

MICHIGAN.			WISCONSIN.			NEBRASKA.			NEW ENGLAND.		
NAME.	MEM.	AMT.	NAME.	MEM.	AMT.	NAME.	MEM.	AMT.	NAME.	MEM.	AMT.
Adrian,		\$ 35	Avon,		\$ 1 54	Albion,		\$ 3 99	Cornish, Newport, and		
Alaiedon,	61	6 73	Baraboo,		2 00	Aurora,	20	2 55	Claremont, N. H.,	15	\$ 6 60
Allegan,†	71	5 11	Beldenville,		4 25	Blair City,	22	1 66	New Ipswich,		35 19 38
Alma,	36	1 32	Debello,		10	Blair Country,	31	1 99	Washington,		39 4 22
Arbella,	30	6 24	Elroy,		1 39	Bloomington,	12	2 38	Boston, Mass.,	45	10 10
Allendale,	30	1 00	Eureka,		5 78	Blue Valley,	45	2 96	Charlemont,		23 8 65
Armada,			Fish Creek,		66	Broken Bow,	23	88	Dartmouth,		18 12 33
Bancroft,	48	1 84	Flintville,		1 00	Culbertson,	32	2 17	Haverhill,		18 50
Battle Creek,	803	112 30	Ft. Howard,		4 57	Decatur,	42	2 17	Lynn,		17 3 90
Bedford,	27	4 52	Grand Rapids,		2 40	Dunbar,	31	2 00	New Bedford,		22 2 32
Bear Lake,			Hundred Mile Grove,		17 93	Elba,	4	46	Reading,		16 6 50
Birmingham,	14	9 17	Kickapoo,		2 50	Fremont,	27	1 34	Springfield,		30
Brookfield,	31	1 04	La Grange,		51	Ft. Calhoun,	27	6 79	S. Amherst,		16 2 50
Bunker Hill,	33	2 05	Loyal,		2 55	Grand Island,	11	80	S. Lancaster,		205 53 57
Byron Centre,	12	2 93	Lucas,		50	Hastings,	4	2 25	Vineyard Haven, Mass.,	10	5 00
Belleville,	8	82	Mackford,		5 74	Jackson,	10	1 00	Slocumville, R. I.,	29	53
Camden,			Madison,		11 28	Lincoln,	60	16 32	Berlin, Conn.,	12	1 50
Carleton,	30	11 90	Maiden Rock,		84	Omaha,	16	2 20	Hampton,		7 1 90
Carson City,	38	61	Maple Works,		2 75	Ord,	3	01	Norwich,		29 2 00
Cedar Lake,	68	5 47	Manston,		1 14	Otis,	11	1 20	Scattering,		2 58
Cedar Springs,	14	52	Milton Junction,		1 08	Pawnee City,	2	1 00	Total,		\$145 15
Ceresco,	40	26 69	Milwaukee,		10 09	Platte Center,	15	1 26			
Charlotte,	44	8 17	Mt. Hope,		6 00	Raeville,	57	1 25			
Cleon,	19	4 33	Mt. Sterling,		1 58	Red Cloud,	20	1 39			
Climax,	12	3 12	New London,		2 42	Richmond,	37	5 60			
Colfax,	47	1 50	Oakland,		14 95	Sett,	12	1 20			
Decatur,	21	1 19	Pittsville,		2 40	Shelton,	28	5 81			
Denver,	41	2 78	Plainfield,		3 88	Stromsburg,	20	1 30			
Douglas,	32	7 42	Poy Sippi,		4 38	Frank Butte,	42	1 50	Boggsstown,		\$2 29
Eaton Rapids,	41	1 25	Pulcifer,		1 00	New Era,	30	4 20	Farmersburg,		65
East Saginaw,			Racine,		2 15	Waco,	12	35	Indianapolis,		35
Edenville,	51	1 32	Rolling,		96	Wilsonville,	18	22	Kewanee,		4 35
Elk Rapids,			Sand Prairie,		6 16	Scattering,	3	57	Kokomo,		2 50
Elinwood,	44	3 27	Sextonville,		3 37	Total,		\$85 75	Maxwell,		61
Ely,	13	1 36	Springwater,		97				Monticello,		2 21
Escanaba,			Stevens Point,		2 37				Thorntown,		1 46
Fairgrove,	34	1 03	Sturgeon Bay,		1 00				Individuals,		4 14
Flint,	76	2 20	Summit Centre,		22				Total,		\$18 46
Freeland,	62	4 65	Victory,		1 62						
Gaines,	26	1 00	Wequock,		1 62						
Gowen,	45	1 02	Miscellaneous,		14 01						
Grand Rapids,			Total,		\$158 10						
Grandville,	23	2 51	Given in previous quarter,								
Greenbush,	35	6 54	but received by treasurer								
Greenville,	16	1 25	in this,		43 69						
Hanover,	26	2 40	Am't in general report,		\$201 79						
Hastings,	96	3 37									
Hazelton,	66	2 45									
Hillsdale,											
Horton,	30	1 57									
Howell,	8	3 98									
Imlay City,											
Ithaca,	67	3 00									
Ionia,											
Individuals,	57	5 00									
Jackson,	49	2 25									
Kent City,	41	2 20									
Lapeer,	9	25									
Leslie,	39	1 45									
Lockwood,	33	1 60									
Lyons & Muir,	80	3 70									
Maple Grove, Sag. Co.,	88	8 54									
Memphis,	16	1 27									
Monterey,†	34	1 10									
Morrice,	63	7 44									
Midland,	27	1 84									
Mt. Pleasant,	21	4 29									
Otsego,	21	2 63									
Orange,	40	4 31									
Orleans,	56	4 33									
Ovid,											
Parkville,											
Pottersville,											
Potoskey,											
Quincy,											
Ransom,											
Reese,											
Riverside,											
Rochester,											
Sand Lake,											
Shelby,											
St. Charles,											
St. Louis,											
Vanderbilt,											
Vassar,											
Vermontville,											
Watrousville,											
Webberville,											
Westphalia,											
Wright,											
Total,		\$428 34			\$20 26			\$165 84			\$15 17

INDIANA.

Boggsstown,		\$2 29
Farmersburg,		65
Indianapolis,		35
Kewanee,		4 35
Kokomo,		2 50
Maxwell,		61
Monticello,		2 21
Thorntown,		1 46
Individuals,		4 14
Total,		\$18 46

COLORADO.

Boulder,	69	\$18 45
Denver,	126	\$22 87
Ft. Collins,	26	2 40
Pueblo,	16	4 90
Scattering,		25
Total,		\$48 87
Given in past quarters, but		
rec'd by treasurer in this,	239	56
Am't in general report,		\$288 43

WEST VIRGINIA.

Amos,		\$2 00
Berea,		2 30
Kanawha,		3 83
Individuals,		1 55
Total,		\$9 68
Given in previous quarter,		
but received by treasurer		
in this,		19 98
Am't in general report,		\$29 66

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

Fernandina, Florida,		\$ 1 31
Orlando,		3 23
Atlanta, Georgia,		2 65
Individuals,		12 25
Total,		\$19 43
Am't not yet received by		
treasurer,*		6 35
Am't shown in general re-		
port,		\$12 90

VIRGINIA.

Mt. William,	17	\$ 72
Quicksburg,	51	14 45
Total,		\$15 17

PENNSYLVANIA.

