



Vol. 87

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1910

No. 42

The All-Abounding Love

How infinite and sweet, Thou everywhere
And all-abounding Love, Thy service is!
Thou liest an ocean round my world of care,
My petty every day; and, fresh and fair,
Pourest Thy strong tides through all my crevices,
Until the silence ripples into prayer.

That Thy full glory may abound, increase,
And so Thy likeness shall be formed in me,
I pray. The answer is not rest and peace,
But charges, duties, wants, anxieties,
Till there seems room for everything but Thee,
And never time for anything but these.

And should I fear, but lo! amid the press,
The whirl and hum and pressure, of my day,
I hear Thy garment's sweep, Thy seamless dress,
And close beside my work and weariness
Discern Thy gracious form, not far away,
But very near, O Lord, to help and bless.

The busy fingers fly; the eye may see
Only the glancing needle which they hold,
But all my life is blossoming inwardly,
And every breath is like a litany,
While through each labor, like a thread of gold,
Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee.

— Susan Coolidge.

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THE REVIEW AND HERALD

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14: 12

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General Articles

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Phil. 4: 8.

The Treasure and the Heart

MRS. E. G. WHITE

"LAY not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

Mark these words of the Great Teacher, who spake as never man spake. He sets before you the course to pursue if you would serve your best interests in this life, and lay up for yourselves an eternal treasure. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth." There is danger of losing all in pursuit of worldly gain; for in the feverish eagerness for earthly treasure, higher interests are forgotten. The care and perplexity that are involved in laying up treasures upon the earth, leave no time nor desire to estimate the value of eternal riches. The glory of the world to come is eclipsed by the corruptible things of earth. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Your thoughts, your plans, your motives, will all have an earthly mold, and your soul will be defiled with covetousness and selfishness. "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" The day is coming when the idols of silver and gold will be cast to the moles and to the bats, and

the rich men will weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon them.

Christ entreats, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven." This work of transferring your possessions to the world above, is worthy of all your best energies. It is of the highest importance, and involves your eternal interests. That which you bestow in the cause of God is not lost. All that is given for the salvation of souls and the glory of God is invested in the most successful enterprise in this life and in the life to come. Your talents of gold and silver, if given to the exchangers, are gaining continually in value, which will be registered to your account in the kingdom of heaven. You are to be the recipients of the eternal wealth that has increased in the hands of the exchangers. In giving to the work of God, you are laying up treasures for yourselves in heaven. All that you lay up above is secure from disaster and loss, and is increasing to an eternal, an enduring substance.

It should be your determined purpose to bring every power of your being into the service of Christ. His service is profitable for the life that now is, and for that which is to come. If your thoughts, your plans, your purposes, are all directed toward the accumulation of the things of the earth, your anxiety, your study, your interests, will all be centered upon the world. The heavenly attractions will lose their beauty. The glories of the eternal world will cease to have the force of reality to you. Your heart will be with your treasure, and every faculty of your mind will be so concentrated on the work you have chosen, that you will not heed the warnings and entreaties of the Word and Spirit of God. You will have no time to devote to the study of the Scriptures and to earnest prayer, that you may escape the snares of Satan, and render intelligent obedience to your Heavenly Father.

Satan has nets and snares, like the snares of the fowler, all prepared to entrap souls. It is his studied purpose that men shall employ their God-given powers for selfish ends rather than yield them to glorify God. God would have men engage in a work that will bring them peace and joy, and will render them eternal profits; but Satan wants us to concentrate our efforts for that which profiteth not, for things that perish with the using. The service of Satan is one of care, perplexity, anxiety, and wearing labor, and the treasure men toil to accumulate on earth is only for a season. The greatest caution is exercised in the worldly investment of means, that the expenditure may yield a good profit; but in things of eternal concern the utmost indifference is displayed. O, that the great interests of the world to come

were appreciated! Why is it that men are so unconcerned about the salvation of the soul, when it was purchased at such a cost by the Son of God?

The heart of man may be the abode of the Holy Spirit. The peace of Christ that passeth all understanding may rest in your soul, and the transforming power of his grace may work in your life, and fit you for the courts of glory. But if brain and nerve and muscle are all employed in the service of self, you are not making God and heaven the first consideration of your life. It is impossible to be weaving the graces of Christ into your character while you are putting all your energies on the side of the world. You may be successful in heaping up treasure on the earth, for the glory of self; but "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Eternal considerations will be made of secondary importance. You may take part in the outward forms of worship; but your service will be an abomination to the God of heaven. You can not serve God and mammon. You will either yield your whole heart and put your will on the side of God, or you will give your energies to the service of the world. God will accept no half-hearted service.

"The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." If the eye is single, if it is directed heavenward, the light of heaven will fill the soul, and earthly things will appear insignificant and uninviting. The purpose of the heart will be changed, and the admonition of Jesus will be heeded. You will lay up your treasure in heaven. Your thoughts will be fixed upon the great rewards of eternity. All your plans will be made in reference to the future immortal life. You will be drawn toward your treasure. You will not study your worldly interest; but in all your pursuits the silent inquiry will be, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Bible religion will be woven into your daily life.

The true Christian does not allow an earthly consideration to come in between his soul and God. The commandment of God wields an authoritative influence over his affections and actions. If every one seeking the kingdom of God and his righteousness would be always ready to work the works of Christ, how much easier would become the path to heaven! The blessings of God would flow into the soul, and the praises of the Lord would be on your lips continually. You would then serve God from principle. Your feelings might not always be of a joyous nature; clouds would at times shadow the horizon of your experience; but the Christian's hope does not rest upon the sandy foundation of feeling. Those who act from principle, will behold the glory of God beyond the shad-

ows, and rest upon the sure word of promise. They will not be deterred from honoring God, however dark the way may seem. Adversity and trial will only give them an opportunity to show the sincerity of their faith and love. When depression settles upon the soul, it is no evidence that God has changed. He is "the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." You are sure of the favor of God when you are sensible of the beams of the Sun of Righteousness; but if the clouds sweep over your soul, you must not feel that you are forsaken. Your faith must pierce the gloom. Your eye must be single, and your whole body will be full of light. The riches of the grace of Christ must be kept before the mind. Treasure up the lessons that his love provides. Let your faith be like Job's, that you may declare, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Lay hold on the promises of your Heavenly Father, and remember his former dealings with you and with his servants; for "all things work together for good to them that love God."

The most trying experiences in the Christian's life may be the most blessed. The special providences of the dark hours may encourage the soul in future attacks of Satan, and equip the servant of God to stand the fiery trials. The trial of your faith is more precious than gold. You must have that abiding confidence in God that is not disturbed by the temptations and arguments of the deceiver. Take the Lord at his word. You must study the promises, and appropriate them as you have need. "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." Become rooted and grounded in the Word; then you will not renounce the important truths for this time, which are to exert a sanctifying influence upon your life and character.

It is faith that familiarizes the soul with the existence and presence of God; and when we live with an eye single to his glory, we discern more and more the beauty of his character. Our souls become strong in spiritual power; for we are breathing the atmosphere of heaven, and realizing that God is at our right hand, that we shall not be moved. Faith sees that God witnesses every word and action, and that everything is manifest to him with whom we have to do. We should live as in the presence of the infinite One.

"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son," that the lost might be reclaimed. The sacrifice and mediation of Christ have brought the repentant soul into sacred relations with the eternal Father. He who has tasted and found that the Lord is good, can not bear the thought of following in the path of transgression. It is pain to him to violate the law of that God who has so loved him. He avails himself of the help which God has promised, ceases his disobedience, flees to Christ, and, through faith in his blood, receives remission of sin. The divine hand is reached to the aid of every repentant soul. Divine wis-

dom will order the steps of those who put their trust in the Lord. Divine love will encircle them, and they will realize the presence of the Comforter, the Holy Spirit.

If the eye is single to the glory of God, the treasure will be laid up above, safe from all corruption or loss; and "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Jesus will be the pattern that you will seek to imitate. The law of the Lord will be your delight, and at the day of the final reckoning you will hear the glad words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The Lord Hath Need of Thee

MATILDA ERICKSON

(Concluded)

How to Hold Our Youth

THERE is nothing that will so well shield young Christians from the enemy's blows, nothing which will so well hold and train them, as Christian service. Some other denominations have tried literary societies, musicals, and mutual improvement clubs; but workers have found that the novelty soon wears off. Those methods neither hold the unconverted nor develop those who are already Christians. The importance of serving is well illustrated by an incident that occurred during the stormy night of Feb. 11, 1907. Two ships collided. The "Larchmont" sank immediately, with nearly all on board. A father and son somehow got into a boat. The father took the oars, and after a desperate struggle with the waves reached the shore exhausted. He turned to the boy, but, alas! there in frozen garments lay the lifeless form of his child. Rowing would have saved him.

Our youth may have the best of intentions — doubtless the boy in the boat did: but there is no more perilous position for Christians than to merely be content to do nothing wrong. Everywhere the frosts of sin are freezing inactive Christians; temptations are all about them; and aside from the grace of God, nothing will build so strong a barrier as that of being fully occupied in God's work. Thousands of young people in the world are being ruined by bad literature. Mr. Comstock has ventured to say that Satan has no more active agent in civilized nations for subjecting humanity to himself than bad literature. Multitudes are led astray through evil associates. We are told that Nero and Caligula, both monsters of cruelty, were very promising boys, but their associates were evil. The cheap theaters are a fast-spreading pestilence in our land. Then the industrial world is bidding high for young men and women to fill positions, many of which mean honest, useful toil. But the Lord has appointed the youth to be his helping hand in working out his plan of salvation; and truly "life holds no privilege more precious

than to give itself for the salvation of men."

Co-operation

It is to help the church in saving her youth for service, that the Young People's Department has been organized. Some years ago Francis Clark, leader in Christian Endeavor work, said that during the fifteen years after the Christian Endeavor organization, twice as many young people were added to the evangelical churches as during the previous fifteen years. It is hard to get figures which will give us a true conception of the work in our own denomination; but while our Missionary Volunteer organization has not done all that we wish it might have accomplished, the Lord has marvelously blessed the work for the salvation of our youth.

But all plans laid for work are only weapons for our warfare — weapons to help us in protecting the youth. Reports are but evidences of what can be done. What is being done in your community? Has not God blessed you in what you have attempted to do? In order to protect the young people from the temptations about them, and train them for service, we must all co-operate. The responsibility lies heavily upon the church, the home, and the individual. Wherever a family altar has been broken down, there is a breach in the wall through which the enemy may steal. Wherever there is one person, from the most prominent worker in the conference to the most obscure member in some small church, who is failing to do all in his power to save the youth for service, — wherever there is such a one, — there the wall needs repairing. His very negligence is an invitation for the enemy to enter. Wherever a young person is found, there comes the call to enlist, to hold, and to train such a one.

Nor count that duty small. Do you remember the story of the old Scotch minister? One year he toiled and prayed, but gained only one convert, and he "only a boy," as the deacon sneeringly remarked to the devoted old man. But the minister refused to be discouraged; he clung to the lad, taught him, and some years later a voice whispered to that same lad, "The Lord hath need of thee" in Africa. He went to Africa, and heaven only knows what a blessing Robert Moffat was to that benighted land; yet at one time he was "only a boy." Do you not think that the effort paid? Only a girl — but one day she laid her life upon the altar of service for the sufferers of the Crimean War. Several years ago, when a number of the old soldiers were asked who rendered the best service in that war, every one wrote the name of Florence Nightingale. Do you not think it worth while to lead other young women to consecrate themselves to unselfish service for God and for humanity?

Will you not firmly resolve that no young people touching your life shall be lost if it is possible for you and God working together to save them?

Takoma Park, D. C.



He Careth

WHAT can it mean? Is it aught to Him
That the days are long, and the nights
are dim?

Can he be touched by the griefs I bear,
Which sadden the heart and whiten the
hair?

About his throne are eternal calms,
And strong, glad music of happy psalms,
And bliss untroubled by any strife,—
How can he care for my little life?

And yet I want him to care for me,
While I live in this world where sor-
rows be.

When the lights die down from the path
I take;

When strength is feeble, and friends
forsake;

And love and music, which once did
bless,

Have left me to silence and loneliness;
Then my heart song changes to sobbing
prayers,

And my heart cries out for a God who
cares.

When shadows hang o'er the whole day
long,

And my spirit is bowed with shame and
wrong,

And I am not good, and the bitter shade
Of conscious sin makes my soul afraid;
When the busy world has too much to do
To stay in its courses and help me
through,

And I long for a Saviour,—can it be
That the God of the universe cares for
me?

O, wonderful story of deathless love,—
Each child is dear to that heart above!
He fights for me when I can not fight;
He comforts me in the gloom of night.
He lifts the burden, for he is strong;
He stills the sigh and wakes the song;
The sorrows that bear me down he
shares,

And loves and pardons because he cares.

Let all who are sad take heart again.
We are not alone in our hours of pain;
Our Father looks from his throne above
To soothe and comfort us with his love.
He leaves us not when the storms are
high,

And we have safety — for he is nigh.
Can that be trouble which he doth share?
O, rest in peace, for the Lord will care!

—Selected.

The Slaughter of the Innocents

PROF. JOHN PEASE NORTON, of Yale University, in his pamphlet showing the need of a National Department of Health at Washington, makes the prediction that if present mortality rates prevail, six million infants under two years of age will die within the next decade. Last year in Greater New York 15,977 infants less than a year old died from

causes largely preventable. Probably four fifths of these were from tenement homes.

Why do these babies die?—Largely because of ignorance on the part of mothers as to how to care for them. The New York City board of health is now teaching that there are ten deaths of bottle-fed babies to one of breast-fed infants. Acute gastro-intestinal diseases carry off twenty-eight per cent of these babies; these diseases result from artificial feeding, and from the giving of food difficult to digest.

Ignorant mothers feed little children exactly as they feed themselves, not knowing that the infantile stomach is incapable of digesting anything but the simplest foods. Convulsions almost always belong with gastric disturbances. Impure milk is responsible for many deaths. Proprietary foods are also responsible for a share of the infant mortality. Not long ago a young mother was lamenting the untimely death of her babe. Questioning elicited the information that the attending physician had advised that the child be fed upon a liquid proprietary "food," which contains a considerable percentage of alcohol. The young mother had no idea that her little one had been starved to death, and the friend to whom she confided her grief had not the heart to tell her.

Proprietary "foods" were under discussion in the section of pharmacology and therapeutics of the American Medical Association at the 1909 session; and Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York, said of them: "I have been writing against baby 'foods' for forty years, and I believe some one must write against them for forty years more; and still some physicians will prescribe them. . . . There is only one reason why proprietary 'foods' should be given, and that is to enrich men who want to be enriched." Dr. John Howland, of New York, speaking of the alcoholic "food" preparations, said that if a babe of six months were given enough of one of these foods to nourish it (provided even that the alcohol part were food), it would cost about a dollar a day, and would require the child to take, in twenty-four hours, alcohol equivalent to six ounces of brandy,—enough to terminate his brief life, or to keep him in a continuous state of alcoholic stupor.

Mothers should learn that there is no drug-store food equal to freshly cooked foods, as the freshness is essential to nourishment. Oatmeal or corn-meal gruel, cooked for hours in a double boiler, and then diluted with clean, good milk, is better and safer than any expensive prepared foods sold in drug stores.

Multitudes of babies have died as a result of soothing sirups, administered in ignorance of their alcoholic and morphin contents. Morphin cough sirups and croup sirups have also added their quota to the death list.

Parental alcoholism is a potent cause of infant mortality. In England, it is said that about sixteen hundred infants are killed yearly by overlying by drunken parents. This has recently been made a criminal offense in that country. The drinking of alcohol by parents, especially by the mother, leads to lowered vitality in the children, hence to lowered resistance to disease. Bunge, of Switzerland, has made a special study of the effects of parental drinking upon children. He states that the daughters of drunken fathers are frequently unable to suckle their children, and this inability goes down to the second generation. He says, also, that there is no real substitute for mother's milk; that mother's milk contains a substance, lecithin, which enters into the construction of the brain; hence breast-fed children will have better brain power, other things being equal, than babies fed upon cow's milk or artificial foods.

From fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the blindness in America is said to be due to immoral living. The sins of the husband and father are visited upon the innocent wife and child.

In New York City at present, efforts are being made to teach the poorer mothers how to care for their children's health. At depots where pure milk is sold, classes are taught by physicians and trained nurses. The need of cleanliness, the harmfulness of overdressing in warm weather (suggested by long red flannel bandages on some Italian babies), the value of breast-feeding, and the danger of feeding with crackers, sugar, tea, and beer, are all clearly set forth.

