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This Mighty Hour

"REPENT ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and He shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heaven must receive until the time of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouths of all His holy prophets since the world began." Acts 3: 19-21.

Jesus was once here upon this earth. He gave His life to save the lost. He died that we might live. But He arose again triumphant over death, and ascended to heaven. He loves us still. Seated at the Father's right hand He is pleading in our behalf. He is interceding for us as our High Priest. His will is that all shall turn to Him and live. He desires that men everywhere should repent and be converted, that their sins may be blotted out. He wants us to be with him where He is.

He is coming again. The Father will "send" Him to earth once more. This time He will come, not as a sacrifice for sins, but to gather His people home to the place which He is preparing for them in the celestial city. Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people. No sin can enter there. Those who enter that holy city "have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Their sins have been blotted out, their garments made white. They have prepared themselves to meet their Lord in peace. They will stand before Him without "spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing." They will be holy

and without blemish through the mediatorial work of their High Priest.

Before Jesus comes there will be a time of refreshing "from the presence of the Lord." This will be the time of the outpouring of the latter rain upon the earth. It comes to ripen the harvest for the world's Great Reaper.

But the same rain that ripens the grain will cause the weeds to grow. So, during "the times of refreshing" great wickedness will abound in the earth. Anarchy, lawlessness and crimes

of every kind will multiply in the land. Unbelief and disregard for holy things will be prevalent. Still, in such a time as this, God will find a people preparing to meet their Lord. Amidst the wickedness of these times they will remain pure before God, even as the white lily remains pure though surrounded by the mire and scum of the pond.

All the prophets of old have looked forward to this time. They prophesied of the events now taking place. In holy vision they saw the work of God finished in the earth. They saw the coming of our Lord. Many of them longed to live in our day; their souls were stirred by the magnitude of the proclamation of the message; and they longed to have a part in the closing work of God, but they were not permitted.

We, however, are here. The last days of this world's history have come. The last events are just upon us. We must help finish the work of God. It is a great privilege to be living in these days, the "times of restitution of all things." It is a wonderful blessing to be connected with the cause of God in these times of "which God hath spoken by the mouths of all His holy prophets since the world began."

Are we doing our part? Do we realize the importance of the hour to which we have come? Soon the solemn words will be heard from the throne of God saying, "It is done!" Then the work of God will be finished. The curtain of mercy will drop forever, and human probation will close. What are we doing in such an hour as this?

A Perfect Trust

Oh, for the peace of perfect trust
My loving God, in thee,
Unwavering faith that never doubts
Thou chooseth best for me,—
Best, though my plans be all upset
Best, though my way be rough
Best, though my earthly store be scant;
In thee I have enough—

Best, though my health and strength be gone.
Thou' weary days be mine,
Shut out from much which others have;
Not my will, Lord, but thine.

And e'en though disappointments come,
They, too, are best for me,
To wean me from this changing world,
And lead me nearer thee.

Oh for the peace of perfect trust
That looks away from all.
And sees thy hand in everything
In great events and small;
That hears thy voice—a Father's voice—
Directing for the best,
Oh for the peace of perfect trust,
A heart with thee at rest.

—Selected.

Thirty Three Years of Progress

THE first printing press established in South America began operations October 26, 1780. Some years previous to that date, someone had taken a small press to the city of Cordoba, Argentina, where it remained in obscurity for a number of years in the Monserrat College. Mr. Juan Jose de Vertiz, hearing of its existence, readily paid one thousand Argentine pesos for it and the press was placed in a home for foundlings in the city of Buenos Aires. It was upon this press, that the first newspaper in South America was printed and made its appearance in October 1780.

One hundred nineteen years later, in July 1899, the Seventh-day Adventist Mission on the west coast of South America purchased a small printing press for five hundred Chilean pesos with which the first Seventh-day Adventist printing house was founded in the South American continent. The press purchased was almost identical with the hand press used in the first denominational publishing house established at Rochester, New York.

In 1905, a fire destroyed the small printing plant in Valparaiso but fortunately the insurance received was sufficient to cover the loss and soon a new beginning was made, this time with a new press and better equipment. When the terrible earthquake of 1906 shook the city, a large portion of which was destroyed, our property was spared and the first printed news of the disaster came from the Adventist publishing house, a special number of *The Signs of the Times* in Spanish being prepared in which the significance of such happenings in the last days of the history of the world was presented. The special edition of *The Signs of the Times* in Spanish was not sufficient to meet the demands of the people and soon the edition was completely sold out.

