

Western Canadian Tidings

"BEHOLD I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS"

Vol. 2

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No. 19



Looking South East from Alberta Industrial Academy.

RIGHT METHODS IN EDUCATION

There is at the present time an unparalleled interest in the subject of education. The wide diffusion of knowledge through the agency of the press, placing the means of self-culture within the reach of all, has awakened a general desire for mental improvement. But while we gratefully acknowledge our increased educational facilities, we should not ignore the defects in our present school systems. In many cases, physical as well as moral training has been neglected in the too eager desire to secure intellectual culture; and the youth have left school with morals debased and physical powers enfeebled, with no knowledge of practical life, and little strength to perform its duties.

As these evils have come under my observation, the inquiry has arisen, must our sons and daughters become moral and physical weaklings, in order to have the advantages afforded by an education in our schools? This should not be; and it need not be if teachers and students will but be true to the laws of nature, which are also the laws of God. A right edu-

cation will make the youth strong, well-balanced men and women, by developing and calling into active exercise all the powers of mind and body. It will make them a blessing to the world; for it will enable them to attain a true and noble manhood and womanhood.

Many times students are so anxious to complete their education that they are not thorough in anything they undertake. They do not understand the true object of education, and so fail to take such a course as to secure this object. They apply themselves to the study of mathematics or the languages, while they neglect a study far more essential to happiness and success in life. Many who can explore the depths of the earth with the geologist, or traverse the heavens with the astronomer, take not the slightest interest in their own bodies. Others can correctly describe every organ of the body, and tell how many bones there are in the human frame, and yet they are as ignorant of the laws of health, and the cure of disease, as though life were controlled by blind fate instead of definite and unvarying law.

Sound health lies at the very foundation of the student's success. Without it, he can never see the fruition of his ambitions and hopes. Hence a knowledge of the laws by which health is secured and preserved is of pre-eminent importance. The human body may be compared to nicely adjusted machinery, which needs care to keep it in running order. One part should not be subjected to constant wear and pressure, while another part is rusting from inaction. While the mind is taxed, the muscles also should have their proportion of exercise. Every young person should learn how to regulate his dietetic habits—what to eat, when to eat, and how to eat. He should also learn how many hours may be spent in study, and how much time should be given to physical exercise.

It is a duty which every student owes to himself, to society, and to God, to regulate properly his habits of eating, sleeping, study, and exercise; but there are a few who have the moral courage and the self-control to act from principle. The student who studies hard, sleeps and exercises little, and eats irregularly of an improper or inferior quality of food, is obtaining mental discipline at the expense of health and morals, of spirituality, and, it may be of life itself.

Young persons are naturally active; and if they find no legitimate scope for their pent-up energies after the confinement of the schoolroom, they become restless and impatient of control. They are thus led to engage in the rude and unmanly sports that disgrace so many schools and colleges, and even plunge into scenes of dissipation. And many who leave homes innocent, are corrupted by their associations at school. Much could be done to obviate these evils, if every institution of learning would make provision for manual labor on the part of the students—for actual practice in agriculture and the mechanic arts. Competent teachers should be provided to instruct the youth in various industrial pursuits, as well as in their studies in the schoolroom. While a part of each day is devoted to mental improvement and physical labor, devotional exercises and the study of the Scriptures should not be overlooked.

Students trained in this manner would have habits of self-reliance, firmness and perseverance, and would be prepared to engage successfully in the practical duties of life. They would have courage and determination to surmount obstacles, and moral stamina to resist evil influences.

If young persons can have but one set of faculties disciplined, which is most important, the study of sciences, with the disadvantages to health and morals under which such knowledge is usually obtained, or a thorough training in practical duties, with sound morals and good physical development? In most cases both may be secured if parents will take a little pains; but if both cannot be had, we would unhesitat-

ingly decide in favor of the latter.

Where useful labor is combined with study, there is no need of gymnastic exercises; and much more benefit is derived from work performed in the open air than from indoor exercise. The farmer and mechanic each have physical exercise; yet the farmer is much healthier of the two, for nothing short of the invigorating air and sunshine will fully meet the wants of the system. The farmer finds in his labor all the movements that were ever practiced in the gymnasium. And his movement-room is the open fields; the canopy of heaven is its floor. A farmer who is temperate in all his habits usually enjoys good health. His work is pleasant, and his vigorous exercise causes full, deep and strong inspirations and exhalations, which expand the lungs and purify the blood, sending the warm current of life bounding through arteries and veins.

