

THE GOSPEL HERALD

TOWARD
GOOD WILL
MEN

ON EARTH
PEACE

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IS IT I?

"LABORERS wanted, The ripening grain
Waits to welcome the reapers' cry.
The Lord of the harvest calls again;
Who among us shall first reply,
'Who is wanted, Lord,—is it I?'
The Master calls, but the servants wait.
Fields gleam white 'neath a cloudless sky,
Will none seize the sickle before, too late,
Winds of winter come sweeping by?
'Who is delaying, Lord,—is it I?'"

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

BY W. A. WESTWORTH

THE work in Atlanta has gone forward in a way that has cheered our hearts and given us evidence of the guidance of the Master. But a few short months ago our colored church was gathering to the number of about thirty-five to forty each week in a room about thirteen feet square, without room to kneel in prayer or even to accommodate the visitors who might, through interest in our message, come to the services. The school operated by the Southern Missionary Society had its sessions in a small room in the teacher's home—fifty pupils in a room 12 x 13.

To-day we see a substantial church building, capable of accommodating 150 with comfort, and a three-room school-house adjoining, with a capacity of about seventy-five. These buildings are fitted with baptistry, good cloak room, toilets, etc., and we fully believe that there will be a large increase in souls through the efficacy given. In fact even thus soon we have evidences of this in several new members added, with others deeply interested.

The next proposition which confronted us was the great need of medical facilities for the colored church. With the blessing of God upon us in the establish-

ment of our sanitarium enterprise for the white membership, we felt that we would be greatly remiss in our duty if we did not make a start toward another enterprise along like lines for the Second Church.

Considering Atlanta as the metropolis of the South, the city of so many leading educational institutions, the place where Southern sentiment and Southern prejudices are formed, we believe that here is as important a place for a medical work as can be found in all the Southland.

Therefore we made up our mind that the efforts here must not stop till we had seen a medical center established in Atlanta, from which the Southeastern Union could branch out to other important centers.

So in faith we started; but a small portion of the necessary means was in hand, but then God had told us to go forward, and he knew all about the money part. He called us to step out and work. To-day we see a small building almost ready for occupancy. This building adjoins the church on the other side from the school building, as shown in the accompanying picture.

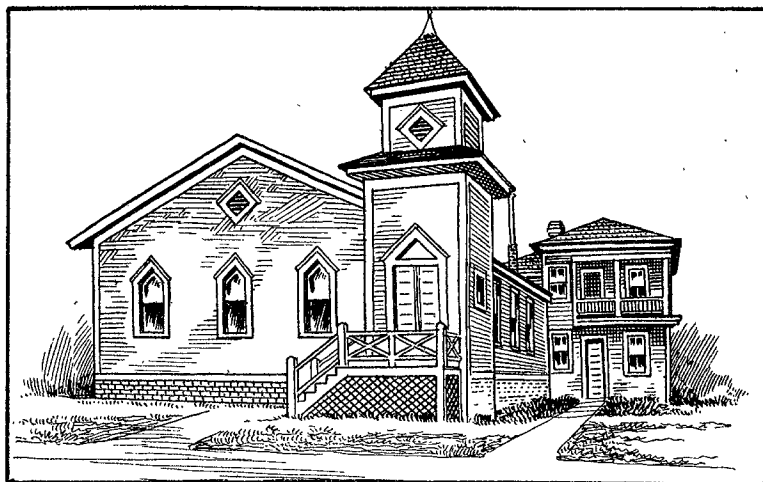
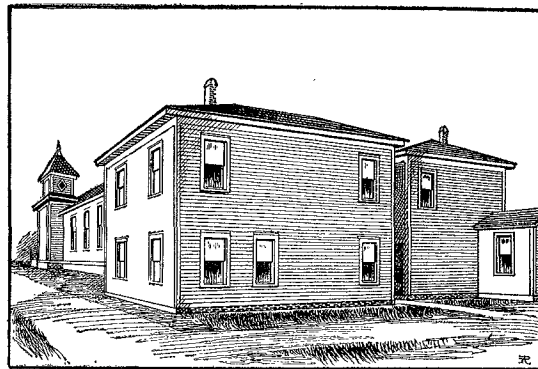
We shall be able to accommodate about seven house pa-

tients, together with the necessary attendants; and a large number of out-patients can also be served.

We hope to make this a center from which many city missionary nurses can go out and treat the people in their homes; teach them how to live; and not only how to get well, but how to keep well. Situated in a good colored neighborhood, we are in touch with thousands of people who need what we have for them.

Now we are ready for the furnishings.

(Concluded on page 19.)



Front and rear views of the Green's Ferry Avenue church, school, and sanitarium (for colored), Atlanta, Ga. The church building is 34 x 48 feet, and is divided into an auditorium 34 x 34, and a schoolroom 14 x 34, which in turn can be easily divided by folding doors into two class rooms each 14 x 17; these rooms serve also for dressing rooms on baptismal occasions. The smaller two-story building connected with the rear of the church has a good-sized schoolroom below and parsonage above. The large building shown in the upper picture is the sanitarium (rear view). This building is 16 x 40 feet in size, and has accommodations for eight patients.

