

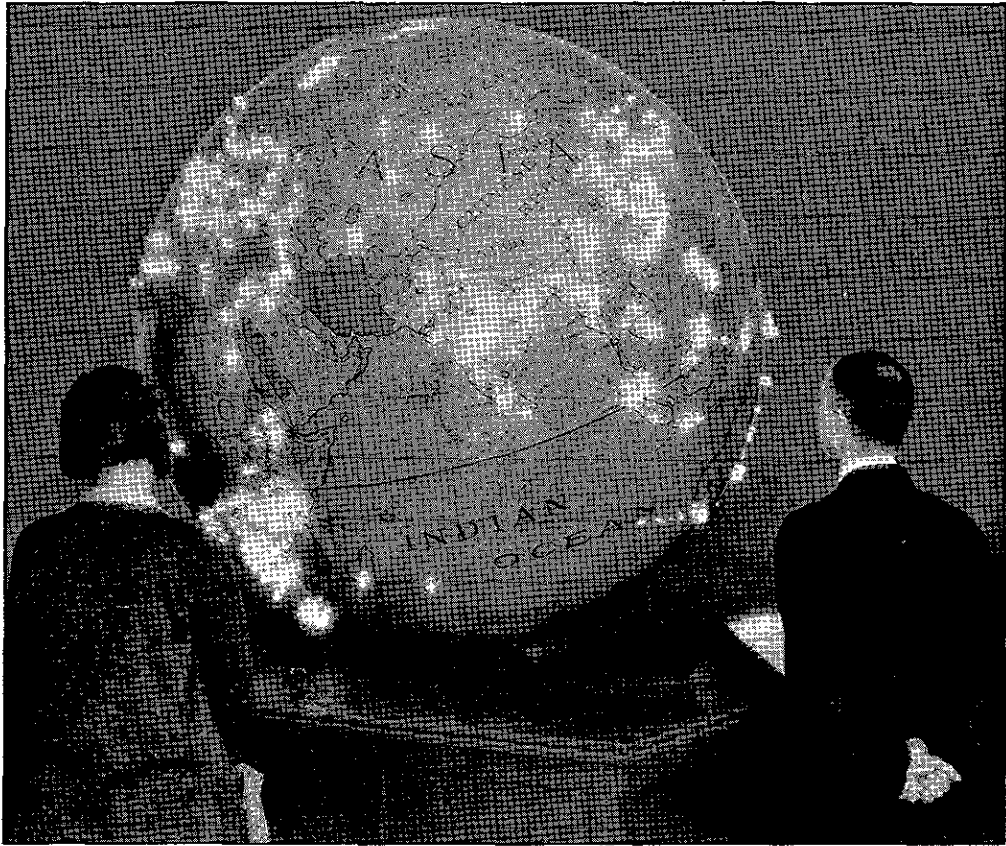
Among the Indians of the Andes

MEDICAL WORK



INGATHERING for Missions

The Watchman
Magazine



An electrically lighted globe, displayed at the Seventh-day Adventist World Conference at San Francisco in 1930, showing our various denominational headquarters, institutions, and principal foreign mission stations

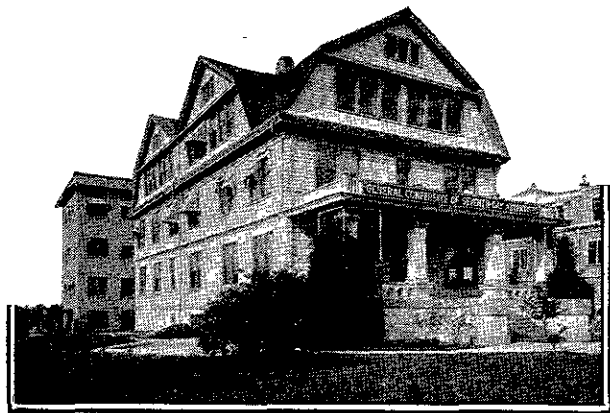
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS are working in 139 countries in 394 languages and dialects, and have in mission lands 8,297 Evangelists, Physicians, Nurses, Colporteurs, and Teachers. They maintain in all the world 95 Sanitarium-Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Treatment rooms; 2,175 Schools, enrolling 89,833 Students; and 58 Publishing Houses, issuing Gospel and Health literature in 141 languages.

Missionaries sent out in 1930:

From the United States and Canada	-	-	-	-	-	126
From Europe	-	-	-	-	-	36
From Australasia	-	-	-	-	-	13
From South America	-	-	-	-	-	2
From South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	-	-	-	-	-	183

A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

By Alonzo L. Baker



World Headquarters Offices of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Washington, D. C.

GOD purposes that the whole world should become acquainted with His Son, and receive the benefits of Christianity. This plan of God lays a mighty responsibility upon the Christian church, and opens vast areas of opportunity for service to humanity. It declares that the Christian's field of service is wherever humanity suffers from physical and spiritual maladies. It teaches that every man who needs us is our neighbor. Jesus says that "the field is the world" (Matthew 13: 38), and He commands, "Go ye therefore, and teach *all* nations" (Matthew 28: 19). Seventh-day Adventists have tried to get the Master's world vision, and have asked God to lay upon their hearts a burden for the whole world and its needs.

The gospel records tell us that the ministry of Christ was a dual one — a ministry for both the physical and the spiritual needs of the individual. Seventh-day Adventists have therefore gone out to the farthest corners of the world with a ministry for the bodies and souls of men. They train hundreds of nurses and physicians, many of whom dedicate their lives to medical missionary service in the less-favored portions of the world. They educate scores of teachers each year who go out to the unenlightened countries to establish schools wherein the natives can be taught. They establish printing plants in the various language areas of the world for the purpose of publishing health, educational, and religious literature, in order that every man may read in his own tongue.

Seventh-day Adventists have taken the gospel of Christianity and its service for humanity to 139 different countries of the world, in more than 400 languages (394 in 1930), and are adding on the average a new language to their roster each week. Their 59 publishing houses issue literature in 141 languages. Literally tens of thousands of natives are taught in the denomination's schools in Africa, South America, China, India, and other mission lands.

Seventh-day Adventists lay great stress upon health and medical ministry. In Nyasaland, Southeast Africa, for example, they have established a leper asylum with a capacity of 120 lepers. By highly scien-

tific treatment, many are restored to their families each year. This is only one of several such centers in Africa.

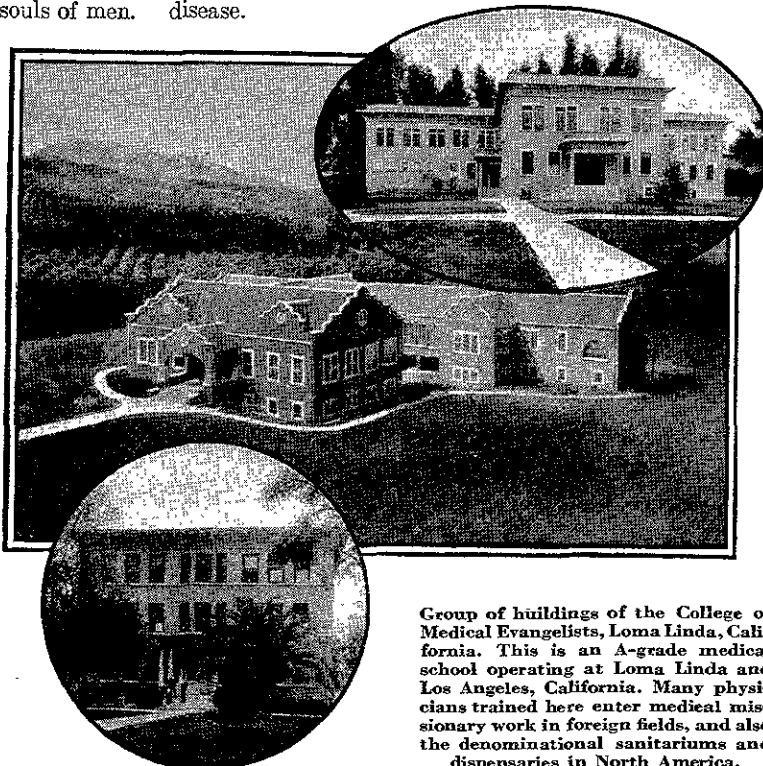
In India they have a number of hospitals and dispensaries. Some of these have been built by the gifts of native rulers of the various provinces.

In Shanghai, China, they have established a large sanitarium and hospital, and also a six-story dispensary. In the establishment of these institutions they have been assisted very much by wealthy Chinese. They also have other hospitals and dispensaries in China.

The newly crowned emperor of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie I, has helped to finance a hospital in one of his chief cities. Residents of Penang, Sumatra, largely financed the Seventh-day Adventist sanitarium. So it is the world around.

For the past twenty-nine years the Seventh-day Adventist denomination has sent out a teacher, a medical worker, or a preacher each third day into this service for humanity in other parts of the world. This takes a large amount of money, and the members of the denomination have themselves given most generously to this world-wide program. The public at large in North America, recognizing the great value of the medical and educational work being carried forward, has contributed considerable sums for the maintenance and expansion of this work. The total mission gifts for North America average \$75.00 per member.