It would not be out of place to have classes for the instruction of mothers from better homes, whose little ones are allowed, even in the extreme heat of midsummer, to eat all kinds of indigestible food, at as frequent intervals as they wish. Sudden deaths from convulsions might be prevented by knowledge of the danger of acute indigestion in hot weather, and some bright and beautiful lives might be spared to gladden homes now sorrowful because of the vacant high-chair.—*Mrs. Martha M. Allen, in address before the Mothers' Congress at Chautauqua, N. Y.*

I HAVE, like other people, I suppose, made many resolutions that I have broken or only half kept; but the one which I send you, and which was in my mind long before it took the form of a resolution, is the key-note of my life. It is this — always to regard as mere impertinences of fate the handicaps which were placed upon my life almost at the beginning. I resolved that they should not crush nor dwarf my soul, but rather be made to "blossom, like Aaron's rod, with flowers."—*Helen Keller.*

THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD

East China Mission

R. F. COTTRELL

It is now a year and a half since the reorganization of the China Mission, and the division of the field into local missions, which unite to form the China Union Mission. The provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, having a total area of one hundred thirty thousand square miles, and a population of sixty millions, were to comprise the East China Mission. At that time a superintendent was chosen; but otherwise the East China Mission was to all practical purposes merely a "geographical expression."

A few months later, a native evangelist of several years' experience, who was the leader of a little company at Ying Shang Hsien, Anhwei, became interested in present truth, and sent an earnest invitation to one of our foreign workers to come and teach him more of the message. As Brethren F. A. Allum and H. W. Miller have both written concerning this remarkable opening, we will simply mention the fact that at present there is at Ying Shang Hsien a Seventh-day Adventist church of twenty-one members, six of whom are now devoting their whole time to the advancement of the work.

Ying Shang Hsien is not a large place, neither is it a central location for the headquarters of our work in the province. The Tientsin Pukow Railway, which is to connect the cities of the Lower Yangtse - kiang with those of north China, will run north and south through a portion of this province. This railroad is now nearing completion, and it will probably be advisable to locate our principal station in Anhwei, on or near this railroad. Brother and Sister Frederick Lee, who came out to China last fall, are located in this province, and are making good progress in their language study. Another family should join them this autumn.

In the northern and western parts of this mission field, the language of the people is Mandarin; but along the coast, in the southeastern portion, we find quite a diversity of tongues, these being known

as the "Wu dialects." One of these is the Shanghai, which is said to be spoken by nearly twenty millions. Two years ago, when Sister B. Miller reached China, she began the study of this dialect. About the first of the present year, Brother and Sister O. J. Fisher, of Southern California, arrived and joined her in its study. In the early spring, a good location was secured in Kashing, a city on the Shanghai and Hanchau Railway, in the northern part of the Chekiang province. Here these three workers are located. They are happy, and confident that the Lord has some honest, responsive hearts in that place.

In the western part of the Kiangsu province, on the southern bank of the Yangste-kiang, is Nanking, the ancient capital of China. Its wall is perhaps seventy feet high on an average, fifty feet wide, and is twenty-four miles in circumference. Nanking is a great educational center, and because of its location, it is destined to become a great commercial and railway center. In June there was opened in this city the first

therefore felt that the present was an opportune time for giving the message to those who, from many parts of the empire, are gathering in this place. Accordingly, a small mission compound has been rented, and seven of our native workers have been called to spend the summer in Nanking. We are printing two special editions of our Chinese paper for the use of these workers; and already they have sold over two thousand copies. Several very bright Chinese are deeply interested, a part of whom have expressed their determina-



A GLIMPSE OF THE ROADWAY LEADING TO THE MING TOMB

tion to keep all the commandments of God. This work is in charge of Brethren E. Pilquist and F. A. Allum.

We are most thankful that a beginning has been made in each of these provinces. Still, when we consider the immensity of the work before us, which is truly beyond human strength and comprehension, we can take courage only in the thought that Christ has promised to be with us to the end of the world. And in this we have assurance. He is able to raise up men and means to finish the work. By his Holy Spirit our feeble efforts may be strengthened and multiplied.

Brethren and sisters, we ask you to pray for the work and workers,—pray, knowing that He who has begun the work, will soon finish it triumphantly.

Shanghai.

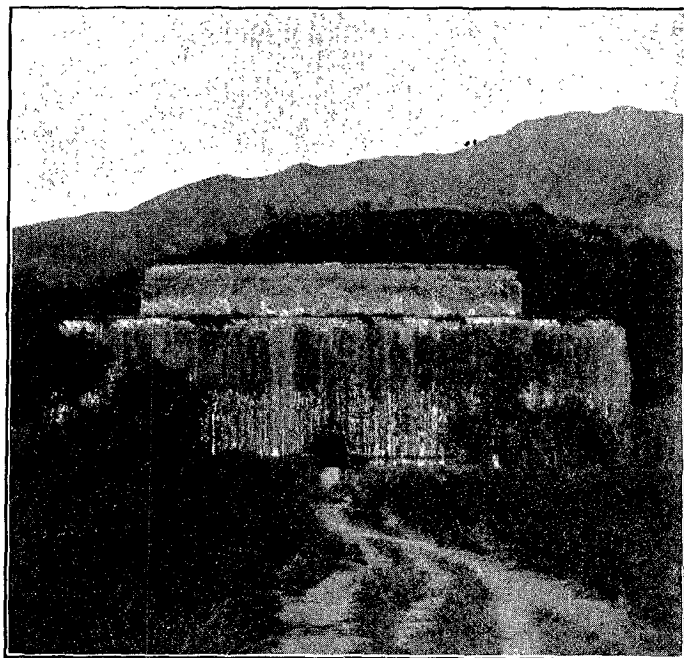
Peru

O. H. MAXSON

THE eight months we have been in Peru have passed very quickly. We often think of the pleasant evening at the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium before our departure, and of the friendship and good will expressed to us. I wish all who are called to leave their native land might carry away with them as pleasant memories to cheer them in their distant fields.

When we arrived, we found Brother A. N. Allen in poor health; and I was glad to be able to relieve him by beginning to take over the office work. This I could not have done if I had not taken Spanish in the Foreign Mission Seminary. Letter-writing was at first very slow, but it was good practise, and our native workers corrected all the letters before they were sent out. Now I can write an ordinary letter almost as quickly in Spanish as in English.

As our families are so far from Lima, we have organized a small Sabbath-school in Bella Vista. We gather in the neighbor children, usually from six to



THE MING TOMB, JUST OUTSIDE THE SOUTH GATE, NANKING

great Chinese industrial exposition. No one who has ever attended one of the great fairs in America, if placed upon these exposition grounds, would be at a loss to know what was taking place. The plan of the grounds, the spacious greyish-white buildings, the electrical display, and the arrangement of the exhibits, are all clear evidences of its kinship to those of Western lands.

But this is not all. Nothing that has thus far occurred has given more unmistakable proof of the awakening of China than has this great gathering. For some time we have been planning to start work in Nanking; and it was

ten, and hold the school in the afternoon, as Brother Allen and myself attend the Sabbath-school at Lima in the morning. Here I have been teaching the senior class since April, and when Brother Allen is away, I have charge of the prayer-meeting and the Sabbath services. In these meetings we have a Bible study, different ones reading the texts.

On account of the necessary office work, I have not tried to build up the treatment work, though some treatments have been given. I believe that if one were to devote his time to it, plenty of this work could be found.

July 1, in company with Elder Allen, I made my first trip to the mountains. We left Callao at daylight, and in three quarters of an hour we were in the foothills of the great Andes. From this point there is a continuous steep up-hill grade. A little before ten o'clock we reached San Bartolome, forty-eight miles from Callao, and nearly five thousand feet higher. Here we found Brother Flores, who was waiting for us with horses to cross the sierra into the valley where he lives. As it was my first experience on a mountain trail, there were times when I was glad my little animal knew more about mountain climbing than I did. After an hour's climb, we reached the top of the ridge. Here I saw a pile of stones, but no cross. Asking the reason, I learned that this brother had broken it off, and cast it down the mountain.

About a year ago Brother Flores received some copies of the *Señales*. He at once began to study the truth, and wrote to the office that many were interested in it also. After a three days' meeting with these people, six were baptized; several others acknowledged the truth, but would go no further. We pray that these new believers may remain firm under the persecution which surrounds them, and we hope to see others follow their Lord.

In this valley, as in hundreds of others, is still to be seen the work of the Incas. Some of the mountains are terraced to their tops, and water is carried to them by canals built centuries ago. Though only a part of the mountain-sides is now tilled, the terraces remain, showing that there was a time when every foot of ground that would produce anything was under cultivation.

For nearly a year Brother Flores has used his spare time in selling Bibles and our literature, so all in his valley have had an opportunity to hear the message. But this is only one of hundreds of similar valleys. Who will carry the message to them? Our hope lies in the young men who accept the truth. They will take a bundle of books; and if they sell only a few cents' worth a day, it will be enough to keep them, as their wants are few. This brother has just ordered more books and some Bibles, and is starting out on a tour. Our seven canvassers are also working away, although in some parts the people are prejudiced, and they sell little.

Lima.

West African Training-School

T. M. FRENCH

THERE were some experiences in connection with the purchase of our new school property, which I thought would be of interest to our people at home; but I have reserved them until we could make sufficient improvements to have a picture taken of the building. [This picture will appear in the Week of Prayer number of the REVIEW.—Ed.]

When it was decided to locate our school on a farm, where we could give a more practical training, as well as make our school self-supporting, it was quite a question what part of the colony would be most favorable for such an enterprise. Elder D. C. Babcock and I spent several days visiting some of the valleys of the Sierra Leone Mountains, and up the Sierra Leone and Magbele rivers; but we were unable to secure a suitable site for a school.

When we were almost in despair, the Lord directed our attention to a property near Waterloo,—a thriving village twenty miles inland on the railroad. This property had been for sale for some time, but the owner had been unable to dispose of it. He had asked Elder Babcock six hundred pounds for it only a year ago. Now, through neglect of the premises, and allowing the yards and fields to grow up to bushes and weeds, and the fences to fall down, he sold us the farm for seventy pounds.

The same week that the purchase was made, Mrs. French and I moved to Waterloo; and I immediately began, with the help of some native boys, to clear the land, and put in a crop. Scarcely had we begun, ere the rumor was out that the Catholics had bought the farm, and had begun to improve it. We had not known that others were talking of buying the property, and had worked so quietly and quickly that the people knew nothing of our plans until we were in possession.

The Lord has blessed every effort put forth in establishing our school here. We immediately cleared the premises, laid out the yards, planted ornamental shrubbery and fruit-trees, and put in a small crop. This gave quite a different appearance to the place; and from the attitude of the people, and their remarks, we could see that their interest was aroused. Their interest and confidence have steadily increased.

At first it was thought that the house would be of little use to us. It was a large stone dwelling, strongly built, but had been exposed to the weather for lack of repairs for some months. However, we repaired the roof, and tore out the old partitions, portions of the floors, and the ant-eaten joists. We then concreted the first floor throughout, put in new partitions and joists, set up new door-casings, rehung the doors, and painted the house inside and out, thus putting it in a very presentable condition. The cost of repairing was small, as we did all the work with student labor.

As soon as the house was finished, about January 1, Mrs. French and I

moved into the lower front rooms, and the boys up-stairs. We have room for fifteen boys on the second floor. The dining-room in the rear on the first floor will accommodate twenty-five or thirty. Our home is more than filled now, and we have been obliged to find room in a rented building for the overflow.

Our surroundings are very beautiful and convenient. Shut away from Waterloo on the north by a mountain stream, and situated some distance from the other villages, we have a very quiet, healthful location. We have an abundance of pure water for home and garden use from two mountain streams which head not far above us, one of them passing directly through our farm. Although shut away from direct communication with the villages, still our influence will be felt. We are situated on two important roads, leading far into the interior; and in Waterloo, where we have a day-school of sixty-five attendants and a church of over thirty members, we are again brought into contact with the people. Waterloo is the most important center in this part of the colony—a gateway into the great Mendi and Temne tribes, thus affording excellent opportunities for reaching these peoples with our out-stations. A Temne chief visited our farm a few days ago, and gave us a cordial invitation to open up work in his country. We shall soon have young men ready to press into these openings.

We feel grateful to our Heavenly Father for the way he has blessed us in opening up our educational work for this needy people; and we are praying that this may be but the beginning of a mighty movement to carry the third angel's message to the millions of West Africa. Brethren, pray for us.

Waterloo.

Soonan, Korea

I. H. EVANS

IN company with Elder C. L. Butterfield, and Prof. F. W. Field of Japan, I left Seoul on the morning of July 28, and reached Pieng-yang, the ancient capital of Korea, on the evening of the same day. It had been arranged to hold an evening meeting in the church and school building, which had recently been bought for the little company of believers in this city. We were surprised to meet a company of about seventy, most of whom were Christians, and many of whom were Sabbath-keepers. Among those present I counted twenty-five small boys and ten girls, none of whom were more than fourteen years of age. I was deeply impressed with the courteous behavior of these youth and children in this place of worship, especially as they came to the same building every day for school. When they entered the room, they quickly found the place where they were to sit, and reverently bowed the head in silent prayer. During the entire meeting,—and it lasted until nearly ten o'clock,—not one of these young people

laughed, whispered, or in any way made any noise or confusion.

The Lord has especially blessed the work in Pieng-yang during the last two years. The number of believers has increased, and the prospects are more promising than at any time hitherto. A good church-school is conducted, and is well patronized by our people.

Friday morning we proceeded to Soonan, fifteen miles north of Pieng-yang. Soonan is a small country village. Here Elder W. R. Smith, our first missionary in Korea, located. From the government was secured a portion of a hill as a free grant for a school, which has now been conducted for several years. On this land a cheap building, in the Korean style, was erected. This serves also as a chapel.

To accommodate the boys, it became necessary last year to erect a dormitory housing twenty-five students. Already

rich valley lands, covered with growing rice, Kafir corn, millet, and various vegetables. The air is pure, the scenery beautiful, and the location for an intermediate industrial school all that could be desired.

A few acres of farming land have already been purchased and planted. The millet and Kafir corn look well, and the school will have a fair crop of these cereals as well as a supply of vegetables. While the implements used in farming seem crude to a Westerner, neither the amount nor the quality of work done in a day is so bad.

More farming land in the vicinity of Soonan should be secured at an early date. But few of the Korean believers are able to pay the way of their children through school. But were they abundantly able to meet every expense, it would not be the best training for these young people. They must be taught the

this year, over three thousand patients have received treatment or medicine from this humble medical institution. The dispensary is located in a small Korean house, which we purchased for thirty dollars. The room is about eight by twelve feet, with paper windows and doors. The surgical table is made of two boards, covered with oilcloth. Here the doctor works every day, except Sabbath, week after week; and to him the sick people flock as if their very lives depended on seeing him. All are welcome. The poor man who can not pay one tenth of a cent for his treatment stands on an equality with the well-to-do, who can pay a fair price for all he gets.

Over nine thousand patients have been treated in this humble little dispensary, which will not compare favorably with an ordinary hen-house in America. They come with all manner of human maladies—fever, smallpox, bowel trouble, abscesses, cancers, pelvic diseases, in fact, nearly every form of human ailment,—come in all manner of conveyances, and from great distances,—believing that the doctor can cure them. One poor old woman, who had walked a long way, and was well-nigh tired out, was asked her trouble. She took a paper from her chest, and there was a living cancer about three inches in diameter. When the doctor had done what he could, and advised her to go to a surgeon in Pieng-yang and have an operation, she begged that he would treat her case.

In all my experience I have never seen work that appealed to me as being so truly like that which the Master did, as when I saw this motley crowd standing in the scorching sun, waiting for the hour to come when the dispensary would open. Thirty-five patients were treated one afternoon while I was there. Surely such work deserves a better building, where hot and cold water can be had, and where the sick can find shelter from the storm and the heat while waiting for treatment.

Think of what we have in some places, and the meager number of patients that receive treatment, notwithstanding all the facilities provided, while here, had we an investment of twenty-five hundred dollars, we could treat ten thousand persons a year! The conditions are appalling, the need is beyond utterance; it must be seen to be realized. Then, too, when these poor souls see their ailments helped, their hearts are made tender, and a word about God and his love goes far in carrying conviction to their hearts. Literature is freely distributed to those who will read.

The work in Soonan is prospering, and the Lord is blessing his people in that place.

Shanghai, China.



SOONAN DISPENSARY BUILDING WITH PATIENTS WAITING TO SEE THE DOCTOR

it has become necessary to double the capacity of this building, in order that those who wish to attend the school the coming year may have accommodations. Work will be begun on this addition at once, as school opens on August 28, and it is desired to have the extra room ready then.

Already the old buildings are requiring considerable repairs. It is planned that buildings erected in the future shall be of a better grade and more substantial. This will call for a larger investment, but it will be wiser in the long run. The present boys' dormitory, accommodating twenty-five, with sleeping-rooms, kitchen, bath-rooms, etc., cost less than three hundred fifty dollars. It is expected that the addition, if built of cement, will cost twice this amount.

The location of Soonan is very picturesque. In the distance, on nearly every side, may be seen foothills or low mountain ranges. Between the school buildings and these hills stretch the low,

dignity of labor before they can become efficient laborers in the cause of God. The school should have plenty of land for farming, that those who need work, and desire it, may have some way to help themselves through school. According to the Oriental idea, the student must not do manual labor. It is essential to educate away from this idea, in order to train successful workers.

