

# PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



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

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## Meeting at Pacific Union College March 7 and 8

In order that some of our workers and patrons of the school might have an opportunity to become acquainted with the development of the work at Pacific Union College, and with the plans of operation, a meeting was appointed to be held at the school, March 7 and 8.

About twenty-five arrived at St. Helena by train Monday forenoon, and were taken for dinner to the Sanitarium, or to homes of our people in the vicinity. At three o'clock the visitors, in two college conveyances and the Sanitarium four-horse stage, drove up Howell Mountain to the school. A circuit was taken to the west of the main college property, past the "White Cottages" and the tract of land owned by the sanitarium. Elder A. O. Tait, riding on horseback, met the party and acted as guide.

About a mile beyond the sanitarium land, the teams were stopped; and those who wished were given an opportunity to climb a hill through the woods to the left, where on a table-land they could see about six acres of vineyard and orchard of healthy grape-vines and fine appearing prune-trees. The teams were then turned toward the college through the pasture-land, and at about five o'clock reached the main buildings.

In the evening, the members of the school, and the visitors, the number of whom was augmented by new arrivals, met in the school chapel, and listened interestedly to Brethren C. W. Irwin and A. O. Tait, who spoke at length on various features of the school work.

Tuesday the school period, from ten

A. M. to one P. M., also two hours in the evening, were devoted to a consideration of school interests. In the interims between these meetings, groups of visitors might be seen in various directions, viewing the barns, orchards, gardens, springs, the prospective sawmill site, or watching the students at their work. Tuesday afternoon a number drove up to see the "thousand acre tract," where is a vast amount of splendid timber. With this timber, an efficient sawmill equipment, student help, and the valuable experience of Elder Tait and Professor Irwin in various lines, the problem of erecting the necessary additional buildings is greatly simplified.

Wednesday morning, a few of the leading brethren met in a class room and discussed the need of a ladies' dormitory, and plans presented by Brethren Irwin and Tait, by which it can be erected without creating a large indebtedness.

All seemed to feel thankful for what they had seen and heard, and left with encouraging hopes for the future success of the school as a training center for recruits in the Lord's service.

Following are portions of some of the principal addresses.

### Plans and Finance of Pacific Union College

It has been suggested that I relate the story of the origin of the work in this place, and then tell you something of the plan upon which we are working,

and also give you some idea of the financial standing of the school.

When I was called to connect with the work in California, no definite location had as yet been settled upon for the school, though there were several sites in mind. I spent considerable time traveling with Brother Cottrell to look at various places that had been suggested as feasible sites.

As soon as I saw this place, I was fully convinced in my own mind that the school ought to be established in such a location. In purchasing a school site, aside from its being in a country location, the principal thing was that we should secure abundant facilities—I should say resources; for if one has resources, he can make his own facilities.

I saw at once that there were wonderful resources in this place. I will mention a few of them. First, there were many acres of good, rich land. The soil is very deep, in some places ten or fifteen feet as you can see where the creek cuts across the place.

Then there was a large variety of fruit-trees, something like twenty acres of all kinds of fruit, many trees already in bearing, and others coming on.

There was, also, an abundance of pure, soft water; and I can assure you that this appealed to me, after having been at Avondale for more than eight years, where we had to catch all the water for our use from the roofs of the school buildings.

Another advantage was the large amount of timber. We were told that the

quantity of timber on the place was estimated at several million feet.

With these facilities,—timber for building purposes, land for cultivation, a large variety of fruit, and abundance of water,—there is no limit to the development that may be attained.

The proposed plan of the school had much to do in selecting the place. Perhaps we should deal briefly with the principles of education that seem to us to be required in these times.

Our work has been carried forward in this country now for more than sixty years. Undoubtedly there will never be such a work done in the future with reference to the spreading of this truth in this country as has been carried on in the past. The message is gradually closing in what we may call the more enlightened, civilized portions of the world, and is being opened in those nations that have hitherto been in darkness. I believe, brethren, that from this time on the great bulk of our work is to be done in foreign lands.

There was a time when we were preparing young men and young women largely to give the message to a purely intellectual people, when it was perhaps more necessary to give them a purely intellectual training. But that time is past. We have now come to a time when the message is to go with power to the nations of the earth. Therefore the laborers who go out from this time on, must go to a people who have not been brought up under conditions such as surrounded us in our youth. They have not had the educational opportunities or the conveniences that we have had.

Those who go out as missionaries into China, Japan, South America, Mexico, or Africa, must be men and women who know how to do practical things, who know how to meet obstacles where they are, and to overcome them. They must be men and women of stamina, of character, and of practical worth. I dare say that that school which gives only an intellectual training is not fitting young men and young women for this special work.

Granting the foregoing proposition, it follows that we have come to a time when the very nature of the case, the very stage of the message, demands a different kind of education than we have ever given before. And this brings us to the subject of

### Industrial Education

I shall read an extract from "Christian Education." We have had this book many years, and the particular thing I shall read to-night was written away back in the year 1873. At that time our first college was being established. We had light given to us then on many of these subjects, but it has taken us a long time to appreciate that light and to act upon it.

"All the powers of the mind should be called into use, and developed, in order for men and women to have well-balanced minds. The world is full of one-sided men and women, because one set of the faculties is cultivated, while others are dwarfed from inaction. The education of most youth is a failure. They overstudy, while they neglect that which pertains to practical business life.

The constant application to study, as the schools are now conducted, is unfitting youth for practical life. The human mind will have action. If it is not active in the right direction, it will be active in the wrong. And in order to preserve the balance of the mind, labor and study should be united in schools.

"There should have been in past generations provisions made for education upon a larger scale. In connection with the schools should have been agricultural and manufacturing establishments. There should have been teachers of household labor. There should have been a portion of the time each day devoted to labor, that the physical and mental might be equally exercised. If schools had been established upon the plan we have mentioned, there would not now be so many unbalanced minds.

"I have been led to inquire, Must all that is valuable in our youth be sacrificed in order that they may obtain an education at the schools? If there had been agricultural and manufacturing establishments in connection with our schools, and competent teachers had been employed to educate the youth in the different branches of study and labor, *devoting a portion of each day to mental improvement and a portion of the day to physical labor*, there would now be a more elevated class of youth to come upon the stage of action, to have influence in molding society. The youth who would graduate at such institutions would many of them come forth with stability of

character. They would have perseverance, fortitude, and courage to surmount obstacles, and principles that would not be swerved by wrong influence, however popular."—Pages 17-19.

That is the point. They would have perseverance, fortitude, and courage to surmount obstacles. I believe, so far as my experience has gone in this sort of education, that the most valuable, practical, far-reaching lessons that students learn are those that they learn in their industrial work. It is all right to have book learning; no one is more interested in that than I; but that which fits one for the practical duties of life is learned in connection with the industrial work.

