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Doubling South America's Tithe Carlyle B. Haynes

ONE field in the East Brazil Union, the Bahia Mission, with the blessing of God, more than doubled its tithe during the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of last year.

This was not just by chance. It was the result of intelligent planning, careful, definite preparation, and aggressive, determined work. It is, as stated by Elder L. B. Halliwell, the superintendent, chiefly "due to the fact that we have been preaching tithes everywhere, and many that used to pay very little are now paying an honest tithe."

Well, why not everybody else in South America? What can be done in Bahia can be done anywhere else. "Not in my field," does some one say? We agree. Not in any field which has a leader who doesn't believe it can. But in any field which has a leader who believes it can. It is all in the matter of leadership.

What would it mean to South America if the tithe were doubled? Just sit down and do some figuring for your own field. How many of the needs which you have been presenting to the Division could be supplied if your tithe income were to double? How many more laborers could be employed? How many more efforts could be held? How many more souls would be won? How many more churches organized? Why, dear man, you might be able to double your income a second year if you double it this next year. Nothing succeeds like success.

Yes, it can be done. The tithe received in all of South America, could be doubled in 1928 if every worker would just set himself to it. And then we wouldn't be doing any more than our plain duty. We owe it to our

churches to faithfully set this matter of tithe-paying before them periodically. I would say at least once a year. God holds us responsible for giving this instruction to our members.

And we need to double our tithe in South America. The needs of the work, the calls for more laborers, the appeals for help, the opportunities for winning

God's Beautiful Plan

*If the tithes were in the storehouse,
That belongeth to our King;
If all who share God's bounties,
All their tithes would quickly bring;
Heaven's windows would open wide,
At the word of His command,
And blessings then would be poured out,
Which would overflow the land.*

*If the tithes were in the storehouse,
It would not be very long
Till the weary hearts now crying,
Would be shouting Zion's song.
The "thirsty land" would then rejoice,
And the waiting isles would sing;
If all the tithes were quickly brought,
That belongeth to our King.*

*Darkened hearts would soon be lighted
With God's message from above,
And thousands now in heathen lands
Would rejoice in heaven's love.
Come, ye stewards; haste, get ready!
All your tithes and offerings bring:
Soon you'll answer, as a steward,
To your quick returning King.*

A. T. Robinson

souls, multiply on every hand. Great cities need to be entered. Churches need to be built. New missions need to be opened. Established work needs to be strengthened. There should be a general advance all along the line. North America is giving to its limit. We need to double our income in South America.

Doubling the tithe in 1928 would make it just that much more possible to double it again in 1929. And it will not be so long after that when it can be doubled the third time. Some day some president of the South American Division is going to have the satisfaction of rising at a Fall Council or General Conference session and saying, "Brethren, we are happy to report that South America has reached the time when it can take its place as a self-supporting member of the family. We can now provide for our own needs, and we look forward to the time when we can help those members who will continue to need help."

Come, brethren, let us, calling upon God, believingly and intelligently and determinedly set ourselves to the task, and never let up until we have done what couldn't be done.

Why not definitely look upon 1928 as a "Double Tithe Year?"

SHOULD all whom God has prospered with earth's riches carry out his plan by faithfully giving a tenth of all their increase, and should they not withhold their trespass offerings, and their thank offerings, the treasury would be constantly replenished. . . . There has been a neglect in the churches of keeping up the plan of systematic benevolence, and the result has been an impoverished treasury and a backslidden church. *Testimonies*, Vol. 3, p. 409.

Inca Union Mission

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Some Superstitions that Prevail

WHAT has specially attracted my attention among the customs of the remnant pre-Inca pagan believers, is the worship of the *Acchachilas* (spirits of the hills). On the east coast of Lake Titicaca the major part of the unconverted Indian tribes give themselves wholly to the worship of the hills. As it is largely on the summit of the highest peaks that the snow and hail accumulate after a heavy downfall and where clouds are generally seen hovering over them, the Indians believe the special spirits called *Acchachilas* are watching there. These spirits, according to their beliefs, send or prevent at will the rain, frost or hail, thunderbolts, good or bad crops, etc.

As the life of the Indian living on these high plains depends entirely on either his small crop of potatoes, beans and barley or on the meat and wool of his llamas, alpacas and sheep, it is quite natural that a heavy fall of hail, destroying his already ripened ear from the barley, a frost destroying his potato crop, or a prolonged drought preventing the growth of the pasture for his small herds, is considered by him as a veritable punishment from on high—the high hills, as far as his imagination can take him, a judgment of the *Acchachilas*. In these regions it rains during only three or four months in the year. When the rainfall due in October or November delays until December or even January, everybody is alarmed, and the greatest alarm begins with those who worship the hilltops. The *yatiri* or wise-man, the *laecca* or *pacco*, names given to the wizard or priest who directs the worship of the *Acchachilas*, makes a solemn convocation of his believers, collects money to buy candles, flowers, flower pots made in the shape of animals, jars, plates, etc., alcohol and *chicha* (similar to beer and looked upon as drink of the gods since the time of the Incas), and he sets the day and hour for worship in the *yanccanigua* (altar or sacred place where the *Acchachilas* dwell). They will not allow a cow, sheep or any other animal to approach this place. The Indians themselves will not go near unless on special occasions for worship.

