

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



"Then They that Feared the Lord Spake Often One to Another."

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No. 29

The Conference at Lodi

Our good conference held at Lodi is in the past. Those that were present were thoroughly convinced that God was with us.

The vote on almost every question before us was unanimous. Some things were done that were entirely different from what we had expected at the beginning of the conference.

Sister White spoke each day, excepting the last Sunday, at eleven o'clock. A good spirit pervaded throughout the conference.

The question of the Lodi school called forth very much discussion; but it was decided to make this a conference school. As individuals, every one voted in favor of this. The only scruple regarding this was concerning the added debt. Some said that their churches had instructed them not to vote in favor of any debt. This was perfectly reasonable; but the matter had previously been discussed by a large committee, and the advantages to be gained by making the school a conference school, seemed to far outweigh those of its being an independent stockholders' institution.

The removal of the conference and tract society offices from Mountain View to Oakland was another question that called forth many pointed remarks; but the advantages to be gained by removal to Oakland prevailed. Accordingly, a new store building has been rented, 20 x 70 feet, at 601 Telegraph Avenue, corner of 22nd Street.

By the report, it was seen that \$8,000 worth of publications, including periodicals, had been sold by one family alone during the last two years; and it was

thought that had the tract society been in Oakland, so there could have been some one to attend exclusively to that line of work, and furnish books, periodicals, and tracts, the sales would have been greatly increased.

One thing is very evident,—that the cause is onward; and he who keeps up with the present movements of the work of God, will necessarily have to be alive to every advance step.

The present circumstances make it necessary that the pledges that were made to the new school property that has been purchased by the conference, be speedily paid. On the 5th day of March, \$20,000 more must be paid; and we trust that our brethren will send in their pledges promptly.

The brethren all went home from the conference seemingly in good courage, feeling that there are bright days in the future for California. A more full report of the meeting will be given next week.

S. N. Haskell,

President Cal. Conf.

A Statement of the Organization and Present Standing of the Western Normal Institute, and Recommendations Concerning its Future

[The following preamble and recommendation were presented by a special committee at the recent session of the Lodi Conference, and passed by the delegates.]

1. The California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in session at Fresno, January 21, 1908, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, The establishment of

church schools has created an ever-increasing demand for thoroughly trained missionary teachers; and

"Whereas, In order to fit our young people for teaching, it is necessary to maintain a strong normal training-school; and

"Whereas, Experience has shown that it is impracticable to carry forward this work in connection with the college; therefore,

"Resolved, That we look with favor upon the following plan:

"a. That the Pacific Normal Institute be established in a suitable place, separate from the Pacific Union College, where children for the training-school can be had, and enough land to provide for the school gardens.

"b. That a corporation be formed, the details of formation to be worked out later.

"c. That there be an advisory board, to consist of the five members of the incorporators, and two additional members to be selected from the executive committee of the California Conference."

2. In the same year a stock company was formed, and stock was issued and sold to our brethren. Land was purchased, and school buildings were erected and furnished at Lodi, California; and the school was named "The Western Normal Institute."

3. The citizens of Lodi contributed funds to the amount of \$8,000 for the purchase of the site.

4. The buildings erected consist of—
a. A main school building of two stories and basement, accommodating two hundred fifty students.

b. A boys' dormitory of three stories, accommodating forty students.

c. A ladies' dormitory of two stories and basement, accommodating forty students.

d. A barn, an irrigating plant, and an electric light plant.

5. The real estate consists of twenty acres of vineyard land.

6. During 1908 the school lost in its operation \$1,961.67.

7. The financial standing of the corporation for the period ending September 1, 1909, was as follows:

ASSETS	
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 3,499.05
Buildings	27,488.30
29 acres of land	10,000.00
Total	\$40,987.35
LIABILITIES	
Accounts and bills payable ...	\$ 6,453.41
Due on loans	20,717.86
Due on interest	488.20
Loss on school for year	1,961.67
Total	\$29,621.14
Present worth, including stock	11,366.21
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	\$40,987.35

8. We are not able at this time to submit an up-to-date financial statement; but the assets and liabilities will not vary materially from the above.

9. The operating of the school for the first four months of the school year 1909-10 shows the income to be \$7,920.30; expense, including depreciation, \$7,950.

10. Owing to the pressing liabilities of the corporation, and the inability to successfully operate a school controlled by a stock corporation, the present board of trustees of the Western Normal Institute, in behalf of the stockholders, have petitioned the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists to accept as a donation, and pledge to turn over, the entire stock of the corporation of the Western Normal Institute, without consideration on the part of the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, other than that the said California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists receive the assets, and assume the liabilities, and take the entire control of the school now known as the Western Normal Institute.

11. The board of trustees of the Western Normal Institute pledge and bind the corporation to the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists that in con-

sideration of the California Conference's taking over the assets and liabilities and management of the school now known as the Western Normal Institute, the liabilities to be paid by the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists shall not exceed \$27,000. Any liability in excess of this amount will be paid by the stockholders.

Therefore in harmony with the above statement,

We Recommend, That the California Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists accept the deed of said property, now known as the Western Normal Institute, and all stock issued by said corporation; receive its entire assets of every nature whatsoever; and assume its liabilities to an amount not exceeding \$27,000; and own, control, and manage the school in such a way as it shall believe to be for the best interests of the work in the California Conference.

A Statement Regarding the Western Normal Institute, Located at Lodi, California

In the taking over of the Lodi school by the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists there is more involved than simply a change in the plan of its organization, so as to relieve the stockholders and the local brethren from financial embarrassment. The proposal to place the school under conference control is a part of a well-defined plan to place the educational work of the Pacific Union Conference on a proper basis.

For some years, the school work in California has been in a chaotic state. Even prior to the closing of the Healdsburg College, there was no symmetrical system of education. Schools have been started here and there, and operated without general control or any well-defined plan or connection between them; each has been, in a measure, a law unto itself.

We are told in the Scriptures that our God is a God of order; and we read, furthermore, that in the government He instituted for His people anciently, there was order and system. The spirit of prophecy says that the Lord is just as particular now as in ancient times, and that He wants order and system in His work in the new dispensation as truly as He required it in the old. It is by

order and harmonious cooperation that the best results are obtained.

Now that the time has come to place the educational work of the California Conference and the Pacific Union Conference on a right basis, it is important that not only the general principles of conducting our school work, as outlined by the General Conference, be adopted, but that each of the schools now in operation relate itself properly to this general system.

This system was outlined in an action passed by this body in one of its previous meetings, and reads as follows:

"That the educational work in the Pacific Union Conference be organized and carried forward after the general plan recommended by the General Conference, which includes church schools, intermediate schools, academies, and colleges; the church school completing eight grades, the intermediate school completing the first ten grades, the academy completing the first twelve grades, and the college completing sixteen grades."