In what contrast to the habits of the active farmer are those of the student who neglects physical exercise! The student sits day after day in a close room, bending over his desk or table, his chest contracted, his lungs crowded. His brain is taxed to the utmost, while his body is inactive. He cannot take full, deep inspirations; his blood moves sluggishly; his feet are cold, his head hot. How can such a person have health? It is not hard study that is destroying the health of students so much as it is their disregard of nature's laws. Let them take regular exercise that will cause them to breathe deep and full, and they will soon feel that they have a new hold on life.

Young ladies, too, should be taught how to work. Experienced teachers should be employed to instruct them in the mysteries of the kitchen. A knowledge of domestic duties is beyond price to every woman. There are families without number whose happiness is wrecked by the inefficiency of the wife and mother. It is not so important that girls learn painting, fancy work, music, or even the more solid branches of study, as it is that they learn to cut, make and mend their own clothing, and to prepare palatable and wholesome food. That was a wise father who, when asked what he intended to do with his daughters, replied, "I intend to apprentice them to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become wives and mothers, heads of families and useful members of society."

Every young woman should be so educated that if called to fill the position of wife and mother, she may preside as a queen in her own domain. She should be fully competent to guide and instruct her children, and direct her household affairs. It is her duty to understand the mechanism of the human body and the principles of hygiene, the matters of diet and dress, labor and recreation, and countless other things that intimately concern the well-being of her house-

hold. Many ladies, accounted well educated, having graduated with honors at some institution of learning, are shamefully ignorant of the practical duties of life. They are destitute of the qualifications necessary for the proper regulation of the family, and hence essential to its happiness and well-being. They may talk of woman's rights and her elevated sphere; yet they themselves fall far below the true sphere of woman.

Ignorance of useful employment is contrary to the design of God in the creation of man, and is by no means an essential characteristic of the true gentleman or lady. Idleness is sin, and ignorance of common duties is the result of folly—a folly which the after-life will give ample occasion to regret bitterly.

"Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," will be the rule of life with students who desire to serve and honor God. Such students will preserve their integrity in the face of temptation; they will come from school with well-developed intellects, and with health of body and soul, and the world will be the better for their influence and labors.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

OFFERING FOR THE NEGRO WORK

Sabbath, October 25, has been designated by the North American Division Committee as the time to take the offering for work among the Negro people of this country. This call is a most worthy and urgent one, and there should be a very liberal response on the part of all our people.

There are at the present time 10,000,000 Negroes in the United States, or approximately one-ninth of the entire population of the United States. This is a population nearly twice that of Australia. At the time of the General Conference the Secretary of the department stated that, "This is a population of 3,000,000 more than the population of Belgium. It is greater than that of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and one-ninth of the total population of the United States. It is equal to the white population of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas Oklahoma, Texas, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands."

We do not need to turn our eyes across the sea to find a mission field. We have one in our midst. Here are millions of the African race, civilized, speaking the English language, most of whom can read and write; engaged in skilled trades and various occupations, such as physicians, nurses, teachers, clergymen, masons, engineers, firemen, dress-makers, servants, carpenters, editors, electricians, merchants, farmers, etc. While putting forth strong efforts to save the untutored, uncivilized tribes of

Africa, we certainly cannot afford to overlook so needy and yet so promising a mission field as this lying at our door, and whose cry for light can enter into our very ears.

These people are quite susceptible to the gospel. The efforts we have put forth to bring the special message for this time to them have been attended with good results, and some strong churches are being developed. And those who embrace the truth when properly instructed, readily give of their means to carry forward the work.

But the work of carrying the message to the colored people is a mission problem which must rest upon all the people. There are more than six millions of Negroes in the Southern and Southeastern Unions alone. This is too great a burden for these weak struggling conferences to carry. The burden must be shared by our stronger conferences, and liberal appropriations made to advance the message among this people.

We have been repeatedly urged by the Spirit of prophecy to not neglect the colored work in the South. Now is the opportune time to work. Soon it will be more difficult, and circumstances may speedily take shape which will close up the work in this field. Many of these when reached by the truth will become agents to carry the message to others of their own race.