Those are the most important lessons that should be learned, and I believe that a school that does not combine these two is not giving our youth what they require to fit them to be practical workers in giving a special message to the world. There is nothing too good, nothing too great, for our youth to learn; and they ought to be taught to be practical; they ought to get these principles so that when they go out as missionaries, they will be strong workers in the cause.

"For young men there should be establishments where they could learn different trades, which would bring into exercise their muscles as well as their mental powers."

Notice this expression:

"If the youth can have but a one-sided education, and it is asked, Which is of the greater consequence, the study of the sciences with all the disadvantage to health and life, or the knowledge of labor for practical life? we unhesitatingly say, The latter."

That is a strong statement. I do not suppose that many people in the world are prepared for it. If one of two things must be neglected, let it be the study of books. The statement is there, and I believe every word of it.

We are not the only people that are awake on this subject. The world is awakening. You have read of Booker T. Washington's experience and works in his "Working with the Hands." You will find that he brings out these principles very forcibly.

A modern author has these strictures to make upon the schools of the present day: "The intent is not to fit the pupil for the struggle of life, but to relieve him from it."

Reversing this statement, I would say that the object of our school is to fit the student for the struggle of life, and not to relieve him from it. Now I ask, Does not the real struggle, the real difficulty in life, come on the material side rather than on the theoretical—the book, the intellectual side? Here is another statement:

“The college that makes its pupils immune from physical work, is fitting them for the toboggan.”

In other words, it is fitting them for a slide down hill. The nearer our schools approach life, the more useful they are.

“Some day no college will graduate a man or woman who can not at once earn a living.”

Why not let that “some day” be now, and why not let the place be right here in Pacific Union College? Young men and young women who go out from this school after a series of years of training, ought to be able to enter at once into the serious duties of life. Their attention at this time should be directed toward the practical duties that will enable them to become successful workers in the cause of God.

Those who have studied into the problems connected with the sending out of missionaries to foreign fields, know that the General Conference has sent out many workers who have proven to be failures, and had to be returned from the fields to which they had been sent at great expense. I do not believe that is what the Lord wants. He wants sent to these distant fields laborers who have a practical fitness to meet all sorts of obstacles and discouragements. Such a training is due them at this time.

C. W. Irwin.

As Professor Irwin proceeded with his address, it was shown that there had been an average attendance of about fifty students, and that, with the assistance given by the Pacific Union and local conferences in payment of the salaries of two of the six teachers, the school had made expenses during the first three months, and during that time students had been credited for labor \$1,380. With a few more students, their earnings would reach \$6,000 a year, which is ten per cent on the cost of the property. A financial statement, and further information regarding future plans, will be covered in a

pamphlet being prepared by Professor Irwin, which will soon be ready to send out to our brethren.

### What May Be Done with Student Labor

We are constantly confronted with the idea that no one can take a group of young men, and do very much with them that is worth while. Many people say that boys are more bother than their work is worth.

More than a third of a century ago the message was sent to this people that we should have industrial schools; and if we have industrial schools, we must employ the hands as well as the minds of the youth. Now if we do not have wisdom enough to see how this can be done successfully, we should have faith enough in the Spirit of Prophecy, that we profess to believe, to recognize that God sees a plan by which it can be done, and then we should study to learn His plan. He says that “if any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.” Then we have promise of wisdom to know how to work out a plan by which something worth while can be accomplished with student help.

This is not a thing of human devising; it is of divine appointment. God has been calling for it for many years. Then instead of saying that these things can not be done, we should rather be asking, How can we find out how to do those things for which God is calling? I know that if we will go at it in the right way, efficient work can be accomplished with young men who are willing to learn.

The best class of young men in all the world are the young men who believe in the soon coming of Christ. If a young man really believes in that, he may switch first one way and then the other, he may do some things that are very trying to the patience; but that young man is constantly reaching up, he is constantly getting on a more even keel, he is running more smoothly all the time; and if you keep working patiently with him, you will see him eventually start out enthusiastically to give God's message to the world. Therefore we can well afford to be patient with these

young men, and to take time to train them.

It is altogether a mistaken idea that boys are more bother than they are worth. I will admit that there is a grand opportunity to develop the patience of the saints in dealing with a number of boys. But since we must develop that patience of the saints, why not let it be developed in so good a cause as training young people to do the work that must be done with the hands?

When we set boys at the various lines of work that we are called upon to do here, we try in the first place to make them feel that there is not some great mystery connected with the work. Most of the work we have to do in building, and everything else, is an exceedingly simple thing when simply explained.

You give a boy the right kind of training, and he will astonish you almost every day with what he will do. Last week I was called away for a couple of days, and laid out certain work for the boys in my department. In connection with that work there was a post to be set up, and this involved the cutting of a pair of braces. Now I had never had an opportunity of giving the boys the actual practise of cutting braces; but I had spent considerable time in class showing them that a rafter, also a brace, is only one side of a right-angled triangle, and explaining how to cut the angles.

The youngest member in the carpentry class asked the privilege of marking out these braces. From the instruction that had been given him, the first time that he ever attempted it in his life he laid off and cut a good pair of braces that I would not be ashamed to show to any man.

I will give you, in brief, a little of our plan of training the boys who take up the carpenter's trade, as that is my particular line in the school. We expect our boys to take the lessons in drawing necessary to give a plain floor-plan, and the plain outline elevations of a house. When those plans are finally developed and passed upon by our board, we expect each one of those boys to take that plan and figure out the kind of material and the amount of material necessary to construct the building from the beginning to end. We will stand

over them till they learn to do that. Then we will take these boys out onto the ground, and we will lay out the building just as it should be. We will put in the foundation. Then we will use the lumber that we cut out of the woods ourselves, and put the building up.

Before we get that building enclosed and the roof on, we shall find boys who can work on inside finishing. I already have my eye on several boys that will be fairly good finishers by next fall. They will be able to do all the plain finishing on all the houses that it will be necessary for us to have here. If these boys are with us another year, they will be able to do some of the cabinet work that we have to do.

If boys know that you expect them to do something, they will do their best. The proper time for boys to do these things, is when they are boys. You take a young man in his teens, and give him an opportunity, and you will find that he will become proficient in a number of different trades. And do not get the idea, either, that he will be a "jack at all trades, and master of none." No Seventh-day Adventist should be a "jack" at anything. What he does should be done in a masterly way.

We try to help our boys to see the simplicity of the work. We try to impress upon them, too, that they must do everything right,—that they must not make a botch of what they do. We expect that when our buildings are put up, they will be able to pass under a critical inspection, for the class they are in, and for the purposes they are designed to fulfil. And I know—I do not guess at it at all—I know that we can take our boys, and put up these buildings.