On the day fixed for the ceremony, all those attending must dress in black and none must have tasted alcohol on that day. The *oiviri purirri* (the one who communicates with the *Acchachilas*), accompanied by some who play the tambourine and *patutos* (made from cows horns), lead

the pilgrimage towards the summit of the hill. Upon arrival at the altar and after certain special ceremonies, coca leaves mixed with incense are burned in appropriate ash trays which are placed on either side of the altar. The flowers and flower pots are changed while the jars and bottles filled with *chicha* and a number of candles are placed there, leaving the candles unlit among the flowers and jars (in order that the *Acchachilas* may have light on dark nights). To finish up, they pour *chicha* over the altar and everything on it, and after a dialogue between the *oiviri purirri* and the *acchachillas* (the priest varies the tone of his voice to make believe that it is the spirits speaking with him), the ceremony comes to an end.

After leaving this place both the men and women are under the impression that they are sanctified. If they notice an animal or a person on the road in front of them, they prefer to go out of their way and walk leagues among the rocks without beaten tracks, rather than to meet anything or anybody that would contaminate them.

They all meet again in the *yatiri's* house and from that moment the "dry law" ceases to exist for them. In reality, it has existed only a few hours. Now they immediately begin to drink pure alcohol (40°) and to dance to the music of the most outrageous instruments. Everybody appears to be happy with only one exception. This is the *campo* or the one appointed to watch over the farms at night in all the community. He is wrapped in a black blanket and wears a large black hat, and must remain seated by a table the remainder of the day without looking up, nor must he look around him, under penalty of bringing to naught the desired effect of the previous ceremonies. He is permitted, however, to drink alcohol as much as he wishes, and generally there is no limit to this.

Less than a league from the mission where the writer works, there exists one of the famous *yanccaniguas*, where, according to what all the Indians of this locality say, these ceremonies have been performed from time immemorial. Although it is on the summit of one of the most rugged hills, my wife and I accompanied by our interpreter, decided to set out for the place. Really we could not but admire the care with which these Indians maintain this place of pagan worship. We had barely arrived when from other hilltops which were some 200 yards away, we could hear shouting which, according to our interpreter, was meant as insults for our having approached that "sacred" place. A few days later we learned that the Indians living in that district, who are Catholic, had asked the young shepherds who had shouted at us across the hills, why they had not advised them of our venture and they would have chased

out the persons who dared to approach the place, with their slings.

One fine day the *yanccanigua* was found completely destroyed, the jars of *chicha* broken, and the "sacred" ashes scattered all over the hill. Upon seeing this, the Indians went away to the town of Moho, lamenting because it would rain no more, that the hail would destroy all their crops this year and that all kinds of misery would fall upon them. One of the Indians dreamed that the *acchachilas* told him they were very cross, and that they now had no place to dwell and so would take their vengeance. For fear of all this, they presented their claims before the governor of the district, but as they had no one to accuse, nothing came of the charge.

This calamity came to them in the early part of 1927 and the truth of the matter is that since the destruction of this pagan worshipping place, which should be compared to the ancient "high places" of Bible times back in the days of King Asa, rain has fallen, there has been no hail worth mentioning, and there are splendid prospects for a good harvest in Umuchi.

Some of these superstitions cause the poor Indians to commit horrible crimes, such as I referred to on a former occasion, but, thanks to God, many have lost their faith in this pagan worship, and look beyond the hills, and with a vision of Christian faith now reach out to the throne of the Most High. The great mercy of our Heavenly Father and the noble influence of our missions, will yet save thousands of them.

Remember the moral misery of these poor Indians, and pray for them and for us.

FRANCISCO BROUCHY.

Mission Station Director, Lake
Titicaca Field.

My Trip to the Manavi Province of Ecuador

THE latter part of May on my return from general meetings held in Lima, Peru, in company with our Publishing Department secretary, Brother Linares, I visited the coast province of Ecuador known as Manavi. The trip was made with the idea of the advisability of placing a worker there this coming year and of visiting the interested ones in this section. Brother Linares in his colporteur work had visited this section previously but it was my first trip. It is the richest naturally of all Ecuador and probably as rich as any section of South America, although at the present time undeveloped. It is exactly in the equatorial section and most of it only a few feet above sea level. Until this trip I had not imagined there remained a part of this world of sin as nearly like my idea of what the Garden of

Eden must have been. Surely it is where "every prospect pleases and only man [and the mosquito] is vile." The tropical growth is almost beyond comprehension especially to one who has never visited the tropics.