Church officers should bring this matter before the church and plan for a liberal offering. All contributions for this work, whether from churches or isolated believers, should be sent through the regular channels, the same as other funds.

Remember the date, Sabbath, October 25.

G. B. THOMPSON.

LET US REMEMBER THE JEWS.

The prophet Hosea said: "The children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without teraphim. Afterward shall the children of Israel return, and seek the Lord their God, and David their King, and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days."—Hosea 3: 4, 5.

How true it is that the Jewish people have been for a long time without a king and without a prince. For more than two thousand years they have wandered without a home or without a prince. It is true they rejected their King and their Prince, and so they have been at a loss to know why the Lord has thus dealt with them.

During the past nineteen centuries they have been bitterly and relentlessly persecuted by many of the so-called Christian people; as a result they have had an erroneous idea of the Christian religion and of

Christian people. But we thank God that much of this prejudice is breaking down among the Jews, especially where they learn of our people. Many words of encouragement come to us from Jews, telling us that they thank God, the Lord has raised up such a people as Seventh-Day Adventists, for the children of the stock of Abraham who are acquainted with the work of present truth are beginning to realize that this people have a message that does appeal to the hearts of the Jews.

There are many Jews now asking more of what we believe. There is a growing interest upon the part of many of the Jews to know why we, as a Christian people, observe the Sabbath, and believe so much in the Old Testament, since we believe in Christ.

This summer we are glad to learn that in different tent companies there are Jews who are attending the meetings, and many of them really seem anxious to know what we believe. We hope that our workers in the tent companies and in the cities will do all they can to interest themselves in these children of Abraham.

We would suggest to our workers when they come to such subjects as the law, the Sabbath, the Sanctuary, the Health Reform, and the Gift of Prophecy, they make special efforts to interest the Jewish people. Tell these children of Abraham that we, as a Christian people believe in these things, and we believe as Christians they ought to be received. Let them know that there are many thousands of Christians who do believe in them, and we feel sure that with the blessing of the Lord many of the Jews will respond.

Let us put forth more earnest effort to reach these lost sheep. The time is here when many of them feel that there must be something for them along spiritual lines that they do not now possess; and we believe that the Holy Spirit will impress many of their hearts, and there will be those who will give themselves fully to Jesus, and will accept the light. Let us remember the Jews in our work.

F. C. GILBERT.

NONE TOO EARLY TO BEGIN

An article which appeared recently in the "Omaha World Herald" suggests to our minds again the importance of our brethren and sisters taking hold of the sale of our Home Workers' books at as early a date as possible. The article in question was headed, "Christmas is Coming, Dealers Buying Toys." "Sweltering with heat they buy for the season of deep snow." Then follows the article telling of the different kinds of new toys which will be on sale for the

Christmas Holidays. One paragraph of the article says:

"It is only sixteen weeks until Christmas and merchants from towns out in the territory about Omaha are coming to the city to buy holiday toys. The sight of the sweltering dealer tediously choosing Christmas dolls and toys that will be popular when the snow is deep and the winds are cold, is a common sight about the wholesale toy houses."

When business men of the world are so forehanded and active in getting ready for their Christmas trade, should not Seventh-day Adventists be still more active in securing orders for the splendid books which we have and which will be far better for the children than the "thousands upon thousands of toys" which this writer says will be on display for the "thousands and thousands of children?"

Now is the time to order the prospectus and make a beginning in this good work. Your Tract Society Secretary will also send you a leaflet of instruction giving a description of each book and making suggestions in regard to the best way to present the books, how to report the work, order the books, etc. This leaflet explains to you how much commission you receive on each book.

"So we earnestly invite you to take hold with us in a larger circulation of these small books. Your opportunities may be limited, your field may be small, but with God's help by making the most of the opportunities that are within your reach you can have some part in this work." Order your outfit from your Tract Society Secretary.

N. Z. TOWN.

A NEW SERIES

After thoroughly testing the matter, the Signs of the Times Weekly has selected the first of November and the first of May as the dates for beginning their six months' series. These series have undergone a somewhat experimental stage but have proved themselves convenient, helpful and effectual in the missionary work of our people. They will now be made a permanent thing with our pioneer missionary paper. The next series will commence with the issue of November 11 and continue to April 28, twenty-five numbers in all.