The way we have often worked in the past is this: We start an industrial school. In putting up the buildings for that school, we get a lot of carpenters; and after we get the buildings all up, we will have the boys come in, and set them at work at sloyd. How much better to have allowed the boys to do the real work of building. If we want to give boys a training in practical things, let them put up the buildings, and let them go no faster than they can go thoroughly.

The normal boy likes to saw off a

stick of timber and know that it is going into the building in some place. And he comes along rapidly in doing this work if we will only give him a chance, and let him know that we are actually depending on him to do things.

We are hoping that these boys will go to India, China, South America, Japan, and a great many other places. We are not training them merely to go out as carpenters or mechanics. What we hope to do is to train them in simple carpentry and other useful kinds of work, so that when they go out to mission stations they will know how to make their necessary houses, tables, and so on. And in doing that, they will have an influence over the natives that they could not possibly gain in any other way, and besides will be able to conduct their work much more strongly and successfully.

This will give you a few of the ideas that are at the foundation of the plan we have in mind, in giving our boys this instruction.

A. O. Tait.

Tuesday forenoon Elder J. O. Corliss gave an earnest address to the students of the college, setting before them the high ideals to which they should attain in their education, and referring to the opportunities here afforded.

Sister White gave a stirring talk, speaking of the great work to be done, of the increasing wickedness in the world, especially in the large cities, and appealing to the students to fit themselves for earnest service.

While waiting for Sister White to appear, a short period of time was occupied by Brethren L. A. Reed, E. D. Sharpe, and C. H. Jones, who spoke of their impressions of the location as follows:

**L. A. Reed:**

I naturally contrast the school here with the one I was associated with in Healdsburg during the last year of its work there. I think, too, of the dreams that I had then, and the realities that I see here.

When Brother Irwin was talking last night of the facilities here, I could but contrast them with some of our difficulties in the way of expense. There we had taxes and insurance amounting to eight or nine hundred dollars a year upon about

eight acres of land and the buildings. With these hundreds of acres, I think your taxes and insurance do not amount to much more than that.

There we had to buy in the summer-time, to be burned up in the winter, five hundred dollars' worth of wood. And we had to pay for it in cash—there was no time allowed on that. We had no wood of our own that we could cut. Contrast that with what you have here.

In the summer-time we canned fruit. We were obliged to buy our fruit from the ranchers around there, and to pay cash for it. Just think of the fruit you have here.

We paid for our water if we got it from the city; and if we pumped it out of our well, we paid for it, too.

All these things we had to buy with money that the students paid into the school. Here you can take the money that the students pay, then in addition to that you can let the students work, and bring these things in without any outlay of cash.

We had there some of the best boys to work that I ever met. Some of them have at times come to me and said: "Professor Reed, we have not work enough. We wish the school were moved out into the country, where we could put more of our energy into work that would tell for the cause of God." I replied, "In the providence of God that will be done." That time has now come.

I am glad that the Lord has a place for His people. He has given us a school here in California better adapted for industrial work, and with more resources, than any other school in the world in this denomination, so far as I know.

Last of all, I believe that God in His providence has brought a man here whom He has trained to direct the work. May the Lord bless the school up here in the mountains, to the glory of His name, and to the saving of countless souls.

**E. D. Sharpe:**

This is my first visit to the Angwin school, and I have had only a short time to visit so large a place; but I am glad to see what I have seen. I am glad to see this beautiful timber, enjoy this fresh air, drink the pure water, and to

see so many buildings and so many resources, so many privileges and opportunities for our young people. And I am glad to see so many students here. I believe that the Lord has for several years been endeavoring to bring this about.

I have great hopes for the future of the educational work in this union conference. I am very much in sympathy with these principles of education. A certain author has said that if we do not find a way, we should make one. That is what we should educate our young people to do. Then when they go out into the world, into the Lord's work, they can make their way. They are not creatures of circumstance, but circumstances are their helpers. They have learned how to do in all capacities of life, whether in mental activity or in other lines of work.

This work should begin in the home. Then we are told that, "as soon as the child is old enough to be sent to the school, manual training should be continued as a part of his school duties." And for our advanced schools the Testimony says that our teachers should go out with their pupils in the fields and teach them to work the soil, etc., in the very best manner. It is the Lord's plan to combine industrial and intellectual education.

There are great opportunities here for young men and young women to come in contact with practical life, and to get a good education. I believe that God is behind this work, and that it will succeed, because it is God's way.

#### C. H. Jones:

I am very glad to have this privilege of meeting you here. I bring you greetings from the employees of the Pacific Press Publishing house,—an educational institution itself, though not exactly like this one.

While listening to Professor Irwin and Brother Tait last night, I wished that I were young again, that I might have the privilege of coming to such a school as this, and learning something from the bottom up. It was my privilege to be connected with the first school organized by Seventh-day Adventists, conducted by Professor Bell in Battle Creek over forty years ago. We had industrial

labor, but it was mostly work with but very little time for study. I worked in the Review office ten hours a day, from seven o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, then went to the little class room for study. And many a time when a rush was on, we would go back from that little recitation room to work in the office till ten and eleven o'clock at night.

I have watched the educational work from that time on through to the present day. There have been attempts made—several earnest attempts—to follow out the instruction that had been given; but the conditions have not seemed favorable. I am so thankful that here we have found a location for our school where we can follow out the Lord's instruction.

Here is a wonderfully rich piece of land directly in front of the school,—just as good land as can be found in this rich state of California. And here is all the water you need,—an unlimited supply. This is a real mine of itself. You know that water is almost invaluable in this state. And then look at the wood. In most places wood is a big item. We have to pay twelve dollars a cord for it in Mountain View. I believe that the Lord has guided you to this place. And now I am also glad that we have men in charge of this work who have had experience in various lines.

I believe that we shall see a mighty work done here for God, and I expect to see many students trained here to go out into the field and bear responsibilities. I hope that every young person who comes to this school will make up his mind that he will make a success of life. It has been said that "hard work and brains, plus initiative, plus square deal, multiplied by persistency, will always equal success." To all these must be added the power of God. Our will and way are to be submitted to His will and way. Let Him lead the way and give us wisdom at every step. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." He who has created the heavens and the earth, is able to give us divine wisdom; and He will give it to us when we unite with Him in His way. May God bless the Pacific Union College.

### The Daily Program

Our daily program is as follows: We rise at 5:30 in the morning. There is a slight difference between the program for the young men and that for the ladies. We have worship in the chapel for the young men at 6 o'clock; and from then on until breakfast, they remain here and study, except a few who have to do certain work, as at the barn.