For the past two years, we have had only the three lower-grade schools. But now that we have purchased property and established a college, in harmony with the instruction received through Sister White, the time has arrived to put our educational work on a solid foundation, and with an understanding that it will be intelligent and definite and clear to all.

In order to do this, all denominational schools operated within the bounds of the conference should be under conference control and management; for it is only by such management and control that our educational system can be properly adjusted and placed upon a uniform and harmonious working basis. A little reflection, I think, will make this apparent to every loyal Seventh-day Adventist and believer in order and system. Such a plan, properly carried out in the fear of God, will work injury to no one, but, on the other hand, will be the means of producing the very best results from the efforts put forth.

It may seem to some that by taking over the Lodi school and its indebtedness of \$27,000, we are assuming an additional burden of debt that is uncalled for, and increasing our already heavy burden of indebtedness in behalf of school interests. While it is true that

this action does increase our obligations, yet I believe that when we take into consideration the importance of following some well-defined system in our educational work, we shall feel that the end to be attained will fully justify the action that has been taken. The giving of a few thousand dollars more in behalf of our educational work, is not too large an additional burden, when compared with the results that may come to the denomination through the inauguration and maintenance of a well-graded system of education that will take our children, even in their infancy, and lead them along safely step by step until they are fitted for service in the Master's vineyard. A proper system of education in this denomination, conducted and managed by godly teachers who are encouraged and supported by the parents and directed by the conference, will do much toward saving our youth from drifting into the world and becoming lost to the cause, and perhaps from losing their souls entirely.

The Lord is calling upon us as Seventh-day Adventists to inaugurate and follow a system of education different from the education given in the world. The system of education that should be received among this people, is designed to inspire faith in the Bible and in its teachings, and to fit and prepare an army of young people who will stand in defense of the faith once delivered to the saints, in the face of an adulterous and apostate generation. The very life and future prosperity of the denomination depend largely upon adopting a right system of education. Therefore, means contributed to build up and maintain our educational institutions on a right basis, is means that will produce greater results, in its final outworkings, than any other means that we might give to the cause; for unless our young people are properly educated and trained and indoctrinated in the faith of the third angel's message, to go as missionaries to foreign fields, our efforts in those fields will not meet the mind of the Lord of the harvest.

In view of these facts, it seems to me that we are acting wisely in our efforts to strengthen our educational system and place it in a position where the very best results may be obtained.

G. A. Irwin.

Some Reasons Why the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists Should Take Over the Lodi School

[Synopsis of a talk given at the Lodi conference.]

The school question among our people in California seems to be in a somewhat peculiar condition. Four years ago, the General Conference, in session, marked out an educational policy to be followed by our denomination. This provided for church schools, intermediate schools, academies, and colleges. Each of these schools was to perform a certain specific amount of work, passing students who had finished the work provided for by the school, on to the next higher school, until the student had finished his collegiate work.

It seems that the California Conference has not yet fully adopted this regime, and for this reason we find ourselves somewhat in perplexity concerning the relations that should exist between the respective schools now started in this conference.

Having made the Angwin school a Pacific Union Conference institution, the California Conference will not have exclusive control hereafter, but will deal with this school principally through the help it renders in students and along financial lines.

Now at Lodi, we have a school known as the Western Normal Institute, created by some of the brethren, forming what is known as a stock company. Some of the stock has been purchased by the brethren, and is now held by them, representing a controlling interest in the Lodi school.

The citizens of Lodi have contributed some eight thousand dollars for the establishment of this school. In addition to these contributions represented in stock and donations, there is still a liability existing against the school of about \$27,000.

The feeling throughout the conference seems to be that it is not wise to make donations to a school the property interests of which are represented by a stock company. The brethren feel that if they make donations to the school, they are only enhancing the value of the stock represented by private owners. For this reason, the stockholders have been

unable to raise sufficient money to finance properly their enterprise.

At this meeting, the stockholders, through their board of trustees, representing the Western Normal Institute, have petitioned the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists to take over the entire property of the Lodi school, and assume its financial obligations, and to provide for the future control and management of the school. This is a large burden for the California Conference to take; and the question before the delegates is whether they will assume the responsibility of financing the Lodi school and directing its future policy, or whether they will leave the responsibility upon the stockholders.

The board of trustees say that it is impossible for them to finance the school, unless the stockholders take the money out of their own pockets and pay the debts. They feel, from what has been said and read before the conference; that the California Conference has involved itself to a greater or less extent by recommendations it has adopted at different times, favoring the establishment of the Lodi school.

The question to be settled is, Shall the California Conference take the Lodi school, with all its liabilities, and direct its future policy, or shall the institution be left in the hands of the stockholders?

The investment in the school is above \$40,000; but the stockholders guarantee that the liabilities shall not now exceed \$27,000. In its workings, the school is in a flourishing condition. According to the report of the board of trustees, for the four months just passed the school has been practically entirely self-supporting. There is a large attendance of students,—nearly 250. The school seems to be doing good work; it has a very bright, intelligent class of students; and its prospects, from an educational standpoint, are encouraging.

Inasmuch as the California Conference seems to have favored the opening of the school, and inasmuch as the brethren who have invested their money in the school believed they were working in entire harmony with the California Conference, and were carrying out its desires in establishing and maintaining such a school, it would appear that there are good reasons why the California Conference should take upon itself the re-

sponsibility of managing and directing the Lodi work. While this would bring to the California Conference a large obligation, the brethren within the California Conference would not owe a cent more than they are owing at present, if the indebtedness be left for the stockholders to meet; for the entire stock, or nearly the entire amount of stock, is held by brethren in good standing,—brethren whom we all love, and in whom we have great confidence. Therefore, the Seventh-day Adventists in California will not be owing a dollar more if the California Conference takes over the school, than they would if the enterprise be left to the stockholders to manage and to provide the funds for the liquidation of its liabilities.

Again: The California Conference, by taking over the school, will be able to direct its future policy. The educational work in the Pacific Union Conference should be organized in harmony with the educational policy of the General Conference. This can best be done by making the Lodi school a Conference school, and transforming it into an academy, thus helping to unify the educational work within the bounds of the Pacific Union.

Further: If the California Conference were to take over the Lodi school this would enlist and preserve the sympathy and cooperation of the stockholders of that institution, and make them feel that the California Conference is in sympathy with the efforts that they have put forth in behalf of educational work; and such an action would place them on the same footing as the brethren who do not at present hold stock in the Lodi school.