Two years previous to the establishment of the first Seventh-day Adventist publishing house in South America, the first Adventist periodical was printed in an outside publishing plant in Buenos Aires. The periodical contained twelve pages and made its first appearance in July of 1897. Among the articles appearing in this first number was one entitled, "*El Poder*

de la Palabra de Dios" (The Power of the Word of God) written by Elder N. Z. Town, who had arrived in Argentina in 1896.

About the year 1903, the foundations were laid for what is now known throughout the world as *The Buenos Aires Publishing House*. It really had its birth in the form of an industry introduced in the Argentine Adventist school. The equipment consisted of a small cylinder press, a hand cutting machine, a wire stitcher and a small supply of hand type. The plant was installed in a room 11 by 14 feet, which formed a part of the school. Although this small beginning was made without the help of an experienced printer, yet the efforts put forth prospered and the plant made rapid growth from the very beginning.

In the year 1906, the equipment was transferred to Florida, F. C. C. A., where together with the equipment transferred from Chile, *The Buenos Aires Publishing House* was established in one of the rooms of a house sold to the Argentine Conference by Brother O. Opegard, at a price which represented only a fraction of its real value. The old building still stands, Brother Opegard is still with us, and one of the operators of the plant transferred from Puiggari to Florida, Brother Segundo Sanchez, is as the present time foreman of the composition department of our publishing house.

The value of the equipment in 1903 was about \$850.00 gold, while the equipment of the plant as it stands today, represents an initial investment of more than \$64,000.00 gold. This equipment is housed in a modern brick and cement building costing nearly \$60,000.00 gold, and instead of a few dollars operating fund, the present publishing house had at the end of 1932, \$75,000 gold.

The retail value of sales made in 1905 amounted to a few thousand dollars while in these latter years, they have amounted to \$220,000.00 gold. During the past twenty years, the retail value of sales made by this publishing house amount to \$2,200,000.00 gold. From a circulation of from twelve to fifteen thousand per year, our missionary periodical now enjoys a circulation as high as 400,000 per year. The remarkable growth of the publishing work in South America dur-

ing the past thirty-three years constitutes direct evidence that God still lives, that He has a definite program to develop and that soon the work will be finished and the great plan of salvation for the world completed.

M. V. TUCKER, *Manager*,
Buenos Aires Publishing House.

Austral Union Conference

W. E. MURRAY - - - - President
G. E. EMMENEGGER - Secy. - Treas.
Address: Florida, F. C. C. A.,
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Austral Union News Notes

PRESIDENT Walter Schubert of the Central Argentine Conference writes that he has just begun a series of public meetings in the new church building in the city of Rosario. On the first night of the series, which was June 18, there were about four hundred persons present and the collection amounted to 34.00 Argentine pesos or \$11.56, at the mission rate of exchange. The church building has a seating capacity of about three hundred and thus a large number of those present were obliged to stand in the aisles and in the back of the room.

THE River Plate Junior College administration has recently planned a missionary day for the students each period. On the 12th of June the students went out for the first time on these missionary tours. Brother Marshall, the director of the school, reports that about sixty-five of the students took active part in this missionary campaign with the result that there are over twenty families asking for Bible studies. The students were so enthusiastic about this effort that many of them can hardly wait to go till the next time.

WEEKLY evangelistic services are being carried on in the large temple in the Argentine capital. Brother M. I. Fayard, editor of the Spanish publishing house in Buenos Aires, is conducting these public meetings. The meetings commence at 4.30 o'clock each Sunday afternoon and there seems to be a good interest in them. Several enthusiastic workers of this church, headed by Brother Juan Ferri, the

pastor, have devised the plan of having a "Bible Class" after the preaching service at about 6:00 o'clock Sunday afternoons. This Bible class is conducted by Brother Ferri. At times there are as high as sixty-five people who stay after the meeting to study the lesson of the day in this "Bible Class." It is hoped that these strong evangelistic efforts which our brethren are putting forth in this important city will have abundant results in believers gathered in the kingdom of heaven.

Uruguay

OUR Uruguayan force of workers is of good courage. Brother Ner Soto, mission superintendent, is doing all he can to encourage his helpers and the believers in the provinces. A shortened budget has not phased the courage of the workers although it has compelled them to economize in every way possible. Calls come in from different parts of Uruguay asking for further instruction, but for a lack of funds, our workers cannot spend their time visiting in the field.