Breakfast is at 7, and we begin work at 8 o'clock. From 8 to 9:30 is a work period. At 9:30 the bell rings so that students can be prepared for chapel exercises at 10 o'clock.

The young ladies' work period is not quite so long, because the nature of the work in the kitchen is such that they may be there at different hours. They put in time as the work may be needed.

There are some classes that meet before chapel exercises, particularly those classes that are attended by students who are not working more than two and a half hours a day, or by others who can get in their hours without taking the hour in the morning.

We conduct recitations from 10 till 1 o'clock. At 1:15 we have dinner, and begin afternoon work at 2 o'clock. The young men are supposed to be at the carpenter shop ready to be assigned their work at 2 o'clock. They work till 5:30. This makes five hours a day for some. From 5:30 to 6:30 is an open hour in which is time for them to have some recreation.

At 6:30 we have evening worship, followed by study period till bedtime. The retiring hour is 9:30.

We do not set supper on the table. At the dinner-table a slip is passed to each one, and those who wish a lunch indicate it, and the amount they wish. This is prepared and sent to their rooms at 6.

C. W. Irwin.

### Should We Employ Salaried Foremen?

I will tell you in a very brief way some of the thoughts that have been in my mind with reference to our work at the Pacific Union College. The questions and criticisms that are most frequently presented to me regarding the school work here relate to our undertaking to do what there is to be done in this place

without salaried foremen, employed to spend all their time as farmers and orchardists, as teamsters caring for the horses, and as carpenters doing the building. I would like you to join me in a study of what it means to our students to give them this work, and what it means to our cause, later on, for our students to have had not only the work, but the responsibility.

The criticisms come from various sources. When I first saw this place, they were right in the midst of the drying of the prunes; and I told Professor Irwin that whatever he might be able to do later on, I thought he ought to keep the men who were employed harvesting the prunes, until the prunes were all in. His answer to me was that some of the men were not choice in their habits and their language, that they would smoke and swear, and that he did not want his students to come in contact with them, not for a few days. Therefore, regardless of financial considerations, he dismissed them, and put his students to work caring for the prunes.

I have often looked at this beautiful orchard, and I have thought, Now it may be all right for them to run their sawmill, to build their buildings, and to carry on many other lines of work with the students; but it does seem to me that they should have a good orchardist.

One day I fell in with one of the skilled teamsters at the sanitarium, and this thought was expressed: We admire the plan of the college, we think it is splendid to trust students with the different lines of work; but there is one thing in which a mistake is being made. We believe they ought to have one good, experienced man to feed the horses, to keep the harness and the rigs in order, and to see that the stable is run all right.

I did not have time to explain fully to the one giving this criticism, the extent to which the managers of the school are willing to go in the running of risks with horses and with cattle, with wagons and machinery, for the sake of giving our students the very best opportunity to learn, not only theory, but also by experience, not only by labor, but by faithful instruction given in connection with the labor. But I can say to you that they value the horses and the cattle and the wagons and the tools, but they

value most of all the students, and the opportunities to give them a practical training for service.

Not long ago I was talking with a builder, and he said, "I think your plans are very good as regards the farm and the mill and the orchard; but really, if you are going to put up some good buildings, you ought to have a skilled carpenter, and put him at the head of that work,—a man that has nothing else to think of, and that will give the building his exclusive attention."

Last summer I met a sawmill man who had earned and spent a good deal of money in the sawmill business. He said: "There are many things you can do in such a school as you are planning for, to the advantage of the school and the students; but there is one thing I do not have a bit of confidence in, and that is in running a sawmill with student help. A sawmill has to run a good many hours each day, and the work requires skilled labor. I believe you will make a great mistake if you try to run a sawmill with student labor."

In process of time I expect to find people who are specialists in the different lines of work, that feel in exactly this way about other lines of work.

Please consider the financial side of this question, as it affects the school and as it affects the students. Suppose we should employ an expert carpenter and builder who is also something of an architect, to take charge of our building. Some will say that Brother Tait has too many lines of work to care for; that he can well use his time in helping the boys about the sawmill and farm, but that the school should have a man who can give his whole attention to the carpenter work.

What would we pay him a week?—Somewhere about \$21.00. How many hours of labor would we get?—About forty-eight hours. But suppose we did not hire him, and we put a select group of students on the job,—young men who have had some experience in lines of work, and who understand to some extent the handling of tools; young men who are anxious to learn both the principles and the practise of carpentry, and who are willing to pay for their opportunities to learn, by faithful labor. We say to these young men, If you work five hours a day, and carry three studies,

your board and tuition is only nine dollars a month, or \$2.25 a week. Thus the school pays \$2.25 a week for the fifteen hours extra labor. How many of these young men could we employ with that \$21.00?—We could employ nine. These nine students will work in all fifteen hours if they pay full tuition; thirty hours if they pay half rate. Nine students working fifteen hours extra time each week, give 135 hours of unskilled labor instead of 48 hours of skilled labor for the \$21.00. I am inclined to think that with proper supervision, we would get more work done by the student labor.

But suppose we only got the same amount of work done, what does it mean to the students?—It means that every time we put a salaried foreman onto our work and pay him the ordinary standard wages, we are using up the funds that would enable us to keep nine students busy on the plan of \$9.00 a month and thirty hours of work. Suppose we had a foreman on the farm and paid him \$13.50 a week, that takes what we would otherwise pay out to six students.

In the operation of this school, it is planned to reserve as much as possible to credit to students for labor, so that there may be not fifty students, but a hundred and fifty students, that are working half their way and paying only about \$9.00 a month. When the college has one hundred and fifty students working on that basis, it will be glad also to have fifty more that are paying full tuition and working only two and a half hours a day; and by that time the work will be grown so that quite a number of students will have work that will enable them to pay all their way, they taking one or two studies in the evening.

Professor Irwin was requested two or three weeks ago to bring together some facts about the present working. He tells us that of the fifty students in the school, about ten per cent are paying full tuition, fourteen per cent are working so much that they pay no tuition, and seventy-six per cent are paying half and earning half. On that basis, during the first three months of our school, there has been credited to the students about \$1,380.

Suppose our attendance increases a little, and we should have for twelve months a credit to students of \$6,000, then we could say to the friends of the school

who have been subscribing their hundreds and their thousands, some giving as high as \$5,000 for the purchase of this place: You have given the young people of this union conference a beautiful place, costing sixty thousand dollars; and the credits to students for labor that they are doing on the place are over \$6,000 a year, which is ten per cent on the investment. Do you regret it? Or do you feel that it pays to give the young people an opportunity to work out tuition along these lines?