Those who are now sending the Signs to others or taking clubs for the series closing December 23, can extend these subscriptions to the close of this new series including seventeen weeks, at the special rate of 40 cents each. It need not interfere with your plans at all.

Commencing with this new series, the Signs announces a special staff of editorial contributors composed of our leading general and foreign mission men,

and we are assured of real, valuable, helpful, winning, stirring, timely issues of the paper that has done such efficient work in the progress of this great movement.

In addition to these special contributors, there are about forty more of our leading men of wide and successful experience who will furnish important matter on various subjects from week to week. Enough to fill the Signs every week brim full of the Message.

In view of the place occupied by our literature in the proclamation of the truth for today, and the success that is attending the use of the Signs, you will surely desire to see this series reach a wide circulation. You will be depended upon in your own territory.

Alberta Conference

Office Address, Lacombe, Alberta.

President, C. A. Burman; Secretary-Treasurer, U. Wissner; Educational Secretary, J. I. Beardley; Missionary Volunteer Secretary, A. Pond; Field and Missionary Secretary, L. T. Heaton; Sabbath-school Secretary, Miss H. G. McCulloch; Medical Secretary, N. J. Aalborg; Tract Society Secretary, U. Wissner; Religious Liberty Secretary, W. A. Clemenson.

JOSEPHBURG, THELMA AND WALSH

On Thursday, September 25, I arrived at Irvine, where Brother A. C. Harder met me. We walked to the home of Brother W. Furber, a distance of three miles, where we enjoyed a visit and repast before leaving for our eighteen-mile drive to Josephburg, where a meeting had been appointed for that evening.

We were much pleased to meet Brethren Kindopp and Hermann at this place. These brethren have performed faithful service in the canvassing field during the past season and are now delivering. They plan to be in school this coming year—Brother Hermann at Loma Linda and Brother Kindopp at Lacombe.

The day following we drove a distance of eighteen miles across the Cypress Hills, which are covered in places with a dense forest of spruce, poplar and balm trees. The Sabbath was spent with the company located near Thelma. There are five families at this place observing the Sabbath, nearly all of whom have recently taken their stand for the truth. Two young sisters from Josephburg were baptized on the Sabbath. This service was followed by the celebration of the ordinances. On Sunday two meetings were held in a church building owned by the Baptists residing in that locality, one family of whom have begun the observance of the Lord's Sabbath.

The meetings were well attended by an interested class of listeners. Special interest was shown in the study of our relation to the things of this world. When one is converted and partakes of the Spirit of Christ, he will manifest an interest in the cause of his Master, and will be willing to sacrifice to advance its principles in the earth.

On Monday we drove a distance of forty miles to the believers living near Walsh. These believers, although members of the Rosebud church, reside in Saskatchewan. They are interested in the subject of Christian education and desire that a church school be held in that locality this winter.

Many times during this trip we were reminded that the curse of God was still resting on the earth, and we longed to be able to speak to this people in their own tongue. The German work is growing very rapidly in this field for which we are very thankful.

C. A. BURMAN.

ARE YOU PREPARED TO MEET JESUS?

This is a very pertinent question. Sometimes I have asked men if they are Christians and have received varied answers. Some are offended when they are asked this question, deeming it a matter that does not concern another.

It is often a source of embarrassment to many because they are not quite sure about their bearings. Some will say, "I think I am a Christian," another will say, "I hope I am a Christian," others will say, "I do not know;" and a few are able at all times to give an answer to him that asketh a reason for the hope that is in them.

If you do not know of a definite experience; if you do not know of a time in your life when you made it a special business of seeking God with all your heart; and if you have not a definite knowledge of your acceptance with him, then you are still a lost man.

"God has said that in the day that thou seekest me with all thy heart, I will be found of thee." If you have never realized yourself a lost sinner, you have never been in a position to seek Him with all your heart.

No man ever sought Christ in sincerity who did not realize his lost condition without him. Christ said: "I came to call sinners, not the righteous to repentance." Since all men have sinned and come short of the glory of God, then all men are sinners, and need to know that they are such before they will see the necessity of repenting of their sins and of seeking forgiveness and reconciliation with God by faith in the power of Jesus' blood to cleanse them from their sins.

