

The
MISSIONARY WORKER
 ORGAN OF THE
BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE
 OF
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

“Until the Day Dawn”

By The Editor

AND so he will not return. He went “across the bar” and comes not back. No more shall I hear his knock upon my office door and see his face, worried perhaps at some perplexity or smiling at some good news from the field. No more will he come to talk about the past nor dream about the future, conjuring, as was his wont, with its hopes and fears.

It is a great sorrow. I have so many things to say to him—news to tell him that would stir his heart, bring colour to his face and the fire of zeal into his voice. I would seek his counsel as in days gone by. But his chair is empty. Though I call him there is no reply; nought but the silence of the Great Unknown.

It seems but yesterday that he left us—so courageous, so cheerful, so full of hopes and plans. His last thought ere he said farewell was how much he would do when he was well again. And now they tell us that he sleeps.

I shall think in days to come of his wonderful courage—the supremacy of his soul over the clinging, depressing weaknesses of the body. Never shall I forget the day I discovered the private battle he was fighting and the extent of the forces with which he was contending. How it changed my whole attitude toward him!

And I shall think of his tireless energy, his irre-

pressible spirit of enterprise, how with his whole heart he entered every scheme he planned. Time and labour were nothing to him when some new goal beckoned him on.

He will be greatly missed and I think more and more so as we discover how large a place he filled in all our lives. The House has lost a pillar, the church a counsellor, the field a leader, the cause an enthusiast, and all of us—a friend.

But not for ever. Only “until the day dawn and the shadows flee away.” How much I shall have to tell him then!



The Life Work of Brother E. H. Marsh

By G. L. Gulbrandson

BRIEFLY stated, Brother Marsh's life was essentially one of service.

One who gives his attention to the “art preservative of all the arts” early in his experience finds himself not the

master of a science, but the servant of his fellow-men.

He finds opportunities each day to fix, in lasting monuments, the best of thought and accomplishment attained by his contemporaries. Where the scribe of olden days devoted a lifetime to the production of a few volumes, writing them letter by letter, day after day, with the possibility that the result of his toil might find a resting place in the palace of a monarch or in the chained library of an abbey, the publisher of



May his example remain fresh in our memories, and the results of his work continue to be made manifest.

From Our Sanitarium Correspondent

EVERYONE who has been connected with the Sanitarium feels deeply the loss of our late Brother F. H. Marsh. Though his life-work was primarily that of the printing and publishing trade, he was called to be business manager of the Sanitarium in October, 1921, in which capacity he remained until November, 1922. During that time, however he still continued with the editing of the "Good Health" magazine. He put his usual energy and initiative into his service for the Sanitarium, which was appreciated greatly by the patients and staff among whom he made many warm friends. When he again resumed his full responsibilities at the Publishing House and ceased to be manager of the Sanitarium, he still continued to take an active interest in the social life of this latter institution. He organized choirs and planned musical entertainments for special occasions, which were much enjoyed by his audiences.

Brother Marsh also took an active part in the work of the Stanborough Park Church, acting as deacon and Sabbath-school superintendent. Without doubt it can be said of our departed brother, whatsoever his hand found to do he did it with all his might.

As I Knew Him

By H. W. Armstrong

BROTHER EDWARD MARSH first connected with the office of the International Tract Society, 451 Holloway Road, when he was less than fourteen years of age. It is now fully thirty-five years since that time. Life for him in office work was a little monotonous to begin with, and he left for America and secured a position in the Review and Herald Publishing House, at Battle Creek. Brother Marsh stayed there for four or five years, learned his trade as a printer, became efficient in his work and then returned to this country, where he began canvassing work in the north of England, around Manchester, Birmingham and district. Later a call was given to Brother Marsh that he again connect with the office in Holloway Road. There he began his life work, following up the trade that he had commenced while in Battle Creek. He and I were associated together, more or less, through the whole of the thirty-five years since he was first employed in that Holloway Road office.

Those who were closely acquainted with him knew that he battled with physical weaknesses that were constantly a drag and drain upon his life; but he had a will and a vision which truly lifted him above those many weaknesses and made his life hopeful and faithful. He won many victories, and it was very evident that his was truly a ripening life, mellowing towards its close. Rightly or wrongly, selfishly or otherwise, I have more than once said that I wish I possessed some of the qualities that made Brother Marsh's life a success. If I were asked to mention the dominant quality of his life, I would say it was this, When once a conviction settled upon him of that which was right and duty, nothing could deter him from the fulfilling of that conviction.

to-day numbers his public in the hundreds of thousands—yea, the millions.