One of the colporteurs has won over fifty believers to the truth and is at present calling for a pastor to help him establish a new group in the message. I asked Elder Ernst, "Why don't you visit those people, to help them?" He answered: "For lack of funds in the mission, my traveling budget has been taken from me. I can't visit people like I used to do."

While in Uruguay Brother Ferri and the writer visited the believers in Colonia and Nueva Helvecia. We found these brethren of good courage in spite of the tidal wave of locusts that ruined orchards and pastures. "Not a blade of grass was left" they said. Cattle starved and the death rate was also heavy from poisoning. One brother lost twelve head of milk cows from this locust poisoning. But as I have said, our brethren realize that we are living in the time of pestilence and plague and know that the end is nearing and therefore take courage from discouraging conditions.

Old Brother Heim, and grandfather Gerber, are still clinging valiently to life as well as to the precious truth that has made this ripe old age possible in both cases. Their children are following in the parents' steps and the light of truth is being held aloft in the

Swiss, Waldensian and other colonies in Uruguay.

I also had the pleasure of visiting several of our colporteurs. While with one we started to work another small city. Our first visit was to the priest, then we called on the city officials and two bankers. During the eight hours of work we took six orders for "Great Controversy" sold one Bible, several small books and twenty *El Atalaya* for cash, besides taking 6 pesos Uruguay in deposits. We found Brother Jose Vojasek in a place called Conchilla, staying with a Waldensian family. He has done all in his power to recover his health. While doing this he has sold over one hundred Bibles to the neighbors and also helped chop down the corn of this interested family where he sojourns. He has stated that he wishes to remain in Uruguay, since his health has improved there and has asked for a transfer to that field, hoping soon to be able to enter the regular colporteur work and aid in carrying the message to the needy.

The work is onward in Uruguay. What is needed just now are some more strong young men to enter the force of workers as ministers of the printed page. If every church elder, pastor and other worker in Uruguay will keep the importance of house to house missionary work before the young people in our churches, soon there will be volunteers. This is true also in every field in South America. When our young people receive a vision of service they will show themselves willing in the day of His power.

J. L. BROWN.

Sabbath School Convention Held in Buenos Aires, Argentina

ON SABBATH July 1, a very profitable Sabbath school convention was held in the Buenos Aires church. Not only were the members of that church invited, but also the churches of the vicinity. It was gratifying to see united not only officials and teachers, but members, who were desirous of learning more.

From 8:30 to 9:00 the teachers had their meeting, which helped them to learn not only the high points of the day's lesson, but also spiritual means and methods of teaching. The Sab-

bath school which followed was conducted in an exemplary manner. Although the attendance was numerous there was no confusion, everything went along in order.

It was interesting to notice the enthusiasm with which the goal was suggested, presented and accepted, to help the mission fields.

THE SERMON

From 10:15 to 11:15 was occupied by Brother R. R. Breitigam, who gave a stirring sermon in which he presented the magnitude of the Sabbath school work. The Sabbath school, is the branch of our work in all its phases, which has been established in an organized form in more places than any other. The lessons which we study here are the same as those studied in all parts of the world, by every nation, kindred, tongue and people. We have Sabbath schools in more than 140 countries, including 450 languages. In this manner the Sabbath school becomes one of the most important factors in the spreading of the message as given in Revelation 14.

There are many people in this world for whom the Sabbath school offers the only means of studying this truth. Even in places where our work is better known, and the means are more adequate, we find those for whom the Sabbath school is the means of bringing them this truth. Some of our well-known ministers have testified that much of their knowledge of the Scriptures has been obtained through the study of the Sabbath school lesson, which they have observed since their childhood. The Sabbath school lessons in the series which run through a number of years, take up almost every phase of Bible doctrines, and this, well stored in the mind, serves as a bulwark against the temptations and as an armor of defense against the tempter. Not only is the Sabbath school an expositor of the doctrines of Christ, but in it we gather about 50 percent of the funds given annually for the sustain of the work of the Lord in all the world.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING

From 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon a very interesting meetings was held, divided into periods of five and ten minutes, during which time different workers spoke on the themes which had been assigned them.

The Duties of the Superintendent and his Assistant. Brother Gambetta discussed this part of the work. He made clear that the work of the superintendent is to lead and direct others to do their work in the most efficient way possible. Further Brother Gambetta spoke on the work of the secretary and assistant secretary. He emphasized the need of an interesting report, where the members would be inclined to listen, and not know beforehand just what form would be followed. He should avoid monotony and at the same time not go to the fantastic in reporting. The secretary must see to it that the cards are properly filled out by the teacher as well as look after the newcomers in the school. No small part of the work of the secretary is sending in a proper report to the conference at the end of each quarter.