I do not believe in any guess work about a matter of such grave importance. God has given us instruction in His Word and has made it so plain that we cannot fail to understand it. And He declares that "we may know that we have passed from death unto life," because we love God and the brethren. He says that His spirit bears witness with our Spirit that we are His children. Again "He that hath not the Spirit of Christ is none of his." When we see men

who profess to know Christ, who do not manifest the same humble obedient spirit to the will of God, we know that they do not belong to him. "He that saith he knoweth him and keepeth not his commandments is a liar and the truth is not in him."

The Saviour has told us of certain wise and foolish virgins. Five of them had the wisdom to make the proper preparation, and be sure they had oil in their vessels so that when the bridegroom should come they would be ready to meet him. If any one should have asked the five wise virgins if they had oil, do you suppose they would have said, "I guess so," or "I think so?" Or do you think they would have said, "It is none of your business?" I am sure they would have been glad to testify that they had the oil in their vessels with their lamps. When you find a people who are afraid to give a clear definite testimony to their lives as God sees them you would find some sin and unbelief lurking in their hearts. In this time of the end the people who are looking for the second coming of our Redeemer—we who believe we are living in the time of the investigative judgment—must be able to give a clear ringing testimony by our lives, that we are keeping all His blessed commandments, and abiding in Him.

Paul could say, "I know in whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." It will be too late to investigate ourselves when the door of mercy is closed. It was too late for the virgins to prepare after the cry went forth, "Behold the bridegroom cometh." When they found themselves without the oil, they then commenced to beg from their neighbors. But they had none to spare. Besides we have not the power of bestowing the Holy Spirit upon anyone. So while they went to buy, the Bridegroom came and went in with those that were ready, and the door was shut.

If there is any one that may read this message, I beg of you to make your calling and election sure with Christ while it is called "to-day." David spoke with assurance when he said "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want; He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside still waters; He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley and the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." May we be careful concerning these most important matters. Guess work will be poor business when Jesus is coming in the clouds of Heaven.

J. L. BEANE.

"Plan your work, work your plan, and
Do not leave God out of either work or plan."

FURTHER NEWS FROM MONTREAL

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for their's is the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 5:10. In the light of this text the little company of French believers in Montreal is rejoicing in the Lord.

On the first of September we took down our tent, and the following Sunday evening held our opening service in a neat little hall we have rented. We felt that we had gained a great victory over the persecuting element of the district (through the power of God) and after having had perfect freedom in the tent for four weeks, did not anticipate trouble in our new quarters.

The first meeting in the hall was quiet enough, but from the scornful looks on the faces of the neighbors, we could see that our presence was not any more desired here than in the first locality. In the next meeting held we had further evidence of their displeasure. Soon after the service commenced the ruffians gathered around the front door and it was necessary for someone to remain outside to keep them from pushing it open.

When they saw the front entrance was guarded they went around to the rear of the building (breaking through a wood yard to reach it) and threw a heavy piece of stove wood in the window, smashing three panes of glass.

One of our brethren went out to stop them and almost as soon as he stepped out of the door the owner of the wood yard struck him in the face. He had no more than gotten upon his feet before he was half pushed and half dragged out into the street. The brother, a man of fifty-six years, was a pitiful sight when he entered the room, with bleeding nose and torn and dusty clothes.

In the meantime we telephoned to the police station, and in a short time two policemen were present and more came before the meeting was over. A written record was made of the assault, but no action was taken against the offenders. The following morning we found a large hole about two feet in diameter in the large plate glass window.

Our next meeting, held on Sabbath, was uneventful with the exception that one of the visitors at the Sabbath-school was a Roman Catholic policeman. The lesson for the previous Sabbath was entitled "Le Sanctuaire et le Sabbat," and he listened attentively while emphasis was placed on the importance of recognizing the day which God had blessed and sanctified. Frere Vuilleumier in teaching the lesson for the day on "Le Ministere du Christ en Notre Faveur" also brought out practical lessons for his benefit.