Brother Howard Lee is preparing to take charge of our educational work in Korea, and it is expected that he will have charge of this training-school. He will be assisted by Dr. Riley Russell and his wife, and by Miss Mae Scott. Their work will be supplemented by native teachers, as required. The demand for this school is most imperative; and when it is equipped, it will fill an important place in the work in Korea.

In addition to the work done in the school, Dr. Russell and his wife have carried on a very extensive dispensary work. During the first seven months of

"WHAT is the happiness of our life made up of?—Little courtesies, little kindnesses, pleasant words, genial smiles, a friendly letter, and good deeds."



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Editorial

Marked Through

"AND he brought us out from thence," said Moses, "that he might bring us in, to give us the land which he swore unto our fathers." Deut. 6:23.

"In the fourth generation they shall come hither again," had been the promise to Abraham. And when that time of the promise came, not all the power of Egypt nor of the evil one could hold back the exodus movement.

And that movement was marked through from Egypt to Canaan by the "sure word of prophecy." "They shall come hither again," the Lord had said; and when at last the Israel of God were led through Jordan and into Canaan, every living soul that had clung by faith to his place in the exodus movement, went in with it into the promised land. Every one knows that it is good in traveling to find a passenger coach marked through to the destination. For instance, the traveler leaving Brussels for Switzerland passes over a bewildering network of railways. But he has found a car marked through to Basel, with no change. Passengers come and go, and all through the night, voices cry, Change for this place, and change for that; but our traveler settles securely down in his corner of the compartment, knowing that his particular coach is marked through to the end of the journey. And now and then, as the confusing voices cry, he looks again with assurance at the sign that tells where his car is going, thankful that he can read its destination plainly there. He is bound to come through, if he but holds to his place.

Now, the exodus movement was a figure, a type, of the advent movement. The story of that deliverance from Egypt and bondage is written especially "for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." 1 Cor. 10:11. As surely as the promise of God marked that exodus movement, in spite of all difficulties and delays, to go from Egypt into Canaan, just so surely the word of prophecy has marked this advent movement to go through to the eternal Canaan.

In vision on the Isle of Patmos, the prophet of God saw the rise of the ad-

vent movement as the hour of God's judgment came, in 1844. He beheld it spreading forth to every nation and tongue, bringing out a people everywhere keeping "the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." As the vision showed this movement reaching out at last to every people and land, the next thing, the prophet says, he "looked, and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man." Rev. 14:6-14. Then, with the next view of the movement, he was shown the people of the prophecy standing victorious on the sea of glass.

The same movement that the prophet saw beginning as the hour of God's judgment came, he saw sweeping triumphant into the kingdom. It is one advent movement from 1844 to the end. The Lord led the movement out, that he might bring it in. It is marked by the "sure word of prophecy" to go through to the kingdom.

Voices may cry in the darkness, Lo here, and lo there. Murmurers may turn aside, and urge us to do likewise. Unsteady elements may lead off sympathizers after themselves. But we read the clear directions in the sure word, and stay by the ever-widening advent movement, and press forward with the advent people.

The certainty of the triumph of the movement, however, ministers to no one's easy self-satisfaction. Only as we are kept a very part of it by the advent spirit and the advent hope, can we cling to it. No mere formal relationship will do. Everything that is not of it will be shaken out from it in the testing time already begun. But the advent movement, the same that came out of the Egypt of this world in 1844, will go through to the land of promise. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering (for he is faithful that promised)." Heb. 10:23.

W. A. S.

The Morning Cometh

IN the order of nature, the darkness precedes the light. This has been so from the beginning of the creation of God. "Darkness was upon the face of the deep. . . . And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. . . . And the evening and the morning were the first day." This order will follow in the working out of the great plan of salvation. We are now in the night of sin. Darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people. The great pall of sorrow and distress caused by the entrance of evil has settled down upon earth's inhabitants, and well-nigh shuts out the light and glory emanating from the Source of light.

For long centuries has the world borne this sad burden; but thanks be to God,

the night is far spent, and the day is at hand. Soon sin will have run its evil course, sorrow will have finished its mournful dirge, and the blessed light of righteousness, and peace, and joy will dispel the darkness of the night. As the kindling east shows the approach of dawn, so the signs of God's Word point to the breaking of the better day. Let this hope lighten the load of care. Let burdened hearts, grown weary with the long waiting, take new courage. The struggle will soon be over, the noise of the conflict will soon be stilled, the smoke of the battle will soon be cleared away; and he for whom we have looked and longed so many years will be revealed in the clouds of heaven, coming to take his trusting children home. This is the glorious prospect which awaits the church of God, and it is only a little while before the hope will be realized. A few more months or years at best, a little more labor and toil, and the labor will meet glad fruition, and the toiler find sweet rest, in the coming kingdom.

Let none to-day cast away his confidence. Let none turn his back upon the cause of truth which he has espoused. God's hand is at the helm. His watchful eye is upon the battle-field. He marks the loyalty and faithfulness of every soul. In the hour of greatest darkness and trial he is near, even though veiled from mortal vision. If we are only loyal, his strong right arm will turn the tide of battle, and over every evil principle and power we shall rise triumphant, to walk with him in white in the realms of glory. Clasp his strong hand, which is reached down to succor you; yea, more, place your weak hand in his infinite grasp, and yield submission to his ways. Let his infinite power hold you in the storm and stress of life. He will never leave you nor forsake you. He will be your shield and defender, your rock of defense, a strong tower, into which you may run and be safe; and that which is committed into his keeping, he will preserve against the day of his glorious and final triumph.

F. M. W.

Our Record for Three Quarters

IN this number of the REVIEW appears the report of the ten-cent-a-week fund for the support of missions. This report covers the first three quarters of the year 1910, and shows that from all sources belonging to this fund, the General Conference treasury has received \$199,773.64, an average of \$66,591.21 for each quarter. Upon this basis we can count on the entire receipts from this source for the year being \$266,364. With an accredited membership in America of 63,148 for 1909, we should receive \$328,000, which would result in a shortage of about \$62,000 for the year.

Statement of the Ten-Cent-a-Week Offering to Missions for Nine Months Ending Sept. 30, 1910

CONFERENCES	ANNUAL OFFERING	FIRST-DAY OFFERING	MIDSUMMER OFFERING	MISSIONS	SABBATH-SCHOOL OFFERING	HARVEST INGATHERING	TOTALS
Atlantic Union Conference							
Central New England	\$ 765.69	\$ 614.62	\$ 340.73	\$ 291.71	\$ 1470.12	\$ 731.55	\$ 4214.42
Greater New York	1228.98	48.81	436.73	863.17	1590.81	1082.25	5250.75
Maine	197.32	54.84	32.36	28.30	323.02	119.21	755.05
New York	372.05	95.15	241.97	228.33	774.84	609.12	2321.46
Southern New England ..	388.34	479.17	120.90	44.27	537.28	554.52	2124.48
Northern New England ..	241.71	240.38	187.90	29.75	541.59	226.10	1467.43
Western New York	493.37	50.29	271.19	286.75	963.78	501.34	2566.72
Totals	3687.46	1583.26	1631.78	1772.28	6201.44	3824.09	18700.31
Canadian Union Conference							
Maritime	138.26	77.76	70.58	8.17	204.71	217.62	717.10
Ontario	357.92	435.49	114.51	414.28	641.93	630.11	2594.24
Quebec	94.30	30.46	20.39	7.70	166.26	206.38	525.49
Newfoundland	168.80	5.59	....	25.00	30.40	53.39	283.18
Totals	759.28	549.30	205.48	455.15	1043.30	1107.50	4120.01
Central Union Conference							
Colorado	654.27	219.70	5.00	2960.46	1172.11	505.86	5517.40
Kansas	1516.36	345.56	....	4036.22	1991.77	932.84	8822.75
Southern Missouri	299.05	64.05	5.53	296.11	494.62	345.21	1504.57
North Missouri	450.45	83.13	2.30	171.72	221.96	210.37	1139.93
Nebraska	488.99	98.68	....	2805.26	1318.25	489.71	5200.89
Wyoming	244.28	35.59	....	223.52	265.06	125.55	894.00
West Colorado	152.62	119.89	....	868.61	311.65	234.71	1687.48
Totals	3806.02	966.60	12.83	11361.90	5775.42	2844.25	24767.02
Columbia Union Conference							
Chesapeake	177.88	213.46	61.70	72.06	460.87	195.92	1181.89
Eastern Pennsylvania	625.59	660.59	264.21	56.82	1365.69	1238.32	4211.22
Ohio	962.00	712.69	437.33	1208.34	2296.89	1259.12	6876.37
New Jersey	410.10	177.95	143.74	649.92	918.48	1345.13	3645.32
Virginia	99.71	60.57	51.15	267.21	255.91	226.31	960.86
West Virginia	44.77	28.30	25.05	39.02	137.87	109.06	384.07
District of Columbia	827.79	17.32	166.91	400.18	1053.62	340.21	2806.03
West Pennsylvania	249.77	274.99	90.79	50.85	866.88	545.39	2078.67
Totals	3397.61	2145.87	1240.88	2744.40	7356.21	5259.46	22144.43
Northern Union Conference							
Iowa	1529.47	660.23	467.51	983.00	2552.77	1584.17	7777.15
Minnesota .....	....	....	....	2135.55	1907.04	938.06	4980.65
North Dakota	940.73	39.20	....	3454.32	700.00	681.82	5816.07
South Dakota	768.04	133.43	140.91	1015.52	1600.32	548.38	4206.60
Totals	3238.24	832.86	608.42	7588.39	6760.13	3752.43	22780.47
North Pacific Union Conference							
Montana	300.06	480.17	76.46	400.41	627.68	363.19	2247.97
Southern Idaho	382.11	55.01	....	325.30	553.42	172.95	1488.79
Upper Columbia	1633.68	469.12	174.60	2536.03	2811.39	946.56	8571.38
Western Oregon	1219.38	188.62	145.27	2377.12	2121.74	797.50	6849.63
Southern Oregon .....	....	27.05	99.81	27.15	188.98	....	342.99
Western Washington	805.27	541.90	299.83	1305.55	1883.65	999.66	5835.86
East Oregon .....	....	....	4.00	....	.20	....	4.20
Alaska .....	....	1.35	....	....	18.44	24.00	43.79
Totals	4340.50	1763.22	799.97	6971.56	8205.50	3303.86	25384.61
Pacific Union Conference							
Arizona	201.46	....	87.60	140.86	388.18	88.71	906.81
California	3610.98	....	981.68	3455.41	6182.31	2399.49	16629.87
Southern California	2437.40	....	842.25	2724.57	3310.06	1630.93	10945.21
Utah	50.35	....	43.79	29.02	180.88	176.48	480.52
Totals	6300.19	....	1955.32	6349.86	10061.43	4295.61	28962.41
Southeastern Union Conference							
Cumberland	439.63	97.65	214.99	543.04	549.00	142.04	1986.35
Florida	236.35	87.70	219.41	378.61	858.77	128.27	1909.11
Georgia	62.57	72.00	151.47	262.49	467.80	81.85	1098.18
North Carolina	136.10	50.96	99.61	289.45	269.73	135.74	981.59
South Carolina	44.37	33.25	61.08	4.95	197.37	99.72	440.74
Bahamas	9.40	....	....	....	19.58	....	28.98
Totals	928.42	341.56	746.56	1478.54	2362.25	587.62	6444.95
Western Canadian Union Conference							
Alberta	188.05	15.45	140.55	321.75	887.24	286.85	1839.89
British Columbia	118.15	1.65	137.40	1007.48	452.47	169.10	1886.25
Manitoba	97.39	....	93.75	123.95	258.19	49.10	622.38
Saskatchewan	111.90	1.00	241.70	788.65	452.58	101.75	1697.58
Totals	515.49	18.10	613.40	2241.83	2050.48	606.80	6046.10

CONFERENCES	ANNUAL OFFERING	FIRST-DAY OFFERING	MIDSUMMER OFFERING	MISSIONS	SABBATH-SCHOOL OFFERING	HARVEST INGATHERING	TOTALS
Southern Union Conference							
Alabama	\$ 35.30	\$ 53.92	\$ 1.05	\$ 4.79	\$ 149.27	\$ 123.66	\$ 367.99
Kentucky	43.22	25.05	2.80	4.94	148.70	215.39	440.10
Louisiana .....	....	223.90	....	69.12	275.44	164.40	732.86
Mississippi	3.73	21.31	....	27.60	103.57	28.56	184.77
Southern Union Mission..	52.08	25.63	2.74	38.61	208.26	87.92	415.24
Tennessee River	181.85	84.09	10.84	93.66	339.31	195.30	905.05
Totals	316.18	433.90	17.43	238.72	1224.55	815.23	3046.01
Southwestern Union Conference							
Arkansas	70.46	23.75	6.15	85.96	233.87	140.23	560.42
Oklahoma	969.81	58.65	426.62	945.94	2594.05	670.16	5665.23
New Mexico	142.20	12.71	6.07	147.17	264.69	237.52	810.36
Texas	454.52	136.64	....	182.96	1078.74	589.05	2441.91
West Texas	45.53	....	....	19.14	188.29	81.20	334.16
South Texas	3.00	3.93	38.58	321.20	250.80	2.00	619.51
Southwestern Union Mis.	....	5.07	8.71	7.66	60.12	2.50	84.06
Totals	1685.52	240.75	486.13	1710.03	4670.56	1722.66	10515.65
Lake Union Conference							
East Michigan	412.68	155.34	427.68	831.17	1410.52	353.98	3591.37
Indiana	250.69	687.26	382.65	142.29	1231.52	573.12	3267.53
Northern Illinois	184.90	92.56	307.31	522.84	1061.07	298.66	2467.34
North Michigan	162.76	59.45	6.95	491.18	352.17	346.89	1419.40
Southern Illinois .....	....	....	146.49	377.04	536.06	139.61	1199.20
West Michigan	1120.34	420.74	464.62	1340.11	2108.03	510.75	5964.59
Wisconsin	1600.00	500.00	52.42	1872.01	1361.37	1000.00	6385.80
Totals	3731.37	1915.35	1788.12	5576.64	8060.74	3223.01	24295.23
Miscellaneous							
Jamaica .....	....	....	20.00	....	....	....	20.00
Mexico Mission .....	....	....	1.00	....	....	6.00	7.00
Coon Island .....	....	....	....	14.25	....	....	14.25
Geneva Tract Society .....	....	....	....	9.70	....	....	9.70
India	164.45	....	....	9.50	324.87	6.00	504.82
England .....	....	....	....	....	....	32.87	32.87
Canal Zone .....	....	....	....	....	....	33.10	33.10
West Indian Union Conf..	....	....	2.50	9.00	....	121.23	132.73
European Subtreasury ...	....	....	....	10.17	....	2.40	12.57
South African Union Conf.	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	100.00
West Australian .....	....	....	....	53.57	....	....	53.57
Belgium .....	....	....	....	....	....	18.00	18.00
Bermuda	11.08	....	....	11.59	34.95	11.71	69.33
Miscellaneous	10.00	7.00	10.00	1509.85	....	21.65	1558.50
Totals	185.53	7.00	33.50	1727.63	359.82	252.96	2566.44
Grand totals	\$32,891.81	\$10797.77	\$10139.82	\$50216.93	\$64131.83	\$31595.48	\$199773.64

A consideration of the report will show that some conferences give promise of raising their full amount, and a few of exceeding it, while there are a large number that are falling short. Many of the latter are among our strongest conferences, and apparently of those best able to give substantial assistance to our mission work.

Throughout the year, effort has been made to keep all informed of the progress of the work, the needs of the field, and the conditions of the funds. The increasing scope of the work has necessitated greatly increased appropriations to almost all mission fields, resulting in expenditures for the year in excess of \$400,000. In return, however, we have been greatly encouraged by the good reports of progress from our brethren in distant lands.

But on the other hand, great perplexity has come to us on account of the insufficiency of money available for these mission fields. We have not been able to properly support the work. The

treasuries of many of the mission fields are either empty or dangerously low. The condition of the General Conference treasury, which of necessity must to a certain extent reflect the condition of the field, will be partially understood when it is appreciated that during the three quarters in which we have received \$199,000, our estimated outlay has been in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The only offset in this apparent deficit of \$100,000, is the assistance that we have derived from such donations as those made to religious liberty work, and the gifts of surplus tithe from some of our conferences, amounting in the aggregate to \$46,000, which still leaves us, however, with an actual shortage of about \$54,000 for the first three quarters of the year.

The treasurer would be pleased to give a different report than this, were it possible; but it is far better that all fully understand the real situation than to be left in ignorance thereof. There is still time during this year, if all will take

hold with earnestness, to change the present situation. With many of our people the last quarter of the year is the one in which they handle the most money, realizing as they do from their crops, etc. There is also before us the Harvest Ingathering campaign, at which time we shall all have an opportunity of appealing to our friends and neighbors for assistance in the great work that has been intrusted to our hands.

That the situation, however, is such that we can not hope for a change for the better without special effort on the part of all, will be evident to those who will consider the figures given in this report. But with this recognition on the part of the rank and file of our people; with the leadership of the denomination organizing the churches for work in the coming campaign; with proper appeals placed before our membership during the week of prayer and at the time of taking the annual offering, there is no reason why the present financial condition should not be remedied.