Brother F. Sittner told of the duties of the superintendents of the various departments of the Sabbath school. The same responsibilities that rest upon the general superintendent, rest upon the department superintendents, regarding teachers' meeting, the proper functioning of classes, and making the department in general successful.

The Ideal Teacher. Christ is the ideal teacher. But the teacher we find in our Sabbath school should make his class and the study of the lessons his subject of daily prayer. He should learn to know his pupils intimately, visit them in their homes, and help each one who is not a Christian, to an acceptance of the Saviour. No matter how wise his teaching, if it is not with the ultimate end of bringing others nearer to Christ, all will be in vain. The ideal teacher is able to adapt the lesson to his pupils. In one word, the ideal teacher is the one who develops ideal pupils. These were some of the thoughts expressed by Brother Ferri.

The Ideal Pupil. Through the discourse given by Miss Schimpf we found that the ideal pupil in the Sabbath school class meets the same requirements as the ideal pupil in the day school, with the exception that as the things which the former studies are eternal and far above the daily, so should his interest in the study of the same rise to greater heights. The ideal pupil will not only study his

lesson every day, but show a spirit of reverence with regard to all holy things, and be an example to others, and help the teacher in making the lesson a success.

The Question Box. The last minutes of the convention hour were used in answering questions which had been handed in during the various meetings. Through these questions one could note the interest shown in the subjects presented. This part proved to be very interesting and instructive.

THE SECOND HOUR OF THE AFTERNOON MEETING

After having given attention to the questions presented, the remaining subjects were considered in a manner equally interesting.

From the remarks made by Brother Breitigam, the following may be noted: In order that the Sabbath school may not run over time, and the following meeting not be delayed, it is necessary for the teachers to limit their class work to the time assigned. But in order for them to do this it is essential that they know their subject matter, how to obtain through questioning concrete answers, and bring before their pupils the most important items of the lesson, so that when the closing bell rings it will not overtake them at a stage where they have hardly begun to develop the points to be considered. The teacher should not stand before his class with eyes riveted on the pamphlet. He should look at his class while talking to them, especially should he pay attention to the pupil whom he is questioning.

How may a good review be given? Brother Murray stated that it was not necessary to repeat all the questions in the lesson, but rather to ask questions which will cause to come to the fore in the minds of all the members present, the most essential parts of the lesson of the previous Sabbath, so that the same may be graven in their memory. This will make it easier for the teachers to make the proper connection between the previous lesson and the lesson of the day. If the one reviewing knows how to do this in just a few questions, and some time remains for him, he might stress a particular point of the lesson, perhaps enlarging upon it in a way not previously entered upon.

How should the lesson be studied? Brother Howell stressed the fact that

each pupil should study the lesson every day. It is not necessary to study all the lesson every day, but this may be subdivided into two, three, or four parts, as seems best, and in the remaining part of the week the lesson may be reviewed in order to make it more profound, until it is firmly in mind. Much will be gained in studying the lesson in the morning, while the mind is fresh; for when one studies at night after the mind is tired very little will be retained and that not so clearly understood. It is also profitable for the officials and teachers as well as others of the Sabbath school members to read *The Worker* in order to take advantage of the help this offers. One who desires to guide others must himself be more than ordinarily well informed, otherwise it may happen to him as it did to the blind man in the parable of Matthew 15: 14.

How to attract, interested and teach the children. Sister Galfrascoli gave an interesting exposition regarding this phase of the work. She had brought on the platform a table on which was placed an African village with its characteristic huts of grass, high palms, natives, and a plain but attractive Seventh-day Adventist chapel with its missionary. With the explanation she gave, one could see that if it were easier for the adults to understand a thing after it had been shown them, how much more so for the children, especially those who do not yet know how to read, and whose vocabulary is limited. For this reason teachers should provide themselves whenever possible with visible objects and illustrations which will help the pupils to form a clearer conception of the lesson which is being presented. Jesus aptly illustrated his lessons through parables and nature. The Sabbath School Department endeavors through its picture rolls, memory verse cards, and the illustrations in *The Worker* to assist the teacher, and each Sabbath school should avail itself of this help wherever possible. But an expert teacher is able to work out his own ideas and illustrations, along with those they are able to obtain as above mentioned.

