encourages me very much, and shows that the time has come for us to go into the highways and hedges, and that the Lord will go before and prepare souls to accept this message.

The Spirit of the Lord in "Early Writings," page 53, says :—

"If the chosen messengers of the Lord should wait for every obstacle to be moved out of their way, many never would go to search for the scattered sheep. Satan will present many objections in order to keep them from duty; but they will have to go out by faith, trusting in him who has called them to his work, and he will open the way before them as far as it will be for their good and his glory. Jesus, the great Teacher and Pattern, had not where to lay his head. His life was one of toil, sorrow, and suffering. He then gave himself for us. Those who in Christ's stead beseech souls to be reconciled to God, and who hope to reign with Christ in glory, must expect to be partakers of his sufferings here. 'They that sow in tears shall reap in joy; he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.' Ps. 126:5, 6."

As we see this manifestation of divine love to us in giving the truth to others, let us press forward, and the Lord will open the way, and we will be watered by divine grace to do more as the conflict increases, and at last have a home in the kingdom of God, together with those for whom we have labored here.

G. W. OSBORNE.

HOW OUR WORK WAS REPRESENTED AT THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

DEAR HOME MISSIONARY: Perhaps your readers will be interested in a short article direct from one who has been a regular attendant of this great exposition, and who has had charge of the exhibit made by the Pacific Press Publishing Company. If you so conclude, this can become a part of your next issue; if otherwise, then it will be consigned to that much patronized receptacle known as the waste basket of the sanctum.

The exposition as a whole is a very creditable one, the more so from the fact that it was conceived, planned, and brought to completion all within six months from the time the idea was first suggested at Chicago by Director General M. H. deYoung, who was California's commissioner at the Columbian Exposition, and to whom, doubtless, more than to any other individual, is due its success. While this is small in comparison with the great Columbian Exposition, yet it compares very favorably with all other modern expositions, far surpassing in magnitude the great World's Fair in London, the Centennial at Philadelphia, and the New Orleans Fair.

Of course space forbids dilating upon the hundreds of different exhibits from other countries, as well as

those of our own. But the beautiful Golden Gate Park as a whole; the plan of the entire grounds; the immense chief buildings and nearly a hundred smaller ones, most of them of elegant architectural design, and soft, pleasant harmonious coloring; the electrical fountain; the allegorical fountain and electric tower; the lovely lawns, shrubbery and flowers; the fine macadamized carriage-ways and broad concrete sidewalks; the pretty lakelet surrounding Strawberry Hill, which is surmounted with a castellated observatory and down the sides of which dashes an artificial cascade,—all these command the admiration of thousands upon thousands of visitors.

As was the case at Chicago, the general remark is, "What a pity that so many beautiful buildings should so soon have to be torn down." The Fine Arts building, however, the most beautiful of all, was constructed with a view to permanency and will doubtless remain, the sole survivor of all these magnificent structures; and it will be a permanent attraction to the Golden Gate Park, in the midst of which the fair grounds are situated, and which is the pride of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

The dimensions of the chief buildings are as follows: Mechanical Arts Building, 330x160 feet; Horticultural and Agricultural Building, 400x190 feet; Festival Hall, 141x133 feet; Administration Building, 70x70 feet; Fine Arts Building, 2000 running feet space for exhibiting pictures.

Considering the comparatively limited population of the Pacific Coast, from which region of course the bulk of the fair's patronage comes, the attendance is very good. Most days the admissions are reported at 6000 to 10,000; on Sundays and special days 15,000 to 30,000, and on holidays and important occasions 30,000 to 75,000.

The Pacific Press occupies with its exhibit a booth eighteen feet front by thirteen feet deep in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The booth is constructed of California redwood, finished in natural color. It is suitably furnished with a board book case across the back side, and this is filled with a well-displayed assortment of handsomely bound books of our own printing, embracing religious, historical, scientific, commercial, and miscellaneous works. This commands the admiration of all visitors. On either side of the entrance is a glass show case in which are displayed the different varieties of commercial and fancy printing. In the center of the booth is a four-sided pyramid four feet at the base and five feet in height, on the sloping sides of which are dis-

played the various kinds of type-writer supplies, carbon papers, and ribbons of different colors and sizes. From the top of this pyramid rises an octagonal column six feet high, the surfaces of which are covered alternately with electro and stereo plates, and the pillar is surmounted with a gilt globe somewhat larger than the column, around which at each corner of the octagon are incandescent electric lights about two feet below the tastefully decorated canopy.

Thus every part of the exhibit is shown off to the very best advantage, causing many to examine for themselves; and often opportunity is afforded to converse with visitors, sometimes upon the publishing business by way of explanation, at other times upon religious subjects, etc.

A register is placed in a convenient position, in which a large number of persons, many of them from foreign countries, enter their names and addresses. These can be made available for both missionary and business purposes.

There are distributed from our booth twenty-five to fifty *Sentinels* and as many *Signs of the Times* weekly. Of religious liberty and denominational tracts, many thousands of pages are given out, but as no count was kept, exact figures cannot be given. It is hoped and believed that rays of light and truth will find their way to some hearts from these publications.

Our Pacific Coast Sanitarium, the Rural Health Retreat, located at St. Helena, has a very appropriate exhibit in this building, also. The mountain side and the Retreat buildings situated upon it, and the trees, lawns, gardens, walks, roads, etc., are all shown in miniature, together with representations of the different methods of treatment, gymnastic appliances, etc., the operators being represented by dolls in sanitarium costume. Samples of hygienic foods are exhibited in great variety and meet with much favor, many orders having been received for different kinds of foods by the lady attendant, Mrs. Z. E. Adams.

Thus the cause of present truth in two branches is well represented at the California Midwinter International Exposition.

WM. SAUNDERS.

May 30, 1894.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

How much that means! It means self-denial, self-abnegation, yea, an utter emptying of self, that we may perchance reach the necessities of that other one whom we wish to help. Was it not just this that Christ did when he left his own personality with the

Father, and came to us in our own weakness, in our humanity, with all our frailties upon him? Verily, he put himself in our place as no other being in all of God's universe could have done. And if we would work as he worked, and have our labors crowned with success as were his, must not we, too, learn the lesson of self-abnegation and Christ-love?

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is the Golden Rule of conduct in this world; but I often wonder how many who thus quote it see in it any deeper meaning than that which requires one to do as he would wish another to do unto him under the same circumstances. Does not the same thought underlie this too,—the abnegation of self and the substitution, if you please, of another?

In order to put yourself in the place of another, you must literally adopt his surroundings and circumstances, feel as he feels, and look at things from his point of view, while at the same time you retain the power of self-government, maintaining your own principles in the midst of his environments. It is indeed a difficult thing to do, and only he who comes into sympathetic touch with the Christ-heart can do it successfully. Only He who knows each human heart, its joys and sorrows and temptations, can lead us into that inner life where we hope to meet that other soul, and turn it heavenward.

Is not this the secret of all success in the work of God? We must rouse our dormant energies, throw off the stereotyped shell that has encased our minds, and let them expand upward under the broad beams of light that shine from the life and work of Christ.

All narrow ways of working should be abandoned. God's ways are infinite. Even as no two human beings are precisely alike, so the manner of dealing with men must vary with every changing circumstance. It is only the perfect One himself who can say, "I am better than thou." Until finite reaches infinite, until humanity becomes God, every feeling of superiority, every word of censure, every imputation of wrong in the motives of men, is evil. While we may condemn the act, only God can condemn the actor. He only knows the motives of the heart. Let us be careful that we do not usurp the prerogatives of God when we attempt to criticise one another.

MARY A. STEWARD.

Battle Creek, Mich.

THE Free Baptists have recently sent a reinforcement of seven missionaries to India, and they sailed in one party from Boston.

MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN.

THERE has been considerable missionary work done in the city of New York, but few apparent results have been witnessed from it. There are only seven Sabbath-keepers, outside of the office hands, at 43 Bond Street, in this large city, four of these being the fruit of labor done here. Think of it, seven Sabbath-keepers in a city of nearly two million inhabitants. There are two canvassers here who have been laboring for the last few months. Before this, little had been done in this line of work.

We feel that the time has come when the work would be successful here if sufficient laborers could be had. It needs several good canvassers to prepare the people for the minister. There is a good interest awakened where the canvassers have labored, which shows that there are many honest souls in this city. One lady has lately accepted the truth through the canvassing work. This field is white for the harvest, but the laborers are few.

In Brooklyn, a city of nearly a million inhabitants, the work has been more successful, and a large church is the result; at the present time it numbers 141, of which about 120 are Brooklyn residents. Considerable work has also been done in this city, both ministerial and canvassing. Bible work has been carried on by several in the past, but at present there are only two engaged in this line. The canvassers have done faithful work in the past, thousands of books having been scattered through the city. There are no canvassers here now, but considerable missionary work is being done, the church taking a club of *Signs* and *Sentinels*, seventy-five of each, besides several individual clubs of *Signs*, also a club of ten of the German and Swedish papers. Since January 1, about 15,000 pages of tracts have been used. The envelope plan was adopted some time ago, but little has been done with it. We realize that there needs to be a revival in the church, for unless we are living near the Lord, very little will be done by us. The Spirit of Christ brings the missionary spirit. Love for him prompts us to work for others.