The trustees of the Western Normal Institute pledge to transfer, without cost to the California Conference, the entire amount of stock issued by the Lodi school. In addition to this, they will execute a warrantee deed of the entire property, and guarantee the liabilities not to exceed \$27,000. The California Conference is therefore receiving property the estimated assets of which exceed the assumed liabilities to the amount of over \$12,000. I am unable to express an opinion as to the real value of the Lodi school property; but many remarks have been made to the effect that the inventoried valuation is low, and that the school property is worth the entire book

assets. If the California Conference should take over the Lodi school, they would thus help to preserve unity and brotherly feeling—factors of great value in your conference work. I can not see wherein the California Conference would be the losers in such a transaction, when we consider that we be all brethren, and that we should love one another as we love ourselves.

I. H. Evans.

History and Development of the Western Normal Institute

The Idea

The increase in number of church schools, the growing need for well-qualified teachers, the necessity for creating an educational system adapted to Christian schools, and the failure of Normal departments to adequately fit teachers to satisfy the ever-increasing demand, led the writer, who was then superintendent of church schools, to thoroughly study the question of creating a training-school that would meet all the necessities of the case.

In consultation with fellow workers, it was thought that if a training-school grouped about a large church school could be established, the desired result might be attained. But to bring this about was the great question. After two years of persistent effort to develop the church schools, and about four years ago, the superintendent united with a few church school teachers in earnest prayer that the Lord might open the way for such a school to be raised up if it was His will.

Soon after this, a telegram was received from a brother unknown to us, who was awakened about three o'clock in the morning, and the first thoughts that came to him were that he should start a training-school for teachers. He requested that I come at once and see him. He was very sure that it was his duty to furnish ways and means. After consultation with the conference authorities, it was decided to go ahead with the enterprise. This brother had secured a location, including buildings, etc., that could, with a small expense, be put into shape to accommodate about thirty teachers. Just before the deed was made out, the conference committee decided to reopen Healdsburg College, and asked that

I connect with it, and there develop the normal work as best I could. I did not feel clear in doing this, and yet I yielded to the advice of my brethren. The brother who had offered to found the school was greatly disappointed, for he felt that the Lord had led him to make this offer.

For about a year and a half we did our best to develop the Normal work at Healdsburg College; but we were not satisfied with the results, and after consultation with the president of the conference and others, it was decided to establish a teachers' training-school. Our reasons for this were as follows:

1. A large school where proper teaching may be had is essential.
2. Said church school must be organized and conducted upon a plan.
3. There should be three departments:
 - a. For the academic work.
 - b. For professional study.
 - c. For professional training.
4. The last-named departments should be so grouped about the training-school as not to interfere with its proper administration. In other words, the program of the church school should always remain intact, while the program of the departments will necessarily have to be organized with reference to the church school.
5. Experience taught us that in a large institution, where there are many departments, it is impossible for the church school to have grouped about it a whole institution, and therefore it must give way and be constantly disorganized to accommodate the pupil teachers who are taking work in the various courses. Habitual changes in the church school soon bring demoralization.

The Resolution

Accordingly, at the thirty-seventh annual session of the California Conference, held at Fresno, January 31, 1908, the following recommendation was passed:

“Whereas, The establishment of church schools has created an ever-increasing demand for thoroughly trained missionary teachers; and

“Whereas, Experience has shown us that it is impracticable to carry forward this work in connection with the college; therefore,

“Resolved, That we look with favor upon the following plan:

"a. That the Pacific Normal Institute be established in a suitable place, separate from the Pacific Union College, where children for the training-school can be had, and enough land to provide for the school gardens.

"b. That a corporation be formed, the details of formation to be worked out later.

"c. That there be an advisory board, to consist of the five members of the incorporators, and two additional members to be selected from the executive committee of the California Conference."

Establishment

As a result of this action, a corporation was formed, and the incorporators took definite steps to secure a suitable location. Invitations accompanied by promises of a substantial bonus were received from various cities and localities in the state. The consideration of climate, central location, agricultural advantages, a large church school, together with the hearty interest shown in the project by the public, and the offer of a very substantial aid from our brethren, and the gift of about eight thousand dollars in land from the Chamber of Commerce and leading citizens, led the Board to determine upon the city of Lodi as the proper location for the Normal.

Also, inasmuch as the brethren in the San Joaquin Valley have felt for several years that some of the institutions in the conference should be located in the large valley, it was thought best to locate the Normal at the place named. There would thus be a more even distribution of centers of influence, and the children and youth in these vicinities would be better accommodated. Our brethren at Lodi promised substantial aid in cash and labor. Stock to the amount of about ten thousand dollars was sold, and over twenty-five thousand dollars was pledged by our brethren throughout the valley and in other parts of the conference. This amount was sufficient to erect the buildings and partially equip them. With what money we had in hand, and on the strength of the pledges, and the promise of moral support embodied in the resolution, we went ahead and erected the buildings in time to open the school in the fall of 1908.

Enlargement of Plans

It was our original plan to begin the

school on a small scale and gradually grow; but inasmuch as Healdsburg College had closed, leaving a large number of young people without school privileges, we felt that something must be provided, and they not be allowed to enter the schools of the world. Hence we enlarged our plans, and developed our work more rapidly, in order to meet the need. At a special session of the California Conference held at Melrose in the spring of 1908, it was voted that the Normal make provisions for the young people who would naturally go to the college, until the new college was established.

The First School Year

About the middle of June the land was secured and excavations begun. The Normal, or main building, and the ladies' dormitory, were erected during the summer; and September 24, 1908, the school opened with 110 students. During the year over two hundred were enrolled. The Normal was organized upon the following plan:

1. A large church school for observation and practise.
2. The academic departments.
3. The professional departments.
4. The methods department.
5. The music department.
6. The industrial department, including agriculture, wood-working, cooking, and sewing.

The departments were developed thus:

- a. Technical instruction.
- b. Theory and art.
- c. Observation and teaching.

The pupil therefore not only learned the science, but the art. If, for instance, the pupil should study the Bible, he was taught the best methods of teaching the same, and then was put in the church school and given practise in teaching under experienced instructors.

The organization of the homes was as follows:

The pupils were placed upon their honor. They were organized under the auspices of the Missionary Volunteers. The young men had one division, and the young ladies another. Each division was divided into bands, consisting of four pupils each, one of whom was the leader.

The aim of the organization was:

1. Primarily and fundamentally, the spiritual upbuilding of every member of the school.

2. Evangelical work, giving of tracts, selling literature, etc.

3. Bible readings, manner of giving, etc. Practical experience is gained in the field.

4. Delivering of sermons; actual practise in neighboring towns.

5. Foreign missionary work, designed to arouse an interest in the mission fields, correspondence to be maintained with missionaries in all parts of the world.