The Lord is opening many doors before his people, which we know he desires to see entered. He has placed in the hands of his children ample means to provide for every such opportunity. Now, shall we be faithful? Shall we come up to the help of the Lord at this particular time, and strengthen the hands of his workers so that these opportunities may be fully utilized, and the cause of the Lord rapidly advanced to the uttermost parts of the earth?

W. T. KNOX, *Treasurer.*

Note and Comment

Spiritual Decadence of Pulpit Ministration

MANY thoughtful minds are viewing with concern the lessening of the moral tone of present-day preaching. A recent writer in the *Chicago Interior* notes this alarming tendency, and charges the responsibility to both the pew and the pulpit. Of the present-day minister he says:—

His congregation, as he understands it, demands of him something intellectually brilliant or sensationally captivating; and if he can't furnish it, he imagines his tenure of the pulpit will be short—he will have to give way to some fellow who can. Oftener, however, the minister regards this demand for a display of intellect as an opportunity instead of an imposition. If the secrets of all hearts were revealed, it would doubtless prove startling to discover what a big proportion of preachers look forward to Sunday morning service mainly as a chance to add to their reputation for eloquence, felicity, culture, erudition, and thinking power.

But in many instances the minister only expresses the feelings of those to whom he ministers, and the occupant of the pulpit only gives what he considers will be most acceptable to his congregation. The writer continues:—

Many a congregation seeking a minister asks for a brilliant man in preference to a godly man, and having obtained him, flatters him to his face and boasts of him to the community for his intellect, while apparently caring nothing about a Christian spirit in him. Such a congregation will advertise over all creation a minister who quotes the poets or refers familiarly to the sages, who sparkles with rhetoric or revels in orotund periods, yet endure with content the utter absence from his preaching of every positive moral note that could awaken a drowsing conscience or nerve a sluggish hand.

Undoubtedly the responsibility for much of the sensational preaching which is heard to-day is due equally to the ministers and their congregations. Too many churches are merely social, fashionable organizations, and require the utterances of the pulpit to meet their own carnal desires. But woe to the minister of the gospel who steps down from his high and holy calling to minister to

this unhallowed spirit! Blind leaders of the blind indeed are too many who take upon themselves holy orders. Professing to stand as God's representatives, they fail to exemplify his character in their lives, or the principles of his gospel in their teaching. Upon these rests the double responsibility of forsaking the fountain of living water, and hewing out to themselves cisterns filled with the droppings of human reason. The need of the great church of God is a spirit of preaching which characterized such men as Paul, Luther, and the Wesleys, —a preaching which rebuked sin even in high places, and proclaimed the gospel of the Lord Jesus in its simplicity and power. Such preaching, and such only, will be fruitful in saving souls.

Politics in the Pulpit

It is getting to be a common thing for clergymen to give political speeches in their pulpits. The ministers apparently think they will fail to hold the attention of the congregation, and to draw others into the church, unless they deal with the different social and political problems which burden the minds of men. To those who thus endeavor to mix the things of this world with the things of heaven, we commend the words of Edmund Burke, the well-known English statesman. A minister of eminence in England once preached a sermon in which there were "some good moral and religious sentiments, and not ill expressed, mixed up with a sort of porridge of various political opinion and reflection." In writing to a young man, Mr. Burke expressed himself thus regarding such preaching:—

No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gain as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character, to assume what does not belong to them, are for the greater part ignorant both of the character they leave and the character they assume. Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissension and animosities of mankind.

C. E. H.

Insulting Roman Catholics

ROME in some way must cover up the fact that in Spain she has been and still is opposed to religious liberty. Liberty of conscience is gaining ground in the land of the Inquisition. In 1876 "a royal decree had denied nearly every religious right to non-Catholics. Their meetings were held unlawful; their schools were under the ban; they were allowed to live, but could not have a public burial; and they were not permitted to indicate in any way on any building of theirs that religious serv-

ices were there maintained." These restrictions have been removed, except the last one, and it is now sought to remove even this. Monsignor Kieran, of Philadelphia, in the *Evening Bulletin* of that city, thus presents the question from Rome's view-point:—

Suppose a person went into a lodge or Protestant house of worship, and displayed signs that, while harmless enough in themselves, were insulting from the motive that prompted the action, would not the members of the lodge or house of worship have a perfect right to resent it, and to resent it forcibly? The object of the agitators in Spain is not religious, but simply to insult other people.

Rome in Protestant Canada may display on the streets the eucharist, the crucifix, and other tokens of her idolatry, yet she does not regard this as an insult to Protestants; but when a Protestant church in Catholic Spain simply places a sign on the building indicating that it is a place of Protestant worship, then the Romanist is insulted. What a biased conception of religious liberty is that held by Romanists! J. N. Q.


Missionary Advance

ACCORDING to *Men and Missions*, there has been a steady advance of missionary operations by the Protestant churches of America during the last year. The following figures are of interest:—


	1908-09	1907-08
Ordained missionaries	2,630	2,086
Unordained missionaries	923	624
Wives of missionaries	2,270	2,169
Unmarried women	1,848	1,754
Communicants (full members)	769,576	736,978
Adherents (native Christians)	1,244,480	1,155,789
Additions	70,992	87,075
Schools (not Sabbath-schools)	9,949	9,315
Scholars in schools	437,138	360,233
Contributions	\$11,317,405	\$10,061,433

Unquestionably, the movings of God are seen in the spirit of missionary evangelism which is gathering force at the present time. This missionary advance is in his providence. It is a part of the divine program for the speedy evangelization of the world. Many heroic men and women have gone out as pioneers into the darkened quarters of the earth. The blood of the missionaries has watered the seed that has been sown. All honor belongs to the vanguard of this great missionary movement. May we be as loyal and courageous in giving to the world the message of the soon-coming Saviour.

"AND Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."



THE FIELD WORK



The Arkansas Camp-Meeting (Colored)

THE camp-meeting for the colored Seventh-day Adventists of Arkansas was again held in Little Rock. Notwithstanding there was only a two weeks' notice of the meeting, nearly the full constituency was in attendance. It looks as if the colored people are beginning to love to go to camp-meeting.

Elder J. W. Norwood was with us a part of each day, and rendered valuable assistance in many ways; his Bible studies were especially appreciated. Brother J. A. Tucker, the State missionary agent was also with us.

Some time after the meeting had begun, the whole attendance was divided into prayer bands—five or six in a group, with a leader for each. No definite time was set for assembling, but each band was left free to fix its own hour. From this time to the close of the meeting the Spirit of the Lord was present in a marked manner; there was perfect harmony, and the early morning meetings were a feast indeed. In fact, all the services seemed to take on new life.

All the preaching at night was done by the colored laborers of the State. The discourses were all of a practical nature, covering different phases of our work. When a call was made for those to arise who believed in the true Sabbath, and had decided to keep it, nine persons stood up. Many others are interested. The seed has been sown for several years in Little Rock, and it appears as if the harvest-time has arrived. We ask the prayers of every believer, that the work in Little Rock may prosper, and that many more souls may be gathered into the fold of truth.

Some of the special needs of the cause were laid before the people, who responded as far as they were able. Over fifty dollars was subscribed to a fund for the purchase of a new tent, which is greatly needed for the work among the colored people in this State.

This was the best camp-meeting we have ever held in Arkansas. All returned home with the definite determination to hasten on the giving of the glad tidings of a soon-coming Saviour.

J. W. DANCER.

Camp-Meetings in the Southern Union Conference

Tennessee River Conference

THE three weeks beginning August 18, the date of the opening of the Tennessee River camp-meeting, were busy ones for the union conference laborers in the field. The camp at Huntingdon, Tenn., was located in the beautiful private grounds of an old Southern home, only a block from the railroad station. The shady green lawn, with an abundant supply of good water, made as near an ideal camp-ground as I have ever seen. The sanitary conditions were also of the best, and the attendance both of our

own people and of the citizens was indeed encouraging. The Spirit of God was manifestly present, and in this, as well as in the other meetings in the Southern Union this year, there was an earnest move on the part of nearly all present to consecrate themselves for a deeper experience and for better service. It was also noticeable that we were the recipients of special favors on the part of the people. Elder W. R. Burrow was re-elected president of the conference, and T. E. Pavay, secretary and treasurer. It was voted to move the conference headquarters from Hazel, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. C. F. Parmele was ordained to the gospel ministry, and C. D. Wolff was appointed to take charge of the canvassing work.

The writer left Huntingdon in the midst of the good meeting, to give the graduating address at the Oakwood Manual Training-school, at Huntsville, Ala. In addition to the regular commencement exercises, they were just closing a very successful summer school and institute for the mission teachers. The weather was ideal, and a large company was present to enjoy the exercises, which were held on the lawn in front of the main school building. It is indeed encouraging to see these workers equipped for service in this needy field. No workers have had better success during the summer than the colored ministers and teachers, and the calls for labor are almost unlimited.

Kentucky Conference

From Oakwood I went to Kentucky. The Kentucky meeting was held on the same ground as last year, in Louisville. Since the last camp-meeting, Elder J. J. Graff has located in Louisville to work among the thousands of Germans in that city. This is in response to earnest prayers and appeals, and will doubtless result in raising up a German church. The tract society report was most encouraging. Elder A. O. Burrill was re-elected president. There are but few laborers in Kentucky, but the work is thoroughly organized and onward. Kentucky is destined to become one of the strong conferences of the South. A spirit of harmony and courage prevailed throughout the meeting.

While in Louisville, I visited the tent-meeting conducted by Brethren Lawrence and Dasent for the colored people. They had a splendid interest. The testing truths of the message had just been presented, and a large number had signified their intention of keeping the commandments.

Leaving Louisville, I spent one Sabbath at the camp-meeting for the colored people at Greenville, Miss. Here I found the people of good courage, with a fair outside interest. One intelligent man had just accepted the Sabbath, and was baptized the day before I came. Another, a minister, spent the whole Sabbath with us, and acknowledged the truth at every point. I was glad to meet the faithful colored canvassers of Mississippi at this meeting. The Lord has

greatly blessed them. One colored woman in Mississippi has sold as high as \$126 worth of books in a week, and her deliveries were good. It does one good to see the faces of these believers shine as they relate their experiences. I left them after the Sabbath to attend the —

Mississippi Camp-Meeting

The location of the camp at Enterprise, Miss., was very nearly ideal also, and the camp-meeting was the best ever held in Mississippi. It was a season of refreshing long to be remembered by those in attendance; and the outside interest was encouraging. The work has been blessed in Mississippi during the last year. Forty-one persons have been baptized, and thirty more are keeping the Sabbath. Elder W. S. Lowry was re-elected president, and it was voted to start a tract society, and to establish permanent headquarters in Jackson. No conference in the union has made better progress during the last year than Mississippi.

Every conference in the Southern Union shows an increase in tithe, an increase in the number of Sabbath-keepers, and a renewed courage to push all branches of the work to victory. Each conference took hold heartily to do its share on the \$300,000 Fund, the ten-cent-a-week fund, and the sanitarium relief fund.

Elder C. N. Martin and Brother A. F. Harrison attended all the camp-meetings in the union, and rendered valuable help. Prof. M. B. Van Kirk also attended most of the meetings, and Dr. W. A. George part of them. Prof. H. R. Salisbury attended the Louisiana and Alabama meetings.

On Monday, September 12, I reached home, weary in mind and body from the long camp-meeting tour, but of good courage in the Lord, and thankful for a part in the work in the South.

C. F. McVAGH.

Camp-Meetings in the Canadian Union

The Maritime Conference

THIS meeting was held in our church at Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 18-28. In this place we have a very neat little chapel, in a convenient part of the city, but of late years there were so few Sabbath-keepers that the church had been closed. This summer, however, Elder J. A. Strickland held a series of tent-meetings in Fredericton, which were largely attended, and it was thought best to hold a general meeting in the same town, as an encouragement to the new converts. Every night our church was filled with interested listeners, many attending throughout the session; and the workers there are encouraged to believe that a good company will be raised up.

The churches and companies of the conference were well represented, many of the isolated members taking advantage of this meeting as their only opportunity throughout the year to meet with those of like faith. One sister came all the way from Prince Edward Island, the only representative of the third angel's message in that place.

Especially in the business meetings of the conference was there manifested a spirit of willingness to work together in harmony, and to plan and carry out

such arrangements as would build up the cause in all its departments. Elder J. O. Miller was again elected president. Elder Wm. Guthrie, president of the Canadian Union Conference; Elder C. H. Keslake, superintendent of the Newfoundland Mission Field; Elder M. C. Kirkendall, president of the Ontario Conference; and Brother I. S. Jones, general canvassing agent, were present, and joined with the local workers in making the meeting a success.

From there, in company with the delegates to the union conference, I went to the —

Quebec Meeting

held at Fitch Bay, August 25 to September 5. At this place the union conference was also held at the same time. The meetings, however, both of the local and the union conference, in no way interfered with the spiritual interests of the session. At Fitch Bay we found a good attendance of our brethren and sisters. Although it is a little village, and the truth has been preached there for nearly a score of years, I was happily surprised to find that at each evening meeting every seat in the tent was occupied, a large number of the villagers attending. We have a church building at Fitch Bay, also, and a church-school. At the present time it is also the headquarters of the union conference.

So many of the villagers coming in to our meetings night after night, naturally caused some anxiety to the three ministers of other denominations located there. On the last Sunday night, in the Congregational church just beside our big tent, there was held a union meeting, in which the First-day Adventist minister and the Congregational minister united in opposing our work. The first-named minister, however, showed a very friendly spirit, and spoke in appreciation of our work, rather than against us. The other minister did little more than read from a book written against our work. We trust the truth was helped, rather than hindered. The meetings were continued by Elders Guthrie and Geo. H. Skinner during the next week, with the hope that those interested might take their stand with us. Elder Skinner was elected president of the Quebec Conference for the coming year.

As mentioned above, the Canadian Union Conference also held its meeting at this time. As the reports of the last few years were brought up for review, the delegates present felt that it was a time for taking advance steps in the Canadian Union, and the committee on resolutions gave earnest attention to plans which, if carried out in the spirit in which they were adopted, will result in progress to the cause in that field. In the election, Elder Wm. Guthrie was elected as president of the union, and Brother B. B. Noftsgar as secretary and treasurer.

There being a week between the Quebec and Ontario meetings, I spent the intervening time at the Eucharistic Congress, at Montreal, in company with Elders O. K. Butler and C. H. Keslake. At that place I also had the privilege of speaking twice to the church. I thank God that we have a good church building so well located in that great city. Brother Butler's efforts are being greatly blessed of God, and new members are being added to the church. We were sorry to find that we have no French

worker in that great city, where the majority are French, and the little that has been done among that people is languishing for need of help. Before many months pass, we should send into Montreal one who can work for the French in their own language.

H. R. SALISBURY.

Ontario Camp-Meeting

The Ontario Conference was held September 8-18. We found an earnest desire to see the message rapidly carried to the uttermost parts of the earth. This meeting was smaller than usual, on account of the lateness of the time; but small as it was, the people all testified that they had not attended such a good meeting in years. A spirit of unity pervaded the camp, and the Lord was present to give victory over sin.

From first to last the message given seemed to be just what was needed for the good of all present. Hearts were touched, and sins confessed and put away. From every quarter came the note of courage. The meeting was a success from the beginning.

We greatly appreciated the good help that was furnished us from the General Conference. The messages of these brethren were timely, and brought courage to the hearts of all.

The question of the \$300,000 Fund was taken up the last Sunday of the meeting, and almost the entire quota was pledged to be paid in before the close of the year. There were but one hundred persons present, and the amount raised equaled \$18.10 for each one, — \$1,810 in all. This conference will raise more than the amount asked of them, when the field has all been canvassed. The officers of the conference were re-elected, and all returned to their homes full of courage and faith. Reports show encouraging results from the work done during the present year, and we look for greater things in the year to come.

WM. GUTHRIE.

Greater New York Conference

SABBATH and Sunday, September 10, 11, I spent in Greater New York, attending the closing service of the tent-meetings which have been conducted by Elder O. O. Bernstein and his corps of workers. It was indeed a pleasure to be present upon this occasion, and I only regret that it was not possible for me to visit the other tent companies that have been working in this conference during the past summer.

Sabbath the meeting assumed the form of a revival service, and a number readily responded to the call that was made for them to renounce the sins that were a menace to their spiritual advancement. In the afternoon I spoke on the city work. A lively interest was manifested on the part of those who have been connected with this work, and also of those who have recently accepted the truth.

Sunday evening, the last night of the tent-meeting, I spoke to a well-filled tent on the theme of religious liberty, and a good interest was manifested in the principles set forth. Between twenty-five and thirty persons have accepted the message during this tent effort, regardless of the efforts of the enemy to thwart the work. Besides, there are many other interested ones with whom Bible read-

ings can be held. There is a great demand for Bible workers to follow up the good work begun during these meetings.

