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Every Convert a Convert Maker—No. 7

Carlyle B. Haynes

WHEN the missionary gathers all the authority of his churches to himself, and does all the work, failing to train his people to assume these burdens, he makes the fatal mistake of teaching the converts to rely upon the wrong source of strength. Instead of seeking their source of strength in the Holy Spirit, they seek it in the missionary. They put him in the place of Christ, they depend upon him.

In allowing them, or encouraging them, to do this, the missionary not only checks the spiritual growth of his converts and teaches them to rely upon a wrong source of strength; he actually robs them of the strength which they naturally possess and which they would naturally use if they had not been given a wrong training.

In this connection the Spirit of prophecy declares:

"If His people will remove the obstructions, He will pour forth the waters of salvation in abundant streams through human channels. If men in humble life were encouraged to do all the good they could do, if restraining hands were not laid upon them to repress their zeal, there would be a hundred workers for Christ where now there is one. God takes men as they are, and educates them for His service, if they yield themselves to Him."—*"Desire of Ages,"* pp. 250, 251.

One secret of Paul's amazing success will be found in the way he trained his converts. Paul preached in a place for five or six months and then left behind him a church, not indeed free from the need of guidance, but capable of growth and expansion. He did not send to Antioch or Jerusalem asking for help either in men or money. He appointed officers in each church from among the membership of that church. He instructed both the church and its officers

in their duties. He did not leave that church until it was prepared to carry forward the work of the gospel in that vicinity. He arranged for no financial help to be given it. What workers were needed to carry forward their work they must supply, and if support was required, they must support. And then he left the church.

The way by which Paul succeeded in establishing such self-supporting and self-propagating churches must be disclosed in what he taught his converts, and in how he prepared them for baptism and trained them as church-members. And it should be remembered that he taught them, not out of his own

wisdom, but by inspiration, Sister White says:

"In his ministry, the apostle Paul had taught the people 'not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power.' The truths that he proclaimed had been revealed to him by the Holy Spirit; 'for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no man, but the Spirit of God. . . . Which things,' declared Paul, 'we speak, not in words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual.'

"Throughout his ministry, Paul had looked to God for direct guidance."—*"Acts of the Apostles,"* p. 402.

What Paul taught his converts is contained in his epistles. The central facts of the atonement were laid before them. Their need of a Saviour. Repentance. Confession. Baptism. Church-membership. Witnessing for Christ. The second coming of our Lord. The inspiration of the Old Testament. Church organization. The ordinances. The gospel commission.

The training Paul gave the members and officers of his churches for service and leadership must be seen by the results which followed. They were taught that the evangelization of their neighborhood depended on them. The burden of doing this work of witnessing was placed squarely on them. They must have been organized in such a way as best to accomplish this task. There must have been campaigns and reports and missionary meetings. Thus the force of workers was multiplied by the number of church members. "Every member a convert maker."

In this way, in one century, five million people were won to Christ. There is the divine pattern for planting and training Christian churches.

The Need

"Lord give us men, strong men of noble mein; who face the ill of life with soul serene; men who will honor Thee with heart sincere; men who will serve the truth without a fear; men whom a false ambition cannot entice; men who will form no partnership with vice; men who for winning favor will not lie; men who for honor's sake would gladly die; men whose strong will no grasping greed can bend; men to the best in other men a friend; men who see in other men a brother; not to self more true than to another; such men as these, O God, we pray Thee give, that men more like to Thee may learn to live."

Treatment Rooms, Montevideo, Uruguay

"THE sick and suffering are to be helped. Many for whom this work of mercy is done will hear and accept the words of life."—"Testimonies," Vol. 9, p. 34.

Our brethren of the Uruguay Mission, with headquarters at Montevideo, gave heed to this instruction at the beginning of this year and arranged for the opening of treatment rooms in connection with the Montevideo church.

At first the outlook was not very bright, and was almost discouraging to Brother and Sister Daniel Ernst, the nurses in charge, but these young people, having been students at our college and sanitarium at Puiggari, Entre Rios, thoroughly understand the precious promises of the Lord with reference to the medical missionary work, and have held on by faith. Now the way seems to be slowly but surely opening for a good work to be done in this large South American metropolis.

Brother and Sister Ernst have entered into their work as medical missionaries whole-heartedly, and as a result God is opening the way for them. During the last two months, since they have really been established in their present quarters, the number of patients treated has steadily increased.

A well-to-do man saw their adds and came for treatment. After taking a few treatments, which gave quick results, he told Brother Ernst that he had taken treatments for considerable time at other treatment rooms (worldly institutions) in the city without any results, but that now after only a few treatments he felt much relieved and was on the way to recovery.

This man asked Brother Ernst for some handbills and stated that he was going to give them to his friends who were taking treatments elsewhere.

And so the Lord opens the way for what we trust will be very successful treatment rooms in Montevideo. At present their equipment is very inadequate, and they can give only a few of the more simple treatments, but these in connection with the blessings of the Lord are sure to bring results. We wish for Brother and Sister Ernst much success in their work. C. L. BAUER.