6. Self-government in the school, in accordance with God's chosen plan for discipline.

Spiritual Condition

During the school year, largely under the auspices of the Missionary Volunteer organization, an excellent spiritual condition was developed; and through the efforts of pupil and teacher there were about twenty conversions, several of these being outsiders. Some excellent results were realized in missionary lines. At times the school was closed, and the students went to Stockton and distributed and sold papers during the year to the amount of over twelve hundred. At the close of the year twelve teachers were graduated, all of whom were called to various lines of work. This did not begin to supply the demand, for during the first year we had calls for fifty-seven trained teachers.

On the whole, we felt well pleased with the result of the first year's work. During the winter, the boys' dormitory was erected, thus accommodating the young men, who had, previous to that time, roomed in the basement of the school-building.

Vote of Appreciation

At the California Conference held at Oakland, Feb. 3, 1909, the following vote of appreciation was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, Our church schools are among the most potent agencies for the prosecution of God's work in the earth for the present day; and

"Whereas, Devoted, efficient teachers are indispensable to the success of such schools; therefore,

"Resolved, That we formally express our appreciation of the earnest, painstaking, consecrated efforts which the faculty and board of trustees of the Western Normal Institute are making to develop and maintain a supply of such Christian teachers."

The above resolution led us to feel that our brethren were in harmony with our efforts, and would continue to give us moral support. This our lay members and some of our workers did. Brother Haskell stood by us, and the conference committee voted that Elder Fero connect with the school as Bible teacher.

During the summers of 1908-9, prices on grapes and raisins fell, thus crippling many of our people financially. Consequently pledges that had been made were delayed. We also began to discover that some of our responsible brethren were not giving that moral support that we had expected, and that they were advising these who had pledged to place their money elsewhere. In view of the resolutions passed, we did not expect this move on the part of those who had promised to give moral support. On account of the failure of crops and the attitude of some of our brethren, the Normal failed to get the pledges as expected, and so we had to borrow money to meet pressing obligations. But we still hoped to be able to raise the needed amount.

Summer School

During the summer of 1909 we conducted a summer school for a term of six weeks, with an enrolment of twenty. The term provided for students who had not fully completed their work and others who wished to come in from the various schools to receive additional instruction.

Second Year of School

On September 21, 1909, we opened our second term of school with an increased attendance. The total enrolment, including all departments, to the present time, is 250. We have employed ten teachers. There are over fifty pupils in actual training. As many more are doing preparatory work. The music department has an enrolment of over eighty.

Our students this year, are, we believe, above the average in attainments and intellectual ability. They seem to be here to do earnest and faithful work. The attendance is constantly on the increase; and those who are coming in are more mature, some of whom are persons who have taught several years and are anxious to become better acquainted with the principles of Christian education.

The spiritual condition of the school is good. We had an excellent time during the week of prayer, one day of which

the faculty and students en masse went to Stockton, a near-by city, and distributed over one thousand copies of the Harvest Ingathering number, of the *Review and Herald*, receiving about forty dollars for foreign missions. Besides this a large number of papers have been sold or otherwise distributed in various places.

We have a strong organization of Missionary Volunteers, who are doing an excellent work. On the Friday evening of the week of prayer we had a meeting that lasted over three hours, during which time all the unconverted students took their stand on the Lord's side, and the rest renewed their consecration.

Financial

The statement of the first four months of the school year shows that in the running expenses of the school we are keeping even. On account of the failure of our people to pay their pledges, we found it necessary to take some steps to arrange for the indebtedness made in the erection and equipment of the buildings.

The financial statement on September 1, 1909, showed that the assets amounted to \$40,987.35, including real estate, \$10,000; improvements, \$27,488.30; and furniture and fixtures, \$3,499.05; and the liabilities amounted to \$29,621.14, leaving a present worth of \$11,366.21.

It was therefore decided by the stockholders to request the California Conference to take charge of the management and assume the liabilities of the school. Accordingly the following resolution was passed:

"We Recommend, That the California Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists accept of the deed of said property, now known as the Western Normal Institute, and all stock issued by said corporation; receive its entire assets of every nature whatsoever; and assume its liabilities to an amount not exceeding \$27,000; and own, control, and manage the school in such a way as it shall believe to be for the best interests of the work in the California Conference."

We believe that the school, being under the management of the conference, will be made a success financially and otherwise. While as yet its future policy has not been worked out in detail, the aim will be to make it a strong secondary school for the training of

workers. To this end we shall both labor and pray.

E. D. Sharpe,
President.

A Patron's View-point

It was not without considerable misgivings that I consented to having my son attend the Western Normal Institute at Lodi. It being a private corporation, I was afraid that there would be an unhealthy rivalry between it and our regular denominational schools, and that he as a result might become estranged from the regularly organized work. I therefore watched the progress of the school and its influence upon the students very critically, and have been very well pleased with the work done.

I know of a number of students who, when they went there, made no profession of religion, or if they did, had no special interest in our religious work; I have seen those same students develop under the influence of the Normal, and come out strong, active Christians.

There seems to be a spirit of earnestness, of brotherly feeling and Christian courtesy, among the students and on the part of the faculty, that can not help but wield a mighty influence upon all who come within its reach. When visiting there one day I met a lady who like myself had come to see how her boy was getting on. She had been there several days, and said that she had never seen an institution where there was such a good spirit and where every one seemed to be so well satisfied and would speak so well of the faculty and of the management. "In fact," she said, "I have not heard one word of complaint or fault-finding since I came here. Every one seems to take so much interest in his work, and the older students seem to help the younger, and to do all in their power to make it easy for the management."

Truly we have in the Western Normal Institute an institution of which California has reason to be proud; and I am glad that the conference has taken it under her protecting care. I am glad that the people of California are awakening to sense their opportunities. We have the grandest country in the world, the richest conference in the world, the finest climate. Why should we not have the best educational institutions in the

world? To the west of us are the great mission fields of China, Japan, and the islands of the sea; to the south of us Mexico and the countries of South America are stretching out their hands and calling for us to help them. What place is better fitted to train teachers and laborers for these fields? What state is in a better condition to invite the young converts from those fields to come and receive training for service among their countrymen? Why should we not as one man take hold and push our educational work, and make Angwin a great college, the Harvard of Seventh-day Adventists, and let the Western Normal Institute continue to be the best Normal in our denomination?

B. M. Shull.

Mountain View, Cal.

A School Worker and Patron

[Remarks made at the conference]

Being a member of the school board, I deem it prudent to say a few words.

A little over a year ago, I received word from Professor Sharpe that he wished to see me at Lodi. I came, and found a well-attended school, where the Spirit of God and harmony prevailed. But the boys were rooming in the basement, and the entire school was without a heating plant. I immediately went to work to obtain means to meet the pressing demands.

The Spirit of God moved upon the hearts of the people. The guarding angels attended my pathway. Money was raised to put in a heating plant for the ladies' dormitory, and stoves for the Normal building, besides some other necessities.

