

The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD

Vol. 79

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902

No. 30

The Good Samaritan



AND, behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?

He said unto him, What is written in the law? how readest thou?

And he answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.

And he said unto him, Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live.

But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbor?

And Jesus answering said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead.

And by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and

when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side.

But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion on him,

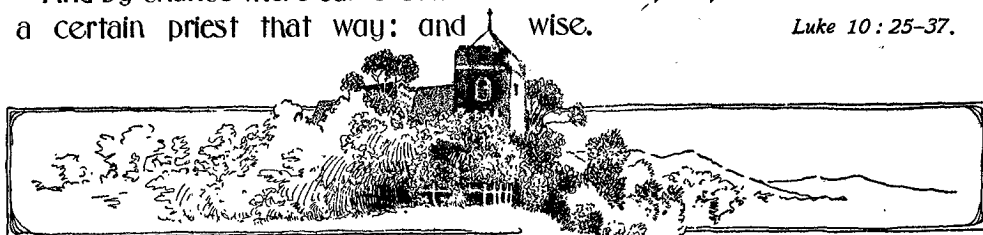
And went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?

And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise.

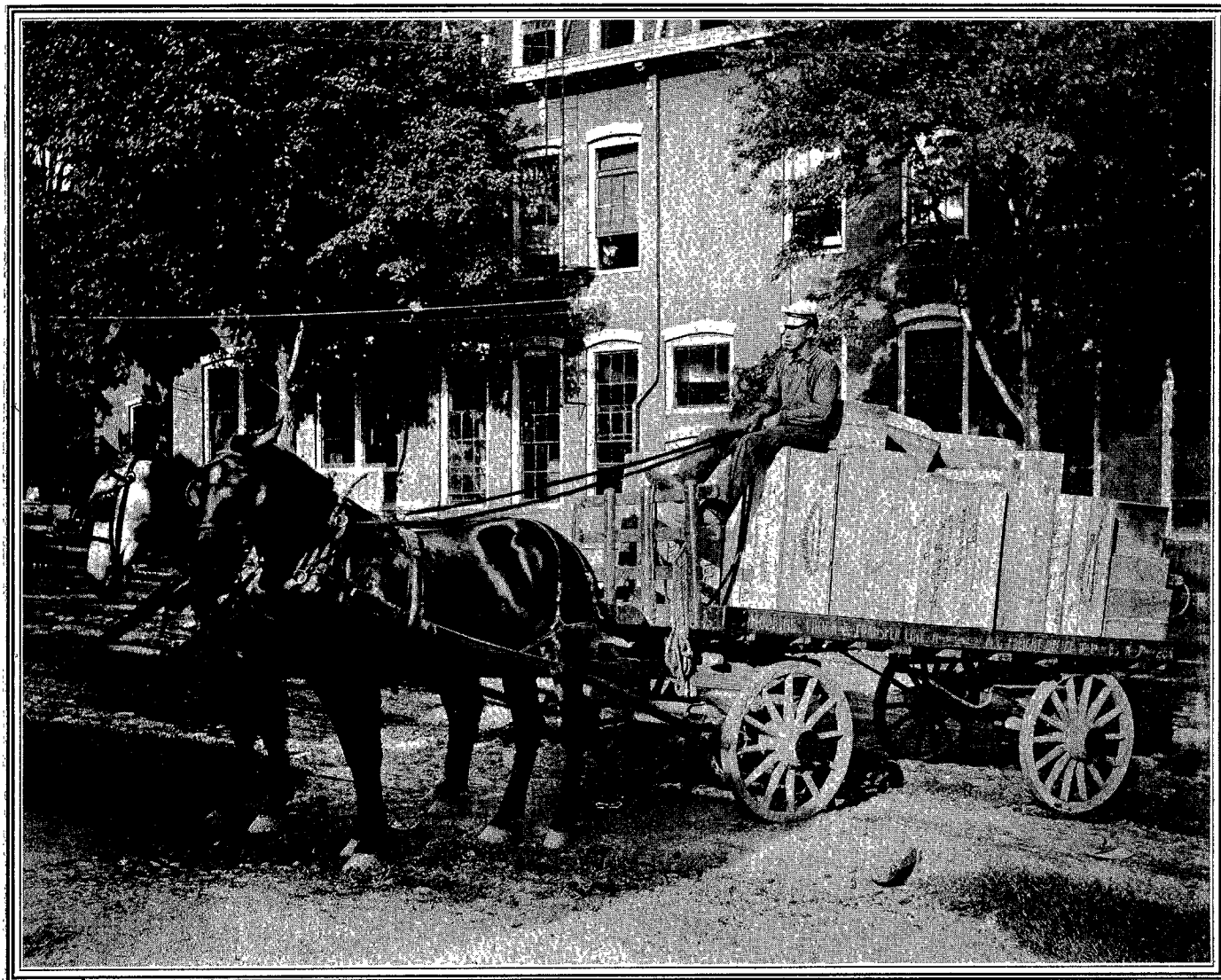
Luke 10: 25-37.



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The Advent REVIEW AND HERALD And Sabbath

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:12.

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Devoted to the Proclamation of "the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints"

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Editorial

The Two Servants

"WHO then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season? Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing. Verily I say unto you, That he shall make him ruler over all his goods. But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken; the lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites."

The Complete Preparation

THE work to be accomplished in this generation is "to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." Such a complete transformation will be wrought by the power of the gospel that the Christians who are living when the Lord comes can be taken bodily into heaven without danger of introducing sin into that holy place. "We which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air." In view of this event the Lord's purpose for us is expressed in the inspired prayer: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." But before the Lord comes, there are experiences to be passed through for which a special physical preparation is necessary in order to live through them. A complete gospel is necessary in order to make a complete preparation for the coming of the Lord, and this gospel

must renew the whole man. It is true that we cannot save ourselves by what we eat and drink, but it is also true that we can do much to hinder the Lord from fulfilling his purpose of salvation in us. We are to co-operate with him, recognizing and accepting his life in its purity, and doing nothing to render his gift of none effect. Those who are prepared to stand during the seven last plagues must be obedient to all God's laws, those for the body as well as any others, and this obedience must be the obedience of faith. In that time of trouble the Lord will not work a miracle to preserve those who have neglected to walk in the light which he has given to us on the principles of physical health. The remarkable advancement which has been made in the knowledge of health principles is in itself a sign of the soon coming of the Lord. All this light is necessary for us in preparation for that great event.

The Next Call

Now that the collection for Christiania has been taken, we are ready to give attention to the next call for help in the Lord's work. We should expect these calls to follow one another just as long as we continue to spread the gospel message as the preparation for the coming of the Lord. In his article printed in another part of this paper, Brother George I. Butler makes a further statement of his experience in connection with the work in the Southern field, and gives some of the results attending his visit to the Pacific Coast in the interest of the Southern Publishing Association. As long as the Lord gives us "power to get wealth," we can continue to give for the advancement of his work. Earning capacity is giving capacity. The stream of giving can therefore be kept flowing as long as the Lord keeps the stream of life flowing for us. This is true of those who have no surplus. But what about those who have houses, and lands, and stocks, and bonds, and other permanent investments? Will the time ever come when they will prefer the bank of heaven above any other place of deposit? Are there not many who ought to begin to cut down their surplus, and thus supply the means needed for the more rapid advancement of this message? The South is a great missionary field right at our doors. We are debtors to them. We owe them the gospel message. Shall we discharge the obligation? Read

Brother Butler's article, and respond as the Lord may make your duty and privilege plain to you.

Food and Forgiveness

HAVE you ever noticed that in the Lord's prayer the petition for forgiveness immediately follows the petition for daily bread? "Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." We are thus taught to recognize the Lord as the giver of our daily food, and as imparting through this channel his own life to sustain and build us up. But the life thus imparted to us is the very same life through which we have forgiveness of sins. "In whom we have redemption through his blood [his life], the forgiveness of sins." The "daily bread," the visible channel of the invisible life, is the constant reminder and the pledge of the life freely poured out for our cleansing from sin. We are absolutely without excuse. The simple fact that the Lord "giveth food to all flesh" is the constant evidence that he will abundantly pardon all those who are willing to receive the abundant life, and allow it to work his righteousness in them. The works of God preach the gospel as the power of God unto salvation, and the gifts of God are the daily object lessons of his grace. "Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

Only One Gospel

WE sometimes speak of "the gospel of health" just as we speak of "the gospel of salvation," or "the gospel of God's grace," but we ought not to think that "the gospel of health" is a different gospel from "the gospel of God's grace," or "the gospel of salvation." There is only one gospel. There is only one Saviour. He is a complete Saviour. He saves from all sin, which means that he saves from the transgression of all God's laws as applied to the whole being. The fullness of the gospel includes health for body, soul, and spirit. It is restoration of the whole being. Nothing short of this is a complete gospel. It was this complete gospel which was taught by the Master himself. "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people."

And this same gospel is the one which must be preached in this day "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." Through this gospel will be realized the Lord's own will, as expressed through the beloved disciple: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." This was the experience of Daniel and his companions, as they were loyal to the truth revealed to them concerning the diet which was best for them. It ought to be the experience of the people of God in this time. We must believe in the fullness of the one gospel, and so open the way for testimony to its blessedness in our lives.

"Our Vile Body"

"FOR OUR conversation," says the apostle, "is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ: who shall change *our vile body*, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things to himself." Phil. 3:20, 21.

Why, and in what respect, is this body vile?—Because man is a fallen creature. By his fall he becomes perverted in his whole nature, and in all his environment. Paul expresses the condition of those in this world who have become transgressors against the law of God,—a state which he could not contemplate without sadness and tears: "For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ: whose end is destruction." Verse 18. This change in their relation to God had wrought an entire perversion in their whole nature. The apostle foresaw their end; and that end was "destruction." They had taken a new god, and that god was their belly; they had taken a new standard of glory, and that standard was their shame; and they had turned from heavenly things to mind earthly things. This picture shows how fully man is perverted in his whole being by his departure from God. His love and hate by that change reversed their respective places entirely; so that in man's nature love took the place of hate, and hate took the place of love.

And the inroads that would be made upon the health and physical nature by the course a man would take under the influence of the fall may be realized by comparing the results of following "the lusts of the flesh" as contrasted with "the fruit of the Spirit" in Gal. 5:19-23. The effect of the Spirit is to elevate, ennoble, and refine the nature of those who are led by that power. How soon those who follow the flesh see the results of the course they are pursuing! Nature soon begins to give out, and their powers to fail. Such persons soon sink under

infirmity and disease through the transgression of the laws of nature, and soon have occasion to cry out against the condition of the "vile body" by which they are encumbered.

But the translation of the words "our vile body," as given in the common version, hardly conveys the force of the original. The Interlinear Translation reads: "Who will transform the body of *our humiliation*, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body." This expresses the idea more clearly. This body is now the body of our humiliation. It is not half the time in its normal condition of activity. It is filled with aches and pains, and is a source of constant anxiety and distress. This is not the condition to which it was originally ordained.

But this condition is all to be changed. He "will transform the body of our humiliation, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body." In what will this change consist? This is illustrated by the vision on the mount of transfiguration, as described in 2 Peter 1:17, 18, and Matt. 17:1-5. We are there told that the Saviour's "face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. And, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him," in the presence and hearing of the disciples. This shows our power to hold intelligent converse with our associates in the kingdom. Then a bright cloud overshadowed them; and the voice of Jehovah was heard saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Christ, on this occasion, had his glorious body, to the likeness of which he has promised that this "body of our humiliation" shall be changed. The change is further described by the declaration that "this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." 1 Cor. 15:53, 54. And the symbolic representation of Christ on Patmos (Rev. 1:13-16) shows what his figure and his raiment are to be. And in 1 John 3:2 we learn that when Christ shall appear, "we shall be *like him*; for we shall see him as he is." Then these bodies will be spiritual bodies transformed by the power by which Christ is able to subdue all things to himself.

With such promises and prospects before us, how should we regard these bodies, though they are now bodies of our humiliation? Should we not, seeing they have such capabilities and are destined to such a glorious future, treat them with reverence and respect, and cherish them as directed in 1 Cor. 3:16, 17? Should we not strive to render them fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost? We should not defile this temple, thus making it "vile;" for those who do this—"him," says the text last referred to—"shall God destroy."

"For our conversation," says the apostle, "is in heaven;" that is, that is where it should be, and where it must be if we would be prepared for the "change" that is promised. "Conversation" here means more than simply the exercise of the organs of speech; it embraces more than is understood in the general acceptance of the word. It means the "whole course of life" or conduct, as manifested in our attitude to the cause of God, and toward our fellow men, by which we show our love and regard for them. In this way we show where our "citizenship," our heart, love, and affection are. And thus we shall be ready for the great and glorious change that is approaching. "That at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world: but now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were afar off are made nigh by the blood of Christ." Eph. 2:12, 13.

U. S.

The Christian as a Physician

THE business of the Christian is to go about doing good. We know this because Jesus Christ, who is the Christian's pattern in all things, occupied his time in this way. He "went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil." Acts 10:38. A very large part of the work of Christ among the people consisted in the healing of disease. All healing of disease is by the power of God, and therefore it pertains especially to the calling of the Christian. Every physician ought to be a Christian, and every Christian ought to be, and will be, in a sense, a physician. Every Christian has a license from God to heal the sick. No monopoly of this work can fall to the control of the state, because God and his work are altogether independent of, and superior to, any human authority, although the state does very properly enforce regulations protecting human life from ignorant and unscrupulous persons who would pose as physicians could they do so with safety to themselves.

The Christian knows and ministers the grace of God, which saves an individual from sin; and there is an intimate connection between sin and sickness. Physical disability is very often the reflection of moral disturbance. Conscience sways the mind, and the mind powerfully influences the health of the body. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and a clear conscience is an aid to physical tranquillity. Indulgence of appetite and passions quickly stamps disease upon the physical frame. All sickness resulted primarily from sin, and through the removal of sin all sickness is ultimately to be done away. He who was crucified for our sins also "bare our sicknesses."

Both in the laws of nature and in the plan of redemption, God has revealed himself as the source of both moral and physical life, and he who reveals God to the world must reveal him as a God whose laws conserve physical health no less than moral soundness.

In the history of the third angel's message emphasis has been laid from the first upon the truth that the work of God for mankind has in view the restoration of the physical as well as the moral health. From the very beginning of this message, it has been made clear that the dissemination of a knowledge of the laws of physical health is to have a fundamental place in the work of those proclaiming it to the world. It began not only as a message of reform in spiritual practices, but in physical practices also. In clear tones it proclaimed to the people a reform in practices of dress and in customs of eating and drinking; and it proclaimed this not upon the authority of medical science, but as a revelation of the will of God. No physicians were at that time numbered among its adherents; yet it presumed to speak boldly upon a topic the knowledge of which was thought to belong exclusively to the graduates of medical colleges. There could be no clearer evidence that the work of the physician—the healing of physical ills—is a part of the work of those who are commissioned to proclaim to men the message of God's truth. Not only did the third angel's message assume to speak with authority in the realm of physical science, but it spoke *contrary* to ideas which were at the time of its beginning held by the medical authorities as well as by the people. The principles of health it laid down found no advocates among men of repute in the medical world. On the contrary, they were received with expressions of scorn and derision. But a change has taken place; not in the principles of health advocated by Seventh-day Adventists, but in the attitude of medical authorities in the world toward those principles. The very ideas of healthful dress and right practices in eating and drinking which were at first advocated in the face of popular opposition and scorn, have now come to be indorsed and advocated by physicians of high authority everywhere, and are more and more commanding the approval of investigators in the realm of physical science.

Health is of God, whether it be health of the soul, of the mind, or of the body. The work of the gospel is to restore all parts of man's being to a state of health, as in the beginning, when man was created. And he who engages in the work of physical healing should, if he would be truly successful, recognize God as the great Physician, the source of all health and life, and be able to minister his grace to the one in need, no

less than to supply those physical conditions under which health may be restored by the operation of natural laws.

L. A. S.

Studies in the Gospel Message

THE subject of the Sabbath-school lesson for August 9 is The Glory Revealed in the Temple, and the portion of Scripture upon which it is based is Dan. 1: 17-21.

Man was created to be a living temple in which the glory of God should be revealed. "I have created him for my glory, I have formed him; yea, I have made him." "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor." The crown of glory which was bestowed upon man at his creation was not such as is worn by earthly kings to-day, a mere visible sign of kingly authority, but it was the gift of that royal character, that sharing in the character of the Ruler of the universe, which in itself constituted man the vicegerent of God upon earth. Man was a king by virtue of his intimate relationship with the "King of the ages." The God of glory, that God with whom wisdom dwells, the God who is light, and in whom is no darkness at all, created man in his own image, after his likeness, a son of God in whom the glory and wisdom and light of the Father were revealed.

Man's safety, his very existence, depended upon the continuance of that intimate relationship with God in which he was created. God condescended to take man into partnership with himself in sharing his own character with him, and in so doing he made him joint ruler with himself, but he never abdicated in favor of man. Man was bound to the throne of God by the cords of everlasting love, which could be cast off only by his own refusal to be held by them. Through disobedience man closed the windows of the temple against the heavenly light and glory, and "darkened and defiled by evil, the heart of man no longer revealed the glory of the divine One." "All have sinned, and come short of [lack] the glory of God."

The gospel is God's provision for the restoration of his image in the soul of man, that humanity might again become the temple of God, that the glory of God might again be revealed in our flesh. This is "the gospel of the glory of the blessed God." Its purpose is to restore in Christ the glory which was lost through separation from God. "If our gospel is veiled, it is veiled in them that are perishing: in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of the unbelieving, that the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ, who is the image of God, should not dawn upon them. For we preach not ourselves, but Christ

Jesus as Lord, and ourselves as your servants for Jesus' sake. Seeing it is God, that said, Light shall shine out of darkness, who shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." That this glory might be restored to humanity, that the wisdom of the divine mind might again be manifested in the flesh, the Son of God, one with the Father, clothed his divinity with humanity, and himself became the head of a new humanity, the last Adam, in whom humanity could again become the temple of the living God. By this wonderful gift of himself to humanity in the person of his Son, the loving Father bridged the gulf of separation which sin had made between heaven and earth, provided for the forgiveness of the sin of rebellion against himself, and again placed upon the head of humanity the crown of glory and honor. The whole story of the original crown and its loss, and its restoration to humanity, is summed up in Heb. 2:6-11: "But one hath somewhere testified, saying, What is man, that thou art mindful of him? Or the son of man, that thou visitest him? Thou madest him a little lower than the angels; thou crownedst him with glory and honor, and didst set him over the works of thy hands: thou didst put all things in subjection under his feet. For in that he subjected all things unto him, he left nothing that is not subject to him. But now we see not yet all things subjected to him. But we behold him who hath been made a little lower than the angels, even Jesus, because of the suffering of death crowned with glory and honor, that by the grace of God he should taste death for every man. For it became him, for whom are all things, and through whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings. For both he that sanctifieth and they that are sanctified are all of one: for which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren."

This same gospel of the incarnation of the Son of God in the fulfillment of the divine purpose to make humanity the temple of the living God was set forth in the tabernacle and the temple. When John the Baptist said to the assembled people, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," he was simply making a personal and definite application of the lesson of the tabernacle and the temple. When the tabernacle was erected, "the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle." When the earthly temple of the Son of God was prepared, "the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father), full of grace and truth." Every believing Israelite, who looked steadfastly "to the end of that which

is abolished," saw in the temple and its services a promise of "the one in whom all the Jewish economy and typical service was to find its fulfillment." When he came, "he stood forth in the place of the temple."

Thus an intelligent faith in the real truth of the temple and its services was faith in the essential truth of Christianity as distinguished from heathenism,—that through the gift of his Son to humanity God dwells with flesh. He who accepts this truth in any age must confess that in himself, that is, in his flesh of itself, there dwells no good thing, and that all good is of God. And this is justification by faith. "What is justification by faith?—It is the work of God in laying the glory of man in the dust, and doing for man that which it is not in his power to do for himself. When men see their own nothingness, they are prepared to be clothed with the righteousness of Christ."