This philanthropic Christian service for the suffering and needy millions is making a profound impression upon the non-Christian world. Christ is made personal to them through Christian ministrations to their needs. In those who thus teach and help them in their physical needs, they see the spirit of the Man of Galilee, who went about doing good and healing disease.



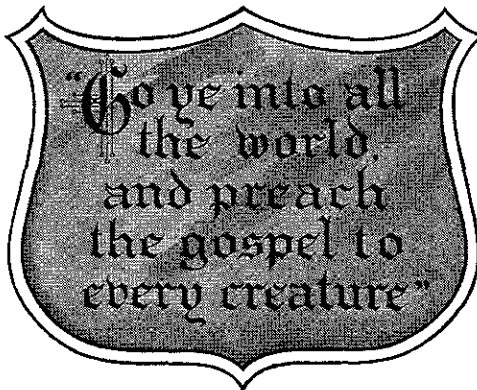
Group of buildings of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California. This is an A-grade medical school operating at Loma Linda and Los Angeles, California. Many physicians trained here enter medical missionary work in foreign fields, and also the denominational sanitariums and dispensaries in North America.

Saving Men and Women in

The World's Greatest Need

M. E. KERN

THE root of all the ills of the world is sin. Death came by sin. (Romans 5:12.) The gospel is God's remedy for sin. "God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16. It is therefore true, as Mr. Gladstone once said, that the leading question at any time is that of the personal relation of every individual to Jesus Christ. It follows, therefore, that the most important work in the world in any age is the preaching of this good news of salvation from sin and death. The last command of our Lord before He ascended was, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16:15. And we have His promise for these last days that "this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matthew 24:14. The publishers of this magazine believe that the speedy fulfillment of our Lord's great commission is the most important work in the world today.



One of the places visited was an isolated village, which we reached after six hours of heavy climbing. It was near the top of a mountain. Three elderly gentlemen, one in his eighties, and the others in their seventies, came out a mile to greet us, and said we were the first foreigners ever to come to their village. They had never seen foreigners before. We were taken to a farm house, in which there was a large room dedicated by these villagers for the holding of religious meetings. They had learned of the

gospel about four months before, and were holding services regularly every Sabbath day. Since that time more than forty in this village and in the surrounding country have been baptized and organized into a church.

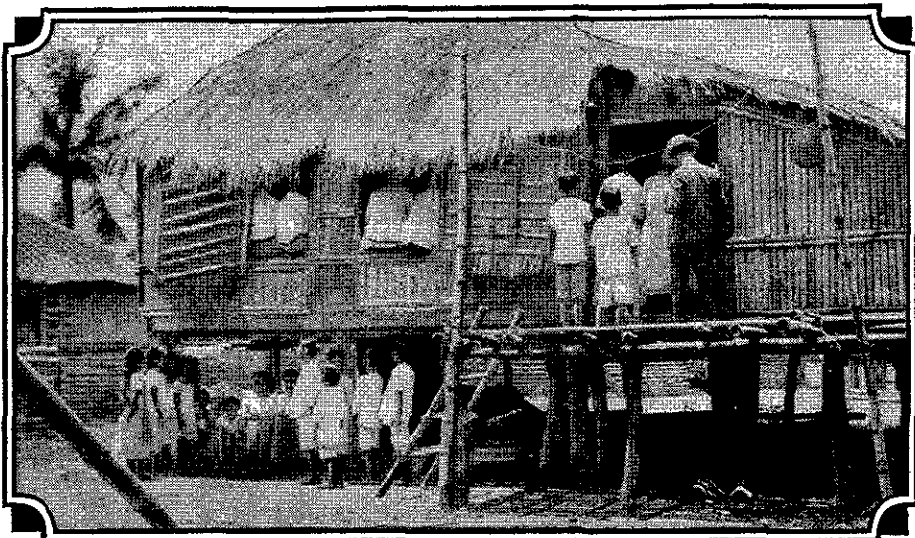
Our evangelists are pressing on from these districts already evangelized, into yet other areas hitherto unentered; and for their support money sent from the homeland is used in a manner that eventually brings returns, both in souls and in local self-help.

Regions in China Hitherto Unentered

C. C. CRISLER

In the far northwest of Chekiang Province, China, there are districts that until recently have never been visited by any foreigner. Pastor Wang was one of the first of our mission evangelists to carry a knowledge of the gospel into that isolated region. When Pastor K. H. Wood and the writer visited those districts in 1925, representatives from the villages came out to meet us, and we were told that we were the first from abroad who had ever visited them. Later, Pastor Wang was placed there as a gospel worker, and he rented a commodious building to serve as chapel and home. The rent on this building was about \$10.00 gold per annum.

Three years later Pastor Wood and the writer again visited that district, and day after day went out from the chapel into various places where interests had been created.



Prayer meeting in the Philippines. Often the house is so crowded that some sit under it to listen. This is possible because the floors are made of bamboo strips with spaces between.

Good News from Palestine

NILS ZERNE

This field is a real stronghold of Mohammedanism and fanaticism, and presents therefore a great many perplexing problems. During the past summer we have baptized seventeen in the Sea of Galilee and two back among the hills of Gilead.

Our work in Taibeh, the old Ophrah, has also begun to

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Edited by Robert Bruce Thurber

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PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Every Land

bear fruit. A lady teacher has accepted the gospel message. Those who are acquainted with the position and condition of the Oriental woman will readily appreciate what this would mean to her. Her example has quite stirred up a number of others and we look forward to greater results. This woman was baptized in the river Jordan at the same place where, according to tradition, Jesus was baptized. The missionary says, "As in the olden time the liberation of Israel from the yoke of the Midianites started at Taibeh (Ophrah), so our first native Arabic convert in Palestine comes from Ophrah."

Also in Jerusalem and Bethlehem we have some interested ones. In Jerusalem our Health Institute has now been open for a little more than half a year and has already made a good beginning.

Evangelism in South India

A. E. RAWSON

Evangelism is the key note of expansion throughout the world today.

It is a recognized fact that the people of India as a whole are not at present seeking any religion aside from what they have. They are extremely religious; but Hinduism — which in its many phases is a philosophy of outward show, attractions, and illusory conceptions — seems to satisfy them.

But I am glad to say that the Asiatic Christ — born in Bethlehem — is living, and is piercing and penetrating the very heart of Hinduism, and the day is not far off when the God-fearing sons and daughters of this distant land will accept Him as King of kings and Lord of lords.

I held a series of meetings in a dirty, dilapidated old building in the very heart of Bangalore City. One evening I noticed an intelligent, well-dressed stranger sitting in the shadow of a post. After the sermon he said, "That was the most interesting sermon I have ever heard, and furthermore, I believe every word of it." He and several others were baptized six months later. The first man with his family is now attending our training school, looking forward to taking his place in the work of the gospel ministry.



Baptism in the Jordan, at the traditional site of the baptism of Jesus. The candidate is an Arabic teacher from Taibeh (Ophrah).

Later I gave illustrated evangelistic lectures in the better section of Bangalore City, and every night Brahmans, government officials, doctors, and lawyers were present. By invitation at the close of the meeting one evening fully forty stood up, and with heads bowed prayed for a deeper knowledge of Christ.

As a result of these meetings we have a day school with an enrollment of fifty, and a Sabbath school with a membership of forty.

Saloons Close for Lack of Business

A. R. OGDEN

The uplift work that is being carried forward in the islands of the Greater Antilles by the Seventh-day Adventists is bringing forth fruit which is seen in the transformed lives of men and women.

A man who had become the terror of the community where he lived because of his wicked, drunken debauches for upward of four decades was transformed when the love of God found an entrance into his darkened soul.

In the Island of San Salvador, where Columbus landed in 1492, so many of the representative men of the town became Christians that the saloon keepers could not make a living and were compelled to close their places of business. Nearly everything in the village emphasizes the fact that a wonderful refining agency has been at work.

In the Greater Antilles, we have more than 6,500 men

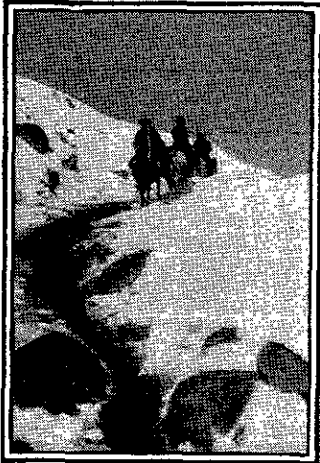
and women whose lives have experienced a remarkable change. Not one of these uses tobacco or intoxicating drinks. Wherever this good work is carried forward the same blessed results are seen in transformed lives of men and women. We believe such uplift work is well worth while.

While this enterprise is dependent upon our friends for financial assistance, I am glad to report that the believers in this island field are themselves contributing annually more than \$90,000 in tithes and offerings for its support.