Never in any school have I seen such a kind spirit among the students, and such a spirit of sacrifice and devotion, as I saw here. Souls were converted, and God glorified. This makes me believe that the school was of God's planting. Teachers and students were at work. This gave me courage to work.

We thank the conference for sending Elder Fero to us, who has so faithfully sought to guide the youth in paths of righteousness.

Last year I had three children in the school. This year I have two. The third would like very much to be in

school; but we have been working for the school, paying our own bills.

Brethren, nothing gives me such courage as to see our children in the truth and willing to work; willing to help bear the burdens and cares of life. I feel abundantly repaid for my efforts in behalf of the school.

Though some of the teachers are present, I feel it permissible to say that I have never seen such devotion and such self-sacrificing effort by any corps of workers. And now, brethren, if the conference takes the school, let us unite in making it just such a school as God would have.

B. E. Baldwin.

Normally Trained Teachers in Our Church Schools

Those teachers in our conference schools who have received a Normal training are meeting with pronounced success. And one of the good omens in our church school work that is telling for advancement and permanency in growth is the re-election of our teachers from year to year in the same place. We have some teachers rounding out their fourth year, and others their third; and the Information Blank that has been filled out by these teachers shows that they received a Normal training some time in their educational career. (To be sure we have some very successful teachers who have never had a training in a Normal, but they learned much after they began teaching.) A teacher so trained is not a stranger to the school-room, even the first day she takes the sole responsibility of a room full of children.

Trained teachers know what it means to organize, classify, discipline, and regulate a school. They receive in the Normal department a proper idea of school administration. Especially in our church school work, how very important it is that our teachers have a clear setting forth of what it means to step in and take charge of one of these schools.

Much depends upon them in the proper management, and in teaching correct lessons of simplicity, usefulness, thrift, and true godliness, and in imparting knowledge, and implanting that love of knowledge which leads the child to be a loyal Christian missionary worker for the Master's service.

A Normal in fact as well as in name, offers more than mere theoretical knowledge; it is built around a training-school that gives actual practise for the pupil-teacher under the eye of a supervising teacher.

The hope of our conference school lies in the power and efficiency of well-qualified instructors backed up by a strong cooperative spirit by the church as a whole.

It is solemnly important for us to take heed to the following: "In the night season these words were spoken to me: 'Charge the teachers in our schools to prepare the students for what is coming upon the world.'" This is paramount to every other consideration, to prepare our children for the great school of the hereafter.

I. C. Colcord.

Healdsburg, Cal., February 11.

Advantages of the Training-School

To La Salle we owe the establishment of the first Normal school in history, founded in 1684 at Reims. It was then looked upon as a curiosity.

In 1839 Horace Mann had the honor of building up at Lexington, Mass., the first Normal school on American soil. From that time on, Normals have multiplied till every state supports one or more, and offers, in many instances, free training to its prospective teachers.

To-day we are confronted by this great question in our own educational system. Does it, or does it not, pay to have professionally trained Normal teachers? Let us for a moment seriously consider the subject. Go to the great shops of trade to-day, such as carpentry, electrical engineering, mining engineering, dress-making, millinery, or any other. You see a number of novices; and when you inquire the meaning, you find they are serving an apprenticeship. Why have they found this necessary before entering their chosen life-work?—Because the world to-day will not turn its great work-shops over to untrained or unskilled laborers.

Look again, this time at the great professions. The three recognized as leading are theology, law, and medicine. In each a thoroughgoing, systematic, practical training is required before a diploma is granted.

To illustrate the point, we need to consider but one. Take for instance the nurse. For three long years she is in training, laboriously striving daily, under the direction of competent head nurses and recognized physicians, to gain the ins and outs of her profession, in order that she may finally be qualified to receive the title "nurse" and be recognized by the law as such.

Health is too sacred a boon to be turned over to hands which have had no training. Do you see the *why*, in requiring the nurse to take a *practical* training along with her theoretical?

Teaching also is a profession. Is it of less importance than the three above named?

You would not think of turning over the care of some great engine, with its complicated mechanism, to a man who possessed only a theoretical knowledge of mechanics, for he would surely ruin the wonderful machine.

Is the training and directing of the child, mentally and spiritually, dealing with the most delicate of organisms, to be considered of less importance than the handling of a locomotive?

Your engine could be repaired were it shattered; but what about the spirit of your child when once broken?—Ah, it is not so easily repaired. Only too true are the words of the hymn, "But the bird with the broken pinion never soared so high again."

Some may say that a liberal education is sufficient for the teaching profession. It was not enough for Longfellow to be possessor of a college education. Harvard sent him to Europe to study, in order that he might have the requisite qualification for his especial work as a professor in that college.

Horace Mann, who did inestimable service to the educational realm, received his training by going abroad, visiting the leading schools of the great nations. Thus we find that our most liberally educated college men have felt a lack of training at the completion of college life, and have sought to make up the deficiency in some practical way.

Take another view of the subject, this time from the standpoint of one engaged in the profession.

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." The chain is not broken until it is put to the test. It may look strong,

and not a flaw may be outwardly detected; it may even have a polished appearance. So with the student. In the Normal training-school he is put to the test to work out the theory of education that he has learned. The critic teacher searches out the weakest links, and calls attention to them. Day by day the weak points being strengthened, the whole becomes stronger for having the breach repaired.

The development of the pupil is watched with much eagerness; and there comes as much satisfaction in noting the improvement week by week, as the sailor manifests over a repaired chain that he has put to the test, and which is lowered with a confidence that not only the anchor will hold, but the chain will hold the anchor.

The argument has been brought up at times that the inexperienced teacher should not practise in a training-school, for fear she might make a mistake. It is true that she may say or do something wrong; but all this is done under the eye of the critic teacher, who sees that the error is rectified. Let me ask what would have happened had the same teacher been gaining her first experience out in a little school alone? The same mistake would have been made, but would have remained uncorrected; and the patrons would have been paying \$30 or \$40 per month for this training to be drilled into their children. To-day in the state normals a tuition is charged as admission to the model training-schools; and we find plenty of people who value it of enough importance to pay the price when free common schools are abundant all around them. A man may take swimming exercises all his life in a gymnasium, but he will never become a skillful swimmer until he learns to put his theory into practise.

To show how students themselves view this subject, a few gleanings from letters and conversations will serve as a conclusion to this article:

"If I had learned nothing else but to outline and plan a lesson, I should be willing to pay the whole price of my year's schooling for that alone."

"Since receiving training at the Normal, I entered upon my school work with ease. It is now a pleasure; before it was a burden."

"I like the plan of learning to teach

under a critic who will not only point out deficiencies, but show how to correct them, rather than to go out into a strange district, blunder, and be criticized by those who may not know how to help me."

"I once thought it was very easy to teach school. I am changing my mind. Am most thankful I have some one of experience to guide me in my first efforts."