URUGUAY is distinguished by having the largest monetary unit in general use in Latin America. Its *peso* at par is worth \$1.034. For many years prior to the war Uruguayan exchange was absolutely stable, which was a result of a competent administration of public affairs and of the development of industries suitable to local conditions.

Inca Union Mission

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The Amazon Mission of Perú

THE work is going forward in this mission. Calls are coming in from the farthest corners of the field. People everywhere are giving thought to the truths found in the Bible that we as a people teach. But this agitation, this interest manifested by the people, has aroused opposition on the part of the priests who incite the people, and in some cases have succeeded in turning the authorities against us for a time.

In a town near Iquitos the priests have a printing press, and they have been publishing a paper largely devoted to combating the truth. Some of their articles have been malicious to the extreme. Some of our workers have been called before the authorities to answer to wicked accusations. Not long ago I was summoned before the authorities most every day to answer to such charges as murder, inciting the Indians to kill white people, rebellion; and one charge stated that I had distributed handbills by the thousands against the president of the republic. As I finished reading this I was asked, "Well, what are you going to do about this?" I replied that it was a very serious charge. "Yes indeed it is," was fairly shouted at me. "Will you please let me see one of those handbills?" I asked. There was an embarrassing silence (on their part), and after looking through some papers it was stated that none was at hand. One of the head men arose and said: "That thing kills the whole lot of those accusations." I have not been called to appear before them since.

At first these interviews were very trying on me, but I remembered the words of our Lord and found that such occasions gave splendid opportunity for setting the principles of our faith before those men. There were times when questions were poured upon me fast and fierce, but the angel of the Lord stood by my side and sustained me. In every case I was asked how long I had been in Perú, and as I would answer, "nearly twenty years," they would exclaim "nearly *twenty* years!" It left a good impression on them. (It pays to remain in a field.)

After having given this reply to one man he asked, "Are you not tired of all this? Why don't you leave and return to your homeland? Who sent you here anyway?" I answered that God

had sent me. "Do you mean to say that God called down from heaven and told you to come here?" "No, God impressed me by His Spirit," I explained. "But you ought to leave for you have thousands of enemies," he continued. "You also have many enemies, and you do not leave here, and you are a good authority, too," I replied. Smiling now he said, "We are Peruvians and in our own country, and we can stand the abuse, but you are a stranger." This man is friendly now.

We have never replied to any articles written against us, but have prayed earnestly that the Lord would give His work favor with the authorities. God is raising up friends for His work. At this time one of the best newspapers in Iquitos is publishing articles in favor of our work.

We are of good courage in the Lord.
F. A. STAHL,
Superintendent, Amazon Mission
of Perú.

The Worth While Things

How oft in the hour of twilight,
When the rays of the setting sun
In all their beauty tell us
That the day is almost done,
Do we think of the duties pending,
And tasks not finished, too,
And of all the things,—the many things—
That we intend to do.

Perhaps it is only the letter
To our loved ones far away
That in the rush is forgotten,
And must wait till another day.
Or, perchance, a friendly visit
To a friend discouraged and blue
Is one of the things, the many things,
That we intend to do.

Then, to our erring neighbor,
We would a message speak
Inviting him to surrender
And follow the Shepherd meek;
Not forgetting the straying brother
Needs a word of courage, too.
Oh, Many things!—Oh, Worth-while
things!
That we intend to do.

But alas! the loving letter, the visit,
The word to the friend,
The word of cheer to the soul so dear,
The hearts we meant to mend;
We remember them all at the close of
the day,
They come to our minds anew,
The many things, the lovely things,
That we intend to do.

Let us lift our heart to the Saviour,
Our Lord, our Helper, Friend,
And pray that He in His mercy to us
The strength may send
So that we as His dear children
May be faithful, loyal, true,
And do the things—the worth-while
things—
That we intend to do.

—LA DELLE GRADY-PHILLIPS.

Indians and Books

For a long period of years our greatest effort for the Indians of Perú and Bolivia has been spent in educating children. Teachers have been developed and more schools have been operating and more children have attended. The results are now visible. The Indians, both old and young, have received a taste of the knowledge which comes through reading good books, and especially from reading the Bible.

Brother J. D. Leslie, Inca Union field missionary secretary, in a recent letter tells of his experience in the Lake Titicaca Mission. He says:

"I have been up here two months, and have had the privilege of visiting all the mission stations with the exception of Laro. I am glad for the opportunity of having had this privilege as it gives me a fairly good knowledge of the Titicaca field. We have talked book work to the Indian brethren, and Brother Ruiz, field missionary secretary of the Lake Titicaca Mission, sold fourteen hundred *soles* worth of our good literature to the Indians. He sold over 700 Bibles in the ten stations we visited. The last station we visited, Juliaca, we got there a day before the meetings began, and a good crowd was present, so I told Brother Ruiz I would spread my books on the table. He had 111 Bibles, but after one hour not a Bible was left. He then sent to Puno for a hundred more, and when they arrived he sold the last one inside thirty minutes. Well, our literature still sells, even to the poor [?] Indian."