What nobler life-work could a man engage upon than the dissemination of learning, making it possible for the ploughboy as well as for the king to have access to the best thought of all the ages? Truly that is a life-work that any man can review with a sense of satisfaction.

Brother Marsh entered upon the study of his life-work with the same thoroughness that marked everything he took in hand. Beginning with the International Tract Society in its early days, he later was drafted into the service which he carried on, with brief exceptions, until the day he entered the hospital.

And that act was done with the one purpose in view of lengthening the days of his usefulness. During our last chat, the thought uppermost in our conversation was that he should be granted many years in which to develop the constructive work he was doing for the cause he loved so well.

In the office, Brother Marsh was a tower of strength. His term of service, as a young man, with the forces, together with native ability of a high order, made him a strict disciplinarian and a capable administrator. He took time, however, to encourage his associates, and to add to their pleasure by the exercise of his talent for music. For many years he has afforded us much real pleasure in orchestra and chorus work. He took a wonderful delight and comfort from these moments of a busy life.

For a number of years Brother Marsh devoted much time to technical education. He was one of the pioneers of the movement for the better training of young craftsmen, and carried on excellent work as one of the associate instructors of the London Polytechnic.

Two years ago Brother Marsh was asked to head the Circulation Department of our Publishing House. He plunged into these heavy duties with his usual vigour, seeing that the requirements of the field were satisfied and bringing to us all a real vision of what may be accomplished in the future. It is no light task to serve three to four hundred field workers and some one hundred and fifty churches and companies. He proved himself master of the situation, exerting every ounce of his tremendous energy in the organization of his departmental work. Many and many a time has he laboured far into the hours of the night in counselling with his workers in the field, whether in institute work or in his correspondence.

Mention must be made of the esteem in which Brother Marsh was held by his associates in the House and in the field. To know him well was to love him. He had one objective, to do right; and one course marked out to travel, straight forward. These qualities inspired confidence, and made him a leader of men. It is sufficient to say that throughout the years just past, years fraught with anxiety for us all, his work has been of a solid, dependable character, and this year was bearing the fruit of an excellent increase.

At the moment that he was called to lay down his work, Brother Marsh was at his best. Feeling all ways the need for a close connection with the source of power, he brought to his work a deep spiritual atmosphere. He exemplified in their truest sense faithfulness to duty, and service to his fellow-men.

Providences of the Literature Ministry

THE sad news of the sudden death of our dear Brother Marsh has left a deep impression on the minds of our colporteurs. They have written in from all parts of the field expressing their deep sorrow. Coupled with these expressions are many words of appreciation of Brother Marsh's faithful efforts in behalf of the British colporteurs. Then follows that which would please our beloved brother still more, were he to read them—I refer to the many prayers to God for grace to order our lives in harmony with His requirements at this, the most critical time of the world's history.

Here is just one letter from the scores that have been received. It is from Brother Halstead. He says:

"We were very sorry indeed to learn of Brother Marsh's sudden death. I am sure that you will sadly miss him both as a friend and brother in Christ and also as a counsellor at the Press. Such occurrences only serve to remind us of the words of the Psalmist, 'So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts to wisdom.' We should always be living in that attitude which is right and pleasing to God, so that at last we may receive His 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

SOME GOOD EXPERIENCES.

Our brethren are determined to prove loyal to God in their work with the literature and in their handling of the money they receive for same. The following letter tells how God rewards such faithfulness:

"As you know by my recent reports, I have had a struggle. It came to a climax yesterday (Thursday). We had come to our last penny in ready cash, except what I had put by for the Press and for the Lord's tithe. So we took our needs to the throne of grace and told the Lord all about them. Having done this I started out for my work. My first call was on Sir Henry —, Bart. Lady — gave me an order for which she paid in full. At my next call I got another order and 2/6 deposit. I also sold five shilling books. The end of the day found me not only with five orders but 20/- in cash. Praise God. Sister White says that when the name of Jesus is mentioned in love and tenderness, holy angels draw near and impress hearts."