An interest has been started among the members of the church in the Christian Help work. We had the pleasure of listening to Dr. J. H. Kellogg one Sabbath, who spoke about two hours in reference to helping the poor and needy. He told of many interesting experiences in this line in Chicago, and gave us an outline of the plans adopted by Christian

Help Bands, which he hopes to see organized throughout the country. We realize that this is a good work, and hope to take hold of it in earnest. We look forward to the time when it will be possible to have a medical mission here. We know that this will soon be if we labor faithfully.

There is much to be done in these two large cities, but so few to do it. Pray the Lord of the harvest that he will send laborers here, that the precious souls for whom Christ died may be brought to him.

ALFRED MALLETT.

Brooklyn, June 8, 1894.

CHINESE SCHOOL AT STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

In behalf of the cause of truth I submit the following report from this part of the field:—

About eighteen months ago we started a Chinese mission school in Stockton, beginning with two students, but the number soon ran up to the full capacity of our rooms and teachers, and remains so until the present. We have taught between forty and fifty Chinese during this time. We have tried as fast as possible through the Bible and the influence of sacred song to impress the principles of the Bible upon their minds. We find that as fast as they were able to understand Bible language just so fast they seemed to grasp the sentiments of the same and rejoice in that knowledge. One Chinese boy, after attending our school for awhile and learning that God created all things in six days and rested the seventh and required his people to keep that day holy, began at once to attend our Sabbath-school, and being questioned about it and why he kept it, he said, "God talk to me in English Bible and Chinese Bible all same, he say seventh day Sabbath day, I believe him." I am thoroughly convinced that the benighted (though not stupid) minds of the heathen Chinese are as susceptible to the divine impressions of Bible truths as the more enlightened of our own land. Another student has acknowledged the truth of the Sabbath and expresses his intention to keep it as soon as his business will make it possible for him to do so. He is now attending the State camp-meeting at Oakland.

We find the Chinese to be a very appreciative people, and when once their confidence is attained, it is quite easy to appeal to their higher nature and lead them in the way of life. I appeal most earnestly to all who are laboring for the salvation of men to remember that the Lord "made of" one blood all nations of

men," and if God is no respecter of persons, ought not we who were rocked in the cradle of missionary enterprise, to recognize the hand of the Master in the subjects of such labor right at our door, by using our means and energies where ten times the amount can be accomplished by the same outlay. With reference to the tract work in our place, we will say in short that it is a grand and successful work.

W. G. BUCKNER.

MOVING OUT BY FAITH.

[For the encouragement of many in our large churches who have been impressed to move out into new fields to labor for the Master, we present the following letter, which was received recently by Sister Jennie Thayer, the Librarian of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Missionary Society.—ED.]

I do not suppose you have heard anything from us since we left Battle Creek, so I will begin at the beginning. Well, we started out something as Abraham did, not knowing what we would do, or how we should make a living when we got here; but as we had asked the Lord where we should go, and the answer was very plain, Spartanburg, S. C., we came here, knowing that the Lord would not leave us, but would provide some way for us to get a living, although we could not see how or in what way. We arrived here December 16, in a cold rain. For the first time in my life I realized what homesickness really was, and the first week seemed almost unendurable. I knew that it was just the work of Satan, and clung to the promises of God as never before. I did not want to go back, yet felt that I never could stay; but I kept all this to myself. The blessing and power of God were promised to those who would go out in the work, and I knew that promise was ours, though I felt none of the blessing at the time.

We staid two weeks at Elder Webster's, then found a house and moved into it. We knew what money we had could not last long if my husband could not find something to do. There are few white men who work down here unless they have some trade or profession. As Mr. G—— had lived on a farm nearly all of his life, and was used to caring for stock, he had quite a good knowledge of treating diseases of horses and cattle. Before we were fairly settled in our new home, some one had a sick cow (nearly every family keep a horse and cow), and as he knew just what to do for it, he went and doctored it. That gave him an idea what he might do, as there was no

veterinary surgeon in this whole country. He sent for a case of instruments, and went to work. He has had plenty to do most of the time, and has had good success. We could see the Lord's hand in all this. He knew all about it before we left Battle Creek, but we could not see one step ahead. O, it is good to trust him!

We are in a pleasant part of the city, and have good neighbors. The people do not seem to think any the less of us for our being Seventh-day Adventists. Nearly all are members of some church and are perfectly satisfied with themselves. There are but few who will read any of our literature. Elder Webster rented a hall and held meetings four weeks, but as there was no interest, he closed them. He and Brother Johnson, from Greenville, S. C., are holding a tent meeting about fifty miles from here with a good interest. It is right in the country, and there are from seventy-five to three hundred present every night. There was so much visiting to do, they wanted Mr. G—— to help them, so he has been with them nearly four weeks. The interest was so great four miles from where the tent is pitched that Mr. G—— went there, and is holding meetings by himself, while I am left here to help keep up the meeting and Sabbath-school which is held at our house. And now, when it is needed, the blessing and power of God comes as was promised.

There are seven white and two colored Sabbath-keepers here. There are two ladies who are of the aristocracy. The others are poor people. These two ladies meet much opposition in their families, but seem firm in the truth. One lady accepted the truth through reading which Mr. G—— gave her while on a professional visit. She has just been visiting a friend at Cowpens, ten miles away, and left her keeping the Sabbath. I intend to go and see this lady just as soon as I can, as she sent me a strong invitation. With visiting the new Sabbath-keepers, and returning the calls of my neighbors, I am quite busy. I have been teaching quite a number how to make good, light bread, and to cook without using bacon or lard. The Sanitarium Tract and Missionary Society has promised to send me some health reading matter, which I shall use. I think some will take an interest in that who will not read anything on the truth, and may be reached in that way.

Sometimes I long for a visit with some of my good sisters in the North, but I never expect to go back. We came here to work, and I expect to stay. I am not homesick now, but feel glad I am here, and ex-

pect to work until the message closes. Our courage is good. We see so much to do and so few to do it, that we would not go back and settle down to a nice time in Battle Creek for anything in the world. Yet I expect that when the truth stirs up the people, we shall see hard times and bitter persecution, but I know if we are faithful, the Lord will prepare us for what we shall have to endure, so we will trust in him.

ELLA V. GARDNER.

**REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
OF THE MINNESOTA TRACT SOCIETY, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1894.**

For year ending June 1, 1893.

Letters written.....	4,165
Letters received.....	1,565
Bible readings held.....	1,260
Subscriptions obtained for periodicals.....	531
Periodicals distributed.....	56,632
Pages books and tracts distributed.....	795,126

For year ending June 1, 1894.

Letters written.....	4,369
Letters received.....	1,797
Bible readings held.....	1,298
Subscriptions obtained for periodicals.....	1,622
Periodicals distributed.....	73,669
Pages books and tracts distributed.....	944,011

As will be seen, the report shows quite an increase in the amount of work done over that of last year; and while last year less than ten persons were reported as having accepted the message through the direct efforts of the missionary societies, this year there are at least sixty-five. Neither, of course, does this represent all that has been accomplished. Many have yielded their hearts to God under the spoken word, who received their first impressions in favor of the truth from some faithful missionary worker. How many have been indirectly led to consider these things, and how much impetus has otherwise been given to the work, only the Lord of the harvest can tell.

We have for years, wondered at the comparatively small results from the large amount of work done by our societies. Perhaps our experience in this State during the past year, may throw some light on this important question. As is well known, a determined effort has been made during the past two years, to bring out the existing necessity for more faithful and more intelligent work in this line.

Last fall and winter, six institutes were held in the interest of the church and missionary work. On ac-

count of limited time, but one week could be spent in each place. The attendance was not large, and only about twenty societies were represented at these meetings, but the Lord blessed the effort in a marked manner; and it is a significant fact that of the sixty-five persons spoken of as having accepted the truth through the efforts of the missionary societies, sixty-two were reported by the societies which had been reached by the institute work. Of these twenty societies, only two failed to report either conversions, or a decided outside interest; and these two had been greatly improved in condition, but from lack of means could not put forth any very extended efforts. Of the thirty other societies which reported, only one spoke of any visible result of their work. The working talent in these last named societies is as good as in the others. Neither have they fallen behind in the amount of work done. The plain conclusion is, it makes all the difference in the world *how* the work is done. We have been slow to realize the truth that in missionary work, as in any other, one cannot learn to do a thing by simply being told how. There has been, perhaps, no lack of teaching among us, but there has surely been a lack of training. When we can remedy this, we may, through the blessing of God, see more accomplished by our missionary societies.