The Rock City Sanitarium

In previous numbers of this paper, we have told our readers about the Rock City Sanitarium, and have from time to time printed pictures of the main building and its surroundings. In this number we give three views, one showing the main building as seen from Foster street; another showing the new two-story, flat-roofed structure added in the rear of the original building, facing toward Stewart Street; and still another view, showing

a beautiful nook lying between the buildings, and the vegetable garden and stable in the rear. As is plainly shown by these pictures, the whole place is a real credit to the work to which the property is now devoted, and every one who has seen it is pleased with it.

In some respects this is the most important institution ever established directly by the Southern Missionary Society. The line of work done here, embracing as it does sanitarium and medical missionary work, including the turning out of thoroughly trained nurses, is second in importance to any work done anywhere only in volume. The institution certainly ought not, therefore, to be crippled by being meagerly equipped, nor cramped for room.

At the time the Southern Union Conference, in session in Nashville, advised the Society to undertake this work, the plan contemplated only treatment rooms and a small mission home in a rented building. But the committee on location soon found the original plan impracticable because of the impossibility of securing, at a reasonable rental, a building favorably located, that could be fitted for the proposed work without an expenditure of money altogether out of proportion to the length of any lease that could be secured; and this in addition to the usual high rental which must be paid in such a city. It was readily seen that the amount of money required to rent a suitable property, in the event such a place could be found, and to make the necessary changes and install the equipment, would go a long way toward the purchase of a property.

In view of these considerations, after taking counsel with conference officers, local, Union, and General, and also of Sister White, the Foster Street property—107 x 210 feet—was purchased for the very reasonable

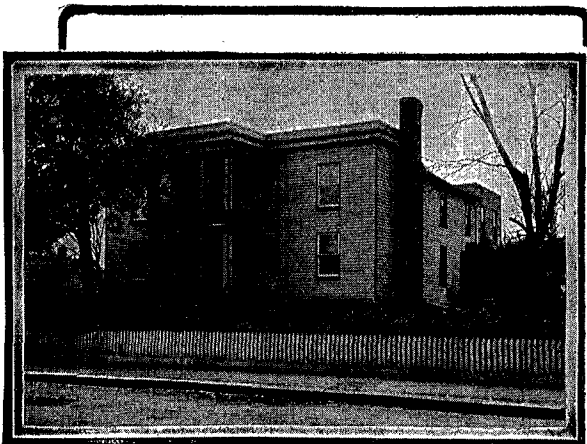
sum of \$3,750, in payments covering a period of two years.

It was first planned to install our modest equipment in the large dwelling house already on the property, using the old kitchen for a bath room. But this in turn was found to be impracticable, from lack of room, unless we abandoned all thought of taking house patients and training nurses. About this time word came from Sister White that this and other institutions for the colored people were not to be left bare of facilities, as Oakwood had been left for years. There were the white sanitariums in Florida, at Madison, at Nashville, at Graysville, and at Atlanta, all fairly well equipped with buildings and appliances; and the committee was confronted with the question, Can we stand clear before God if we limit this little colored institution to the bare purchase price of the real estate, and the expense of a most meager equipment in buildings and facilities?—Clearly not.

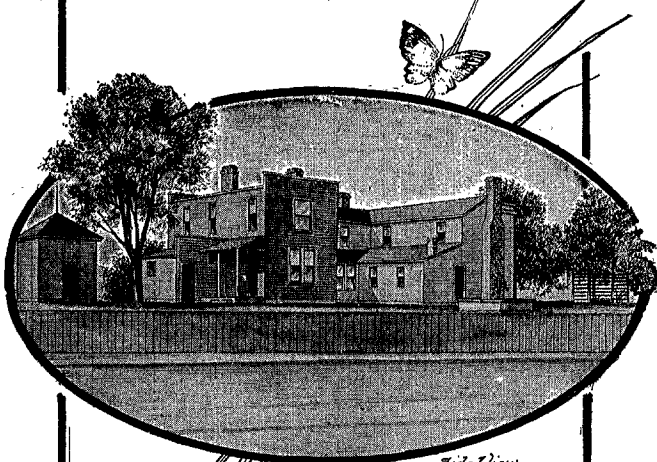
Again there was careful counsel taken, and after due deliberation it was decided to erect in the rear of the original building, the square-front structure seen in the oval picture on this page; this building to have treatment rooms on the first floor, with operating room and surgical ward above. This decision brought new joy and courage to the hearts of the Doctor and Brother Blake, both of whom have shown a most commendable spirit and an earnest desire to co-operate fully with those upon whom has rested the responsibility of financing in its beginning this infant institution.

The Rock City Sanitarium is now open, and is receiving patients; but there are still many things it ought to have, and which will call for further outlay of means. Then the deferred payments on the property must be met promptly. Indeed, the total investment ought to approximate twelve thousand dollars by the time the property is paid for and the institution fully equipped for the work it is designed to accomplish.