I believe if I had an ambition to be a hobo that I would come to Ecuador where one can eat the native wild foods and fruits and where clothes are unnecessary on account of the climate. In this coast section the children of the poor generally are naked until four or five years of age. On this trip I found over sixty classes of fruits besides many classes of vegetables, nuts, and grains. Some of the most common, such as the orange, banana, pineapple, aligator pear, mango, rice, peanut, sweet potato, coffee, chocolate, etc., are quite generally known in other parts but others are purely Ecuadorian.

On this trip we traveled in about every type of conveyance and inconvenience imaginable. Two days we were on the sea along the coast in a small boat about 50 feet long with the waves rolling high, while we wavered between the fear that we would go down in the waves, or that we wouldn't and that the seasickness would get worse. Never have I experienced the same degree of seasickness for so long a time as on this trip. We had beautiful rides on launches and canoes up and down beautiful bays and rivers where the vegetation on either side was so thick one could not even crawl through. The mango swamps were interesting as the trees grow both up and down. The branches that grow downward take root again and the trunk is in the center with branches both above and below. It looks as though the trees were upside down although the top is as any other tree. The mango makes very fine lumber once prepared but the extraction of it is difficult on account of the tree being fastened in so many places, and also because the land is a swamp, flooded at high tide and even when the tree is cut down if it falls in the water it sinks to the bottom as iron, it is so hard. Only with balsa rafts can they be gotten out to be sawed. On one occasion we spent 24 hours floating down a pretty river sitting in a canoe on top of a load of chocolate beans. The canoe was hewed out of a single log so that the least movement made one think it was going to roll over and dump us into the water which was full of alligators, some of them ten to twenty feet long. Many times we would get within a few feet of them before they would swim away and let us by. They are harmless however as long as one doesn't fall into the water. In these bays and rivers the

people do not bathe for fear of them. Going aboard a little river boat one night with a poor light, I mistook the water for a gang-plank so walked off into the river and had to be fished out. Only got wet up to my chest though. On the same boat the cook did not appear when the time came to go, so they asked a loungee there to come aboard as cook. They did not even ask him if he knew how to cook, but he was hard up and they offered him his board until the return if he would come. He never took his old hat off or washed his hands, I fear, the three days we were aboard and he was as ragged and dirty as anyone I ever saw. You can imagine the cooking he did and also the appetite we had for the meals as the stove where he cooked was in the same room with the table where we were supposed to eat.

A large part of our journey was through the jungle on horseback and afoot where it had been cut back just enough to let us pass. As vegetation grows so fast it is necessary to keep vigilance that the way does not close up. Many along the way were cutting back jungle with the machete that everyone carries in those parts to cut their way along, and also for protection. The tales told us of the venomousness of the cross snake (so called from the X-like pattern on his back) which are plentiful there, made us watch our steps as we traveled. The bite of even a small one, they say, is fatal in a few hours if not treated promptly. However on the whole trip I saw only one and that at a distance, but I went through the nervous shock of seeing them many times when the brush moved a trifle under our feet.

We drank no water on the trip as the water is poor, however oranges of the finest kind can be had for the asking, and even if they charge you, it is only about thirty oranges for five cents gold. The most disagreeable part of the trip was the poor accommodations for lodging and meals, and also the myriads of mosquitoes that infest these jungles.

Most of the land is privately owned and every few miles along the road and river we came to a farmhouse in a little clearing, built up on stakes ten or more feet from the ground. It was in such houses that I had my first experience in climbing a tree to go to bed. There are also several little villages of from 100 to 1000 inhabitants which we visited, distributing tracts, taking subscriptions for *El Atalaya*, meeting and visiting with interested ones. Although a Catholic people, we found many who are looking for light and were anxious to talk with us and

get literature. One man we found who said that he had been keeping the Sabbath all alone for 15 years. On many occasions a dozen or more attended the meetings we held. We took over 80 subscriptions for *El Atalaya*.

The Lord was with us and went before us as is shown from the following experience: we called on Mr. Pita, a farmer, whom we heard was ill. Brother Linares had visited him the year before and studied with him. However he had decided against us and so the family received us very coldly. I told them that I treated the sick and they asked me to examine him. I found the man with an acute attack of Brights disease and so bloated that he could hardly breathe and his kidneys practically not working. When they gave me permission I gave him treatments and medicines and got his kidneys to working and then perforated his abdomen taking out over two gallons of water. At once he was relieved and wanted to get up. He was a very religious man and when he saw that he was better, asked us to pray for him. He then told us that the night before we came he had dreamed that he was praying to God for relief from his illness and that God offered to send two of his servants to help him. He said that now he knew we were God's servants sent to help him. He sent out to his neighbors and invited them to come to his house and for the two nights we were there we had a good crowd to talk to. The man seems to be sincere and I believe he and his family will take their stand for the truth. He said that he would give any worker sent to them all the produce from his farm they wanted without charge. He has a large farm and is wealthy.

The Lord was good to us on the trip as we were a month traveling through these malaria infested swamps yet neither of us were ill. Our accommodations were crude but we had the privilege of viewing some of the most fruitful, picturesque, and Edenic portions of this continent. If present plans are developed a worker will be placed in this section in some healthful location next year so that the people living in this jungle may hear the living word.