Again he says:

"We have closed our institute for the Titicaca field, had ten in attendance, and I think some of these Indians will make good colporteurs.

"Brother Diaz, field missionary secretary of the Bolivia Mission, is meeting with success with his Indian boys in Bolivia. He just wrote me that in three days he had helped one colporteur sell 107 sets of our small books."

In another letter Brother Leslie says:

"The more I see of the Indian field the more I am convinced that we can sell hundreds of thousands of *soles* worth of simple literature to them."

The doors of our schools may be closed for teaching, but the great door to the colporteur field is opening. Scores of Indian teachers can be employed in the literature ministry and thus help to carry our message to the many waiting Indians in the altitudes and lowlands of South America.

We must remember that we are doing just the work God would have us do at this time when we take our truth-filled literature even to the Indians. In

An Indian family clothed, sitting against Brother Allen's house on the Araguaya river. See the tribal mark on the cheek of the Indian. They are Carajás.



Volume 7 of the "Testimonies" page 160 we find these words:

"In new fields, among ignorant or partially civilized peoples, there is a great need of small books, presenting the truth in simple language, and abundantly illustrated. These books should be sold at a low price."

We are now understanding the meaning of this need. Our Casa Editora Sudamericana will provide good books for the Indians and we hope to carry forward a strong colporteur work and thus defeat the enemy in his plans to impede the onward and victorious march of the message.

J. L. BROWN.

South Brazil Union

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Beyond Civilization

AS THE last message of God speeds on its way to the ends of the earth, it becomes necessary for its heralds to go beyond the bounds of civilization. They must carry the message to those who know nothing about civilization; to tribes whose manner of living, of eating and of thinking are altogether different from what we are used to in our lives. To do this they must necessarily leave many things far behind them, things which we who are living within civilization feel are absolutely necessary; things which we would not know how to get along without; in fact, things so common, so necessary to us that we do not even give a thought to getting along without them.

But what does it mean to be beyond civilization? Probably no one can fully comprehend what this means unless he

has been there. Words cannot describe it; it must be experienced in order to feel what it is. A person with a fertile imagination may sit in his home, surrounded by the comforts of civilization, and picture to himself what it means to be beyond civilization; and his picture may even have a halo of romance around it; but it is a different thing to be there. When you are beyond civilization the glamor of the picture soon vanishes and you are face to face with a real thing. It is not like a picnic up into a mountain, into some lonely ravine or desert, away from the people; no, for there you are still surrounded by the atmosphere of civilization, by its way of thinking, its manner of living, and in a few hours at most you would be able to get the things you needed. Beyond civilization is something altogether different from this. It brings a different feeling to you. You are almost in another world.

Our missionaries must go beyond civilization in order to carry our message to the people who are living there and who know nothing about God nor civilization. They must live among these people in order to win them. They must love them into the truth. They must be willing to sacrifice the comforts of civilization in order to bring them the message. And this they do, impelled by the love of God. When they send their reports back to us for publication, they usually mention the bright side in their mission experiences, and say but little about their hardships or their primitive way of living, often made necessary because of conditions. These latter experiences we sometimes find described in personal letters to their friends.

Recently I received a personal letter from Elder A. N. Allen from which I will give an extract, though it was not written for publication. Brother Allen and his family are about 650 kilometers beyond the railroad, about 400 kilome-

ters away from doctors, telephones or drug stores, and more than 200 kilometers away from the post-office. They are among the Carajá Indians, where there are no newspapers, no telephones, no automobiles, no wagons, nor even wagon roads.

When Brother Allen went there with his family last year, they had to put up temporary buildings of poles and palm leaves or grass until more permanent buildings could be erected. They have no floor in these buildings except mother-earth. They have no doors in their house, for they have no boards for doors, unless they can find time to saw them, or get them sawed by hand, perhaps a hundred miles away. Thus they have lived in an open palm shack all through the wet season, using smoke to protect themselves against the mosquitoes and other insects. Sometimes the snakes or serpents would enter into the house and be killed in the kitchen. At other times the tigers would be prowling around. Sometimes the alligators would come up to the shore.

Of his work and their home conditions, Brother Allen writes: "At present, with the building that must be done, the farm work, the store and bookkeeping, the care of the sick, and the Bible studies each evening with the workers, I have my hands indeed full. Two Indians have begun *rocas* [plantations] near us and more are coming to join them. I am afraid Sister Neilsen will think we need some missionaries to come and work for us. Four girls are sleeping in the kitchen. An Indian and his family and we are in the other room. Alvin [his son] sleeps outside. The hens run through the house as well as the dogs. The chickens are necessary to keep down the insects and give us eggs. We have a fine flock. The dogs are necessary to keep down the animals

which would destroy the chickens and garden. We are so crowded that we scarcely have room to turn around."

They are now making tile and adobes on the ground, and are planning to put up some permanent buildings, which will be much better for them.