Sunday evening several policemen came, but finding all was tranquil only one remained. Monday morning when Frere Boisiert went to the hall he

found eighteen of our nice chairs out in the back yard. The globe and mantle of the glass lamp also were missing. While he went to report to the police, two of the chairs, or really four, as they are double, were set near the sidewalk and marked "A Vendre" (For Sale.) That night he and a detective slept in the building, but no one came.

Our enemies are determined to drive us away, but "if God be for us who can be against us?" We know the Lord is as strong on St. Valier as he was on St. Hubert and that he can still overrule all to his glory. Generally speaking the congregations are smaller in the hall than at the tent, but we can only sow the seed. May God give the increase.

We have again taken up colporteur work and have many interesting experiences. Some who do not buy have said they have been warned not to buy any literature from any one canvassing. But we are glad to be able to report better success now than before the tent meetings began. May God open their eyes that they may see the truth as it is revealed in his Word.

Some of our dear friends in the West have written that they remember us before the throne of grace. For this we are truly thankful and we ask an interest in the prayers of all who shall read these lines, for the work in this great city where so many are blinded by Catholicism.

CAMILLE ARMENEAU.
ALPHA D. ARMENEAU.

3023 Park and Island, Montreal, Quebec.

British Columbia Conference

Office Address, 1708 Maple Street, Vancouver, B. C.

President, J. G. Walker; Secretary-Treasurer, C. O. Smith; Religious Liberty Secretary, F. H. Conway; Tract Society Secretary, C. O. Smith; S. S. Secretary, Mrs. Birdie Conway; Missionary Volunteer Secretary, Lydia Stickle; Field and Missionary Secretary, E. R. Potter; Assistant Field and Missionary Secretary, E. S. Horseman; Educational Secretary, C. O. Smith; Medical Missionary Secretary, F. H. Conway.

WHY I WANT AN EDUCATION

An education means more to me than is possible to express in these words. The Lord has entrusted each one of us with one or more talents which he rightfully expects us individually to cultivate. If we do not study how to cultivate our minds we may never know what these talents are for which the Lord requires something in return.

"Study to show thyself approved unto God; a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." If we study ourselves in such a way that the Lord can approve of our works then he will help us in directing the minds of others. The work of teaching is one of the noblest and highest ever given to man. "And they that be wise (margin, teachers) shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as

the stars forever and ever."

This is the desire and determination of my heart—to so relate myself to others and consecrate my life to God, that I may be instrumental in showing to others the need of a true education and help to lead many to the fold of God.

WINNIFRED H. COURBARRON.

Manitoba Conference

Office Address, 290 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

President, E. M. Chapman; Secretary-Treasurer, B. L. Grundset; S. S. Secretary, Lizzie Nickel; Tract Society Secretary, B. L. Grundset; Field and Missionary Secretary, Robert Neuman; Educational Secretary, V. W. Robb.

MANITOBA NOTES

According to appointment, the Winnipeg church was dedicated last Sunday, October 5.

Elder Chapman and family moved to Winnipeg last week, where they will locate.

J. M. Peterson passed through the city recently, stopping off between trains. He has completed a very successful book delivery and has returned to the Hutchinson Seminary.

Brother Erdman Klaat was a caller at the office last week while in the city. He spent last Sabbath with the Beausejour church.

The German church at Beausejour is nearing completion, and when finished they will have a good building in which to worship God.

Two of the young people of the Winnipeg church are planning to attend the Lacombe Academy this winter. They are George Belleau and Ida Haywood.

Brother Tall is now busy with his book delivery. He has orders to the amount of \$2,226, which is a splendid summer's work. Last year Brother Tall had orders for \$2,210.

The Harvest Ingathering Campaign will soon be on. Already some have started with the work, and are meeting with splendid success. The first report to come to us this year is from a brother here in Winnipeg, who received \$4.00 for the first paper given away. We shall hope to receive many similar reports.