We would not be understood as judging of the character of the work only by its visible results. No doubt many a patient toiler will see the fruits of his labor for the first time in the kingdom of God; but we read that when a well-defined system of labor is carried on, there will be good results in the missionary work.

There is great need that we hasten to put forth every possible effort. The work is far ahead of us. Last year, many were surprised to know that 300 names had been sent in for reading and correspondence. This year, we have over four hundred on the list. I have personally corresponded with about half of these. Great care has been taken to place the rest in the hands of faithful workers. While all have been furnished with reading, there are a very few who, for lack of time, have not yet been written to, but will be soon. I have written 934 letters, received 506. Sent out 7800 periodicals, and 45,583 pages of books and tracts. Of my own correspondents, thirteen have found joy in believing and obeying the truth. Ten others have expressed themselves as having no further doubts as to the day of the Sabbath, and are only waiting for strength to put their will on

the side of their convictions. Scores of others are deeply interested, and seem to be sincerely seeking the right way. Many of the letters received by myself and others, have been of unusual interest. There is not space to give even a few in this report. In several places quite an interest has arisen, and calls are made for preaching.

It has also been quite fully demonstrated that our ministers work to much better advantage in fields which have been prepared by judicious missionary work.

By the liberal donations of the brethren and sisters, the clubs of 100 *Signs* and twenty-five *Sentinels* have been continued this year, for the use of the corresponding secretary. From week to week, these messengers of truth have gone on their silent way, consecrated, God knows, by prayers and tears. If those who have kindly contributed toward them, could read the letters of thankfulness and of praise to God for these light-bearers, they could but rejoice that they were thus granted the precious privilege of joining in this work. In that blessed day when he who soweth and he who reapeth shall rejoice together, they will not lose their reward.

At the fall camp-meetings, means was also raised to pay for twenty-five Danish and thirty Swedish papers. Brother Engen kindly consented to attend to the correspondence in Danish, and Brother Freeman in Swedish. Some precious letters have been received by them, and they have found many willing and anxious to read.

About one third of our societies hold weekly meetings. Many others would be glad to do so if they were not so widely scattered that it seems impracticable. The 4th Sabbath meetings are quite generally observed. About one half the societies have engaged quite largely in tract distribution, mostly with encouraging results.

A special effort has been made to increase the circulation of the HOME MISSIONARY, and a very general and favorable response has been received.

We gladly mention, also, the earnest work which has been done by the isolated Sabbath-keepers scattered throughout our Conference. By the consent of the president and secretary of the tract society, a limited number of tracts have been furnished to those who were anxious to distribute them, and who could not provide themselves with literature.

Periodicals have also been collected and sent them. Some of these scattered ones have a wonderful opportunity to spread the knowledge of the truth, and many have entered most heartily into the work.

I feel to thank God for the tokens of his presence and blessings which have rested upon the missionary work during the year, and pray that we may all realize the precious truth that this is a personal work in which every Christian not only may, but must have a part, for "when the Spirit of Christ takes possession of the heart, then there is a missionary for God."

A. E. ELLIS.

A WORD FOR THE "REVIEW."

THE *Review* has been a weekly visitor to me for nearly thirty-six years, and I think I am competent to judge of its merits. I only speak of it as I look at it. The first piece is nearly always from Sister White, and covers in a general way, all our duty to God and to each other. It is line upon line, week after week. This instruction comes from the Spirit of God. As we are such rough timbers to fit into the heavenly building, the Lord has set this gift in the church, to trim up the character, to fit it for a place in the church triumphant. O, how good God is!

Then there are the sermons published in the *Review* from time to time. The lonely ones especially, can have a sermon at home every week. Then comes the Mission Field. "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come." In this department we get the account of the advancement in the outside world, and as Elder James White used to say, this constitutes the sign of the soon coming of our Saviour.

There are many other departments which give us the leading spiritual and secular news of the day. One important item of interest is that the *Review* always comes on time.

Now I ask, How can a Seventh-day Adventist live without the weekly visits of the *Review*? It comes for \$2 per year. Dear brethren and sisters, economize according to the times, and take the *Review* if you cannot afford to take any other paper. Do not be without it.

S. OSBORN.

PERHAPS the most famous distributor of Bibles in the world was Deacon William Brown, of New Hampshire. He began the work in 1849, and kept it up till his death last year at the age of 76. During that time no less than 120,000 copies of the Scriptures were given out by him, and in the two years preceding his death he canvassed 239 towns, and visited over 80,000 families.

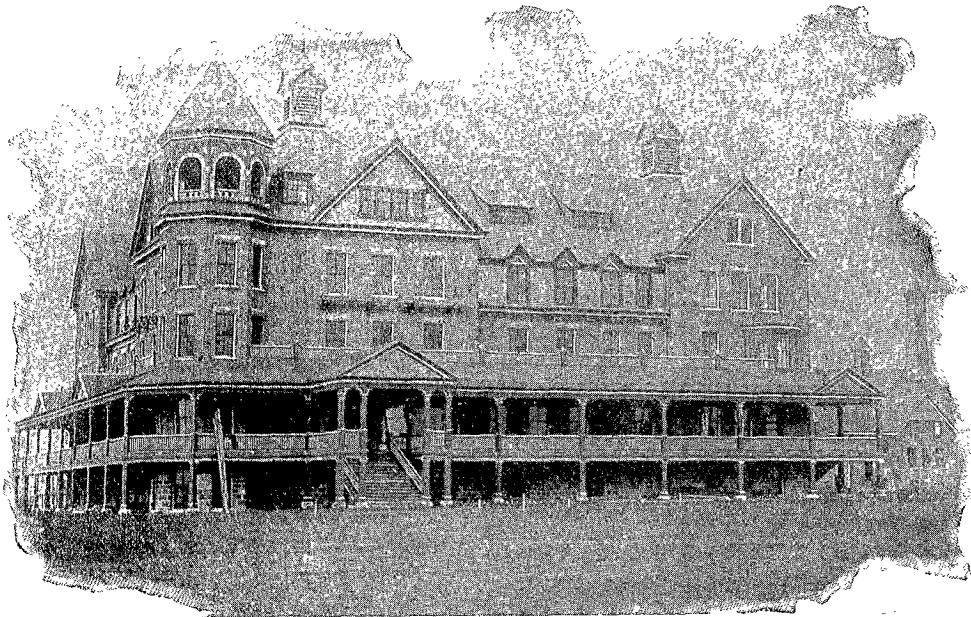
Fourth Sabbath Reading

OUR ORPHAN'S HOME.

EVER since the Haskell Home was started, it has been a matter of wonder to many why some such provision had not been made before for the helpless and homeless children of our people. Families have been broken up by death, the bread-winner perhaps snatched from his family, leaving no provision for them, and the mother has struggled on alone till, worn out in the unequal effort, she has yielded at last,

sympathies have been roused as the needs of the fatherless, the widow, and the aged have been discovered and made known. It has seemed pitiful, to those of us who have been so situated as to learn of it, when we realize the amount of suffering there has been among our own people, to say nothing of that among others,—the children without homes, without training, without father and mother love, and the old people just ready to go to the almshouse.

Never it seems, has an enterprise started among us as a people had just such a history as our Orphan's Home. Designed at first as a home for both destitute children and aged persons, and as a memorial of one whose name is a revered household word among us,



ORPHAN'S HOME

and the little flock, just as precious in the sight of the All-Father as more fortunate children, has been left to the care of charity and scattered to such homes as could be found for them, sometimes, alas, the almshouse or State school. Here and there large hearts have opened to take such in, and it is pleasant to recall a number of cases where real father and mother love have made true homes for some homeless little ones.

The extent to which this work has actually been done has been more evident since the Orphan's Home was projected. The very mention of the plan touched a responsive chord in many hearts, and those who have been quietly doing such work have come to notice here and there, with scores of others whose

the plan met with expressions of hearty approval on all sides. But the funds for its erection gathered so slowly that we were well-nigh despairing of reaching our object, and were planning something as a beginning which our increasing family of orphans forced us to make, though inadequate to our needs, when by one of God's marvelous providences, the building was given to us, a far better one for the purpose than we should have dared to plan for. Our God is full of surprises, even to those whose faith looks for great things.

So we are in our new Home. We are trying to make it a true home as far as possible, to do something more for our children than feed and clothe them on wholesale scale, though we are trying to

bring the food and clothing down to the minimum of expense consistent with health and decent comfort. But we feel that our children must be trained to lives of usefulness and purity, and developed by every means in our power, studied as individuals, and watched and prayed over with true mother care.

If we cannot do this, if our children are not to be better fitted for life and its responsibilities than in an ordinary asylum, what need of such a home at all? Shelter and the care necessary to keep them from starvation could be procured for them elsewhere. The training necessary for their best development is not so easily provided, nor can children be thus provided for as cheaply as in an asylum where they are herded together in large numbers, under one or two caretakers and fed upon bare board with a meager and unchanging diet, as in some institutions where the effort is only to keep soul and body together until something better can be done. Even that is better than the lives from which some of these children have been taken and to which they and many others are doomed if not taken from it.