Training work cannot be carried on to any great extent without a dormitory; and this work of training nurses ought not to be neglected. It may be that for a time rooms can be rented in the



Front View Rock City Sanitarium,
Foster Street Entrance.



Side View
Rock City Sanitarium,
Scene from
Stewart St.



Portico of Grounds,
Rock City Sanitarium

neighborhood for lodging purposes; but every one can readily see that students ought to be domiciled upon the premises, where the home life, careful and correct habits, the care of their rooms, and in fact every detail of wholesome living, can be made a part of their daily training.

The officers of the Southern Missionary Society have been perplexed beyond measure in regard to the financing of this institution thus far; but the Lord has helped, and now the work has begun. But the perplexities are not all in the past; there is still need of liberal donations. We believe they will come. Somebody will get the blessing, for, although the institution is a humble one, es-

tablished by humble people for humble people, it is part and parcel of the Lord's work; and to those who now help when help is needed, the Master will one day say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matt. 25:40.



DONATIONS for the Rock City Sanitarium and Training-School should be sent to the Southern Missionary Society, Nashville, Tenn. Young colored people of either sex, possessing a fair English education and desiring to take the nurses' course, are requested to correspond with D. E. Blake, the manager of the Sanitarium, 316 Foster Street, Nashville, Tenn.

HILLCREST SCHOOL FARM

A Training-School for Colored Workers

For years past the spirit of prophecy has been calling for the establishment of a colored training-school near Nashville, Tennessee; and about two years ago the minds of several of our brethren became exercised over carrying out the instruction. One year ago last autumn this movement began to take form by O. R. Staines, formerly of Huntsville school, proposing definite plans for establishing a school at once.

After much counsel, he, with several others, began looking for a suitable location; and in the early fall of 1907 a farm of ninety-three acres, lying on the White's Creek Pike, five and three-fourths miles northwest of the public square of the city of Nashville, was purchased. Sixty-three acres of this is bottom land bounded by White's Creek, the remainder being a hill covered with a beautiful grove, and well set with bluegrass and white clover. This grove furnished an ideal place in which to locate the various buildings of the school. This farm was secured at so reasonable a figure, and the circumstances leading up to finding and securing it were so remarkable, that we cannot but believe God's hand was in it.

The purpose of the school is to train colored workers to go into the colored farming communities and establish small but neat homes where they can support themselves from the soil, and at the same time carry on school and church work for

their neighbors' children in a neat little school-house on their own land. By careful work both in precept and example, they can teach their neighbors how to grow fruit and vegetables, how to care for poultry and live stock, how to cook and live healthfully, and how to become independent, self-respecting men. The influence of such families cannot fail to build up a good strong constituency of Seventh-day Adventists.

The Nashville Agricultural and Nor-



Teacher's Cottage

mal Institute, conducted by Professors Sutherland and Magan at Madison, Tennessee, is demonstrating the wisdom of this plan of work among the poorer white people; and what can be done for one race can be done for the other. In this way not one great center will be built up, but many small centers from which the light of truth may emanate. Such a work will be

more effective both because it does not set a goal before the common people that seems hopelessly beyond the possibility of reaching; and also because it will excite much less hostility from those who look down upon the colored race.

In keeping with these ideas, it is not planned to erect any large imposing buildings on the Hillcrest School Farm, but rather to familiarize the student with such simple, neat cottages as he may erect for a few dollars after he goes out to work for his fellow-men. The illustration shows one of these cottages for students which is 16 x 28 feet, and was erected at a cost of not quite three hundred fifty dollars, including all labor. The cottage, though inexpensive, is well constructed both inside and out, plastered and neatly finished, and is warm and comfortable.

Another advantage of this cottage plan is that it more nearly preserves the home conditions and ideas. The few students who live in a single small building find themselves responsible for the appearance of *their* home both inside and out, and if proper attention is given to their training while in school, are much more apt to keep good neat homes for themselves.

On the farm when purchased stood an old four-room brick house, with a separate out-door brick kitchen, shown in the other cut. The house was in bad repair, but has been put into good condition and joined with the kitchen by a screened covered porch; and thus easily lends itself to the scheme of not teaching the student to believe he must have great facilities before he can work for the Lord. The school work proper is being carried on in one room of this building, which room is also used as an office, as a chapel, and for church purposes. The remainder of the building serves



The Brick House

as dining-room and sleeping apartments. Students at once catch the idea that when they leave Hillcrest they will not even have to wait until they can get a school-house up to begin work.

While we do not feel that present conditions are ideal or should become permanent by any means, yet we are thankful to have begun as we have.

As students are preparing to support themselves, manual training is one leading characteristic of the school. Students erect the buildings, under a competent workman who instructs them in carpentry. This knowledge will be of untold value to them in later years. The farm, with the growing of fruits and vegetables, not only for our own use, but also for sale, gives an opportunity of teaching the student how to raise a living from the soil; and this, taken with the work of canning the surplus fruits and vegetables (for our own use and the market), teaches him how to care for his crop when he gets it.