Problems of the pre-adolescent. Brother Howell discussed this subject. It is evident that this age is one during which the mind is very impressive,

and according to the trend which is started in the child at this age, will likely be shaped the whole career of his life. Knowing that this is so, how important it is that everything possible is done that our children, and others as well, receive the teaching, example and encouragement which will aid them in forming correct conceptions, elevated ideals and high aims; to help them at any cost to keep their feet in the right, the holy way, which will lead them to the house of Him who gave His only Son to save us.

The Question Box. As at the close of the first hour, at the close of the second opportunity was also given to hand in written questions. One could notice again that the themes discussed had aroused interest and had been followed by the listeners. It shows that even for those who are well instructed, these meetings have much value. Let us make the best of such opportunities as these, for the time is short, and the work which has to be done by the children of God, must be done quickly.

E. W. THOMANN,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

East Brazil Union Mission

H. B. WESTCOTT - - - Superintendent
U. WISSNER - - - Secy. - Treas.
Address: Rua Lopes Trovao 84,
Niteroy, Estado do Rio, Brazil

News Items

OUR Young People's and Educational secretary, Brother Hardt, writes from his trip in the northern part of the field: "Some of the young people of the Bahia church have been doing a good work for those not of our faith. They have invited these to their meetings and a number have become definitely interested in the truth and are keeping the Sabbath. Their class in Standard of Attainment consists of nine members, and six of these are young people not from Adventist homes."

FROM a little town in the state of Espirito Santo, Brazil, Brother Samuel Thomas, a young licentiate, writes that the interest in his meetings is excellent and that he has more than 200 people attending every night. The people are so much interested that

although a picture show was opened in the town in order to break up his meetings, the people continued to attend his lectures and as a result the show had to close its doors.

PASTOR Jose dos Passos tells us that he never directed any series of meetings where the presence of the Holy Spirit was more felt, and evidences of the latter rain have been seen in their midst.

ANOTHER Harvest Ingathering campaign has been started this year. While times are hard there seems to be a greater enthusiasm among our people than in other years. Good experiences are being related and we feel confident that the union goal will again be reached this year.

U. WISSNER.

Leave Results with God

THE good seed may for a time lie unnoticed in a cold, selfish, wordly heart, giving no evidence that it has taken root; but afterward, as the Spirit of God breathes on the soul, the hidden seed springs up, and at last bears fruit to the glory of God. In our life-work we know not which shall prosper, this or that. This is not a question for us to settle. We are to do our work, and leave the results with God. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand." God's great covenant declares that "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest. . . shall not cease." In the confidence of this promise the husbandman tills and sows. Not less confidently are we in the spiritual sowing to labor, trusting His assurance, "So shall My word be that goeth forth out of My mouth; it shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the things whereto I sent it." "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him."

Our good Brother Annibal Montalvao, who for many years has served the Lord faithfully, and who always takes advantage of every opportunity to make known to others this blessed truth which he himself so much loves, narrated the following interesting experience, which we hope will serve to

help others to be more faithful in the sowing of the precious seed of truth.

It was in 1927 that Brother Annibal wrote a missionary letter to one of his friends, sending at the same time some *Atalaias* and tracts. Two years passed and not a word came from his friend. So in 1929 he sent another letter together with some more *Atalaias* and tracts, but this time by registered mail, waiting for an answer, but in vain, for no answer came. Disappointed, thinking that the good seed sown had fallen on unfruitful ground, he lost all hope of success. But this faithful missionary trusted in God and left results with Him who said: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or wheter they both shall be alike good." And the results came in due time. I quote part of a letter that Brother Annibal received from this friend, for whose salvation he had so earnestly labored and prayed during four long years: "Dear brother Annibal: Am writing you this at 10:15 p. m. These are moments of great joy for me, for just six hours have passed since I was baptized in the river Ytamarati. Was baptized today at 4 p. m. Brother, I remember the tracts you sent me, but I did not care and therefore paid no attention to them. I was far away, but am a child of His promise, and today I find myself so near! The Lord did not leave your effort in vain."

May God inspire us all to greater faithfulness in the sowing of the precious seed of truth, and soon we shall go home to lay our golden sheaves at Jesus' feet.