Such was the experience of Daniel and his companions in Babylon. They were Israelites indeed. Their circumcision was "that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter." They worshiped God in the Spirit, while they still enjoyed the blessings of the temple and its services in Jerusalem; and when they went down to Babylon, they still maintained their fellowship with God by walking in faithful obedience to the light which he had given them. They were of the number "who through faith . . . wrought righteousness," and he who revealed himself to them and in them as their righteousness became their wisdom in the sight of the Babylonians. "As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom. . . . And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm." Thus the fact of righteousness by faith, and what can be revealed through the flesh when God is given his rightful place, were made known in the palace of the king of Babylon. Thus without the aid of the temple and its services the real meaning of the sanctuary and its service was taught through the experience of the indwelling presence of God in the temple of the body. And so the glory of God, which had well-nigh departed from the temple at Jerusalem because of the transgression and unbelief of the people, was revealed in the excellent wisdom and knowledge of the men who still believed in the true God. And thus was the gospel of justification by faith preached in Babylon through the revelation of the glory of God in flesh. This is "the mystery of godliness," the divinely ordained remedy for "the mystery of iniquity" in every age and among every people.

Note and Comment

SOMETHING of the general character of modern revivalistic effort is reflected in the tour of an "evangelist" who is going about among the churches in northern Illinois, with the advertisement, "Forty dollars a week and fifty conversions guaranteed or money refunded." In any community where religious work is in a healthy state, such evangelism would find no opportunity to get started.

AMONG recent inventions which are attracting public notice, is one by the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Prof. Willis L. Moore, which is intended to do much to ameliorate the discomfort of hot weather. Professor Moore has devised "a cold stove," an apparatus somewhat resembling a stove in appearance, and which operates, the inventor says, by the action of gravity, taking in warm air from without, cooling it, and passing it out into the room. The mechanism inside the "stove" works automatically, being stimulated by a high temperature out of doors, but coming to a stop when the outside temperature is not above 65°. The air which flows out at the bottom of the "stove" is at a temperature only slightly above freezing, hence the temperature of the room is readily lowered to the desired point. The cost of running the "cold stove" is not stated, but if moderate, the invention will doubtless be utilized to a large extent.

RECENTLY before the National Educational Association, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, delivered an address in which he strongly advocated the reading of the Bible in the public schools. He did not, however, advocate this for religious reasons, but on the ground that a knowledge of the Bible as literature was essential to an appreciation of classical English literature, most young students of this day being so deficient in Biblical knowledge that the Biblical allusions contained in standard English poetry—Milton's writings for example—are unintelligible to their minds. As regards the importance of the Bible as literature to a proper education in the meaning and use of the English language, Dr. Butler certainly does not overstate the truth; but as regards the place in which the Bible should be read and studied, the public schools are debarred by the necessity of separating religion from governmental control. The Bible is the foundation of religious teaching in this country, and from this, its primary purpose, it cannot be separated. Hence Bible study must be taken up elsewhere than in institutions controlled and maintained by the state. As the Chicago *Tri-*

bune, which makes note of Dr. Butler's address, observes, "The home and the Sunday school will have to do what the public school, as at present organized, is incapable of doing." Biblical instruction is primarily the duty and privilege of the parent, and after the parent the duty of the instructor in the church or denominational school. It is never the duty of the state.

A VOICE against the "higher criticism" which has so nearly displaced the old-time orthodoxy in the Protestant churches, is now rarely heard in these bodies; but there are still a few who dare to stand up in defense of the old belief. One of these is the Rev. L. W. Munhall, a Methodist evangelist, who has published a pamphlet entitled "A Crisis in Methodism," in which he asserts that as a result of the inroads of Bible criticism, the spiritual life of Methodism is dying out. In his pamphlet he says:—

What is the real cause of our spiritual decline? Many causes have been named, some of which explain in part; but, for myself, I believe the real cause of it all is the dishonor put upon God's holy Word in many of our educational institutions, by some editors of church periodicals, and not a few preachers; because of which the Holy Spirit has been grieved, and has withdrawn his power in large measure from us. Because of their commanding influence, our educational institutions are the chief offenders. Of course, I know that all these institutions are not given to this mischievous business, but most of the leading ones are. In the faculties of these institutions are men who are skeptics and rationalists; who do not at all believe that the Bible is God's Word nor in the doctrines of Methodism, and who do not hesitate to let the students know their position. They repeat infidel objections to the Bible, and call it modern scholarship, and then give the young men under them for instruction to understand that they believe it all; and many of these young men take up with these skeptical views, and go out into the ministry, not to preach the gospel of the blessed God, but their questionings, rationalism, and agnosticism.

Dr. Munhall finds himself opposed and ridiculed as an ignoramus by other Methodist authorities, and the tide of sentiment in support of the latter-day critics is too strong to be materially affected by his protest and warning. He will find, like Luther, that the church as a body has hopelessly departed from the pathway of the inspired Word, and that a new home must be found for the faith once delivered unto the saints. The Protestant churches are reaping the inevitable result of their rejection of the heaven-sent message, "Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come." This message opens the way to a new understanding of the Word of God, which effectually debars the ideas in which "higher criticism" has its foundation.

I Shall Not Pass This Way Again

I SHALL not pass this way again!
 The thought is full of sorrow;
 The good I ought to do to-day
 I may not do to-morrow.
 If I this moment shall withhold
 The help I might be giving,
 Some soul may die, and I shall lose
 The sweetest joy of living.

Only the present hour is mine —
 I may not have another
 In which to speak a kindly word,
 Or help a fallen brother.
 The path of life leads straight ahead;
 I can retrace it never;
 The daily record which I make
 Will stand unchanged forever.

To cheer and comfort other souls,
 And make their pathways brighter;
 To lift the load from other hearts,
 And make their burdens lighter,—
 This is the work we have to do —
 It must not be neglected.
 That we improve each passing hour,
 Is of us all expected.

I shall not pass this way again!
 O! then with high endeavor
 May I my life and service give
 To Him who reigns forever.
 Then will the failures of the past
 No longer bring me sadness,
 And his approving smile will fill
 My heart with joy and gladness.
 — *Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

The Importance of a Knowledge of Health Principles

MRS. E. G. WHITE

"BELOVED, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth."

We have come to a time when every member of the church should take hold of medical missionary work. The world is a lazar house filled with the victims of both physical and spiritual disease. Everywhere people are perishing for lack of a knowledge of the truths that have been committed to us. The members of the church are in need of an awakening, that they may realize their responsibility to impart these truths. Those who have been enlightened by the truth are to be light bearers to the world. To hide our light at this time is to make a terrible mistake. The message to God's people to-day is, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

On every hand we see those who have had much light and knowledge deliberately choosing evil in the place of good. Making no attempt to reform, they are growing worse and worse. But the people of God are not to walk in darkness. They are to walk in the light, for they are reformers.

Before the true reformer, the medical missionary work will open many doors. No one need wait until called to some distant field before beginning to help others. Wherever you are, you can begin at once. Opportunities are within the reach of every one. Take up the work for which you are held responsible, — the work that should be done in your home and in your neighborhood. Wait

not for others to urge you to action. In the fear of God, go forward without delay, bearing in mind your individual responsibility to him who gave his life for you. Act as if you heard Christ calling upon you personally to do your utmost in his service. Look not to see who else is ready. If you are truly consecrated, God will, through your instrumentality, bring into the truth others whom he can use as channels to convey light to many who are groping in darkness.

All can do something. In an effort to excuse themselves, some say, "My home duties, my children, claim my time and my means." Parents, your children should be your helping hand, increasing your power and ability to work for the Master. Children are the younger members of the Lord's family. They should be led to consecrate themselves to God, whose they are by creation and by redemption. They should be taught that all their powers of body, mind, and soul are his. They should be trained to help in various kinds of unselfish service. Do not allow your children to be hindrances. With you the children should share spiritual as well as physical burdens. By helping others they increase their own happiness and usefulness.

The Home Reading Circle

Let our people show that they have a living interest in medical missionary work. Let them prepare themselves for usefulness by studying the books that have been written for our instruction in these subjects. These books deserve much more attention and appreciation than they have received. Much that is for the benefit of all to understand has been written for the special purpose of instruction in the principles of health. Those who study and practice these principles will be greatly blessed, both physically and spiritually. An understanding of the philosophy of health will be a safeguard against many of the evils that are continually increasing.

Many who desire to obtain knowledge of medical missionary work have home duties that will sometimes prevent them from meeting with others for study. These may learn much in their own homes in regard to the expressed will of God concerning missionary work thus increasing their ability to help others. Fathers and mothers, obtain all the help you can from the study of our books and publications. Read the *Good Health*, for it is full of valuable information. Take time to read to your children from the health books, as well as from the books treating more particularly on religious subjects. Teach them the importance of caring for the body,—the house they live in. Form a home reading circle, in which every member of the family shall lay aside the busy cares of the day, and unite in study. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, take up this work heartily, and see if the home church will not be greatly improved.

Especially will the youth who have been accustomed to reading novels and cheap storybooks, receive benefit by joining in the evening family study. Young

men and young women, read the literature that will give you true knowledge, and that will be a help to the entire family. Say firmly, I will not spend precious moments in reading that which will be of no profit to me, and which only unfits me to be of service to others. I will devote my time and my thoughts to acquiring a fitness for God's service. I will close my eyes to frivolous and sinful things. My ears are the Lord's, and I will not listen to the subtle reasoning of the enemy. My voice shall not in any way be subject to a will that is not under the influence of the Spirit of God. My body is the temple of the Holy Spirit, and every power of my being shall be consecrated to worthy pursuits.

The Lord has appointed the youth to be his helping hand. If in every church they would consecrate themselves to him, if they would practice self-denial in the home, relieving their careworn mother, the mother could find time to make neighborly visits; and when opportunity offered, they could themselves give assistance by doing little errands of mercy and love. Books and papers treating on the subject of health and temperance could be placed in many homes. The circulation of this literature is an important matter; for thus precious knowledge can be imparted in regard to the treatment of disease,—knowledge that would be a great blessing to those who cannot afford to pay for a physician's visits, or for drugs which, even if obtained, are only an injury.

Duty of Parents to Instruct and Train Their Children

Parents should seek to interest their children in the study of physiology. But few among the youth have any definite knowledge of the mysteries of life. The study of the wonderful human organism; the relation and dependence of its complicated parts, is one in which many, even parents, take little interest. They do not understand the influence of the body upon the mind or of the mind upon the body. Needless trifles occupy their attention, and then they plead a lack of time as an excuse for not obtaining the information necessary to enable them properly to instruct their children.

If all would obtain a knowledge of this subject, and would feel the importance of putting it to practical use, we should see a better condition of things. Parents, teach your children to reason from cause to effect. Show them that if they violate the laws of health, they must pay the penalty by suffering. Show them that recklessness in regard to bodily health tends to recklessness in morals. Your children require patient, faithful care. It is not enough for you to feed and clothe them; you should seek also to develop their mental powers, and to imbue their hearts with right principles. But how often are beauty of character and loveliness of temper lost sight of in the eager desire for outward appearance! Parents, be not governed by the world's opinion; labor not to reach its standard. Decide for yourselves what is the great aim of life, and

then bend every effort to reach that aim. You cannot with impunity neglect the proper training of your children. Their defective characters will publish your unfaithfulness. The evils that you permit to pass uncorrected—the coarse, rough manners, the disrespect and disobedience, the habits of indolence and inattention—will bring dishonor to your names and bitterness into your lives. The destiny of your children rests to a great extent in your hands. If you fail in duty, you may place them in the ranks of the enemy, and make them his agents in ruining others; on the other hand, if you faithfully instruct them, if in your own lives you set before them a godly example, you may lead them to Christ, and they in turn will influence others, and thus many may be saved through your instrumentality.

Fathers and mothers, do you realize the importance of the responsibility resting upon you? Do you realize the necessity of guarding your children from careless, demoralizing habits? Allow your children to form only such associations as will have a right influence upon their characters. Do not allow them to be out in the evening unless you know where they are, and what they are doing. Instruct them in the principles of moral purity. If you have neglected to teach them line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, begin at once to do your duty. Take up your responsibilities, and work for time and for eternity. Let not another day pass without confessing your neglect to your children. Tell them that you mean now to do your God-appointed work. Ask them to take hold with you in the reform. Make diligent efforts to redeem the past. No longer remain in the condition of the Laodicean church. In the name of the Lord I call upon every family to show its true colors. Reform the church in your own home.

As you faithfully do your duty in the home, the father as a priest of the household, the mother as a home missionary, you are multiplying agencies for doing good outside of the home. As you improve your own powers, you are becoming better fitted to labor in the church and in the neighborhood. By binding your children to yourselves and to God, fathers and mothers and children become laborers together with God.

How oft we trouble borrow,
And suffer mental pain,
Conjuring clouds to-morrow,
While yet no signs of rain;
Future gloom foreboding,
At night on pillows toss,
In fear of overloading
The bridge we never cross.

From road there is no turning
That we can see just now,
Trouble ahead discerning,
To avoid we know not how;
And so we roll and tumble
At night, with sleep a loss,
And hear the distant rumble
On the bridge we never cross.

—Selected.

Our Health Institutions

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY COLLEGE

The Work of Our Sanitariums

The American Medical Missionary College



MORE than one hundred years ago a Christian gentleman, dying in the West Indies, left a considerable sum of money to be used in the establishment of a college for the education of medical missionaries. The instructions in his will were never carried out, consequently the college was not organized, and the world remained a hundred years without the benefit of an educational institution which might have rendered untold service to humanity, and have done noble work in the advancement of the cause of Christ. A medical missionary society was organized in Edinburgh over sixty years ago, the London Medical Missionary Association twenty-four years ago; and more than twenty years ago, Dr. George Dowkott organized, in New York City, a medical society on a similar plan. The purpose of all these organizations is apparent, to encourage in the student missionary aspirations, which he is too apt to lose sight of during his medical studies, and to give him more or less training in actual Christian and missionary work.

None of these institutions, however, were incorporated as medical schools, nor did they undertake to give a regular medical education, or to issue medical diplomas. Those who had dedicated their lives to medical missionary work had obtained their medical education at the already established medical schools, and received their missionary training under the auspices of these associations.

The American Medical Missionary College, with a full and thorough course of study in medicine and a corps of efficient instructors, and, being incorporated under the laws of Illinois, prepared to issue diplomas to those who should satisfactorily complete the course, was the first medical missionary college established, and, as far as we know, is the only one at present in existence which has exclusively for its purpose the education of medical missionaries, unless Dr. Valentine's medical school in North India may be an exception. The beginning of this missionary school may be traced to the organization of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, nearly thirty-six years ago.

At quite an early date in the history of this institution the reasons which made the formation of the various medical missionary associations necessary were recognized as having an even greater bearing upon our young people who were preparing to carry to a world in need not only the gospel as it is generally understood, but also the great principles of physical reform and Christian philanthropy for which the institution stood as a part of the message which was to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord.

Meantime a training school for missionary nurses had been established, and was in successful operation, and the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association had been organized and incorporated.

The Sanitarium had sent several classes of students to the best medical colleges of the country for the required medical course, giving them at the same time special training in the principles peculiar to itself. This training consisted, not only of the drill in rational methods of treatment, which they received at the Sanitarium during vacation; but wherever the students were located during the school year, they found more or less work to do for the needy around them, the sick in soul and body. Dispensary work for the poor where opportunity offered, work for children, Christian Help work, visiting among the poor and discouraged, and church work formed part of the duty of the student, and much excellent work was done in spite of the fact, generally acknowledged, that a medical course is the meanest of university courses.

The facilities and scientific equipment of the Sanitarium had grown rapidly, so that in the summer of 1895, when the subject was again broached, it was deemed possible to organize and carry forward a thorough and creditable medical school. A sufficient number of physicians who were qualified to act as teachers were available, and were ready to devote themselves to the work in a self-sacrificing way. The north wing of the Battle Creek College was, through the discontinuance of the Bible school, left vacant, and this provided the school with class rooms and laboratories.

By action of the Sanitarium board, it was agreed that if the physicians employed in the Sanitarium would undertake to fill the position of professors, without salaries, the board would undertake to meet the incidental running expenses, so as to make the school a free school for all who were ready to devote their lives to the relief of suffering humanity, and to the propagation of the principles of

the greater gospel, which offers salvation for the body as well as for the soul.

A portion of the course is given in Battle Creek, including considerable laboratory study, the analysis of the secretions and blood, stomach fluids, etc., an experience which is most necessary to the physician in the scientific treatment of disease. But the college is incorporated in Chicago, and its headquarters are necessarily located there, so that the school may receive the benefit of the clinical advantages afforded by that great city. The special needs of the medical school are also better supplied in Chicago than in a small city like Battle Creek.

It was necessary, therefore, to secure a building of considerable size for the accommodation of the students, for dispensary and hospital work, etc.

The old Home for the Friendless, 1926 Wabash Ave., situated in the heart of one of the most needy parts of the city, was leased for the work of the college, and the Chicago department of the nurses' training school was carried on here for five years. The difficulties encountered were numerous, as the first class that was graduated can testify; but those five years were filled with blessed experiences in practical missionary work for the needy at their doors, as well as in steady progress in their studies.

Since the expiration of the lease, the college has been domiciled in a building at Thirty-third Place, near the Branch Sanitarium, pending the erection of a suitable building, which the growing importance of its work imperatively demands. Dispensary and other kinds of mission work are still carried on by the students under the supervision of experienced instructors. As facilities have been needed, they have been providentially supplied.

The college is still housed, however, in rented buildings, and the need of better and more permanent quarters is pressing. A fine lot has been secured between the Chicago Branch Sanitarium and the building used by the medical school, on which it is proposed to erect a building when funds can be obtained.

The securing of this lot was one of the marked providences that have attended this branch of the work from the first. A patient who had been greatly benefited at the Sanitarium, and had become interested in missionary work, several months ago deeded to the college a piece of property, valued at ten thousand dollars, which he held on the North Side in Chicago. Several sites had been considered, but none seemed so desirable

as the vacant lot adjoining the Branch Sanitarium.

The price of this made it seem unlikely that it could be obtained. Mr. —, the donor of the property on the North Side, not knowing of the preference of the trustees for this special lot, suggested it as an appropriate location for the college, and offered, if desired, to arrange an exchange of the North Side property.