Alba,	13	\$ 3 72
Bear Lake,	28	1 35
Blockville,	18	2 45
Burgettstown,	26	2 09
Corydon,	18	3 74
East Otto,	28	8 50
Edenboro,	18	1 95
Emporium,	5	1 01
Fleetwood,	11	1 25
Jamestown,	47	2 30
North Warren,	27	6 09
Painted Post,	14	1 23
Philadelphia,	52	20 98
Pittsburg,	42	5 79
Port Allegheny,	38	1 80
Portville,	11	1 75
Randolph, N. Y.,	17	3 30
Roaring Branch,	41	1 60
Salemville,	17	4 04
Waterford,	15	7 73
Wellsville,	53	9 63
West Pike,	14	1 10
Williamsport,	38	4 51
Youngsville,	16	1 61
Personal,		5 04
Total,		\$97 58
Given in previous quarter,		
but received by treasurer		
in this,		109 17
Am't in general report,		\$206 75

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bridgewater,		\$4 15
Brookings,		1 00
Brotherfield,		1 55
Cresbard,		14
Elk Point,		30 65
Ellsworth,		60
Iroquois,		2 55
Lakeside,		2 41
Madison,		10 00
Milbank,		3 70
Milton,		5 51
Parker,		1 56
Sioux Falls,		2 90
Spring Lake,		3 87
Sunny Side,		9 15
Swan Lake,		6 00
Vilas,		4 00
Watertown,		56
Individuals,		75 84
Total,		\$165 84

UPPER COLUMBIA.

Boise City, Idaho,		\$ 2 00
Moscow,		60
Viola,		1 60
Dayton, Wash.,		3 35
Farmington,		18 15
Garfield,		6 70
Walla Walla,		1 50
Echo, Oregon,		1 05
Milton,		4 85
Individuals,		7 45
Total,		\$52 20
Am't not yet received by		
treasurer,*		31 94
Am't shown in general re-		
port,		\$20 26

TENNESSEE RIVER.		
NAME.	MEM.	AMT.
Cross Plains,	2	65
Lane,	1	25
Springville,	1	00
Ishmeal Bradley,		81
Total,		\$5 21
Given in other quarters, but sent to treasurer in this,		30 00
Am't in general report,		\$35 21

*Not yet received by treasurer, therefore not shown in general report.
 †Not received by treasurer until after Sept. 30, when his accounts for quarter ending June 30 are closed; therefore not shown in general report for that quarter.
 ‡There was a mistake made in the credits given the Monterey and Allegan churches in the August No. of the HOME MISSIONARY. The Allegan church received credit for \$45.10 belonging to Monterey. The credits should be Monterey, \$49.82 and Allegan, \$22.35.

ANOTHER QUARTER'S REPORT OF FIRST-DAY OFFERINGS.

THE report of first-day offerings for the quarter ending June 30, 1890, is presented in this Extra of the HOME MISSIONARY. It should be carefully studied by all. It is a matter of no small importance, as it affects our missionary work all along the line. The way is opening for the truth everywhere. We have been praying God to raise up laborers, and laborers will be raised up. But we are in great need of means with which to carry on the work, and we are dependent on our brethren and the friends of the cause to furnish it. There is an evident necessity for more of the real spirit of the gospel everywhere. The spirit of the gospel is the spirit of Christ, and that is the spirit of sacrifice.

Christ did not come into the world to please himself; he did not come to acquire earthly gain or renown; but he came to seek and to save the lost. He did this at the expense of every selfish interest, if such a term may be used. He who was rich became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich. He who was righteous became sin, that we who are sinners may be made the righteousness of God in him. He who sat at the right hand of the Majesty on high, made himself of no reputation, and took on him the form of a servant,*and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, and by his stripes we are healed. Could we but realize the cost of our redemption, could we have a true sense of our lost condition in sin, and the wonderful love of God in providing a Saviour at the expense of such a sacrifice, our hearts would be filled with such gratitude, that no sacrifice that we could make would be counted too great to show our love to God and our interest in the plan of saving souls. But we are so beset with selfishness and self-interest on every side, that our own personal advantage and our own personal pleasure and comforts are made paramount to the interests of God's work.

This shows how much we lack of having the mind that was in Christ Jesus. He, without a murmur, for the joy that was set before him,—the joy of seeing sinners saved in the kingdom of God, through his sufferings and death,—endured the cross, despising the shame, and is now set down at the right hand of God.

When we compare ourselves with him who is our example, we begin to see how much we lack of possessing the true Christian spirit. If we had the spirit of Christ, we would feel as he felt; the same love that filled his bosom would be in our hearts;

General Report of First-day Offerings for Quarter Ending June 30, 1890.
 (COLLECTIONS FROM BOXES.)

NAME OF CONFERENCE.	Whole Amount for Quarter.	Mem. of Conference.	Amount per Member per Quarter.
Arkansas,		271	
Atlantic,	\$ 53.60†	151	.355
California,	274.05	2,143	.128
Canada,	8.00	141	.057
Colorado,	288.43*	316	.913
Cumberland Mission,	1.36	75	.018
Alabama,			
Mississippi, } Gulf,	3.55	90	.039
Louisiana,			
Illinois,		831	
Indiana,	18.46	1,148	.016
Iowa,	239.97	1,760	.136
Kansas,	114.39	2,183	.052
Maine,	3.00	452	.007
Michigan,	428.34	4,443	.096
Minnesota,	237.61	1,913	.15
Missouri,		773	
Montana,		22	
Nebraska,	85.75	670	.128
New England,	145.15	736	.197
New York,	70.13	826	.085
North Carolina,		80	
North Pacific,		627	
Ohio,	193.23†	1,068	.181
Pennsylvania,	206.75†	962	.215
Georgia,			
Florida,			
So. Carolina, } So Atlantic,	12.90	141	.091
South Dakota,	165.84	686	.242
Tennessee River,	35.21	171	.21
Texas,	68.72†	425	.162
Upper Columbia,	20.26	438	.046
Vermont,	43.68	473	.092
Virginia,	15.17	118	.129
West Virginia,	29.66†	125	.237
Wisconsin,	201.79	1,709	.118
Totals,	\$3,015.00	25,967	.116

Received for quarter ending March 31, 1890, \$3,187.84
 " " " " June 30, 1889, 2,909.89
 * Donations for one year (4 qrs.).
 † " " " (2 qrs.).

THE total receipts for foreign missions, for the year ending June 30, 1890, were as follows:—

Christmas offerings.....	\$19,284 37
First-day offerings.....	12,720 28
Sabbath-school donations.....	15,801 69
Other donations.....	783 59
Total.....	\$48,589 93

This is about \$1.81 per member. The receipts from the same sources for the present year, should more than double this amount.

the same spirit, sacrifice, and consecration that was manifested by Christ, would also be manifested by us. And if that spirit was in the church to-day as it should be, how different it would be from what it is! What a power would attend the preaching of the truth of God! What devotion there would be in the church, and what a spirit of liberality would be manifested!

Look at the early apostolic church, which reflected so much of the spirit of the Master. See the power in their prayers, as manifested in the release of Peter from prison. See them selling their possessions and bringing the proceeds to the apostles, for the service of the cause of Christ. Shall we expect to see less of that spirit in the finishing up of the gospel mission? Look, even, at the spirit that attended the preaching of the truth in our early experience. Consecrated, faithful laborers gave their whole time and strength to the work, and sacrificed everything that the truth might go to the people. Shall we imitate their example, and continue to sacrifice that the same truth may go to other nations and languages?