I have mentioned the financial disadvantage of employing salaried foremen, but there are other considerations of more vital importance. I refer to the educational feature of the work. Our ideal school is one in which we have sufficient attendance to support a strong faculty two or three times as large as we have here to-day—a faculty made up of men who are willing and able both to teach and to work; a faculty made up of men and women who can teach in a practical way, so that it will count with the work, and who are willing to work in a scientific way, so that it will count with the teaching. Thus the instructors will blend the work and the teaching in a perfect union. They will give the class room lessons with a view to its counting in the work of the day, and in the work of the years to come. They will conduct the work in the home and the workshop and the field so that it will both whet the appetite for the lessons in the class rooms, and will also count in character building.

We hope to have a faculty here that can divide up the work that is now hearing so heavily upon Professor Irwin and Elder Tait. It should be divided among five or six men. The school needs a man who is a first-class teacher, and at the same time a scientific farmer, to take the charge of the farm gardens and our orchards. There is needed a man who is a first-class teacher, and also a good carpenter and builder. And so in the various lines, it is hoped that as time advances skilled teachers will be in charge of the different lines of work. Then we shall not need to take the work out of the hands of the students. It will not take responsibilities from the students as it would if men were hired to put in all their time as foremen.

Suppose we should hire a man to take charge of our farm and orchard, another

to take charge of our stables, another of our sawmill, another of our building. These men work right along during the hours that the students are in school. When the students come out to help, the foreman says: "Well, I wish you had been here a few hours ago. I needed you then. Now I am right into something that I must do myself." The students' coming in interferes with his plan, and his plan interferes with the students' plan.

I am not talking theory. I have fought this battle, and been beaten time and time again. I have had to see important enterprises, such as the erection of our buildings in Avondale, go into the hands of outside workmen, because our carpenter, who was a member of the board, would not consent to have the boys work with him on the buildings. I have seen both sides worked out, and I know that the plan of having men to carry on skilled lines of work and the students merely coming in now and then to help a little, does not work well. It takes away from the student the education that he gets if his teacher is his foreman.

Another thing I have noticed where we tried to work with salaried foremen, is the teachers and students coming in to work part of the time. There was a division of sentiment. The foreman, not being a teacher, did not know how to instruct in connection with his work. The student looked with proper respect upon his teacher who did not take any part in the work, while he looked upon the salaried foreman as a servant. The school room work and the industrial work became separated in his mind. He would honor the one and despise the other. Some would love the outdoor work and hate the class room, and others would love the class room and hate the outdoor work. Our plan is to unite these branches to carry forward the work as a solid, united educational work. We pray that God will send us the proper men to do this.

Our students here have done splendidly. So far as I have been able to observe, and learn from their teachers, they have given themselves heartily to their book studies and to their industrial work. They have stood nobly by their teachers and leaders. Our criticism does not come so much from within as from without; not so much from those who under-

stand the plan, as from those who do not thoroughly understand it. Therefore we prize more than gold this opportunity of talking the matter over with you, so that you can form correct opinions regarding what is being done, and can pass the word along to others.

We ask your sympathy and support in the difficulties and perplexities of the pioneer experiences. And when there comes to you criticism, we ask you to pass it along freely to the managers of the school, that they may answer questions and make explanations of things that ought to be fully understood.

We believe that God will bless this line of work. We believe that He will send teachers to the school, so that the responsibilities can be divided and the work carried forward in a strong way during this summer, and all necessary preparation made for a large school next fall.

W. C. White.

### What We Find in Our Group of Students

It has been suggested that I give you some idea of what we find in a group of boys such as we have here. I have been very much interested in the class of young men that have come to the school, and to see how nicely things have fitted together.

One of the things we need in a plant like this is a good understanding of machinery. We will need to have engines and boilers, and saws and machinery for the cutting of wood. At this very opportune time there drops in a student who particularly desires training in the Bible, and he is an accomplished engineer. He repaired one engine that had been brought to us that had practically been thrown out as worthless, and it is now doing very nice work. He discovered the defects in another one, that is rated by the manufacturers as a twenty-five horse-power engine, and that we had been assured would not render over eight horse-power, because it had been tried. He found very quickly where they had choked the engine down in its exhaust, and he fixed it also. He is a proficient helper in anything that has to do with machinery.

We have a boy here that is quite a

blacksmith. He, however, had not had much experience in shoeing horses; but another boy comes along who knows how to do this part of the work, and they fit right in.

We have a boy in this school that I am not ashamed of as a dairyman, and we have another who makes a capable assistant.

We have several boys here that I am not the least bit ashamed of as horsemen. I would not hesitate to send any of our brethren out over these mountains with these boys. They will take you around perfectly safely, and drive four horses doing it, too. I believe we have one boy who can drive six. When we came here we found three or four colts that were at a breakable age. The boys have trained the colts so that they both ride and drive like old horses.

We came to a time when the trees must be pruned. Some said, You will be required to get an experienced horticulturist to do it. But we found boys among our students that knew how to prune trees. We found also some boys who wanted to learn. So we mixed these up and told the boys who knew how, to show the boys who did not know how. Our pruning is now done, and it has been favorably spoken of by some of our brethren who have had years of experience in fruit-growing.

There was a good deal of nervousness on the part of some over the question of whether our boys would be able to cut down our big trees; so Professor Irwin and I went out with two of them, and we located a spot where we wanted them to drop a tree. Then we watched them go about it. They soon showed that they were no novices. Any one could see that they had been in the woods before; and they laid that tree down just as nicely as we could wish for, and right where we wanted it. And so we have boys to do this important work, and do it skilfully.

We have another boy who is a skilful electrician, who can do all that class of work for us that the school may require.

Our cook is a student, who can cook wholesome dishes that will not make you sick. That is the kind of person to have for a school's cook.

We have a boy on the place who knows how to raise chickens, and knows how to take care of them.

The rains have barely let us begin our gardening, but we have two boys who are now starting in on that. They have made a good beginning, and you will see that they will not disappoint us.

Now I feel sorry that nothing has been said about our girls here to-night. But we have just as good a class of girls here in the school, and they are just as proficient as the boys. I do not know much of their work in detail, but I know that they are coming along as well as our boys are.

A. O. Tait.

#### C. W. Irwin:

I believe that when the Lord has a plan to be followed out, He has people in training to carry it through. If it is right for us to carry through the plans that have been outlined to you, if it is right for us to do without salaried foremen, except as teachers can do that work, then the Lord will send to us young men as students who can do that work.

[Professor Irwin then related a number of interesting incidents showing how this was illustrated in the development of the various departments of the work at Avondale, and said further:]

You can boil down everything that has been said here the last two days into one thought,—that this plan provides a scheme by which young men and young women can help themselves. This institution is not endowed. The only endowment it has is the brain and muscle of the students who come here. When we consider this plan, I think that almost any one will see that it is the wise plan, as compared with any other that might be followed.