C. C. SCHNEIDER,
H. M. and S. S. Secretary,
East Brazil Union.

South Brazil Union

E. H. WILCOX - - - - - President
G. E. HARTMAN - - - Secy. - Treas.
Address: Caixa Postal 2898,
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Inca Union Mission

L. D. MINNER - - - Superintendent
 H. M. COLBURN - - - Secy. - Treas.
 Address: Casilla 1003, Lima, Perú

School Surveys in the Inca Union

IN FEBRUARY of this year the South American Division committee appointed N. P. Neilsen, C. L. Bauer and the writer, of its staff, to serve with others appointed in the different unions to be a survey committee for the secondary schools of this Division. Accordingly, these with L. D. Minner, H. M. Colburn, C. H. Baker and H. B. Lundquist were to survey the training school in Lima, at the time of the annual union committee meetings, in the last part of March 1933. The several phases of the school's activity were given detailed study.

Recently the private schools in Peru as well as those maintained by the government, have been required to follow the course outlined by the Federal government. Study was given to this matter and in view of our special denominational objectives it was decided, because of the small number of the students attending in the more advanced years, thus entailing high teacher's cost with limited student income and because of the laboratory requirement for these advanced years, to teach not all the years of the official course. The first years of instruction in Peru are one year of preparatory work, five years of primary school work, and six years of "middle" instruction, called the *media*. The survey committee recommended that the first three years only of the official course be taught, and that for those finishing we offer what would be known as the "Cultural Cycle for Ex-Students." This cultural cycle as outlined, consists of three years. The subjects taught are those which look toward the preparation of the young people for denominational endeavor.

Another item considered to be of great importance was that of an intensive and extensive campaign for students. Some secondary schools are capable of teaching a much larger number of students than they at present have enrolled. With the Lima

school a matriculation of one hundred students would greatly facilitate the financial management in these times of diminishing appropriations. It was recommended to the constituency of this school that an intensive and extensive campaign be made for students. The Lima school is under the leadership of Professor E. U. Ayars. The survey committee found the administration very willing, in fact exceedingly anxious for suggestions that would better the services which that school is giving the Peru Mission and Inca Union. Missionary organizations such as a pastoral group, young people's society, missionary societies, missionary canvassing were found in the school, which are doing a wonderful work in building up the proper missionary spirit among our young people.

Attention was given to the teaching force, the classes to be taught, alternation of subjects, and the budget for 1933. The committee submitted an operating budget for the year 1933, in balance.

The next to be surveyed was the Lake Titicaca Training School situated at Juliaca in the southern part of Peru, during the week April 9-15. H. B. Lundquist, the newly-appointed Educational secretary of the South American Division, C. H. Baker, Educational secretary of the Inca Union, L. D. Minner, president of the Inca Union, together with F. E. Bresee, director of the Lake Titicaca Mission, and the writer, formed the committee which studied this institution. Some of the same problems found in the Lima School were also found in this institution. The committee began its study on the course. The program outlined is for a total of eight years of school work. The course begins with the preparatory work and goes through the five years of primary work and three years devoted to "cultural" studies, following the same lines as were suggested in the Lima school with the difference that the material is much more simple because of the lower grades.

One of the points given consideration by the committee was the matter of vocational instruction for the great number of Indian young people which come to our school in Juliaca but do not graduate, returning to their homes to live the lives of laymen. As the

objectives of the Juliaca school were studied and the great need for impressing its principles on the boys and girls who come for two or three years and then go home to stay the rest of their lives, it was decided to make a part of the course in the fourth year a vocational subject to run through the fifth and sixth years also. This subject was domestic science for the girls and agriculture for the boys. It is the plan that domestic science and other manual arts which would be profitable to the Indian woman, should be taught with the materials the Indian uses in his home and with equipment which it will be possible for the Indian to obtain in his native territory. Plans are being made for the erection of a model Indian home which will serve as the center for the teaching of domestic science. The course in agriculture, while it is to be simple and comprehensible and profitable to students of the fourth, fifth, and sixth years yet it is to be scientific and adapted to the Indian circumstances. The syllabus for the three years will cover general gardening, general farming, dairying, sheep-raising and general cattle-raising. Attention was also given to the further organization of the library. The committee felt that in justice to the students and for the strengthening of the school work the good start which has been made in the providing and organization of the library should be kept up and suggestive plans were made as to the lines along which the library should be built up. Nursing is in the course of study because of the value of this subject for the average person in keeping himself in health, to give our boys and girls something with which they can do missionary work in their home villages among our needy people and help them to be of special service in the case of national emergencies or epidemics.

In the study given to the objectives of the Juliaca school, stress was laid on the preparation of evangelists to go into the unentered districts of the great Lake region, to shepherd the large number of believers and the preparation of those who would be able to teach in our Indian schools. As the committee studied the needs of that region, the objective of education of laymen to go back into their own villages and live Christian lives, to

farm their little plots of ground in a way to attract the people to the Gospel Cause and to bring real help in their village churches, the objective of training laymen came home to us with double force.