It is presumed that almost all of the students will some day teach, either in the schoolroom or from the desk, and so a good strong course in pedagogy and best methods of teaching will be one of the prominent features of the school.

We do not feel that the present need of the masses of the colored race is an extensive book education, and so it is not planned to lay any great stress on an academic course, though strong work will be done in all of the common branches.

Then, last of all, though most important of all, a strong course will be given in Bible and Testimony study, especially relating to the conditions in this field and how to meet them.

It is planned to do largely such work in making our own school self-supporting as the students can do themselves when they get into their fields of labor, in order that all of their work here may be educational in the highest sense. We feel that this is an important feature of the work.

The question will arise at once, What have you accomplished thus far? The school has a team of mules, and horses enough for present needs, together with harness and equipment. We have a meager supply of farm tools, mostly second-hand, but enough so we can get along until more can be obtained. We have a good wagon, and a second-hand carriage and buggy. We have repaired

many of the fences, cleaned out much of the underbrush and rank weeds that were on the farm, and have begun planting our crop for this year. We have seventeen acres of fall wheat that is looking well.

A few young heifers were secured last season, and these, together with two good cows, constitute our dairy herd. These heifers are giving milk and bid fair to make good cows.

Two teachers' cottages have been erected, entirely at the expense of the teachers living in them, so that the old home is given up to school purposes. Two student cottages of the dimensions given above have also been erected.

The place as purchased had no shelter for stock, save an old dilapidated barn that was utterly beyond repair. By stuffing the sides with straw and covering it overhead with hay, it was used until a few months ago, when a comfortable

stable, 24 x 30 feet, was erected, containing room for all of our stock at present, and room enough overhead for several tons of hay, at a cost of two hundred fifty dollars complete, including paint. And the best of it is that every cent has been paid for these improvements. There is no debt of any kind save a little less than half the purchase price of the land.

But we have just begun. More cottages must be provided for students, and a school building erected just as soon as means can be obtained to do it; and the debt on the farm must be paid. Improvement on the farm must be made and orchards and small fruits set out. All of this will take time and means. But a beginning has been made, and school is in progress, for which we thank God and take courage.

F. BRALLIAR, *Principal*.

R. F. D. 3, Northeast Station, Nashville, Tenn.

THE EDUCATED NURSE

AMONG the many students of conditions in the Southern States of America, the Rev. G. S. Dickerman, D.D., of New Haven, Conn., has gained a large place in the hearts of white Southern statesmen and educators. About two years ago Dr. Dickerman was elected Associate Secretary of the Southern Education Board. His writings have been received with marked favor by all classes in the South as well as in the North. The following article from his pen appeared in the *Southern Workman* for September, 1905:—

"Among the new vocations rising out of the changed conditions of modern life, the profession of the educated nurse has peculiar significance. Previous to 1872 there were no hospital schools in America for training nurses. In that year one was opened at the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, and in the following year others were started in New York, New Haven, and Boston. All of these were in the nature of experiments to meet a want that was beginning to be keenly felt by physicians and those interested in the care of the sick. It was not to be expected that their growth would be rapid; it was by no means certain that they would gain a hold on public confidence that would assure their permanent main-

tenance. It was not long, however, before their value was appreciated. The number of such schools gradually increased, and in 1893, twenty years after the beginning, there were forty-seven of these schools in different parts of the country, having an enrolment of 2,338 students, of whom 786 were graduated in that year. This speaks of a vigorous development; but during the next ten years the increase is surprising; in 1903 the official report names 552 schools with 13,779 students and 4,206 graduates for that year.

"A change has taken place in the treatment of disease and in the healing art within thirty years. The progress of knowledge in this field has been such that we can hardly understand how rudimentary it was in the middle of the last century. Even in many of the common diseases physicians groped in the dark for a remedy. The practise was simple—a glance at the tongue, a count of the pulse, observation of a few other symptoms—then a choice of a small number of powerful drugs, or perhaps an application of the lancet to the wrist, and the patient was left to his chances. In many cases, perhaps, his chances would have been quite as good without the physician. . . .

"We are told that General Washington was in his usual health till two days before his death. Riding over his farm he was caught in a shower and contracted a cold. Physicians were called and prescribed bleeding. As he grew no better, they repeated the process again and again till he died, as a fat ox dies under the butcher's knife. The doctors of those days knew no better. To-day the patient would be given some mild remedies from hour to hour as the changing symptoms might suggest, with the close attention of skilled nurses, and the recovery would be almost certain.

"We see, then, why the educated nurse has become necessary. The hospital schools are simply a natural response to a great new demand of our times. People have learned what one of the early advocates of such schools declared that 'the recovery of an invalid often depends more on good nursing than on the skill of the physician.' Heroic treatment has given place to gentler measures. Observance of hygienic requirements is put before everything else, and dosing with dangerous drugs is seldom practised. Cleanliness of the room and of the person, pure air, wholesome food, congenial society, protection from petty annoyances, and an atmosphere of peace are counted among the best restoratives. And for these we look especially to women. To them also we usually look for a certain quiet efficiency at critical moments. Their thoughts are swift and their hands ready; alert, keen of insight, deft in touch, sympathetic and patient, they are predestined sentinels of the sick-room, trusty guardians of the life in its trying hours. . . .