The task we have set ourselves is no light one, but He who so graciously supplied our need of a roof to shelter our children, has sent us one by one earnest and faithful Christian mothers and teachers who watch for the souls of the children as those who must give an account, who try to fill up in these destitute little lives that which they have lacked, and we truly believe that they are succeeding wonderfully well. It is so good to see the sad, homesick faces brighten in the sunshine of the home life, the dull and unappreciative ones begin to take on new interest, to see irregular and harmful habits, both physical, mental, and moral disappear under steady watchful care and the presence of a constant moral influence. Money could not compensate for the care and time that is expended on these little ones, or our case would be hopeless; for we have no earthly bank on which to draw. But we have the bank of our Heavenly Father's love, his promise for such as these, his little ones, which is unailing. He who has so wonderfully provided for us thus far will not forget us now.

Our wants are simple, but they exist nevertheless. The children are here, and more ought to come. They must be fed and clothed and cared for, however simply, and they are satisfied with simplicity. We begin to see the seeds that have been planted in these young hearts springing into life. Young hearts are the most hopeful of all soil to cultivate, and we can-

not feel that God would have us curtail our work and turn away from the calls that are made to enlarge it. We have the house room for more children, the families could be considerably increased without greatly increasing the force of workers. The expense of starting the work has necessarily been greater proportionately than the continuation of it will be.

In our old people's home we have had the blessed satisfaction of giving quiet and peace and all needed comfort to a number of aged pilgrims, who have been burden-bearers at their individual posts during a long life. In several cases we have smoothed the path to the grave with tender ministrations which have been most highly appreciated. No one can know like those who are in the work, the joy of ministering to these aged ones and the little ones of Christ's flock, and no one can know as well the perplexities and anxieties and cares attending it. Our brethren and sisters can share the one and help us with the other by their prayers and their gifts, both in money and other donations.

Do we need to make any stronger appeal to you, dear friends, for help? Our own hearts are so full of the work that it seems to us that it will only be necessary for you to know that our treasury is empty, and you will aid us to the extent of your ability.

A father stood heartbroken over the dying form of his only little daughter. The little hand sought his and the pale lips opened, "Papa, how much do I cost you a year?" He thought his child's mind was wandering, and tried to turn it away from the question, but it was repeated till at last to quiet her he answered, "Perhaps \$200 my darling, but never mind." "Well papa, you won't need that money this year and won't you take it to help some other child?" and the weeping father promised.

Cannot those whom death has bereaved of their little ones, contribute something in memory of the lost ones? Will not those whose families are unbroken be glad to give to this most worthy object a thank offering that God has spared them to each other?

E. H. WHITNEY.

TAKING the hint from a similar undertaking in Italy, a book-seller in Prague, Austria, has decided as a business enterprise, to bring out an edition of the Bible in portions, issuing one or two a month, selling each portion for about one cent, making the cost of the whole Bible from 40 to 50 cents. The first edition is to be fifty thousand copies, and it will be sold in the book stores and advertised everywhere.

THE HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE FROM THE BIBLE STANDPOINT.

1. WHAT did God in the wilderness say to the Israelites concerning widows and orphans ?

“Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child.” Ex. 22:22.

2. If injustice was done what would be the sure result ?

“If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry.” Verse 23.

3. How does the apostle James define pure religion ?

“Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.” James 1:27.

4. What does the psalmist say of those who have a tender regard for the poor ?

“Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.” Ps. 41:1.

5. In referring to the way he dealt with the needy, what does Job say ?

“I was a father to the poor: and the cause which I knew not I searched out.” Job 29:16.

6. What does the Bible say of those who excuse themselves from coming in contact with cases of poverty ?

“He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse.” Prov 28:27.

7. What strong language does Job use in mentioning his general course toward the poor ?

“If I . . . have eaten my morsel myself alone, and the fatherless have not eaten thereof; . . . if I have seen any perish for want of clothing, or any poor without covering; . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone.” Job 31:16-22.

8. What do the Scriptures say of those who are blessed with the good things of this world, and yet do not minister to the wants of the needy ?

“But whose hath this world’s good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him ?” 1 John 3:17.

9. In interpreting Nebuchadnezzar’s remarkable dream, what counsel did Daniel give the proud monarch ?

“O King, let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor.” Dan. 4:27.

10. What does God say of those who have a thoughtful regard for the poor ?

“He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again.” Prov. 19:17.

11. In what way will God reward the souls of the liberal ?

“Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.” Luke 6:38.

12. What did God anciently say concerning the existence of the poor in his land ?

“The poor shall never cease out of the land.” Deut. 15:11.

13. What does the Saviour say on the same point ?

“Ye have the poor always with you.” Matt. 26:11.

14. Anciently, what general law did God establish respecting the poor ?

“Therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land.” Deut. 15:11.

15. What did the Lord say about giving to the poor with a grudging spirit ?

“Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him.” Deut. 15:10.

“God loveth a cheerful giver.” 2 Cor. 9:7.

16. In what way does the prophet Jeremiah speak concerning God’s care for orphans and widows ?

“Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me.” Jer. 49:11.

17. What does the psalmist say of those children who are abandoned by their parents ?

“When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.” Ps. 27:10.

18. How does God sustain widows and orphans and homeless children ?

ANSWER: By moving the hearts of others to carry out the principles of the second great commandment, “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.” Matt. 22:39.

19. In establishing institutions for the fatherless and needy, what divine principle is illustrated ?

“The liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand.” Isa. 32:8.

20. What does God plainly say of the liberal soul ?

“The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.” Prov. 11:25.

21. In a prophecy of the last days what does God say will be particularly acceptable to him ?

“That thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house: when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him.” Isa. 58:7.

22. When the Lord’s people do this in the right spirit, what will be the sure result ?

“Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health [temporal and spiritual] shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; and the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall

answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am." Isa. 58:8, 9.

23. In speaking of the closing work of the gospel what does the Saviour say to his people?

"Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom. Sell that ye have, and give alms; provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth. For where your treasure is there will your heart be also. Let your loins be girded about, and your light burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately." Luke 12:32-36.

24. What is alms?

Mr. Webster says: "Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a gift of charity; charity."

25. Does not the language of the Saviour just quoted prove that when the gospel message is closing, much will be done for needy orphans and widows by the church?

26. Is not the text, "God setteth the solitary in families" (Ps. 68:6), now receiving a literal fulfillment in our homes for orphans and the aged?

27. Are we giving our support to these institutions?

28. In the scenes of the judgment what will the King say unto them on his right hand?

"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me. . . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matt. 25:34-40.

G. W. AMADON.

"GIVE with a free, full hand;
God richly gives to you,
And check each selfish thought
With, 'What would Jesus do?'"

WE must not pervert Scripture precedents. The story is that a man called upon a rich friend for some charity. "Yes, I must give you my mite," said he. "Do you mean the widow's mite?" asked the solicitor. "Certainly," was the answer. "I shall be satisfied with half as much as she gave," said his friend, "how much are you worth?" "Seventy thousand dollars." "Give me, then, your check for \$35,000; that will be half as much as she gave; for she, you know, gave her all."

Foreign Missions

GOD'S PROMISES.

WHEN heavenly radiance fills the heart and mind,
And brings God's precious promises to view,
Faith then can sweetest consolation find;
So easily it grasps each promise true.

But when the light appears to be withdrawn,
Our eyes can scarcely see them any more;
Yet faith may claim them still, for every one,
Though now unseen, is where it was before.

Faith, then, in sunshine or in darkest night,
May always claim each promise, rich and rare;
Whether at home, the fight of faith we fight,
Or, in the path of duty, anywhere.

Potoskey, Mich.

T. S. PARMLEE.

OFF FOR MASHONALAND.

THE party for Mashonaland, consisting of Brethren Peter J. D. Wesseles, A. Druillard, Fred Sparrow, E. J. Harvey, Adolph Goepf, and a boy to care for the mules, left Cape Town on Monday evening, May 7. A span of mules (twelve in number) with two horses for leaders and horse-back riding, was purchased here, and wagon, tools, seed, provision, etc., also a large bullock trek-wagon, were shipped to Vryburg by train. At Vryburg a span of oxen (sixteen in number) was purchased to complete the outfit. The last word we received from the party was on Monday, May 14, when we received a telegram saying, "We leave here at 6 o'clock this evening." Most of the journey will be made in the night, as the nights are too cold for the comfort of the oxen if they lie down to rest; so this rest must be afforded them during the daytime. The first point in their contemplated destination will be Buluwayo, the former capital of the late Chief Lobengula. The party will from that point have a look around the country, and may decide to locate in Matabeleland instead of going on to Mashonaland. In case they do not so decide, the next point of destination will be Fort Salisbury. The day before they left, we had an interview with the Hon. C. J. Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, and President of the Chartered Company, and he assured us that they would have comfortable roads most of the journey. He said the mule wagon would make the trip from Vryburg to Buluwayo in about fourteen days, and that the bullock wagon would require about twice that time. It is

nearly as far from Buluwayo to Fort Salisbury as from Vryburg to Buluwayo. After they get started a few days from Vryburg, it was the plan for Brethren Wesseles, Druillard, and the boy to go on by mule wagon, leaving the balance of the party to proceed by bullock wagon, at a slower rate of speed.