Another brother has had a most encouraging experience while working for the neglected rich. He says, "Thursday last was the most successful day I have yet experienced in the canvassing work. On that occasion I was successful in obtaining a number of consecutive orders. I had the pleasure of entering into conversation with Lady —. After having explained the object of my visit her ladyship favoured me with an order for a copy of the 'Great Controversy.' It is highly probable that the very fact of my having obtained the signature of Lady — enabled me to secure a number of other orders the same day." His report for that memorable day showed £11 worth of business. When the writer met this brother the next day he was, I assure you, far from downhearted.

This gallantry in approaching the rich and being loyal to principle in all our business transactions, has

brought down the blessing of God upon our work thus far this year. We can thank God for £2,000 more business in the publishing work than we were able to show at the end of June, 1924. Truly the Lord was not misleading us when, through His servant, He told us that greater work can yet be done with our literature than has ever been done. So let us one and all lean hard on His almighty arm while we press the battle to the very gates of the enemy. Then victory shall crown our efforts and we will render praise and gratitude to God for His wonderful love and mercy in using us to finish His work in the earth.

S. JOYCE.



North British Conference

A Final Word

THIS is the last opportunity that we shall have of appealing to our members, by means of the *MIS- SIONARY WORKER*, for a full attendance at our coming conference to be held in the city of Nottingham during the August bank holiday. We trust that all our members, as far as possible are making real, earnest efforts to attend this feast of the people of God. We have made a very strong appeal for the assistance of Elders Spicer and Christian during the conference session. We believe that those concerned will give favourable consideration to this appeal.

We would remind our churches of their duty to let us have their list of delegates at an early date. All should notify us in good time concerning their accommodation. Remember that week-end tickets at reduced fares will enable you to come on the Friday and remain until Tuesday night. Some may be able to get excursion privileges. We would esteem it a favour if all our treasurers would kindly send in the funds for the month of July promptly on *Monday*, the 27th, in order that the accounts may be closed up before the conference meeting opens. We invite our members to assist in this respect by handing in their tithe promptly, not later than the 26th.

Those desiring baptism, please do not fail to send us due notice, if you have not already done so, in order that everything may be arranged for that service, which probably will take place Sabbath afternoon, August 1st.

Come expecting a real time of refreshing, bring with you the Spirit of God, and no one will return from this spiritual feast disappointed.

ALFRED E. BACON.

Let Us Be Honest

"Let us walk honestly, as in the day."

REPEATEDLY the Scriptures of truth exhort believers to live honest lives. "Provide things honest in the sight of all men." "Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men." "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, what

soever things are just. . . . if there be any praise, think on these things." And speaking to those expecting the Lord soon to come, the apostle exhorts the believers, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light. Let us walk honestly, as in the day." The word "honestly" as given here is rendered "decently" in the margin. In other words, an honest man is a decent man. Dishonesty is indecency. If there is a class of people in all the world who should live honest, decent lives, it is those who are looking for the return of the Son of man. Honesty is only another term for integrity of character, for love of truth, for faithfulness, for sincerity.

THE HONEST MAN WILL SPEAK THE TRUTH.

In his mouth will be found no guile, or deceit, and this is the character which must be possessed by those who will be translated when the Lord comes. The record is, "In their mouth was found no guile: for they are without fault before the throne of God." The apostle Peter exhorts believers to have their "conversation honest among the Gentiles."

Only the honest-hearted can be honest in conversation, can live above the specious power of deceit. How many motives prompt us under provocation to act a deceitful part. Love of self, fear of censure, a desire for gain, a desire for the applause of men, these and a thousand and one other motives tempt us to prevaricate, to shade and colour the truth, to give it a little turn to suit our own purposes or selfish endeavours.

If the world to-day could mingle together honestly, every man speaking the truth to his neighbour, what a revolution it would produce in society. How it would destroy suspicion and jealousy and intrigue. What a transformation would be wrought even in the church of Christ if every member was absolutely honest with his brethren and sisters. It would eliminate from many hearts feelings that are unholy, feelings prompted by envy and jealousy and evil suspicion. It would banish from every church backbiting and gossip.

THE HONEST MAN IS A MAN OF PURE LIFE.

He does not lead a double existence, living one life for the public and another perhaps in his own home. He does not play a hypocritical part. If he is living a life in all honesty before God and man, he can walk God's earth and mingle with his fellow-men conscious that he is true to his convictions, that he has no shady experience to be uncovered, that he is not one thing to God and another to his fellow-men, but that he stands open and revealed before all. The last great day will make a fearful revelation. There will be revealed the double lives that men have lived, the wicked, ungodly lives that some professed Christians have lived, the lives of deceit and hypocrisy and impurity that possibly some Seventh-Day Adventists have lived. If such could realize the terribleness of their condition; the fate which awaits them, even the lake of fire at the last great day, unless they repent of their deeds, what a transformation would be wrought in their lives. How quickly they would avail themselves of the proffers of God's mercies.