It was a pleasure to meet Elders R. D. Quinn and O. O. Bernstein, and other friends, and talk over their work in this great metropolis. I am informed that one hundred fifty persons have taken their stand for the truth as a result of the different tent-meetings held in the Greater New York Conference during the present season. The work of warning this and other great cities is indeed a gigantic proposition; but I believe the Lord will give wisdom to those upon whom this great burden especially rests, to devise plans that the work may be speedily carried forward.

K. C. RUSSELL.

Central America

THE Central American Conference is made up of the republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Spanish Honduras, and the colony of British Honduras. The combined territory is about 105,000 square miles, with a population of over three millions. This conference held its annual session, June 16-26, at La Ceiba, a city of five thousand inhabitants, on the north coast of Spanish Honduras.

We had a profitable meeting, and I believe all who attended were glad they came. Elder N. V. Willess came from Texas last April to take charge of the work in this field, and was able to visit most of the churches and companies before the date set for the camp-meeting. This was a great help to the brethren, and they came up to the meeting with good courage.

We had a business meeting and a Bible study each forenoon. The afternoons were taken up with meetings for the young people and children, and talks on how to live, both spiritually and physically. We had no ministerial help from workers outside our conference; but Dr. A. J. Hetherington and wife arrived in La Ceiba from New Orleans, a few days before the meeting, and remained till the conference closed, rendering valuable assistance.

The night meetings were entirely given to such preaching as we would have in a regular tent-meeting where we were presenting the message for the first time. These night meetings were only the beginning of a regular series, which were continued after the close of the conference. The people of the town attended in good numbers, and gave attention to what was presented.

While in Central America, I visited the English school at Guatemala City. Brother and Sister W. E. Hancock are in charge of this school at present. After the camp-meeting I went into the interior of Honduras to visit the school which Brother Herbert Owen and his associates are endeavoring to establish at Siguatepeque. From Port Cortez on the north coast, Siguatepeque is one day by train and three days by mule. Leaving there for Colon, Panama, I went by the Pacific route, sailing from Amapala, the south port of Honduras, distant from Siguatepeque four or five days by mule.

Central America is a difficult field. It will require sacrifice and patience to gather the harvest. The climate is not the best, nor is it easy to travel about.

U. BENDER.

Following Paul's Example

MRS. HART and myself thought it would be a good thing to follow Paul's example, and "go again and visit our brethren, . . . and see how they do." Accordingly, we left College View, and spent several days with the brethren at Lawrence and Topeka, Kan. On the Sabbath spent at Topeka I spoke to a large company of attentive hearers, and the Lord blessed in speaking the word of life. From here we went to Denver and Boulder, Colo. At these places we met with some of the old and tried friends of the cause of truth.

We spent over two weeks at Denver, and held meetings with our people each Sabbath. From this place we went to Salida, Colo., and found a few earnest souls hungering for the word of life. We spent two Sabbaths with them, and they greatly appreciated our visit and the Sabbath meetings.

On our return trip we spent a few days at the camp-meeting at Denver. At this meeting we met some whom we had not seen for many years, and our hearts rejoiced as we reviewed together the past history of this people.

On this trip we also formed some new acquaintances, and our daily prayer is that we may all remain true and faithful in the Master's service, so that we may soon meet where parting will be no more.

J. S. HART.

Southern Illinois Camp-Meeting

THE workers assembled several days before the time appointed for the meeting at Shelbyville; to make the necessary preparations. Believing consecration and prayer to be important requisites, they sought the Lord together each morning, and endeavored to have each action governed by the Spirit of the Lord as they carried on the work; as a result, there was perfect harmony, and all received a rich blessing. When the delegates and brethren arrived, the same spirit pervaded the camp, and all went home feeling that they had had a profitable time.

There was a good representation of the young people of the conference on the grounds, and nearly all resolved by the help of the Lord to live for God. It was encouraging to look into the faces of so many of our young people having such noble purposes in view, knowing that it is on them that the burden of this message will soon rest.

The outside interest was good. Many from the city attended all the evening meetings, and six decided to keep the Sabbath. In harmony with the instruction of the Testimonies, a strong company of workers was left in Shelbyville to follow up the work. At the present time, the tent is well filled, and the interest continues good. We are praying that a strong company may be brought out.

The last Sabbath of the meeting, Elder E. W. Farnsworth spoke; and when he asked for those to rise who desired to give their hearts to the Lord, over thirty responded. This was followed by nearly the whole congregation renewing their covenant with the Lord. In the afternoon twenty-seven persons were baptized.

In connection with the camp-meeting, the usual business of the conference was transacted, and the following officers

were elected for the coming year: President, Elder E. A. Bristol; treasurer, Southern Illinois Tract Society; secretary-treasurer of the Southern Illinois Tract Society, Miss Nettie Eaton; field secretary, E. M. Fishell; educational secretary, Miss Edith Shepard; medical secretary, R. B. Craig; religious liberty secretary, E. A. Bristol.

E. A. BRISTOL.

Sanitarium Work in Washington, D. C.

THE readers of the REVIEW will no doubt be interested to know something of the plans for the future of the sanitarium work here. From the beginning there has been a healthy increase in influence and patronage. The starting of a sanitarium at Nos. 1, 2, Iowa Circle, Washington, known as the Branch Sanitarium, in 1903, was followed later by the erection and dedication of the main institution at Takoma Park. The work of the city institution was of great value in acquainting the people of Washington with our principles and methods of treatment.

Since the dedication of the main institution at Takoma Park, however, it has been a question as to the advisability of running two sanitariums within six miles of each other. We have, therefore, modified the city institution, making its strong feature the treatment-rooms, and are now endeavoring to direct the resident patients to the sanitarium at Takoma Park. The Drs. H. N. and Patience Bourdeau Sisco will now be associated with the Takoma Park institution, and will also make daily trips to the city to look after the work there.

This step enables us to materially strengthen the work as a whole. We shall now be able to allow the different physicians to specialize, and this will give better satisfaction to our patients as well as to ourselves. Among the lines we shall make specially strong are surgery, treatment of nervous diseases, and laboratory work. In the laboratory, analyses of the different fluids and excretions of the body will be made a specialty.

While the city institution has been paving the way for the institution in the country, it has also been training medical missionary nurses. Two students were graduated from the city sanitarium in 1906, seven in 1907, and three in 1908. These, with four who came to the main institution, in the country, for their third year, made a total of seven graduating in Washington that year.

We desire the prayers of all our people that the Lord may especially bless the medical work in all its branches here in Washington, and that the influence of the work done may tell for the advancement of the truth. We will endeavor to work and pray while you pray.

R. S. INGERSOLL, M. D.

The German Work

THE Lord has blessed in the German meetings which have been held this summer. The first one, in Hutchinson, Minn., was very small. Because of this, a special effort was made to reach the people outside. Invitations were printed in German, and distributed; and the interest thus created was followed up by Brethren J. J. Reiswig and D. D. Kurtz.

Some have accepted the light of truth.

In North Dakota we had a large meeting, as the majority of the conference membership is German. The Lord has blessed the German work in that State, and a number have accepted the truth during the last few years.

We could also see an encouraging growth in the German work in Canada, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Alberta we had more than twice the number at our camp-meeting that we had the previous summer. A large number have moved to that country from the States. Other believers have been brought in as the result of labor bestowed. Many calls are coming in for meetings; in fact, the calls far exceed our few workers.

In Eastern Colorado quite a number of new believers have been gathered in during the last year. The Lord has blessed the work in that conference.

Altogether, we can say that our German camp-meetings were a blessing to our people everywhere. Backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners were converted. A deeper work of grace has been wrought in many hearts, and decided victories have been won.

The German Seminary, situated at Clinton, Mo., opened September 28, with an encouraging attendance. The work of repairing the building is progressing rapidly, though it was not possible to have everything in readiness when the school opened.

We feel thankful that we can start our first German seminary in this country under such favorable circumstances; and we hope God's people will pray for the success of this institution, and remember it also with their gifts. All contributions for this purpose should be sent to the Central Union Conference, College View, Neb. I hope many will wish to have a part in this enterprise.

G. F. HAFNER.

Venezuela

We left Barbados for our present field of labor, July 25, accompanied by Brother R. E. Greenage, who is to open treatment-rooms in Caracas, and thus start the medical work. While we looked forward with pleasure to our work in Venezuela, it was with sorrow that we bade farewell to the little island of Barbados, and to our many kind friends both in the church and out of it. We were glad to know that we left the church in a good spiritual condition, and we pray that God may continue to bless the little company there.

On the morning of July 26 we reached Trinidad, and were warmly welcomed by Brethren J. B. Beckner and E. C. Widgery. We found the brethren in Trinidad of good courage, and the work in a prosperous condition. It was our privilege to speak to the believers on the evening of the twenty-seventh, and on the evening of the twenty-eighth we continued on our journey.

Our boat, which was a small one, called at several little towns along the coast. The most interesting of these was Margarita, where large pearl fisheries are conducted. Araya is a small town in a desolate region which is the inexhaustible source of Venezuela's salt supply. A third point of interest was Cumana, where Columbus first touched the South American shore. We reached La Guaira, the port of Caracas, on the

morning of August 1, and after spending some time getting our luggage through the customs, enjoyed a ride by train through twenty miles of beautiful mountain scenery before we reached Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. After four or five days' search we secured a house, and are now fairly well settled, and are working on the language.

Caracas lies about three thousand feet above the sea, and for a place at this altitude the climate is all that could be desired. It is a pretty city in the business district, but the resident portions are very uninviting, and there is much room for improvement in the sanitation. Most of the necessities of life are very high. While there seems to be an abundance of fruit and vegetables, meat, which is very cheap, is the chief article of diet.

There is indeed a crying need for the truths of the third angel's message; but how unequal to the task we feel as we look over this great field, whose people are wrapped in the darkness of Catholicism! We can only lay the burden upon the Lord, who alone is equal to the task, and who will finish the work. Our prayer is that he will direct and guide us as we hold up the banner of truth. We desire the prayers of our brethren in the home land, that a company of commandment-keeping people may soon be gathered out in Venezuela.

MR. AND MRS. F. G. LANE.

North Carolina

GREENSBORO.—It is my happy privilege to make mention of the loving-kindness of the Lord in turning two dear souls to his holy Sabbath as a result of my house-to-house labor among the colored people. One is also now worshipping with us who had kept the Sabbath for years. May the prayers of our people ascend for the work here, that the cause of God may be fitly represented by a suitable building, which will commend itself to the favorable notice of the townspeople, to whom God has made us debtors, to let our light shine.

PAGE SHEPARD.

Oregon

PORTLAND.—Since so much has been said recently about the work in the cities, it will no doubt be of interest to our people to know of the progress of the message in this, one of the leading cities of the great Northwest.

Soon after our camp-meeting, our company pitched a forty-by-sixty-foot tent in a good part of the city, and began meetings the evening of July 7. We continued this meeting four weeks. The attendance was good. Many times the tent was well filled, and again during the week there would not be so many. At the close of the meeting we baptized seven persons. Some of these accepted the truth as a direct result of the tent-meetings, and some had known it before, but had not fully surrendered.

We next pitched our tent in Lents, a suburb of the city. Our attendance here was good. At both the meetings we distributed a large amount of literature.

Our meetings in Lents closed with a discussion with a minister of the Christian Church, Mr. S. O. Poal. This confirmed those who were halting. The

Lord gave a great victory for his truth. We have baptized four as a result of the meetings here, and four others will be baptized in a few days. Others are keeping the Sabbath. We have rented a hall, and organized a Sabbath-school of thirty-five. Steps have been taken to erect a church. During the summer a goodly number have been added to the church, until now it is hardly possible for them to be seated in the main auditorium.

We need two or three consecrated Bible workers, who can go into the homes of the people, and carry them the truths of the message. We thank the Lord for the victories he has given us during the summer, and are of good courage to go forward.

W. F. MARTIN.

Canton, China

ONE hundred years ago Canton enjoyed the distinction of being the only city in all China open to commercial intercourse with the foreigner. Robert Morrison landed in 1807. It was at Canton, also, by a series of guiding providences, that the advent message made its entrance into China eight years ago this present fall.

Yet Canton is literally full of idols and idol-worshippers, and a casual stroll through the city would lead to the conclusion that the gospel had made no impression there. Such, however, is not the case; for with the many and varied mission interests scattered throughout that great city, a general knowledge of the gospel has without doubt gone to all its masses; and being a commercial and political center for a large section of the southern part of the empire, the gospel light so long set in its midst has radiated to many parts.

When we entered the city, our first concern was to acquire the language, and win souls directly about us. A few have been led into the truth from the city; but the real results, so far as gathering converts is concerned, are to be found in the interests and conversions that have developed in different parts of the country round about. Individuals from various outlying districts have, by casual visits to Canton, come to know of our work, and by this means the truth has found entrance to several places. Canton is, and must continue to be, the head of the work in that part of the field; but our constituency must be in the country about, where the people are much more ready to hear and receive the Word. Thus far, instead of having only one interest in the city of Canton, the truth has gained a foothold in Fat Shan, that great village about ten miles to the west of Canton; while one hundred miles or more to the east, in the Hakka country, we have two gospel candles well lighted, at Wai Chow, and at a smaller place called Pat-vui. Still farther to the east, across the mountains, among the Hoklo people (they speak the language of Swatow, Chao Chow Fu), there is a promising beginning made at a place called Mui Lung. A constantly enlarging work has also been begun among that same people at Chao Chow Fu, still farther to the north, and in adjoining cities and villages, under the leadership of Brother Hung.

About seventy-five miles directly

south of Canton is another place, a village, Ngai Hoi, where a lively interest has been awakened. Some converts have been baptized from this place; and the large port of Kong-moon, some miles distant, also has a family of believers. We have recently learned of a man living north of the island of Hong-kong, who of his own accord has taken his stand for the truth, and is now keeping the Sabbath regularly, closing his shop on that day. Above Mui Lung, there is still another man doing the same thing.

Only a short time ago a village between Canton and Fat Shan called for a girls' school. This came about, as is so often the case, through relatives who are already in the truth. This we trust will open the way for regular evangelistic work in that village and in the many surrounding villages in that section. Through the coming of Brother Bach and his wife into the truth, the message has gained another foothold in the very south of this province. From this beginning, too, the truth is radiating. Thus the work is spreading. These are but mere beginnings; but the way the message has gone in this part of the field shows us something of how it will be carried forward.

Thus far all the converts who have been baptized have become members of the Canton church. In the very nature of the case this had to be so; but the time is ripe now for enlargement. It is planned that at least two new churches shall be formed in the fall. These will be at Wai Chow and Fat Shan, and in that way these local interests will be put upon a much better basis. Only a short time ago four men were baptized from Fat Shan, and at our fall meeting in Canton there were some from all these various places to be taken into church fellowship.

Thus is the work extending; and we all take courage, and give ourselves to it with a new consecration. The unfulfilling promise that His word shall accomplish that whereunto it is sent, is ours in a special sense.

J. N. ANDERSON.

Burma

SINCE last I wrote, we have been having a very heavy rainfall. The monsoon season began in Rangoon on May 12, and by the end of the month there had been twenty-nine inches of rain,—about one fourth the annual rainfall in normal years. The effect of such damp weather has been to cause much sickness. We have never before known of so much fever as there has been this year. Nearly all the members of our church are or have been ill. However, by the blessing of the Lord there have been no deaths, and nearly all are on the road to recovery.

After an illness of seven weeks, Mrs. Votaw is able to be at work again. During her sickness the brethren and sisters here showed their love for the message as well as for us personally by a multitude of kindnesses.

The work is onward. A few days ago Prof. R. B. Thurber wrote me that more boys are applying continually for admittance to the school in Meiktila. He believes he will have to rent another room, and enlarge the school. When I visited Meiktila, a few weeks ago, I found that

the parents who had children in the school were well pleased.

Preaching services are being held for the Buddhist people in our schoolroom, and about a hundred have been in attendance. This is rather remarkable; for the Buddhists are, as a rule, difficult to reach. The brethren there are much encouraged by the prospect. Both Brother R. Beckner and Professor Thurber are making good headway in the study of the vernacular, and doing public work through an interpreter will be a further help to them. We join them in praying that the Lord will speedily gather out the honest-hearted.

In Rangoon we are making a special effort with the literature that we have in both the Burmese and the English. We are also circulating some tracts that we secured from the brethren in India, as there are thousands of the natives of India in Rangoon.

We ask the readers of the REVIEW to pray that we may have divine wisdom for the task before us.

H. H. VOTAW.

Field Notes

BROTHER C. W. MILLER reports seven or eight new Sabbath-keepers at Petrolia, Tex.

As a result of the summer's tent effort in Worcester, Mass., twenty-five persons have begun to keep the Sabbath.

It is reported that six persons, including one colored preacher, have accepted the third angel's message at Rayville, La.

WORD comes from a sister in Florida that herself and family are keeping the Sabbath as the result of reading one of our books.

NINE years ago, through the efforts of Elder Wm. Simpson in Exeter, Ontario, two women accepted the truth. As a result of their consistent Christian lives, two daughters in each family were recently baptized.