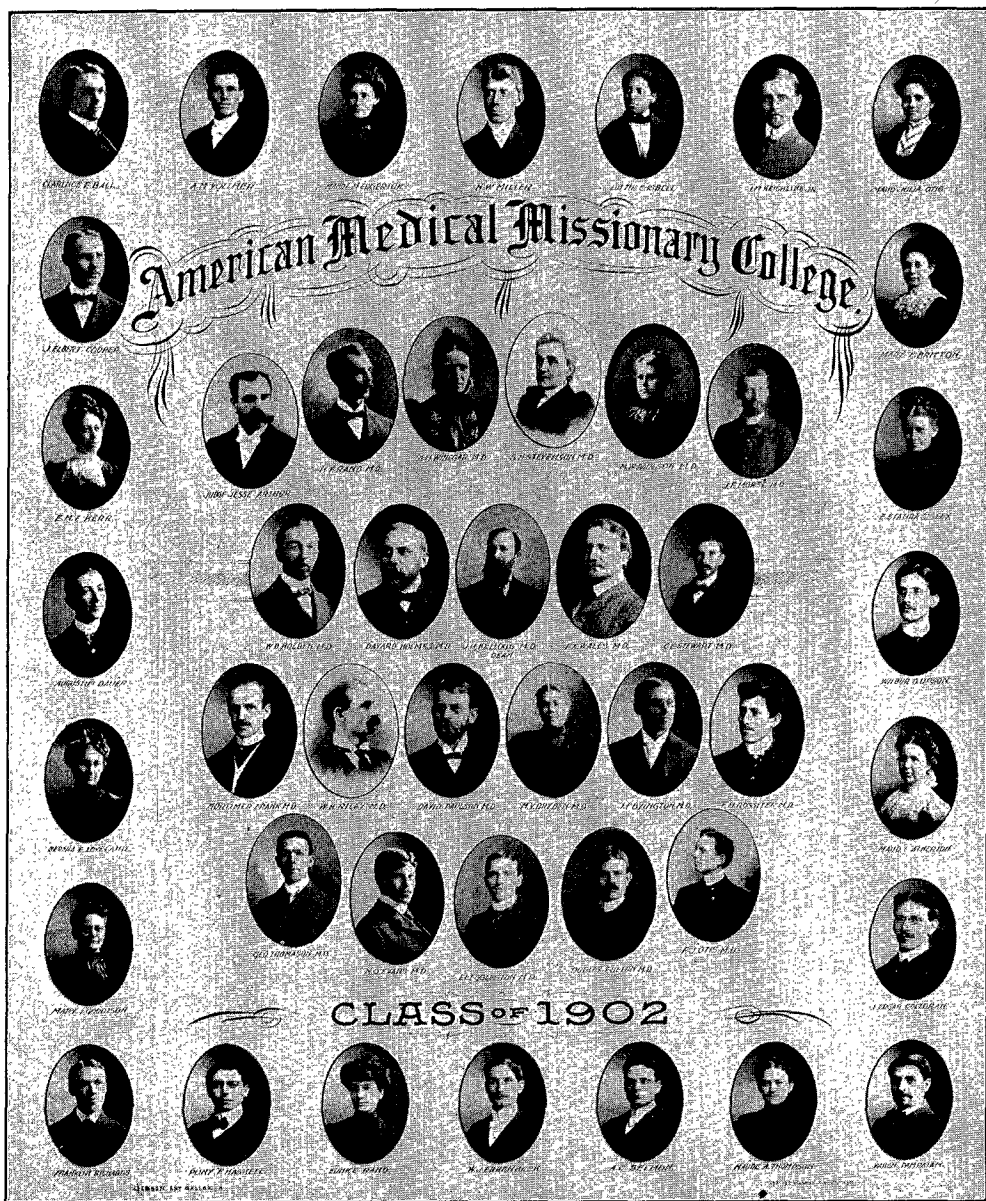
His kind offices were accepted, the trustees feeling that if he succeeded, it would be another evidence that it was the place where the Lord would have the work located. The transfer was made without difficulty, on the basis of an even exchange.

Commencement Exercises of the American Medical Missionary College

THE fourth class graduating from the American Medical Missionary College held its closing exercises at the Tabernacle, Monday evening, June 16.

The church was decorated with flowers and the college and class colors, in the midst of which was conspicuous the motto "Reasonable Service," from Rom. 12: 1, and a full house gathered to celebrate the occasion with the class.

Prof. W. W. Prescott, who presided at the exercises, in the absence of the president, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, at pres-



Meantime the class has grown from the original class to about one hundred and twenty students, earnest young men and women, who have decided to dedicate their lives to the Master's service to labor wherever God may call.

The college has recently graduated its fourth class, making eighty-four who have completed the course, besides a number of others who for various reasons have taken a partial course, or have taken their last year at other colleges. These graduates and their work are referred to elsewhere.

ent in Europe, Elder Evans, and the speaker of the evening occupied the platform behind the bank of green foliage and white flowers, and the faculty and students sat in the center of the house.

The delegation from the nurses' class, though not as large this year as on some former occasions, nor as large as we hope to see on future ones, always makes a pleasant adjunct to the medical school, in their fresh uniforms of blue and white, and with their cheerful, interested faces.

The music was furnished by the Ger-

mania Orchestra, which is equivalent to saying that this feature of the program was excellent.

Elder I. H. Evans offered prayer.

The address was given by Dr. William Malcolm, who was for ten years a medical missionary in China, and was driven out by the recent uprising. In introducing him Professor Prescott said that it seemed fitting that at the commencement exercises of this, a distinctively missionary college, the address should be given by a practical missionary. A portion of Dr. Malcolm's address will be found elsewhere in these columns.

After Dr. Malcolm's address the class was represented by Mr. A. C. Selmon and Miss Mary E. Britton, each in a brief address.

Professor Prescott presented the diplomas to the class, prefacing the presentation with apt remarks. Among other things, he said: "A diploma or a 'degree' in itself confers no power for service. Unless this power is already won, a diploma will not be of use to-morrow. A diploma or a degree simply opens a door, or an opportunity, for service in a legal way. It is the work of years of patient, plodding labor and study that determines whether or not the opportunity can be met.

"The very picture that has been presented to us in the address this evening is an inspiration,—a call to a great field for service,—a most emphatic call for service. Let it be heeded, and the opportunity for service be improved. It is a call for men and women prepared to render to mankind the greatest service, under God, that it is possible for humanity to render,—help for the body, help for the soul,—deliverance from the bondage of physical disease, and deliverance from the greater bondage of sin. That is the call."

The class of twenty-four then filed across the platform, and passed down the opposite side, receiving their diplomas as they went.

A selection by the orchestra followed, and Elder I. H. Evans dismissed the audience, many of whom lingered for a few words of congratulation to the graduates.

As many of the alumni who attended the commencement were to leave early Tuesday morning, the exercises were followed by an alumni meeting and reception to the members at the home of Dr. May Habenicht, on Champion Street. Dr. E. L. Eggleston, president of the association, was chairman of the meeting. The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: Dr. J. F. Morse, President; Dr. J. M. Keichline and Dr. A. C. Selmon, first and second Vice-Presidents; and Dr. Julia White, Secretary and Treasurer.

Before another day most of the class had scattered, awaiting the completion of the arrangements which will send them to their several fields, home and foreign.

It is the house in which we live that we need to preserve, that we may do honor to God, who has redeemed us.

The Practical Medical Missionary *

WILLIAM MALCOLM, M. D., MISSIONARY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH TO CHINA

THE medical missionary needs no apology. We have very high authority for medical missions. Our beloved Saviour was a medical missionary. Jesus is our model missionary. He came from a far country,—he was a foreign missionary. He went about doing good and healing diseases at home,—he was a home missionary. If the Samaritan had sat down by the man who fell among thieves, and had simply talked to him about his sins and about the law and the prophets, this matchless parable would never have been written; but, instead, he bound up his wounds, pouring in wine and oil, the best antiseptic dressing known at that time, I dare say. He then put him on his own beast, the best ambulance service he could get, and took him to an inn, the best hospital obtainable in those days. This was the true missionary. The medical missionary follows very closely in the footsteps of his Master.

As has been said, and I think truthfully, China has been opened to Christianity at the point of the lancet; that is, the *medical* missionary has been, and is, the kind of missionary called for in China, to win the hearts of the people. There is something about the surgical work that appeals to the people; for example, a painless operation upon the eye by the use of a few drops of cocaine. The effects of chloroform, ether, and other anæsthetics in surgical operations are perfectly marvelous in the eyes of the Chinese. Imagine a native coming to our dispensary, afflicted with a great tumor—such instances occur time and again. He despairs of life. He has appealed repeatedly to native doctors, but they could not perform the operation. What is he to do? He says, "I can't trust myself in the hands of these foreign devils." His friends tell him the same thing. But he is tired of life, and finally asks our doctor if he can cure him.

"Yes," he answers, "by the help of God we can remove the tumor."

"But it would hurt me too much."

"You would not feel the least pain during the operation."

"Impossible! Impossible!"

He is assured that it is true, and at last he signs his name to the agreement that no harm or blame shall accrue to the surgeon in case of any unfortunate result of the operation. When he comes out of the anæsthetic, the tumor is gone, and in a few days he is ready to go home. He says, "O doctor, I never believed this! I will *now* believe anything you say." Is he then not ready to receive the gospel?—Surely he is; and when he hears it, he believes every word of it.

If the medical part of the work were all that could be done for the Chinese, I do not think I would be willing to go to China. But it is a great means to

an end,—it is a preparation for the reception of the gospel. The dispensary is opened in the morning, and the patients throng in, are treated, and then hear the gospel. After coming hundreds of miles, in many instances, to be cured, they willingly wait after treatment upon the words of the doctor,—and they will hear no one else. He gains their interest by telling them of different kinds of machinery, bicycles, electric lights, and other improvements, and then he tells them the gospel story which, though old, is ever fresh and new.

But the missionary doctor has many difficulties to contend with in China. The women are kept in the background there, and when they come for treatment, they think we should be able to make a correct diagnosis from feeling their pulse and hearing their story, often impossible to understand, for they know nothing of anatomy, and do not know how to describe their feelings. I think a veterinary surgeon in our own country has a better chance, because a horse does not tell lies at least.

Our last report shows that one doctor, with three or four native medical assistants, treated in one year over twenty-eight thousand cases, and performed five hundred operations, a large proportion of which were major operations; such as, removal of tumors and cancers, amputations, operations for harelip, stone in the bladder, cataract, and nearly all ills that flesh is heir to,—and I think they have many more of them there than we have here. I might mention a case as a sample: A woman came to our dispensary one morning, suffering pain from the sting of a scorpion. While making her bed the evening before (as the common people are too poor to burn oil, they go to bed at dark and rise at daylight), she was stung by a scorpion among the bedclothes. The pain was instantly relieved by the injection of a few drops of cocaine, and her screams of pain were immediately turned to laughter. This is perfectly miraculous in their eyes.

Our operations for cataracts are numerous and successful. A man comes to the dispensary who has been blind for perhaps twenty years. I remove the opaque lens, and immediately he is able to count my fingers. He sees my face,—the first face he has seen in twenty years. He sees me smiling. He tells me how many fingers I have, and whether I have whiskers or not. One can scarcely hold him on the table, he is so glad. Just think how happy a surgeon must be over such an operation. I performed eighty-six of these operations in one year, and operated for five cataracts in one hour and five minutes.

Do you think these people want to drive us out of the country? They love us,—they can't help it. The race rebellion and the hatred manifested against missionaries were confined to those who knew nothing about us, and who had listened to false reports. There is plenty of room for medical missionaries in China. They are greatly needed there.

I feel sad to think of the many cases

* From an address at the commencement exercises of the A. M. C., June 16, 1902.

that come to us for treatment, to whom I have to say, "It is too late; I can do nothing for you now." I remember a boy eleven years old whose father brought him to us. I told him he was too late in coming. "I am not too late," he said. "I am not too late, doctor. You are too late in coming here. I have been here all the time. He is my only son, and you must cure him; we have no means of support." "But I tell you, you are too late; I can't help you." "Well, then, if he can't live, we can't afford to keep him; we shall have to starve him to death." And notwithstanding all my pleading, I dare say he did as he had threatened.

In native practice, there is nothing in China worth mentioning. I am sorry for the poor Chinese when in health; but, O! when they get sick, I am ten times more sorry for them! If they get well, it is in spite of their treatment, and not because of it, I assure you. Here, for instance, is a man with a tumor. A native doctor thinks he can get a big sum of money for taking it off. So he gets a barber's razor, and takes off a slice, and then, if the patient is able to endure it, he takes off another slice. They have nothing that compares with modern surgery.

The sand storms in China, and numerous other things, combine to produce a great many eye diseases. If the person thus afflicted gets well, there is a contraction of the eyelid, so that the eyelashes are turned inward on the eyeball, causing inflammation at first, and in a short time, blindness. We perform an operation by which we transplant the eyelashes. We had many of these operations, frequently five or six a day, day after day. The medical missionary goes to the heathen with a lancet, so to speak, in one hand, and the gospel in the other, armed with a double power for good.

A man came to the dispensary one day for treatment for stomach trouble. He had been ill for a long time. I found that he had been eating stones for the purpose of curing his dyspepsia; he used to eat a handful of ground-up stones every day. He told me that he had eaten, in all, half a millstone—about sixty pounds. At his second visit he told me that he had eaten forty pounds of cinnamon bark, twenty centipedes, a lot of unborn lambs and dead things, and was no better for this treatment, "but rather grew worse." I put him upon a simple diet, with a suitable prescription, and he went home. He bought a native Testament, and he used to come to my house and read this Testament by a student lamp, and ask me for explanations of Scripture. Time and time again, he said, "Doctor, I am so glad I am sick! If I had not been sick, I should not have found my precious Saviour, this precious book, and this glorious gospel." I have learned many lessons of humility, of Christian love and charity, from this man. To hear him pray was a blessing in itself. He was very sick, however. He had waited too long before coming to the dispensary.

The dreadful remedies which he had used had made great inroads upon his strength, and he died just before the war; but his was a beautiful Christian death.

This is a glorious work, and, as I have said, I would not go to China for the medical part of the work alone. Every morning when I go to the dispensary, I find forty or fifty patients with their friends. I tell them some gospel story or some parable, and explain it to them, and O, how thankful they are for the truth, and how gladly they drink it in!

But there are difficulties and dangers. The doctor's family is constantly exposed to diseases; as, typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. For example, a native mother with her sick child wishes to find the dispensary, but mistakes the residence compound for it, and before the mother of the family, who is busy with her duties—teaching native missionaries or learning the language—is aware of it, her children are playing with this diseased, scabby child, and are exposed to smallpox. Such a thing often happens. We are asked, "Why don't you have better sanitary protection?" But if we try to keep the people out, what is the use of going to China? We go there to teach them the gospel, and we must do it. "What is to be done?"—Trust in God, and be sure to be thoroughly vaccinated before you go.

Another difficulty is the bad water. We drink the river water. "Why don't you drink well water?" you ask. The well water is unspeakable. The wells are all flush with the ground surface, and the people water their cattle, horses, and mules there. Any old bucket from a stable is kept there; for if a good one were left there at night, it would be stolen before morning. They have no pumps,—they know nothing about pump making. About the time the trouble broke out, we saw three corpses floating down the river, and there were any number of animals in the water. The water of the river is so dirty that you cannot see a quarter of an inch below the surface; it is running,—and that is the best we can say of it,—but it is almost too thick to run. And yet it is said that missionaries go out there for romance! Romance? I wish you could see that water—there was almost everything but romance in it.

Members of the graduating class, you are looking forward to making a success of your profession. Just define that word "success." What does it mean? Is it to be the first surgeon of the country? That is not necessarily success. What did our blessed Saviour say success in life was? Do you remember John the Baptist and his six months' ministry, which closed in imprisonment and death? What did Christ say of him?—"Among them that are born of women there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist." There is success. His life work won favor in the eyes of God. Keep that point ever before you; that is success in life.

Do you believe in foreign missions? I do, with all my soul. What proof have

you that I do? During the ten years in which I have been a missionary, I have recollections of smallpox and cholera that I dare not recite to you; my beloved ones taken away; one hundred and eighty-nine missionaries and their families ruthlessly murdered; and yet I am so in love with the glory there is in the work that I want to go back to those Chinese.

Is it not a testimony for the Chinese work and the Chinese Christianity that forty thousand of them have died rather than trample upon the cross of Christ? Many of them were brought to this test,—the sign of the cross was marked in the sand, and they were bidden to trample upon it, or be thrust through with a sword. They have taken the sword. We think our standard is high, but how many of us would stand that test?

I feel very highly honored in being invited to stand before you to-night, in this capacity, and I wish I could say something that would make you feel as I do, but my faltering tongue cannot give expression to my feelings upon this subject. My only apology for standing before you upon this occasion is just this: I have spent the best part of ten years in China, and I know of what I speak. I want to go back to China. I expect to sail in about two weeks; and I hope that fact will speak more eloquently for me than anything else that I could possibly say.

The A. M. M. C. Representatives

OF those who have received their training, or the greater part of it, at the college, Drs. Geo. Thomason, J. F. Morse; F. J. and E. F. Otis, E. L. Eggleston, N. G. Evans, Lillian Eshelman, Etta Kirby, Julia White, R. H. Harris, and Elsie B. Merritt are at present connected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium and the American Medical Missionary College.

Dr. J. F. Allen is in Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Lillian Boyer, after over two years' connection with the Battle Creek Sanitarium, is now at work among the churches under the direction of the Wisconsin Conference.

Dr. Alice Conway Parker is a physician at the Boulder (Colo.) Sanitarium.

Dr. I. A. Dunlap is practicing at Walla Walla, Wash., and teaching in the science department of Walla Walla College.

Dr. and Mrs. S. P. S. Edwards are doing a similar work in Emmanuel Missionary College at Berrien Springs.

Dr. J. W. Erkenbeck is medical Superintendent of Guadalajara Sanitarium, Mexico.

Dr. J. E. Froom is in charge of a growing pioneer branch institution at Moline, Ill., Dr. Amy Hawke assisting.

Drs. W. L. and Eva M. Gardner are opening up work in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. O. M. Hayward is carrying heavy responsibilities as superintendent of the medical missionary work in the Southern Union Conference.

Dr. C. O. Prince and Dr. Clara Beck-

ner are connected with the Drs. Nicola at the South Lancaster Sanitarium.

Dr. W. R. Simmons is superintendent of the Portland (Ore.) Sanitarium, with Drs. S. L. and Myrtle E. Lockwood as assistants.

Dr. A. Q. Shryock is in charge of the branch sanitarium at Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Carrie Staines is at the College View (Neb.) Sanitarium.

Dr. A. A. Zipf is doing medical missionary work in Iowa.

Dr. Evelene Helman, who has also done efficient work at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, is in California, availing herself of the opportunity for a much-needed vacation. However, she is doing more or less medical missionary work.

Dr. L. J. Otis is building up a branch work at Paducah, Ky.

Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Keller are in Australia.

Drs. C. P. and Anna B. Farnsworth, after some months at the sanitarium in Guadalajara, Mexico, have assumed the responsibility of the branch work in Madison, Wis.

Dr. D. E. Garvin, until recently superintendent of the sanitarium at Keene, Tex., also an instructor in the Keene Academy, is in Colorado, being obliged to go there on account of his wife's health.

Dr. A. W. George is doing successful work in Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. Lydia Kynett is connected with the work in Chicago.

Dr. Elsie Martinson is assisting Dr. Hayward in the Southern Conference, and is located at Graysville, Tenn.

Dr. J. D. Shively is medical superintendent of the Des Moines (Iowa) Sanitarium, and Dr. Emma A. Perrine is lady physician there.

Dr. Maui Pomare, returning to New Zealand, was appointed medical commissioner to his people, the Maoris.

Dr. Jean Vernier is connected with the work of the college in Chicago, and is in charge of the dispensary work on Halstead Street.

Dr. A. J. Hetherington is also connected with the Chicago work.

Dr. Lyra E. Hunt, now Mrs. W. A. George, is assisting her husband in the medical work at the College View (Neb.) Sanitarium.

Drs. A. E. and Carrie Lemon are at St. John, New Brunswick, where they have found a wide and promising field of labor.

Dr. Ruth Merritt is at work among the churches in the Ohio Conference.

Dr. A. R. Satterlee has been called to the New York Conference.

Dr. H. E. Truex is associated with Dr. W. A. George at College View.

Dr. W. W. Worster is connected with the Boulder Sanitarium.

Dr. Silas Yarnell is associated with the work at Spokane, Wash.

Dr. R. L. Mantz has charge of the work at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Of the class just graduated, most of the members are taking a much-needed rest before entering upon definite work in their chosen profession. Several may

connect with the work at the Sanitarium, others have had their minds fixed on foreign fields during more or less of their course.

The list is as follows: Maud L. Ather-ton, Clarence F. Ball, Cæsar A. Bauer, Mary E. Britton, John E. Colloran, John E. Cooper, Maude Edgerton, William J. Erkenbeck, Mary I. Goodison, Pliny F. Haskell, Lottie C. Isbell, John M. Keich-line, Elizabeth M. E. Kerr, Bertha E. Loveland, Harry W. Miller, Maud J. Otis, Vahan Pampaian, Eunice Rand, Frank C. Richards, Arthur C. Selmon, Eulalia S. Sisley, Maude A. Thompson, Wilbur O. Upson, Alfred M. Vollmer.

Of those who matriculated with this class—

Dr. John S. Reekie completed his course at Kingston, Ontario, and is already on his return to New Zealand, to engage in mission work there.