It is truly a Promised land. The farmers do not as yet know the use of the plow. Those who do more than reap nature's harvest merely cut down the jungle with their machete and with the same scoop out a little hole as big as your fist, drop in the sugar cane cutting, orange, chocolate or rubber sprout, corn, rice or other plant, and then go away and forget it until harvest. One would think there would be

no harvest but in a few months the corn is ten feet high and ready for an abundant harvest. With their machete they plant the crop and harvest it, cut down the cane, the chocolate bean from the tree, and girdle the rubber tree. Nature is certainly indulgent here. The great curse is the mosquito, and rarely is there a person who escapes its malaria. Every one is pale and enemic and the mortality is high, and the living are so infiltrated with it that they have little energy. Were it not for the indulgence of nature in supplying food, soon the whole region would be depopulated. However a medical mission in this section could go a long way to remedy this condition by proper instruction and treatment. As Panama now is a health resort where previously it was a death trap, so this section could be cleaned up and returned nearer to what God intended it to be.

After such trips one is always glad to be home again and enjoy more civilized comforts. However the sick are saved up from my absence so that one's duties are doubled for a time. I am now back to the ordinary round of treating the sick and other mission duties and also preparing to open up a new hall effort in the nearby town of Cajabamba which we hope to begin in a few weeks.

Do not forget this interesting and needy field in your gifts and your prayers.

ORLEY FORD.

Superintendent, Ecuador Mission.

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Unparalleled Spiritual Awakenings

BEFORE me lie seven formal requests for public efforts, some are signed by Seventh-day Adventists who are pleading in behalf of their city or town, while others are signed by non-believers who are calling for an explanation of "these things." All of these are a true index of the unparalleled spiritual awakening which is being manifested in all parts of our field.

In one of these requests the writer speaks of a doctor of medicine of his town who offers a hall free of charge in which we could hold religious meetings, and yet, because of the limited number of laborers and the scarcity of means, we are obliged to ask the people of this place

and of two other places to wait a little longer before we will be able to send them a minister. Four of the calls will be answered during the month of September. This has been made possible by the co-operation of the South American Division by giving us the services of two of their ablest men along evangelic lines and by the co-operation of the lay members who have offered to give their time and in some cases pay their own expense to connect with an effort. The divisional men will unite their efforts, one with the president of the Conference and the other with the secretary and treasurer. I am confident of good results from these efforts.

The lay members of our churches have



Mr. and Mrs. José Replogle.

caught the spirit and in many cases where they lacked the leadership of a Home Missionary secretary they started out with their automobiles going long distances to hold cottage meetings, distribute literature and give Bible readings. These efforts, in many cases, had definite results in the salvation of souls. August 20 we baptized 12 souls, received 8 into church fellowship upon profession of faith and organized a church of 34 members all of which was made possible, to a large degree, by the efforts of our laity.

In another place Elder Godfredo Block baptized 8 souls on the same date, seven of whom were to a large measure the fruits of one of our isolated brothers who began the work by distributing literature among his townfolk. The following Sabbath, August 29, we had another bap-

tism of 11 people who had been won largely from the Waldenses by one of our lay members who had been elected by them as their Sunday school superintendent, which office he discharged faithfully for two years. Naturally the efforts of this lay brother had to be seconded by a public effort, conducted by Brother Samuel Weber and the writer in the months of June and July of the present year.

The Crespo church has plans for next Sabbath, September 10 in which some 10 or 12 are to be buried with their Lord in baptism. All of these 12 are the results of cottage meetings and Bible readings given by the elder of the church and seconded by the Home Missionary secretary.

Somehow as we hear these calls and see this spiritual awakening among our laity the thought of the cutting short in righteousness of the work comes to us in a newer and stronger light than ever before.

The cries for gospel help have not only stirred our lay members into missionary activities, but also into faithfulness in tithing which resulted in a substantial increase of tithe over the first six months of the preceding year and this in spite of almost a total crop failure.

J. H. ROTH.

President, North Argentine Conference.

Departures

AUGUST 6 Brother Luis Leichner and wife left Buenos Aires enroute to Juliaca, Peru, where they will unite with Dr. Graybill in the medical work. Brother and Sister Leichner are both graduate nurses of our River Plate Sanitarium, he having been in charge of the men's bathroom for a number of years. They go to answer a most urgent call for with this help Dr. Graybill will be able to do a much larger work in connection with our Indian missions from which calls are continually coming for medical help.

SEPTEMBER 3 Brother and Sister José Replogle left Buenos Aires enroute to Bolivia where they are to open up new work among the Yungas Indians from whom calls have been coming for a number of years but to which until now we had not been able to respond. Brother and Sister Replogle after finishing their nurses' course at our River Plate Sanitarium, were called to work in the Lake Titicaca Mission where for four years they did most successful work on the mission stations, being in charge of the mission at Ilave Pampa. Because of ill health they were forced to leave the altitude. For several years Brother Replogle has been laboring in the Uruguay Mission as Field Missionary Secretary, but his heart has been in the needy Indian field and they rejoice in the

privilege of returning to work for these needy people. The Yungas field is at a lower altitude so that the physicians have consented to their return.