On the evening before they left Cape Town, a meeting was held in the Cape Town Seventh-day Adventist church, when a good representation of the brethren and sisters of the Cape Town and Claremont Churches was present. After some remarks by the writer, setting forth the objects in view in this mission and the steps that had led up to the present move, and a description of the preparations that had been made etc., Brethren Wesseles and Druillard made feeling remarks as to how they felt at leaving home and loved ones to be absent from civilization for some months. While they felt sad at the thought of such separation, they rejoiced that they felt the consciousness that they were obeying the call of the Master. A special season of prayer was then engaged in, after which the "Missionary's Farewell" was sung, when a large number of friends accompanied the party to the railway station and saw them off.

Thus the pioneer effort to carry the third angel's message to the dark and benighted heathen of Africa has been entered upon. We bespeak in its behalf, the sincere and earnest prayers of all our people, that God will signally bless this effort and open ways before those who go to that country. We have tried to move in the opening providence of God in sending out this expedition; but as to how the work will open, or what methods of work will suggest themselves to those who go, we know nothing. We must trust wholly to the leadings of God's Spirit to guide aright.

A. T. ROBINSON.

Cape Town, May 23, 1894.

SCHOOL WORK IN RAIATEA.

THE months pass very rapidly down here, while the people move slowly; and as yet a month does not show much progress made in our work. The principal part of our work just now seems to be teaching the children. A floor of woven bamboo has been put into the school-room, and after a long vacation, we began school the 9th of April. We hold it Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and at present our program is as follows:—

PROGRAM.

Opening Exercises.....	10:00	A. M.
Two Reading Classes (Tahitian).....	10:30	"
" " " "	11:00	"
Geography.....	11:30	"
Recess.....	12:00	M.
Singing.....	12:15	"
Arithmetic (two classes).....	12:25	"
English Language.....	1:10	P. M.
Closing Exercises.....	1:30	"

We hold them three and one half hours each day. Mrs. Cady and myself are both at once teaching different classes a good share of the time, she in one end of the room, and I in the other. We hold no school Wednesday, as that is the day of religious services with this people, and as we attend their meetings Sundays and Wednesdays, we need Friday for ourselves, so we have a vacation upon that day. We now have seventy-eight pupils, and with their present knowledge of order and system, would find it hard to manage properly many more. We are glad to say that our school now is in a better organized condition, and with our present command of the language, we can do better work than during our first term. We have now slates, pencils, and small Tahitian reading books, which we did not have before.

We also hold school upon the Sabbath, but it lasts only an hour, and is a sort of children's meeting. Besides giving them some instruction in spiritual things, we do considerable singing. They are always ready to sing, and I never saw a people enjoy it as well as these do. Sometimes we have felt sad because we could not be teaching to the people the precious truths for this time, but have to wait so long to learn the language, but perhaps things are not in readiness here for that work to be done yet, and we are to work through the children now. Our work for the children opens the hearts of the parents more than anything else that we could do, for they are anxious for their children to obtain knowledge. It is having a good influence, and we would have grace from the Lord to do with our might, as to the Lord, whatever our hands find to do. We are expecting help from Tahiti to assist in working for the grown people. Though professing Christianity, they are quite ignorant, and have much to learn before they can clearly understand the truths of God's word.

We feel thankful for the good reports which come through the *Review*, *Signs*, HOME MISSIONARY, and other papers. We are of good courage. Please remember us and our work here in your prayers.

B. J. CADY.

Health and Temperance

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

EDITOR HOME MISSIONARY : —

Permit me through the columns of your little paper to call the attention of the people, particularly vegetarians, to the danger of attempting to subsist on a diet of sugar and starch. I am perfectly aware that this is an old story, but so long as I see good, honest people living or (dying) on a diet made up of white bread and butter, potatoes, rice, tapioco, sugar, with a small addition of cake, cookies, etc., and claiming to be health reformers, in the name of Hygiea I must protest, even at the risk of hearing "chestnuts."

Let it be repeated then, that muscles and brains cannot be nourished nor built up by starch, sugar, and fat. These simply furnish material for the production of heat and force. We must have the nitrogenous elements in our food, if we would be well nourished. We must also have the mineral elements to build up bone and nerve tissue. The nitrogenous elements are necessary not only to nourish and build up muscles and brains, but to stimulate tissue change.

What are these nitrogenous elements, and how may they be obtained? Gluten may be obtained by the use of good Graham or whole wheat bread and the various grain preparations, as whole-wheat, cracked wheat, grits, etc. The various forms of vegetable caseine and vegetable albumen are found in the numerous preparations of oats and corn, and in beans, peas, and lentils. These latter articles contain a larger per cent of nitrogenous matter than any of the flesh meats. Many kinds of nuts also are rich in these necessary elements. If the above are not sufficient, or cannot be obtained, sterilized milk, or even a limited quantity of eggs properly prepared may be added to the starch diet. Or, in extreme cases, rather than the impoverished and impoverishing diet with which some are trying to be satisfied, rather than the excessive use of sugar and sweets of all sorts, a moderate amount of the best lean meat, well cooked (in order to kill the parasites it may contain), is admissible.

Just the other day I saw a mother trying to satisfy the demands of nature in a pale, thin, hungry-eyed little girl of seven by giving her a dinner of white baker's-bread and butter, and a dish of boiled rice on which the child was permitted to heap four or five tea-

spoonfulls of sugar; — and yet she wondered all the while why the child was so thin and weak. One could easily starve on such a diet. Rice is good, and easy of digestion, but it lacks the nitrogenous material that is found in wheat, oats, corn, etc.

Brethren and sisters, let the light which God has caused to shine on health reform shine into your homes and hearts. Study the question of food and diet, until you know what may easily be known on such questions as what one ought to eat, how and when to eat, etc. These are themes of importance. Listen to the following : —

"If those who profess to be Christians desire to solve the questions so perplexing to them, why their minds are so dull, why their religious aspirations are so feeble, they need not in many instances, go farther then the table; here is cause enough, if there were no other." — *Christian Temperance*, p. 83.

Brethren and sisters, is this so? Again : —

"God has placed it in our power to obtain a knowledge of the laws of health."

Has he? Then why do we not know them, and practice them?

"He has made it a duty to preserve our physical powers in the best possible condition, that we may render him acceptable service. Those who refuse to improve the light and knowledge that have been mercifully placed in their reach, are rejecting one of the means which God has granted them to promote spiritual as well as physical life."

Do you believe this? Then let us act as though we did.

W. H. WAKEHAM.

BLESSED are we when we learn that secret, no longer to work for God, but to let God work through us; to be brooks of Siloam, pent in given beds, instead of wandering at our own sweet will; to be clay kneaded into any shape; to be earthen-ware pipes, if need be, hidden under ground, and trampled beneath the hurrying feet of men, with one end open to the reservoir, and the other to the empty cistern of human need, so that the torrent may come in with even flow on the one side, and pour out on the other with a regularity which escapes notice because it is so unbroken. It was thus that the great apostle lived who said, "Christ hath wrought through me in word and deed to make the Gentiles obedient." Rom. 15:18, (literal rendering). So are we bidden to yield ourselves to God, and our members as instruments of righteousness, that he may work in us that which is well pleasing in his sight. Rom. 6:13; Heb. 13:21. "We must work," the R. V. says. — *F. B. Meyer, in "The Life and Light of Men."*

Religious Liberty

A MODEST CREED.

BELIEVE as I believe, no more no less ;
That I am right, and no one else, confess ;
Feel as I feel, think only as I think ;
Eat what I eat, and drink but what I drink ;
Look as I look, do always as I do,
And then, and only then, I'll fellowship with you.

That I am right, and always right, I know,
Because my own convictions tell me so ;
And to be right is simply this ; to be
Entirely and in all respects like me ;
To deviate a hair's breadth, or begin
To question or to doubt, or hesitate, is sin.

I reverence the Bible, if it be
Translated first and then explained by me ;
By churchly laws and customs I abide,
If they with my opinions coincide :
All creeds and doctrines I concede divine,
Excepting those, of course, which disagree with mine.

Let sink the drowning, if he will not swim
Upon the plank that I throw out to him ;
Let starve the hungry, if he will not eat
My kind and quantity of bread and meat ;
Let freeze the naked, if he will not be
Clothed in such garments as are made for me .