Chinese evangelist preaching the gospel to a group of villagers in the interior of China.

Ministry of the Healing Art



Dr. J. N. Andrews and Tibetan associates on a medical evangelistic itinerary on the eastern borders of Tibet, where he has access to more than one fourth of all the Tibetans.

They Are Sick

ERIC B. HARE

IT MAY be their fault. They may be entirely to blame. They have willfully neglected open sores, and have been too indifferent to keep clean. They have eaten all kinds of questionable articles of food, and even in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery have fed small babies cucumber or other indigestible stuff because they wanted it.

I have known cases where small babies have died of starvation because of the inability of the mothers to feed them,

while every night a herd of buffaloes was tied up under the house. Plenty of milk — but they had no custom to milk buffaloes.

It's all their fault. But — they are sick, and does not that mean anything to you? That's the "why" of mission dispensaries the world over. It does mean something to us. That is why we send our doctors into the jungle, and onto the mountains—because they are sick.

We have them here in Burma working in eight centers, one doctor, six trained nurses, four Karen assistants, five village workers, who during the past two years treated 2,172 individual patients, gave 13,447 treatments, performed 547 minor surgery operations and gave out 13,020 doses of medicine.

Tatsienlu — and Beyond into Tibet

C. C. CRISLER

On the western borders of China, within a few steps as it were of the land of Tibet, has been established our most distant station for the China field; and here much attention is given to the healing of the sick. Entering the gate, one finds oneself in an attractive compound where the buildings of the hospital-dispensary are located, together with the Tibetan Publishing House, and two mission homes. Several hundreds of patients are treated every month. The capacity of our Tibetan hospital is about thirty, although more can be crowded in.

The traveler enters an entirely different civilization at Tatsienlu, from that of China proper. Tibet is a world in and of itself, and its customs have been fixed from time immemorial. The city of Tatsienlu is 9,400 feet above sea level; but when one crosses the Che-do Pass, he is 15,500 feet above sea level, and before him stretches the floor of the Tibetan plateau, running for nearly one thousand miles westward, and averaging a height of upwards of 13,000 feet throughout this district.

Dr. J. N. Andrews is in direct touch with more than one fourth of all the people of Tibet, and can go freely from village to village controlled wholly by them, can minister to their physical needs, and give to them a knowledge of their Lord and Saviour.

Healing in India

G. A. NELSON, M. D.

The Narsapur Hospital has a twenty-five-bed capacity, consisting of a female ward and a male ward. Our staff consists of fourteen Indian workers and at present three American doctors and one American nurse.

Patients come to the hospital from many miles around for medical treatment and surgical care. They brought a woman in labor from a village forty miles distant, on a canal boat, and were on the way for nearly twenty-four hours. On admitting the patient, we found her in quite a critical condition, for the native village midwife or *Dyah* had been attempting for two days to deliver the woman, with no success; and her attempts had not been what one would call "aseptic and sanitary." Her body was badly swollen, and we found she had been given one or two *tolas* of crude mercury, and was suffering from a severe nephritis along with her other troubles. Being relieved of her difficulties, after a stay for a few days in the hospital, she went home with a cheerful heart, and one more mouth to feed.

Dispensary Work in Basutoland, Africa

HERBERT J. HURLOW

Of all the means God has given to His messengers to enable them to carry the gospel to those who know it not, the healing of the sick seems to be the most successful.



Dr. J. N. Andrews giving first aid to a patient who had been placed on a stretcher and sledged behind a yak for four days, in order to get to the hospital. He had been injured in the interior of Tibet, his leg having been broken at the ankle.

The natives of Basutoland are very jealous for their country and suspicious of the advance of the white man. They have been in contact with civilization more than a hundred years. Some have accepted Christianity, but the majority are steeped in superstition and are under the spell of the medicine men. They are held continually in fear of the unknown.

Occasionally we have anxious parents come to us bringing a garment, a string of beads, or some other article which has been worn by their sick child, who is too ill to be moved or brought to the dispensary, and from the article we are implored to discover the child's sickness and give the medicine needed. Such are some of our difficulties.

We are glad to relate that many have been helped to regain health, and what is more gratifying still, some have been led to accept the gospel message of Christ the Saviour.

A Day's Work at Gitwe

D. E. DELHOVE

This is Monday morning — our big day for treatments. Even before dawn people have come from far and near to receive injections for yaws, syphilis, kimputu and other similar diseases. We believe that our success is due to the fact that before administering to them the medicine, we preach to them the word of God and ask the Great Physician to attend personally to these sick people. It would impress you to see those awful sores, sometimes mutilated limbs and parts of faces gone, with offensive smell—sometimes compelling us to stop our noses with cloth. The renown of Gitwe (in Ruanda, Africa) has gone far and wide and it has become a beloved place of meeting for sufferers.



Dispensary at our Gitwe Station in Ruanda, Central Africa. As many as 250 a day come for treatment. Ninety per cent of the people have yaws, an ulcer-like skin disease.

The Heroism of Humble Men and Women

R. R. BREITIGAM

The following dispatch printed in one of the principal papers of Buenos Aires reveals how our sanitarium in Argentina is appreciated in its ministry to humanity:

"PARANA, May 21. — An instance that sets forth a beautiful lesson of human magnanimity and solidarity has occurred in this place. Eighteen humble people, nurses in an Adventist sanitarium, offered grafts of skin for a poor child who had been horribly burned, thus manifesting the pure and truly philanthropic traits of the human heart.

"Due to the parents' carelessness, the poor child had not been properly cared for at the beginning, and on account of that and the cramped position in which she had to lie in bed, a serious complication set in, followed by a muscular contraction which obliged the patient to draw her body together in a horrible position, the deformity causing her severe pain.

"It was in this condition that the poor child was interned in the Adventist sanitarium of which we speak. The doctors studied the case, and found it necessary to perform a delicate operation on the child. After this operation, a graft of human skin was necessary also.

"In view of the circumstances, eighteen of the nurses in the institution, driven by a beautiful humanitarian impulse, spontaneously offered grafts of skin to save the child's life."

—*Critica*, Buenos Aires, April 21, 1930.



Dr. E. G. Marcus, with his assistant, performing an operation for cataract on a native African at the Luwazi Mission in North Nyasaland. Note the jungle surrounding, and the rough wooden tables, covered with newspapers, used for the operation.

The Mawiko Who Had His Arm Bitten off by a Crocodile

S. M. KONIGMACHER

"*Bwana*, Wankie has had his arm bitten off by a crocodile and is calling you."

After a long walk in the hot sun, I came to the boy's garden and found him sitting under a tree holding his upper arm, which was dripping blood and was tied up with tree bark as a tourniquet. The bone was bitten off quite straight.

Wankie had gone that morning to fish in some reeds in a pool and was standing in water up to his waist. He fought the crocodile all the way to the bank. He said that if he had had the spear in the other hand he would have killed the crocodile but it caught the arm that held the spear. What would he have done if no dispensary was near?

This year we have only \$7.50 for medical work, and we have about 75,000 natives in the Kalabo district. I never saw a place with so many lepers. Then with the terrible burns, sore eyes, cuts and bruises, fever and general diseases, you can see our needs are great and any assistance we receive will go to help relieve suffering, needy people.

At times so many patients are brought to our Yencheng, Central China, Hospital-Dispensary that the rooms are not sufficient to contain them, and first-aid work is given on the lawn outside. The physicians and nurses of this institution are helping both the lowly and those in positions of leadership. The influence of this institution is widespread.



PUBLISHING GLAD TIDINGS

Influence of the Printed Message

JOHN LEWIS BROWN

IN SOUTH AMERICA we have more than two hundred gospel colporteurs "trekking" over valleys, mountains, pampas, through forests, and sailing up and down the mighty waterways of the continent. Each year these Adventist colporteurs sell about \$300,000 worth of literature. In a Methodist publication, called *La Idea*, published in Uruguay, we read the following regarding Adventist literature and its influence:

"These publications work as evangelical leaven upon the public. They tear down the existing prejudice against the evangelists, they enlighten the minds that have been darkened by error and sin; they raise up believers in the Christian religion. This work that is being done by the Adventists with their literature brings a great good to all the different denominations.

"There are converts in nearly all the evangelical congregations who were first interested in their soul's salvation by the Adventist literature.

"Besides this wonderful literature work, the Adventists maintain a strong educational work in various parts of the Republic."

Not long ago our literature found a man in Bolshevistic mood, making propaganda against the government of his country. He was "red" inside and out, a drunkard and a blasphemer. The faithful colporteur sold him a book. He cast it aside. Again he started to read it, but with an oath he flung it in a corner. The third time his interest grew.

The "Japan Seventh-day Adventist Publishing House," situated in Ogikubo, a suburb of Tokyo. From this press, literature to the amount of approximately \$20,000 gold a year is sent out to all parts of the Japanese Empire. Among their publications is a monthly magazine known as *Jicho Zashi* (*Signs of the Times*). There is a leader in the field, in charge of the distribution of the literature, who is assisted by sixteen Japanese colporteurs, giving their entire time to this work. These colporteurs have entered the outlying regions, including the Loochoos, Formosa, the Bodin Islands to the southward, and Saghalien along the Siberian border, far to the northward. In a land like Japan, where the literacy is the highest of any country on earth, the products of a press such as this one in Tokyo are prized by a large circle of readers.