When we consider the object for which the first-day offerings are made, and the great need of funds to send laborers to fill some of the many calls that are coming in from different parts of the world, we are surprised that the offerings are so small. There has never been a time in the history of this work, when there were so many openings, and even urgent appeals for help, as at the present time. We believe God has heard the prayers that were offered up during the season of fasting for the raising up of laborers. Mention is made of some of the special evidences of this, by Elder Jones and others, in the present number of the HOME MISSIONARY. But how can these individuals, upon whose hearts God is moving to carry the third angel's message to the different languages of the world, go without means to defray their expenses and to support them when they arrive in their different fields of labor? It will not require an argument to show that it is just as necessary to have funds as it is to have laborers. Those who go to distant countries make a great sacrifice to do so. They must leave comfortable homes, friends, and native land, to go out among strangers, where they are denied all the comforts and enjoyments that those have who remain at their homes.

To send forth and support laborers in foreign countries would require but a small sacrifice on the part of each, if every one would enter heartily into the plan of making a donation every first day of the week, for foreign missions. For the quarter ending

March 31, 1890, the sum total of first-day offerings was \$3,187.84; for the quarter ending June 30 (the one which is reported in this Extra), the total amount is \$3,015.

In an article in the *Review* a few weeks ago, we presented some figures showing what a Conference of 800 members might do. The table presented was as follows:—

100 members	pay weekly	1 ct. each.	Total per year,	\$ 52
100	"	2 "	"	104
100	"	5 "	"	260
200	"	10 "	"	1,040
100	"	15 "	"	780
100	"	20 "	"	1,040
100	"	25 "	"	1,300
Total.....				\$4,576

No one will say that this estimate is unreasonable; and yet if this plan was carried out, the total of first-day offerings for a Conference of 800 members, would be \$4,576 per annum, or \$1,444 per quarter, which is more than one third as much as the entire membership of 26,000 now contribute. This is on the basis of church membership, and does not include members of families who are not members of the church, but who often make donations. This estimate makes provision for those in very limited circumstances, and would not be burdensome to any. Let us look at it again. One eighth are to give *one cent* each per week, or *fifty-two cents* each, per year; one eighth are to give *two cents* each, per week, or \$1.04 each, per year; one eighth are to give *five cents* each, per week, or \$2.60 each, per year; one fourth are to give *ten cents* each, per week, or \$5.20 each, per year; one eighth, *fifteen cents* each, per week, or \$7.80 each, per year; one eighth, *twenty cents* each, per week, or \$10.40 each, per year; one eighth, *twenty-five cents* each, per week, or \$13.00 each, per year. The estimate certainly is very reasonable. A very small sacrifice on the part of each one would provide all the means necessary to carry out the plan proposed, the largest amount being but \$13.00 per year, and the smallest fifty-two cents. Perhaps a large majority of those who read this article spend far more money than this for things that are not necessary, and which could be dispensed with as well as not, and often to the benefit of the individual. Let the whole denomination adopt the plan of first-day offerings, according to the above table, reckoning the membership at 26,000, and the total income will be \$148,720 per year. With such a sum of money at its disposal, the Foreign Mission Board could do a vast deal more work than it is doing, hampered as it is for lack of funds. We should not forget that the gospel of Christ is founded in sacrifice, and the great sacrifice which Christ has made for us should prompt us to make sacrifices that those for whom he died may receive a knowledge of his truth.

O. A. OLSEN.

the consideration of the subject of the lesson for the evening, there is something definite in the minds of those assembled for which to pray, and thus a short time can be spent in a season of prayer, asking God to bless the plans that have been considered. In case the meeting has been for the study of foreign missions, the prayers will be for the missionaries in the field under consideration, and but few of us appreciate the help it will be to our laborers in foreign fields, to have the prayers of our people lifted unitedly in their behalf.

There are but few churches which cannot plan for such a meeting as this once each week. There are a few, however, which are so scattered that it is impossible for them to get together for an evening meeting during the week. In such cases, a little time can be taken on the Sabbath for the consideration of the subject for the week, and for prayers for that particular phase of the work. The leader of the Sabbath meetings should give the lesson a thorough study, and have the most interesting points in it condensed, so that they could be brought out in a few moments for the benefit of all present, without taking the time to read the entire lesson. In fact, this should never be done even where the time of an entire evening is taken for the missionary meeting. So we have three plans thus outlined which can be used in planning for weekly missionary meetings, according to the circumstances of the church. In families where family Sabbath-schools are held because of isolation, family missionary meetings can be held also.

The next question that will arise is that of the manner of organizing weekly missionary meetings. Who should feel the responsibility of starting the movement in churches where there has never been anything done about it; or in churches where missionary meetings were held last winter, and then discontinued?

The librarian is the one to lead out in this work, although in many cases, by mutual arrangement, the church elder or some other member may be selected to call and preside at the first meeting for organization. In the organization of weekly meetings, some one should be selected as chairman, who will not only be present, but will take time to study the lessons for the different meetings, and select such persons to help him as will make the meeting most interesting and bring in a variety of gifts, so that there may not be anything monotonous about the exercises from week to week. In churches where there is sufficient material, some one may be chosen for each department; viz., Foreign Missions, Relig-

ious Liberty, Home Missions, and Health and Temperance. With the lessons that are provided from month to month in the HOME MISSIONARY, by careful study and preparation these meetings may be made so interesting that others who are not connected with our work will become interested in them and attend. This has been demonstrated in many cases already.

The question is often raised, What is the object of these meetings? Is it simply to keep up the form of another meeting? We say most emphatically, No! The object is to provide a way whereby our people all through the field may become more intelligent with reference to the different lines of work that we have on our hands, as a people, and the methods whereby these lines of work may be carried forward. The work of God has always been a progressive one. We cannot be contented with the same methods and plans that we had ten, five, or even one year ago. New issues are coming up continually, and we must be prepared to meet them, or the enemy will be gaining the advantage of us. The HOME MISSIONARY is intended to give practical instruction with reference to these issues and how to meet them; and it certainly does not seem to be too much to ask our missionary workers to take the time and make the effort to meet together once a week for a study of the work in which they are engaged, and for making plans to carry forward their work thoroughly and effectually.

This is really what the weekly meetings are for. Brethren and sisters, let us all rally and make a diligent effort to organize this movement where it is not already organized, and encourage it where it is, and as a people avail ourselves of every opportunity to become well informed with reference to every phase of the great work that is placed in our hands to perform.

Already the people who are most earnest in their efforts to secure religious legislation in our government are devising new schemes for getting their views before the people; and unless we are thoroughly alive to the situation, they will get far ahead of us with their plans. We consider this question of weekly missionary meetings to be one of the most important matters that we can consider at this time. It is home missionary work, whether our homes be in America, Australia, or some other land. We sincerely hope that the work of organizing weekly meetings will begin as soon as possible, wherever it has not been looked after already.

In churches where these meetings are already being held, as much of the thought in this article can be utilized as necessary; and the time of the meeting when this would be the lesson, can be used in consideration of plans for making the meetings more interesting and instructive in the future.

HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. C. E. L. JONES.

RELATION OF FOOD AND TEMPERANCE.

THE meaning of the term *temperance*, as it is generally used, is the total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. The effort made to discourage their use is known as temperance work. No doubt the principal reason for this limited application of the term, is the gross evils seen all around us, which are directly attributable to the demon of the cup. To combat this great evil to which so many of the human family are falling victims, movements have been started, having for their object total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages; but the causes that have been working to create this insatiable thirst for something stimulating, have been ignored. We fully indorse the temperance work, and can enter heartily into it; but it should be made broader, so as to take in more than it is commonly understood to include.