But many inconveniences must be borne uncomplainingly, and many difficulties must be overcome. Our missionaries who go beyond civilization must have the love of God in their hearts, and the spirit of adaptability in their lives in order to succeed in their work. Their's is no easy task; but the Lord has promised to go with them even to the dark places of earth. Let us pray for our missionaries who go beyond civilization. N. P. NEILSEN.

Missionary Volunteer Congress in Sao Paulo, Brazil

AUGUST 30-September 1 were important days for the Missionary Volunteers of the Sao Paulo Conference in particular and in general for all Brazil for the first Missionary Volunteer Congress ever held in Brazil was held at the Brazil Training School at Santo Amaro, beginning Friday evening August 30 and ending Sunday night September 1.

It was more than a convention for besides the Missionary Volunteers of the college society and of the Sao Paulo city church and the Sao Bernardo church, there were delegates from various other churches of the Sao Paulo Conference and workers representing different fields in the South and East Brazil Unions.

Brother Ruf, the missionary volunteer secretary for the South Brazil Union, assisted by Brother Rudolpho Belz, missionary volunteer secretary of the Sao Paulo Conference, had prepared

a full program and organized well for the Congress. It being held just following a meeting of the school Board, there were present three members of the Board from the East Brazil Union as well as the members from the South Brazil Union. It was also the privilege of Pastor R. R. Breitigam and the writer to be present from the South American Division.

The entire Congress was of a strong spiritual tone. Brother Breitigam gave the keynote in the first sermon on Friday evening basing his remarks on the question, "To Whom am I a Debtor?" The Sabbath morning service brought joy to our hearts as we saw a large army of Brazilian Missionary Volunteers come forward at the close as an act of reconsecration to a more earnest service and loyalty to the Master.

On Sabbath afternoon there were several speakers who dealt with practical questions of Christian experience in the life of our young people.

In the evening an excellent musical and literary program was rendered by the various societies of Sao Paulo.

Sunday forenoon was dedicated to a study of Missionary Volunteer activities and the real purposes of our Missionary Volunteer organization. In the afternoon a couple of hours were given to Christian recreation and getting acquainted, the beautiful day permitting us to spend the time out of doors in good healthful and wholesome exercise.

The evening meeting brought the Congress to a close and our Missionary Volunteers separated pledging themselves to greater loyalty to God, to His message and to each other as members of God's army of Missionary Volunteers.

We believe that this meeting will mean much to the work in behalf of the young people, having given to them a greater vision of God's call to them and also stirring up our lay members and workers who attended to feel anew the importance of the Missionary Volunteer movement and our responsibility toward our young people and children.

C. P. CRAGER.



Brazil's first Missionary Volunteer Congress.

Still Greater Demands

THE third angel's message is moving forward with great rapidity in the earth, and urgent demands for men and means are coming from every land. We are in the last days, and the Lord will soon finish His work. New fields are being opened before us, which call for more workers and means. Thus it is an ever expanding work with which we are connected. Nor would we want it otherwise, for we long to see the work

finished, that Jesus may come to take us home.

But these demands tax our mission treasury to the very limit, and, consequently, we who believe the message, are thus called upon to give more and more to meet these ever increasing demands. And these calls will continue to come until the work is done.

As in the parable which Jesus gave, it will take all we have to "buy the field." Is it too much? Is the price too great? No, surely not. It is worth everything to save souls from eternal perdition. No value can be placed on the worth of a soul.

We, who believe the message, must rally to the support of the cause. We should be willing to sacrifice for the advancement of the work of God. We should place all upon the altar of sacrifice, so that when the great day of God comes, we will have nothing left to be consumed in the destruction of the earth. We know that the work of God is based upon sacrifice, and by sacrifice it is carried forward. May the Lord bless all His people with a willing heart, for God looks upon our willingness of heart, rather than upon the amount given. N. P. NEILSEN.

South Brazil News Notes

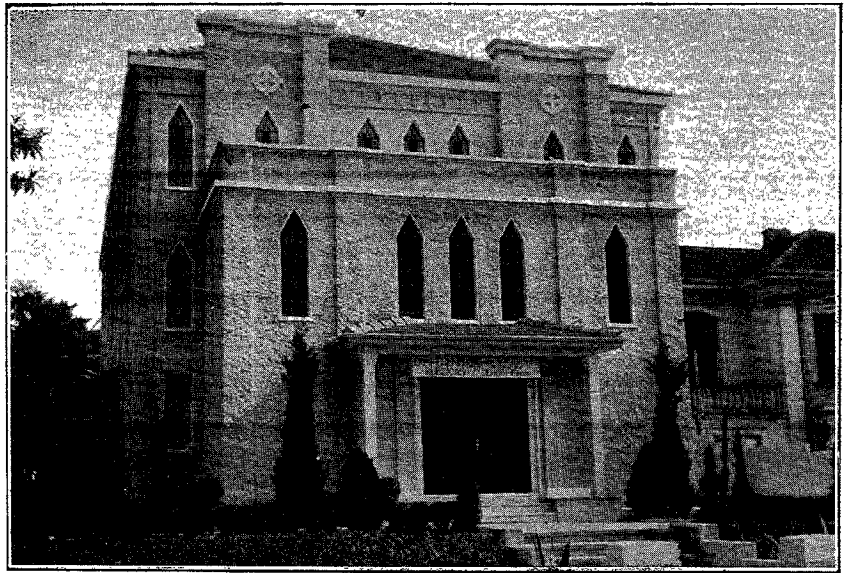
ON SABBATH, September 7, Elder Rudolph W. Belz baptized six precious souls in the Sao Paulo church.