The Juliaca school is carried on under the direction of Brother Leon Replogle aided by a corps of earnest Christian teachers. While the survey committee had recommended a student campaign in the school also, yet the school board took up the matter and in a very enthusiastic way the brethren decided to place the goal for students for 1934 at 150. Individuals took personal goals and the mission directors took goals for their missions, and it is to be hoped that the Lake Titicaca Training School will in 1934 bring the blessings of Christian education to this large number of young people directly and to the large number of Indian families represented indirectly.

From Juliaca the survey committee the first week in May proceeded to the Indian training school situated at a station about 20 kilometers south of Cochabamba called Angostura. At this survey Brethren Lundquist, Baker, Minner and the writer were present with the director of the institution, Brother H. C. Morton. Study was given to the organization, administration and objectives of this recently-founded institution. It has some advantages in location, in a climate which makes profitable cattle raising and a larger variety of crops than in the altitudes. About a thousand acres are in the farm. We found the faculty and director busily engaged in building, field work and school work. The course of study came in for its consideration and a program involving about the same elements as that made for the Juliaca school was adopted for this institution.

In this school students may obtain a piece of ground of between two and three acres on which to raise their supplies of food while in school. It may be remarked here that neither the Cochabamba school nor the Juliaca school have dining-room service. Each student prepares his own food in a little kitchen provided at the back of his room. The farming on these plots of ground is done under the direction of the school administration. Instruction is given with regard to

the treatment of the soil, the cultivation of the crops together with methods in harvesting. Attempts are being made also to have the student keep account of the hours of work on his plot, the cost of seeds, fertilizer, etc., and of the products sold. Thus he is able to gain a practical experience in financing his agricultural projects.

Withal it is hoped that something has been accomplished in the studies devoted to these institutions. It is to be expected that these institutions will have a very important part to act in the finishing of the work of the third angel's message in the territories they serve. They will prepare workers to go out and preach the message. They will prepare missionaries who will teach the young people about God and His ways. These institutions will be as cities of refuge for the tempted Indian youth. These school will be training grounds for men and women who will be important lay members in out-of-the-way places.

W. E. MURRAY.

Public Meetings in Puno

HAVING worked in the Lake Titicaca Mission as secretary and treasurer, and knowing something of the conditions under which the workers are now laboring, as well as having had previous experiences with the authorities because of false accusations which were made against us while holding public meetings in Puno, the writer wishes to pass on the following interesting account which has just been received from Brother Juan Plenc, with reference to a series of public meetings which he has just held in the same city.

"It is yet too early to give a definite account of the results of our public meetings, but the attendance has been very good, and we can see that although many of them come through curiosity, others come every night and listen with great interest. We have rented the theater here in Puno, and the manager told us that never in the ten years during which he had managed the theater, had he seen so many people come as have been attending our meetings. We had scarcely finished distributing our hand bills, inviting the people to the meetings, when the priests interfered, prohibiting the people in the name of the Holy Mother

Church to attend the meetings, but without results. The first night the little hall, which has always been used for our regular services, was filled to overflowing before the hour to begin, and a great many people had to remain outside because of lack of room. The second night I went down five minutes after the doors had opened—half an hour before the meeting was to begin—but I could not get in because of the hall already having been completely filled, and I had to enter through a window on to the platform. This second night I had to repeat the meeting for the benefit of those who could not get into the hall for the first meeting, and notwithstanding the extreme cold, the people waited outside for an hour and a half until the first meeting was over, and immediately after the hall was emptied from this meeting, it was again filled to capacity. After these two nights we transferred the meetings to the theater.

"I did not know that you were here when Brother Baker gave a series of meetings, but in order that we might not have the same experience as you had, we will avoid presenting the same subject. Every night there are a number of priests attending the meetings, and taking notes on the lectures in some special books, and then there are published some interesting articles in the Catholic weekly, *El Heraldo*. We have almost finished the series of meetings, and they do not yet seem to know that I am not a North American, as they always write and speak as though I came from there.

"In order to avoid having trouble, we have not presented some subjects, but rather have given the people opportunity to ask questions, and among those that are asked are many concerning the Catholic church. In this manner we can give the people first the Catholic and then the Protestant beliefs, showing upon what beliefs both faiths are founded, and in this manner we can make the people understand which is error."