Good Prospects

M. V. Tucker

THE foundation for an aggressive campaign in literature sales during the summer months of 1927 and 1928 is now being laid in the holding of two colporteur institutes, one in Chile and the second in Uruguay.

Brother E. H. Meyers of the South American Division Publishing Department, sends the encouraging word from Chile that he has just finished the work of assisting that Conference in conducting an institute for a class of about twelve colporteurs who plan to immediately enter the field with our literature. In addition to some of the regular colporteurs, a number of new recruits were present to receive the benefits of this institute. Five of the colporteurs enter the field with "Our Day," five plan to sell sets of the smaller and less expensive books, while one or two will go out with the missionary magazine *El Atalaya*.

The prospects for an immediate increase of literature sales in Chile are bright. The Conference Committee has planned that an institute be conducted at the College shortly before the close of school for the benefit of the students who desire to enter the field for the summer campaign. The president of the Conference, Elder Oswald, recently sent word that the Conference planned to place as many students in the field as can be properly directed in the work, to the end that Chile will do her part in preaching the message by means of the printed page. It is most encouraging when we see the leaders of the work in the different conferences and missions take a live interest in holding up the literature sales. There is no method more effective in interesting souls in this message than by means of a generous use of our truth-filled literature.

Brother José Viñolo, who until recently was working in the colporteur work of the North Argentine Conference as a colporteur, has accepted a call to the Uruguay Mission as field missionary director. Brother Viñolo has had a successful experience in the colporteur work and therefore we anticipate that Uruguay will make a splendid showing in colporteur sales in the immediate future. Uruguay has been conducting a strong campaign in behalf of the literature ministry, yet with the ten or twelve colporteurs entering the field that are now attending the institute being conducted by Brethren Bergherm and Viñolo, the sales are bound to greatly increase. We are most happy to see the active interest the Uruguay

workers are taking in this campaign to enlist a large number of colporteurs for her territory.

Word received from the College in Puiggari, Entre Rios, tells us that the colporteur spirit among the students is excellent. Recent experiences of one of the students who went out in the colporteur field for one week and sold and delivered books to the value of more than \$415.00 gold has given to the student family in general, a greater desire to earn their scholarships for the coming year. We are happy to know that the majority of the student colporteurs from Puiggari will work with "Our Day" during the summer campaign. The Publishing House has on its shelves some-



Mr. and Mrs. Luis Leichner.

thing like 4,500 of these books that should be sold before the new religious book is placed on the market.

The month of September will witness the results of plans now being developed for the largest *Big Week* campaign in the Austral Union ever realized. Two books of the Crisis Series have been prepared especially for use during this 1927 campaign. Portions of Elder Haynes' two books, "The Hour of God's Judgment" and "What is Coming" have been translated and prepared in one volume to be known in Spanish as "What is Coming." The second book is a translation from the series of "Bedtime Stories" written by Brother Maxwell of England. This book also contains 128 pages which with "What is Coming" makes an excellent set for the lay mem-

bers to sell and thus earn their quota for *Big Week*.

A number of the colporteurs have been very anxious that some cheap literature be provided for use among the poorer classes of the people. To meet this need, the plan has been adopted to use the two above named books, together with "Contagious Diseases" as a set of three containing 384 pages to be sold for \$3.00 Argentine paper, with the regular colporteur discount. A young man recently went to the city of La Plata, Buenos Aires, and began work with this set of three books. He reported personally to the writer of this article that eighty to ninety per cent of his presentations for the set result in orders. He is very enthusiastic concerning the sale of this set and plans to sell large numbers in that beautiful little city.

Our Spanish brethren are happy to receive the second volume of the "Selections from the Testimonies" which has recently been placed in the field. This little book will meet a real need for more of the writings of Sister White in Spanish.

The prospects for the work are indeed bright. It is true that the sales of the Publishing House for the first eight months of the year do not equal those of the corresponding period of 1926, yet with the remaining four months, ample time is given to greatly increase the sales and thus complete the year with a most successful campaign for evangelizing the field with gospel literature. The Lord is blessing the work. The need is for a greater and more definite consecration to the finishing of the work, also for more colporteurs and field leaders who have a true vision of the possibilities of the colporteur work in South America.

Our Move to the Cuyo Mission

AS MY health was somewhat impaired, an action was taken at the recent Austral Union meeting to transfer me from Alto Paraná to the Cuyo Mission. This Mission embraces the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis, with headquarters in the city of Mendoza.

Early last May on the way to our new field of labor, which was made by steamer and train, we met a family of four who manifested an interest in the message and the hope of a soon coming Saviour. The lady especially was so interested, that we spent several hours studying the Bible with her and praying that the Lord would shed His light upon her and all those who are desirous of knowing Him.