ONE person was baptized by Elder Ennis V. Moore on Sabbath, August 24, during a general meeting held at Sao Joao da Boa Vista in the state of Sao Paulo.

SEVENTEEN persons were buried with their Lord in baptism by Elder N. P. Neilsen on September 8, during a general meeting which was held at Socorro, Sao Paulo.

WE WERE glad to have Professor C. P. Crager with us at the College Board meeting. His counsels were appreciated as we planned for the work of the school for another year. He also assisted in the Young People's Congress, held at the college, August 30 to September 1.

A GOOD colporteur institute was held at the Brazil Training School, September 1-7. About forty students attended the institute, 33 of whom plan to canvass during the vacation; 24 in the South Brazil Union and nine in the East Brazil field. Let us pray that they may all have success in their work, so that they may return to the college to finish their studies.



The beautiful Sao Paulo Temple recently constructed, the inauguration of which was described by Elder E. V. Moore in the September number of our Division paper.

WE WERE pleased to have Elder R. R. Breitigam, secretary of the home missionary department of the South American Division, spend nearly a month in our field, during which time he assisted in general meetings held at Espirito Santo do Pinhal, Sao Joao da Bo Vista and Socorro, in the state of Sao Paulo, as well as the Young People's Congress held at the college. We hope he may return sometime and visit other parts of our large field.

LAST June Brother Domingos Costa, who has been canvassing in the state of Goyaz, went to Machambomba in response to an urgent request from our members who are living there. This place is many days travel beyond the end of the railroad; but our message has penetrated even to this remote section and we have here a good group of baptized believers with their children. We have now received a letter from Brother Costa, written from Machambomba; but it took the letter almost six weeks to reach us. He says, "On July 22 we opened a school for the youth and children with 21 students. Our people here are very sincere and firm in the faith. We have here 28 adults and eleven children. The great difficulty is with the mail service which takes a month or more to reach us."

THE Santa Catharina-Paraná Mission had a Harvest Ingathering thermometer hung up in their office with the official goal of 12:500\$000 marked upon it. The campaign was to begin July 1, and on July 19, the pressure upon this thermometer became so great that it ex-

ploded. Then they arranged a new thermometer with a goal of 15:000\$000. This, too, exploded before the end of the first month. They then arranged a third thermometer with a goal of 20:000\$000. This thermometer is also in danger of exploding, for the last word received from there indicates that they have already reached over 18:000\$000.

Elder Germano Streithorst, superintendent of the mission, writes, "There is no doubt but that we will reach the 20:000\$000. We are convinced that we receive great blessings through this work." N. P. NEILSEN.

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Harvest Ingathering

NEVER have we had more hearty cooperation on the part of our church members than during the Harvest Ingathering campaign of this year. All have shown themselves willing to do something for the Blessed Master and His cause here in the earth. Many rich experiences have been gained. The Envelope Plan has been a great help in encouraging all to take an active part.

The Minas Mission was the first to reach its goal and pass it. We are anxiously waiting to see which will be the next mission to place itself in the

row of conquerors. One little church away up in Bello Horizonte, which perhaps never did much in the Harvest Ingathering before, took a very active part this year. After receiving envelopes they all visited their friends and in a very short time came back with nearly one hundred *mil reis*. The experiences which they told of how Jesus helps was of even more value than the money received. There is no joy like the joy of service.

We have just been favored by a visit from Elder R. R. Breitgam of the South American Division. His help in the Harvest Ingathering was greatly appreciated. We had also the privilege of visiting our brethren of Faria Lemos and Caparao of the Minas Mission. God blessed in the meetings that were held in both these places. In that part a goodly number are preparing to receive baptism before the end of the year. On our visit to Juiz de Fora we had the privilege of baptizing six precious souls. We thank God daily for the marvelous way He is working and for the souls He is adding to the fold of those who are striving for the kingdom.

E. H. WILCOX.

Sabbath School and Educational Work

FOR several months we have been without a Sabbath school and educational secretary in the East Brazil Union. We are now glad to report that these two departments need not remain longer without a head. Brother Ellis R. Maas has recently arrived to take charge of these lines of work. Brother Maas has been in charge of one of our academies, and we feel sure has a training which will help him lead in a strong way these two important lines of work. We wish to thank the field directors and our good brethren and sisters of the local churches for the strong way in which all have contributed to the success of these lines of work during the present year, and trust that you may all give Brother Maas your hearty cooperation in the future.