Christ came into the world to save the sinner, but

He cannot save him in sin; and the man or woman of impure heart and unholy life cannot be taken into heaven to jeopardize its holy interest. God will make a separation between the clean and the unclean; and those who have lived in sin, delighting in their sinful ways, and rejecting the proffers of God's grace, will find that in the end they are so identified with sin that they will be destroyed with it. God calls His people to-day to be pure and true and to live honest lives.

THE HONEST MAN WILL PAY HIS DEBTS.

It is inconceivable that the follower of the Lord Jesus will fail to do what he has absolutely agreed to do, that he will not count his word as good as his bond. We recognize, of course, that there may arise in the experience of everyone circumstances over which he has no control, such as sickness and disaster, which will prevent him from carrying out his purpose, and even his promise. But these circumstances and conditions can at least be explained to the one he owes, and a readjustment of his relations made to meet the changed circumstances. There was a time when the name Seventh-Day Adventist was a synonym for honesty. We are glad to believe that it is to-day in the great majority of cases. But unfortunately we have known of some Seventh-Day Adventists who have proved untrue to this noble designation.

Debt paying begins first in our relationship to God. He has committed to us an income by means of which we have our support and the support of our families. He declares in His Word that one-tenth of this income He has reserved as His own. It is holy unto the Lord. It does not belong to us. It is committed to us as a test of our honesty, as a proof as to whether we will render to God that which is His due. The man who fails to do this is a dishonest man. The man who takes God's portion and uses it for himself, is taking that which is not his. He has appropriated to his own use that which belongs to another. He is more than a thief; he is a robber. Boldly and brazenly and with violence he lays hold upon that which belongs to another, and takes it as his prey. This the Lord declares in His Word is robbery.

The same principle in a man's heart which leads him to rob God will lead him to rob his fellow-men. He may be held back from this latter step by selfish and personal considerations. He may fear the loss of his good name; he may believe that honesty is the best policy in business, without reference to the principle involved; he may fear the hand of the law, which would interpose to save his victim; but it is true, nevertheless, that the same principle which would lead a man to rob God would lead him to rob his fellow-men if he could do it with the same ease and in the same secretive manner.

Let us be honest in our business relations. When we make debts, let us pay them. When we buy food or clothing, houses or lands, let us pay for them at the time we agree. Let us be very sure when we contract a debt, that humanly speaking it will be in our power to meet our obligation. Better a thousand times to wear shabby clothing than to buy clothing on credit.

It is only the honest, the pure and the true who are going to have a home in the kingdom of God.

If we cannot exercise these graces and virtues in our lives here, of what value is our religion? Of what avail will it be that we keep the Sabbath of the Lord, that we profess faith in the near coming of Christ, that we circulate literature among our neighbours, that we even sacrifice to support the cause of missions, if we are not true and honest in our everyday living? Our high and holy profession will make our condemnation surer and more severe in the end.

It is a life that God wants, above any profession. "Christ in you, the hope of glory" this is the passport to eternal salvation. The righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ, representing the virtues of His character, is the covering which will shield us in the last great day. May God make us pure, true-hearted men and women.

F. M. WILCOX.

Our Medical Men Entering Russia

ON June 27th Dr. and Mrs. C. Klepzig, Dr. Paul Schmid and Nurse Toni Martin left Stettin for Leningrad. Quite a large number of our brethren from the two churches at Stettin assembled at the quay to bid them farewell, singing several hymns as the workers departed. It was a memorable day, one that, we hope, marks the beginning of a new era in connection with our work in Russia.

From Leningrad our brethren will proceed to Moscow and thence south-east to Saratow. Here, on the opposite bank of the river Volga, Pokrowsk, the capital of what is now known as the autonomous republic of the Volga Germans, is situated. After a visit to the authorities, Elder K. A. Reifschneider, president of our Volga Conference, will accompany them to the city of Karl Marx, their destination.