The Christian literature from our Korean Publishing House is carried by faithful colporteurs throughout "The Land of the Morning Calm."

He studied his book, was converted, became a sincere Christian and gospel missionary. He has won people for Christ from the "red" army. This is only one experience of a hundred similar cases here in South America.

Saved from Suicide

F. E. POTTER

I was traveling by train in South Africa. I noticed a man in the compartment who had a sad and anxious expression on his face. As I was leaving the compartment I was distinctly impressed to give him a little book entitled "Is the End Near?" saying as I did so, "I am sure there is something in this book that will help you."

On returning, I found my companion apparently deeply interested in the book. When we were alone in the compartment my neighbor asked in a voice vibrant with emotion why I had given him that book to read. I replied that I felt a distinct impression from God

that I was to give it to him.

"Friend," he said, "I believe you — and it has saved my life." Then he unfolded his story to me. After ten years of married life his home had been broken up. While under the influence of liquor he visited his wife, and, failing to secure a reconciliation, became insulting and abusive and was ejected from the house by a relative of his wife.

"It seemed as if the whole world was upside down," he said, "and all I wanted to do was to end everything. When you handed me the little book, my determination was to drop down between the coaches of the train and let the wheels put an end to me. But the very title of the book arrested my attention and compelled me to read. And from it, as I read, there came a comforting light which seemed, little by little, to dispel my darkness. There came a message of courage and hope."

Together we knelt in prayer and he gave himself to Jesus there in the compartment of the railway carriage.

Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Poona, India, where publications are issued in twelve languages.



A Prediction Fulfilled

J. B. NELSON

An old Aztec Indian lay dying in his hut in the little village of Hueyapan, Mexico. Around him were gathered his relatives and friends for a last look and a last farewell.

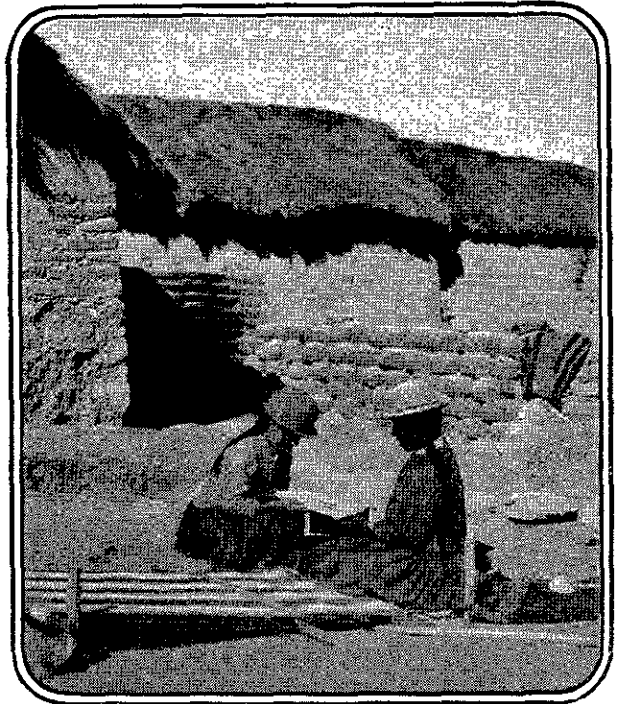
The dying Aztec urged that his children look for a greater and purer light than the religion they knew. With clear, unflinching faith, he predicted to his sons that it would certainly come. Then followed a brief, stoical farewell, and he died. Antonio Ramirez, one of the sons, discovered, while looking over his father's possessions, a copy of our Spanish paper *El Mensajero de la Verdad*. In it he discovered the great light, the promised message, the fulfillment of his dying father's prediction. For nine years Antonio studied the paper. Then he wrote the editor asking for more information. He subscribed for the paper, and then bought more literature, and a Bible. His study soon led him to Christ and to a new and clean life. Through his efforts he brought the light to many others. When the writer visited him recently one Sabbath morning, he took him to the center of his village, and there stood a beautiful white chapel. Soon the church was filled with members, all won by the influence of this man's work.

Seventh-Day Adventist Publications

J. S. JAMES

It is a long reach from July, 1849, when a thousand copies of an eight-page paper measuring 8x4½ inches was printed in English on a hired press in Middletown, Connecticut—the entire edition being carried to the postoffice in a carpet bag by the editor and distributed free of charge—to a world-publishing program in 1931, which finds Seventh-day Adventists printing their message from fifty-nine of their own publishing houses in 141 languages, the cost of one copy of each piece of literature totaling the sum of \$1,746.29, with the total literature sales for 1929 aggregating \$4,939,917. This literature covers a wide range in the field of Biblical exposition, Bible prophecy, fundamentalism and modernism, evangelism, health and temperance, home life, juveniles, and scientific dietetics—a few books of which are listed in the next column:

A glimpse of the interior of our Tibetan Mission Press at Tatsienlu, West China. Many tens of thousands of Tibetan tracts are published at this center and distributed throughout Tibet.



Literacy is advancing among the Indians of the Andes, and literature distribution is a feature of the mission program. This colorpictour is seeking to interest the woman working at her primitive loom.

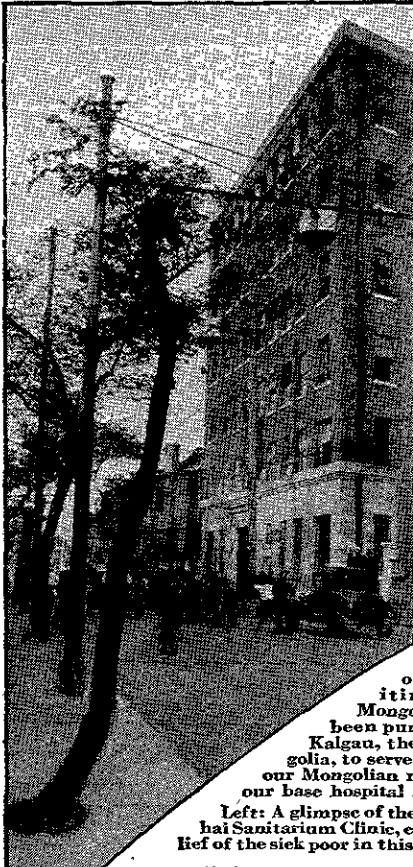
The Return of Jesus, Haynes. 350 pp. Cloth . . .	\$3.00
Bible Readings for the Home Circle. 794 pp. Cloth . . .	5.50
Our Times and their Meaning, Haynes. Cloth . . .	4.00
Daniel and the Revelation, Smith. 800 pp. Cloth . . .	5.00
Our Day in the Light of Prophecy, Spiecer. 380 pp. Cloth	3.50
The New Geology, Price. 736 pp. Cloth	3.50
Christianity at the Crossroads, Haynes. 128 pp. Paper25
The Ministry of Healing, White. 541 pp. Cloth . . .	5.50
Epidemics: How to Meet Them. 128 pp. Paper25
Good Food: How to Prepare It, Cornforth. 228 pp. Cloth	1.25
Home Nursing. 205 pp. Cloth	1.25
The Home Physician and Guide to Health. 862 pp. Cloth	6.50
Creation—Not Evolution, Nichol and Baker. 176 pp. Cloth	1.50
Makers of the Home. Spalding. 280 pp. Cloth	1.50
Bedtime Stories. Maxwell, Series 1-7. Each25

AN INTERPRETER of the Times

The WATCHMAN MAGAZINE

If you have enjoyed this special "Ingathering for Missions" edition of *The Watchman Magazine* you will want the regular issues monthly. *The Watchman* is clear, concise, and to the point. To get it for a year just clip a dollar bill to this ad, write your name and address in the margin and mail it to

THE WATCHMAN MAGAZINE
Nashville, Tennessee



Shanghai (China) Sanitarium and Hospital, where Chinese and Europeans receive medical care.



H. B. Lundquist and J. T. Thompson, starting on an evangelistic tour into the "sierra," Peru.

PREACHING-TEA in All the

Above: A group of our mission workers itinerating in Inner Mongolia. A property has been purchased recently at Kalgau, the gateway into Mongolia, to serve as headquarters for our Mongolian missionaries, and for our base hospital for Inner Mongolia.
Left: A glimpse of the front of the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic, established for the relief of the sick poor in this city of three million.



Foreign delegates from Mission Lands attending conference in San Francisco.

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: James Malinki, Nyasaland; Tuilakemba, Fiji; Ratu Setareko Cevaca, Fiji; Luciano C... pines; Philip Giddings, Haiti. BACK ROW: D. C. Theunis... H. C. Shen, China; Miss Elsie L...