E. H. WILCOX.

SOUTH America has 254 recorded species of snakes, of which 42 are poisonous. Of this number 155 species, including 23 poisonous varieties, are known to exist in Brazil. A study of that country's venomous reptiles has led to their classification in three main groups, each of which has its distinctive poison. These three classes may be sufficiently described for popular purposes as the rattlesnake or *crotalus*, the pit viper or *lachesis*, and the coral snake or *elaps*.

Austral Union Conference

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Itinerating the Austral Union

THE Austral Union being a very extensive field, covering practically as much territory as the eastern half of the United States, requires us to make long trips in order to save expense. It was on such a trip as this that we made the visits outlined in this write-up.

The first stop was at Puiggari, where a very interesting colporteurs' institute was in progress. Brother José Viñolo, the field director for the North Argentine Conference, had gathered a group of some thirty colporteurs and kept them enthusiastic for the colporteur work throughout the institute. Brother Viñolo is in many ways a unique leader, and his men are making a remarkable advance in all parts of that field. The fact is, the North Argentine colporteurs are compelling the Casa Editora to work overtime to provide them with literature, and this is as it should be.

From this meeting, a number of us took the steamer up the Paraná and Paraguay rivers to Asunción, the capital of the Paraguay republic. Our trip was lengthened some fourteen hours by the fact that during a dark night the pilot lost control of the steamer and ran it aground, but we reached Asunción all right and plunged into the institute work. Here the group of colporteurs was much smaller, the average attendance being less than ten, but they were enthusiastic and earnest in their endeavors to prepare themselves for work in that field. Brother Daniel Hammerly, the field director, is to be congratulated on his efforts to increase the number of colporteurs in his field. Working in harmony with Elder Ernenputsch, the superintendent of the mission, they have gathered quite a competent corps of colporteurs to press the work forward in their field.

Following this meeting a workers' meeting was held in Corrientes, the capital of the province of the same name. This is the headquarters of the Alto Paraná Mission. We were together in this workers' meeting one week. All the workers in the mission were present most of the time, and a decided effort was made to improve our methods of presenting the truth both in theory and by practice. It was the conviction of all who attended that the lessons learned during the meeting would be very valuable out in the field.

Our next stop was Reconquista, in the North Argentine Conference. As an illustration of some of our travel experiences it may be remarked that to reach this place from the river steamer it is necessary to transship to a small launch and go up a branch of the river some twenty miles. There we land at a place nine miles from the city and must depend on whatever automobile accommodation there is to reach the city. On the occasion of my visit, we reached the landing place about 1:30 in the morning. It was a bitter cold night. Fortunately, I had sent a telegram to Brother Weiss, our worker in Reconquista, and he had faithfully waited the arrival of the launch for six hours. We had to carry our grips a little over half a mile to the nearest point which the auto could reach, and from there we rumbled over the rough road to the city. It was 2:30 before I got to bed.

We held meetings in Reconquista four days, and then in company with Elder Meier and other workers in the North Argentine Conference made a visit to Villa Ocampo, remaining over Sabbath. Here we were overtaken by a three days' rain, which turned the roads into swamps. We were unable to get out until the day after our proposed date of departure.

On our way we stopped at Las Toscas, and then pushed on to Villa Guillermina. On the road we got stuck four times, so the men in the party would have to get out and push and lift the auto out of the mud hole until it would reach more solid ground. We covered six miles in three hours, and reached our destination after dark, wet and muddy to the knees. The brethren at this latter place were anxiously awaiting our arrival, and we had some very interesting and profitable meetings with them. The roads were somewhat drier when we returned, and we got stuck only once.

Our next appointment was at Garabato. To reach this place we had to travel from Reconquista to Vera, a distance of sixty miles, in a blinding rain-storm. Our auto skidded all over the road and many times we were on the point of going into the ditch, but Brother Meier drove skillfully and we were able to reach Vera in time to take the train to Garabato. This is a new colony founded by one of our brethren, and the colonists—mostly Germans and Russians—are carving out new homes for themselves in a virgin forest. The roads are mere trails through the woods. The people live in very primitive homes, but the characteristic German thrift is beginning to manifest itself and they are improving their little dwellings as rapidly as limited funds and a necessity for

hard work will permit. I noticed several huts which seemed to be painted a light grey, and on closer examination discovered that they had mixed woodashes with water and some clay and had thus made a grey whitewash which they had applied to the mud walls. The church, also of mud and straw but with a galvanized iron roof, has a coat of real lime whitewash on the front. This church, which also serves as a church school, was our place of meeting and it was crowded to the limit during our short stay. We were able to organize a church of forty members, eight of whom were baptized by Brother Meier. This church starts off with splendid prospects for a healthy increase in membership. Consecrated officers were chosen, and the group was left happy in the Lord because of our visit.