Webster defines temperance to mean, "Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; moderation; as, temperance in eating and drinking; temperance in the indulgence of joy or mirth." Some define it to be "total abstinence from things that are harmful, and a moderate use of those that are good." The latter definition of the term we believe to be the more reasonable and comprehensive. Intemperance is not manifested alone in drinking; it is manifested in eating, as well; and though overeating or the use of rich and highly seasoned foods does not intoxicate, their evil effects are seen in many different ways.

We should not live to eat, but eat to live; consequently, the articles we select for food should be those that contain the greatest amount of food elements, and not those that excite and stimulate, but do not build up the system. It has been truly said that many a mother has laid the foundation for a drunkard in her child by the food she prepared for him to eat. Not knowing that food highly seasoned will create a thirst for a stronger stimulant, she supplies her child day after day with highly seasoned foods, until a thirst for stimulants is developed, and he falls a victim to strong drink.

The addition of condiments to the food not only creates an inordinate thirst, but also an inordinate

appetite; it is one of the greatest causes of overeating, a form of intemperance which produces scarcely less of evil than the drink habit. A writer in a prominent health journal recently said, "Intemperance of any kind will deaden the native acuteness of the perceptive organs. Overeating will not only blunt the vigor of health, but stupefy the intellect. Even the moderate degree of habitual gluttony will turn the purest genius into mere animal lustings, which war against God and humanity. There are few men of real genius who will make a god of their belly, because elevated intellect will generally be disgusted with such low and groveling temptation. . . . Intemperance is of two kinds; one consists of the over-indulgence of natural appetites; the other, in creating and indulging those which have no origin in nature. The Creator has given us an inclination for food adapted to the nourishment of the body. Moderation in its use is temperance; immoderate indulgence is intemperance. But even moderation in the use of things as luxuries which God never made for such a purpose, and things for which he never authorized a taste, is intemperance. To be temperate in the use of natural appetites, is to indulge them rightly; but to be temperate in regard to unnatural indulgencies, is to let them entirely alone. 'Touch not, taste not, handle not.' Temperance is total abstinence from wrong things, and moderation in the right things. Either kind of intemperance is at war with the progress and prosperity of mind."

When we come to realize that overeating is really intemperance, and that it will lead to the gravest of consequences, is it not time to give more thought to what we eat, that we may provide food that will not create such excessive cravings as will deaden the nerves of the stomach till they cease to say "enough"? Another writer, speaking of the relation of food to intemperance, makes the following pertinent remarks:—

"Suppose we should find out, as one of the results of all this agitation about the drink question, that our habits of eating, or rather of seasoning, have the effect to make everybody thirsty, more likely to drink, and less capable of resisting temptation; do you think it would be worth your while to act upon it, and use less salt and other thirst-producing condi-

ments? The saloon-keepers think it worth while to act upon that fact. Shall we use less common sense than they do? . . . The habit of using condiments is unquestionably a strong auxiliary to the use of intoxicating drink. It is a common observation that persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors are, as a rule, fond of stimulating and highly seasoned foods; although the converse is not always true, yet it is apparent to every thoughtful person that the use of a diet composed of highly seasoned and irritating food institutes the conditions necessary for the acquirement of the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors."

Continued indulgence of the appetite blunts the sensibilities until it weakens the will-power. For this reason many have not strength to carry out resolutions made to overcome some known sin; and thus, instead of becoming stronger through the discipline gained by controlling the will, one becomes weak through yielding to temptation. Not only is this true in resisting the appetite, but it is true in resisting evil tendencies which lead to all kinds of sin.

There are many ways in which we can work to help the temperance cause. If we practice and teach hygienic principles in eating and drinking, the influence of such an effort will not be lost. Though we may not be able to go to some distant land to teach the people, if we really want to work, we can find plenty to do nearer by. Our field is not small and unimportant. In this line of work there are openings everywhere for those who are consecrated to the work of the Lord; and what can be more noble than laboring to elevate and bless our fellow-beings?

FROM THE FIELD.

SINCE my last report for the HOME MISSIONARY I have attended the Colorado and Nebraska State camp-meetings, one local camp-meeting in Iowa, and have visited three churches in Michigan.

At the Nebraska meeting an unusual interest was manifested in the health and temperance work. A cooking-school was conducted by Mrs. W. H. Wakeham, which was well attended, and we believe a goodly number received instruction that will help them to make health reform practical, at least in matters pertaining to diet. The dining tent was run, with very few exceptions, in accordance with hygienic principles.

At all of our meetings special emphasis has been placed on our need of medical missionaries. The fact that Christ in giving the gospel commission, connected the healing of the sick with the preaching of the gospel, appeared to many minds in a new light; and many have exclaimed, "I never thought of it that way before!" The appeal for workers in this department, based on the example and precept of Christ, who spent so much of his time ministering to the physical needs of suffering humanity, we believe has found a response in many hearts; and we confidently expect that many will ere long be found who will desire to fit themselves for work in an enterprise so purely philanthropic.

One of the nurses in a Medical Home in Chicago, on being asked why she braved the dangers connected with treating those suffering with various infectious and dangerous diseases, when getting nothing for it but her board and clothes, said sweetly, "O, we do it all for Jesus's sake." We may rest assured that he who said, "Whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward," will not forget such a work of love.

W. H. WAKEHAM.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY CLASS.

THE special school for health and temperance missionaries met, according to appointment, Sunday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., for organization. Thirty-four applicants presented themselves for admission. A preliminary examination was held, and the plans of work for the winter set before them. At 6:30 all interested in medical missionary work, connected with the Sanitarium, met in the Hospital parlor. About 150 were present. The meeting was addressed by Elder O. A. Olsen, who expressed great interest in this branch of the work of God, and spoke earnestly of the great need of workers in this department. He expressed his gratification to see so many young men and women so much interested in missionary work. Elder D. T. Jones followed with a short address, in which he emphasized the fact that our educational facilities are three times as great as ever before, and that the demand for trained workmen is three times as great as ever before, and therefore there ought to be three times as many men and women who have a zeal not only to labor, but to take a course of training that would fit them for efficient work.

Interesting remarks were made by Dr. Kellogg and others, and we believe that the medical missionary classes will enter upon their work with more of the missionary spirit than ever before. About forty are in regular attendance at the six months' course, and we expect that others will soon join the class. A number of these will take the five years' course, and prepare themselves for regular medical missionary work in city missions and foreign fields, as trained nurses. Others will fit up for lecturers and colporters. Still others will take a course of training that will enable them to canvass successfully for health and temperance books. A large field of usefulness awaits those who will fit themselves for labor in these lines.

W. H. WAKEHAM.

PROGRAM.

1. Opening Song.
2. Scripture Reading.
3. Prayer.
4. Address or essay, subject, "Relation of Food and Temperance," 15 minutes.
5. Select Reading, or discussion of subject, 15 minutes.
6. Business, 20 minutes.
7. Closing song.

CANVASSERS' DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY C. ELDRIDGE.

WHATEVER the future may have in store for the canvassing work, the past has demonstrated that our denominational books can be sold by subscription. It started out in weakness, and has only attained its present attitude as a factor in our work, by the most persistent efforts. The success of this work cannot be attributed wholly to the words or work of any one individual, any more than could a possible failure. It owes its present unparalleled success to the united, ceaseless, and prayerful co-operation of a denomination of missionaries. A failure can only be engendered by a withdrawal of the support which has contributed to its present greatness.