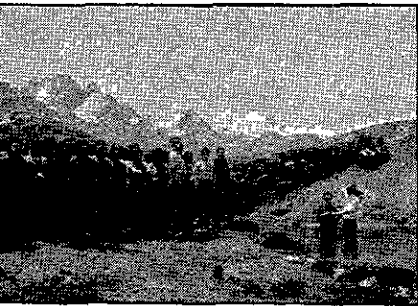
Pastor Wang and family, Ba-du, Northwestern Chekiang, China. In the background, overshadowed by a great tree, is the farmstead, used as a chapel and rented at a cost of less than \$1 gold a month.



Dr. M. B. Graybill, operating in the Clinica Americana, Juliaca, Peru, near Lake Titicaca, which is over two miles above sea level, above "timber line." Adverse influences tried to close this hospital recently, but by the demand of the people it is kept going.



Dr. G. C. Bergman caring for the sick in Abyssinia. We now have an eight-room hospital at Dessie, a few days' travel north of the capital. Seventy-five to one hundred patients a day are treated in the clinic. There is great need for a hospital in another part of the country.



A baptism being conducted near Langaico, Peru, at about sixteen thousand feet altitude.



The main building, China Seventh-day Adventist training school, Chiao Tou Djen, near Nanking.



Above: Dr. J. N. Andrews, on the highlands of Tibet, about to help a Tibetan woman who had come for several miles to his caravan in order to secure skilled help for an ailment. She brought a bottle of yak milk, and a cheese made from the milk from her herd of yak.

Right: R. Anderson in Uganda giving injections while on a missionary journey.

THING-HEALING e World



The Seventh-day Adventist General Conference California, 1930

Dghbasgki, Abyssinia; Antonio Torres, Mexico; Ratu Jiali, Peru; Ne Keun Ok, Korea; Flaviano Dalisay, Philip-South Africa; T. Koyayashi, Japan; Y. Phang, Celebes; China; Mrs. Anna Segel, Hawaii.



Pastor Geo. J. Appel and Chinese Pastor Su, preaching to a country congregation in northern Shantung, China. Thus the untiring missionaries go everywhere teaching the word.



The canning industry, particularly the preservation of small fruits in the form of jams and preserves, gives employment to several girls in attendance at our Chinese training school at Chiao Tou Djen, thirty miles from Nanking, the Nationalist capital.



One of a group of buildings forming the Penang Mission Clinic in the Straits Settlements of Malaya. Our society gave the land, and a portion of the money, but the larger part of the expense of erecting the buildings has been borne by friends of the Mission Clinic.

EDUCATION FOR THE SERVICE

Education for Preaching, Teaching, and Healing

W. E. HOWELL

IN THEIR work in the mission field Seventh-day Adventists keep two main objectives in view: (1) to determine and recognize what are the greatest needs of primitive peoples who are without a knowledge of the gospel; and (2) to educate and train the missionaries who go to these fields in such a way that they may minister directly to the outstanding needs of the people.

We get this view from the example of Jesus, the great Missionary. He went about doing good among the people of all classes. He ministered to each individual or group with whom He made contacts, according to their particular need. The record says that He went about "teaching and preaching and healing." He was equally efficient as teacher, as preacher, and as healer. While this can rarely be said of any present-day messenger, and while we do give special training in these three lines to different individuals, we also endeavor to train all candidates for mission work so that they will have ability to touch these three elemental human needs among all classes of the world's people.



In our academic school for Amoyese-speaking boys of South Fukien, at Kulangsu, Amoy, China, Director B. L. Anderson has established a modern dairy as one of the industries of the school, assisting students in attaining partial support through manual labor. The herd already numbers about thirty full-blooded Ayrshires.

To carry out these ideas of ministering to both soul and body as the Master did, we maintain at our home bases a system of schools, elementary, secondary, and collegiate, in order to give all our children a Christian education and to prepare qualified workers for the Christian work at home and abroad. Particular attention is given to industrial training, and to special courses for teachers, preachers, and office workers. Some elementary work is also given in the care of the sick, and for special training in this line we have nurses' schools and a medical college.

One needs only to travel through a mission field and witness conditions just as they are among primitive peoples, to realize the value of the Master Missionary's example and the wisdom of following in principle the same lines of ministry. As Moffat said, "The medical missionary is a missionary and a half." Even the extraction of a painful tooth so wins the gratitude of the sufferer that he is willing to listen to the story of the One who came to heal our souls. A physician has a superior advantage in



One of the eleven colleges in the United States and Canada which train missionaries for world-wide mission service. In the chapel of this school hangs a world map with golden cords running from the school to all parts of the world, representing missionaries which the school has contributed to this movement. A similar map could be displayed in the ten other schools in North America, as well as in similar schools in Australia, Europe, and South Africa.

this kind of ministry. A well-trained nurse can do untold good in the same way. So also can one who has only a knowledge of the simpler kinds of ministry to the sick win his way into the hearts and homes of the people by ministering first to their physical needs. This kind of training has proved itself again and again the most fruitful in relieving the sufferings of mankind and winning their souls to Christ.

The Uplift of a Backward Race

M. E. KERN

There is perhaps no finer example in all the world of the uplifting influence of Christian education on a race of people than is shown among the Indians of Bolivia and Peru, where our mission work was established twenty years ago.

The Methodist bishop of South America once said that the Adventists were the only people who had succeeded in cleaning up the Indians. In the early days of our work Pastor Stahl conducted classes in personal cleanliness, showing the Indians how to use soap and to cleanse their



Towel factory of the North China Middle School at Tsinan, province of Shantung (Confucius' native province). Many of the students earn all their expenses working in this factory.

AND UPLIFT OF HUMANITY

hands, faces, and bodies. Every Adventist Indian has pledged himself to personal and home cleanliness, to abstinence from the use of the filthy, stupefying coca, and from alcohol. Popular education has been fostered. We have established a normal school for the training of Indian teachers. The community schools over which these practically trained teachers preside, are dynamic centers for the physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual uplift of all the people.

An evidence of this training for better citizenship was shown a few years ago when there was an uprising of the Indians against the government. Soldiers were sent to quell the insurrection. An order was issued forbidding Indians to leave their homes; but the Adventist Indians were excepted. All who carried certificates showing them to be members of our church were given perfect freedom to come and go as they pleased. No one feared the Adventist Indians.

At present in Bolivia and Peru we have about 90 schools in which 4,000 Indian boys and girls are preparing in hopefulness for the larger, fuller life that the new day that has dawned has made possible for them.

Educating African Womanhood

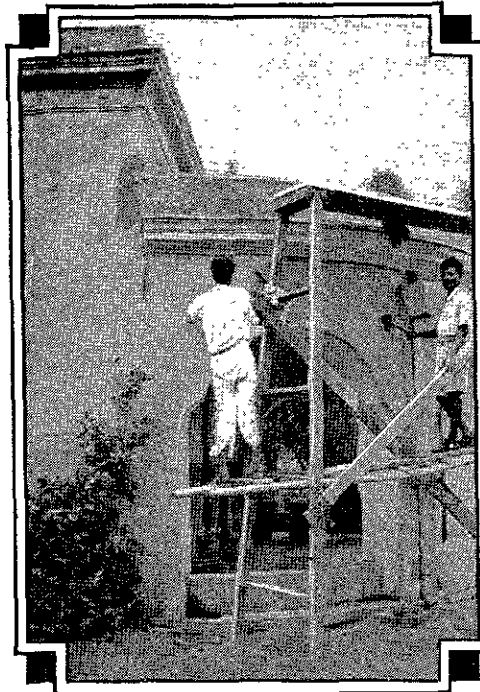
W. W. ARMSTRONG

(In an extended tour of inspection through Africa, two years ago, from Cape Town to Mombasa, I saw nothing more encouraging or that gave greater promise for the future of Africa than the girls' schools in Kenya, near Lake Victoria.—EDITOR.)

In South Kavirondo, Kenya, our mission work has grown rapidly. With a membership of 3,000 native believers (with a yearly addition of about 750) and only seven white workers, one can readily see the magnitude of the missionaries' task here. Our schools number about



Types of women in East Africa. The degradation of women is one of the greatest hindrances to the redemption of Africa. Education of the girls is solving the problem.

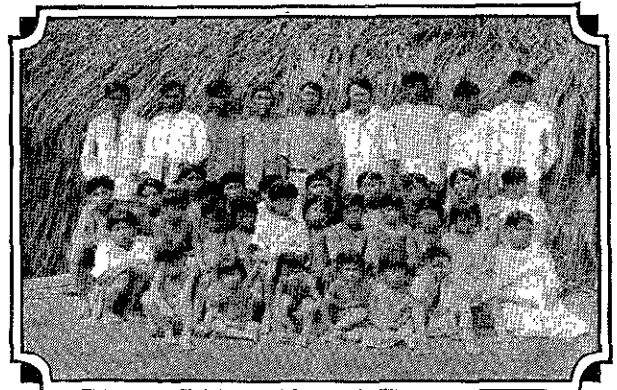


Students of the Roorkee training school, India, painting the mission property.