Here our medical work is to be located. A spacious building has been made available to include two special departments: an eye-clinic that has recently been transferred from Krasnojarsk, with a specialist, Dr. Schäffer, in charge, and a clinic for diseases of the ear, nose and throat which will be operated by Dr. Klepzig with the help of Mrs. Klepzig, and Sister Martin who has formerly been associated with our work in Russia. Twenty-five beds have been provided for these departments.

We have appropriated £500 towards the transfer of the eye clinic to Marxstadt and another £1,000 towards the repairing of the building and other initial expenses. Our contract with the government extends for five years during which we must annually turn over to it the sum of £1,500 against the cost of the up-keep of these two departments in addition to the salaries of our own personnel and other expense for medical supplies as may arise in our particular department.

Marxstadt is an important medical centre on which several other districts depend, and it is the intention of the authorities to strengthen this base. They are planning to start training courses in midwifery there, as conditions in this respect are indeed lamentable. Here is an opportunity open to us for co-operation and we are now endeavouring to secure an experienced midwife to proceed to that territory possibly this autumn.

At Köppenthal which is situated in the district of Kukkus farther south, we have been offered a building and equipment for a doctor and a nurse. It is

probable that Dr. Schmid will ultimately locate there.

We are happy indeed that the time has finally come when we can assist our brethren in Russia, from whom we have been cut off for over ten years. They number over 12,000 and are deprived of all the facilities available in other countries. Our medical work is indeed the "right arm" of the message. It opens up a vista of usefulness and co-operation which, under God, is bound to have a far-reaching effect.

The frequent crop failures in the Volga region have impoverished the people so we do not expect material returns at present; our work will have to be carried on largely along philanthropic and relief lines.

Our doctors have made considerable sacrifice in giving up their private practices in order to respond to the call of Russia. They have, however, proceeded with the assurance that our brethren in the homelands will ever remember them in their prayers before the throne of grace.

W. K. ISING.

Visiting Our Mission Stations in the Northern Half of the Dark Continent

LAST November I set sail from Marseilles on a French steamer, bound for the island of Zanzibar. Up to a comparatively short time ago this island was one of the centres of the slave traffic on the east coast of Africa. It is a very pretty place and during recent years many remarkable changes have been wrought. On the site of the old market where once thousands of unhappy beings were bought and sold now stands a large Christian cathedral, a monument of victory over the barbaric practices of bygone days. All over the island are to be seen extensive clove fields, which send out a delightful perfume in the evening time, when the cooler breezes blow towards the sea.

After leaving Marseilles my first point of call was Egypt. At Port Said I was met by Brother Keough who has had charge of the work in that ancient land of the Pharaohs for a number of years. The work there has been difficult, but God is giving us some victories and here and there souls are being won to the truth. Most of our efforts thus far have been in the villages of Upper Egypt. There the people dwell in mud houses situated in very narrow streets, amidst clouds of dust and an abundance of flies on every hand.

One of the great difficulties in this centre of ancient civilization is the lack of both European and native workers. We have a few Egyptian labourers, but the force is totally inadequate to accomplish what should be done. At a not far distant date we should establish, in a suitable place a training school for workers for the Arabic speaking fields. If we had a school where our young men there could be prepared for service, it would be an important factor in giving the last warning message to the inhabitants of the country of the Nile. Then again we need European workers. Recently it has been arranged to send four young men to Egypt to definitely prepare for service in these fields. They will study the Arabic language and also Islamics and thus get ready for future service amongst these people.

We expect also to open schools for the children of our believers, one building in Syria, and another

in Egypt. So far the only schools these children can attend are government schools in which the Koran is part of the scheme of education. Unless we establish schools of our own, we shall lose the majority of our children, who are one of the greatest assets in this cause. In this country, as in other places, to use the expression of Judson, "The prospects are as bright as the promises of God."

After bidding good-bye to the land of the sphinx and pyramids, I made my way down the Red Sea to Jibouti. This is in French Somaliland and is the port of entry for Abyssinia. On this coast there are three Somalilands, French, British and Italian. So far Protestant missions have not been able to obtain a foothold in either of these countries. Mohammedanism seems to reign supreme. These are a few of the sections of this great continent where the message of the Gospel has thus far failed to penetrate.

At Jibouti Brethren Toppenberg and Stein from Abyssinia met me. We are beginning to get a foothold in old Ethiopia now. The first baptism was conducted recently, when several of its dusky sons followed their Lord through the watery grave. This has brought much courage to the hearts of our brethren there.