Thus the work goes in all the Austral Union. Indications point to a growth of something like 500 during the year 1929. Our problem, however, is still our great cities. As in the time of Christ, the common people hear the message gladly. The more congested centers are the Jerichos whose walls must fall by divine intervention, if at all. But we are marching around them and at the trumpet blast of faith, we expect to be able to possess them and consecrate their spoils to the service of our coming King. E. L. MAXWELL.

The Book that would not Burn

THE Methodist minister in Arica, Chile, told us a story that would seem unbelievable if he had not vouched for it.

It seems that a simple country woman purchased a copy of Elder Spicer's book, "Our Day." Seeing so many pictures of saints in it, she opened it and placed it on her altar beside the saint, and set candles before it. But one of the candles fell down and burned the altar, saint, and all. However, it seems that when our book fell it closed, thus putting out the fire that would have consumed it, and escaped the fire with only two pages burned and the back scorched. A friend of the woman came in and asked why she had burned such a good book. She explained, and the friend determined to know what kind of a book it was that would not burn. He went to the Methodist preacher concerning it (we have no worker in the north of Chile) and they are studying it together. The preacher is now becoming convinced that the book is a "pearl," as he calls it. He purchased a copy of "Christian Service," subscribed to our missionary paper, *El Atalaya*, and also ordered the new book, "Hacia la Edad de Oro;" and we hope will be saved as result of the "book that would not burn." H. F. BROWN.

A Call for Nurses

WHILE working in Harvest Ingathering in the province of Misiones in the city of Posadas with Elder Felipe Sittner, we visited a doctor who greeted our story with a long drawn-out "Ah, you are the people who operate a sanitarium in Entre Ríos. Cannot I get some nurses from you? I can't get any to come up from Buenos Aires, and have to do my operating with a man who has no training at all." This physician is the director of the large Hospital Regional in Posadas.

In Germany many of our nurses are employed in the hospitals and institutions of the world. They enjoy good salaries and have the same Sabbath privileges enjoyed in our own institutions. The leaders of the work say that the world is paying the salaries of our missionaries. These pay a good tithe, do much missionary work and bring souls into the truth.

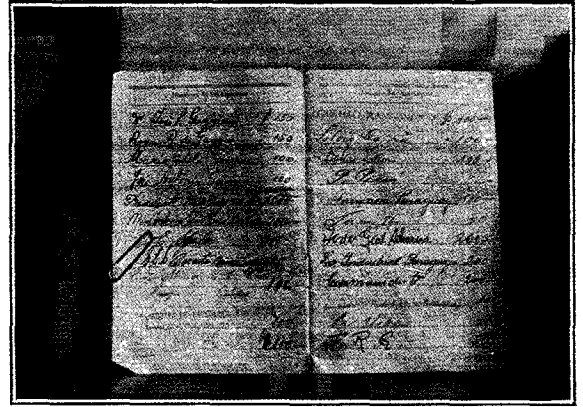
What a wonderful thing it would be for our work if we had hundreds of our trained nurses with strong Christian characters scattered throughout the medical institutions of this continent! HENRY F. BROWN.

Harvest Ingathering

RECENTLY while working in Asunción, Paraguay, where Elder M. Leytes, one of our native preachers is located, I received a very encouraging Harvest Ingathering report in the form of a photograph. This is a picture of a page of his solicitor's card, showing the signatures and the amounts received in donations from public officials and other influential persons. The first group of names gives the members of the family of the President of Paraguay, including the President's own signature and personal contribution to the work of carrying the third angel's message to every kindred, nation, tongue and people in one generation.

Brother Leytes is well known and liked all over the Paraguay territory by both the upper and lower classes. There is no middle class in Paraguay. Brother Leytes carries all phases of our work to both classes. This is especially true when it comes to the Harvest Ingathering work.

"Now is the accepted time" to carry this message forward to its glorious



Page from Elder M. Leytes' solicitor's book, showing the signatures of some of Paraguay's prominent citizens.

triumph here in South America, while God is softening the hearts of "nations" for the reception of this truth.

WALTER PERGANDE.

Field Missionary Secretary,
Austral Union.

A Remarkable Report

SOME time ago the Spirit of prophecy said: "The time has come when a large work should be done by the canvassers."—"Colporteur Evangelist," page 8. And now the time is come when a large work is being done by the canvassers.

A few days ago I received the colporteur sales' report of Brother Saviano for the month of July. During this month Brother Saviano took orders for 563 pesos worth of our literature and also delivered 1,138 pesos worth of literature. This work was done in 71 hours. Thus in addition to the orders taken our colporteur delivered 16 pesos worth of books for every reported hour he worked during the month!

Never before in the history of the book work in the Austral Union have we delivered more books than are being delivered by our colporteurs at the present time. We are all rejoicing over these good reports that keep coming from the colporteurs.

WALTER PERGANDE.

The Combination Plan Works in Perú

THE plan of combining a year's subscription to our missionary magazines with the sale of one of our large subscription books is greatly appreciated in South America. Elder J. T. Thompson, director of the Perú Mission, sends us the following word concerning this plan:

"We find that the combination plan with the medical book goes so well that we are going to use the same with

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'Hacia la Edad de Oro,' just adding three soles more to the price of the book."