"Putting my theoretical knowledge into practise has trained me to independent thinking."

A Supervisor of the Training-School.

Institute of Music

The music department of the Western Normal Institute at Lodi offers all regular conservatory courses; also the special feature of the training of young people for either the teaching profession or work in the missionary field. Should the student desire to become an instructor in music, he will not only have the privilege of pursuing a thorough course of instruction, but will be given theory, methods, and drill in the same. Opportunity is offered, and teachers are required, to teach classes under the direction of the department. It is a great achievement to perform well, but a still greater one to know how to impart knowledge to others.

Great stress is laid upon the preparation of church school teachers. Teachers are expected to master the principles of singing. The art of training the voice is studied at some length. Practise work under supervisors is required. The teachers are given an opportunity of learning how to distinguish between the good and the bad in music. Not all that is written should be sung, and even some of the contents of some hymn-books are dangerous to young minds. Teachers are required to pursue a two-year course in hymn playing; and no pains are spared to thoroughly equip the teachers to both sing and play in school and church.

Voice culture is taught, the aim being to prepare the voice to both sing and speak correctly. This department, like every other, requires the student to first learn the science and then the art of teaching, and lastly to teach the same under the guidance of able supervisors.

This fits for actual work, so that when the student enters the missionary field he is ready for business. We are trying to instill in the minds of the pupils a love for the sacred music, and a dislike for the operatic and worldly music that is tending to draw our young people away from that which is sacred. While music, both instrumental and vocal, is highly essential, it is still more essential that the student be able to sing and play the message in such a way that those who hear may catch its spirit.

O. S. Beltz.

"Christian Education"

The plan for special features of the next three numbers of *Christian Education* is as follows:

March-April.—Physical and Industrial Training.

This will present briefly:

1. Some fundamental reasons why agriculture and the trades should have proper attention in connection with book study; also the true relation of physical culture to physical labor and to intellectual pursuits.

2. What has been, and is being, done along these lines.

3. What more ought to be done.

May-June—Christian Education Abroad.

This number will show how the principles of Christian education are spreading to the uttermost parts of the earth. Brief, crisp articles and illustrations fresh from the field of action.

July-August.—Summer Campaign for Christian Education.

Best thoughts from men of experience and wide human interest on how to get and how to give an education: Why are you not in school? How you may overcome obstacles. How the student may economize. How the teacher may get out of a rut. How principals may be real leaders. How can we fill our schools for 1910-11? Wise financial policies and true school economy. Right relation of the home and the school.

"Wicked men stumble at every straw in the way to heaven; but they climb over hills in the way to destruction."

The Church

Sketches of the Past—No. 89

From the place of our meetings in Wisconsin, mentioned in my last article, where we had the crowd to listen to the discourse on United States in Prophecy, we went on down to Koshkonong for our grove meeting. There a number of the neighbors came in, and we had a very interesting time. After our day meetings on Sunday, Brethren Stevenson and Hall started on their return journey.

Elder Cornell and I expected to go that night to the home of Brother Stephen Bragg, some twelve miles, over a road with which we were not acquainted. A brother who lived only a mile off the road had a request from his ten-year-old boy, who was suffering from a severe fever, that we call and have prayers with him. The brother said, "My boy says if you come and pray for him he will be well." We told the man we did not see how we could go off our road that distance and get to Brother Bragg's before it would be so dark we could not find our way.

Soon after we started on our way. We supposed we were going directly the proper road. What was our surprise after about an hour's ride to find our road crossed by a gate. The said brother's house was just inside that gate. He came rushing out, and exclaimed, "We are so glad you decided to come." The facts were we did not decide to go, but while we were busy talking our horse had taken the road. Suffice it to say we had prayers for the boy, and just as his faith had claimed, he was instantly healed of his fever, and arose as well as ever; and we completed our journey of the day before darkness came on.

From Brother Bragg's place we passed on again to Madison. There we spent another Sabbath and first day in meeting at Brother Turner's home. After visiting some other scattered ones, we went the next Sabbath to Brother Chapman's in Allen, Illinois. He had seated a grove near his home for a two days' meeting, which he had thoroughly advertised. A few of his neighbors came this time, and O. P. Hull, the Seventh-day Baptist

minister of Big Foot Prairie, a few miles off, had taken up his appointment, and with his whole church came over and attended the two days' meeting. So Brother Chapman was a little better satisfied than with our first meeting.

From Alden our next call was to be at a place called Shabbona Grove, some sixty miles farther down in Illinois. At that time that portion of the country was largely open prairie with no fenced roads. So we had to keep our course by sighting some object miles away, and making for that object. The first night of this move we stopped at a hotel.

In the morning upon inquiring of the hotel-keeper for the road, he said, "Shabbona Grove is thirty miles away. Do you see that bunch of blue in the distance? That is Shabbona Grove. Keep straight for that. Do not turn off on any side-tracks, and you will find it. The grove will appear more and more distinct as you draw nearer to it."

We followed his directions, and by three P.M. were welcomed by a devoted brother and sister in the faith. We had a very interesting time with them for a couple of days, and then in two more days, completed our journey to Barron Grove, Barron County, where was the residence of Sullivan Heath, the First-day Adventist preacher, mentioned in a former article. He was the one whose friends in Clarkson, N. Y., had furnished money for me to make him a visit.

We stopped with Brother Heath ten days, and had meetings with him and his family every day. These meetings were held in a shed between two cribs of corn. With our charts hung up by the side of the cribs, we gave them discourses on the sanctuary, messages, and Sabbath, with the same earnestness as though we had a large audience. They assented to all they heard. But, alas! never moved out to keep the Sabbath. Being alone in the faith, they delayed to obey.

From this point we had a long three days' journey to Brother Joseph Catlin's, at Kingsbury, Indiana. Arriving there on Friday night, we had a very interesting Sabbath with this devoted brother. On Sunday a goodly company assembled in the schoolhouse to listen to a discourse on United States in Prophecy.

Then we passed on to Brother Lock's,

who lived at Salem, Indiana, where there were about half a dozen Sabbath-keepers. They had prepared a grove for meetings, which were fairly attended. In those two days we gave quite a thorough course on the three messages, the Sabbath, etc. Several took a public stand for the truth. We had expected to baptize two or three, but just before sundown on first day we baptized eight souls. Then, after the congregation had separated, and before I had time to change my clothing, Brother Bodly said, "I can not have you brethren leave without taking my stand. Will you go back to the stream and baptize me?" I consented, and in the shades of evening I baptized this earnest soul, and the Lord greatly blessed us as we stood almost alone by that stream.