"Now in this field there is beginning to appear a rare opening for the educated young women of the negro race. Some of the older nurse schools have always been open to applicants without distinction on account of race, and a few negroes have availed themselves of the opportunity; but the number is small, and most of those who have taken the training are white. Of late, however, hospitals and nurse schools have been instituted exclusively for negroes. The movement began in 1891, when the 'Dixie' was opened in Hampton, the 'Provident' in Chicago, and the 'MacVicar' in Atlanta. All these, like those first schools in 1872 and 1873, were experimental, and had to make their way

against many discouragements. But they made their way and proved that they had a mission. Gradually their importance was recognized and their maintenance became more assured. After a few years others were started in important centers, and to-day such institutions are to be found in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, New Orleans, and a number of other places. In all, there are now some thirty of these hospitals and nurse training-schools for the colored people, showing the same rapid multiplication before spoken of in the general movement.

"Nearly all these enterprises are small and feebly maintained. With some of them it is a question whether they will survive and become permanent. Many of them in the South are maintained wholly by their friends, of both races, in the immediate vicinity, and have no financial help from the North. Some of them are kept up by the personal energy and devotion of one or two negro physicians who are using their time and means, without stint, to establish them on a secure basis. Usually they are held in esteem by the influential people, especially the physicians, white and colored alike, of the locality. They meet an evident want and deal with beneficent concerns in which all good people have a common interest. And so they are likely to have a steady growth and to win that popular favor which is the best guarantee of ultimate support.

"There are several particular reasons why the more highly educated women of the negro race may well give their attention to this calling. There are the same general reasons that appeal so effectively to white women, and in response to which many gifted with unusual powers, graduates of honored colleges, and having especial social advantages, are pursuing their course in hospital schools. But there are certain reasons which come to the negro because she is a negro.

"(1) Take the fact that we have in our country probably a thousand or twelve hundred educated negro physicians and surgeons in the practise of their profession. For the best performance of their work according to modern methods, and for the treatment of all their most critical cases, these men require

trained nurses. In no other way can they stand on equal footing with white practitioners. In no other way can they have anything like an equal chance of securing the more lucrative practise, even among their own people; for a well-to-do negro, like other people, when he has a really alarming sickness in his family, will go for the physician who has the highest reputation for curing people. Reports tell us that negro physicians are doing well, that their relations with physicians of the white race are usually good, and that success attends them quite as much as in any other occupation. Their profession is full of promise, and the medical schools are crowded with young men preparing to enter it. But to make the profession what it should be, trained nurses must be available.

"(2) The multitudes of negro people throughout the South are in crying need of those various ministrations for which the training of a hospital is the best qualification. Among the poor, and especially in the country, physicians are seldom called. Instead, it is customary to depend on the care of certain old women who received a sort of practical training for the sick-room in the homes of their masters, before emancipation. These mothers and grandmothers, famed through the neighborhood for their skill, have been the resort for every domestic crisis of birth, accident, and disease. Employed much by the white families, they have been the dependence of their own people for countless services of love. But forty years have passed since the schools in which they were trained ceased to exist, and these good souls, quietly disappearing one by one, grow fewer. None like them are coming up to take their place. Their loss is keenly felt. For want of them homes are stricken, children are left motherless, and the whole life of the helpless community suffers. Here is an exigency that all the learning of ordinary schools fails to meet. How can it be met. The trained nurse is the answer. Give to these communities young women of noble character, who have passed their two or three years in sympathetic touch with human suffering as found in hospitals, and learned there to afford healing relief, and they will be able to do more than fill the places of those who have gone. They will add high intelligence to native aptitude, inculcate lessons on the condi-

tions of health as well as the cure of sickness, show the close relation between good morals and domestic happiness, and lead the people to better habits and sounder principles of conduct. We can hardly imagine the power for good that a pure-minded negro woman might exert in this capacity.

"(3) The representative white people of the South retain a traditional regard for colored nurses. In time of sickness people are apt to be whimsical and wish to be humored. An invalid in the North would probably dislike to have a negro attendant, and might be so annoyed that it would seriously interfere with his comfort and perhaps hinder his recovery. In the South it is just the reverse. Here the invalid is more likely to be annoyed with a white attendant. To him this would be a rude innovation on the customs of the house, a kind of violation of the immemorial usages among which he was brought up. These Southern people of superior family cherish in fond remembrance the nurses who watched over them through their childhood and youth; and in time of physical weakness, when the childish feeling returns, they yearn again for the sympathetic gentleness of a colored nurse. This gives to the young negro nurse a rare opportunity, a chance of lucrative employment, in professional service with the most distinguished physicians, and among the luxuries of wealth and refinement. From a mere selfish point of view no occupation promises more. But worthier motives enter here. It is essential to the welfare of the South and to all the people, to the negroes and to the whites, that the intelligent spirits of the two races be brought into closer touch. There needs to be a mighty, pervasive work of mediation. Can anything be so effective for this as the ministry of a gifted negro nurse, fully consecrated to her mission, in the sick rooms of influential people? By her winsome fidelity there may she not gain for other negroes an appreciation which otherwise would be withheld? Sometimes the quiet power of personal worth puts to shame the failures of ostentatious schemes and noisy demonstrations. . . .