Sanitarium Relief Campaign

Danish-Norwegian "Ministry of Healing" Now Ready

WE have word that this book is now ready for delivery. A shipment has just been received from Christiania, where our brethren did their part in printing this book. We shall need the general co-operation of our people in the sale of this edition. Many of our English-speaking brethren can help, especially where we do not have believers in the Danish or Norwegian nationalities. The English book may be used as a sample copy, as the Danish-Norwegian is uniform with it.

It is important that we take up the work of selling these foreign books at once. There has been some delay in getting them ready for the campaign, which is now well on. The Review and Herald and the Pacific Press Publishing associations are advancing the money necessary to secure these stocks. They are not prepared to tie up money thus,

and should not be allowed to do so. Their storage facilities are also limited, especially at the New York office; so it is desirable to have these books in the hands of the people, where they belong. Orders should be sent in at once, that tract societies and distributing centers may prepare accordingly.

L. A. HANSEN.

Camp-Meeting Notes

In addition to the camp-meetings attended in the Northern Union Conference, which have already been reported, it was my privilege to visit those mentioned in the following notes. We may be able to report from other unions and meetings as we receive items of information.

Southwestern Union Conference

This union has no sanitarium indebtedness of its own, but is taking hold of the campaign work along with the rest of the field, devoting the proceeds to work outside its own territory. On account of conflicting dates of other meetings I could visit only the Texas and Oklahoma meetings.

At Texas we had a very interesting time. Elder L. W. Terry gave hearty support to the campaign, and other workers joined. Time at business sessions and at a special service was devoted to the work of the campaign. A good supply of books was ordered by the people.

The Oklahoma brethren and sisters took up the work enthusiastically, when the vote was taken, and pledges were made. The president, David Voth, and Elder G. F. Watson, the union president, with Elder O. A. Olsen, united in the presentation of the question. Special interest was shown on the part of all; and when opportunity was given to vote, there was a unanimous response in the affirmative. It was noticeable that the workers took their share.

Central Union Conference

This union has been active in pushing the campaign, allowing Dr. C. A. Hansen, the medical secretary, to devote much time to it. He was also present at nearly all the camp-meetings in that territory, and aided in presenting the campaign work, besides giving much attention to other lines of medical missionary work.

At the North Missouri meeting, time was devoted to a consideration of this question. Elder A. R. Ogden, the president, and other officers of the conference, showed their interest by urging the matter, and by pledging themselves to do their part. The people took hold well. A meeting was held with the Kansas City church on Sabbath for those who could not attend the camp-meeting, and an excellent spirit was manifested. The elder of this church, Dr. G. A. Droll, had set a good example as a church leader and as a medical worker, by pledging to sell one book a month for three years. His sanitarium family showed a good interest also. As medical secretary of the conference, he will be enabled to further advance this work throughout the State.

In Southern Missouri a cordial reception was given to the medical missionary work in general, and ample time was devoted to its consideration. Elder D. U. Hale was anxious that the campaign should be well started at the meeting,

with the view of following up the interest afterward in all the churches. The people responded with interest. The members of the Springfield church who were present held a consultation during the time the pledges were being taken, and voted to take a number of books for the church. I visited the Carthage and Joplin churches on the way to the next meeting, and the members here showed a practical interest in the progress of the medical work.

The Colorado Conference had already made a strong effort in disposing of "Ministry of Healing," and held the record for the largest number of books pledged, amounting to nearly \$7,500 worth. But the matter was presented just as strongly at their meeting. Elder C. R. Kite showed earnest interest in it, and the other officers co-operated fully. The people naturally followed, and there was a good interest. Elder A. T. Robinson gave valuable support to the movement.

At the Kansas meeting we also met with co-operation. The press of business connected with the division of the conference, and other matters, prevented many of the officers from being present, but full time and liberty were given for presenting the relief work. A noticeable thing here was the loyal support given by the people to the Wichita Sanitarium, and the many encouraging reports given in the discussion of its work. A decided stand was taken in its behalf. Many books were placed, and promise was given that the relief campaign work would be followed up in the churches.

Lake Union Conference

The Indiana meeting was an exceptionally good one for the campaign work. Plans had been laid some time before for its presentation. This conference is deeply interested in placing its sanitarium on vantage-ground. Excellent work is being done by the institution, and the desire is strong that it shall be relieved from all financial perplexities. The president, Elder Morris Lukens, showed special interest in having the campaign work fully presented. He and other workers showed their interest in the work by pledging to sell twenty-five books each, to begin with. Many books were subscribed for by the congregation, and the work is to be followed up in an active manner in the churches. There will be actual relief for the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, in this movement, to judge from the way in which the work is being taken up.

At the Wisconsin camp-meeting we had another interesting time. Special provision was made for suitable hours for presenting the medical missionary interests. The needs of the Madison Sanitarium made this question one of live consideration. The newly elected conference president, Elder W. H. Thurston, as well as Elder C. McReynolds, indicated an appreciation of the importance of this enterprise, and both urged it earnestly. A good supply of books was on hand; and when the proposition was submitted to the congregation, the people showed their interest by taking all the books on hand, and pledging for many more. Definite plans are laid for continuing this work; and as the people take hold of it, there comes courage to all in seeing relief for their institution.

In Southern Illinois an effort had been

made some time ago to place a quantity of books. Because of change of officers and conditions, it had not been possible to follow up the effort very definitely; and as a result, all the books were not sold, and there was more or less question as to the practicability of the plan. But Elder E. A. Bristol, the president, was willing to do all that could be done to revive the work and to advance it. Time was given for presentation of the medical work and the campaign. Elder E. W. Farnsworth rendered valuable assistance, giving some personal experiences in the "Christ's Object Lessons" campaign. Others took part; and when the people were asked to express their attitude, they responded heartily. All the books on hand were sold, and others pledged for, some promising to sell as many as fifty each.

There is opportunity for the development of an excellent missionary spirit in this work; and as it is carried forward, it can not be other than a blessing to each conference and to the people. It is evident that the Lord is in the movement, and that we have but to follow the admonitions given us, to realize all he has promised us in every good work.

L. A. HANSEN.

Christian Education

Conducted by the Department of Education of the
General Conference

H. R. SALISBURY - - - - - Secretary

The Opening of Our Schools

STILL the good reports of the opening of our schools keep coming in from far and near. From no school have we received a word of discouragement. The first report to reach us this week was from the —

Walla Walla (Wash.) College

"Walla Walla College has opened very encouragingly. We had the best enrolment the opening day of any opening in its history, and the students are coming in right along from day to day. Our total enrolment this morning is 243. One hundred sixty-eight of these are in the college building, and seventy-five in the normal building. If we have the usual increase during the first semester, our enrolment will be larger than it was last year. The Lord is not only blessing us in numbers, but also in sending us an older class of students, a number of them of quite mature years. Also the larger part of the students thus far enrolled have come to the school with the fixed purpose of preparing for some definite work in connection with this great movement.

"We are trying so to arrange the work this year that no teacher will have to carry more than four classes and an industrial class. We desire to emphasize the industrial work more than ever before. We are also making a strong effort to weed out from our class work the non-essentials, and make prominent those things that will be of use in giving the third angel's message. Our teachers are all of good courage, and we look forward to a prosperous year. I trust that the cause of Christian education everywhere will make rapid advancement during the year.

"According to the instruction received through the spirit of prophecy, we are far behind what we ought to be, and the Lord has long been waiting for the teachers to walk in the light he has given. When we walk in this light, a great change will come into our educational work. The Great Teacher has bidden us go forward; and with this command there is power to supply the much-needed wisdom and strength to do the work."

From Texas comes a report which will gladden the hearts of all our people in the Southwestern Union. Prof. C. B. Hughes writes thus of the —

Keene Industrial Academy

"The seventeenth opening of the academy occurred on September 28. The Southwestern Union Conference committee being in session, the union president and the presidents of all the conferences of the union except New Mexico, were present to address the students, as were also Elders A. Nelson and W. W. Eastman. The writer first spoke briefly, referring to the experience of Robert and Thomas French from the time of their conversion till, having completed their schooldays, they became teachers in the academy, and later heeded the call of the Master to a foreign field, Thomas having gone to West Africa a few years ago, while Robert was, doubtless, nearing India about the time of our opening. The lives of these young men forcibly reminded the large company present of the work to be accomplished by the academy.

"The weather was unusually dry in a large part of our union conference last year; and the same is true of much of the territory this year, so we feared that our attendance would be small. Imagine our surprise to find a larger number of students in our dormitories before the close of the first week than at any time during last year. In fact, the boys' dormitory is insufficient to accommodate all who have come, and we are now buying furniture and renting more room for the overflow. One very encouraging feature is that so many of these students are in the advanced grades, there being 123 enrolled in grades nine to thirteen, and ninety in the first eight grades.

"A new room has been made in the academy basement for the beginning grades. Much papering and painting has been done. Heating plants are ordered for the boys' dormitory and the academy, the girls' dormitory being already provided with a plant. The workmen are now busy laying cement walks on our grounds.

"We praise our Father for his prospering hand, and trust that an inward work of grace is being wrought in the hearts of teachers and students that will result in sending forth many to assist in gathering earth's ripened harvest."

One interesting feature, which those who read last week's report noticed, and which also appears in the report of this week, was the presence of the Spirit of God in the opening sessions, bringing great encouragement to instructors, and strength to the students, as illustrated in the following report from —

Clearwater Lake (Wis.) Industrial School

"One special feature connected with our opening was a great spiritual revival among the people of the neighborhood. Ten young people signified their willingness to follow the Lord in baptism. It

was most inspiring to see the young who had already found Christ labor for their young friends, and bring them to the Redeemer. Our school is filled to its fullest capacity. We hope God will water the good seed sown daily."

Prof. C. C. Lewis writes concerning the opening of the —

Pacific Union College

"The Pacific Union College [at Anguine, Cal.] began its work last Tuesday, with an enrolment of one hundred students, and we are finding it difficult to care for them all. The new dormitory will not be ready for several weeks, if not months, and the cottages which were used for the boys last year are now occupied by the families of teachers. We have had to plan every way to accommodate the young men. Two or three rooms have been fitted up in one of the barns, and four rooms have been partitioned off with rough-hewn lumber, under the west wing of the hall now used for recitation purposes. Four or five tents have also been pitched, and probably more will have to be pitched soon. For the present these tents are the most desirable rooms of all, being light and airy, and having good board floors. I think we shall get along for two or three months, until the new building is ready for use. As soon as the roof and siding are on, the boys will move in; for they can finish up the rooms during the rainy season.

"We all regard the opening of the school as very favorable. We have a fine class of students. Quite a number of these, perhaps a dozen or more, are in the college grades. A number of young men are here to prepare for the ministry, and we all feel greatly encouraged."

Prof. J. G. Lamson says of the opening of —

Stuart (Iowa) Academy

"Stuart Academy opened for class work, September 13. We have forty-eight students enrolled, the girls numbering about twice as many as the boys. After being in school a week, it became necessary, on account of the rapid ripening of the tomatoes, to close school for four days. We have about nine thousand cans of tomatoes, nearly five hundred cans of beets, with a large quantity of grape juice, and some other fruit.

"The potatoes are turning out about 125 bushels to the acre. We have harvested the oats from eight acres, and thrashed 344 bushels. Our corn is an excellent crop. The poultry has not done so well, but on the whole the season has been prosperous.

"For the first time in the history of the school, we have all grades, from the eighth to the twelfth, inclusive, filled with students. Next year we shall have a graduating class of about five from the twelfth grade, and five more from the commercial department, including shorthand. We were much surprised this year in having enrolled with us only two who desired seventh-grade work. We arranged for these by doing some tutor work.

"At the first Friday-night meeting, all but two took part in the exercises. Since then others have come in who make no profession of religion, but we are expecting that the Lord will work for them during the months to come."

Miss Lotta E. Bell writes as follows concerning the —

Lodi (Cal.) Normal Academy

"At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, September 20, over one hundred pupils, together with a number of visitors, gathered in the various assembly-rooms at the normal building in Lodi, for the opening of the third year of school. Good general work is being done, with the normal training department as a strong leading feature. A good music course, both vocal and instrumental, is offered; and a commercial department, consisting of bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting, and other subjects making for a strong course, is being opened. The European plan of serving is being introduced in the dining-room this year, and it is believed that it will meet with the hearty approval of all. We have a good class of students, and all have settled down to hard work. We are also fortunate in securing a faculty of thoroughly consecrated teachers. We are all working hard, and leaning upon the unfailing arm of God."

Principal Kenneth R. Haughey reports of the —

Manson (B. C.) Industrial Academy

"It is a pleasure to me to be able to report encouragingly concerning our work here. We were a little late in starting, owing to uncompleted repairs on our main building; but we are now under way very satisfactorily. Our attendance is not large yet, but much larger than at the corresponding time last year, and we expect enough more students within the next ten days to fill our school. Indeed, the matter of home accommodation will be a serious one with us. But a fact of still greater encouragement to us than numbers is the energetic way in which our students are taking up their work. A spirit of earnest endeavor and consecration pervades the school, which gives evidence of both scholastic success and spiritual growth."

"Our school has done but little in the practical industries in years past, but we are laying plans to introduce regular class work in two or three industries this year; and as we follow the instruction that has been given us in regard to this work, we expect to grow and prosper still more."

Brother B. L. Howe, the principal, says of the —

Central California Intermediate School

"September 26 was our opening day. Nine o'clock found eighty-six in line, ready to march at the given signal. An excellent spirit is manifest on the part of all. Our school has never opened with so bright a prospect of success."

"We are raising money to put up a building in which to carry some branches of industrial work. The teachers come to their work with a confidence that insures success."

Brother Clifford A. Russell reports for the —

Battle Creek (Mich.) Industrial Academy

that their present enrolment is 110, with several more prospective students to enter soon.

We have also heard good reports from the Cumberland Industrial School, at Daylight, Tenn., and from the Shenandoah Valley Training Academy, at New Market, Va., where Brother H. M. Forshee has just gone to take up the work as principal.

We trust these inspiring reports in

this and the previous number of the REVIEW will awaken a desire in the hearts of those who have not thought it possible to attend school this year to put forth renewed efforts to enter. We also hope that they may be the means of turning some who have entered the schools of the world back to our schools, even though they have already entered. Every school seems confident that the coming year is to be the best in its history. Let all those who love the work of Christian education pray that this may be so, and may we not be satisfied until we have turned all our young men and women who should be getting an education, toward our own schools, that they may receive that Christian training which will enable them to stand amid the perils of the last days, and to take their place in the ranks of the soldiers of the cross.

H. R. S.

The Missionary and Publishing Work

Notes, Plans, Reports, Statistics, and Other Information Regarding Missionary Endeavor and the Circulation of Gospel Literature.

Conducted by the Missionary and Publishing Department of the General Conference.

E. R. PALMER	- - - - -	Secretary
N. Z. TOWN	- - - - -	Assistant Secretary
A. J. S. BOURDEAU	- - - - -	Missionary Secretary

The Summary

THIS report shows a gain of 1,623 in the September sales over the month of August.

DURING the first nine months of 1910, 301,745 more magazines were sold than during the same months of 1909.

IN spite of the return of many student agents to school, 528 more magazines were sold by agents in September than during August.

ACCOMPANYING the *Watchman* report, are the following cheerful words: "You will notice that we have had a fairly good month, notwithstanding some of the student agents have dropped their work and returned to school. The *Watchman* is doing well, particularly in the matter of new club and subscription orders. We are now inaugurating a vigorous campaign for November and December."

WHEN all our conferences shall have secured efficient field missionary secretaries to search out, train, and develop magazine agents, the records will show a steady increase in sales each month, instead of the drop which heretofore has so often occurred immediately following each summer's campaign. Shall we not, as leaders and lay members, unite in a determined effort to bring about this much-desired result?

THE September sales by union conferences are shown in the following list: (1) Lake Union, 17,092; (2) Atlantic Union, 15,564; (3) Central Union, 8,822; (4) Pacific Union, 8,706; (5) Northern Union, 7,461; (6) Columbia Union, 6,804; (7) North Pacific Union, 5,672; (8) Southeastern Union, 4,952; (9) Southern Union, 4,758; (10) Southwestern Union, 4,304; (11) Canadian Union, 1,345; (12) Western Canadian Union, 407.

It is encouraging to note that our September sales this year represent 52,110 magazines more than those reported for September, 1909.

THE new arrangement in the "Comparative Summary" will enable the reader to compare quickly the sales made during the first nine months of 1910 with those of the corresponding period of last year; also the September sales of this year and last; and again, the comparative sale of each individual magazine during the periods mentioned.

THE agents' sales in the Pacific and Canadian union conferences amounted to 654 more copies in September than August. The other union conferences, however, show losses in agents' sales, as seen in the following list: (1) Southeastern Union, 521; (2) Southwestern Union, 1,010; (3) North Pacific Union, 1,606; (4) Northern Union, 2,689; (5) Western Canadian Union, 3,262; (6) Southern Union, 3,418; (7) Central Union, 4,367; (8) Atlantic Union, 4,870; (9) Lake Union, 6,297; (10) Columbia Union, 9,084.