300 and the "readers" (students) close to 9,000.

For years patient labor was expended on the married women to develop them along with the men, but it was disappointing work and few responded. The majority seemed little farther along than when they started. But the work for the girls has been far more successful, notwithstanding the great difficulties encountered. Perhaps the greatest difficulty is the unwillingness of the fathers to let the girls attend our boarding schools. Another is the early age at which the girls marry. When they return home and marry after a few months of instruction they naturally revert to their former habits of living.

Our lady missionaries have bravely faced these problems, and in divine strength have won through. Today our two boarding schools have from sixty to seventy girls with bright and intelligent minds and consecrated lives. It was a pleasure to me on recent occasions to notice how intelligently they answered Bible questions when being examined preparatory to baptism.



Beyond the outposts of civilization, where the boundaries of British Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil meet, is located the Mt. Roraima Mission. This is a group of children who were able to read short sentences after one month's teaching.

The foolish giggle and half vacant look were absent. They answered with clearness, showing they understood the question. I noticed, too, the quiet seriousness which they bore at the time of their baptism and subsequently. I also noticed how their training had made them courteous.

Their training is bound to have a great influence in raising the moral, mental, and physical powers of these people. I feel encouraged when I see a good native teacher take one of these trained girls for his wife. I know that in the far-off corner where he works, an exemplary home will be set up — a light in the darkness. Let us support our native girls' work with our means and the lady missionaries with our sympathy and prayers.

WHY A MILLION FOR MISSIONS?

BECAUSE *Jesus Christ is coming back to this earth soon. And we believe it.*

Many who know that Seventh-day Adventists — few in number, with no rich men among them — pay their taxes, do a fair share of charity work in their various communities, maintain an efficient system of schools without state aid; then pay one-tenth of their incomes for home church support; and in addition to all this give on an average of *fifty cents a week* a member for foreign missions — ask the question, *How do they do it?* What magic is here? What is their secret of breaking down give-resistance? How do their go-getters induce them to sacrifice so much? No other religious body can come anywhere near their mark of giving. And their elation over what they are doing is swallowed up by their regrets that they do not do more. Marvelous!

Let us repeat: *Jesus Christ is coming back to this earth soon; and Seventh-day Adventists believe it.* That is our one great incentive to giving. “The love of Christ constraineth us” — that is our rein; the message of His soon-coming kingdom — that is our spur. Many believe and teach as a doctrine that the second advent of Christ is near. We are entitled to no additional credit, other than that we believe our belief. Since Christ is coming soon, *something must be done about it right now.*

Two Great Facts

Why do we believe that Christ is coming soon? How do we know it?— We are eager to answer. This is no fanaticism on our part, no high-flown dream inspired by vague hope. This people is of average intelligence, reasonable, practical, subject to the doubts and fears and frailties of the flesh as others are,— just common folks from all walks of life.

The most potent fact in six thousand years of human history is stated in the words, *Jesus saves.* Christians and non-Christians attest its power. That fact has stirred and revolutionized and bettered the world as has no other. Christianity is an irresistible force, estimate it as we will. And it is based on the cross of Christ. But there is another potent fact which, when coupled with this first fact, makes it more powerful still. That fact is, *Jesus is coming again.*

The atonement worked out, in, and made possible by, the life, death, and resurrection of Christ saves from the guilt of sin all men who accept it. This is a great boon to the human race. But it is not enough. The human heart

By Robert B. Thurber

also longs to be saved from the temptations to sin, the surroundings of sin, and the wages of sin,— eternal death. And we not only desire to be saved from the relationships and results of sin, but we want also to see the end of it, for ourselves and for all the universe.

The return of Jesus Christ accomplishes all this. Nothing else will, not even the death of Christ. It is not enough to look back to the cross; we must also look forward to the crown. The *gospel* of the good news of salvation from sin

is to be carried to all the world. But also, “*this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.*” (Matthew 24:14.) The gospel of the kingdom is not another gospel, but simply the completion of the gospel of salvation. The kingdom is the consummation of the whole plan. Thus the cross is the pledge of the return of Christ.

“Jesus Christ came into this world to save sinners,” —to this we look back. “When the Son of man shall come in His kingdom,” —to this we look forward. The plan to save men was not wound up in the beginning and set going to run on forever as it is running now — men living, sinning, being forgiven, dying, and so on and on. There will be an end to all that. Our star of hope shines ahead.

When sin first reared its ugly head in Eden, when our first parents were babes in years, the divine sentence was proclaimed: The seed of the woman (Christ, Galatians 3:16) shall bruise the serpent’s (Satan’s) head. (Genesis 3:15.)

There and then was born in the hearts of men the steadfast hope that at some future day sin, and its fruitage, death, would be no more. That wound in the head of the devil has not yet become fatal; but it will be as surely as God is God, and His eternal purpose will be accomplished.

Hope of the Ages

From that ancient day to this, down through the long millenniums of time, the prayers and hopes and visions of lost men have been centered on Christ’s return as the only solution of the problem of a lost world. Poets have sung it, patriarchs have lived for it, prophets have predicted it, kings have foreshadowed it. The coming of Christ nineteen



By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.
A daughter of New Japan. The “Sunrise Kingdom” awaits the rising of the “Sun of Righteousness” “with healing in His wings.”

centuries ago partially fulfilled this "desire of the ages." But His personal appearance on earth as a man, and His return to heaven, only intensified the longing of the race for His permanent dwelling among men. Men received a vision of Divinity that would never be complete till sin was brought to a full end.

With His own voice Jesus said, "I will come again." (John 14:3.) This glad announcement set the world a-tingle with expectation. His followers cherished that "blessed hope." Said Paul, "The Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout." (1 Thessalonians 4:16.) "This same Jesus," said the angels on Olivet, "shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go." (Acts 1:11.)

"But of that day and hour knoweth no man," said Christ; yet He and His inspired followers gave signs when the world would know that His final advent is "at the doors." (Matthew 24:30-34.) We confidently believe that He is knocking "at the door" now. And here are the signs:

"There shall arise *false Christs, and false prophets.*" Matthew 24:23-26. Never so much as now were there hundreds and hundreds of isms, cults, "winds of doctrine," false healers, foretellers, blatant "divinities."

Destructive Natural Forces

"There shall be *famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes*, in divers places." Matthew 24:6, 7. In spite of every modern means to prevent them, the most disastrous famines of all time have occurred within the past few years. And earthquakes are more devastating and in more diverse places than ever before on record.

"When they shall say, *Peace and safety, then sudden destruction.*" 1 Thessalonians 5:3. Peace is the cry everywhere, but the sound of preparation for war, and of actual fighting, drowns it out of hearing.

"Rich men . . . have *heaped treasure together,*" and "the *hire of the laborers . . . is . . . kept back by fraud*"; the rich "have *lived in pleasure* on the earth, and been *wanton.*" James 5:1-6. The world's economic situation is appalling. There is more money than ever; yet luxurious living, prodigal spending, and miserly hoarding stand out in bold contrast with unemployment, hunger mobs, and dire poverty in every land on earth. Such inequality makes hate.

"In the last days *perilous times* shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, . . . disobedient to parents, . . . without natural affection, . . . despisers of those that are good, . . . lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof." 2 Timothy 3:1-5. One needs but to look about him to realize that these conditions prevail and increase in this godless age.

"And there shall be *signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars*; and upon the earth *distress of nations*, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's *hearts failing* them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." Luke 21:25, 26.

Read history for the past century and the newspaper of today and see these signs fulfilled. The sun was darkened and the moon became red as blood on May 19, 1780; the stars (meteors) fell like rain, Nov. 13, 1833. Destruction by water in these days is unprecedented since the Deluge. Nations are beside themselves with trouble, and never was general, nerve-racking fear so widespread as it is today.

Thank God, not all the signs of Christ's coming are distressing. And now we stress the one most outstanding. "*This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all na-*



International Newsreel
Wise men of old rode on camels to greet Him. Today the sons of the desert eagerly expect His return.

tions; and then shall the end come." Matthew 24:14. Thus the *time* of the coming of the King is inseparably connected with the promulgation of the *news* of the kingdom. The world is not to be converted, but only the news of the coming kingdom sent to the uttermost parts of the earth. This is not a difficult task in these days of quick communication and transportation.

But it is an expensive task, too great for the slender resources of a small people, sacrifice as we may. So we solicit help from all who are longing for eternal life and willing to help the unfortunate of all lands on the way to the kingdom. It is an ambitious task, but the King will make it succeed; for it is preparing the way for Him to come, and He "will come, and will not tarry."



Students and faculty of the Broadview College, near Chicago, where foreign young people receive a Christian education. More than fifty per cent of these students work part or all their way in the industries conducted by the school, or by work in private homes near the school.

A Helping Hand to Those Next Door

Foreign Missions at Home

M. N. CAMPBELL

A WIDE field of opportunity is open for missionary endeavor among the millions of foreign people who, during the last two decades, have come to these shores to establish homes.