'T were better that the sick should die than live,
Unless they take the medicine I give ;
'T were better sinners perish, than refuse
To be conformed to my peculiar views ;
'T were better that the world stand still, than move
In any other way than that which I approve.

— *Anonymous.*

KNOW FOR THYSELF.

NEVER in the history of our work were the admonitions more timely than now, to know, and *know that we know* the fundamental principles of the faith we hold. Again and again the word of the Lord has come to us to the effect that "every moment should be employed in preparing for the approaching crisis," and this preparation consists in a thorough knowledge of God's word. Here is a statement :—

"Every position of our faith will be searched into; and if we are not thorough Bible students, established, strengthened, and settled, the wisdom of the world's great men will lead us astray."—*Testimony* No. 33, p. 74.

Again :—

"If God has ever spoken by me, the time will come when you will be brought before councils, and positions of truth which you hold will be severely criticised."—*Id.* p. 245.

The word of God can be anchored down upon with the utmost confidence that every statement therein made is yea and amen, but unless that word is actually known, how can it prove an anchor to any tempest-tossed soul? And more, there are those among us who have literally been made to realize what this last quotation means, and how wonderfully clear the truth has been made to stand out in contrast with error when a "Thus saith the Lord" could be presented. The fact is, that the grand system of Bible truth known to us as "present truth" has now been so completely and thoroughly developed that it stands like a giant oak, that laughs alike at every storm that sweeps against it. Any one who has a desire in his heart to really know what the truth is, is almost forced to acknowledge its positions as invulnerable when he listens to its presentation. The result is that in many cases with those who really take hold of it, they receive it on its presentation by others rather than make the truths their own. As a consequence, when they are asked to put their finger on the text that proves a certain position, their knowledge is deficient. They know that somewhere in the Bible there is such a text, but the inability to exactly locate it robs the argument of all its force.

The writer attended not long since a very interesting religious liberty meeting, in which one of the exercises consisted in a reference to all the leading texts of scripture bearing on the Christian idea of the separation of Church and State; and when the leader called for hands up from those who could locate the chapter and verse where the words "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," etc., were found just one in the whole company of seventy-five Sabbath-keepers was able to give it, and none of them knew that it occurred more than once. Who can tell where we find the words, "The powers that be are ordained of God?"

The promise is that when we are brought into strait places, all things will be brought to our remembrance, but this certainly cannot be done to those who have never known them. We read that "the day of sermonizing is past," but the time for studying these live and thrilling truths,—the message "tuned up to date," is not past, and are there not many ways in which their study may be carried forward not only with pleasure but profit?

W. E. CORNELL.

Canvassers' Department

BROTHER W. L. KILLEN, general canvassing agent of North Carolina, says respecting the work in that field : —

"We are enjoying many blessings daily. Hard times are affecting the sale of books, but this being the Lord's work, he bids us go forward. We know nothing but to move forward, rejoicing that we have a part in this work, and if the times are hard, we are getting the truth before the people. It costs us nothing to live in the country, people are glad to have us stay with them. We see many precious souls who are willing to hear the truth as it is in Jesus. All we need is laborers; we have so few, and the field is so broad. God is with us, and we fully believe his promises and depend on him. John 15: 15.

"We have many advantages over the canvassers of the North and East. First, we find very few Catholics, and the people generally are ignorant of Catholic devices in this country. Now is the time to place the truth before them, before Rome's plans and schemes become scattered over this field as they are in the North and East, and people's minds become so prejudiced that we cannot so well gain access to their homes. Now, just now, is the time to work in this field. Satan has caused many of our brethren in the North and East to detest this field, and caused them to feel that it is a hard one. This is not so. We have a glorious field in which to work, and there is not a more affable and generous-hearted people on the globe. So many of our brethren in the large churches are losing many blessings by not cutting loose and coming over here to help us. Just think! only eight canvassers in this State, of over one million souls. We know that our Creator is not dependent upon us, however, to carry the message to this people. He could have given this work to the angels, but let us rejoice that he saw fit to wait on us. He sends his angels out before those who are willing to be led. The work in this field is onward; who will come and help us?"

IMPORTANT POINTS IN A CANVASS.

In laboring with an individual to secure his order for the book one is canvassing for, there is one particular point that is fraught with much importance, and which one cannot study too closely; it is worthy of much painstaking, and should be considered far beyond anything that is given in the printed canvass. This point I will endeavor to elucidate. With each exhibition there comes a time and a place where it is proper to directly solicit the order; but if you choose to talk much to your auditor about giving an order, you will not be likely to obtain one. A better way is to quietly remark, "I suppose you will want the work in some of the bindings?" "Can you select it now?" or, "Will you select your binding and place your name with the others?" This may be done at once, but oftener there is a pause, or may be

a negative; but in either case, do no direct urging; for that would probably defeat your object; neither should one seem disconcerted or in any way troubled at objections but simply pursue your work in an enthusiastic, but courteous manner; and this consists in anything that will rivet and bind off the favorable impressions that may already exist. Have a lot of little things ready in reserve to "chip in" at this important juncture. Here are some, and many more can be added if necessary; only remember, *they must be ready.*

Show your list of names, reading the most prominent ones.

Read a clipping from a local paper, which will have been made to emphasize a salient point.

Show some one's testimonial, holding it so that your friend can read, but yourself reading aloud the strongest portions.

Here are remarks which may fill any odd place in this most important part of your work : —

Life is a school and books are educators, for we all learn in the presence of books.

Rapid progress is stamped on everything in this age, even in methods of Bible study. (This last clause may be changed in various ways to suit the book being represented.)

It is more important now than at any previous time, for each to know for himself what the Bible teaches, for much error is abroad in the land; and every wind of doctrine seems to be blowing, and it is getting worse and worse, therefore, we are not safe unless we are founded upon the immutable rock of God's word. By aid of this book, even if your time is limited, you can turn to many of the vital subjects of Christianity and find a massing of the Bible testimony concerning these subjects, each in a chapter by itself.

There are some decisions that we repent of, but we never repent of having invested a little in that which will increase our knowledge of God's will and his word. We little know how brief is our time to use such aids.

We can but poorly obey that command to "search the Scriptures" as for hid treasures, with all the help that we can obtain.

While there is no end to ways for our money, yet we had better neglect everything else than to neglect aids to an understanding of that which is able to make us wise unto salvation.

All the known world, excepting savage nations, is governed by books.

No one has a right to bring up his children without laying before them the best books; to neglect this is to cheat his children and injure society.

Books give the cheapest and most lasting entertainment.

Knowledge is better and more lasting than wealth.

Food for thought is an important ingredient of every home.

The golden moments spent in daily feeding the intellect will produce noble men and women.

Children think about what they see and hear; how many parents wish to change the thoughts of their children, but do not work the right way.

Young people are the most easily governed by engaging with them in reading or studying good books; every evening is an intellectual entertainment—a feast of fat things—if the mother wisely guides.

This list may be indefinitely extended, and every missionary canvasser should arm himself with plenty of such wise and pleasant arguments, so that no awkward spaces of silence may court a negative reply.

Mrs. H. I. FARNUM.

DO ONE THING AND DO IT WELL.

IN the May number of the HOME MISSIONARY, the question is asked, "Why does not the average canvasser do as well as formerly?" It is true that the canvasser has endeavored to carry out too many lines of work at once. An improper method of labor is surely the reason. I do not believe it possible that as canvassers, we can make a success of more than one line of work at the same time.

Why is the canvasser invited to hold Bible readings? Does he not say something that will cause people to think that he can if he will? I have been in the work for five years, and in all that time never was asked to give a reading. Sell them the books and then pray that God will guide them into all truth. It is as easy to sell books *now* as ever—and if any difference, it is easier. People are not so hard to reach and are less prejudiced—God will equip with right words adapted to the circumstances of those with whom they come in contact.

O if we as canvassers would only learn to *talk less*, pray more, do our work in order, and leave the result with God! We may sometimes make mistakes, but the people who do not make mistakes are the people who never do anything. Every day's effort makes the struggle easier. *Now* is the time to work.

Mrs. L. M. DUNLAP.

COLLEGE CANVASSERS' INSTITUTE AND CANVASS FOR PERIODICALS.

FOR several years it has been customary to hold a short institute at the different colleges for the purpose of instructing such students as desire to engage in the canvassing work during vacation. In the past, many have been able to earn enough by canvassing during vacation, to carry them through school another year. In this way they have continued from year to year and finally completed a course of study. Although these seasons of instruction at the colleges are carried on under many difficulties, owing chiefly to the fact that the students have all the studies they can well manage, yet by taking a reasonable length of time, and not crowding the matter, they are able to secure much benefit from the assistance rendered.

This year a short season of instruction was held in Healdsburg, Battle Creek, and Union Colleges, and South Lancaster Academy. Brother E. M. Morrison had charge of the work at Healdsburg. Brother E. R. Palmer had charge of the work in South Lancaster Academy and Battle Creek College, while the writer looked after the interests of the work at Union College. Although not as many have gone from this school this year as formerly, for various reasons, chiefly the hard times which are so prevalent in the country, yet a goodly number have entered the work, and it is hoped they will reap reasonable success.