THE Pacific Union Conference, which reports a gain over last month, has a live union missionary secretary, who spends his entire time in the field, assisting the tract society and field missionary secretaries in the local conferences in the actual training of church-members to become magazine agents. He also helps these secretaries to increase their camp-meeting literature sales. Two of the local conferences in that union maintain an active field missionary secretary, one of them employing also, in addition, an experienced man to give his entire attention to the sale of our periodicals. As one result of the united efforts of these and other missionary leaders, the camp-meeting literature sales in one of the local conferences were increased five hundred per cent, while those in an adjoining conference were the largest ever made at any of our camp-meetings. Best of all, these laborers have succeeded in arousing the home missionary zeal of a large proportion of the church-members in that union conference.

OF our three foreign magazines, issued at College View, Neb., 9,968 more copies were sold in September than August. Each one shows a substantial gain, as follows: *Tidens Tecken* (Swedish), 4,730; *Zeichen der Zeit* (German), 3,957; *Lys over Landet* (Danish), 1,281. Writing of the circulation of these excellent magazines, Brother F. F. Byington, manager of the International Publishing Association, says: "We hope to see a greater circulation of these magazines in the cities. Of the last issue of *Tidens Tecken*, we sold 1,000 in Chicago and 600 in New York. The largest order for *Lys over Landet* was for 700 from New York. One order for *Zeichen der Zeit*, from New York, was for 325 copies. Nearly all of the work that has been done with these magazines up to the present time has been by our foreign people themselves." Our church missionary secretaries and other English agents for magazines can, by a little effort, circulate these new and attractive magazines among the many foreigners who will be only too glad to purchase and read them. Order samples and a liberal supply of each from your conference tract society.

A. J. S. B.

Summary of Magazine Sales for September, 1910

	Signs Monthly	Watch- man	Life and Health	Liberty	Protes- tant	Temp. Inst.	Lys over Landet (Danish)	Tidens Tecken (Swedish)	Zeichen der Zeit (German)	Misc.	Total No.	Total Value
Atlantic Union Conference												
Central New England ..	171	401	1425	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	2182	\$ 218.20
Southern New England ..	59	1500	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1737	173.70
Northern New England ..	150	...	1048	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1289	129.80
Maine	200	30	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1045	104.50
New York	760	...	1430	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2200	220.00
Greater New York	1517	320	750	...	...	...	640	610	325	...	4162	416.20
Western New York	440	400	2000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2940	294.00
September totals	3297	2651	7646	385	...	...	650	610	325	...	15564	1556.40
August totals	1883	6172	10366	1068	220	125	470	100	25	5	20434	2043.40
Canadian Union Conference												
Maritime	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	5.00
Newfoundland	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3.50
Ontario	30	100	755	25	350	...	...	...	...	...	1260	126.00
Quebec .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September totals	100	115	755	25	350	...	...	...	...	...	1345	134.50
August totals	336	410	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1221	122.10
Western Canadian Union Conference												
Alberta	45	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	75	7.50
British Columbia	25	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	17.50
Manitoba	76	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	25	...	108	10.80
Saskatchewan	46	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	46	4.60
September totals	192	150	...	...	5	...	35	...	...	...	407	40.40
August totals	1251	1648	...	...	15	...	...	...	25	...	3669	366.90
Central Union Conference												
Colorado	300	275	175	...	...	...	5	50	...	...	805	80.50
West Colorado	72	218	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	31.50
Kansas	605	200	950	...	...	...	20	...	75	...	1850	185.00
North Missouri	650	200	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1400	140.00
Southern Missouri	700	150	200	...	250	...	...	...	50	...	1350	135.00
Nebraska	900	50	1145	150	...	...	60	...	50	...	2355	235.50
Wyoming	320	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	322	32.20
St. Louis .....	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	4.25
September totals	3547	1093	3470	150	250	...	87	50	175	...	8822	882.20
August totals	5448	1848	4687	665	100	...	100	...	125	...	13189	1318.90
Columbia Union Conference												
Chesapeake	300	350	210	152	2	...	...	...	...	...	1014	101.40
District of Columbia	76	...	180	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	260	26.00
New Jersey	192	129	1227	55	61	...	20	...	50	...	1734	173.40
Eastern Pennsylvania ..	54	100	1160	50	100	...	4	...	5	...	1473	147.30
West Pennsylvania	15	60	565	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	670	67.00
Ohio	374	470	442	10	...	...	...	...	45	...	1341	134.10
Virginia	97	50	50	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	207	20.70
West Virginia	5	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	10.50
September totals	1113	1159	3934	287	183	...	28	...	100	...	6804	680.40
August totals	2712	3800	6112	473	311	216	25	125	...	15	15888	1588.80
Lake Union Conference												
Indiana	2012	2625	75	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4717	471.70
East Michigan	165	480	410	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	1105	110.50
West Michigan	2173	61	650	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	2899	289.90
North Michigan	156	...	100	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	266	26.60
Northern Illinois	1000	2100	1500	...	50	...	300	1000	...	10	5960	596.00
Southern Illinois	300	175	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	52.50
Wisconsin	530	...	545	300	...	...	165	15	75	...	1630	163.00
September totals	6336	5441	3330	310	105	...	475	1015	80	10	17102	1710.20
August totals	5378	7971	8220	314	225	500	330	100	45	316	23399	2339.90
Northern Union Conference												
Iowa	1710	150	520	55	50	...	325	500	...	...	3310	331.00
Minnesota	315	92	1300	...	...	...	312	30	5	...	2054	205.40
North Dakota	305	345	325	10	5	...	250	...	159	...	1399	139.90
South Dakota	350	...	250	...	...	...	93	...	5	...	698	69.80
September totals	2680	587	2395	65	55	...	980	530	169	...	7461	746.10
August totals	3332	1698	3770	40	95	645	280	100	180	...	10150	1015.00
North Pacific Union Conference												
Montana	250	100	300	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	660	66.00
Southern Idaho	43	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	149	14.90
Upper Columbia	35	306	...	50	...	...	35	160	10	...	596	59.60
Western Oregon	333	...	150	...	...	...	20	...	50	...	553	55.30
Western Washington ..	2210	150	260	...	...	...	80	50	...	...	2750	275.00
Southern Oregon	764	125	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	96.40
September totals	3635	681	860	50	...	...	145	210	60	31	5672	564.10
August totals	4346	444	1596	345	10	175	20	...	132	210	7278	727.80

	Signs Monthly	Watch- man	Life and Health	Liberty	Protes- tant	Temp. Inst.	Lys over Landet (Danish)	Tidens Tecken (Swedish)	Zeichen der Zeit (German)	Misc.	Total No.	Total Value
Pacific Union Conference												
Arizona	45	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	\$ 4.50
California	948	1525	2210	...	...	...	30	...	10	...	4723	472.60
Nevada	100	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	10.00
Southern California	1090	300	2005	25	...	...	10	...	...	...	3430	343.00
Utah	305	....	100	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	408	40.80
September totals	2488	1825	4315	25	...	...	43	...	10	...	8706	870.40
August totals	2393	1031	1855	70	145	...	50	...	...	...	8176	817.60
Southern Union Conference												
Alabama	50	351	1095	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	1696	169.60
Kentucky	50	420	1125	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1620	162.00
Louisiana	120	185	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	70.50
Mississippi	60	....	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	15.00
Tennessee River	20	409	50	100	8	...	...	...	...	...	587	58.70
September totals	300	1365	2760	100	208	...	...	...	25	...	4758	475.80
August totals	843	2080	2243	70	50	240	...	...	...	82	8176	817.60
Southeastern Union Conference												
Cumberland .....	....	....	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	5.00
Florida	55	....	425	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	605	60.50
Georgia	325	827	435	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1597	159.70
North Carolina	125	2000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2625	262.50
South Carolina	75	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	7.70
September totals	580	2827	1360	75	100	...	10	...	...	...	4952	495.20
August totals	1987	2243	436	...	25	925	...	...	...	20	5473	547.30
Southwestern Union Conference												
Arkansas	27	215	110	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	45.20
New Mexico	50	....	662	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	762	76.20
Oklahoma	280	225	300	150	...	...	2	...	62	...	1019	101.90
Texas	205	1430	220	...	...	...	1	...	60	...	1916	191.60
West Texas .....	....	60	50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	13.50
South Texas .....	....	....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2.00
September totals	562	1930	1362	275	50	...	3	...	122	...	4304	430.40
August totals	936	2611	475	777	42	375	...	...	98	...	5314	531.40
Miscellaneous												
Foreign & miscellaneous	893	433	9897	50	85	...	100	300	251	...	12009	1200.90
Single list	1787	4942	7614	...	...	...	...	2400	3335	2036	22114	2211.40
Grand totals	27510	25199	49698	1797	1391	...	2556	5115	4677	2077	154143	\$15414.30

Comparative Summary for Nine Months

	Signs Monthly	Watch- man	Life and Health	Liberty	Protes- tant	Temp. Inst.	Lys over Landet (Danish)	Tidens Tecken (Swedish)	Zeichen der Zeit (German)	Misc.	Total No.	Total Value
January 1910	18881	13996	32800	15374	1302	710	...	...	...	6399	89462	\$ 8946.20
February	29305	11410	36098	3116	14513	220	8242	5036	3098	5160	116198	11619.80
March	28667	15101	34223	5833	2397	38063	558	535	252	6545	132165	13216.50
April	27269	26335	40662	18357	693	60804	4537	5324	...	...	183981	18398.10
May	29038	24647	42260	20873	726	49020	558	1135	6589	40	174886	17488.60
June	35600	26571	59899	17081	16219	32908	2260	820	650	1719	193727	19372.70
July	45183	37243	68312	22569	1616	22894	2527	12621	6046	3135	222146	22214.60
August	33395	36644	59800	3802	7934	6311	1275	385	720	2254	152520	15252.00
September	27510	25199	49698	1797	1391	...	2556	5115	4677	2077	154143	\$15414.30
(September 1909) ..	(34302)	(16335)	(46845)	(2217)	(1584)	(750)	...	...	...	...	(102033)	(10203.30)
Totals, 9 mos., 1910	274848	217146	423752	108793	46791	210930	22513	30971	22032	27329	1419228	\$141922.80
Totals, 9 mos., 1909	283393	141227	426967	121520	28226	108950	...	...	...	...	1117483	111748.30

News and Miscellany

— On her return from Europe last week, a prominent society woman of New York City paid \$11,000 duty for her individual baggage—"mostly Parisian gowns."

— During the past year, 59,485,116 barrels of beer have been sold in the United States. The brewers are jubilant, and predict that the hundred-million-barrel mark will be reached before the passing of another decade. Instead, it is to be hoped that, as a result of the growing temperance sentiment, the manufacture and sale of beer, as of all other alcoholic beverages, may soon be entirely prohibited.

— Forest fires in the Minnesota-Manitoba boundary country, October 8-10, are reported as the most destructive for years. Twelve thousand square miles of territory were burned over, several villages entirely wiped out, and a number of others partially destroyed. Two hundred bodies have been recovered, and the total death-roll is estimated at more than twice that number. Five thousand persons have been made homeless. The property loss is estimated at above \$100,000,000. The fires had been smoldering for months; but on the night of the eighth, fanned by a high wind, which had been blowing for two days, they suddenly broke into walls of flame that leaped across open spaces, and swept everything in their path. Practically all the live stock in the country was burned.

— A year after the close of the Civil War, the government was paying \$15,000,000 a year in pensions to disabled soldiers and their dependents. In 1874 the pension bill has increased to \$31,000,000; but by 1878, from natural causes, it had fallen to \$28,000,000. Since then, aided by favorable "pension legislation," it has continued to rise. In 1889 it reached \$92,000,000; in 1890 it jumped to \$110,000,000; and in 1908, 43 years after the close of the war, it reached the stupendous sum of \$156,000,000. This amount is equal to a tax of \$10 a year for every family in the country. It is suggested by the *World's Work* that, in view of these facts, and the scandalous conditions prevailing, the country's "roll of honor" needs cleaning.

— A useful wax is now obtained as a by-product from sugar-cane.

— In spite of the utmost precautions, three cases of cholera have reached the port of New York. Rigid quarantine regulations are enforced.

— Re-enforced concrete pillars and piles are now made in Germany in rapidly whirling molds, which pack the concrete into a firm crust having a hollow center.

— Agitation over the high cost of living still continues, with but little practical results in reducing the cost of food products. It is to be hoped that some good will be accomplished by the study of the question.

— The recent decision of The Hague tribunal, called to settle the fisheries' dispute of long standing between the United States and Newfoundland, seems to be received with equal satisfaction by Newfoundland, Canada, Great Britain, and America.

— A fine of \$200 was lately imposed on the manager of the Washington branch of the firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, on the charge of selling adulterated eggs to dealers in the city markets. This was the first case tried in an active crusade to enforce the pure-food laws in the District of Columbia.

— In twenty States, legislation is in progress to remedy the conditions that have prevailed in regard to what is called "expert testimony" in criminal courts. The bills prepared provide for having such testimony paid for by the State or county, and not by either the prosecution or the defense. This will exclude the influence of the partizan expert, so far as human laws can succeed in so doing.

— When one considers that only a few decades ago the colored population of the United States was subordinated to the rank of slavery, it must be confessed that commendable progress has been made by this once downtrodden people. In consequence of the work done by Booker T. Washington and other educators, many Negroes have made excellent advancement in technical education and in industrial employments. As to the part which the Negro plays in connection with the operation of the federal government, the *United Presbyterian* gives the following statistics: "It may be a matter of surprise to learn that there are at the present time fourteen thousand Negroes in the employ of the United States government—a larger number than ever before in the history of the country. There are a number who receive salaries of \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year, and at least one—the minister to Liberia—who receives \$10,000. Nearly three hundred Negroes are postmasters, while about three thousand are connected with the post-office department. There are a number of high-grade Negro clerks in the patent office at Washington. One of these is an expert examiner, who has held his position for twenty-two years. He has traced more than one thousand patents issued to members of his race. In the government departments in Washington are 5,768 Negroes on salaries. There are forty-eight of them in the Library of Congress, and one of these has identified 6,000 works of Negroes in the library."

— The thousands of employees of the railway systems of France went on a strike last week. The premier of France declared the strike "an insurrection purely, built upon criminal foundations." Encouraged by their success, the leaders of the strike threaten a move to paralyze the industries of the whole country. The situation is regarded as grave. Paris, which for a time was threatened with shortage of food, received supplies by boat.

— From 5,000 to 6,000 monks and nuns have been expelled from the newly created republic of Portugal. The Jesuit monastery in Lisbon was looted by a mob, who destroyed and mutilated everything of value. This action on the part of the mob is described as an "expression of the popular hatred of the priesthood, especially the Jesuits, which was the animating cause of the revolution far more than hostility to the monarchy."

— That tobacco using is a potent cause of crime, is the decision of a commission appointed by the Italian government to study into the effects of tobacco using upon the youth. The commission believes that the use of tobacco is responsible for a large part of the crime committed by children. It urges that measures be adopted whereby its use may be reduced on the part of the young, especially by boys and girls under the age of sixteen. The Italian government derives a large revenue from the use of tobacco, and the adoption of such a recommendation will materially affect this income. It is believed, however, that in view of the report of the commission, stringent measures will be adopted. Temperance workers have long known that the use of this narcotic, if not directly contributing to crime, leads to other evils, such as the use of strong drink. The moral degeneracy following the use of tobacco on the part of the youth, is apparent to every close observer. It is to be hoped that other states and countries will follow the way pointed out by the Italian government commission.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Three Important Events

THE November number of the *Signs of the Times Monthly* will record three separate, recent events of more than ordinary interest to the general reader, and especially fraught with importance to students of the Word. These are as follows:—

The great Catholic Eucharistic Congress recently held in Montreal; the recent electrical exposition held at San Francisco; and an article on the recent work of the air-craft men, as exemplified in their recent work in the East.

The series of articles on astronomy is continued in the November number, and a soul-stirring array of facts is presented concerning the great constellations of the Pleiades and Orion. These articles will be continued during the major portion of the coming year—1911.

The November number contains another article by George A. Snyder on Romanism. This gives a full review of the whole subject, and presents facts for the serious consideration of every thoughtful person.

A beautifully illustrated and finely written article on the "Origin of Thanksgiving" appears in the November *Signs of the Times Monthly*. This gives the interesting story of



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the early struggle of the makers of the nation, and a description of the first Thanksgiving held by the early Puritans.

Fourteen numbers (November, December, and all of 1911) are offered at the yearly rate of \$1. Regular commission to agents. This offer is to old as well as new subscribers. Usual prices for quantities to sell. This is an opportune time for agents. Address *Signs of the Times Monthly*, Mountain View, Cal.

Change of Address

A. O. BURRILL'S address has been changed from Milledgeville, Ky., to 411 Alford St., Lexington, Ky.

R. M. Kilgore desires to announce that his address is changed from Huntingdon, Tenn., to 75 Carroll St., Nashville, Tenn.

Business Notices

THIS department is conducted especially for the accommodation of the Seventh-day Adventist readers of this paper.