"It is important that the hospitals and nurses' schools for negroes be encouraged and developed. If their standards of excellence are low it will be fatal to their usefulness. Their professional work and course of training should be as

fine and thorough as anywhere in the world. On this account they should have a maintenance which will make it possible to employ superintendents and head nurses who are fully qualified for their duties. It is especially necessary that certain of these institutions in the

South be generously equipped with whatever is needful to the highest efficiency, in order that they may stand as examples and afford helpful assistance to all the others. . . . No outlay for the benefit of the Southern people is likely to have more fruitful results."

FROM THE FIRING LINE

ELDER SEBASTIAN writes thus encouragingly from Atlanta: "We have closed our series of meetings with a few souls rejoicing in the truth. Many are interested. We hope to see others take their stand soon. We enjoyed the visit of Elder Sydney Scott. His services were highly appreciated.

"Our treatment rooms are getting in shape. The plasterers will go to work this week. These buildings have caused our people's hearts to rejoice greatly.

"Now, help us to pay these little and large bills, and your hearts will rejoice again. 'Rejoice; . . . again I say, Rejoice.' Soon our warfare will be over. The Master's soon appearing will bring you your reward."

287 "A" Chapel St.

WE are sure this letter from one of our teachers will be read with interest and profit: "Another week has passed, and we are nearer home. Oh, the wickedness and crime in this place are so great that many careless souls are waking up and believing that surely the end is near! Oh, to stand every test now, that when the last great struggle comes I may be able to stand and bravely face the foe!

"I have ventured to get a blackboard. It seemed as if I just could hardly make any headway without one. I have noted progress among the pupils in just the two days we have had it. I tried to get it as cheaply as possible, but everything here is high, and few care to lend a hand. The pupils, some of them, promise to help pay for it. I will give notice of every penny.

"It has been very, very cold here, but our little room is as snug as need be, and my heart has been full of praise.

"I feel that surely the Master will bless our every effort put forth in his name. Please give us an occasional

thought in prayer. I am not very well. "Numbers 6:24-26!!

"With prayers and best wishes to each one,—

"MRS. L. P. WHETSEL.

"You see by my report that the number of children in my school is increasing. I now have twenty children in a little old cabin beside the road. We have a few rude benches without any backs to them. These are all full; and if we get any more children, we will have to make more benches. Then we will hardly have room to turn around.

"Some of the people who have said in the past that they did not want an Adventist to come into their yards, are now sending their children to our school. Truly the Lord is working.

We are very anxious for a school building. Our cry is, Who will send and help us? I ask the prayers of the Society that I may 'stand like the brave,' with my 'face to the foe.'

"WILDA W. WILSON.

"Riveria, Fla."

FROM DONORS

A SELF-DENIAL BOX user sends us this message: "I have just received and read your letter of March 8. Tears filled my eyes. Oh, that I could wake people up to the urgent need of help for the South! Truly the King's business requires haste. I will enclose \$1.00 more. Truly it is self-denial money. I can make my old clothes do a while longer, for souls must be saved. When I see money fooled away for not only useless, but harmful things, I can hardly hold my peace. Oh, how little people care for precious souls!

"My health is poor, the walks are icy; but spring will come sometime, and I will sell some more books and send the

money. In the meantime the money my boy gives me for really necessary things, I will give to the cause I love.

"J. A. BURDOIN.

"Proctor, Minn."

ONE of our readers writes: "I want to thank you for your kindness in sending your good little paper so long after the time for which it was paid. If you had stopped it when the time expired, I would not have seen that piece from that good old colored sister, Mrs. M. A. Williams. When I read that, my wife and I decided to do the same, and have given all the eggs our hens have laid on the Sabbath. As soon as we did that, our hens commenced to lay and have done well ever since.

"I want to thank this dear sister for that little article. If all the brethren and sisters who have hens would do the same, I believe it would furnish all the money needed for the colored work.

"Enclosed find ten cents for renewal; also the money received for Sabbath eggs. May the Lord bless the work in behalf of the colored people.

"E. S. OPDYKE.

"Wakeman, Ohio."

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

(Continued from 1st page.)

We need apparatus, bedroom furnishings, bedding, towels, napkins, kitchen furnishings, dishes, cooking utensils, rugs, and besides this about \$300 for medical equipment.

We feel sure that there are those of our readers who will be glad to forward this good work.