There is one side I wish we might have had time to present, but we shall not. We have heard a good deal about the physical side. I fear that some may think it will be all work and no study up here. I wish we had half an hour in which to set before you the intellectual work. We intend that to be as strong as the other. We must give the most thorough instruction that we know how to give in the book studies.

#### G. W. Rine:

There has been a good deal said here of the alacrity, the eagerness with which our young men engage in their manual

work. I wish to say that the distinctively scholastic side of our work is in this respect on par with the industrial. We want our young men and our young women to put enthusiasm and zeal into their class work as well as in the work outside. And I am glad to be able to report to you that it is these very ones upon whom industrial responsibilities have been placed, and who are so faithful in discharging them, it is these that are the most enthusiastic in their effort to improve themselves intellectually.

I know that these leading young men to whom Brother Tait has referred, are just as eager to improve their powers of expression, both in writing and in speaking, as they are to master the trades. They eagerly avail themselves of every opportunity to develop the power to express what they acquire in the field, in the shops, and in the class room; so that when they get out into the field of missionary endeavor, they will have mastered the art of telling and teaching what they know.

We wish in this school to give the students an opportunity to attain a symmetrical development of all their powers; and we trust therefore that next year we shall have teaching force enough to meet the demands of every one who wants to grow into effective expression, into a practical mastery of good English, into the ability to put into practise what he has learned indoors or out. I believe this will make our work efficient in the truest and highest sense.

#### C. W. Irwin:

We are planning to get some of the very best men available for our different lines of work. Some of these have already accepted, and we are waiting for others. I think we shall have a force of teachers in this school that will not be excelled by any other college anywhere,—men of experience who can do good and faithful work.

#### C. H. Jones:

I am sure that I voice the sentiment of all the visiting brethren when I say we appreciate what we have seen and what we have heard since we came to this place.

There are critics; we find them everywhere. They criticize often because they



do not know what is being done here, and why it is being done. Now the plan has been quite fully explained to us here; and I believe that as we go to our different homes, we shall be able to meet many of these criticisms more intelligently than ever before. We can now answer questions intelligently. I for one appreciate this privilege.

I also appreciate the royal entertainment that has been given to us by those in charge of the work here, and by these students who have tried to make it as pleasant for us as possible; and, Mr. Chairman, I wish to move a vote of thanks for this kind reception that we have received, and the instruction we have had since we came here.

This action was seconded by Elder J. O. Corliss, put by Elder W. C. White, and carried unanimously.

Brother A. O. Tait responded in behalf of the school, and moved a vote of appreciation of the presence of the visiting brethren, and an invitation for them to come again. This was seconded, and carried by vote of the students and teachers.

D. E. Robinson.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

We are very much encouraged with the outlook for the work in Southern California.

Our sanitariums are enjoying the best patronage we have ever had; and withal quite an interest in the truths we hold is manifested among a number of the patients.

We are expecting soon to organize a new church in East Los Angeles, where Elders M. H. St. John and E. H. Adams conducted two successful series of tent meetings last summer. Since then Elder Adams, with the assistance of some of our Bible workers, has continued the work with good results.

Brother Booth has held, during the winter, two series of hall meetings in the northern part of Santa Barbara County, and is now conducting a third. However, the second series was conducted in a Disciple church, kindly loaned for the purpose. In each place some fruit has been gathered. We hope to establish a

church in that district as a result of these efforts.

Elder Christianson and Brother Elbridge Adams have conducted two tent efforts, and are now holding the third in Imperial Valley, having begun some time in December. These efforts have been fruitful. The audiences were not large, as the towns are very small and the country is sparsely settled. The weather will soon be too warm for tent meetings; so in April the brethren will remove to some point near the coast, and continue this work.

Elder J. W. McCord recently conducted a series of meetings in Rivera with some success, and we expect to organize a church there soon. This will be largely composed of members of the Norwalk church who live at or near Rivera. For about twenty-five years Brother B. E. Passons, with his family, has been driving regularly once or twice a week six miles to Norwalk, and during that time has traveled about 25,000 miles to and from the meetings. With the exception of one year, he has continually served as elder of the Norwalk church.

Elder E. L. Cardy, with the assistance of a Bible worker, held a series of meetings in our church at Sawtelle. Following that he secured a hall in Santa Monica, and conducted a series of meetings, which he has but recently closed. In both efforts he met with good results. He has just finished an addition to the Sawtelle church building that will be a great blessing to the cause there. This is all paid for. And now he will begin another series of meetings in the church, as there is quite an interest to hear more, especially among the old soldiers in the soldiers' home located at that place. The larger part of the money for a church building has been subscribed at Santa Monica, and we expect that Elder Cardy will oversee the erection of a suitable structure on a lot which the church owns.

Elder D. A. Parsons and Brother C. F. Marvin are having a very good interest at Garden Grove. I was present last Friday evening, the 18th, when there were about 125 in attendance. This is very good for a small country village.

The attention was excellent. Sabbath morning and afternoon we held meetings in the hall which the brethren occupy, instead of in the church. There were a few from the outside who attended the Sabbath services; and although the subject of the Sabbath had not yet been presented in public, five decided to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord. We hope for very good results from this effort. The Centralia church united with the Garden Grove church in the Sabbath services, and we enjoyed much of the blessing of God.

The Lord is with us and we praise His holy name. Pray for the work and workers.  
E. E. Andross.

### CALIFORNIA

#### St. Helena Sanitarium Sittings

The quarterly meeting was held Sabbath, the 26th, at which 155 took part in the ordinances.

There was never a greater interest on the part of patients to know the truth than there is at the present time.

The work at the San Francisco dispensary is very encouraging. There are now six nurses occupied in that line of work.

It has been decided to arrange for daily Bible studies for the benefit of the patients,—a class that they can feel is especially for them.

The next graduating exercises have been placed for Monday, April 11. A class of seven will complete their course—five young women and two young men.

The new class of nurses that enter upon their course April 4, are gathering in, and the prospects for a large class are favorable—none too large, however, to meet the constantly increasing needs.

Elder C. L. Taylor and wife have returned from their southern trip, and bring back cheering reports from our sister institutions in Southern California. There were over ninety patients at Loma Linda, forty-five at Glendale, and thirty-five at Paradise Valley. The Fernando school is also full to overflowing.

### Report of Annual Meetings

The annual sessions of the sanitarium and Food Company were held March 9 and 10, following the meetings that were held at Pacific Union College, March 7 and 8; and the attendance proved to be larger than is usual on such occasions.