No advertisements of "agents wanted," and no "promotion" or "colonization" enterprises, will be printed in this column. Brief business notices will be published subject to the discretion of the publishers, and on compliance with the following—

Conditions

Any person unknown to the managers of this paper must send with his advertisement satisfactory written recommendation. Such recommendation should come from one of our ministers, or from the elder of a Seventh-day Adventist church. It is not enough to refer to some individual by name. Secure his recommendation in writing, and send it.

We open no accounts for advertising, and cash must accompany each order.

A charge of one dollar will be made for each insertion of forty words or less. Each additional word, initial, or group of figures in excess of forty, will cost three cents. No discount for several insertions.

WANTED.—A good farm hand for general farm work; must be a Sabbath-keeper, and at least seventeen years old. Address Luther Iiams, Table, Neb.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUIT.—Excellent quality this year. Early varieties ready to ship now. Advantage of car-load freight rates to many points. Let us send you our Circular R right away. Address St. Helena Home Fruit Co., Sanitarium, Napa Co., Cal.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of opera seats, new school seats, school recitation seats, farm property, also village property. Some of the property is owned by the West Michigan Conference, and a share of part of the property is to be given to the conference. Information can be had by corresponding with S. E. Wight, president of the West Michigan Conference, at Otsego, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Relinquishment of 160 acres; all fenced; small house; barn; good well; 30 acres broken; good soil. A bargain if taken soon. For price address James McConnell, Carr, Colo.

WANTED.—Capable Sabbath-keeping woman for general housework and plain sewing. Also hustling man or boy to work on farm. Permanent work for the right ones. State age, experience, etc. Hygienic living. J. S. Comins, R. F. D. 6, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Sanitarium Cooking Oil, pure and healthful; no odor; keeps indefinitely; 5-gallon can, \$4.15; 10-gallon can, \$8.25; ½ bbl. (30 gallons), 74 cents a gallon; 1 bbl. (50 gallons), 73 cents a gallon. Address Sanitarium Cooking Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.—New, inspiring Scripture postcards. Beautifully embossed. Lead everything in the market. 200 assorted, post-paid, 90c per 100. Send for sample (5 for 10c). Don't delay to order, but write at once. Address the Waterbury Specialty Co., Brandon, Wis.

BIBLE MOTTOES.—Size 12 x 16. 1,000,000 beauties. We expect to sell 500,000 this year. English, German, Danish, Swedish, and Spanish in stock. Price: 100, \$5; 200, \$9. Express prepaid. "Father" and "Mother" lead. Send stamp to Hampton Art Co., Hampton, Iowa.

HYGIENIC VEGETABLE COOKING OIL.—5 gallons, \$4.50; 8 1-gallon cans, \$7.75; 2 5-gallon cans, \$8.50; ½ bbl. (about 32 gallons), 80 cents a gallon. Nothing better. By freight from Louisville, Ky., or Chattanooga, Tenn. Address Dr. O. C. Godsmark, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Lady and gentleman nurse; married preferred, but not essential. Not necessarily graduates, but must be able to give massage. Private sanitarium. Pleasant work. Address Edw. T. Secor, M. D., La Grange, Ill., giving credentials and references.

FOR SALE.—California orchard home of 7.7 acres. Near Pacific Press, at Mountain View, in famous Santa Clara Valley. Four acres bearing cherries, one in peaches, balance bare land. Beautiful bungalow house of five rooms and bath; barn, well, mill, etc. Price, \$8,000. Owner wishes to go to Japan. Address Chas. Lake, Mountain View, Cal.

FOR SALE.—Three and one-half acres full-bearing prune orchard on main line of railroad, inside city limits, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, Cal. Half mile from Seventh-day Adventist church and high school, and within three blocks of two public schools. No saloons. Fine location for home. Price, \$1,000. B. J. Snow, Mountain View, Cal.

Obituaries

O'DONALD.—George Thomas, son of John O. and Cora O'Donald, died of pneumonia, aged eighteen months. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer, from Jer. 31:15, 16. W. F. SCHWARTZ.

ESTRIGHT.—Gertrude Naomi Estright, only daughter of William E. and Rebecca E. Estright, died July 18, 1910, aged four months and nineteen days. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. Interment was made in Rose Hill Cemetery, Altoona, Pa. W. F. SCHWARTZ.

PEARSON.—Died at the St. Helena (Cal.) Sanitarium, Sept. 16, 1910, Sister Lillie S. Pearson, beloved wife of L. Pearson, aged 44 years, 8 months, and 18 days. Sister Pearson was baptized at San Jose, Cal., Dec. 11, 1899, and from that time was devoted to the truths of the third angel's message. She was an earnest, faithful Christian, and will be greatly missed by the large circle of relatives and friends who are left to mourn. Words of comfort were spoken to the bereaved ones from the assurance of the Holy Scriptures that the dead shall live again. CHAS. N. MILLER.

BURGERT.—Sister Burgert was born in Fall City, Wis., and died Sept. 29, 1910, at the age of forty-eight. Though a great sufferer for many years, she bore it all very patiently, and died with a faith strong in the Lord. For a number of years she kept the Sabbath. She leaves a husband, eight children, and other relatives to mourn. MRS. SARAH H. SHAFFER.

NELSON.—Karen Marie Nelson was born in Sjelland, Denmark, June 29, 1833, and died Sept. 21, 1910, at the home of her daughter at Allen, Minn. She was a member of the Allen (Minn.) Seventh-day Adventist church. Two sons, three daughters, sixteen grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren are left to mourn. Words of comfort were spoken at the funeral by the writer. A. W. KUEHL.

LYONS.—Ruth E. Lyons was born in Napoleon, Mich., Oct. 10, 1891, and died Sept. 23, 1910, aged 19 years, 11 months, and 12 days. About three months ago she accepted present truth. She leaves a father and mother, two sisters, and many friends and relatives to mourn. She fell asleep with the full assurance of coming forth at the resurrection of the just. The funeral service was conducted by the writer. D. P. WOOD.

LEE.—Died at Kenmore, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1910, Mrs. Mary Lee, aged seventy-eight years. She accepted present truth over ten years ago, and was baptized April 7, 1900. She suffered greatly, but was very patient through it all, and fell asleep in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection when the dear Lord comes to awake the sleeping saints. She is survived by two sons, three daughters, and seventeen grandchildren. Words of comfort were spoken by Elder W. J. Jenen. JOHN SCHUCK.

BUGGY.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 10, 1910, Claus Buggy, aged 69 years, 8 months, and 12 days. Brother Buggy was a native of Norway, where he married Petra Houson forty-one years ago. The following year they came to the United States, where they accepted present truth. For the past twenty-two years, Brother Buggy has resided in San Diego, where he has been a loved member of the church, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. W. H. HEALEY.

SWARTZ.—Mrs. E. E. Swartz, of Lock Haven, Pa., was born Aug. 28, 1853, and died Sept. 12, 1910. Three years ago this summer she accepted the third angel's message, laboring faithfully for the salvation of her family. She leaves a husband, six daughters, and two sons, also three brothers and one sister, to mourn. The funeral service was conducted by the writer, who spoke from Rev. 14:13. The remains were taken to Eagleville, Pa., where this faithful mother was laid to rest to await the summons of the Life-giver. W. F. SCHWARTZ.

KIRK.—Iva Kirk, daughter of W. R. and M. A. Kirk, was born Jan. 15, 1896, at Davis City, Iowa, and died Sept. 7, 1910, at her home near Oberlin, Kan., aged 14 years, 7 months, and 23 days. She has been a patient sufferer for the past eight months. Everything that loving hands could do to alleviate her suffering was done; but she realized that she must die, and after asking all her loved ones to be faithful, and meet her in the earth made new, she peacefully fell asleep. Funeral services were conducted by Elder Van Cleave, of the Baptist faith. W. R. KIRK.

NASH.—Dora Alice Helms Nash was born Aug. 26, 1870, and died Sept. 29, 1910. On June 9, 1910, she was united in marriage to Brother John Nash, but her married life was very brief. Her first Christian experience was in connection with the Christian Church. When the third angel's message came to her, she gladly received the light, and died in the hope of soon meeting her Lord, and being reunited with her loved ones. The husband and mother are left to mourn their loss. Funeral services were conducted by the writer, at the home in Howard County, Indiana. A. L. MILLER.

MATTERN.—Brother B. Mattern was born in Germany, Nov. 10, 1828, and died Sept. 16, 1910, in the eighty-second year of his age. About forty years ago, he accepted the third angel's message through reading the Review, and has been faithful ever since. The funeral sermon was based on Job 14:14, 15. JOHN H. MATTERN.

BEACH.—Oren Newel Beach was born May 8, 1844, and died Aug. 16, 1910, at Williamsport, Pa. He was a member of the Williamsport Seventh-day Adventist church, of which he was a loyal and devoted member until the day of his death. A sorrowing wife, three sons, two daughters, and an only sister are left to mourn. He was a member of Company K, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The funeral service was conducted in the Second Presbyterian church. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer, from Rev. 14:13 and 1 Corinthians 15. Interment was made at Wildwood Cemetery. W. F. SCHWARTZ.

SWEARINGEN.—Died at the home of her parents in Clovis, N. M., Charlotte Henrietta Swearingen, aged 6 years, 10 months, and 6 days. Though young, she always enjoyed studying the Sabbath-school lessons. Whenever we could have family prayers in the sick-room, she would join in the Lord's prayer. She was loved by all who knew her. We laid her to rest beside her brother Wilkie, who had passed away just four weeks before, to await the call of Jesus, a name ever dear to both. Elder Roy T. Benton spoke words of comfort to a large gathering of friends and relatives. Father, mother, three sisters, and many relatives and friends are left to mourn. MATTIE SWEARINGEN.

RE COTT.—Bertha Re Cott died at the Walla Walla (Wash.) Sanitarium, to which place she was brought in a very low condition, where it was found necessary to perform an operation, in order, if possible, to save her life. But although everything possible was done for her by the doctor and nurses, she peacefully fell asleep, after a two months' illness, on July 31, 1910. She was baptized and united with the church about three years ago. A few hours before her death, she told her father that her "trust was in the Lord." The funeral was held August 1, on the college lawn at College Place, Wash., a large number of relatives, acquaintances, and friends being present. Text, 1 Cor. 15:19. O. A. JOHNSON.

COWGILL.—Died April 15, 1910, at the home of his eldest son, near Brady, Neb., T. B. Cowgill, aged 87 years, 9 months, and 23 days. Father was born in Ohio, but was raised in Indiana. In 1861 he accepted the third angel's message through the labors of Elders Waggoner and Shortridge, near Eddyville, Iowa. Though isolated for the most part since 1867, by reading the Review and the Testimonies he was able to keep in touch with the message, and, we believe, sleeps in Jesus. He leaves six children to mourn the loss of a good father. By request he was brought to Tacoma, Wash., where he was laid to rest beside his children and grandchildren. Funeral services were conducted at both Brady and Tacoma. MRS. M. J. SMITH.

JONES.—James P. Jones was born in Green County, Virginia, Oct. 24, 1827, and died near Henton, Va., Oct. 1, 1910, aged 82 years, 11 months, and 7 days. Brother Jones accepted the third angel's message about thirty years ago, and has faithfully lived the truth since that time. The past five years he has been totally blind, but by the constant companionship of one of his little granddaughters he has been enabled to make a number of visits to friends, and to attend quarterly meetings of the New Market church, of which he was a member. He is survived by three sons, one living near Henton, with whom he has been staying; one in California; and one in Pennsylvania. His wife and one son died while he was living in Illinois a number of years ago. The funeral services were held at Henton, in the presence of a large company, and the interment was made in the cemetery adjacent. Text, Luke 19:10. R. D. HOTTEL.



WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 20, 1910

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RESPONDING to a call from the Bermuda Islands for a school-teacher and a leader of the little church in Hamilton, Brother H. P. Waldo, of Philadelphia, formerly of the Foreign Mission Seminary, sailed over a week ago from New York.

LEAVING Washington last week, Elder and Mrs. F. I. Richardson go to connect with the work in Southern California, their old field of labor. Their work in the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium during the last few months has been blessed and greatly appreciated.

THE other day the mission treasury received fifteen dollars from a sister seventy-eight years old. It had been earned by needlework. "Though I am living on borrowed time," our sister wrote, "my heart is in full accord with all efforts to help our missions."

THE last statistical report lists the total number of Sabbath-keepers identified with us at 100,931. The organized church-membership list stands at 88,502 in all the world. This actual church-membership is an increase of 5,357 during the year, being a gain for 1909 of nearly six and one-half per cent.

WE are informed that Brother J. G. Pettey and wife, of Texas, sailed from New Orleans last week for Guatemala. They go to teach in the English school in Guatemala City, in order ultimately to release Brother W. E. Hancock and wife for field work in that needy country. Brother Pettey and wife were former students of Keene Academy.

LAST week Elder J. L. McElhane and wife, formerly of Australasia, arrived in Washington, where he is to act as chaplain of the sanitarium and Bible teacher in the nurses' training-school.

THE report, in this number, of the nine thousand sick people passing through that little thatched dispensary in Korea is a wonderful one. It shows how much can be done with little, in dark places of human need and suffering.

WE are glad to learn by letter from Elder J. A. Burden, of the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists, that the medical school has ten in its second-year class, and about twenty-four in the first-year class, and that altogether they have nearly two hundred students and workers in the different departments. This is certainly a very strong opening.

GRANTED a furlough in order that his wife may regain health and strength, Elder J. J. Westrup, of the China Mission field, has gone to Sweden for several months. Not having seen his parents and relatives for twelve years, Brother Westrup will embrace this opportunity to labor for their conversion. Mail should be addressed to him in care of Mr. Palsson, Linneagaton, Limhamn, Malmö, Sweden.

THIS week the treasurer of the General Conference makes a report of the offerings for missions during the last nine months. The figures in themselves may not be very interesting reading, but we trust every reader will note the figures in his own conference and the general totals, and join in prayer and labor to increase the flow of means into the treasury. Those figures mean much to needy fields at home and abroad.

THOSE conducting mission schools among the colored people of the South are grateful for gifts of clothing that have been sent, and for copies of the old edition of "Christ in Song" which some of our schools have discarded in getting the new edition. Any who still might help by such gifts are invited to write to Elder A. J. Haysmer (61 Lindsley Ave., Nashville, Tenn.), secretary of this department of work, who will be glad to give information as to where packages may be sent to meet cases of need.

WE are glad that some of our churches are responding so promptly to the calls of the present time in the way of furnishing needed help to our medical institutions. Elder I. G. Bigelow, in a recent letter to Prof. B. G. Wilkinson, president of the Columbia Union Conference, reports that the church at Bradford, Pa., is practically ready for the jubilee on "Ministry of Healing" campaign. It has sold nearly its full quota of books, and will be able to turn in several dollars more than its full three years' quota for both "Ministry of Healing" and *Life and Health*. This is a worthy example for our other churches, and we believe many others will be able to report as good progress in their efforts in this campaign.

THE full report of the recent educational convention held at Berrien Springs, Mich., will be ready next week. Some of its more important features, which will appeal to our educators, ministers, members of school boards, and parents, are as follows: (1) Over a score of the papers read at the convention, with the accompanying discussions; (2) all the resolutions passed; and (3) complete outlines of the academic, collegiate, normal, commercial, and other courses of study. This is the largest report of its kind that has been published, containing over two hundred pages. Price, post-paid, 25 cents. Order at once from your conference tract society office.

The Order of the Various Campaigns

THE workers in the General Conference Treasury Department are being made fully aware of the fact that we have entered the Harvest Ingathering campaign. According to the published plan, the orders for this special number of the REVIEW were to be placed beginning October 1, and not later than October 15. The orders during the past three or four days have come in with a rush, and on October 9 requests for about two hundred thousand copies of the paper had already been booked.

Notwithstanding this, however, we are receiving letters from a few conferences that indicate that active work among the churches, by the conference laborers, has not yet begun. Some statements in the correspondence received would indicate that there is a degree of confusion existing in the minds of the writers on account of the number of campaigns that they find on hand, speaking as they do of the \$300,000 Fund, "Ministry of Healing" campaign, and the Harvest Ingathering campaign conflicting. Now, these various enterprises need not conflict in any degree, inasmuch as it is only the \$300,000 Fund that appeals directly to the finances of our own people. This is a fund that is to be made up by our own sacrifice and liberality.

The Harvest Ingathering campaign is an effort to enlist the interest and support of our neighbors and friends in the work being carried forward by us in sending the everlasting gospel to the world. This is to be a quick work. The active campaign is supposed to occupy not more than one or two weeks of our time, and at the very longest to be disposed of during the month of November.

The "Ministry of Healing" campaign is different from this in that we are carrying to the people a book of great value, the proceeds of which are to be used in the relief of our sanitariums. This is a work which is not designed to be finished necessarily this year, or even in 1911. Our people are given three years in which to dispose of the six copies of "Ministry of Healing" and fifteen copies of *Life and Health*.

It would seem that no confusing nor conflicting purposes should be realized in these efforts. The time, however, is now getting late for planning the Harvest Ingathering campaign, and if any have been delayed in beginning preparations, we hope they will be able to quickly marshal all forces for the effort.

W. T. KNOX.