P. H. B.

It is a rare attainment to be able to refrain from speaking of the faults of others, although keenly alive to the fact that they exist."—*Selected*.

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P. H. BARNES - - - - - Editor
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The Remedy for Hard Times

HARD times have come for the world in fulfilment of prophecy. Daniel foretold: "And there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was." Jesus said: "All these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. . . . All these things are the beginning of sorrows." While "all these things" happen on the earth, people will naturally feel hard times since they have been corrupted by their riches. The apostle James says that even the rich will suffer. The words are: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl, for your miseries that shall come upon you . . . ye have heaped up treasures for the last days."

The Spirit of prophecy adds: "The crisis is stealing gradually upon us. . . . Satan sees that his time is short. He has all his agencies at work that men may be deceived, deluded, occupied, and entranced until the day of probation shall be ended, and the door of mercy forever shut."—*Southern Watchman*, October 5, 1905.

We are also assured by the same word of inspiration that the colporteur will continue his ministry until probation closes, so there must be a way to carry forward His work; there must be a remedy for "hard times," or there must be a purpose in these hard times and they themselves must become the very proof the colporteur needs to convince the people of the truthfulness of his literature. "Hard Times" will become the propelling power to force the consecrated col-

porteur on to success in placing the truth-filled pages in the hands of the people and winning them to Christ.

In *The Advent Survey* Elder L. H. Christian gives a bit of sound advice that I wish to pass on. He gives "the remedy for hard times" in the following words:

"That times are bad today is felt by all. There is scarcely a firm or a person that is not affected. People complain because they are in trouble. Often they are discouraged. The feeling of pessimism produced by the present conditions is really worse than the conditions themselves. Some hope for better days by changing laws or governments. That may help, yet their plans are almost sure to fail. The only change which will help must begin in ourselves. The devil would use these hard times to hinder the colporteur work. People have money for the cinema, for dancing, for drink and tobacco, and for many other things they don't need. Why should they not have money for good books?"

"God has a purpose in permitting these trying times. He wants to prepare mankind to receive the Advent message. He wants to give us, as His children, a brighter experience. He never intended that the hard times should stop or even delay His work. On the contrary God wishes these conditions to become stepping-stones to larger things. There is never a disease for which God doesn't have a cure. He has an unfailing remedy, too, for bad times. This divine cure is: strong men, hard work, and much prayer.

"The colporteur work today is in difficulty. We see it in several lands. Yet in some countries where conditions are the very worst, the colporteur work prospers better this year than ever before. There is a reason for this. The colporteurs there follow the remedy God has given. No colporteur ever yet failed who took God's prescription against hard times. Some colporteurs neglect prayer and are weak in spiritual power. Others fail in doing diligent, persevering work. We must ask the Lord for courage, stout hearts, and greater faith."

J. L. BROWN.

"EVERY man is worth just as much as the things are worth about which he is busy."

Division News Notes

BROTHER and Sister A. R. Dennis recently passed through Buenos Aires on their way to the United States. Previous to their leaving they spent several weeks with the parents of Sister Dennis in Rosario, Argentina. After having spent twenty years in mission work in South America, Brother Dennis is returning permanently. They will make their home in Takoma Park, where he will take up self-supporting work.

ELDER and Mrs. R. R. Breitigam and children, who have been making their home in Puiggari for the past two years, returned to Buenos Aires for a few days before they sailed for the United States on furlough, July 10. From Buenos Aires they went to Brazil, visiting in Sao Paulo, Santo Amaro, where our college is located, and also in Rio de Janeiro, sailing from the latter place on July 20th. Brother Breitigam has been carrying the work in the Home Missionary and Sabbath School Departments. We wish them a pleasant time on their furlough, and hope to have them back in the office soon.

ELDER N. P. Neilsen is spending some weeks in the Lake Titicaca Mission in the interest of the work in that field.

ELDER J. L. Brown has again returned to the office after having spent several days in the Uruguay Mission. He is spending the months of July and August in the Austral Union.

BROTHER C. L. Bauer has been absent from the office for some time, but on his returned told of a profitable trip to Brazil where he not only audited the books of the unions, but formed one of the members of the survey committee which went into the interior of Brazil, visiting the work among the Araguaya Indians.

WE CANNOT do with time as we may do with money. We cannot save it by laying it away for use in the future. Time is such a commodity, is of such a character, that if we do not administer and use it as a trust for God and His service immediately, we can never so use it. When the moment has gone, it has gone forever.—*The Baptist*.