Wednesday morning the series of meetings began at 10:30, with an address by Dr. S. P. S. Edwards on the "Vital Relation of the Medical Missionary Work to the Message." It was a clear and powerful presentation of the subject, and he seemed to place the matter before his hearers in a more vivid light than it is wont to be placed.

At 3:00 P. M. was held a missionary rally led by Sister A. C. Bainbridge. She spoke quite at length of the openings for temperance and purity work which come to her, and read extracts from a most excellent paper on the subject of purity which she had presented at a teachers' and parents' meeting.

Sister A. Rouff, recently returned from India, told of the many openings for medical missionary work in that country.

The legal business sessions of the sanitarium were held at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M., and were reported by the secretary.

In the evening the chapel was filled to overflowing by those who came to hear the rendering of the cantata "David the Shepherd Boy" under the leadership of Miss Mary Steward. Miss Ada Hartley and Mr. A. Kresoff, both of San Francisco, rendered valuable aid on the solo parts.

On Thursday, the Sanitarium Food Company's day, the work began at 10:30 by a lecture on "Food and Dietetics," by Dr. Maria L. Edwards. This was illustrated by food charts, graphic drawings of food values, and the actual computation of a breakfast of 800 calories. At 12 M. and 3:30 P. M., the business sessions were held.

At 4:30 Sister Bainbridge held a very interesting and profitable mothers' meeting.

A question box, opened by Dr. Rand, Thursday evening, closed the two days' meeting. All felt thankful that the Lord is so markedly blessing the health branch of His work.

M. L. E.

March 26.

### Vallejo

For the past two months the church at Vallejo has been very active in raising funds for the erection of a new house of worship, which has become a great necessity in this place. We now have the lot, and will soon be able to begin building. Each member of the church has given what he could, the town has been canvassed, and now we are selling books and magazines in order to still swell the amount needed.

Our brethren will do the work on the building, so that the only expense will be material.

We should be glad to receive, post-paid, any good, clean papers, such as *Signs, Instructor, Liberty, Little Friend*, and health magazines, or tracts, that we can use in the reading-racks.

One has accepted the message, and an interest seems to be springing up, and we believe the Lord has a harvest of souls here for us. Rome claims seventy per cent of Vallejo, and we think that estimate not far out of the way. We are doing house-to-house work, and are somewhat encouraged to believe it will be profitable to begin a series of tent meetings as soon as the season will permit.

Pray for the work here, that the Lord will call out a people to be witnesses in this closing work of the third angel's message.

J. R. Patterson.

March 10.

### Young People's Work

From the leader of the young people's society at Turlock comes a good and encouraging report. She says: "I have tried to bring before the young people the necessity of complete surrender and consecration to the service of God. We have had some good meetings together, and the Lord has come preciously near. This week four dear young people will follow their Lord in baptism, for which we praise the Lord."

Such a report is certainly a cause for praise. May the Lord give us many more such reports during the year.

During a recent trip, I came in contact with many of our laborers who have been in the work for many years. To eighteen of these I put this question: "At what age were you con-

verted?" In every instance the answer was that they were twenty or under. In only two cases was the age as high as twenty, the average being fifteen.

It taught me this,—that in nearly every instance our workers come from those who were converted while youth. Then it is certainly worth while to make efforts to reach our youth while they are youth.

B. E. Beddoe,

Sec. Cal. Missionary Volunteers.

### California Conference Current

Elder A. Brorsen returned this week from a ten days' trip among our brethren and sisters in Lake and Mendocino Counties.

Elder and Mrs. Haskell spent last Sabbath and Sunday with the church at Lodi. They returned to Oakland the first of the week.

To become better acquainted with conditions in the conference work, Brother E. S. Horsman spent several days last week at Lodi and vicinity.

Elder J. H. Behrens has recently returned from the southern part of the conference, and is preparing to connect with Brother and Sister C. H. Moler in a tent effort in San Rafael.

Among the callers at the office last week was Brother Walter Harper, our veteran canvasser. He is spending a few weeks in California before starting on another book campaign.

Elder J. O. Corliss will spend the week beginning Sunday, April 3, at the Western Normal Institute at Lodi, conducting a series of religious liberty studies with the students.

The latest addition to our office force in Oakland is Brother Wallace McBain, who is the assistant in the tract society department. Brother McBain is a stenographer, and will be a valuable aid in our office work.

Report blanks are being sent out this week to the clerks for the quarterly reports from the churches. It is desired that these be filled out and returned to the conference secretary at as early a date as possible.

After spending several days in Oakland and speaking a number of times at the Bible institute, Mrs. E. G. White and her party went on to Southern California the latter part of last week. They expect to spend a number of weeks there.

A religious liberty institute was held at Healdsburg last Friday, Sabbath, and Sunday. In all seven meetings were conducted by Elders Corliss and Cottrell, who report a very good attendance and interest, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Plans are being laid for a young people's convention in Chico, Sabbath and Sunday, April 2 and 3. Elder B. E. Beddoe, Brother W. H. Covell, and possibly other of our workers will be present to assist the young people in organizing for service.

The second tent outfit of the season was shipped from the Mountain View warehouse last Friday by Brother J. R. Patterson. It is for use in the city of Vallejo, where Brother Patterson has been conducting Sunday night meetings during the winter.

A workers' and Bible institute will be held in Fresno during the latter part of April. Among the workers to be present will be Elder Haskell and wife, and Brethren E. S. Horsman, S. G. White, and W. H. Covell. It is quite probable that Elder Loughborough will also be in attendance.

There is considerable activity at the present time in the magazine and paper work in San Francisco and Oakland. Among those who are thoroughly enjoying this work are several of the St. Helena Sanitarium helpers, who are spending a few weeks at the Sanitarium Dispensary.

A good work is being done by the Oakland church people in the distribution of tracts under the direction of Brother W. B. Taylor. The envelope plan is used, and about a hundred workers are taking part in this good cause, which is a worthy example for every church to follow.

From San Rafael, Brother Charles Moler writes under date of March 18:

"Three have now made their decision for the truth, and others are studying with a good interest, and we are of good courage." Brother and Sister Moler are expecting to secure additional help, and pitch a tent at San Rafael within the next few weeks.

Brother G. A. Hamilton, who has been laboring in Colusa County during the winter, spoke in the San Francisco church last Sabbath. In connection with his other work, Brother Hamilton is assisting in preparations to erect a church building at Arbuckle. Although one of the younger laborers, he is very enthusiastic in his work, and has in hand a good start towards the necessary funds. He has been in attendance at the Oakland institute during the past two weeks.

Claude Conard.

### Lodi

Young people's day was observed by the Lodi Missionary Volunteers February 26. The service was opened with a special song by the choir, after which the congregation joined in singing "Working, O Christ, with Thee."