The spirit manifested by those who have attended these various institutes shows that the Lord is giving a spirit of consecration and devotion to his work, as he leads men and women to give themselves to it even amid many difficulties. Of late, many offered themselves for work who gave evidence of true piety, but on account of age and inexperience, it was not thought advisable to send them into the field. It is truly encouraging to see so many fitting themselves for work in the Master's cause, and it is hoped that ere long there will be scores of workers where there now is one. One thing is quite noticeable,—that for all the hard times are pressing so hard in some places, the Lord is giving those who devote themselves to the work, a degree of success they had not dared to expect.

I had the privilege of spending a few days at the Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin camp-meetings. One feature of the work which was considered there was the matter of placing one or more canvassers on our pioneer periodicals,—the *Signs*, *Sentinel*, and the Scandinavian and German papers which occupy

a similar field. Each of these Conferences passed resolutions to place one or more workers on these papers and maintain them in the field. Much has been written and said in the past about the importance of circulating our periodicals.

When the canvassing work first started among us as a people the principal thing worked upon was soliciting subscribers for the *Signs of the Times*, but of late years scarcely anything has been done in this line except what has been done through the agency of the State or local tract societies. The Lord has spoken to us plainly in regard to the importance of the circulation of our periodicals, and the position they hold, and we all know more or less by experience the practical value of these periodicals.

Take, for instance, the *Signs of the Times*: We venture the assertion that it is the best pioneer missionary paper published in this country if not in the world. Every week it goes out from the office laden with precious truth designed and well adapted to lead inquiring minds to the light, and it seems unfortunate that its circulation is less than 10,000. It requires no more work to edit and make up a form of 100,000 than it does for 10,000. In dealing as it does with the living issues of the day in such an attractive, readable form, its circulation ought to be greatly enlarged. In some places during the past winter while the canvassers' schools were in progress, they devoted a portion of one day each week to canvassing for it with marked success.

Again, take the *American Sentinel*: With a specific field and special lines of thought to present before the people, dealing with questions laden with such vital importance, instead of having a circulation of a little less than 20,000, its subscription list should be pushed up into the hundreds of thousands.

The Scandinavian and German papers occupy a similar field in their language to that of the *Signs* and *Sentinel* in the English. The question of placing agents on these periodicals and keeping them there was considered with much interest, and received a hearty support. It is to be hoped that much good will come from this effort, and that their circulation will be greatly extended.

Take, for instance, the *Present Truth*, published in London, England; a few months ago its circulation was less than 5000. Some changes were made in it which increased its value, and when the canvassers left the institute last spring, arrangements were made for many of them to devote a portion of one day each week on the paper. A liberal commission was made to

the agents and they took hold of it with a hearty good will, and have been happily surprised with the results obtained. Owing to the peculiar customs of the country, papers are not sent through the mails as in this country, but rather through the news dealers, and they are delivered by the news dealers direct to the customer's door. This brings the news dealer into personal contact with the customers. As a result of this effort on the *Present Truth*, its circulation has been more than doubled since the first of March. Many interested ones have been found, and some have already embraced the truth through reading the paper. The brethren in England feel very much encouraged over the effort made in behalf of *Present Truth*, and it is to be hoped that the good work may continue. It is no more than just to add that in place of this diminishing the amount of subscription-book sales, it has, on the other hand, increased the sale of subscription books.

It is hoped that every Conference will see its way clear to place one or two good, reliable canvassers on each of our missionary papers and continue an earnest systematic effort to increase their circulation. It is not the design of this plan to interfere in the least with the legitimate work of the members of the local tract societies. To me it would be desirable if this effort would encourage many brethren and sisters who think they cannot do much in the line of missionary work, to engage in extending the circulation of these papers by devoting spare days to soliciting orders for them as they have opportunity. We use the expression "make opportunity" in place of "find opportunity" because we believe that when a person sets himself to it in an intelligent manner he can often arrange matters so as to "make" circumstances in business accommodate themselves and get along with less attention, and in this way one can "make" opportunities for doing more missionary work.

There is a demand in the world to-day for light and information upon questions which perplex the people. They look with alarm at the present condition of things. Their hearts are failing for fear. They are reading all sorts of papers and magazines hoping to get light. They naturally look to papers and magazines for information upon these points. Now, while we as a people are sending out tracts by the tens of thousands, bound books by the car load, let us also supply a want that is felt among the people, by placing in their hands papers and periodicals bearing upon living questions of the day.

F. L. MEAD.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

UPON the map, they appear like two tiny dots or specks of land in the ocean, east of Patagonia; but in reality they comprise some seven thousand square miles. They are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° south latitude, about 480 miles northeast of Cape Horn, and 1000 miles due south of Montevideo. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3000 square miles), the West Falkland (2300 square miles), and about one hundred small islands with an area of about 120 miles. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2315 feet above the level of the sea. They are the most southerly possession of the British empire, climate being somewhat similar to England, but more severe. South Georgia, 8000 miles distant, also belongs to this group, but it is uninhabited.

From the colonial office list of the dependences of Great Britain the following items are gleaned: "The Falklands were discovered by a man named Dans in 1512, and in 1763 were taken possession of by France and a small colony planted on the East Falkland. After 1774 no further formal occupation was made until in 1820, when the republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British government for the protection of the whale fishery. From 1841 to 1880, the colony received regular grants, but since 1844-5 it has been self-supporting.

The only town is Stanley, with a population at present of about 800, being nearly one half the whole number in the entire colony. The census of 1890 gave a population of 1789, which has doubtless been increased since. Stanley is a port of registry, has a fine inner and outer harbor, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels going around Cape Horn.

There is one government school, and three private schools. The climate is healthful though severe. During the summer a calm day is unusual, the winds rising at about 10 A. M., and falling away again at between 4 and 5 P. M. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30 degrees. The average annual rain fall is 28.80 inches. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good, and fit for cultivation.

Stone of two or three kinds, suitable for building, is found in different parts of the island. In the main, the islands are a wild stretch of moorland, but there is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The Tussac grows to a height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-fourths of an inch, feeding on which, the cattle get very fat.

On all the small islands along the coast this grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falklands since cattle have been imported. The main industry is sheep farming, and exporting sheep for breeding purposes, to Chile and Patagonia. Meat has lately been exported to England in refrigerators.

There is mail communication with England twelve times a year. The German "Kosmos Steamship Co." steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callas six times a year and six times on their return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and London occupies four weeks. Mails for the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the straits of Magellan, whence they are taken by the Kosmos steamers to the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the outward voyage.

The people of these islands are a hardy, energetic race, mostly Scotch Presbyterians, and are good book purchasers, as is evidenced by the fact that during the first week of the new year in Stanley, orders for over fifty books were taken, amounting to about \$182.50 U. S. money. Can any one doubt but that an equally large blessing would be bestowed upon the efforts of a faithful family who might come here to live out the truth and labor personally with the people? Again, there is an excellent opportunity for a missionary or a minister who intends going to South America, Argentina, or Uruguay, to come here direct by steamer from London, spending a few months or such time as might seem proper, and then five days' journey by steamer takes him to Buenos Ayres, where our main South American depository is located. Remember, brethren, that these isles (Isa. 42: 4), as well as many others, have been a long time waiting for God's law, and may it not be that this will reach the eye of some one who feels called upon to take up his cross and follow his Master to these distant fields, saying gladly, "Here am I, Lord, send me"?

C. A. NOWLEN.

HE that sows in tears shall reap in joy.

A CORRECTION.

IN our last number we reported Texas as having seventy-four canvassers in the field. This was a mistake; the number should have been given as fourteen.

THE suggestion made by Brother Crowthers in regard to selling our periodicals from house to house, is worthy of consideration. We believe our health journals would meet with a ready sale in this manner. We shall be glad to hear from any who may try the experiment.

REPORT OF THE CANVASSING WORK FOR JUNE, 1894.

(Furnished by the General Canvassing Agent.)