But little has been said in the past regarding this enterprise, but it has been because we were so busy that in the few weeks that the matter has been in contemplation and erection we have had but little opportunity to send out the word to our friends.

But with the building finished and with the money gone which we did have in hand, and with some bills still to pay, and with but little equipment, we are forced to call for help, and we believe that the call will not be in vain. Send all help to Elder R. T. Dowsett, the treasurer of the Southeastern Union Conference at 75 Ashby St., Atlanta, Ga.

We shall be glad to answer any questions which any may desire to send to us

with reference to this work, either regarding the plans for future work, or regarding the financial part.

THE SALE OF THE "STORY OF JOSEPH"

For a long time the sale of the "Story of Joseph" has not been pushed as it once was. This was because other things were demanding so large a share of the attention of our good people. Now there is a little time when there seems to be a chance to take up this work again. Are there not a great many women and children who can sell this book for the benefit of the colored mission schools? Many have found a blessing in doing this, and many others can get the same good experience by taking hold of the work whole-heartedly and unselfishly. We will send the books, pre-paid, anywhere to anybody who will agree to sell them and send us the full price, 25c a copy.

RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1908

THE following report is for the donations received during the month of February, 1909.

Donations.	
D. A. Piper.....	\$.50
Mrs Rachel Shaffer.....	2.00
Henry Block.....	.50
J. H. Roth.....	1.27
Mrs S. D. Wagon.....	1.00
C. W. Smouse.....	10.00
H. F. Graf.....	1.57
G. N. Bagley.....	2.00
Mrs A. E. Irving.....	14.00
Mrs Ada Shaver.....	.40
H. F. Phelps.....	.80
Mrs M. J. Hills.....	5.00
Mrs Joe Miller.....	1.00
Mr and Mrs Ira E. Young.....	10.00
Lemoore church.....	2.65
W. Lininger.....	5.00

Erick Larson.....	2.00
Indiana Conf.....	50.00
A. Jones.....	25.30
Mrs Barbara Hill-gess.....	5.00
Mrs Geo. H. Scott.....	.25
F. L. Featherstone and family.....	.60
John Haffner.....	.25
Carl Reeder.....	.35
Mrs. Caroline Schultz.....	1.40
"H. F. K.".....	3.00
Mrs A. N. Honeywell.....	1.00
F. H. Schramm.....	6.67

Total .. \$153.51

From the Self.

Denial Boxes.

Mrs Susana Myers.....	\$1.00
Mrs Sarah Swartz.....	.50
Mrs P. J. Rennings.....	.22
Mrs E. L. Damon.....	1.00
Mrs J. W. Payne.....	1.20
Marguerite Payne.....	.32
Geo. H. Miller.....	.40
Francis Bennett.....	.15
Mrs B. L. Firminger.....	.75
Mrs S. D. Wagon.....	.60
Mrs Alice Cox.....	.57
Mrs Fannie Good-speede.....	.25
S. G. Dent.....	.46
Mrs J. P. Jaspersen.....	1.00
Mrs Jessie M. Deming.....	1.00
Laverne Stoops.....	.31
Mrs A. E. Irving.....	.30

Newark, O. church.....	9.71
J. Liederman.....	1.00
Mary Spencer.....	10.00
Mrs M. E. Abbey.....	.50
Gladys Abbey.....	.25
J. B. Mallory.....	.50
Mrs J. H. Austin.....	.98
John R. Lee.....	5.00
W. Steinman.....	1.00
Mrs Lou E. Grier.....	.30
M. I. Battles.....	.50
Mary A. Doolittle.....	1.00
William D. Kimble.....	1.00
Miss T. Leuttich.....	.10
Hilda Leuttich.....	.10
E. B. Hill.....	.10
Thomas Heritage.....	.10
Mrs E. L. May.....	.50
Mrs J. S. Twing.....	1.20
Mrs S. C. Mansfield.....	.25
Mrs James Smith.....	.50
A. mother.....	.62
Mrs H. Hamlin.....	2.00
Alice A. Crackel.....	1.35
Catherine P. Dail.....	1.30
H. S. Anderson.....	20.25
Mrs L. P. Whetsel.....	.20

Total .. \$70.34

For the Support of Ministers Working for the Colored People

Mabel Parker.....	\$2.70
F. H. Schramm.....	6.33
Conference.....	25.00
M. Nelson.....	4.00

Total .. \$38.03

NOTICE

THE Adventist Oil Exchange, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, has moved its headquarters to Grinnell, and all mail should be addressed as follows: Adventist Oil Exchange, Grinnell, Iowa.

The net earnings of this business are pledged to the work for the colored people.

The
New Models 10 and 11
REMINGTON
do more than supply every demand; they *anticipate* every demand of every user of the writing machine.