Upon arrival of our train in Mendoza from Buenos Aires at 6 o'clock in the morning, several brethren were at the station to meet us, some having come a distance of several miles. They showed much appreciation of having a pastor

come to help them. There were still visible signs of the recent earthquake which had taken place April 14.

Since arriving here I have had the privilege of visiting the neighboring cities of San Luis and San Juan. In both places there are souls interested in the truth. I stayed three days in San Luis. Here I found a sister who is a member of the Mendoza church. After several years of living this truth alone, during which time she has remained faithful to the Lord, she now has the joy of seeing a man and wife keeping the Sabbath, beside several others interested in the truth. I held a special meeting for the interested ones. One new Sabbath keeper has several acquaintances who manifest appreciation for the truths which he is teaching them.

In San Juan, where brethren M. Sanchez and S. Navarro are canvassing, there are several families interested in the message, some of whom I had the opportunity of visiting and studying God's Word with them. In the evening several persons met with us at Brother Sanchez' small house. There are many souls in the Cuyo Mission who love the Lord and we are desirous of being faithful and willing instruments in carrying these saving truths to them.

We are of good courage and ready to cooperate in this precious work of saving souls for Christ. We are visiting and studying with several persons on the outskirts of Mendoza City. I am just getting acquainted with the different places and am appreciating the good interest, which gives me courage to make plans for advancing the work here. We ask an interest in your prayers that with the help of God we may be able to bring many souls to the feet of Jesus.

IGNACIO KALBERMATTER,
Superintendent, Cuyo Mission,
Austral Union.

Returning to Indian Mission Work

IN 1919 we were called to take up work among the Indians of the Lake Titicaca region. We began work at Hlave Pampa, a very thickly populated district fourteen leagues from Puno. The Lord blessed the small beginning which had been made before our arrival and within a few months it was possible to establish a main mission station and later two substations and seven new schools. During the four years that our health permitted us to continue in the altitude, it was our privilege to see over three hundred baptized. At one time we had more than seven hundred members in the Sabbath school.

We were very sad to learn that it would be unwise for us to return to the

altitude. However, the way soon opened for us to accept work in the Uruguay Mission as Field Missionary Secretary. In this work we have continued to receive the Lord's richest blessings together with the faithful colporteurs of Uruguay. During the last four years the sales have been tripled. Last year our goal was \$14,000 (gold) and we took orders for over \$19,000. Each summer we have a goodly number of students from the college in Puiggari. Last year these students reported

seventeen persons interested in the truth as result of their efforts during the summer. We have definite knowledge that one of this number is keeping the Sabbath.

Recently we received an invitation to return to the Indian work and although we have enjoyed the pleasant association of our dear co-workers in Uruguay, we are anxious to go where the need is greatest.

JOSÉ D. REPLOGLÉ,
Publishing Department Secretary,
Uruguay Mission.



Chile Colporteur Institute. J. D. Leslie, Field Missionary Secretary at extreme left; Walter Schubert, Evangelist, at extreme right.

Chile Colporteur Work

AT PRESENT I am in the Chile Conference and would like to give just a little report of our colporteur work here. For several years I have not had the privilege of spending any time in the Chile Conference and as I think back now I can see that there has been very gratifying progress in the many phases of the work throughout the years.

The colporteurs' institute closed here a week ago, August 21. There were more than a dozen who attended the institute from beginning to end. Several who attended were entering the work anew, having been out for a time, and still more gratifying is the fact that five or six are entering the work for the first time. Inasmuch as the institute is only just past, several have not yet begun work. Others have already begun and have reported very encouraging results.

A visit to our Chile Training School reveals the fact that there are more than twenty who will go out in the colporteur work this next summer to earn a scholarship. We believe the prospects for our literature work in Chile are bright. Let us pray for our col-

porteurs here and also for Brother Leslie who has the arduous task of helping and training a group of new recruits at this time.

E. H. MEYERS,
Publishing Department Secretary,
South American Division.

East Brazil Union Mission

E. H. WILCOX - - Superintendent
U. WISSNER - - - - Secy.-Treas.
Address: Caixa Postal 768,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Worker's Daughter

WE AS workers often wonder if our persistence in teaching and our example in the home amount to much. The worker is away from home much of the time and a large part of the child's training is left to the faithful wife. Now and then something happens to cheer us on. Perhaps the following short experience will serve as an encouragement to those who have tried to impress upon their children the solemnity of the times in which we are

living and the great message that has been entrusted to God's people to day.

Our little girl who has just passed her sixth birthday, was invited to visit and play with the little girl next door. When she came home she reported that the people next door had taken down some pictures of the saints, and had shown her their idols and asked her to bow down to them and kiss them. Our little girl told them that we at our home did not bow down to idols and that the Bible said that we should only bow down to Jesus. She also told them that the Lord was soon coming back in the clouds of heaven to get all the good people.

A few days later the cook who lives with this family asked Mrs. Mansell if she could get her a book that had songs like the ones we sing at our house every day. She also asked for a Bible, saying that she wanted to learn about the true God. "A little child shall lead them." E. P. MANSELL.