COLPORTEURS' REPORT

Manitoba, Two Weeks Ending September 27					
Agent—	Book.	Hrs.	Ord.	Mag.	Helps. Totals.
William Tall ...P.G.	68	32	.....	.....	\$ 147.00
Fred Schwindt..D.R.	32	8	.....	\$ 6.50	35.50
S. Meikle .....Mag.	..	..	\$ 19.80	.....	19.80
Duncan Purdon..P.G.	..	5	.....	.....	20.00
	100	45	\$ 19.80	\$ 6.50	\$ 222.30
British Columbia, Two Weeks Ending September 20					
Harold Toombs..P.G.	21	9	.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 46.00
A. E. Horn.....P.P.	29	6	.....	.65	25.65
George Toombs.D.R.	6	6	.....	1.30	7.80
	56	21		\$ 5.95	\$ 79.45
Seven agents	156	66	\$ 19.80	\$ 12.45	\$ 301.75
Total subscription book sales this year.....	\$31,022.52				
Total magazine sales this year.....	1,727.50				
Total sales to date this year.....	\$32,750.02				

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A. H. BRIGHAM Editor

Western Canadian Union Conference Directory

Office Address, Box 244, Regina, Saskatchewan
 President, H. S. Shaw; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Brigham; Educational Secretary, J. I. Beardsley; Religious Liberty Secretary, C. A. Burman; Medical Secretary, F. L. Hommel; Field and Missionary Secretary, W. L. Manfull.

The many friends of Elder N. J. Aalborg and family will be glad to learn that they are now permanently located in their new field. Their postal address is 124 Manchester Square, Kingston, Jamaica.

Brother W. L. Manfull was in Regina a few hours last week. He expects to spend some time in Saskatchewan and Manitoba assisting the colporteurs with their book deliveries, and reports the book work as progressing nicely.

Elder H. S. Shaw was a caller at the office last week, while on his way East, to attend the Fall Council of the General Conference and North American Division Conference committees at Washington, D. C. He spent last Sabbath and Sunday with the believers at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Many have heard Brother H. H. Hall, of the Pacific Press, in his interesting illustrated talks on the Waldenses and their work. Brother Hall has now prepared a series of six articles for the Signs of the Times Weekly and they will appear in the six-months' series commencing with the issue of November 11. It will be a real treat to have these in printed form. They will not only be of value to our people, but will be most excellent missionary articles. They will show the life and education, the staunch faith in the face of bitter persecution, and the inspiring missionary example of this great people. Be sure your name is on the list for the first number. Include a few of your friends.

PRESENT TRUTH FOR PERILOUS TIMES

This splendid book by Mrs. Mattie Hamilton Welch is conveniently divided into eight parts with addenda,

dealing with such general subjects as the coming of Christ, The Heavenly Sanctuary, Bible Truths for This Generation, the Eastern Question, etc. Each part contains numerous chapters upon the general subject treated, and the whole comprises 436 pages of present truth in very attractive form. The type is unusually clear, being printed upon the finest quality of super-calendered paper. This book is replete with references to our leading writers, and should be in every home. Several poetic gems and illustrations also illumine its spirit filled pages. Prices: Board binding, 75 cents; Paper Covers, 25 cents; both postpaid. Order of your Tract Society.

CHANGING ADDRESS

To the publishers of a periodical there is probably nothing which causes more uncertainty and perplexity than the constantly changing addresses of the subscribers. This difficulty could be almost entirely eliminated if our readers would be careful to properly notify us of changes that occur. It is not unusual to receive complaints from those who are not receiving their paper, when upon investigation we learn that the party has moved from one to three times without having notified us, and still they wonder why we do not send it properly addressed.

And again, we receive letters requesting change, which are incomplete. Only a few days ago a letter came which read in part as follows: "Please do not send any more papers to Mrs. R. and E. R., as they left. . . ." No mention was made of their former address. The location of these individuals being unfamiliar to us it was necessary to look through the entire list, as we depend upon the address to help in finding the name.

Sometimes more than one paper is sent to the same family, where one is all that is needed. Perhaps it has been sent to John Brown. Sister Brown decides that it is time to pay for another year's subscription and sends the money, signing her letter as "Mary Brown." We naturally conclude that Mary Brown is of another family and has not been receiving the paper. Her name is therefore placed on the list. As it is our aim to reach every Sabbath-keeper in the Union, the name of John Brown is also left on the list.

We request our readers to help us in keeping the list in proper shape by promptly informing us of all changes that occur. Always send both the old and new address. Do not suppose that we already know, for while this may usually be true, it is impossible to become familiar with the circumstances surrounding each individual case. All subscriptions should be sent to your local conference office, but much time will be saved if changes in address are sent direct to this office.