Drs. Edward Gyles and A. H. Barrows completed their course at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Dr. Gyles is assisting Dr. A. J. Read, of the institution in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Sophia Brunson spent her last year at Cleveland. Dr. Brunson had been a missionary to Japan for several years.

Dr. J. J. Bell, of the class of 1901, spent his fourth year at Jefferson College, and then completed work in the medical department of Dublin University, in one year, in order to qualify for work in Ireland, where he is at present starting sanitarium work.

The growth of the college and its work has been so quiet and unobtrusive that it has scarcely been recognized except by those more directly connected with it, but a glance at the preceding list of students scattered already over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from New Brunswick to Texas, besides those in more distant fields, shows something of the significance of its influence.

In spite of the embarrassments under which it has labored, and the obstacles it has had to overcome, God has wrought a good work through it; and if those connected with it maintain their consecration, a greater work is before them.

The Chicago Part of Our Medical School Work

DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

WHEN our board decided to establish a medical missionary college, there were many perplexing questions to be answered at once. The most important of these were, first, Is the necessary number of competent teachers available? and second, Can we enlist the interest of a sufficient number of young men and women who possess the necessary educational and missionary qualifications to begin a four years' course of training in a school that has no graduates, and consequently no record or standing among the medical profession? It would not have been surprising if a large number of medical men had treated this effort with contempt, but we have been happily surprised to find that with

scarcely an exception the best men in the medical profession have regarded this enterprise favorably, and a number of the very ablest physicians not only at the beginning, but since then, have volunteered to assist us in our educational work.

Dr. Bayard Holmes, one of Chicago's leading surgeons, has given instruction in his specialty each year since the school was organized. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, a prominent medical educator in this city, has for several years given our classes most valuable lectures. Dr. Walls, who is at present secretary of the Chicago Medical Society, has for the last four years been one of our regular instructors, and has taken a deep interest in the work of our medical school. One or two other medical men have given short courses upon subjects which they were specially qualified to present.

Our students have the same opportunities as those of other schools to attend the valuable clinical lectures and demonstrations that are daily given at the great Cook County Hospital.

As we have three well-patronized medical missionary dispensaries of our own, our students have unusually favorable advantages to study thoroughly the various and complicated manifestations of disease, and to learn the best methods of dealing with them.

Each of our students takes special interest in some particular patient in our hospital. He notes carefully the prescriptions that are made by our physicians, and critically observes the result. If the case demands it, he makes many critical tests to determine accurately the exact nature of the disease, at the same time seeking to take a spiritual interest in the patient. As a result of such work, some have been converted.

In addition to these general medical opportunities, regular classes are conducted by our physicians, from three to five hours daily, covering all the different kinds of medical work that are taken up in the best medical schools, and in addition, placing special emphasis upon rational methods of treating disease.

To show that our students have attained to a high medical standard in their training, it is only necessary to state that, with a very few exceptions, they have satisfactorily passed the State medical examinations, even in those States where such examinations are the most rigid and severe.

The development of this great enterprise has not been accomplished without encountering perplexing difficulties, but one by one these have been surmounted. Our school, after a most rigid investigation, was admitted into the American Association of Medical Colleges, and there has been no time in the history of the school when it was prepared to do such thorough and efficient work as it will be able to do the coming year.

Nearly forty earnest, consecrated, well-educated young men and women could be admitted at the beginning of the next school year. Even ordinary professional medical work is taxing

and trying, and the average physician's life is not a very long one; but genuine medical missionary work is particularly taxing and trying. The medical missionary is in continual contact with not only the physical ills and ailments of humanity, but with their moral deformities. To deal with the latter requires greater skill and wisdom than to deal with the former.

The man or woman who is graduated from our school, who is qualified to bear responsibilities, will soon be loaded down with hundreds of duties that the average physician never expects to assume; and while thus weighed down, like a cart beneath the sheaves, unless the Lord specially preserves him and gives him more than ordinary strength, he will soon pour out his life upon the altar of service.

For this reason, only those should begin a course of medical training who have some definite indication that they are being called by the Lord. What the world needs is not professional missionaries, but men and women who have been baptized with the missionary spirit for service.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

THIS institution was incorporated in 1866, and it is therefore nearly thirty-six years since it began its work. It is but reasonable to inquire what has been accomplished since its organization. If we turn to figures for an answer to our question, we find the number of people visiting the Sanitarium increasing every year. The years from 1866 to 1897 show an aggregate of 25,755 patients, of whom 3,785 received treatment free or nearly so. The gain during the last five years has been much more rapid. The number of patients in 1900 was 3,248, and in 1901 nearly 5,000, taxing the facilities of the institution to the utmost, especially during the summer, when the monthly register ranged from 650 to 1,050. The roll of those receiving treatment free or nearly so, averaged one hundred and sixty-five a month throughout the year. This brings the aggregate up to between forty thousand and fifty thousand.

Surgical work did not occupy a prominent place in the work of the institution for many years, nor has there ever been an effort made to constitute it a specialty, though a large number of important operations have been performed, the policy of the work being to resort to it only when other means were unavailing. Most of the surgical work has been done since 1888, when the then new Hospital afforded increased facilities for such work. Five thousand two hundred and sixteen operations have been performed, of which more than one half have been free.

From 1891 to 1899 a number of beds were supported by individuals and conferences for the treatment of the very poor, the donors furnishing enough to meet board and room, and the Sanitarium supplying medical care and treatment. After a time these beds numbered fourteen or fifteen, and as many as fifty pa-

tients were received in the course of a year. This plan was, however, abandoned in 1899, for various reasons, though there was thereby no lessening of the charitable work of the institution, which continued until the Hospital was burned last February.

These figures mean that thousands of sick people have received more or less physical benefit from their stay at the Sanitarium; that thousands whose lives would have been cut short in the midst of their usefulness have been restored to life, and that thousands of others have been lifted from invalidism into lives of happy activity. But this is not all, and not the greatest part. It means that all these have come more or less closely into contact with the truths for these last days, and have had an opportunity to learn of them. It means that they have had the principles of physical righteousness daily and hourly set before them, in many cases for weeks and months. At the table, the medical offices, at parlor lectures, in schools of health, in the cooking school, in the gymnasium, in the dress parlors, where hundreds of women have gone to have the shackles of custom stricken off, the better way of living has been presented, not simply from the standpoint of selfish interest, but from the highest of all considerations, that of man's relation to God and of his hope of eternal life. In all these places, physicians, nurses, and other workers have kept constantly before the patients the fact that God is the only healer, that science and the wisdom of men and the multiplicity of appliances are nothing except as divine power works through the instrumentalities used for the restoration of sin-sick bodies, and that the power that can heal the body is waiting to save the whole man, soul as well as body. Many a tired, discouraged soul has here found its way back to God, and some who have delayed too long to find bodily cure have found peace in God, and have blessed the day when they came to the Sanitarium.

Have all these definitely accepted present truth?—No, not even a large proportion; but all have had opportunity. In many instances they know what it is, and when the final test comes, they cannot plead ignorance. Not all who have fully accepted the message have stood as conspicuously before the people as did Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, but there are others more or less actively engaged in the Lord's work whose first knowledge of the truth came to them through the same instrumentality.

As for those who have recognized the divine origin of the health principles, and have committed themselves to them, and are living and working in harmony with them, they are many, and from all walks in life, from the highest to the lowest, and they have exerted their influence in behalf of as much of the truth as they have recognized. We leave such with him who is able to lead into all truth those whom he recognizes as his own.

At no time since the early days of the

institution has it been without a chaplain, and sometimes it has had two, who have conducted daily worship with both helpers and patients, services at the beginning and close of the Sabbath and on the Sabbath day, besides the mid-week prayer meetings, and for a number of these later years the noonday prayer meeting at the Hospital. The Sabbath school has met regularly since the organization of the Sanitarium family. This is attended not alone by helpers, but by patients, the nurses and physicians having endeavored to encourage their patients to attend it.

For years the chaplain or some of his assistants have given Bible studies each week, at the request of interested patients. The large rack near the mail window was kept filled with tracts, and many thousands of pages have been distributed each year through this medium, not thrust into indifferent hands, but taken by those who, from interest or curiosity, wished to investigate.

By many the religious opportunities of the house are greatly appreciated. Letters come from former patients, speaking of the privileges enjoyed and the helpful influences received. "I am a better woman for having known you. Besides the physical help given me, you and your co-workers have helped me to a higher estimate of life. I can never go back to my old ways again. I thank God for what the Sanitarium has done for me." Thus writes one to her physician or nurse. "Life means a different thing to me," says another. "I am holding on to what I learned there, and shall always have a good word to speak for your work and the workers."

As we turn over some of the records of the past few years especially, we see mention of victims of the liquor habit, the morphine and the tobacco habit, to say nothing of wrong habits of life in many other ways, who, after trying other means in vain, have here found freedom from their slavery, and in most of these cases they have recognized the divine power that through the treatments and care has operated for their healing, and to which they must look for strength to stand hereafter.

Some time ago a young man suffering with consumption was brought to the Sanitarium. His mother, a worldly woman, but devoted to her son, expressly insisted that he should not be approached on the subject of his spiritual condition. His nurse, an earnest Christian, who could not bear to see a soul slipping out of reach without an effort to save him, had asked to pray with him, but met with a curt refusal from the patient himself. But night after night when he had finished his treatments, and was about to lie down in the room to obtain what rest he could while watching, he bowed by the side of his cot and pleaded silently with God for the soul of his patient.

The young man went home to die, and the nurse was sent with him. His mother asked for another nurse, but the patient urged that this one should accompany

him. One evening as the nurse knelt as usual, to his surprise the young man asked him to pray aloud. He did so, not only that night, but every night afterward. As the end drew near, the patient said one evening as the hour of prayer came, "Pray for me to-night, and pray harder than you ever did before."

A few days later he requested the family to gather to see him. He gave a message to each, and pleaded with them to become reconciled to Christ. He pleaded especially with his mother, that she would accept Christ, and meet him in the better life.

And this is not an isolated instance by any means. Talk of mission fields, when souls come right to our doors because they want spiritual help! Talk of scattering the truth, when people congregate by the thousands every year within the sound of it! Tell of efforts to reach the various classes, when men and women of all walks in life come and go; when ministers, lawyers, politicians, state officials, representatives of army and navy, physicians, lecturers, missionaries from all over the world, natives of many countries and representatives of many races, gather here of their own accord, knowing that we are a peculiar people. May God forgive us that we have not better improved our opportunities, and help us to work in the future as we never have done in the past.

Into this broad field of activity the fire came last February, sweeping away the most important of our buildings and equipment. Necessarily it checked the work. From a financial point of view it seemed most disastrous. But the fact that the shock set in vibration chords of sympathy all over this country, and even in foreign lands, showed, as nothing else could, how far the influence of the Sanitarium extended. The disaster and the experiences that followed served to demonstrate the real work the institution had been doing, and its motives, as an uninterrupted course of prosperity would not have done.

Meantime the buildings that remained have been fitted temporarily but conveniently for their work, and are filled to their capacity, and the cottages are filling up also. The cool weather has doubtless prevented a rush which would overtax

the present capacity, but nearly two hundred and fifty patients are cared for in the present buildings. The charitable work was necessarily largely interrupted, but only temporarily, as some of the buildings now in use will be available later for that purpose, and will give larger opportunities in that direction.

Meantime the new building is steadily rising out of the ashes of the old, and with God's blessing on the work and the workers, will do a grand work in the closing of the gospel message yet to go to all kindreds and tongues and peoples.

The Sanitarium as an Educational Center

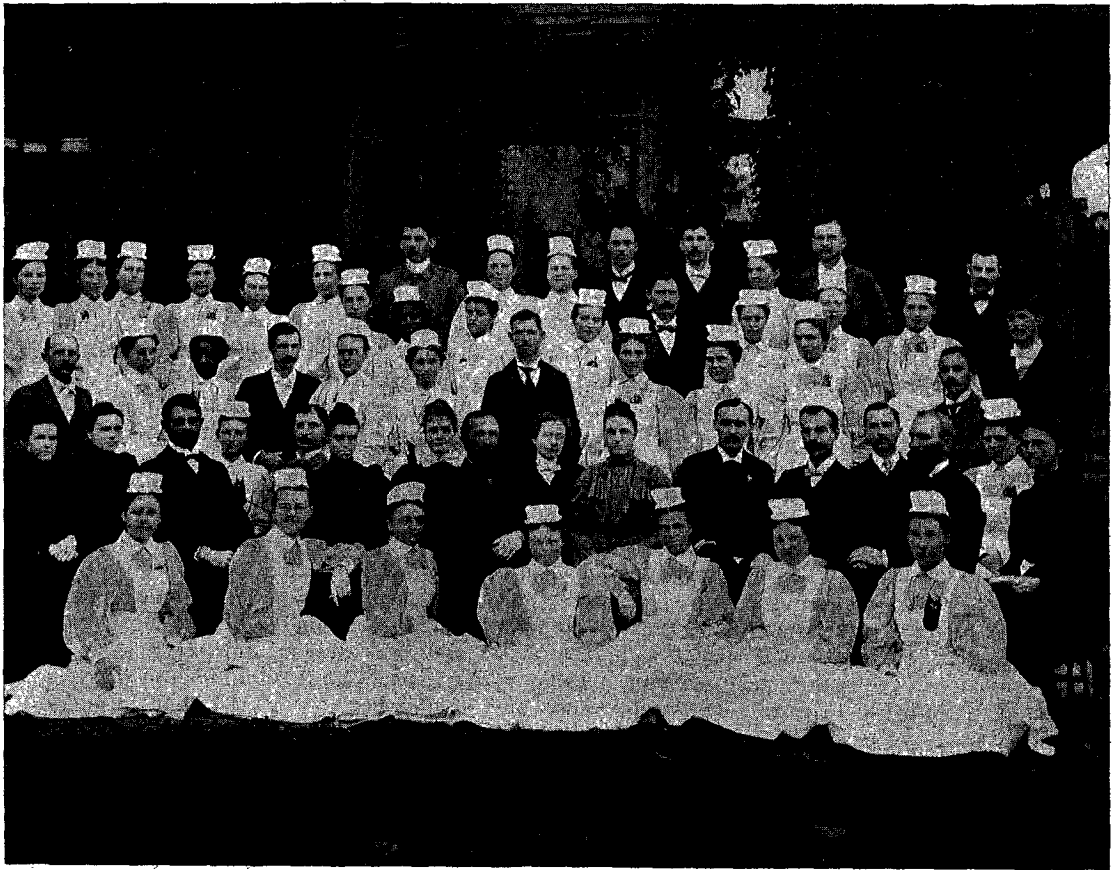
GEORGE THOMASON, M. D.

It is the constant aim of those in charge to make the Sanitarium indeed a "city that is set on a hill," from which

body as a fit dwelling for the Holy Ghost. The end and object in the mind at all times is to lead the patient, through a knowledge of natural laws working in the spiritual world, to a full recognition of God, and to a yielding of the body as a temple of God, and all the members as instruments of righteousness.

We will enumerate a few of the special educational opportunities afforded by the Sanitarium:—

Education of Patients.—While the advantages which come to patients healthwise from the treatment and attention which they receive while at the Sanitarium are important, it is regarded as of vastly greater importance that these patients receive a knowledge of the principles which have been violated in bringing them from a state of health to one of invalidism, and that they be instructed in the manner of righteous



A GROUP OF PHYSICIANS AND NURSES AT THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

light and blessing may go out to those in darkness and distress because of ignorance of physical laws. No effort is spared to make the educational advantages the predominating feature of Sanitarium work; and in this educational work, a class of people is reached which could, perhaps, be reached in no other way. Practically, at all times at the Sanitarium can be found ministers, lawyers, physicians, governors, and United States senators and representatives. Never are persons more readily influenced by righteous principles than at the very time when they are suffering most the consequences of violating natural laws.

The basis of all the instruction is that man is a temple in which God dwells, and hence the importance of a clean

living which will enable them, after returning home, to obviate the causes that led to their sickness.

The patient's entire program, from the time he rises in the morning until he retires at night, is so arranged that he is really working in a training school. If at the table, he is in his eating carrying out carefully outlined directions given by his attending physician as to the proper combination of foods, food values, and all the fundamental principles of diet. If in the bath room, while receiving the treatment he is at the same time learning the method of applying these treatments, many of which are extremely simple, and of such a character that they may be carried out afterward at home. In the gymnasium he is learning systematic, graduated exercises

for a perfect and symmetrical development of the muscular system.

In addition to these, the almost daily lectures, and the opportunities of personal conversation with the physicians and nurses, who are thoroughly imbued with the importance of the educational work, enable the patient in a comparatively short time to become familiar with the principles which, if followed out, will enable him to reach a point of practical immunity from the host of prevailing diseases.

A School of Health.—Such a school is constantly in operation at the Sanitarium, and is free to all patients. The work consists of daily lectures, demonstration of simple treatments, a cooking school fitted up with all culinary conveniences, where patients may, under a competent instructor, prepare foods in a healthful, tasty, and appetizing manner. Frequently almost the first statement made by patients on their arrival is that they understand that a school of health is conducted to which they may have admittance, and that they desire to avail themselves of this privilege, wishing not only to become well, but to learn how they may regulate their mode of living so as to keep well after leaving the institution.

A Nurses' Training School.—A training school is constantly maintained, into which is received only those young men and women who have a live, Christian experience, and who have decided to devote their lives to medical missionary work in home or in foreign fields. In this school hundreds of young people have received a training that has enabled them to go out and fight valiant battles in the cause of God and humanity.

The training of a medical missionary requires weeks and months of patient effort on the part of both student and teacher. Each day the students are brought in, contact with wonderful truths as shown in the various workings of God in man, thus constantly receiving fresh glimpses of the love of God, and inspiration to talk of this love to patients with whom they are in daily association.

Many touching incidents might be enumerated in which patients, with but a feeble hold upon life, have been brought to a saving knowledge of him who said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

After receiving their training, nurses are prepared to go out to do pioneer, self-supporting missionary work, entering, with the principles of the soul- and body-saving truth, homes otherwise practically inaccessible. The experiences of the medical missionary in this country and in foreign fields abundantly prove the truthfulness of this statement.

No greater opportunity for impressing men and women with divine truth is offered than in the case of a person, who, sick and suffering, longs for relief from distress. The constant, loving, faithful attention of a devoted Christian nurse day after day, soon inspires love and confidence in the heart of the patient for the nurse, and rare indeed it is that

an unconverted patient fails to respond to the still, small voice, listened to and heeded because of the prayers and heart-to-heart talks of a consecrated nurse.

The Training of Hygienic Cooks.—No less important than the training of nurses is that of hygienic cooks, who are in just as true a sense medical missionaries. The demand for hygienic cooks is constantly increasing. A systematic and thorough course of training is given to this class of students, both at the Sanitarium and in connection with hygienic cafés established in various large cities. The influence of this work is rapidly extending. For example, at the café established by sanitarium workers in connection with the University of Chicago, at the present time five hundred meals are daily served to students, teachers, and professors of the university. The same is true of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where three hundred persons in connection with the university are being fed daily at the café. Such cafés have been established in a number of the large cities of the country, and this department of sanitarium educational work is rapidly growing to extensive proportions.

Chautauqua Work.—Omitting to mention the numerous small schools of health conducted in various parts of the country, an important feature of sanitarium work is the sending out during the summer of companies of physicians, nurses, and cooking-school teachers to various large Chautauquas in the different States. For several summers the Sanitarium has conducted quite an extensive work in this way. At these Chautauquas immense audiences of all classes of people congregate, often to the number of eight or ten thousand in daily attendance; and as a regular part of the program, lectures are delivered and demonstrations given on subjects pertaining to scientific cookery, rational treatment, dress reform, and all the leading distinctive features of our work. Because of the opportunities thus afforded, hundreds and thousands are led to live in harmony with the principles of physical righteousness, and thus their hearts are prepared for the greater gospel in its fullness.