This branch of the work, like all others, requires advance steps from year to year, as the work develops, reaches out, and expands. Some idea of its future requirements can be obtained by a careful survey of its past.

The first important move in the direction of systematized effort in the canvassing field was to convince our people that our denominational books could be sold by subscription. This could not be carried into effect until its thorough adaptability and practicability could be demonstrated to the various Conferences. To bring this about, it was necessary, first, that plans be devised, second, that they be executed. While the first was to be mapped out in the office, the second was to be demonstrated in the field. The next thing on the program was to interest some State in the enterprise, get it to take hold of the plans, and prove their feasibility when adopted. One State took hold and made a success, then another, and another, until to-day there is not a State comprising our Conference but is satisfied that the plans put in operation four years ago are practicable. This is a fact not only in each State, but in every part of the world where it has been thoroughly tried.

As this work grew in importance and favor, the necessity for a more complete organization became apparent. To this end a canvassers' convention was called in Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 30 to Feb. 7, 1890, and to which every State interested in the canvassing work sent its delegates. The canvassing interests throughout the entire field were very fully discussed, and resolutions adopted which have been of much benefit to the work. The advantages of such meetings are attested by the fact that another canvassers' convention is to be called for Feb. 23 to March 4, 1891.

Up to the time of the first-named canvassers' convention, the whole canvassing work had been under the general direction of one man, which owing to its increased volume and extending territory, became too much of a burden to be borne by him alone, and

it became imperatively necessary to divide up the work, and place it upon the broad shoulders of six district agents, one in each General Conference district, then and there appointed, and who have been actively employed from that time to the present; and while immediate fruits of their work are seen on all sides, the results of their arduous labor in that direction will be more and more apparent as the years go by, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits which the canvassing work has derived from this move. The spirit of progression has also extended to fields under the direction of the General Conference.

Our branch office at Atlanta, Ga., has not only been self-supporting, but has made a small profit also. Our Toronto house has largely increased its business, and like the Atlanta branch, is self-supporting, and no burden to the parent house. Adhering to this policy, branch houses may be judiciously established wherever the exigencies of the work shall demand, and without detriment to that already in hand.

Very flattering reports are being received from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, England, Central Europe, and elsewhere, showing that our canvassers are sowing the seeds of present truth in various parts of the earth, even in despotic Russia.

What is to prevent the present prosperity of the canvassing work, or to retard its even pace with the message it was organized to champion? I think I can hear the reply from sea to sea, from land to land, — "nothing."

But this work will not run itself, unaided and alone. It is a work in which but a sacrificing few care to engage, — trying to convince a person that he needs a book which he does not want. The canvassing field, having become a recruiting ground for various branches of our work, there is a strong tendency with some of our canvassers in the direction of some other employment. There is no branch of our work which requires such determination of purpose to keep it moving, and which needs more encouragement or support, or let me in justice add, which is doing as much towards the promulgation of the truths we advocate, as the canvassing work; and so long as the present unity of purpose is fostered, there is no such thing as failure. The whole denomination has rallied to its support, and is pledged to witness its final triumph.

C. E.

OWING to the manifold and increasing duties devolving upon me, and my consequent inability to give that attention to the canvassing work which its great importance demands, I felt it imperatively necessary to tender my resignation as General Canvassing Agent to the General Conference Committee at

their summer council here. The president of the International Tract Society, which office is now held by Brother L. C. Chadwick, was named as my successor.

I took the step after mature deliberation, believing it to be for the best interests of the cause in general.

I have no fear that the canvassing work will in any degree languish by my withdrawal, and while I am truly thankful for the support and co-operation which have been accorded me by my brethren everywhere, as well as for their valued counsel and sympathy, let me assure them that it is a matter of no little satisfaction to know that the same hearty support, co-operation, sympathy, and counsel will be accorded my worthy successor, Brother Chadwick.

C. E.

HINTS ABOUT CANVASSING.—NO. 8.

THE more our observation is extended, the more we are persuaded that too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of a thorough preparation before entering the canvassing work, and constant study to improve. It is a mistake to depend alone upon the instruction that can be given at a general meeting where there are so many other things to take up the time and claim the attention. From ten to fifteen days of undivided effort are necessary to the success of a canvassers' institute. The best results are usually reached when the convention is held exclusively in the interests of canvassing. These gatherings may be for the entire Conference, or they may be held in different sections, according to circumstances. Our general meetings may serve as a magnet to draw the people together, and they afford an excellent opportunity to awaken an interest by means of public talks and private conversation, but real study on the canvass is out of the question; and, indeed, instruction that would occupy the mind to the detriment of the spiritual interests of the meeting, is hardly in place.

A good way to do, is to have a week's instruction and drill just preceding or following the meeting. The old canvassers might profitably be detained a day or two for the purpose of interchanging thought based upon experience, and developing improved methods. The recruits should remain until they are thoroughly qualified. If any are obliged to leave, provision should be made for continuing their preparations elsewhere, so that they too shall be thoroughly equipped before entering the field. Many of our old canvassers are sustaining a great loss by not frequently reviewing the publisher's description of the book and other printed instructions, to keep them fresh in mind. Every one would do well to test himself to see if he is able to reproduce the canvass, word for word, in writing, as he turns through the prospectus. We give these thoughts as our candid convictions, after attending fifteen State meetings and institutes during the past eight months.

There is also a manifest lack of appreciation of what is written for canvassers. They do not all seem to read and study with a view to mastering

everything that is published to help them in their profession. Things in this line should be sought first, and the canvasser should not allow himself to be outdone in the line of general reading.

The one thing necessary to success, and which will lead to every other needed acquisition, is heart service,—a genuine conversion through and through. If we love Christ, we shall love whom Christ loves, and like our Master, it will be our meat and drink to save perishing souls. We shall yearn for suffering humanity as he did when he wept over Jerusalem, and our interest in the people will cause us to tolerate—yes, *love*—the means that we have to employ for their salvation. It is always a source of encouragement to hear canvassers say that they enjoy their work, for we know then that their heart is in it—it is their life, and a savor of life unto life to others.

RECRUITING.

It has been suggested that many more might be found who would canvass, if the State agent and his helpers would canvass our own people for our various books. Our people need the books, so they would be doing a good work, and they would thus become acquainted with churches and families, and create an interest in the books, and in the canvassing work, and they could make special efforts for such as they think would make good canvassers. We certainly think a State agent makes a serious mistake by working as an ordinary canvasser, to the neglect of this work.

E. E. MILES.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 3, 1890.

Captain Eldridge.

DEAR BROTHER: The canvassing work in New Zealand, from a very small beginning and without any special organization at its inception, has begun to be the power it should be in the proclamation of present truth. Our company of laborers has gradually increased, until we now have about twenty. This may seem but a small number to our American brethren, but when you take into consideration the smallness of the population, and that it is scattered over a large area of country, it can perhaps be better understood how the available territory can be worked to better advantage with the present company than by a very much larger one.

New Zealand contains a population of only about 600,000, which is only a few when compared with that of some of the world's large cities. We could doubtless have quite an increase in our staff if we were doing anything on our medical books, but at present none of our laborers care to handle these works. We anticipate an increase as we open up territory in the south island. The north island has been pretty thoroughly worked with all our books, medical included, and at this writing a canvass is being made for "Bible Readings" and "Sunshine." Companies are about to be organized to go over the same territory with "From Eden to Eden," and by next report we hope to have had some work done on this.