The advantages of the plan in South America are that in the small cities and rural districts, the expense of sending magazine workers are such that it is impossible for the worker to do self-supporting work. The colporteurs working with our large books find it just as easy, as a general rule, to secure orders for our large books with a year's subscription to *El Atalaya* as to secure an order for the book alone. Thus the people who otherwise would be deprived of the benefits to be received from our missionary paper are brought into contact with our message in a most direct way. *El Atalaya* is doing a most wonderful work and has a tremendous influence for good wherever it appears in the homes of unbelievers.

M. V. TUCKER.

Manager, Buenos Aires,
Publishing House.

Some Recent Experiences

AUGUST 8 I went to Entre Rios, Argentine, for a tour among the churches. The Lord greatly blessed in the meetings held. They were real triumphs. One meeting continued for nearly three hours. This was not due to any excitement, but it was characterized by a spirit of deep solemnity and an earnest seeking after God. They were the beginning of new experiences with a corresponding deep impression made on outside people who attended. In one place people long prejudiced and who seldom attended our meetings came regularly and expressed themselves as interested in the subjects treated. When it was announced that I would speak on the question of the Sabbath they were present.

It was impossible for me to fill the appointment on account of an accident. In all these churches, four in number, the annual business meetings were held and the officers elected. I have never seen a more harmonious spirit in church business affairs than was manifested here. We trust that there will be a corresponding greater earnestness in the obedience of our brethren.

My trip among the churches was cut short by an auto accident. Returning from the city where we had been to sign some legal papers, and when we were going at the rate of about forty miles an hour, one of the wheels of the automobile collapsed with the result that the auto made a complete somersault, landing on its wheels again. There were four passengers, but the writer was the only one seriously injured. Three of us were thrown out. My scalp was cut from my forehead five inches back. I was unconscious, but soon revived. I was taken to a hospital ten miles away where doctors gave me the necessary attention. Besides the wound on my head I had some bruises on my limbs, and my body was badly jarred. After four weeks my chest and neck are still sore. I was laid up from work only two weeks, but I have found it necessary to go at a slower pace.

I praise the Lord for His protection. I have no question but that messengers from God saved my life.

J. W. WESTPHAL.

Division Notes

BROTHER Santiago Schmidt, having returned to Argentine recently because of the health of his family, left his home in Crespo, Entre Rios, October 21 by overland route for Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, where he will take up his new duties as secretary-treasurer of the Rio Grande do Sul Conference, in the South Brazil Union.

IT IS with regret that we find it necessary to report the sailing of two more families from the Inca Union to the homeland because of health conditions. Mrs. V. E. Peugh and her two daughters sailed from Callao September 21 on the s. s. "Orbita" for their home in the States. Their daughter, Marguerite, suffered severely from anemic conditions, and after careful medical examination by different physicians in Lima, it was recommended that the family return to the States for further medical attention. We are glad that Brother Peugh has been willing to make the sacrifice to stay by the field until further provision can be made.

On the same boat with the Peugh family were Brother J. D. Lorenz and family. Brother Lorenz suffered for

some time with throat trouble and gave up his work last year, asking to be returned to the States; however, he remained in the field until satisfactory arrangements could be made for his return. It is our sincere hope that the health of both these families may soon be completely restored.

WE ARE glad to report that on September 23 Brother J. W. Westphal was able to return to the Division office, his accident not having been as serious as was at first feared; and we are thankful that he has recovered from this accident and is able to carry on his field work again.

A RECENT letter received by the office from Elder Haynes states that he will arrive in Buenos Aires November 19, which will give him about a week in the office before the beginning of the Spring Divisional Council, which has been voted to be celebrated in the Division office November 24-29.

THE statistical report for the first six months of 1929 shows that every union field within the Division has made an increase in tithe over the first six months of 1928. The total tithe for this period for 1929 was \$79,509.44, as compared with \$71,494.79 for the first six months of 1928, which is a gain in tithe throughout the Division of \$8,014.65. Surely we feel to praise God for this.

The mission offerings for the same period show an increase of \$1,310.67.

BROTHER C. L. Bauer, Divisional treasurer, returned to the office October 4 from a two weeks' trip in the North Argentine Conference where he assisted Brother G. E. Emmenegger, treasurer of the Austral Union, in auditing the books of the River Plate Sanitarium, the River Plate Junior College, and the North Argentine Conference.

OUR readers will be interested to know that to date none of our out-schools in Peru have been closed by the government. The degree that apparently made it look as though it would be necessary to close our schools, has not as yet been enforced. After the decree was made two months of grace were given before putting it into effect. These two months have passed, and no unfavorable proceedings have been taken as yet. We believe this to be the result of the many prayers that have ascended for our work in Peru from the different parts of the world. A cablegram recently received from Brisbane, Australia, to this effect has given us much courage. We take this opportunity to thank our many brethren for their interest in behalf of the serious problem that has arisen in Peru.