Literature.—It is only necessary merely to refer to this part of the educational work. It is well known how extensively circulated have been the thousands of pages of books, periodicals, and pamphlets published in increasing numbers from year to year, since the establishment of the Sanitarium idea. Hundreds and thousands of patients who have visited the Sanitarium, when asked the question as to what led them to come to the institution, have replied that, having read literature setting forth the principles of the institution, they were led to have confidence in the work, and decided to come and take treatment, and learn further of the Battle Creek idea.

Health Foods.—It is also only necessary simply to mention this department of the work. Every package of health foods is a missionary visitor. It helps to indicate the way toward a better life.

The same might be said of the health foods as of the health literature in reference to patients visiting the Sanitarium, as testified by a number of patients.

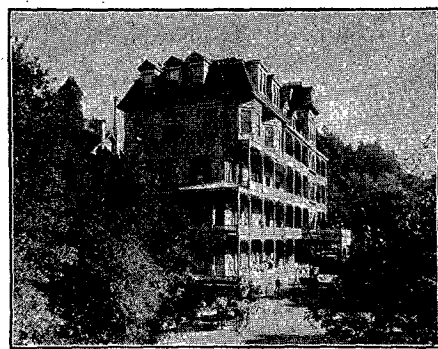
Correspondence.—This is no small part of the educational work of the institution. Hundreds of letters come every week from all parts of the world, containing appeals for suggestions for the relief of all classes of maladies. These letters are from persons who are unable to visit the Sanitarium for treatment. Each of these letters receives careful perusal and a personal response, with definite and simple suggestions as to diet, treatment, exercises, and all matters pertaining to the physical as well as the spiritual man. Not one of these appeals ever passes unnoticed, and the many scores of letters received afterward, expressing gratitude for the help received, give abundant evidence that this department is a help and an encouragement to those who might otherwise be left in suffering and distress because of lack of knowledge.

In this article we have not attempted to outline definitely and specifically all the educational features of sanitarium work, as this would not be possible in the brief space of one article. It must be apparent to all, however, that, with sanitariums established in nearly all parts of the world, from each of which goes out an influence for the uplifting and healing of fallen and suffering humanity, and representing, as they do, a complete gospel having the power to preserve blameless soul, spirit, and body, sanitarium enterprises occupy a unique place in the closing work of the world's history.

The St. Helena Sanitarium

ABBIE M. WINEGAR, M. D.

THE St. Helena Sanitarium is beautifully located in the Napa Valley, one of the most picturesque valleys in Napa County, which is generally acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful counties in the State of California.



The sanitarium, established in 1877 for the promulgation of the gospel of health, and as a place where the sick could be treated by rational methods, was the second institution of its kind in our country.

Since its beginning, it has passed through many and varied experiences, some of victory, others of apparent defeat; but notwithstanding all the hindrances and perplexities which so often attend a work of its kind, the

institution has grown, and the life-giving principles, which have made it all that it has been and is, though at times apparently obscured, have ever triumphed, and the blessing of God has attended it.

One of the principal objects of the institution has ever been to educate the people in principles of health, and to train young persons who could go out and teach the grand truths of "saving health among all nations."

The first regular training course for nurses was organized in 1892, and consisted of a short term of six months; but before the close of this term, the regular two years' course was established. The first class was graduated in 1894, and each year since a number of young people have been graduated.

Year by year the course of study has been improved, and new departments have been added.

While it is not the purpose to close the door to any worthy young person, yet only those are admitted who have given their lives to medical missionary work. The educational standard has also been raised, and all students who now enter the school are required to pass an entrance examination.

A class of nine was recently graduated from the school. Three members of the class were not of our faith at the beginning of their course,—two having never made a profession, the other being a member of the Methodist Church,—but we are rejoiced to say that the three have identified themselves with us, and were baptized the Sabbath following the graduation. Every member of the class is fully given to the Lord, and all hold themselves in readiness to go wherever the Lord may direct and the board may indicate.

The number of nurses now in the institution is seven graduates, ten seniors, and eighteen juniors. The first year class, which has just entered, numbers twelve; and probably six or eight more have been accepted, but have not yet entered.

The spiritual interests of our family are most excellent, and there is a spirit of earnestness among the young people which is an inspiration to all. Morning worship is daily held with our workers. This often takes the form of a social meeting, and it is gratifying indeed to see our whole family on their feet at once to bear testimony to God's goodness.

A Bible study is held every day at one o'clock. This is also a time when special requests may be given for prayers either for the family or for patients.

An enthusiastic young people's meeting is also held every Sabbath afternoon, in which the young people themselves are held responsible for the work, thus seeking to develop laborers, who, when they go out as missionary workers, may be prepared as leaders of the people.

A school of health is carried on for the patients, in which special instruction is given in the various subjects pertaining to health, dietetics, cookery, healthful dress, exercise, ventilation, and all kindred subjects.

The Chicago Missionary Nurses' Training School

DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

It was evident to us years ago that Chicago would furnish an unparalleled opportunity for trained nurses, if our work there could once become sufficiently developed to have the necessary number of physicians and the facilities.

The following departments of work are now fully organized, and in successful operation in this city: a sani-



tarium, a hospital, the Workingmen's Home, the Life Boat Mission, the Life Boat Rest for Girls, and a thoroughly equipped medical missionary dispensary and visiting nurses' department, and successful hygienic dining rooms at the University of Chicago.

The missionary nurse who had more or less experience in a number of these departments, and in addition thorough class work, has certainly had opportunities for development that are almost unequalled.

Our present class consists of twenty-four members. They are an earnest and appreciative company of young men and women. They realize to a certain extent the important work that is before them, as well as the great opportunities that they will have in life after they completely surrender to the will of God, and allow him to make of them workmen that need not to be ashamed.

There will be excellent opportunities here for many more of this same class of people. Address Chicago Medical Missionary Training School, 28 Thirty-Third Place, Chicago.

Dispensary Work in Darkest Chicago

M. CLAIR HINDS

DURING the last two years of our course at the American Medical Missionary College, much time was spent in dispensary work. This work brings the students in close touch with the sick and suffering. One does not need to go to China or India to find a needy missionary field. We have one here in Chicago.

Into our dispensaries come many who need healing, and need Christ. One night a man came in complaining of a severe headache. Examination revealed the fact that his headache was all on the left side of his head, also that his right arm and leg were becoming numb. One eye was losing its sight. As these signs pointed to some serious brain trouble, the man was taken to an "older doctor"

at clinic the next day. Here he was carefully examined again, and appropriate treatment was prescribed. The effect was marvelous. Almost from the first day of treatment, the man began to improve. His headache disappeared, the feeling gradually returned to his right side, and in two weeks he was strong and well.

Another man came about the same time. He was well dressed, and gave evidence of culture and education, but he was drunk. He was not so far gone but that he realized his condition, however, and was in deep despair and discouragement on account of having fallen so many times. Careful examination showed his physical condition to be good. This man needed Christ. All his trouble was from drink; this he knew without being told, so we told him of the Son of man, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, who is able to save unto the uttermost, and who is able not only to save, but to keep. Tears stood in this poor man's eyes as he listened to the simple word of God.

Finally he consented to ask God for help, and if ever a man prayed in earnest, this man did. Then he was taken to the bath rooms and given thorough treatment. He left the dispensary feeling like a new man, and the hand clasp he gave on parting was enough to reward us for a week's work. Thank God, the full gospel means salvation for both body and soul.

Christ is our great leader in medical missionary work, and he is a leader who is right on the field with his soldiers; not afar off. Before opening the dispensary, I asked God's guidance in conducting it that evening; and each time this course has been pursued, prayer has been answered. At the Halstead Street Dispensary, the bell rang one morning at half-past four. A man staggered in, his pain being so severe that he caught the door casing for support. But hot fomentations were wonderfully efficacious in relieving his suffering. In less than an hour this patient was able to go away well, saying that the treatment was worth fifty dollars to him.

One great advantage of this medical missionary work is the access it gives to men's hearts. A great point in canvassing is to gain a hearing. When you succeed in interesting your hearer, your object is attained. So in the medical office, we are sure of an interested hearing, because the patient is there to hear something that will make him well; and having the truth as it is in Christ, we have something that will heal him if he accepts it; for Jesus came that we might have life, and have it more abundantly.

A patient who came recently was a young man, slender, weak, with narrow chest, a bad stomach, and symptoms of a tobacco heart. He had used tobacco ten years, beginning at the age of twelve. When shown that tobacco was the cause of his trouble, he willingly gave it up. Two weeks later he called on us again. He had used no tobacco since his pre-

vious visit, and his eyes were brighter, he felt stronger, and looked better in every way.

One week we were not satisfied with the results of the dispensary work, and hence earnestly sought the Lord for his special blessing. The results of the following week were better than of any previous week in the history of the dispensary. God causes us to work with him, but praise his name, he has also promised to work with us.

The Colorado Sanitarium

FRANCIS M. WILCOX

IN answer to the increased demand of more than a decade, for the establishment of a sanitarium in the dry, bracing climate of the Rockies, the Colorado Sanitarium was dedicated in July, 1896. Previously to its erection there had been founded, under the auspices of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, a sanitarium boarding home in the city of Boulder. This had drawn to the city a number who were interested in dietetic reform; and thus was formed the nucleus of the work which has grown to its present proportions.



The situation of the Colorado Sanitarium is unique. Located on the backbone of the continental divide, it enjoys a climate of almost endless sunshine throughout the year, a climate, too, possessing remarkable dryness, and carrying with it the strongly tonic effect of a high, bracing altitude.

Boulder is the university town of the State, has seven thousand inhabitants, and is thirty miles from Denver, the metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region. The sanitarium is situated on the western border of the city, and is crowded close up against the foothills, so that while to the east and north stretches a beautiful, rolling plateau, dotted with thrifty farms and flourishing ranches, to the south and west the mountains rise in majestic grandeur, affording a variety of scenic beauty. A fifteen minutes' walk from the sanitarium brings one to the center of the town in one direction, while in the opposite direction it brings one into the wildest solitude.

Connected with the main institution there are three cottages owned by the sanitarium, and for its needs the present summer two other cottages have been rented, making five cottages in all, in addition to the main building. Besides these the sanitarium now has a number of separate rooms in different parts of the city, and twelve or more tents.

The history of the Colorado Sanitarium from its inception to the present time has been varied and eventful, like all new enterprises. It has seen many dark hours, and has passed through many trying crises. While the patronage every summer has been fair, the winter seasons for the most part have been dull, and the patronage has gone down very low; hence it has taken every available resource during the summer months to meet the depression of business, and consequent increase of expense, during the winter months. These experiences of cloud and sunshine, however, were bravely met, and by the blessing of the Lord and the interposition of his providence, many apparent disasters and difficulties were overcome.

Beginning with the year 1901, the sanitarium seemed to enter upon a new era in its experience, and from that date there has been a steadily increasing patronage during both the summer and the winter season. Last winter fully sixty patients were members of the sanitarium family, as against not more than one half or one fourth of that number for previous winters.

As the influence of our work extends, we are pleased to note the fruit which is being borne as the result of the promulgation of the gospel truth for which it stands. We are receiving many letters from grateful patients, acknowledging, not alone to the sanitarium, but to the Lord, the benefits received physically and spiritually.

The present season bids fair to outrival all preceding ones. We had a full house, and our rush of summer patronage began fully one month earlier than last year; and at the present writing, July 14, there is not a single vacant room in the institution, and only two or three in any of its cottages. This increase of patronage emphasizes the necessity of increased facilities. This is particularly so as regards accommodations for tubercular patients. There has been a great prejudice during the last few years against free association on the part of the ordinary patients with those having tubercular trouble, and this has made absolutely necessary the separation of these two classes of patients in the Colorado Sanitarium, the tubercular patients at the present time occupying our cottages, and taking treatment in one of the cottages where treatment rooms have been improvised. These accommodations, however, are very unsatisfactory, and totally inadequate to meet the demands of the many patients who come to us desirous of better accommodations, and who are willing to pay for the same.

The workers in the Colorado Sanitarium are endeavoring to keep before their minds continually that the sanitarium work is one part of the great closing gospel work for the last days, and that the object of God in sending patients to the institution is not that the institution may receive financial support, nor even that the patients may be healed of their bodily infirmities alone, but above all, that they may be brought to a saving knowledge of the truth for

these last days. For this purpose we are laboring, and we believe that the seed that is being sown in this way has borne fruit, and will bear fruit in the coming kingdom. Many rich experiences in gospel labor could be reported, and a number of experiences where souls have been converted and have found a knowledge of the Lord. For the growing influence of our work, and for all that the Lord is doing for us, we ascribe to him the glory.

Medical Missionary Work for the Colored People in Nashville, Tennessee

L. A. HANSEN

A LITTLE more than a year ago an effort was begun to open a sanitarium for the colored people. Some means was raised under the auspices of the Southern Missionary Society, a house and lot were secured with part payment, and a few months ago there was opened to the public the first institution of the kind devoted to the colored people. Although there is still much lacking to make it complete in its working, there is now a very creditable establishment, prepared to give various sanitarium treatments, and furnished with beds for house patients.

The work of this institution is carried on under the direction of the Nashville Sanitarium Association, which was organized to meet the requirements of the law in order to hold the property. This association is now a part of the Southern Union Conference, the union conference committee being the constituency. Since the beginning of the work the union conference has added to the money expended in equipping the institution and in meeting the running expenses.

This new effort among colored people could not be expected to find the financial support that a similar work for the white people would meet with. Lack of means and want of appreciation on the part of the public stand in the way of a large patronage. Two months ago it was a serious question as to the advisability of continuing the work, on account of lack of means to support it. At present it is meeting running expenses only because the workers connected with it are drawing no salaries, which condition cannot, of course, always continue. The workers are Brother and Sister F. M. Young, of Illinois, who are acting as steward and matron, and W. P. Creighton and Miss Susan Willis, sanitarium nurses.

A leading object of this work is to afford a training school for colored workers. An effort in this direction is already begun. The facilities for this are excellent. Located in a city that has both the better and the poorer class of people, there is offered a good field. There are leading colored educational institutions located in Nashville, both literary and medical. There is a very large population of the poorer class. The need of medical missionary work

among these people is great. A most practical way to help them is by giving them instruction in their homes, in healthful living, cleanly and practical housekeeping, and in many other things.

Students connected with this work could receive practical training in the sanitarium and among the people. A number of our young colored people are desirous of obtaining just such a training, and would then make useful workers for their own people. It is quite evident that it is not the best plan to send these people to our institutions in the North, expecting them to return here for work. The training should be done here. Surely, such a work as this ought to prove one of the best things that could be done for the colored field. The plan is by no means impracticable. We already have persons qualified for the work of teaching, and an institution fairly well equipped, and we have the field in which to work. What is needed is some assistance in the way of means to support the work, which cannot reasonably be expected to be self-supporting for a while.

The following-named persons are members of the board: C. P. Bollman, President; W. J. Stone, Secretary; L. A. Hansen, Treasurer; Dr. O. M. Hayward and R. M. Kilgore. Money for this work should be sent to the Treasurer, L. A. Hansen, 624 Church St., Nashville, Tenn.

Guadalajara Sanitarium

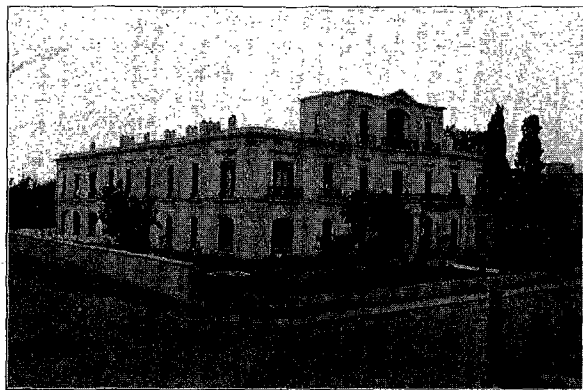
J. W. ERKENBECK, M. D.

WHEN we look at the work of education in some of our older sanitariums in the States, at the scores of workers they have sent out, the work of our Guadalajara Sanitarium sinks into insignificance; but when we remember that we are in a nation by ourselves, and where but little has been written to enlighten the people, we take courage, and are assured that much better days are for Mexico.

The Mexican people are a peculiar people, filled with superstition, and ignorance of the laws of health. For instance, a man suffering with a certain disease may be told by his doctor not to wet his hands or drink cold water. To eat fruit when one has a cold, they believe to be harmful. The things God intended for the well-being of man, they hold in fear. To smoke, drink, and eat all sorts of abominable things is the custom during chronic disease. Time and again we have asked them why they did not eat fruit, and they simply replied, "For fear;" but they do not think of questioning the deleterious effect of tobacco, liquors, and condiments.

The Mexican people are of Eastern customs, slow in changing their ideas, and many of their household utensils and

farm implements are such as were in use in Christ's time. Because of this spirit, education is of slow progress. In the face of all this, I can see many changes within two years and a half. People are more free to investigate our mode of treatment. Physicians have to prescribe baths to satisfy the public demand. Several of the best families of



THE GUADALAJARA SANITARIUM

the city have asked for instruction in the kitchen. Many of our friends have left off the use of tobacco and alcoholics. Our time could be doubly occupied in visiting and instructing those who have become interested.

Instruction of native nurses at the Sanitarium has been limited, but few being naturally adapted to nursing. Probably about twelve have received this instruction, and are raising the banner in other parts.

The work at the mission for the poor has been a great educator to the public. Some of our native brethren are laboring faithfully to penetrate the darkness of superstition and ignorance. Also several native missionaries have been relieved of their physical suffering, and are able to return to their work. Some of the missionaries have stayed with us several weeks, and taken instruction in simple treatments. Better days are before us. Already the dense darkness is becoming morning twilight. Soon the Sun of Righteousness is to shine with healing in his wings, to heal all that are of an open heart, and thus usher in the day of God.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Sanitarium

F. B. MORAN, M. D.

THE work of this institution began a little more than two years ago. A three-story brick building, containing two large stores on the first floor and about forty rooms on the second and third floors, was secured on Third Street, near the heart of the city. A hygienic café was opened on the first floor, medical offices and treatment rooms, together with several rooms for patients and helpers, being situated on the two floors above. From the very beginning, the work grew rapidly, and in a short time the building was altogether inadequate to accommodate the many applications from patients desiring a place in the institution. The work in the café also rapidly increased from a small beginning until it has become the largest in-

stitution of its kind in the world, serving, during the busiest season, more than a thousand meals a day. The work started with only a few laborers. At the present time there are more than fifty employees in the institution, including four physicians.

A small bakery plant was started a little more than a year ago, and the demand for its products has so increased that the institution has secured a tract of twenty-four lots in a convenient location, and there is in building a three-story brick food factory, seventy-four by ninety feet, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. This building will be ready for use some time during the month of August.

Los Angeles and vicinity is one of the most fruitful fields for medical missionary work in all the world. This section has become one of the greatest tourist resorts upon this continent, from forty to sixty thousand tourists visiting the place every year. The majority of these are seeking health and recuperation, and are greatly in need of just what we should be in a position to give them; and being people of intelligence and means, they are in a position to appreciate and support the work. These tourists coming, as they do, from all parts of the world, there is no better field than this for sowing the seeds of health and temperance reform. A strong effort has been made to educate the public with reference to these principles, not only in our sanitarium, but especially in the work of the vegetarian café, and we feel that our efforts have been crowned with unusual success. The constantly increasing patronage, and the almost universal expression of appreciation of the work, are the best evidences that our efforts have not been in vain.

The great need in this field at the present time is increased facilities for properly caring for the thousands and the tens of thousands of invalids who are annually seeking health in the climate of Southern California. Although our work has been unusually successful, we have been able to do but a small fraction of what might have been accomplished had our facilities been sufficient to meet the demand. We trust and pray that the time may soon come when we shall have a thoroughly equipped sanitarium of sufficient size to meet the needs of this important field.

The Missionary Side of Medical School Work in Chicago

DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

DURING the first and second years of our medical school work the students spend only a few weeks of their time in Chicago, so they are not able to develop many lines of missionary work. They simply step into those that are already established, and assist as the way opens; but during the last two years more than half their time is spent here, and so there is afforded a great opportunity to engage in missionary work in this great and needy city.