	STATE.	No. canvassers	Av. No of Reports.	Days.	Hours.	Books-Deliv'd.	Value.	Orders Taken.	Value.	Miscel. Sales.	Total Value.	Total for Dist's.
Dist. No. 1.	Atlantic.....	19	11	128	659	236	\$ 553 00	257	\$ 549 75	\$ 82 77	\$ 632 52	
	Maine.....	4	8	27	136	32	77 25	42	113 25		113 25	
	Maritime Prov...	15	9½	128	798	47	144 75	197	552 50	15 65	568 15	
	New York.....	30	25	367	2,315	488	1,120 75	825	1,940 00	153 39	2,093 39	
	Pennsylvania....	40	15½	194	1,062	338		315	791 27	127 56	918 83	
	Quebec.....											
	Virginia.....	11	9		426	91	149 00	70	157 52	19 62	177 14	
	Vermont.....	6	4	55	348			74	197 50	7 60	205 10	
	West Virginia*...	8	32	126	822	23	67 00	236	566 00	1 31	697 00	\$5,405 88
	Alabama.....	10	4		1,488	103	234 25	353	424 25	33 30	862 55	
No. 2.	Cumb. Mis. Field	10	1		460	4	8 25	120	246 25	11 75	258 00	
	Florida.....	6	5½	72	669	51	121 25	166	395 25	9 10	404 35	
	Georgia*.....	10	3		814	48	100 75	245	617 75	17 90	635 65	
	Louisiana.....	8	4		1,299	114	266 75	646	1,606 25	26 15	1,632 40	
	Mississippi.....	7	4		797	53	116 25	131	313 50	27 85	341 35	
	North Carolina...	8	4		1,167	110	210 25	179	321 50	29 70	351 20	
	South Carolina...	5	5		720	95	217 25	202	464 75	5 40	469 15	4,550 80
	Tennessee.....											
	Indiana.....	26	25	256	1,641	126	312 25	417	933 75		933 75	
	No. 3.	Illinois.....	23	22	221	1,472	121	282 50	672	1,568 19		1,568 19
Michigan.....		21	20	270	1,975			442	1,147 15		1,147 15	
Ohio.....		22	19	222	1,921	23	44 00	293	679 00		679 00	
Ontario.....		17	15	289	2,146	72	166 75	336	875 75		875 75	5,253 84
South Dakota....												
Iowa.....												
Manitoba.....		3	2	26	180			56	152 75		152 75	
Minnesota.....												
Nebraska.....		11	10	164	1,534	8	20 75	312	839 75	94 76	934 51	
No. 4.		Wisconsin.....	40	29¾	424	3,141	84	205 60	521	1,273 00	164 97	1,437 97
	Arkansas.....	8	5	83	490	30	79 50	212	594 00	20 00	614 00	
	Indian Territory..											
	Kansas.....	39	31¾		3,792	479	1,268 75	884	2,417 25	219 17	2,636 42	
	Missouri.....	30	23	354	2,674	66	174 00	631	1,563 75	104 75	1,668 50	
	Texas.....	18	15					1,202	3,481 75		3,481 75	8,400 67
	Colorado.....											
	California.....											
	North Pacific....											
	No. 5.	Upper Columbia..										
Montana.....												
N.S.W. & Q's'land		14		283	1,836			651	2,676 00	750 19	3,426 24	
New Zealand.....		9		128	702			269	913 94	56 50	970 44	4,396 68
Great Britain....		25	20	495	3,415			928			2,048 90	
Central Europe...		10	10		1,134			333	623 30	57 65	680 95	
Germany.....		12	12	183	1,327	102	127 00	177	307 70	91 85	399 55	
Norway.....												
Denmark.....												
No. 6.		Sweden.....										
	South Africa....	10	7½	115	646	309	1,350 99	362	1,726 98		1,726 98	
	South America...	4	3	60	480	73	217 00	111	312 25	1 00	313 25	
	Jamaica.....	9	5½			249	876 12	555	938 68	29 88	1,018 56	
	Bahamas.....											
	West Indies.....											3,226 79
	Totals.....	548	414	4,690	45,741	3,570	\$8,512 96	13,478	\$2,945 23	\$2,274 46	\$35,601 14	\$85,601 14

* The report from Georgia is for five weeks' work.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

[UNDER the above heading we shall give from time to time, some choice notes upon different phases of the canvassing work, the majority of which will be selections from various sources. For brevities' sake, the authority and quotation marks will be omitted. F. L. MEAD.]

The pin is given a head so that it may go just so far and no farther. Canvassers can learn a good lesson from the little pin. Stop talking when you see your chances are good for making a sale.

It is wrong to overtax the organs of speech. Canvassers should not talk too much with prospective customers.

Congressmen, senators, and canvassers, would do this country more good by talking less and going to work.

Sometimes a canvasser feels the lightest when he has a heavy load on.

It often occurs that when a canvasser does not make his canvass short, the people make it short for him.



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK

R. R.

Time Table, in Effect June 3, 1894.

GOING EAST. <i>Read Down.</i>						STATIONS.	GOING WEST. <i>Read up.</i>					
10 Mail Ex.	8 Erie Lim.	4 L't'd Ex.	6 Atl. Ex.	42 Mix'd Tr'n.	2 Pt. H Pass		11 Mail Ex.	1 Day Ex.	3 R'd L't'd	23 B. C. Pass.	7 Erie L't'd	9 P'fic. Ex.
a m	a m	p m	p m	p m	p m	D.Chicago A..	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m
8.40	11.25	3.10	3.15	a m	6.00	Valparaiso..	7.28	4.50	9.10	10.30	8.00	8.00
11.10	7.20	5.05	10.30				5.05	2.45	7.10	8.90	5.45	
						South Bend..	9.10	1.20	5.44	7.10	4.10	
12.40	2.95	6.30	12.00	10.05		Cassopolis..	7.28	4.50	6.13	6.30	3.28	
1.29	8.07	7.12	12.45	12.40		Schoolcraft..	2.15	12.40				
2.21			1.33	8.42		Vicksburg... 1.10	1.20	12.02				
2.33		7.55	1.48	4.30	a m	Battle Creek..	1.10	11.53		p m		2.37
9.40	4.30	8.36	2.40	6.20	7.00	Charlotte..	12.25	11.15	3.55	9.35	5.18	1.50
4.38	5.11	9.26	3.25		7.47	Lansing..	11.14	10.23	3.97	8.49	4.33	12.53
6.10	6.40	9.55	4.00		8.20	Dyran..	10.40	10.32	2.40	8.00	4.03	12.20
6.30	6.30	10.45	5.03		9.30	Flint..	9.35	9.05	1.55	6.50	3.20	11.28
7.30	7.05	11.17	5.40		10.05	Lapeer... 7.28	8.35	8.35	1.28	5.47	2.59	10.35
8.15	7.35	11.50	6.15		10.43	Lapeer... 7.49	7.49	8.02	1.00	5.10	2.25	10.01
8.42	8.15	1.00	7.30		11.08	Imlay City..	6.25	6.50	11.55	4.35	1.20	3.45
9.50					12.05	Pt. H'n Tunnel	6.25	6.50	11.55	3.50	1.20	3.45
						Detroit..	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m
9.25	9.25					Toronto..	a m	6.40	10.40	34.05		8.45
	a m	a m	p m			Montreal..					a m	a m
	8.40	8.30	5.25			Boston..					7.20	1.00
	p m	p m	a m			Susp'n Bridge..						
	8.05	7.50	7.25			Buffalo..						
	a m	a m	p m			New York..						
	8.12	8.12	7.15			Boston..						
	a m	a m	p m									
	3.05	7.55	4.25									
	a m	a m	p m									
	4.15	8.30	5.40									
	p m	p m	a m									
	4.52	9.23	8.03									
	a m	a m	p m									
	8.12	1.20										

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

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., JULY, 1894.

WE have for our next number an excellent article on "Our Work and the Manner of Doing It," from Sister E. G. White. It was written for the April number of the HOME MISSIONARY, but has just recently come to hand. A good article from Elder S. N. Haskell is also awaiting future insertion.

FOURTH SABBATH READING—ORPHANS' HOME.—Inasmuch as a collection will be taken up in all our churches for the Orphans' Home the first Sabbath of this month, we suggest that use be made of the Fourth Sabbath Reading on the first Sabbath of the month instead of the fourth. Let the reading from Sister Whitney, "Our Orphans' Home," first be read, followed by the Bible reading, in which all may take part by reading verse about from the Bible in answer to the questions. Then let the collection be made. We trust this worthy call from a needy institution may receive a liberal and generous response.

"THE STORY OF THE 'PITCAIRN.'"—A copy of this beautiful souvenir lies before us. The table of contents indicates topics of deep interest. Among them are the following: "Historical Sketch of Pitcairn Island," "The Story of the 'Pitcairn'" (this includes an account of John I. Tay's visit to the island), "Attempts to send a Minister to Pitcairn," "Attempt to Reach Pitcairn a Second Time," "The Rift Within the Lute" (the loss of Brother A. J. Cudney), and "The Sending Forth of our Missionary Schooner."

In addition to the above features the last edition contains a valuable "Appendix," which gives interesting particulars concerning "The First Cruise of the 'Pitcairn.'"

The International Sabbath School Association has on hand quite a stock of this beautiful souvenir, which ought to be in the hands of our people, and of those who are interested in missionary work. In order to extend its circulation and have it accomplish more fully the object of its publication, the price has been reduced from fifty cents to twenty-five cents. This places it within the reach of hundreds who will be glad to read it, and have it as a memento of our first missionary ship. Order of the above Association, Box 548, Oakland, Cal.

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