This year we expect to open two new stations in the south of Abyssinia. This part of the country is known as Gallaland, and for the greater part is actual heathen territory. It is probable also that we shall open another station in Walega, not far from the Anglo-Sudan border. We expect two of our doctors from Loma Linda to connect with the work in this field early in 1926. At the present time they are doing some special work of preparation, but will soon be on their way to this eastern independent state of Africa. With these new labourers and advance moves, we expect, under the blessing of God, that the message will make greater progress and that soon many more souls will identify themselves with the third angel's message.

The next stop was at Mombasa in Kenya. Here I met Brother Bartlett who had just returned from a visit to our missions in the Pare mountains. These missions are located not a great distance from the heights of Kilimanjaro, whose main peak is covered with snow the whole year round, although not far from the equatorial line.

The work in the East African Union Mission is developing encouragingly. A large number of students are attending our schools, and in the special baptismal classes which are held each week, many are learning the way of salvation. The work of building the hospital at Gendia is proceeding apace and possibly will be finished by the time this report is read. This native hospital will meet quite a need in East Africa, and will mean much to the future development of the work there.

The next call was at Zanzibar, where, after two days, I managed to get a boat to Dar-es-Salaam, the main port in Tanganyika territory. After spending one night in Dar-es-Salaam I began the journey by train into the heart of Africa. It is a two days' run to Kigoma which is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. The distance is about 800 miles. Whilst waiting here for a steamer to take me to the head of this lake, to a place named Usambura, I took advantage of the opportunity to visit Ujiji,

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about six miles from Kigoma. It was here not very long ago that Stanley met Livingstone. The tree under which this meeting took place is still there. It is now enclosed in an iron railing which contains also a monument recording the event.

Many important changes have taken place in Africa since that time. The whole continent is opened up, and where in Livingstone's day the interior was "the great unknown," now Africa can be crossed without having to do as much as one day's marching.

To look upon the vast areas of this great continent without a single representative of the third angel's message makes one realize the truth of the Saviour's statement that "the labourers are few." Here are fields "white unto the harvest," where as yet the sound of the advent evangel has not been heard, except in a very few places. When the loud cry sounds it must be heard in Africa as well as in other places. These dark-skinned sons and daughters of Ham must hear the message of a Saviour's love. While their skins may be black, their hearts can be washed white in the blood of the Lamb. Ethiopia is stretching out her hands after God and many of her people will respond to the glad tidings and by and by join in the anthems of praise in the everlasting kingdom.

"From God's great ebony harp shall yet evoke the music of the skies, the giant rivers of Africa the strings that shall vibrate to His touch, the Nile shall carry the strain to the north, the Niger shall make vocal His praise to the south, the Zambesi shall bear the jubilant sound to the east; the Congo shall thrill with its melody on its way west to the wide Atlantic, and all the seas shall listen, all the continents shall throb with rapture as they hear, the isles shall be glad, and heaven itself shall raise a full-throated Hallelujah, when Christ in Africa shall be unchallenged King."

W. E. READ.

Blessed is the Man

BLESSED is the man whose calendar contains prayer-meeting nights.

Blessed is the man who is faithful on a committee.

Blessed is the man who will not strain at a drizzle and swallow a downpour.

Blessed is the man who can endure an hour and a quarter in a place of worship as well as two hours and a half in a place of amusement.

Blessed is the church officer who is not pessimistic.

Blessed is the man who loves the church with his pocket as well as his heart.

Blessed is the man whose watch keeps church time as well as business time.—"The Christian."

Congratulations!

To one of our regular colporteurs, Brother W. E. Gregory and his wife, has been sent a baby girl which arrived on June 23rd.

Brother A. F. Bird, who is working at Southend, has also been presented with a baby girl.

MISS D. MOSELEY, who recently underwent an operation, desires to express her appreciation of all the helpful letters she has received during her illness. She is progressing well, but is unable, at present, to answer all the correspondence which has come to her.

WHY not have your glasses repaired, etc., by a *qualified* Seventh-Day Adventist optician? Write: A. Benn, L.S.O., 29 Sandhurst Place, Harehills, Leeds.

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

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July 24, 1925.

THE Ministerial Institute at Stanborough Park closed Sunday evening, July 12th. Pastors Christian, F. H. Robbins (president of the Columbia Union), J. A. Stevens (secretary Home Missionary Department of the General Conference), and W. E. Read were the principal speakers from outside the British Union. The time was most profitably spent and we believe all the workers returned home greatly encouraged.