J. N. Loughborough.

Notice

Sabbath, February 26, has been appointed by the General Conference Committee as Missionary Volunteer day. All our churches throughout the United States and Canada are invited to give this day to the consideration of the Missionary Volunteer work. Suggestive programs, with helps, have been sent to all church elders. Plan for this meeting at once, and let all who take part in the program make thorough preparation.

The salvation of our youth will depend largely upon their own efforts for others. What are we doing to cooperate with God in helping our young people to prepare to do the work for which God has chosen them? Upon every church a divine hand lays the responsibility of doing her uttermost to enlist and train her young men and women in Christian service.

Upon the appointed day let us look back to see what God has done for and through our youth. Let us unitedly pray that greater success may attend the young people's work, and let us renew our determination to care for the lambs of the flock.

"Give us our work! Thus do we often pray,

And, reaching for the stars, go on our way;

While just beneath our feet fair jewels lie,

That, in our haste, unheeding, we pass by."

Missionary Volunteer Dept.

Missionary Volunteer Day

Sabbath, February 26, has been appointed by the General Conference Committee as Missionary Volunteer day. In following the plan outlined, our churches and companies are invited to devote the day to the consideration of our young people and their work.

Church elders and leaders will find a Missionary Volunteer sheet enclosed with the Second Sabbath Reading, which contains a suggestive program, together with some very valuable matter pertaining to young people's work. Both the *Review* of February 17, and the *Instructor* of February 15, will have articles bearing upon this subject.

We trust there will be a determined effort in all our churches to make the most of this opportunity to impress upon the youth the privileges that are theirs to enjoy in this age, and their duty to a God that moves on before them. May both old and young sense more fully the power, under God, that lies in our youth for the furtherance of the message that is so dear to us all. Help our dear young people to see that their youthful vigor and courage sanctified by the Word of God, will yet cause the powers of darkness to tremble, and the truth to move surely on to eternal victory.

Let all pray that February 26 may mark another advance step for the Missionary Volunteers.

B. E. Beddoe,

Cal. Missionary Volunteer Sec.

Alone with God

Alone with God! O trusting heart,
Seek thou the place for secret prayer;
The inner room, the busy mart,
The mountain top—where'er thou art,
Thy God will meet thee there.

Alone with God! There thou shalt find
The blessings only He can give;
A will subdued, a lowly mind,
A loving heart by grace refined,
And strength for Him to live.

Alone with God! Communion sweet
With Him shall cheer thee all the way.
Though weak, thou art in Him complete.
His power alone can make thee meet
For heaven's unending day.

Alone with God! O Father mine,
Let me Thy love and mercy share;
Guide Thou my steps, and keep me Thine;
Let love in every action shine.
O Father, hear my prayer.

—Selected.

The Field

An Encouraging Result of Circulating Our Periodicals

About six months ago, we learned that a minister of the Baptist Church was preaching the threefold message, without having come in contact with any of our people. We sought to become acquainted with him, and were well pleased to learn that he was in perfect harmony with us in all points of doctrine as far as his investigation had gone. On our invitation he connected with our organized work, and is now actively engaged in preaching the truth.

It is stated by prominent Protestants in Mexico, who are well acquainted with him, that he is the ablest and most eloquent native Mexican that has ever accepted Protestantism. I do not know that I can truthfully say I have ever known any of our ministers who have a better general knowledge of the Bible and church history, also of the root meaning of words drawn from the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, than this brother. He accepted the truth through reading our missionary paper, *El Mensajero de la Verdad*.

G. W. Reaser.

CALIFORNIA

Los Gatos

On returning from Lodi, I was shocked to learn that our little chapel had been on fire; but thanks to the heavenly beings that put out the fire.

The fire occurred on Wednesday night after prayer-meeting. Some one of the last to leave, after lighting a lantern to go home, threw the match down on a chair that had a cushion in it, which caught on fire. It set fire to the papers on the table, and caused one of my lamps to explode, thereby breaking the other. The fire then spread to the floor and the wall, burned my new missionary map of the world, and charred one end of the house, except where I had a large chart of the law of God. It burned on three sides of this chart, but never singed it. A large desk Bible, which cost \$8.00 when new, was burned. Owing to notes, marks, and slips in it, this Bible was very valuable to me. The fire burned about half way across overhead, and went out without the

help of man. No one knew of the fire until Friday, when Sister McCann went into the church to prepare it for Sabbath.

None but God's messengers could have put it out. We praise Him!

February 9. H. F. Courter.

Stockton

In the recent missionary campaign some thirty dollars was raised by the Stockton church. One family gathered over twenty dollars.

Interest is now growing in religious liberty and tract work. A supply of tracts and "Family Bible Teachers" was ordered this week, and we expect to open the spring with individual work.

May God's people remember this place in their prayers. Satan has many strongholds in Stockton. J. D. Alder.

January 30.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Glendale Sanitarium Notes

Elder and Mrs. H. Votaw spent last Sabbath at the sanitarium. Friday evening Brother Votaw gave a very interesting talk on Burma, which was much appreciated by the sanitarium family; and Sabbath he spoke at the Carr Street church, Los Angeles. He sailed Monday, February 1, for Burma.

Drs. D. D. Comstock and Belle Wood-Comstock, formerly of Hinsdale Sanitarium, have taken up their work at the sanitarium.

Misses Stella White and Dora Johnson have gone home for a much needed vacation.

Dr. J. E. Coloran has office hours at the city office, 424 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, every day from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. He is at the sanitarium until 9:30 each morning. F. E. N.

February 4.

OBITUARY

VAN GUNDY.—Brother William Van Gundy died at his home at Morgan Hill, Cal., Jan. 27, 1910, at the ripe age of eighty-two years and thirteen days.

He was born in Ohio; and in the days of forty-nine, with an ox-team, he crossed the plains to California. Here he became a very successful miner, making large sums of money. But notwithstanding the rough environment of such a life, he maintained a strong Christian character.

About twenty years ago, under the ministry of Elder R. S. Owen, Brother Van Gundy, with his wife, accepted the truths of the third angel's message, and until his death manifested great liberality and devotion to the cause he loved.

During his last sickness, our brother gave evidence of the presence and grace of Christ, bearing his sufferings with patience, and frequently expressing his submission to God's will.

A devoted companion and son remain to mourn their loss; but with us, they sorrow not as others without hope, for we cherish the fond thought of meeting our brother in the glad reunion day, when broken ties will be reunited.

The funeral services were conducted in the Methodist meeting-house, by the writer, assisted by the pastor of that church. As loving hands laid our brother to rest in "the silent city of the dead," amid fading flowers, the "blessed hope," like a halo of glory, lightened up the dark portals of the tomb. S. T. Hare.

Mission Notes

We have no missionaries in Venezuela. South America still claims the title of the "Neglected Continent," from the standpoint of Protestant missions. Venezuela needs the gospel of Christ. Recent political changes have made it a better field. The people are "struggling toward better things, as is shown by a renewed interest in education and attempts at practical reforms." Are there not some missionaries to volunteer for Venezuela? The third angel's message is due there now.