Among the well-organized movements to help these people is the North American Bureau of Home Missions, a department of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. Appropriations from the funds gathered during this Harvest Ingathering campaign are made to reach the foreign-speaking people of North America. The investment is proving very profitable. The eyes of thousands of these people are being opened to light and truth and they are turning to the ways that lead to good citizenship in the land of their adoption and in the kingdom that is yet to come.

The organization referred to fosters medical, educational, and religious interests in behalf of these strangers. Each year many thousands of them pass through the dispensaries and clinics established in their behalf. They are not only given medical care, but visiting nurses call at their homes and give practical instruction in cleanliness and wholesome living.

Schools have been established especially for their training. At Broadview College, near Chicago, hundreds of these foreign youth are being given special training to

work among their own people in all parts of the United States and Canada.

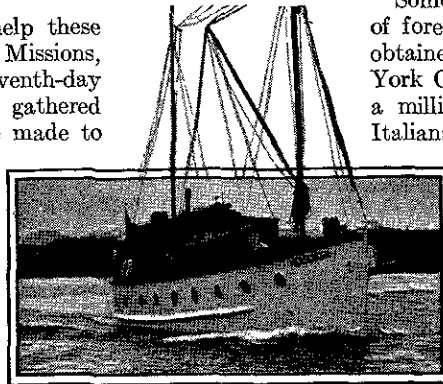
Over three hundred centers have been established in various parts of North America from which radiate uplifting influences in behalf of our great alien population.

Some idea of the preponderance of foreign-speaking people may be obtained from the situation in New York City, where there are almost a million Russians, and as many Italians as there are in Naples.

Austria-Hungary and Germany furnish one and a quarter millions. For one person of native white stock there are four of foreign white stock.

There is great need for a strong effort to enlighten these people who come from many lands to the new world. Public-spirited citizens of both the United States and

Canada are invited to lend a hand in this uplift work.



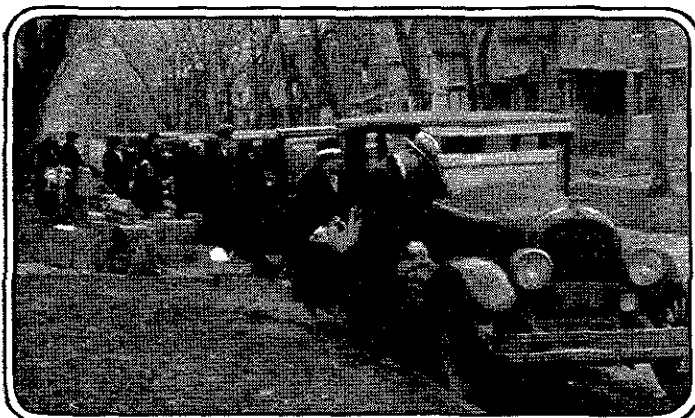
Our medical missionary boat "Messenger" in Alaska, a miniature floating hospital. The only way to reach the native people along the Alaskan coast is by boat.

Our Rural Mountain Schools

C. A. RUSSELL

Probably there is to be found nowhere in the United States purer American stock than among the hardy mountaineers of the Appalachian highland. Nestled away in secluded valleys and on rugged slopes, these sturdy descendants of early pioneers maintain almost a primitive existence, through cultivating a patch of tillable soil here and there, and by hunting, trapping, and fishing.

Many of these mountain cabins are still far removed from the touch of public education. Self-sacrificing families have penetrated these remote communities, and have established schools where the young, and many times the adults, are taught the rudiments of an education. At the same time, these schools have become centers of community uplift work; the people are taught how to live more hygienically and how to till the soil more scientifically. Hundreds of students are enrolled in these rural schools, located in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and the Carolinas.



"The light that shines the farthest shines the brightest nearest home." Many of our churches, like the one shown in the picture, have done exceptional community service in supplying those in distress with food and clothing.

Beyond the Outposts of Civilization

Transformed Lives Among Amazon Indians

F. A. STAHL

NINE years ago we established a mission and a school on the Perene River, one of the headwaters of the Amazon, for the large tribe of the Campa Indians. Truly a noble people, but we found them steeped in vices, ignorant of the simplest rules of hygiene, dominated by pernicious superstitions, and without a knowledge of God and a loving Saviour. We began to teach the people, showing them the harmful effects of alcohol and cocaine, and taught them about the true God.

At first they came to our meetings out of curiosity, but soon the attendance grew, until several hundred would congregate on the Sabbath. Soon, to our great joy, we noticed that the Indians were leaving off the use of their native beer and the cocaine, and were no longer hunting down victims to murder because of witchcraft.



Nikambat, high chief of the Big Nambus tribe, island of Malekula, New Hebrides. These are a savage people, and a terror to other tribes. Nikambat is a friend to our missionaries.

After a few years it was noticed that there were no more attacks on the Pitches Trail, a government road that leads into the interior. Indians began to come in from distant places, pleading for someone to come and teach them about the true God. Only a few days ago a great Indian chief came three weeks' journey to Iquitos, where we now live, to plead for a teacher. This man had been one of the worst Indians in this whole forest region, he and his brother being

responsible for many murders. As I asked him about this (for I knew him) he did not deny, but said in an earnest voice, "O pastor, we did not know any better. Now that we know the word of the Living God, we have changed. Oh, come and teach my people."

We are anxious to begin a mission in his far-off forest, and we need means for this, so that we can send a teacher.

Signaling Savages in the Wilds of Brazil

A. N. ALLEN

The Araguaya Indian Mission is located on the Araguaya River, nearly five hundred miles beyond the railroad in the center of Brazil. Hundreds of wild, naked Indians are clothed every year, and hundreds more receive medical aid when ill. A few days ago some twenty canoe loads of Indians arrived. They had been on the way over a month, living on fish and turtles as they could catch them. They were all naked and hungry. We gave out what food and clothing we had, then offered work to the men so they could earn money with which to buy more.

During the months of February and March we spent six weeks on a trip of about a thousand five hundred miles, visiting among the Indian villages. As this was during the rainy mosquito season, it was anything but a pleasure trip. Sometimes we ran very short of food and had to

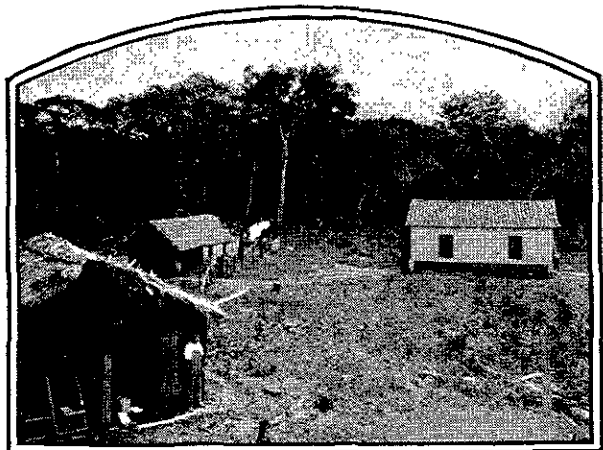


Group of Campa Indians of Peru, on the Perene River. Every individual in this picture (except the baby) is a murderer. They often murder their children. Many of these people have been transformed by the gospel.

cook the same thing three times a day. Once an accident nearly cost the life of one of our men. At another time the shaft of our little launch broke and we had to use our Johnson motor attached to an Indian canoe to tow us for several days. One night we were surrounded by the wild Canero Indians, but our faithful dog kept them away.

Recently we made several attempts to reach the savage Chivante Indians. They live on the opposite side of the river from our mission, but a dense jungle, with many small lakes infested with crocodiles and savage man-eating piranha fish, extends back several miles from the river, and it is next to impossible to get through, although we continually see their fires at night. Last week we found a small lagoon, which extended back through the jungle to the higher grass country.

We set a grass fire to attract their attention so they would know that someone else was in their country. We hung a bundle of presents—a knife, some fish hooks, cloth, matches, and brick sugar—in the tree beneath which we camped, and with them a broken arrow as a sign of peace. We will return later to see if they accepted them. If they break up the things and leave them on the ground, we will know that they do not care to deal with us. But if they accept the presents and leave others for us, it means that we are safe. Then we will build another fire and wait for them to appear. In this way we hope to overcome their fear, and win our way to their hearts with the gospel.



Chapel and house at the Araguaya Mission.

Marvels in the Mission Field



A former idol worshiper exchanging his idols for the word of God, in North China.

"Get Up and Walk"

G. SABATINO

MEN and women come from beyond the Eritrea-Ethiopia border line to seek our mission station.

One day a native, completely exhausted, reached our station after a long journey, and told us the following story: "Several years ago I heard about the Adventists and their mission in Asmara. I was told that these missionaries preached against strong and

stupefying drinks and that they obeyed God's word. One night in my sleep a voice said to me, 'Get up and walk.' The next morning I left everything and went. The Lord was with me. I passed the boundary and after four days' walk, I reached Asmara. Here I met a man and it seemed as if a voice said to me, 'Ask him where the Adventist Mission is.' From him I learned that the station was only five hundred yards distant. As I introduced myself to the missionary, I exclaimed, 'Here I am, sir, to study the truth that you preach. We need the truth there beyond the boundary. Men have a thirst for the word of God; send teachers to us, even though they be natives; come and speak to us of the truth; bring us the light.'" Today this man is a baptized member.