Our work in the south island is just opening up.

The two brethren who are in Dunedin as pioneers on a canvass for the "Great Controversy," are meeting with a good degree of success, considering that the colony is so upset with a strike, and we expect that from 600 to 700 books will be sold in the city and surroundings. The company in Christchurch have taken about 400 orders for "Sunshine." This last book seems to be a splendid pioneer, and sells readily among all classes, and I have just completed a delivery of 400 odd in the town of Blenheim and vicinity, pretty general satisfaction having been felt among the subscribers. Two of our lady canvassers are now engaged on the same territory in a canvass for "Bible Readings," and have taken about eighty orders between them for ten days' work, quite a good number of which are for the best bindings.

We were afraid that the strike would have a very damaging effect upon our work here, but are glad to be able to say that so far it has not been so to any serious extent. We hope that before this reaches you, matters involved in the disruption of capital and labor will have been settled, and that the colony will have returned to its normal condition.

Our report for this month does not total up to as much as usual, largely owing to the fact that two of our company have failed to report, although the work has been small as compared with previous months.

We feel that there is much to encourage us in these depressing times; and while we realize that dangers gather round us in these last days, we pray that the Lord may give wisdom to direct, power to overcome the difficulties of the present, with an outpouring of his blessing, that our faith and confidence for the future may be strengthened, and our efforts well directed in making his work all it deserves to be.

I am, yours in the work,
JAMES HARRIS, *State Agent.*

BROTHER CARL SCHOLL, one of our German canvassers laboring in Wisconsin, writes as follows:—

"I visited a farmer who had twelve employees. After I had gained the attention of the group, I began my canvass. At the close of it, I received eight orders for my book, 'Life of Christ,' which I delivered on the following day, with the help of God. At the same time I sold several other books there. The amount of the books sold here figures up \$52.00. I thank my heavenly Father for such a blessing."

This is one of the instances where abundant success attended the efforts of a single day, but the success of all our German laborers in Wisconsin and Minnesota throughout the season has been excellent.

The German canvassers who have been in the field the past season, have had remarkable success indeed, and while it was claimed by some a few years ago that Germans could not be reached by printed matter or canvassers, experience and facts have shown the contrary. Their average success compares favorably with that of our English-speaking brethren, and in many cases the prejudice created by ministers and the press, is giving room to a friendly

feeling and a desire to learn more of us and our works. The contents of the books convince the readers that many of the charges brought against Seventh-day Adventists are groundless, or that their views do not contradict the Bible, and in consequence, the ministers lose their influence to some extent.

Our brethren in Europe, at their last camp-meeting, passed among other resolutions, the following:—

"Resolved, That as it becomes apparent that in spreading the third angel's message, the printed word will have to do the most important part; therefore,—

"We recommend, To pay the greatest attention to the dissemination of printed matter."

If that is true of Europe, and I believe it is, how much more of America, where it is, on the whole, easier for people to buy books. Experience has shown that, as far as the masses are concerned, more is accomplished by reading-matter than by preaching. We need but to point to Russia and the many in our own and other countries, who have received the truth by these means.

I would like to mention one instance especially, that comes to my mind now. Last summer a German church was organized in North Branch, Minn. Brother H. Graf, after remaining with them a few days, organized a Sabbath-school of about twenty-five members, and when Elder S. S. Shrock came, but two or three days were necessary to effect the present organization. These people had read and were made ready for this step, by reading-matter, previously put in their hands. One of these brethren expects to attend our German school this winter, and devote himself to the canvassing work.

O, that we all might appreciate the privilege we have of using the means placed in our reach, to enlighten people! Shall we not have hundreds of living epistles of Christ, who want to carry the printed word to the hamlets and villages and cities of the land? How many are now idle, who might be thus engaged! Do you say that no one has hired you? The invitation and command, "Go ye also into the vineyard," means you; it embraces all that are idle. All can do something. And I believe that when we incline our ears unto the Lord, asking, "What wouldst thou have me to do?" and then answer in the spirit of Samuel, saying, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth," many will hear that voice whisper, Go *thou* into the vineyard.

And when this divine call comes to humble souls who are willing to be led by the Spirit, we shall see divine work done. The Lord will work for and with them. His might will be revealed to those who carry heavenly messages; God will be with them with great power. We shall see such times, brethren. We shall see greater things than we have seen. Whenever we think that past blessings were greater than the present are or the future ones are going to be, we have not the trust and faith in God we should have. God's arm is not shortened, and he will do more than we can conceive of.

THEO. VALENTINER.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, Oct. 1, 1890.

THINKING that the readers of the HOME MISSIONARY may like to hear of the ship work at this port, I send the following:—

Besides the regular line of steamers, ships from nearly all parts of the world occasionally enter Table Bay. We try to visit all, and sell some of our works on each. We also leave periodicals in the different languages, for the ship's crew and for them to hand to those who wish reading, at the ports that they may enter, or to the sailors on other boats with whom they may exchange papers; and we find but very few who are not glad to receive them. Often the officers consent to take and deliver quite large packages, free of charge, to the ports that they are to visit. We address the packages to some manager of a public reading-room, or to some person of good standing who is interested in religious and temperance work. Many times we obtain the address from the officers of the boats. They frequently tell us of islands they are to visit or points on the main land, where the people will appreciate such reading, and give us the names of persons who will gladly see that the reading is placed into the hands of the people.

In all this we can see God's care for his work, and how even those who do not accept the truth may be the means of carrying it to others. How often we read from the Bible cases like this, where God causes the people of the world to help his children in their work. (Read Neh. 1; 2:1-8.) We find it the most difficult to do anything on the Italian and Portuguese ships. We need small tracts in these languages, treating on true worship or God's power,—something that will attract the attention and interest these men, as they are nearly all Catholics. We find boats that have many of our books in the library, and often find officers and sailors with nearly all our subscription books. They say they obtained the books of ship missionaries at New York, San Francisco, Liverpool, etc. We are frequently told of Brethren Drew, Thompson, La Rue, Hanson, and others. We are surprised to see how the truth is being carried from country to country, port to port, home to home, by the sailors, and how much they know of us as a people. God has said that this message shall go to the ends of the earth, and every day we realize more and more how this ship work can be one of the means of carrying it. We find some who say that they do not believe a word that our books or papers teach, but many speak of them with praise. One day we offered for sale a "Great Controversy," to a first mate on a sailing ship. As soon as he saw it, he said "I have one," and went to his berth and brought it to us. We asked, "Do you like it?" "Oh, yes," said he, "it is an excellent book." We remarked that he kept it handy, as it was under his pillow. He answered, "Yes, I could not part with it; next to the Bible I prize this book." He bought some small works of us.

We are often told by the officers that they are surprised to learn from our many different periodicals the great amount of work that we are doing and the

many printing-presses we have, and of the tons of books that we send out. They wish us success in our work. We have placed on board ships, the past year, many thousands of periodicals, and sold quite a good many books. These will be scattered far and near, and not until that great day when all will be revealed, can we know their real mission. We trust that we shall be remembered in the prayers of God's people. We desire wisdom that we may do this work just as God would have it done.

Our faith, hope, and courage are growing, and we want to be strong in the Lord.

Your brother in the work,

A. DRUILLARD.

ECHOES FROM THE FIELD.