Prayer was offered by Louis K. Dickson, followed by the report of the previous meeting.

The call, "Give Me thine heart," which God makes to every young person, formed the basis of an excellent talk by Warren P. Dayton. He alluded to the examples of Joseph's integrity, Samuel's faithfulness, and the experiences of David and others, to show how response may be made to the call. Several blessed and reassuring promises to those who have accepted were given.

Following was a second selection by the choir, "Bow Down Thine Ear." A short history of the young people's work was presented by Miss Hattie Sargeant. The hearts of all must have rejoiced to hear of the rapid progress made by our young people in their work.

Very spicy and interesting proved the gleanings from the mail-bag—choice bits of news of work being done in all parts of the vineyard.

"Leadership" was the subject of a splendid talk by Miss Lotta Bell, in which were pointed out some of the characteristics of the great leaders whose hearts and lives have been opened to Christ. Just one or two gems of

thought: "The more difficult the service, the higher, the grander the leadership; the more severe becomes the test." "God reckons our service not by ability, but by willingness."

Elder D. T. Fero spoke for a few moments, and the thought was made prominent that the salvation of our young people depends largely upon their enlisting for active service in the cause of God.

After a collection had been taken for the work in Mohammedan fields, and a missionary song sung by the congregation, all went to the quiet riverside, where every sight and sound of nature seemed that of praise to our Father. Here seven of our young people were buried in the clear, still waters of the river by Elder Fero, after which we were dismissed by Professor Sharpe.

Lotta Bell, *President.*

Veda F. Carnahan, *Secretary.*

### Fresno Institute

There will be a Bible institute held in the Fresno church, beginning April 15 and continuing ten days. Besides the regular Bible studies, daily instruction will be given by our field director of the book work, E. S. Horsman. Brother Horsman will give practical counsel in handling our various books.

There will also be special instruction in periodical and tract work.

We would be glad to see as many librarians and church officers from the neighboring churches as can well attend.

We also hope that all living in the vicinity of Fresno, who have a longing desire to work for the Lord, will make a special effort to attend this institute.

Every Seventh-day Adventist that loves the Lord ought to, as far as possible, improve these opportunities of becoming better fitted to work for the Master.

We trust you will come, praying that the Lord's blessing will be in all the work of the institute, so that from this meeting workers will go forth better fitted to win souls for the Master.

The members of the Fresno church will furnish rooms and beds for those attending from other churches, but they will not furnish board, as they wish to be free to attend the meetings themselves, and not be kept from the meetings by home cares. S. N. Haskell,

*Pres. Cal. Conf.*

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## Editorial Committee

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

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910

Brother J. R. Ferren and Brother H. H. Hall are planning to spend some time in Southern California, beginning this week, in missionary and canvassing institutes. We trust that there may be a large attendance of prospective workers at these meetings.

One of the best papers that we have seen for a long time is the recent Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*. This issue contains thirty-two pages brimful of short, crisp articles and anecdotes and appropriate illustrations on this greatest curse of the world to-day. This paper should be scattered far and near by the thousands. Among the general headings we note the following: "Under the Searchlight;" "Amid the Shadows;" "Liquor's Ally—Tobacco;" "Gold or Manhood;" "The Bar or the Boy;" and "The Cure—Prohibition;" under each of which are a number of well-written articles upon that general phase. The front cover is very appropriate and well rendered, and will help in disposing of the paper by those who wish to sell. The retail price is 10 cents per single copy; five or more, 5 cents per copy; 50 or more, 4 cents. Order through your tract society, and help to get this excellent paper in the hands who will be benefited by what it contains.

## Wanted

For free distribution, late, clean copies of our periodicals; also clothing, prepaid, for work among the poor. Address, Clarence E. Moon, 916 Laguna St., San Francisco, Cal.

## "The Youth's Instructor" Temperance Number

The Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor* is without question the best temperance issue published. It has a very attractive cover design, contains 32 pages instead of 24, is printed on enamel paper, is effectively illustrated, and contains the very best matter obtainable from the world's best temperance works. The facts contained in this temperance issue are sufficient to inspire every temperance-loving person who may have the privilege of reading it.

This Temperance number will sell at the same price as our ten-cent magazines. Single copy, 10 cents. We believe it will be an easy seller. Our periodical workers will find it appreciated by the best classes in every community. Orders for large numbers have been made thus early.

All orders for this issue should be sent to the state tract society.

Review and Herald Pub. Assn.

## The April "Life and Health"

The April number of *Life and Health* comes forth in a new dress, being materially enlarged and side-stitched. It now has the appearance of a real magazine. The contents of this number are better than have been published in any previous issue. *Life and Health* readers everywhere will especially appreciate this number of this health magazine.

*Life and Health* is constantly increasing in the favor of the general public. Our agents continue to write of the readiness with which they find sales for it. It is one of the best pioneer publications we have. Wherever it goes, it opens the way for extended work. We trust all our readers will appreciate it, and give it their hearty cooperation.

Address your state tract society.

Review and Herald Pub. Assn.

## Temperance Rallies

Referring to the *Review* of March 17, doubtless all its readers noted the plans suggested under "Temperance Rallies," on the last page.

Since then the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor* has been issued, and it is to be hoped that every church in this union conference will make an effort to carry out these suggestions.

As time advances, there will be shown more and more the tendency to class our people with the liquor element, because we so persistently oppose Sunday legislation.

Now is our time, by special rallies, by active distribution of the Temperance number of the *Instructor*, and by agitation and education, to leave no misunderstanding in the minds of any in reference to our standing on the temperance question.

It will be remembered that many of the W. C. T. U. workers made good use of the former Temperance number of the *Instructor*. They will appreciate this new and fresh one just as much, if we let them know that there is such a number. Therefore let us think what each one can do to strike a blow at intemperance, and especially where the temperance issue will come up at the spring election.

M. L. Edwards, M.D.,  
*Med. Sec. Pac. Union Conf.*

## Annual Meeting of the Arizona Conference Corporation

The seventh annual meeting of the Arizona Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Phoenix, Arizona, in the Seventh-day Adventist church, April 5, 1910 (the first Tuesday following the first Monday in April), for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The first meeting will be held at 10 A.M. April 6, 1910.

H. G. Thurston, *Pres.*

Mrs. M. T. Poston, *Sec'y.*

## April "Signs of the Times Monthly"

"The Restoration of the Bible Sabbath," by H. W. Cottrell, is an article in the April *Signs of the Times Monthly* that ought to circulate far and wide. It explains the philosophy of this great Sabbath message, tells why it is due, and ought to set people everywhere who read it to thinking. Here is an excellent means, in distributing the *Signs Monthly*, to get the truth before the people.

"One ray of mercy is better than a sun of pleasure."