Almost every member of the third year

class that has recently left us, in addition to his medical work, was engaged in some special missionary work, and the Lord added his blessing to these efforts. The students not only helped in our regular work here, but some of them assisted in missionary efforts carried on by other denominations, thereby accomplishing a good work, and at the same time becoming acquainted with a number of excellent people, to whom they will have opportunity to do good in days to come.

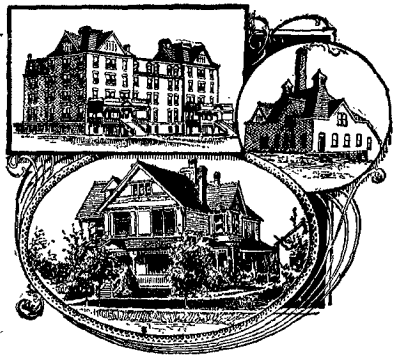
We wish that all the readers of the REVIEW could have been present at our Sabbath service just preceding the close of the school, and could have heard our medical students testify of the blessing that their Chicago experience had been to them; they would certainly have been convinced that God had gone out before these students, and that here in this sin-cursed city, they, like Moses, had seen him, as it were, face to face.

The Nebraska Sanitarium

LYRA H. GEORGE, M. D.

THE Nebraska Sanitarium and Union College are situated in the same campus, on a slight elevation that commands a view of the surrounding country for ten or fifteen miles in every direction. At this season of the year the country presents a most beautiful picture; for sunshine and rain have come to us in abundance, and the waving fields of grain are fast whitening for the harvest, and soon the reapers will be gathering in the sheaves. This splendid scene spread out before us is a constant reminder of the Master's field already white for the harvest, and the aim and purpose of the Nebraska Sanitarium is to reap the grain in the fruitful field about us, and prepare laborers to go out quickly into other fields.

About eight years ago a small, two-story, wooden building was donated for a sanitarium. With this the institution began its career, and under the blessing of the Lord it has steadily grown until



it occupies a brick building consisting of one hundred and twenty rooms. This was secured about three years ago. The first building has served as a bakery and a home for the nurses. The bakery was started in connection with the sanitarium about five years ago. It now has several employees, and is doing a good business.

At present there are about fifty helpers in the sanitarium family. Twenty-five of these are in the training classes, while others are preparing to engage in this work soon. The first nurses' class, which

consisted of four members, completed this course three years ago. Since that time three other classes have finished, making a total number of twenty-eight nurses who have been graduated from the training classes. Only three of this number are now working in the institution. The others are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and with very few exceptions are all engaged in the medical missionary work. Two of our nurses are now in the foreign field. Another class of eight members held their commencement exercises in the tabernacle here at College View, on the evening of June 30. Their motto is, "Man's need is God's opportunity, and ours." One of this class will go to assist in opening the work in Eureka, Cal.; another to labor in the Montana Conference; while another has been invited to connect with the missionary work in New York City. The others will remain at the sanitarium for a while, and as soon as their places can be filled here, they will be ready to answer some of the urgent calls that are coming to us for help.

Two of our nurses are in Wichita, Kan., opening the work there, and plans are now being laid to start treatment rooms in several other large cities. The Lord is now giving us many precious opportunities to open bath rooms and hygienic restaurants in many places, and we are anxious to improve every one of them. We would not, like Israel of old, be "slack to go to possess the land, which the Lord God . . . hath given" us.

The nurses' course consists of two years' study and practical work, in which the Bible is given a prominent place. There are some advantages to be gained in a small institution; for example, every nurse has abundant opportunity to learn all about the management of the sanitarium in its different departments.

The beginning weeks of the first year are spent in domestic duties during the day, and class work in the evening. The students are taught how to care for the halls, parlors, patients' rooms, dining rooms, and offices. They also spend some time in the laundry, bakery, and kitchen. A thorough course in cooking is given; and when the cook is detained from his work, his place can easily be supplied from the nurses' class.

The girls are required to spend some time in the sewing room, with a competent dressmaker. The practical knowledge thus gained is of great service to the nurses when they find themselves in foreign fields, or in responsible positions in our institutions.

At the close of the first six months the students are usually called to nursing and bath-room work; later on they are sent to the surgical ward, and gain valuable experience in the operating room and in surgical nursing. Our nurses are often sent to the surrounding cities and towns to care for patients under outside physicians. We sometimes have eight nurses out at one time. It seems as if the Lord specially blesses and prospers the work of those who go to the homes of the people, and as the result, seeds of

truth are sown in many hearts, and a friendly feeling toward the sanitarium and its work has been left both with the families and with their physicians.

The managers of the sanitarium and the college are endeavoring to unite the work of the two institutions as far as possible. The hydrotherapy classes from the college are invited to the sanitarium bath rooms for their lessons, and here the treatments are demonstrated and discussed, and the students are allowed to treat one another. It often happens that this work can be made practical.

The class during the winter term was unusually large, being composed mostly of special course students. Many of them were canvassers and Bible workers, and the interest taken in the work was indeed gratifying. We trust that much good may result from it.

The interest in medical missionary work is deepening in the Central Union Conference, and earnest efforts are being made to bring our own people into closer touch with our work. It is receiving considerable attention at all the camp meetings in the surrounding States.

The amount of charity work done by the institution has increased to about five thousand dollars a year.

The Lord has richly blessed the Nebraska Sanitarium during the past months. Many of the patients who come are relieved of their physical sufferings, and go away rejoicing in the light and truth they have found here. Kindly interest and mutual sympathy exist among our workers, and many times the Lord comes very near as we seek him together at morning worship, at the Wednesday evening prayer meetings, and in the Sabbath school.

Medical Missionary Work in Nashville, Tennessee

L. A. HANSEN.

FIVE years ago, under the direction of the International Medical Missionary Association, the work was begun here by holding a health food exhibit in connection with the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. This gave an excellent opportunity to form the acquaintance of the people of the city and State.

At the close of the exposition the leading physicians of the city were visited in the interest of the health foods and to solicit work in the giving of massage at residences. A small house was rented in a nice part of the city, where, with one room devoted to a food depot, we were able to meet the demand in that line.

A school of health was organized, with about one hundred and sixty-five members, who were of the very best class of people; such as, the wives of judges, lawyers, physicians, college professors, and others. The lecture room of the finest church in the city was given to us free of charge for a two weeks' school. During the school a hygienic dinner, as was supposed, was served to a large company of interested persons. While enthusiasm was high, and the newspapers gave reports that were

favorable, there was a great mistake made in the attempt to provide so many new dishes, instead of demonstrating the proper cooking of ordinary things. The result was that many suffered an attack of indigestion from trying to sample everything. As indigestion was a new thing to some of these, the experience was not very encouraging to them. We have felt the influence of this mistake very much since.

The house-to-house work of giving treatments, the introduction of our health literature, and the increasing demand for health foods were making apparent the need of a more public center when we secured a store building twenty-five by eighty-five feet, in the business part of the city, at thirty-five dollars a month for the first year or two, and at forty dollars after that. With the aid of the Medical Missionary Association, the room was fitted up for giving sanitarium treatments, such as electric and electric-light baths, sprays, massage, etc. The front part was divided into office, waiting room, and food store. A portion of the rear was used for living rooms.

The financial success of this movement was not at all extraordinary. We did not find the people running after reform, but found it still necessary to educate them. The food store gave good opportunity for this, as the exhibit in our show window called in quite a number of persons who desired to know more, and gave us an opportunity to call their attention to the treatment department.

The blessing of the Lord attended so wonderfully the results of the treatments that we soon secured the cooperation of many friends. About thirty physicians have either sent patients or taken treatment themselves.

The work has felt the need of means. By very close economy the rent and other running expenses have been met when due. The blessing of trying experiences has come. The work was dedicated to God with the assurance that he would provide for it if we would do our part. Needless to say, the Lord has done his part every time. We have had the blessing of waiting for him sometimes to the last minute. At one time, when the last day of grace on our rent was expiring, and we were within an hour of the time for the bank to close, we found ourselves without the necessary means. We watched the people passing, with the hope that some one who owed us would pay his account. A little did come in this way, and at last we gathered up every cent we could find, and thought that it added up exactly to the required amount. On reaching the bank, it was found that there was ten cents lacking. Rushing back home, we got the dime, as a package of food had been sold in the meantime. There was just time to get inside of the bank door again when the bell rang for it to close. This is but one of many experiences. We are sorry to say that we have a few times been tempted to believe that it was better to give up than to struggle so to continue the work.

Much money has never come to us,

but the prospering hand of God has attended in making a little go far. We have been enabled to secure favorable terms in the purchase of furnishings and other supplies. We believe that it is as great a blessing for God to make fifty cents go as far as a dollar, as it is for him to give us the whole dollar.

The growth of the work made it apparent that our store building was not adequate for the demands. There were those who wished to take meals with us. Others wished to room with us while taking treatment. A more private entrance for ladies was wanted. A better location in general was desired. But it would be rather expensive for us to move our plumbing and general equipment, and fit up another place, and we were not prepared to stand the expense.

A few months ago we had an offer for our lease that would enable us to move without much, if any, loss, and at a time of the year that would be most convenient for us. We obligated ourselves to move by a certain time, and began looking for a new location. It was out of the regular rental season, and after some time of anxious search, it seemed that we should have to decide upon one of the only two available houses, neither of which was suitable.

Just the evening before the day we should have decided upon a house, we learned of the sale of a residence that had often filled us with longings which we could not hope to have gratified. It is the very best house to be obtained in the city for our work, considering location, history, and general fitness. It is the last residence in the business district to yield to commercial advancement, and the change was commented upon considerably by the newspapers. It has been occupied by the family owning it for the last forty-five years, and has been prominent because of the social position of the family, and the famous guests who have been entertained there.

It seemed too much for us to think of securing this place and fitting it up. But nothing is too good for God's work, and he can bring about that which seems to us impossible. After considerable trial of our faith, the house was secured for nearly five years, although a number of others made better offers for it than we did.

The house has eighteen rooms, besides halls and porches. It is on a prominent corner, on one of the principal business streets and thoroughfares. It is now newly painted on the outside and most of the interior, as well as being newly papered. God has blessed in making the needed improvements and in securing furnishings. We now have a place that is well prepared to carry on the treatment work, besides affording us good rooms for such patients as may stay with us. We also have good facilities for our vegetarian restaurant work and for the food store.

We are encouraged to believe that the Lord will bless toward sustaining the work in its larger phase. So far the work has been self-supporting, not a dol-

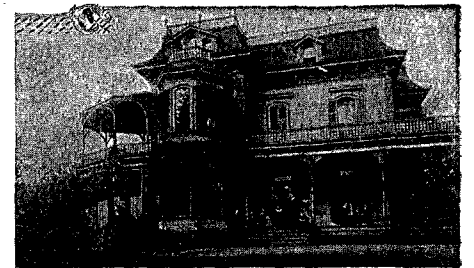
lar of conference means having been put into it. The workers connected with it have all labored for a very small salary, if for any at all. This has of course contributed much to the support of the work.

Many interesting experiences could be given. We could tell of the interest of influential persons, of remarkable instances of healing, etc., but these are common in this work.

The Portland (Ore.) Sanitarium

W. R. SIMMONS, M. D.

THE past year is the second since our connection with the institution, and it gives us pleasure to say that it has been the most prosperous one in the history of the medical missionary work in Port-



land. About four hundred patients have been cared for during the year. While all have not made a complete recovery, many have; others have been greatly benefited; and all are rejoicing in that they have learned a new and better way of living. Some have found a new life in their Saviour, and returned home thankful for blessings received and for the hope they have of entering into the joy of a better life than this.

That the Lord has most wonderfully blessed in the efforts put forth to free the institution of its indebtedness, is evidenced by the satisfactory condition of the work at the present time. Having passed through a most severe struggle for existence, the work is at last founded on a firm financial basis. A marked increase has been made in all departments of the work, which will necessitate the securing of more room in the near future. Already plans are being formed for the enlargement of the work by the erection of suitable buildings.

A food factory, conducted in connection with the sanitarium, manufactures all lines of health foods. Its work has rapidly increased until, at the present time, eight persons are engaged in this branch of the work. A good trade has been established for the foods, and many people are learning of the truth through this medium.

Believing the educational work to be one of the principal factors for which the sanitarium work is conducted, the managers of the institution have endeavored to make this one of the most prominent features. Knowing that the Lord has given us a knowledge of most wonderful truths and principles in regard to healthful living, we have tried to impress the minds of those with whom we come in contact with the importance of living out those principles. The educational work with patients has been carried on

largely through individual effort. Physicians have given instruction in the offices, nurses in the treatment rooms, cooks in the dining room and kitchen, and all who have been connected with the institution have felt a burden for its success, and have labored most earnestly not only to teach but to live the principles of the gospel of Christ.

At the time of the reorganization of the sanitarium work in July, 1900, a training school for nurses was also organized. Since that time we have had in the institution a class of earnest Christian young men and women who have consecrated their lives to this branch of the work. All have been most devoted to their calling, and harmony and good will have prevailed. Thirteen have been graduated. Some of these have gone out into the work in different parts of the field, and we believe all have gained a knowledge and an experience that will fit them for a wide field of usefulness in the cause of God. The school is conducted on the same general plan as the one at Battle Creek, Mich. Since the organization of the medical missionary interest on the Pacific Coast, the training schools have adopted a uniform curriculum, and will endeavor to maintain the same standard in regard to entrance, graduation, wages, etc.

An effort is also being made to secure a home where those who are in need of rest can go for a few weeks or months to regain their strength. It is the thought to make this a self-supporting enterprise, and a place where the nurses will be surrounded with everything that will tend to restore both the physical and the spiritual well-being.

The New England Sanitarium, South Lancaster, Mass.

C. C. NICOLA, M. D.

THE managers and the employees of the New England Sanitarium can but feel grateful to God for the degree of his blessing which has attended the institution since it was opened three years ago. The work began with very little equipment and few facilities, but it has steadily grown, both in extent and in efficiency, until at the present time we have a thorough equipment in every department, and are enjoying a good patronage. During the past year the total number of guests was over six hundred, coming from twenty-six different States, besides several of the Canadian provinces and the West Indies. The average number of patients at the present is about fifty. The work has nearly doubled each succeeding year. It is evident that there is a good field for medical missionary work in the East, and that the Lord is ready to bless man's effort in this direction.

The aim of the institution has been to make the work educational as far as possible, not only with reference to health subjects, but in religious topics as well. In the institution the educational work for the patients is carried on by means of weekly lectures and the distribution of literature, as well as by personal in-

struction. Morning worship is conducted publicly for the guests, together with Sunday afternoon services, mid-week prayer meeting, vespers at the beginning and close of the Sabbath. In addition to these, the chaplain devotes considerable time to personal work.

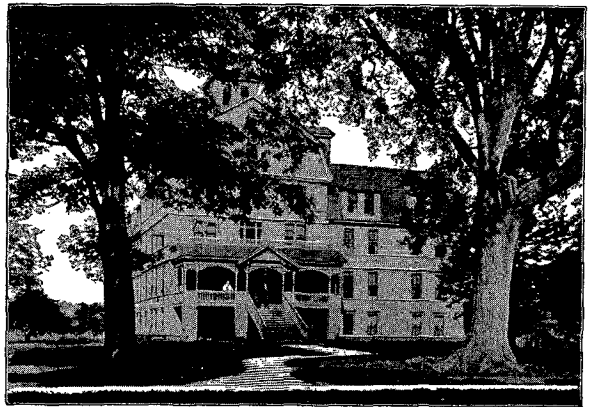
In connection with the institution we are also conducting a well-organized medical missionary training school for nurses, which is modeled as nearly as possible after the plan of the International Medical Missionary Association, both as regards the requirements of admission and the course of study given. This school has called together an intelligent and promising class of young people, who have indicated their desire to devote their lives for the good of humanity. Three classes have already been organized, the first of which completed the prescribed work in the fall of 1901, while the second class will soon complete their course of studies. Although, on account of the constant growth of the work of the institution, most of the students who have completed their course of study have been retained in connection with the work here, some have already gone out into more aggressive work, and all are prepared to do so.

The educational work outside of the institution has been conducted through the agency of schools of health, the circulation of literature, and the influence of missionary nurses who have gone into private families to teach not only the principles of health, but the principles of the whole gospel. During the past year three very successful schools of health have been conducted. This work was under the direct charge of Dr. Mary B. Nicola, assisted by Miss Olive Jones and others. The first was held at Northampton, Mass., in connection with the Connecticut Valley Chautauqua Association, where it was attended by a large class of educated people. The interest and enthusiasm manifested in this branch of study were so great that the managers of the association have offered us greater inducements to carry on a similar course in connection with the Chautauqua to be held during July of this year, and arrangements have been made for sending a corps of laborers to take up this work.

The second school of health was held in Boston in connection with a vegetarian restaurant which has been conducted in that place, and was also the means of reaching a goodly number of influential people in Boston. The third school of health was held in the early part of December, 1901, in Dover, N. H., in connection with a course of religious meetings conducted by Brethren Gilbert and Hartwell. The school of health was held in the same hall, and took the place of the religious meetings in both the afternoon and evening during a period of ten days. Between sixty and

seventy of the best people of the city were in regular attendance, while the lectures were reported in the daily papers. Through this effort, not only were the principles of health brought to the attention of many people, but a great deal of prejudice was removed, thus enabling the ministers to become acquainted with many influential people of the city. Here, also, there is an urgent invitation to continue similar instruction another year.

We also feel grateful to the Lord for the general success that has attended the medical work. Out of the large number of patients who have visited the institution during the past year, representing nearly all classes of diseases, not a single death has occurred. This is the more gratifying as we have had quite a large number of surgical patients during the



year, some of the operations being of a very critical nature. On the whole, there is the best of feeling among the patients with reference to the results of their treatment at the sanitarium, and we are continually receiving expressions of appreciation and gratitude from former patients. Our standing among the members of the medical profession seems to be good, and we are constantly making new acquaintances, and already a considerable number of our patients are sent to us by physicians. We have the friendly interest of some of the leading physicians in the East.

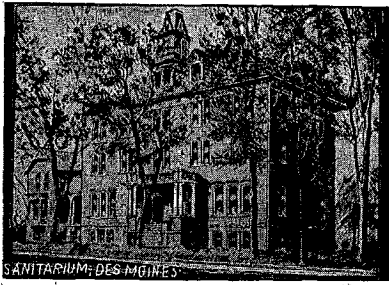
In connection with this report, it might be proper to mention some of the recent developments which contemplate the removal of our institution from South Lancaster to a more desirable location. A few months ago our attention was called to what seemed to be an ideal place for a sanitarium, inasmuch as it was located within a few miles of Boston, and with direct railroad connections with important centers in the East. Although so near to Boston as to be reached by trolley for a single fare, and surrounded with cities on every hand, the place enjoys all the charms and beauties of nature in its primeval state, and being located in the midst of what is known as The Middlesex Fells, a park of thirty-five hundred acres, which has been reserved by the State in order to preserve the charming effects of its natural scenery, it is as completely isolated from the business and rush of civilization as though it were a thousand miles from the city. The property consists of

several large, commodious buildings, thoroughly furnished with all modern conveniences, together with forty-one acres of land laid out in lawns, recreation grounds, gardens, etc. The place is peculiarly adapted for sanitarium purposes, and we can but feel that the hand of Providence directed in securing the place for our work. Although our entire plant here has been sold, we shall continue our work in South Lancaster during the present summer at least, in addition to opening the new sanitarium. Later on, the entire work will be removed to the new location at Melrose, Mass.

We feel that any past success has been due to the Lord, who has helped us in our experience, and we feel the need of constantly looking to him for help in the added responsibilities that come with the increase of our work.

The Medical Work in Iowa

J. D. SHIVELY, M. D.



THE Iowa Sanitarium was established Oct. 1, 1899, as an institution where the sick among our people might receive both medical and surgical attention. It was also erected as a school where our young men and women might receive training for medical missionary work.