WE make the following extracts from letters received from our faithful workers in the field. Brother I. A. Cleveland, writing from Joliet, Ill., says:—

"How thankful we should all be for the HOME MISSIONARY, and that a few pages have been given to the canvassing work. I earnestly hope my fellow-workers will accept the kind invitation of 'c. e.,' and 'tell us how it goes.' Would it not be well to hear from those who are engaged in a house-to-house canvass for our different books? Could we not by this means encourage each other, and gain many new ideas of great value? I can say, for one who has had some experience, that I have never been discouraged in the work at any time. God gives me strength and courage each day to go forward.

"I am fully convinced that 'Great Controversy' is not receiving the circulation its importance demands. It may take more work, more prayer, more perseverance, be attended by even more trials, but when we consider the great truths it contains for this time, we should press forward with greater zeal, with renewed courage, and do all we can for it."

Brother R. Peterson, writing from Christiana, Norway, says:—

"We are glad to say that the work here is progressing. Our canvassers are having fair success. The reports are encouraging. One brother writes that he finds people who buy his books who have already bought as many as three other books, pronouncing this, 'The Life of Christ,' the best of them all. Considerable canvassing work has been done in Bergen, during the last year, and the reading-matter seems to have made a great impression on the people. The inquiry has been made, 'How long shall we suffer here in this place, before we shall hear the living witness of these precious truths you have brought to our door?' This indicates that the Lord is working upon the hearts of these people through our publications. We feel assured, even with our limited means of information upon the subject, that the third angel's message is going with great power through the efforts of our canvassers. We are all of good courage in the good work, and feel confident that our work will result in winning some honest souls to the side of truth."

We glean the following from a letter lately received from Brother G. W. Bailey, Bath, England:—

"Seeing your call for items relating to the canvassing work at home and abroad, we thought a little report from two of your canvassers who were exported to a foreign land, might not be wholly without interest. Providence seems to have assigned us as a field of labor this beautiful old city, where the Romans, almost back to the time of our Saviour, have left their marks, and where such notable persons as John Wesley, George Whitfield, the Countess of Huntingdon, Venn, Romaine, and others have stood for the truth. We began work here about June 1, and though illness hindered us for some weeks, we have, with the blessing of God, thus far secured 355 orders for 'Bible Readings,' an average of a little over forty-four copies per month for each of us. We have taken as high as twenty-five orders in a week. We have delivered 160 books already.

"As a general thing, religion and the Bible are looked upon with respect, and we have met with several persons who seem to have a sincere desire to know the truth. This leads us to believe the Lord has a people in this place. Although the wealthy hold themselves aloof from common people, and shut them off by gates and high walls, it seems easier to gain access to their homes, or to secure an interview, than to excite their interest in the book. While a number of ministers have given orders for the book, our chief support comes from builders, tailors, gardeners, etc. The English people, inclined to be suspicious of strangers, are warm hearted and generous when their confidence is secured. We are grateful to have so good a country in which to work for the Master, and if some shall find their way into the kingdom by means of the printed pages we have placed in their hands, we shall rejoice and be glad."

Brother Morris Fitch, of the same field, writes:—

"I can say I have no occasion to regret coming to this field to engage in the work. Indeed, I feel to praise the Lord for his wonderful goodness and love to me. I greatly value the experience, and pray for wisdom and grace that I may so profit by it as to become useful and efficient in the work. I think I stated in a previous letter that I found it difficult to get into houses, even among the middle or working class, and that we had to do our canvassing while standing at the door. I find no trouble now in getting into houses, even of the higher class, but of course it is quite a different thing to take orders when once in. The wealthier class seems less interested in such works, or, at least, less inclined to subscribe for them. I think I can gain access to all classes of houses here as readily as in America, and among the artisan, tradesmen, and laboring class there appears to be a more general interest in religious matters than in America. During the week ending September 19, the Lord blessed me with twenty-four orders. For the week ending September 26, I received twenty-three orders, in a little more than twenty hours' work. We watch the progress of the work in America with interest. Remember us in your prayers."

Brother G. H. Derrick, who is canvassing in Utah, in a letter to W. C. White, has this to say of the canvassing work:—

"We have every reason to be encouraged and thankful to the Lord for the manner in which he has blessed the work. There are now ten agents in Utah canvassing for our denominational books, averaging, when they work, about fifty orders per day. The sales for the last week amounted to over \$900. We are planning to make a thorough canvass of the Territory for our books, as soon as possible. Davis county, lying between Salt Lake City and Ogdén, has already been canvassed for three of them. We put 'Great Controversy' ahead, then 'Bible Readings,' and Brother Nelson has just finished the county for 'From Eden to Eden.' And although many noticed the similarity of subjects presented with those of 'Bible Readings' and 'Great Controversy,' Brother Nelson succeeded in securing about 250 orders for it.

"One young man here wanted to work for 'Bible Readings,' and as he seemed to be a very earnest Christian, we let him begin. He has studied his book carefully, and as a consequence has commenced to keep the Sabbath, and is doing fully as much good as any other agent we have. We think he will take a decided stand for the truth as fast as he sees it. He was formerly a Campbellite, and is an intelligent, well-educated college student. Several are taking hold of the truth as the result of reading-matter placed in their hands. The Scandinavian family with whom Brother Nelson staid while canvassing Logan, have embraced the truth. They now write that two other neighbors have also decided to obey the truth. Thus the work goes forward, and our numbers are increasing. We feel that the Lord has blessed the work and the workers abundantly, for which we are very thankful, and more than ever determined to devote our time and lives to his service.

"We are soon to have a general meeting of our scattered Sabbath-keepers in Utah, when the first Seventh-day Adventist church in the Territory will probably be organized. There are several who want to be baptized at that time."

From a recent letter from Brother F. L. Mead, district agent, we copy as follows:—

"I have taken some time to look over the work in this province [Manitoba], and to note its effect upon the people. I have been happily impressed with what I have seen and heard.

"At Brandon and Portage La Prairie I found some interesting results of a perusal of 'Bible Readings.' While the people as a rule know little or nothing of Seventh-day Adventists, nearly all have discovered that the book is an advocate of the Seventh-day Sabbath, as well as the unconscious state of the dead. I found that the book was taking a very active part in Sunday-school work, and that the people were getting ideas which they were talking out in meeting. It was truly amusing to listen to the different opinions in regard to the book.

While one would declare it the best book he had, another would affirm that it was not deep enough; some one else would say it was not a proper book to have in the house, on account of the pictures in the Game of Life, but which others would pronounce all right.

"It does seem to me that there are many honest people in this province who should have a chance to hear the living preacher, and the sooner the better, for the ministers in Winnipeg have been at work, trying to counteract the influence of the book. There is quite an upheaval in Winnipeg on the religious questions. Many are calling out against the pride and worldliness of the churches, and yearning for the pure and simple religion of Jesus Christ."

The address of A. F. Harrison has been changed from 98 Constantinople St., to 120 Third St., New Orleans, La.

At the Southern Exposition held at Atlanta, Ga., we had an exhibit of books, and we have just received the following report from the manager of our branch office there:—

"We are happy to state that the REVIEW AND HERALD display carried off the laurels at the Exposition. Three medals were awarded: "best book paper," "best book binding," "best display and book work." Three other book firms were represented. . . . We received some very high compliments from book men and newspaper men. Some say they never saw such a nice lot of books bound. I took some orders, and did a nice lot of advertising." Comment is unnecessary. C. E.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition of their clergy, and the warnings of their press, the Holland people seem to accord our canvassers a hearty welcome, and our publications find a ready sale among them. They are proverbial lovers of the Bible, and great sticklers for truth, come from whatever source it may.