SOME OF THE NEW FEATURES

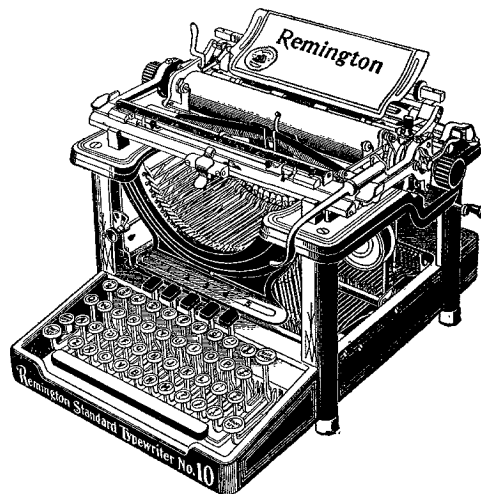
- New Single Dog Escapement
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- New Variable Line Spacing Lock
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The Gospel Herald

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

Southern Missionary Society

85 Arcade, Nashville, Tenn.

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PRICE PER YEAR, 10 CENTS

THE Rock City Sanitarium had its first major operation a few days ago. It was very successful and the patient is doing well.

ELDER F. R. ROGERS has been sent out by the Southern Missionary Society in the interests of the work in this field. We bespeak for him a warm welcome and active co-operation by every reader of this paper with whom he comes into contact. Probably no other white man in all our ranks knows the colored work by actual experience in it as does Brother Rogers.

NOVEMBER, 17, 1902, Mrs. E. G. White, writing of the work for the colored people, said: "A school should be established near Nashville." This has now been done, not as then planned, but perhaps in a better way. The Hillcrest School, six miles from Nashville, is for the training of colored students in literary and industrial lines. By a little co-operation between Hillcrest and the Rock City Sanitarium, training can also be given the students of that school in medical missionary work. The combination is almost ideal.

THE article from Doctor Dickerman which we reprint from the *Southern Workman*, will, we are sure, be of deep interest to all our readers. It is very gratifying to us all to know that we are not laboring alone for the accomplishment of the gigantic task of improving the conditions of a race.

The Lord has many agencies at work preparing the way before those to whom he has committed the special truths due to the world in these last days. All these agencies are good and helpful, but they need the touch of present truth, the inspiration of the "blessed hope," to bring out their best features, to secure their

full development. Let us not, therefore, slacken our efforts, thinking that others will do our work; they can do their own; we must do ours. They have opened the doors of opportunity; it is for us to enter these doors.

TRAINING OF NURSES

ONE of the most encouraging features in the work now being done for the colored people by the Southern Missionary Society and kindred associations, is the training of young men and young women to be thoroughly-equipped nurses in the hospital or in the home.

Here is a field of usefulness in which there is and always must be an abundance of room. Here is a profession that few of the native whites of the South care to enter, and for which the colored people are peculiarly fitted. Some time ago, in conversation with Secretary Mason of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Southern physician of high standing said, "I regard your nurses' training work as the most important your society is doing. The colored woman has a natural gift for caring for and attending the sick. She has deftness and delicacy of touch that is seldom found among other peoples. When you add culture and medical science to her natural gift, you have the best trained nurse in the world."

No one unacquainted with conditions as they exist here can realize the immense advantage of having a large number of trained nurses, qualified not only to labor for the uplifting of their own race, but able also to do acceptable work in white families. This training work should be made a special and prominent feature at the Rock City Sanitarium, and also in the sister institutions in Atlanta and Huntsville.

STIRRING WORDS

THE following stirring words from Elder W. C. White are especially applicable to the present situation. He says:—

"We are living in a time of tremendous importance. The mile-posts set by prophecy to show us our nearness to the kingdom, are nearly all passed by.

"The progress of the last gospel message is wonderful in its rapid advance-

ment; and yet we see the greater part of the world's inhabitants hastening toward the final day, unenlightened regarding the nearness of the end of this dispensation, and uninformed regarding the world to come.

"This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.' Preaching the gospel of the kingdom will bring the end. Hundreds of trained workers, yes, thousands, could be sent forth into the regions beyond with the gospel message, if we had the means for their support.

"Our brethren and the men of the world have in abundance the means needed for this work. What can we do to encourage them to use this means in the Lord's work? This is a question to be studied most faithfully just now by our ministers, physicians, teachers, conference officers, church officers, and by all large-hearted laymen."

Donations for the Rock City Sanitarium and Training-School should be sent to the Southern Missionary Society, Nashville, Tenn.

WE desire that there shall be no misunderstanding in regard to the work of the Southern Missionary Society. Its mission is to go into the byways and hedges and do a work that would not be done by any other organization, or by any plans, or with any funds in the "regular channels" of work of the denomination. The Southern Missionary Society must not be allowed to slacken its efforts. On this point Sister White said in 1902:—

"The Southern Missionary Society is not to be extinguished. It must exist to do a work that will be neglected unless it lives."

"The Southern Missionary Society is a helping hand to do a work in the South that would otherwise be left undone."

"According to the light given me, not a pillar of the Southern Missionary Society should be moved."

Conditions have not so changed since 1902 as to render the Southern Missionary Society unnecessary. Indeed its existence is even more imperatively demanded now than it was then. The Society may have come short of its duty, but it has not outlived its usefulness.