Acting upon this plan, the institution has accomplished a great deal of good; however, it was but a short time until people not of our faith began to patronize the sanitarium. Upon better acquaintance with the management and methods used in connection with our institution, the outside physicians have learned to recognize us; and at the present time we are well patronized by persons who have been directed to us by physicians who have become acquainted with us, and have received some knowledge of the truth.

We are not only endeavoring to make this an educational institution for our young people, but also a place where those who are seeking physical life may receive spiritual refreshment. We have further endeavored to place before them the principles of healthful living, thereby giving them a knowledge of preventive medicine from a moral basis, while administering to their sick bodies. This instruction is given by means of parlor lectures on health topics, as hygiene, proper combinations of food, studies of the digestive organs, etc.

Owing to the progress of the institution, we have been in a position to do considerable charity work. There are many good, consecrated Seventh-day Adventists in Iowa who are unable to pay the ordinary price charged for treatment

at the sanitarium, and to accommodate such, we have established an Endowed Bed Fund, which is kept up by donations from those of our people who are able to help support others who are in embarrassing circumstances. We are daily coming in contact with individuals, almost under our roof, who are suffering, and, as every missionary institution ought to do, we are administering to their needs also. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

In accordance with the plans laid down before the erection of the sanitarium, we are giving due attention to the educational work, particularly in the training of Christian young men and women for medical missionary work. We feel that this is an important work, and therefore should receive due attention. Sister White, in mentioning the importance of the medical work, makes the following statement:—

"In our schools missionary nurses should receive lessons from well-qualified physicians, and as a part of their education should learn how to battle with disease, and to show the value of nature's remedies. This work is greatly needed. Cities and towns are steeped in sin and moral corruption, yet there are Lots in every Sodom. The poison of sin is at work at the heart of society, and God calls for reformers to stand in defense of the law which he has established in the training of the mind and the culture of the heart, that the great Physician may co-operate with the human helping hand in doing a work of mercy and necessity in the relief of the suffering."

In the training of our nurses, we have tried to keep constantly before them the principles of our faith. Each nurse should be thoroughly acquainted with both the principles and the practical part of nursing, and should also have a clear understanding of the Scriptures. We have, therefore, felt it necessary to organize classes in Bible doctrine; and I am pleased to say that we have received much valuable instruction from the lessons outlined from time to time. Last year we had a number of graduates. Some have gone to other fields; some have been called to connect with the work in different parts of the State, while others are still employed at the sanitarium. We now have a class of nearly twenty intelligent young men and women, and we hope before long to send them forth to introduce the principles of health reform, and, through their faithful efforts, to bring souls to the truth. There is a great call in many of our institutions for good, consecrated nurses. We feel that great care must be exercised in the selection of persons to labor in this important branch of the work.

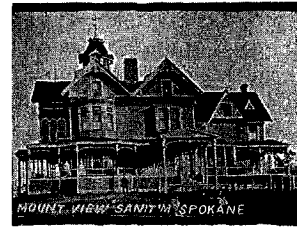
Since the opening of our sanitarium, its patronage has grown to such an extent that we have been compelled to secure a nurses' dormitory. As we see the importance of hygienic cookery, and as our increasing bakery trade demands that we enlarge our facilities in this direction, we are erecting a two-story

bakery building. We also believe that we can do as great a work, if not a greater one, by teaching nurses and patients the gospel of preventive medicine, especially in the form of scientific cookery.

We are also investing the money that has been obtained from the patronage of the sanitarium, in different branches of the work. We feel that this work must move, and it is our duty to do all that God gives us grace and strength to do to advance the message to perishing souls. The time is short, and what is done must be done quickly. May we ever have the interest in the message that will prompt us to give liberally and work earnestly for the support of the cause of God.

The Mount View Sanitarium of Spokane, Wash.

S. A. ANDERSON



THIS institution was opened in the beginning of the year 1900. Its location on the crest of the hill

gives it a commanding and inspiring view of this important railroad and commercial center of the Inland Empire. The idea of opening the sanitarium here was first suggested by Elder G. W. Reaser, then president of the Upper Columbia Conference.

The pioneer workers in the sanitarium were Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Leadsworth, formerly of Healdsburg, Cal. Mrs. Leadsworth preceded her husband three months in the work, and had, with the assistance of such help as was tendered by the church here, opened up the sanitarium, and received patients even before the doctor's arrival, and has since, until a short time ago, been connected with the work here in the capacity of matron, stewardess, etc.

From the beginning, and up to the first of last June, Dr. Leadsworth has occupied the position of medical superintendent. During this time some material growth has been experienced. In the beginning, the work was carried on by the doctor and his wife and one nurse, who were provided with appliances of a very primitive order, and with very limited accommodations for guests; now, the institution supports two doctors, a business manager, a matron, a gentleman and a lady head nurse, fifteen helpers engaged in nursing, and eight in domestic work. Our treatment rooms and laboratory are equipped with modern appliances, and we have accommodations for about fifty guests, with room for further development. Since June 1, Dr. I. A. Dunlap, who is at the head of the medical department of Walla Walla College, College Place, has been in charge of the work, pending the arrival of Dr. Silas Yarnell, who is expected soon, to take charge of the work here.

The work was first begun in a building intended for a residence, which is, we believe, the largest building of that character in Spokane. In the financial crisis of the early nineties the building, then just completed, passed into the hands of a loan company, and remained practically vacant until rented to us as a sanitarium. The manager of the company here rented the building to us at a nominal monthly rental, and has in many ways shown his good will and interest in our work.

Besides occupying this building, last year we erected a three and one-half story frame building, at a cost of about seventy-five hundred dollars, close by the former building, wherein is situated the general treatment rooms, the business offices, the offices of the medical superintendent, and a suite of operating rooms; hence this building is used largely for the surgical and general hospital work.

The Lord has prospered the work in a financial way, so that the earnings have been sufficient not only to meet the current expenses of the institution, but also to provide the necessary furniture and household goods, together with needed electrical and other appliances, surgical instruments, etc., and each month something has been applied on our indebtedness. Our commercial standing is fair, and our credit has not been abused; and while our work is small in comparison with that of some of our older institutions, the Lord has blessed his work here. Our courage is good, and every one connected with the work esteems it a special privilege to have a part in it.

The educational side of our work is not neglected. There is the training school, which has now graduated seven worthy young people, and has fourteen more earnest workers in training for a life of usefulness and devoted sacrifice; then there are the guests sent here to learn how to avoid the pitfalls that have brought them face to face with death; and beyond this there is the world at large to be educated. The guests have the privilege of parlor lectures once a week, a strict vegetarian diet, and personal contact with consecrated and conscientious helpers. The people in general have not been neglected, though we have not been able to do as much as we earnestly desire. In the early part of the work here, a school of health was conducted in the Unitarian church of this city, in which Dr. Winegar, Mrs. Judge Arthur, and Mrs. J. R. Leadworth took prominent parts. About one hundred and fifty representative and interested people were present at the first meeting, and a fair-sized audience greeted our workers at every meeting, a number taking the entire course of instruction.

Besides this, thousands of copies of the *Good Health* and the *Pacific Health Journal* have been distributed, not only in Spokane, but also in adjacent cities and towns. The seed sown has borne good fruit, and many grateful patients from Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia are now laboring in the interest of the institution and the work in general.



A Hasty Trip to the Pacific Coast

MAY 11 I took the train for a brief visit to St. Helena, Cal., and the Pacific Coast. A week before I had not a thought of making such a visit, but a crisis seemed to confront us in our work as officers of the Southern Publishing Association; a financial stress was upon us, and we knew not what else to do to meet it successfully. Our dear brethren and sisters had been appealed to by Sister White especially, and also by others, for means to establish an office of publication in Nashville, Tenn. This city is an educational center for both white and black, as well as a center of great political prominence and influence in this great Southern field, and the providence of God, as well as the Testimonies of his Spirit, designated it as, on the whole, the proper place for the establishment of our work in that field.

Our people had furnished means for a convenient building. It had been rapidly erected without involving the cause in any additional debt. But a building alone is not a printing office. The cause in the South was weak and poor. A great field for our work was opened up. But the office was not properly equipped to do its work. The stock of paper and other materials at the command of the board of management was very meager. Only a small amount of ready means was in sight to carry on the business, barely sufficient to meet the demands of the weekly pay roll, and do the work in an inefficient manner; and there was little prospect, as far as we could see, for anything better in the near future. The officers of the association were put to their wits' end to know what to do. To be sure, the property was there, the building erected, and we had a portion of our equipment. Our people stood back of the undertaking, and they have never yet in a single instance failed in the end to stand by any of our young institutions. I have never had a single fear as to the ultimate outcome of this new institution; for I have too great confidence in the integrity and good business sense of our people to believe for a moment that this most important field would in the end be neglected. But our anxiety was for ready means with which to push forward the work already too long delayed.

We knew of one whose interest in the great Southern field for long, weary years in the past had never slackened and never failed,—one whose testimonies had rallied our people to help in this important field heretofore. Hardly knowing any other source to which to look for relief, we thought we would make this dear, aged servant of the Lord a visit, and see if she had not some encouragement for us. We reached St. Helena, Friday, May 16, and found Sister White very glad to see us, and greatly interested in the work which was of such special interest to us. We soon learned, moreover, that she had already written the very documents we needed with which to call the attention of our people to the great needs of the Southern field, especially to the necessities of

our publishing association. This fact was of great encouragement. Soon that important "Appeal to Our Churches in America" was on its way to the REVIEW AND HERALD for publication. This appeal no doubt has been read by the thousands of our people in America. Knowing, as we do by long, personal acquaintance with many of them, their interest in this great work to which long ago my life was consecrated, we surely expect our people will not pass by our great needs with indifference. Many other important documents relating to the cause in the South were placed in our hands to be an assistance to us in pushing the work forward in every way possible. Sister White made a very emphatic statement of her deep and abiding interest in the work in the South. Indeed, as far as I could judge, scarcely any branch of the work was of more interest to her. She evidently feels that many of our people have failed in their duty to help in this great portion of the Lord's vineyard. She was, as far as I could discern, much rejoiced that others of us were greatly interested in the prosperity of the work there.

Our visit was a great encouragement to us in many ways. Having known Sister White intimately from even my boyhood, as early as 1850, when she with her husband came to my father's house in Waterbury, Vt., about the time when they first began to keep the Sabbath of the Lord; and having been most intimately associated with her and her husband while he was living, and with her son, W. C. White, since; attending many scores of camp meetings and other gatherings with her, and having long known and most highly appreciated her arduous and earnest labors in this work, it was a great privilege to me, after being so long retired from the work, to have the opportunity of again meeting her at her pleasant, comfortable home. Though bearing the burdens of many years of incessant labor, and long ago old enough in years to retire from the many cares and perplexities of the work, she never seemed more interested in it. I was glad to find her health considerably improved since the Nashville meeting held in January last. Then she was much worn and very feeble. Now she is able to be about, and her mind never seemed clearer. May God, in his infinite love and pity and care for his children, still spare to us this servant of his; for her labors are still greatly needed among us.

It was my intention to return to Nashville the following Monday; but as Sister White and Brother W. C. White urged me quite strongly to visit the Healdsburg, Oakland, San Francisco, and Fresno churches, and present to them the needy condition of our great Southern field, I reluctantly consented. I felt reluctant because of the work that needed my attention at Nashville, Tenn. I spoke twice at the Crystal Springs (Sanitarium) church, three times at Healdsburg, once at San Francisco, three times at Oakland, and four times at Fresno. Eighteen hundred dollars was raised in pledges and cash. Most of it

was for shares of stock in the Southern Publishing Association. Some of it was donated. The Crystal Springs church pledged five hundred dollars. For the size of the church this was very liberal. The Fresno church pledged six hundred and forty dollars, a very liberal gift indeed. Doubtless much more would have been received from the other large churches than they pledged and gave, but for the fact that they had recently made large subscriptions for other enterprises. We feel indeed grateful for this assistance from these churches in California. They have set a noble example to our people in all parts of the field. The meetings held in these large churches were a great surprise to me personally, and will not soon be forgotten. I was astonished to find such great evidences of cordiality and personal regard toward one so long retired from the work. The Lord gave some degree of freedom in speaking, and many expressed themselves as greatly encouraged, and very thankful for the privilege of once more hearing my voice in the closing message. I had an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with many dear friends. Such privileges seem almost like an oasis in the desert in life's weary pilgrimage. How precious will be the final gathering when all the loved and lost ones "meet ne'er to sever!" May the dear Lord hasten that glad day.

The cause on the Pacific Coast has made a wonderful growth since the Oakland General Conference, about fifteen years ago, when I was last on the coast. The church membership has greatly increased. Our institutions located there bear many evidences of prosperity. It was my privilege to observe carefully the improvements made at Healdsburg in the school work, and to speak to the pupils. The Lord blessed my feeble efforts by his Holy Spirit. I was informed that the average attendance is one hundred and fifty, or more. I was much interested in the various forms of manual labor there in operation, designed to furnish pupils with needed exercise, and give them useful employment, to help needy ones to secure an education, and to train the hand as well as the intellect. Among the industries carried on are the following: the cutting of wood in large quantities for use and for sale; the manufacture of tents for sale and for conference use, at a profit to the institution of several hundred dollars a year; broom making; blacksmithing; wagon making; caring for fruit trees, flowers, etc.; canning fruits and vegetables for sale and for the use of the school. I had never seen so many successful enterprises of these kinds in operation before.

It was also my privilege to spend several hours with Brother Sadler in San Francisco, in visiting the various enterprises there set in motion for the good of our fellow men. There we saw a health restaurant in very successful operation. Eighteen persons are employed constantly, and hundreds daily partake of the refreshment put before them in a most tasty manner. Many are constant patrons. This work is under the charge of Brother Fulton and his wife. It pays well financially. We visited the mission, where meetings are held each evening and on Sunday with success. Souls are rescued from the thrall of appetite and sin. This work and its agencies were of interest to me. We visited also the health food store, which is kept in a most neat and tasty manner, and were happily surprised at the

amount of business transacted there daily. We also visited the branch sanitarium established in San Francisco, which is also well patronized. The Pacific Press, established in Oakland, is a wonderful hive of industry. It employs one hundred and seventy-five helpers. Altogether, the cause on the Pacific Coast is onward. It was told me that five or six thousand Sabbath keepers live in the California Conference, and about ten thousand are found on the great Pacific slope. I well remember when Brethren J. N. Loughborough and D. T. Bourdeau started with their tent for the first ministerial visit our people fitted out for the work in California. Then the believers on that slope were a mere handful. Surely God has wrought in that great field. May he ever work there, and also in our great, needy Southern field.

GEO. I. BUTLER.

The Sanitarium in Calcutta

THE month just past has been a busy one at the sanitarium. The house has been full of patients, and on account of the extra work as the result of important surgical cases, we were obliged to call Sister Whiteis to help us. These patients are all doing well, and some of them have gone home. Brother Hansen has been very busy with the improvements in the treatment rooms and in giving treatments. Our patients are now favored with such luxuries as electric-light and Russian baths, besides all the treatments which we were formerly able to give. For the perfection of our Russian bath, we have to thank an enthusiast of the institution—Brother Guinness—for the gift of a practically new boiler. This was a very timely present, as our old water heater was worn out, and this one can be used for a much greater variety of purposes.

The native treatment rooms are beginning to be known, although we have no sign up yet. About thirty persons have been in during the month, many of whom have come several times for treatment, making an average of about three or four treatments daily. This we think is encouraging, in spite of the fact that the financial returns have been small.

The Lord is gradually opening the way into the homes of the native people, for which we thank him.

OLIVE P. INGERSOLL.

A New Medical Missionary Center in Milwaukee

A WELL-EQUIPPED hygienic restaurant and treatment rooms have recently been opened in Milwaukee by our Wisconsin brethren. The location is a most admirable one, being just opposite the city postoffice.

Dr. Livingston and his wife have charge of this enterprise, under the general supervision of Brother Dowsett. Although this institution was opened only a few weeks ago, yet both dining and treatment rooms are well patronized by some of the best citizens.

The laborers are taking hold of the work energetically and in the spirit of unity; and if they continue to follow up God's opening providences, there will certainly be a great work accomplished in this city.

It is difficult to conceive of better opportunities than are afforded by such institutions when they are conducted on

an elevated plane. None but those who have labored in such institutions can appreciate the constant tendency to allow such enterprises to degenerate into the weary treadmill of cold commercialism.

Those who wish to prepare themselves to enter our large cities and organize such enterprises, ought to know that they have a firm, abiding Christian experience, that will not be disheartened by failures, nor puffed up by success.

DAVID PAULSON.

Palestine

JERUSALEM.—The medical mission here is doing well at present. Our patients are people of the better classes. Even physicians and pharmacists come for treatment. One pharmacist, who was suffering from stomach trouble, was cured in a short time after coming to us. He now recommends our establishment to his customers, and does what he can for us.

So far the weather has been pleasant. The days are agreeably warm, and the nights cool.

This is a hard field, and the people have been spoiled through the many missions; but we hope, work, and pray that we may find some sincere souls among the different nationalities of Jerusalem, who will accept the truth for this time, and so have a place with us in the heavenly Jerusalem.

S. JESPERSSON.

August Study of the Field

1. LOCATE Chile. Describe the physical features of the country. What are some of the products? Tell what you can of the inhabitants.
2. What can you say of the religious condition of this country and of the progress of the closing message?
3. Tell something of the experience of our workers in Turkey.
4. Describe our mission work among the Santals.
5. What progress is reported from the mission in Basutoland? Mention the several lines of work begun, and the needs of this field.
6. What message does the experience of our workers in St. Vincent in these trying times, bring to us?
7. What appeal comes from the Gold Coast, West Africa? Give a summary of the items of progress and the urgent appeals from the regions beyond which have appeared during the month. How many fields have reported? Locate these on your map, and do not fail to study each appeal in the light of personal obligation. "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" should be the basis in all our study of the vast field to which the message is due.

The Way to Him

Is there no way to him at last
But that where his bleeding feet have
passed?

Did he not to his followers say,
I am the life, the light, the way?

Yea, and still from the heavens he saith,
The gate of life is the gate of death;
Peace is the crown of faith's good fight,
And the way of the cross is the way of
light!

—Phoebe Cary.

PUBLISHERS' BOOK DEPARTMENT

ISSUED MONTHLY IN BEHALF OF THE
CIRCULATION OF OUR DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE

E. R. PALMER

EDITOR

Not to Be Ministered To

O LORD, I pray
That for this day
I may not swerve
By foot or hand
From thy command,
Not to be served, but to serve.
This, too, I pray,
That for this day
No love of ease
Nor pride prevent
My good intent
Not to be pleased, but to please.
And if I may,
I'd have this day
Strength from above
To set my heart
In heavenly art,
Not to be loved, but to love.

— *Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., in the Christian Advocate.*

THE canvasser makes the exhibits and solicits the orders; the Lord makes the impression and sells the books.

THE blessing of giving is often lost through our struggle with selfish conceptions and philanthropic demands.

WITH Sweden's report of work done, comes the encouraging news that the canvassers have just gone out from their annual conference full of hope and courage, and in the possession of a *new* power.

THE general agent of the Central Union Conference reports that all the agents in his territory are having good deliveries. We call special attention to the tabulated report of this union conference for their June work in book sales.

SOMETIMES people excuse themselves from various calls to the work, on the plea that they are very busy with legitimate and personal obligations outside the special work of carrying the message. These people should not overlook the fact that the Lord never called an idle man to his work. The instances recorded in the Scriptures furnish the evidence that it is always the busy people whom the Lord calls to his special service. Hence busy people should be careful to discern the Lord's call, and stand ready to enlist wherever his providence directs.

WE are sorry that so many reports for the June work failed to be sent in this month. As announced some time ago, only reports for the month previous to the issuing of the Publishers' Department in the REVIEW will be published.

This department of the REVIEW is expected to be issued on the fourth Tuesday of each month. Sometimes we have postponed its publication in order to receive full reports, as we did this month. We hope our general agents will do all they can to have full reports in promptly by the twelfth of each month, so that there may be no future delay in the issuing of this department.