REPORT OF THE CANVASSING WORK FOR OCTOBER, 1890.

	STATE.	Days.	Mor.	Half Mor.	Libr'y.	Gilt.	Marb.	Plain.	Value of Books.	Miscel. Sales.	Total Value.	Total for Districts.
Dist. No. 1.	Atlantic	252	....	....	....	....	....	....	\$2,059 10	\$71 78	\$2,130 88	.....
	Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maritime Prov.	.....	2	1	26	18	106	28	384 50	.....	384 50	.....
	New England	316	52	44	90	245	282	93	2,032 85	46 90	2,079 75	.....
	New York	238	39	31	65	160	262	49	1,553 63	39 65	1,593 28	.....
	Pennsylvania	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,633 00	140 35	1,773 35	.....
	Quebec	.....	12	16	27	58	238	10	814 50	.....	814 50	.....
	Virginia	107	34	6	25	130	206	9	986 50	.....	986 50	.....
	Vermont	87	7	5	9	25	69	6	292 75	.....	292 75	.....
	West Virginia	75	11	9	14	48	131	3	505 25	114 95	620 20	\$10,675 71
	Florida	4	1	.....	2	2	18	.....	51 25	.....	51 25	.....
	Georgia	88	25	11	62	95	169	1	907 25	3 15	910 40	.....
	No. 2.	Louisiana	85	1	.....	3	53	45	304 25	6 25	310 50	.....
Mississippi		37	1	10	24	20	23	182 25	.....	182 25	.....
North Carolina		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee		12	2	2	.....	110	19	107	311 00	44 50	355 50	1,809 90
No. 3.	Indiana	208	44	28	84	176	426	86	1,948 26	1 80	1,950 06	.....
	Illinois	302	41	55	119	250	423	29	2,316 75	.....	2,316 75	.....
	Michigan	134	19	19	29	119	243	44	1,059 00	.....	1,059 00	.....
	Ohio	210	38	31	49	146	207	21	1,067 50	.....	1,067 50	.....
	Ontario	.....	40	36	59	189	336	29	1,704 50	.....	1,704 50	8,097 81
No. 4.	Dakota	.....	6	6	15	33	43	51	333 00	.....	333 00	.....
	Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manitoba	.....	1	.....	3	13	37	.....	119 75	.....	119 75	.....
	Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nebraska	95	20	14	70	162	136	188	1,062 75	.....	1,062 75	.....
No. 5.	Wisconsin	139	5	9	31	224	325	8	1,273 70	63 95	1,337 65	2,853 15
	Arkansas	46	7	3	47	44	55	3	408 30	15 60	423 90	.....
	Colorado	24	14	12	11	23	16	.....	224 00	.....	224 00	.....
	Kansas	270	25	15	39	76	168	21	729 41	80 90	810 31	.....
	Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6.	Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,458 21
	British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	California	.....	62	82	106	244	233	51	1,906 35	35 85	1,942 20	.....
	Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,942 20
	Germany	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 99	66 90	242 89	.....
FORN.	England	220	19	.....	17	217	91	21	830 50	.....	830 50	.....
	South Africa	55	103	.....	11	32	.....	21	534 50	16 07	550 57	.....
	New Zealand	163	83	.....	62	265	.....	223	1,804 60	.....	1,804 60	.....
	Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920 44	.....	920 44	4,349 00
Totals		3,530	714	445	1,109	3,177	4,322	1,170	\$30,437 38	\$748 60	\$31,185 98	\$31,185 98

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

INTERNATIONAL TRACT AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Price, 25 cents per year.

L. C. CHADWICK, }
DAN. T. JONES. } EDITORS.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., NOVEMBER, 1890.

WE publish this week a four-page Extra, in which will be found the reports of first-day offerings for the quarter ending June 30. All should study the figures carefully.

IN the Religious Liberty Department will be found a memorial which was presented to the Michigan Conference at its recent session in Battle Creek. The Conference responded heartily to the suggestions made in the memorial, and are entering upon a vigorous campaign in Religious Liberty work.

IF the 26,000 Seventh-day Adventists would contribute for foreign missions as in the table given in Elder Olsen's article in the Extra, the result would be that \$37,180 per quarter, or \$148,720 per year, would be placed in the treasury, instead of the very small sum which we have to report this month. Think of it, brethren and sisters, and act in the fear of God and the light of duty.

THE Ministers' Bible School has opened, and the prospects are very encouraging for a good school this winter. About seventy-five are in attendance, and others are coming in every day. All are well pleased with the lines of work laid out for the school. Those who are here have evidently come to get instruction for practical work, and the corps of teachers having the school in charge are well qualified to give the instruction which is wanted. All who expect to attend should come as soon as possible. Every day missed will be a loss which cannot be made up.

BROTHER L. C. CHADWICK, who has been spending most of his time in the field for several months, writes that in many places no weekly missionary meetings are held. Instead of giving a lesson in the Home Missions Department, as usual, he has filled the space with an article treating on weekly missionary meetings. This article should be carefully studied by all the readers of the HOME MISSIONARY. Those who have been conducting meetings according

to the plans recommended, may find some suggestions that will be of help to them, and those who have not held such meetings, should lay their plans to begin them at once.

THE medical missionary class at the Sanitarium started in with a larger attendance than last year. Elder W. H. Wakeham will devote his entire time to the class this winter, besides the corps of instructors in different lines of medical work. Recent developments indicate very distinctly that medical missionaries are in greater demand than any other class of workers. We shall hope to see some good, faithful workers developed who will be ready to go to foreign lands with the gospel of healing for both soul and body.

THE WORK AT OUR MAIN OFFICE.

REPORT of work done at the main office of the International Tract Society at Battle Creek, Mich., for the month ending Oct. 31, 1890:—

RELIGIOUS WORK.

Pages books and tracts sent to foreign countries.....	40,551
“ “ “ “ “ “ United States.....	3,755
Number periodicals sent to foreign countries.....	2,022
“ “ “ “ “ “ United States.....	202
Number letters written to foreign countries.....	80
“ “ “ “ “ “ United States.....	42

Mrs. S. L. STRONG.

HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE WORK.

Pages books and tracts sent to foreign countries.....	9,666
“ “ “ “ “ “ United States.....	25,536
Number periodicals sent to foreign countries.....	234
“ “ “ “ “ “ United States.....	459
Number of letters sent to United States.....	338

CLARA E. L. JONES.

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY WORK.

Pages tracts and pamphlets.....	786,561
<i>Sentinels</i>	200
English petitions, small.....	2,000
Reasons for signing the petitions.....	5,000
Manuals.....	300
Membership certificates.....	100
Letters written.....	31

MARY E. SIMKIN.

CHICAGO OFFICE.

REPORT of labor for the month ending Oct. 31, 1890:—

Pages denominational and N. R. L. publications sent out, 13,452	
“ Health and Temperance publications.....	5,024
No. <i>Signs, Present Truth, and Instructors</i>	536
“ <i>Good Health and Pacific Health Journals</i>	78
“ <i>Sentinels</i>	709
“ letters.....	1,086

JENNIE THAYER.

SCANDINAVIAN WORK.

Pages books, pamphlets, and tracts sent.....	4,404
Number of Health Journals sent.....	56
“ “ letters written.....	120

TENA JENSEN.