Superintendent, Pernambuco Mission.

South Brazil Union

N. P. NEILSEN - - - - President
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Baptisms

DURING the first six months of 1927 214 persons were baptized in the South Brazil Union, and 28 others were received on profession of faith, a total of 242 new members. During the same period last year, 119 were baptized and 22 were received on profession of faith, a total of 141. Thus 101 more members were received for the first six months this year than for the same period last year.

Our South Brazil Union membership June 30, 1926, was 3,378, and on June 30, 1927, it was 3,639 a net increase of 261, although 20 members were given to the East Brazil Union when a small part of the West Minas territory was ceded to them at the beginning of this year.

N. P. NEILSEN.

General Meetings in Rio Grande do Sul

IT WAS our privilege to have Elder J. W. Westphal visit Rio Grande do Sul from April 20 to June 20, which gave us nine Sabbaths in which general meetings could be held over the Conference. We started in the southern part of the field, working toward the north. The first meeting was held in Campos dos Quevedos. The Lord came very near to us, and the Spirit of God

touched many hearts. Five precious souls were baptized during this meeting.

Serrito was the next company visited. Here Brother Federico Stuhlmann is teaching the school. A good interest has been created in this district through the colporteur work, and we may well expect a number of souls to accept the truth in the near future.

At Fexinal de Dentro, the Lord came near in the meetings, during which eight persons were baptized into the faith. Elder Westphal gave special studies on the subject of Righteousness by Faith which will help our brethren in their struggles with sin.

Elder G. F. Graf was present when the visit was made to Bom Retiro and Taquary. He is one of our first pioneer workers in Brazil, and lives at this place with a group of believers around him, and is indeed a father and a shepherd to his flock.

In Taquary we visited the brethren and were also able to see the first building that was owned by our people when the work was started. Here still stands the remains of the conference school building and publishing house that were first started and later transferred to the state of Sao Paulo. Elder Westphal recalled many interesting experiences as he thought back on the early beginning of the work in this place.

Sabbath, May 14, was spent in Porto Alegre. Here we have the headquarters of our work, and a church of 115 members. The Lord blessed in the preaching of the Word in this place. It was a pleasure to see such a large congregation gather on the Sabbath to worship the Lord.

Rolante is the center of four churches in its district. When visiting this place a large tent was stretched for the meetings, and our brethren came in from each of the four churches. The weather was excellent, and the attendance was the largest of any gathering previously held, close to three hundred persons having attended. Twenty-one were baptized at the close of the meetings. Truly the Lord blessed His people with His presence.

Good meetings were held with the Santa Maria Church which has a membership of fifty. There were some who desired baptism here but as the weather was quite disagreeable the service was postponed until a more favorable time. Since the meeting the number of candidates for baptism has more than doubled.

Our church in Neu Wuerttemberg is small but the few families here are still witnessing for the truth which unites us into one people from all the

nations of earth. We had good days with the members of this company.

Sabbath, June 4, was spent in Ijuhy. The Lord came near to us and gave freedom in the presentation of the truth. On Sunday two were baptized. The brethren had met with us here from Linha and Ramada, and enjoyed the blessings which were received from the meetings.

From Ijuhy we went to Naometoque where there is a strong church and a good school. Brother Henrique Knoener is teaching the school this term and is doing acceptable work. Although the weather was cold and rainy, we enjoyed good meetings, and a goodly number requested baptism. We left the church of good courage and doing a good work. If all our church members would do the work that is in their power to accomplish many more souls would be saved who are now lost. Shall we not unite our forces more than ever to finish the work of God on earth?

On June 15 we left Naometoque for Boa Vista do Erechim. This church has passed through many trials. We enjoyed blessed days here and our visit will long be remembered.

From Boa Vista do Erechim Elder Westphal went on his way to Parana while the writer visited our brethren in Quatro Irmao. The Lord's work is moving onward throughout the field and we expect to see many souls accept the truth during the next few months. May God bless the work of His people, is my prayer.

A. C. HARDER.
President, Rio Grande do Sul Conference.

Evangelist Campaign

WE SHOULD not count our chickens before they are hatched but chickens are not a question of faith or the finishing of the work of God. We should count on success and that in abundance, in any enterprise that we undertake in the name of Jesus Christ, if that enterprise has for a basis a thus Saith the Lord. Well we are praising God that the hour has come for another evangelistic effort in which we may take part as the foolishness of preaching is our highest joy.

Last year, due to certain conditions, we did not have the privilege of an active preaching campaign. We have succeeded in renting a hall that will seat about 550 people, here in Curitiba, a city of about 8,000 people. It is upstairs but in a central location with the street car at the door. It is a new hall and well lighted and ventilated.

We hope to begin the meetings August 21. We are circulating 10,000 announcements from house to house, putting ad-

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vertisments in all of the street cars for one month, placing 100 large cards in the show windows and announcing the meetings in the principal newspapers of the city. We plan on doing practically all of our advertising the first week and afterward letting the meetings advertise themselves. We also have a large color sign for the front of the building where we will announce the daily program. There will be five meetings a week during the first month.