The interest in our message is increasing. There are other places opening their doors to us. I have visited several important centers that need small stations. Schools should be established in these towns, which are commercial centers of the colony. We can prepare our native members at the main station to become missionaries to other fields. But funds are greatly needed for this work.

Saved from Hyenas

D. E. DELHOVE

One evening I was visiting some villagers and met outside the fences an old crippled man who was full of ulcers. He greeted me with a sad look on his face. "Why are you so downhearted, Kagoro?" I inquired.

"Oh, *Bwana*, it is awful to be old," he said. "They have thrown

me out of the village because they are afraid that I would die in it and then the evil spirit of the dead would trouble some of them. If I die here they will be free."

I shivered at the thought of the fate of that man! "Have you any food, and where is your bed?" I asked.

"I have none," said he. He further said tearfully, "I have only the expectation of being met by the hyenas tonight, and they will finish me. They come around here every night to eat the carcasses of those who have been thrown dead in the valley." (They do not bury their dead.)

"What? Aren't you afraid?"

"Oh, yes, *Bwana*, but what can I do? It is my lot. If you can help me, I should be so pleased."

I inquired at the village if it was possible for him to return. "No," they said. I then had Kagoro carried to the mission where we attended to his big ulcers and provided him with food. He recovered and during three more years he lived and could even do some light work. He accepted the gospel and died a believer in the soon-coming Saviour. It is the gospel that saves old and young from such cruel customs.



The old man was one of the high chiefs of Fiji in the days of King Thakambau when cannibalism was practiced. He became a faithful Christian and his son (standing) is a church elder.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Mission Board, I wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to all contributors to our world-wide enterprise in last year's ingathering effort. All these gifts, and much more, are used to support missionaries in many lands who have left their homes and, with small compensation, are witnessing for Christ in many trying climates and difficult fields.

We have endeavored to present in this paper, by means of pictures and brief statements, a general view of our foreign mission work, and the home mission enterprises to which our board appropriates. We have also given a few illustrations of what local churches are doing in welfare work, on their own initiative and expense.

To continue this ministry for the uplift of humanity we again, through this medium and through our authorized representatives, invite your continued generous support.

If, after reading this journal, and not having given to the solicitor, you wish to contribute an offering to missions, large or small, it will be thankfully received and officially acknowledged if sent to

J. L. Shaw
Treasurer Mission Board of
Seventh-day Adventists

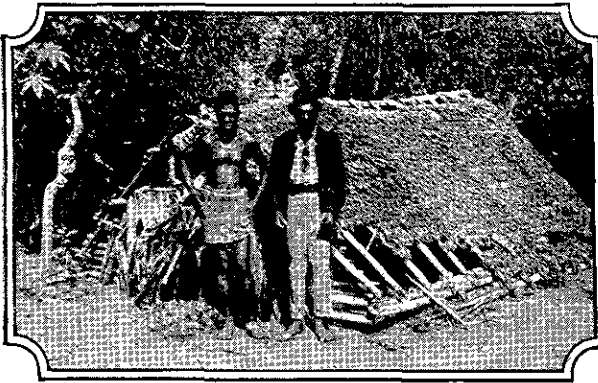
TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Delivered from Snake Bite

W. E. READ

Not long ago, down in Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa, one of our native workers was traveling to the workers' institute. He had to march for many miles through the bush before reaching the railway station; and while making his way along the winding native path he was bitten by a deadly snake. He was alone and quite a distance from the nearest village, and furthermore he had no kind of medicine with him. In the natural course of events there was no help for him, and he knew it. Realizing his situation and having learned to know God, he began earnestly to seek the Lord in prayer. He laid hold of the promises of God by faith and sought Him for deliverance. The bite was a bad one and a feeling of sickness had already begun to make itself manifest. As he prayed, this went away, and he has felt nothing more of the snake bite to this day. The Lord certainly helped him in his hour of need.

CHILDREN'S PAGE



The house where Naomi was born and in which her mother was buried. Her father is the man on the right.

them, and came to do them good, and they became more friendly.

Two of the missionaries in those days were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wiles, young people from Australia. Soon after they came something happened that will show you what terrible things these savage people do, and also what blessings the missionaries have brought to them.

One day on Atchin there was born a little baby girl. If the baby had been a boy, the drums would have been beaten to spread the news, a pig would have been killed for a feast in his honor, and there would have been great rejoicing. But nobody cared especially for a girl, and she was left to lie on some leaves in the corner of the filthy hut, alone and

The Little Girl Who Was Saved from Being Buried Alive

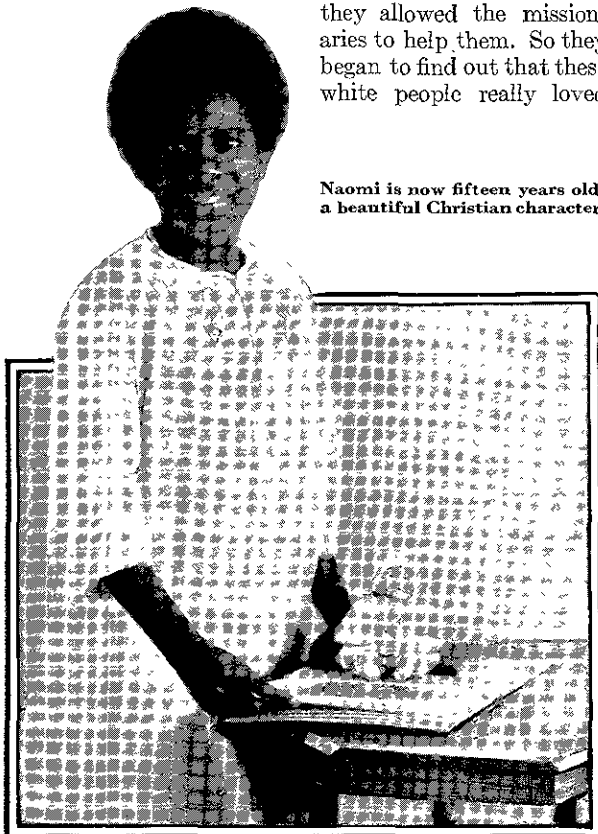
M. E. KERN

IT WOULD take you a whole month, sailing on a steamship, to go from San Francisco to the New Hebrides Islands, where Naomi was born. You would go to Australia first and then in a smaller ship for another week to reach there. On these islands live a dark-skinned people, all of whom were savages a few years ago. They were always fighting among themselves, and would kill and eat one another.

In the year 1912 our missionaries established a station on the little island of Atchin, half a mile off the coast of Malekula. Most of the people were very angry at first because the missionaries had come. But by and by when some of them were very sick, they allowed the missionaries to help them. So they began to find out that these white people really loved



Mrs. Norman Wiles and Naomi, when she was saved from being buried alive.



Naomi is now fifteen years old; a beautiful Christian character.

neglected. In a few days the mother died; and, as their custom is, they were planning to bury the baby in the same grave with the dead mother. Mrs. Wiles heard of this and was very sad. She begged them to give her the baby, which they did. And this is how this little girl, to whom the missionaries gave the name of Naomi, was saved from being buried alive.

The people dug a very shallow grave in the dirt floor of the hut where the family lived, and buried the mother. And—can you imagine it?—they lived in that hut for forty days according to their custom. Then they moved out to let the hut tumble down and rot over the grave. In the picture of the hut you see Naomi's father—the man in clothes something like our men wear. After his child was adopted by the missionaries, he began to wear clothes like the white man. But he did not then become a Christian.

Little Naomi grew up in a Christian home—so different from her people around her. By and by she was brought to Australia, and there I saw her when she was six years old. She was a fine little Christian girl. She went to Sabbath school and always prayed to Jesus night and morning. Later, she lived in Fiji with Pastor and Mrs. Stewart who adopted her. Naomi's father has now become a Christian and is an elder of the native church.

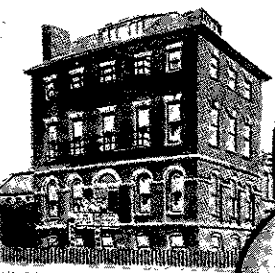
Don't you think Naomi is very thankful that the missionaries came to Atchin? And don't you think we should do all we can to send missionaries to those dark lands?



THE WAITING ROOM
OF A CHURCH CLINIC,
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA



SCHOOL FOR THE MOUNTAIN
PEOPLE IN THE BLUE RIDGE
FOOTHILLS, GEORGIA



WASHINGTON
SANITARIUM
CLINIC



THE NAVAJO INDIAN SCHOOL, LAKE GROVE MISSION,
NEW MEXICO

UPLIFT WORK
in the Home Field