A HOME Missionary convention is being held at Hamburg this week in connection with the Summer Council of the European Division. Brethren Harker, Goodall and McCrow are the delegates from the British Union. Pastor W. H. Meredith will attend the Division Council.

PASTOR JAYNE will shortly accompany Mrs. Jayne and their daughter to the United States, sailing July 29th. The visit has been made compulsory owing to the serious illness of Sister Jayne. It is Pastor Jayne's hope that he will not be long absent from the field. We feel sure that all the WORKER family will unite in prayer for Sister Jayne's speedy recovery.

ON page 4 of this issue Pastor A. E. Bacon gives the final instructions concerning the North British Conference to convene July 29th at Nottingham.

OUR church school teachers are meeting in the College from July 17th--22nd for an educational institute. Pastor W. M. Landeen, Educational Secretary of the European Division, will be present.

THE happiest man in England at the moment is Pastor F. S. Jackson. Quite indirectly we have learned that last Monday morning it became necessary for him to go into Southampton and buy a *pram*! We all rejoice with him and wish all that is good for little Master Stanley.

Most encouraging reports have been coming to the Press of late from the student colporteurs. Upon the "ladder of success" kept at the office the first few names have become arranged in the following order, the figures given being for the past six weeks:

	£.	s.	d.
J. McMillan ("G.C.," Wexford)	87	9	6
A. Rodgers ("G.C.," Ross-shire)	85	19	0
E. Hosking ("O.D.," Kirkcudbright)	83	14	6
R. H. Smith ("O.D.," Kirkcudbright)	76	16	4
F. Edwards ("G.C.," Ross-shire)	68	15	6
W. Campbell ("G.C.," Wexford)	64	11	6

MISS M. NEWMAN has also done excellently, her total for the same period being £86. 18. od. She is working with "Bible Readings" in Gosport and is delivering 100% of her orders.

MISS M. L. SMYTH, working in Carrickfergus with "Christ's Glorious Return," is also having remarkable success. Quite recently she secured forty-seven orders in one week (forty gilt and seven plain), and this in the town itself.

SOME of the regular workers are, however, keeping well ahead of the students. Brother Hardy, who is in Suffolk with "Bible Readings," has in twenty-four weeks sold books to the value of £386. 15s. 6d., his time averaging 38½ hours per week.

BUT how about this report of Brother E. J. Whiting? Since January 1st he has worked twenty-five weeks (of twenty-six hours each) with "Practical Guide to Health," part of the time in the Channel Islands and part in Nottinghamshire. His sales have reached the huge total of £737. This averages £29. 9s. 7d. per week or £1. 2s. 4d. per hour. Who dare predict what it will be in the future now he has a little daughter to assist him?

LOST at the Workers' Institute.—An "Advent Hymnal," music edition. Anyone finding himself in possession of one bearing a strange name please return book c/o Editorial Dept., Stanborough Press Ltd., Watford, Herts.

POSTER WRITING.—Will any brother or sister doing above please send particulars to S. Griffen, 6 Whitworth Road, Southampton.

CLOTHING, outfitting, bespokes; 17 years' experience. Any position taken where Sabbath can be observed. Mildren, 91 Morley Road, Leyton, London, E.10.

A HOMEY position is offered to capable maid. Sabbath privileges allowed. Help given. Write: Dr. Schonfeld, 124 Green Lanes, London, N.16.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted.—Four in family. Sabbath observed. Good references essential. Apply: L., 104 Highbury New Park, London, N.5.

CHEAP printing by Adventists. Price list free. Rashleigh & Co., 59 New Oxford Street, London.

BAKER and confectioner desires situation where Sabbath can be observed. (Scarborough or Blackpool districts preferred.) Could take charge of small bakery. Would be glad to accept appointment if only for summer months. State wages and other particulars to Robert Averill, Station Road, Laughton Common, Dinnington, Nr. Rotherham.

Errata

Two errors occurred in the last issue of the WORKER. In Pastor Craven's report on his work in Leeds "Bedford" was given for "Bradford," and on page 8 Brother Beavon's (from Africa) name was mis-spelled "Bevan." We don't know who to blame, but mistakes will happen.

SUNSET CALENDAR.

	LONDON	EDINBURGH	CARDIFF	NOTTINGHAM
July 24th	9.4	9.37	9.14	9.15
July 31st	8.52	9.24	9.4	9.2