Elder C. L. Butterfield, superintendent of Korea, writes: "A short time ago, the thought came to us that it might be well to get out some readings for the week of prayer in Korean. After counseling over the matter, it was decided to get them out at once. The paper will contain articles from Sister White and some of the workers, both local and foreign. As there is no mail system through the country, and as I leave in the morning for a trip of two weeks among the churches, we are trying to get the paper finished so I can take it with me. The foreman of the printing house was in this evening, and said they would run the press all night, so the papers would be ready for me in the morning. They have worked since five this morning, and I

am sorry they have to work so long; but they are as anxious as we are to have the papers ready, and are willing to do this to see them go. I tell you, we have some loyal people in this field. This is the first paper we have printed in Korean."

Foreign Magazines

We wish to call attention at this time to the *new magazines* which are now issued in *foreign languages* by the International Publishing Association of College View, Nebraska.

Beginning in January, 1910, they are now publishing three quarterly magazines, one each in the German, Danish-Norwegian, and Swedish languages, containing thirty-two pages and cover, uniform in size with our English ten-cent magazines.

The German magazine is called *Die Zeichen der Zeit*, meaning, the Signs of the Times, and the subscription price is 30 cents a year.

The Swedish quarterly magazine is issued in connection with the Swedish weekly heretofore called *Sions Vaktare*, the name being changed to *Tidens Tecken och Sions Vaktare*, meaning Signs of the Times and Zion's Watchman. The subscription price of the weekly including the quarterly is \$1.50 per year, and quarterly alone, 30 cents.

In Danish-Norwegian, they issue a health and temperance magazine known as *Lys over Landet*, meaning Light over the Land, the subscription price being 35 cents a year.

All of these magazines will be sold to agents at the same prices as the English magazines; namely, 5 to 40 copies at 5 cents each, and 50 or more at 4 cents each. There will be no advance in these prices on subscriptions received from foreign countries.

All of these magazines are issued in a neat and attractive manner.

Notice

The St. Helena Sanitarium and Hospital Training School will start a new class for nurses April 1, 1910. They are anxious to correspond with all who are interested in taking the course, and to furnish them a descriptive booklet. Address the secretary,

Mrs. S. J. Whitney,
Sanitarium, Cal.

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

Published Weekly by the

*Pacific Union Conference of
Seventh-Day Adventists
Mountain View, Cal.*

Subscription Price - - Fifty Cents a Year

Editorial Committee

G. A. Irwin, S. N. Haskell, E. E. Andross,
H. G. Thurston, S. G. Huntington.

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the Post-office at Mountain View, California, under
the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910

Brother S. G. White, missionary secretary of the California Conference, will attend the bookmen's convention which is to be held in Portland, Oregon, beginning February 21.

There are openings for employment for two young ladies of high school education who have a working knowledge of booking and are stenographers. Address with references, J. J. Ireland, Box 172, Mountain View, Cal.

All correspondents of the California Bible House should take notice that from henceforth the address of the Bible House is 601 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, where a full supply of our denominational literature will be kept on sale.

A carload of books, desks, and office equipment is shipped this week from Mountain View to the new office building at 601 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, which will be the future headquarters of the California Conference and tract society work.

Elders G. A. Irwin and I. H. Evans and Brother H. H. Hall are now attending the session of the North Pacific Union Conference at Portland, Oregon. After this meeting, Elder Irwin will attend the bookmen's convention which is to be held at the same place, and the session of the Western Canadian Union Conference. He will then proceed to Washington, D. C., close up his business

there, and return to the Pacific Coast, accompanied by Mrs. Irwin, about the first of April.

Friends of Elder and Mrs. M. H. Brown will regret to hear that Sister Brown has been in quite poor health of late, although we are glad to note that she is now improving. Elder and Mrs. Brown are in North Carolina, where he is the secretary and treasurer of the conference.

At the recent session of the California Conference held at Lodi, California, it was voted to turn over the property known as Pacific College to the Pacific Union Conference, to be operated as the college for this union conference. It is to be known by the name of "Pacific Union College." The following were chosen as the board of managers for the ensuing year: G. A. Irwin, W. C. White, C. H. Jones, C. W. Irwin, A. O. Tait, H. F. Rand, S. N. Haskell. This board of managers was in session at the college on February 9 and 10, and considered many important plans with reference to the future work of Pacific Union College.

The board of directors of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, elected at the annual meeting of the association in January, has been organized as follows:

President, H. W. Cottrell;
Vice-president, C. H. Jones;
Secretary and Treasurer, H. G. Childs;
Auditor, J. J. Ireland;
Editor *Signs of the Times*, M. C. Wilcox;
Associate Editor *Signs of the Times*,
L. A. Reed;
Editor *Signs of the Times Monthly*,
L. A. Reed;
Associate Editor *Signs of the Times Monthly*, M. C. Wilcox;
Editor *Our Little Friend*, Miss Katharina B. Wilcox.

Typewriter for Sale

I have a Remington Typewriter No. 7 with tabulator and extra keys for foreign accents for sale. Excellent condition. Price new \$120.00; will sell for \$45.00.

B. M. Shull,
Mountain View, Cal.

California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association Annual Meeting

The thirteenth annual meeting of the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, for the purpose of electing four or more members of the board of directors, and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Sanitarium, Napa County, California, on Wednesday, March 9, 1910, at 12 o'clock m. L. M. Bowen, *President*.

H. E. Randall, *Secretary*.

Sanitarium Food Company Annual Meeting

The eighth annual meeting of the Sanitarium Food Company, for the purpose of electing directors, and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Sanitarium, Napa County, California, on Thursday, March 10, 1910, at 12 o'clock m.

W. T. Knox, *President*.

H. E. Randall, *Secretary*.

Wanted at Pacific Union College

The Pacific Union College wishes to secure the services of a competent, Christian young gentleman stenographer who desires to pay part or all of his expenses in school by stenographic work. This is a splendid opportunity for the proper person to obtain an advanced education and to obtain a valuable training in office work at the same time. Only thoroughly reliable persons should apply and the application should be accompanied with satisfactory references.

Address C. W. Irwin,
St. Helena, Cal.

Church Elders, Notice

You have probably noticed that the offerings of Missionary Volunteer Day are for the Mohammedan field. There is nothing in the program to acquaint our people with the needs of this field. The *Review* of February 17, and the *Instructor* of February 15, will doubtless contain articles presenting its needs. Also our young people, who have been taking the Senior Reading Course, could tell something of the needs of the work for the followers of Mohammed. Surely a liberal offering would be in keeping with our faith.

B. E. Beddoe,
Cal. Missionary Volunteer Sec.