We are counting on great things because it is what the Lord tells us to expect. The hour has arrived to step out by faith and put the promise of God to the test. He will not fail if we walk humbly before him. We ask the prayers of all the readers of the BULLETIN. One of the graduates of our school will take an active part and thus our College is more and more fulfilling its divine mission.

We will report the blessings of God through the BULLETIN.

A. E. HAGEN.
Evangelist, Curityba, Parana.

Notes of Progress From the Bookmen

THE colporteur work in Rio Grande is making good progress. Brother Zeroth and myself have just completed an eight weeks trip through the field visiting some of the churches and groups in the interest of the colporteur work. We have had some good meetings. We will hold the annual institute in Porto Alegre from August 20 to 27, and are expecting from 12 to 14 colporteurs in attendance. Some of the colporteurs are reporting good experiences in the field.

Brother William Doerner is having good success with the German medical book. He reports thirteen contos worth of books delivered during the first five months of the year. In one day he took 11 orders amounting to 695\$000. This was done in country territory where it is not so easy to get to the people. Already several of the

books have been delivered to priests and directors of Catholic institutions.

Brother Santos is working in the city of Rio Grande with the combination of *O Atalaia* and "Perolas Esparsas," and is having good success. He reports having delivered the combination to the directors of two Catholic institutions, the asylum for the poor and a sanitarium.

Brother Longino Niz, who is working out from Pelotas, reports a good interest as a result of the books that he has sold. He is spending considerable time giving Bible studies and reports from 10 to 70 people attending some of the meetings. One of his converts will attend the institute and enter the colporteur work.

A new interest is being manifested throughout the field in the circulation of our books, and I believe in the near future that we will see others of our substantial members entering this branch of our work. Surely the Lord has many others in our ranks who should dedicate their lives to this grand work.

C. L. BAINNER.
*Publishing Department Secretary,
South Brazil Union.*

East Brazil Notes

ELDER L. B. Halliwell of the Bahía Mission is now directing a series of meetings in Aracajú, capital of the state of Sergipe. He has been able to interest the better class of people of that city, having men of state in his meetings. He has been called upon to speak before the student-body and faculty of one of the largest state schools, the president of the state and all leading men being present. He is at the present time binding off his effort at that place and we are confident the Lord will give him a harvest of souls. The tithes in Elder Halliwell's field are increasing. During five months they have received three-fourths of the goal for the year. We feel sure that this revival in tithe-paying will bring a new experience into many lives.

Experience of a River Plate Junior College Student

FINDING himself in need of funds to continue his studies, Braulio Perez canvassed a week in July in Gualedguay, Entre Rios, returning with the following experience:

"An article was published in the city paper in regard to my work, and a man seeing it came to the hotel to ask to see the colporteur, with the intention of buying a copy of the book. When delivery day came round one of the main merchants stopped in front of the hotel in his automobile and invited me to load my books in his car. He accompanied me during the entire day, going to each house with

me. Naturally with a citizen of such importance for a companion, I delivered every book with the exception of one, and in this case the party had moved away from the city. My sales for books delivered reached \$985.00 pesos (\$418.00 gold)."

Thus the colporteur obtained a full scholarship in one week.

Brazil Publishing House

THE following is quoted from a letter recently received from Pastor F. W. Spies, manager of the Brazil Publishing House:

"We work every night until 9:00 o'clock, and sometimes later. There are five more workers in the bindery now than they had when I first came. Even with these extra workers, we are hardly able to keep up with the work. We do not wish to employ a larger number of workers than are necessary, but naturally if things continue as they are, we will have to make arrangements to take care of the work and enlarge the capacity of our factory."

It is encouraging to know that the publishing work is going forward in Brazil. In spite of adverse conditions, our colporteurs in that great country are meeting with success in the distribution of our literature.

F. C. VARNEY.
Cashier, South American Division.

Division Notes

ELDER Carlyle B. Haynes, president of the Division, sailed for the United States August 25 to attend the Fall Council. It is his plan to be back at the office early in November.

ELDER and Mrs. J. W. Westphal left Buenos Aires August 22 for the North Argentine Conference, where Brother Westphal attended a general meeting and will engage in a public effort for several weeks.

WORDS of appreciation are received from the Brazil fields for the excellent help given by Elder G. W. Schubert, who spent several weeks visiting the German churches in the East and South Brazil Unions. He is now beginning his visit in the Austral Union, having arrived in Uruguay August 23.

AT THE last writing, Elder A. N. Allen, who is penetrating the Goyaz region in Brazil, was entering among tribes who have never heard the gospel. He had reached a point on the Araguay River, the last post office he expected to see for several months, which was 300 miles beyond the terminus of the railway. He was waiting at this place to arrange for a boat to go down the Araguay River to the River of Death. We shall expect an interesting report in his next mail to the office.