THE work in behalf of "Christ's Object Lessons" is demonstrating some important facts. In the first place, it has been proved over and over again that canvassing territory does not render that territory valueless for future work, even with the same book within the same year. Many instances have been reported where the third canvasser has taken more orders than the first two. This being true with "Christ's Object Lessons," why may it not be profitable to re-canvass territory for other books?

Another important lesson which the people are learning from this work is that canvassing for our books brings blessings through the reviving of the advent spirit in all who engage in this good work.

OF late many applications have been made by those not of our faith for agencies for our subscription books. The majority of these seem actuated by an appreciation of the contents of the books, and impelled by a strong power to engage in their sale, instead of continuing with the books for which they have been working. Most of the applicants have had years of experience as agents.

We have wondered what this could mean. We have thought of the great dearth of canvassers among those who profess to believe the message, and we have wondered whether the Lord was not calling others to sell the books containing the message for this time. "The call of the hour is answered by the coming of the man." These men are coming, and we do not see why God cannot use them as easily as he could cause the very stones to cry out when his own people refuse his calls to service.

IT is truly encouraging to see our State agents taking their prospectuses and going forth into the field as regular canvassers, and demonstrating their ability to sell books. It would be a good plan for our State agents to follow the example of the Illinois State agent in testing the demand for "Patriarchs and Proph-

ets" in connection with the International Sunday-school Lessons. He proposed to see for himself whether this book could be successfully sold at this time as a help in the study of the Sunday-school lessons. So he took his prospectus and went out to test it. His own words will tell the results:—

I am doing some canvassing these days with good success. I went out yesterday to see what I could do with "Patriarchs and Prophets." In ten hours I sold \$17.50 worth. This was my first experience with that book.

A special effort should be made in every locality to place this book in the homes of the people while they are interested in the study of the subjects upon which the Lord has given great light. While the Bible-studying people of this nation are studying the Sabbath question, we should not fail to place in their hands a book that will lead them to the truth on this important question.

"Patriarchs and Prophets" is published in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, and Holland languages. The principal nationalities in this country can be supplied with this important work.

IT would be impossible for a more favorable time to come for the circulation of our literature than the present. Times are unusually good; money is plenty; crops are generally good; business is prosperous, and the people everywhere are in good spirits. Conditions are favorable for the placing of good books bearing the message intrusted to us in the homes of the people.

Just such prosperous times as we are having now will prove the faithfulness and devotion of God's people to the work of giving the message to the world in this generation. In the whirl and confusion of increased opportunities for employment and business investments, the real spirit of men and women is tested. If the message is not first in their affections, the temptations coming as the direct result of prosperity will lead them into selfish ambitions, and so they will feel no burden for the advancement of the message and the salvation of souls. They will be content to go on year after year in a formal observance of the Sabbath, and a mechanical discharge of the ordinary church privileges.

The shaking time, so long looked for, may come upon us in the form of prosperity, and our hearts be weaned from the love of the truth through worldly cares. The love of souls and devotion to the message for this time ought to be strong enough to fill all who profess to be looking for the soon coming of the Lord with a desire to go forth at this most favorable time, and do all in their power to enlighten the world, trusting in Christ's own word that he will pay them whatever is right.

Take Courage

As canvassers, never allow yourselves to become discouraged. Satan does not like to see you in this work, and will do all in his power to make the way as difficult as possible; but keep close to Jesus, your Captain, and he will brighten the path, making the labor sweet. Remember that he has conferred upon you a higher honor than any earthly ruler could give, in calling you to be his representative. Be faithful to the trust that he has committed to you; sow the seed in love, never tiring, and you will soon experience the joy of meeting souls saved as the result of the literature that you have placed in their hands.

The following are extracts gleaned from letters written by canvassers and workers located in different parts of the field:—

"There is but one thing that will hold you to the work when difficulties arise—the love of Christ."

"One sister, writing of her first week's work, says: 'I canvassed three and one-half hours, taking five orders for "Ladies' Guide," and had some grand talks with several persons. I came home so full of love and gratitude to my Saviour that I could not keep from telling what a blessed privilege it is to work for him.'"

"I have had a good time the past week,—no trouble to get meals or lodging, no refusals to look at the book, no complaint of hard times. I went into a store and began canvassing a man for 'The Coming King.' Soon I had the attention of the whole crowd. Even the clerk and his customer stopped to listen. I took three orders, two of them from preachers."

"I want to praise the Lord, first, for what he is doing for me; and, second, for what he is doing for the work I represent. I have loved the canvassing work ever since my connection with it, about five years ago, yet that love grows day by day, and I believe that I can truly say that I love it more to-day than ever before; and I want to engage in it until Jesus comes, not only because I love it, but because I believe it to be one of the best ways of spreading the truth, and thus hastening his coming. May the Lord help us to make a 'long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together' to advance this important work."

"Crops are good, and there will be a large demand for help, and wages will be very tempting as harvest draws on. Satan will take advantage of this to coax the canvassers from the field. Let us not allow him to influence us in this way, but let us reason thus: Crops are good, and money is plentiful this year; therefore we must take every possible advantage of it, and get as much reading matter before the people as possible; for we know not how soon there will come a crash in business, and times become harder than we have ever known them. As I think of these things, and see such remarkable signs of the nearness of the end, as it seems to me I do see, I can scarcely rest day or night. O that God's people would look for large blessings at his hand! Self-sacrifice is the thing that wins in God's cause. It has been so in all ages, and will be so until the work is finished."

"The time is short; the task is great; the workers are few; fidelity is rare; eternity hastens; angels help; souls per-

ish; Satan rejoices; death triumphs; therefore, O servant of God, 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'"

"This past week I have been canvassing on one of the best streets of the city. Several times I had determined to canvass this street, but did not have courage enough to go to the houses, so would canvass where the houses were not so large. But Tuesday afternoon, after asking the Lord to go with me, I started out, and at the first house to which I went, the servant invited me in, and I waited in the parlor about ten minutes for the lady to come. After she had looked the book partly through, and even before she knew the price of it, she said that she would take it, and that she wanted it the next day if I could bring it to her. I took four other orders during the afternoon."

"God reckons all the loyal inhabitants, both in heaven and on earth, as one family, thus connecting us with heaven and heavenly power. The canvassing work is one of these family interests; and no difference how great our interest may be, that of heaven is still greater. The holy watchers from the throne of the Father of the whole family are ever by our side. The younger members of the family are manifesting an interest in this work. This is a most hopeful sign of a revival of the work. Some years ago when so many books were being sold, the work was nearly all done by these younger members, and we hail with joy the time when they shall take hold of it again with all their youthful vigor and enthusiasm. If the younger ones do take hold of it, surely the older ones will not lose their interest. And be sure the interest of the angelic members will never lag. Let us have courage, then, and go steadily forward in this work. If we are beset with trials and apparent defeat, the Father knows it, and we still have the heavenly ones by our side."

"God has a canvassers' institute in which all are to receive instruction from him. It is a grand and noble work. If any work is of more importance than another, it is the canvassing work. Yet it is not separate from the other departments of labor, but is in direct sympathy with them, and opens up and prepares the way for other missionary work. God alone knows how soon this 'everlasting gospel' might go to the world if all would take hold with a will. There is a call to action. May the love for souls take deep root, and be manifested in corresponding efforts. May every soul now unite in the effort to push the work of God. Step in line, my brother, my sister. God calls you. Have you heard his voice?"

"Satan is constantly leading both the youth and those of mature age to be charmed with worthless stories. Could a share of the books published be consumed, a plague would be stayed that is doing a fearful work in weakening the mind and corrupting the heart. All this trashy reading should be resolutely discarded. We have books containing saving truths. Now is our golden opportunity, and 'this is the very work the Lord wants his people to do at this time.'"

"This season's drought following the general drought of last year, has made it very trying on the canvassers in some localities. But in the face of these dif-

iculties nearly all have remained loyal to the work, and the Lord has manifested his appreciation of their faithfulness by showering his blessings upon them. But now copious rains have fallen over a large part of the State, assuring the cotton crop, and brightening prospects generally. We are under renewed obligations to the Giver of these blessings to push the work with greater earnestness, zeal, and perseverance. So just now is a favorable time to enter the canvassing work. I know that many of our people are planning to enter the work some time, but why put it off? Now is the time to be gaining an experience that will fit us for further usefulness in the Lord's vineyard."

"I know that canvassing is an important factor in spreading the truth, and I am glad that I am in this work. Although I have encountered circumstances in canvassing that are not the most pleasant I could wish, yet some of the rough edge which appeared to me before and just after I began, I find was simply a production of my imagination. Perhaps there would be more young canvassers in the field if it were not for their exercising this particular power of the mind in that direction to such an extent."

"The Lord has helped us in our deliveries. We have much for which to be thankful."

"The Lord is indeed blessing us in our deliveries. The Lutheran minister had told the people not to take the books, and they had agreed among themselves that they would not. However, the Lord has helped us to deliver nearly all thus far. We are having some interesting experiences. How good it is to be able to let the Master work for us, while we stand by and see the victory. I realize that the more we let the Lord do for us, the greater will be our success."

"The Lord is blessing in his work, and we know that the work done in the name of God is not in vain. The end is surely near. Signs are fast fulfilling around us. May God help us to prove true to our high calling in Christ Jesus."

"I am glad even when we meet with difficulties; for when we are in trouble, we cry unto God from the bottom of our hearts, and then he can hear."

"A glance over the few months of this season that are past, shows much of God's blessing upon the canvassers, notwithstanding the many difficulties that have arisen. A little over two months still remains before the October delivery, and I hope that every loyal worker will remain in the field. We shall meet with difficulties on every hand, but such experiences mean strength and development for future usefulness to those who go forward trusting in God. Gideon's large army was tried again and again, until only a small portion of those who started remained; but victory depended not upon number, but upon God. So with our work; we may look for success regardless of our number, for the God of heaven is with us. Let us all join in earnest prayer for success in the book work."

"My little girl, Georgia, aged ten years, has been canvassing for 'The House We Live In,' and has taken seven orders in three half-days' work in the country. She expects to canvass still more, and I trust that she will be an agent."

May God bless the children, and put into their little hearts a love for this good work. Let us each consecrate our lives more completely than ever before to the service of the Master, that we may have a part in making known to others the truths that he has revealed unto us.

"The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." This does not refer to the harvest of wheat, barley, oats, and rye, but to the harvest of souls, which is 'white already to harvest,' and 'he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal.' May God impress us all with the need of consecration to him and his service, that we may go as he leads, regardless of financial loss. 'Fruit unto life eternal' is what we are seeking."

"Our books are doing a great work. Wherever they have been scattered, we find some who are interested in the truth. A few days ago I visited a house where a copy of 'Daniel and the Revelation' had been sold. The family had read it, and had loaned it to their neighbors to read. The book was well worn, and had lately been brought back home to be studied more. A number of years ago a copy of 'Prophecies of Jesus' was sold in Colorado. It was brought to Kansas, and fell into my hands about five years ago; and as a result, I am to-day rejoicing in the truth.

"Now do you think that those who scattered those pages of truth will have their reward? They certainly will. They may not as yet have seen any results from their work, but they will rejoice when we reach the other shore. So, dear workers, 'Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.'"

"Do you ever feel discouraged? If so, then remember that the Lord still lives, that he loves you, and that this precious truth will soon triumph. Be of good courage!"

"Let us make a strong effort, a pull all together as it were, to spread the printed page like the leaves of autumn. The truth will soon triumph, and how sweet to know that we have had a part in it!"

"Our warfare thus far has been very successful. People wherever we go are hungry to hear the precious truth concerning the second coming of our Lord. We are kindly received, and listened to with great eagerness. In not a few instances have we seen those to whom we were talking, wipe tears from their eyes. O what a great privilege we have of knowing and teaching such grand truths! Let us put forth all our energies for the advancement of this noble cause."

"I am of good courage in the Lord's work. I rejoice to know that the work will soon close."

"Canvassing is the work the Lord called me to do, and I desire to remain in it until the work is finished."

The following interesting report is from Brother Carscallan, who is canvassing in Ireland:—

"I take pleasure in writing to you from my new field, in which I have labored a little over a week. We stayed three weeks in London, attending the European General Conference, where we heard of the needs of the Eastern world. Then Brother Hartford and I were sent to Belfast, where we expect to stay for a year or two. The brethren here said that we could not sell large

books, but we knew that God could, so we started to work with 'Home Hand Book,' and he has abundantly blessed.

"We have found this to be a dark and needy field, but we enjoy our work, and hope that others will be impressed to 'come over, and help us.' This country is different from America in many ways and we have things to meet that are not known there, but there is one difference, for which we thank God—every Adventist is a worker."

NELLIE M. PALMER.

The Need of Educating Canvassers

"CANVASSERS are to be educated and trained to do the work required in selling the books upon present truth which the people need. There is need of men of deep Christian experience, men of well-balanced minds, strong, well-educated men, to engage in this work. The Lord desires those to take hold of the canvassing work who are capable of educating others, who can awaken in promising young men and women an interest in this line, leading them to take up the book work and handle it successfully. Some have the talent, education, and experience which would enable them to educate the youth for the canvassing work in such a way that much more would be accomplished than is now being done. Those who have gained an experience in this work have a special duty to perform in teaching others. Educate, educate, educate young men and women to sell the books which the Lord by his Holy Spirit has stirred his servants to write."—*"Manual for Canvassers,"* pages 63, 64.

This Testimony from the Spirit of God gives us definite instruction, which if heeded, will bring the canvassing work to the place God would have it occupy. The plan is simple, yet it is comprehensive. First of all, the canvassers are to be educated and trained to do the work required in selling books upon present truth. This is to be accomplished by those who have been educated, and who have gained an experience that qualifies them to train workers.

It is perfectly plain to those who are familiar with the present situation of the canvassing work in the different parts of the world, that there is a great dearth of young men who have gained such an experience as is spoken of above, which qualifies them to be trainers, and renders them capable of educating others in such a way that much more would be accomplished than is now being done. State agents are needed who not only can show the canvassers how to sell the books, but who are men of faith, and have ability to organize companies of canvassers, and who can interest the youth in this work. Trained men and men of experience are needed to act as leaders of companies, co-operating with the State agent in the work of training those who consecrate themselves for service. These leaders cannot be picked up from our ranks indiscriminately. They must be trained and tried. The selection and the training of these men constitute the first step in the building up of the canvassing work. The training of an army of workers will rest on those who have gained an experience.

In "Gospel Workers" we are told that "there ought to be connected with our schools the best possible facilities for the preparation of laborers for both

home and foreign fields." Several of our schools are recognizing this, and are doing a good work in this direction. In those districts where the schools have taken an active interest in the training of canvassers, we see the work in a much better condition than where this is left to the State agents alone. It is from these districts that most of the leaders are found for regions beyond.

I am glad to know that arrangements have been made for a course of training at the Emmanuel Missionary College during the fall term, beginning October 5, and lasting ten weeks. During this time attention will be given to those studies that will be most needed by the canvasser; namely, Bible, hygiene and simple treatments, reading, book study, and principles of canvassing. At least half the time will be spent in actual field work with capable leaders. This will give the students experience, and at the same time help in defraying their expenses for the term. For further information about this course, write to the undersigned.

J. B. BLOSSER.

Berrien Springs, Mich.

The Work in Missouri

DOUBTLESS the readers of the REVIEW would like to know what is being done in Missouri with our publications. We are glad to report that the Lord is greatly blessing the work in this State. We have a good corps of canvassers in northern Missouri who are doing a good work. They are making steady advancement, and are leaving a record behind them that we feel sure will tell for good in eternity.

The new canvassers who have entered the field are doing valuable work. They have that connection with the Source of life that gives them power with the people.

While we are doing what we can to put the printed page containing present truth before the people, there is great need of many more evangelistic missionaries in Missouri. We need men and women who will go out to work as Christ did,—not to get gain, but because thousands of souls are dying daily without God and without hope in the world.

I have heard many say, "Yes, I will canvass, but not now." The call is for those who will go forth *now*. Next year may be too late. We have no assurance of any time except to-day.

F. E. FAIRCHILD,
State Missionary.

Pacific Coast Tract Society News

THE address of the newly organized British Columbia Missionary Society is 609 Gore Ave., Vancouver. Brother C. W. Enoch, a former canvasser as well as graduated nurse, is acting as secretary.

The Western Washington Missionary Society, with Brother W. H. Coffin, who is an experienced canvasser, as secretary, has very comfortable quarters in the basement of the Seattle church, 309 Second Ave., North. The brethren are planning on a building eighteen by twenty-four feet on the same lot, the lower story of which will be used as a tent room, and the rooms above for tract and missionary headquarters.

The name and address of the society so long located at 508 East Everett St., Portland, Ore., have been changed.

Western Oregon Missionary Society, 201 Second St., Portland is now the address. It is located in the A. O. U. W. building, convenient to post and express offices.

On account of the severe illness of George W. Pettit, the newly elected secretary of the Western Oregon Society, Brother W. R. Beatty, of the Book and Periodical Department of the Pacific Press Publishing Co., has been acting in his place during the past few weeks.
H. H. HALL.

From Indiana

THE canvassing work is onward in our State. We do not have as many workers in the field as there should be, but those who are canvassing are earnest and consecrated, and carry a burden for souls. They are doing a good work, and some precious souls will live forever in the kingdom of God as a result of their self-denying efforts. Quite a number are now planning to begin canvassing after harvest. We are all of good cheer, and expect to see great things accomplished in the canvassing work.

F. L. MOODY,
State Agent.

Lake Union Notes

It is worth while to note that our State agents believe that the large books can be sold, and they are showing their faith in a practical way by actually canvassing for those books. A few words from the State agents will be of interest:—

Brother Moody, of Indiana, writes: "I have decided to go into the field, to experience the trials and difficulties, and enjoy the blessings and victories of meeting the people in their homes. As I have tried to talk faith and courage, and to impress upon others that we can succeed in the canvassing work, some have said, 'You draw your salary from the conference, and of course you can have a living.' Well, I have decided that from now on until Christmas I will give the most of my time to actual canvassing, and depend on my commission, with the rest of the canvassers.

"We have four brethren in our company here at Martinsville. We are of good courage, and believe that God will do great things for us in our work. I am glad of the privilege of associating with these brethren in this good work." In another letter he says, "The Lord blessed me with fifty-five dollars' worth of orders in twenty-five hours. All are going out to-day full of courage. I believe that God will give us success in the work. Pray for us." Brother Moody is canvassing for "Patriarchs and Prophets."

The Illinois State agent is doing a similar work, and we hope soon to get a report of it.

The following, from the Wisconsin State agent, illustrates what faith will do in selling the books, and demonstrates the truthfulness of the scripture, "According to your faith be it unto you:"—

"During the financial depression of a few years ago a panic seized many of our canvassers, and it became a settled conviction with them that our larger books could not be sold. As a consequence, many canvassed for books ranging in price from \$1.50 down to twenty-five cents. During this same time representatives of other publishing houses

were successfully disposing of high-priced books. They did this because they believed they could. That was the secret of the whole thing. This year many of our workers have changed their way of thinking. They believe that the large books can be sold, consequently they are selling them. The writer visited a brother some time ago who was spending his energies on twenty-five and fifty-cent books. It took quite an effort to convince him that he was capable of selling any of the large books. He finally concluded to make the change, and upon sending in his first report, announcing over thirty dollars' worth of orders for 'Home Hand Book' in less than twenty hours, he expresses his gratitude for having been directed to the book with which he is now working. The Lord is pleased to have us undertake great things in his name. This is no time for faint-heartedness. We must be strong and of good courage, and success is ours."

From Ohio comes the news that "one young man left the academy when school was out, and took two hundred and twenty-four dollars' worth of orders in five weeks, and another two hundred and sixty-five dollars' worth in the last three weeks." The latter is working for "Bible Readings."

What the canvassing work needs is not so many men, but more of the kind that have the faith of Jesus, and believe the promise, "Lo, I am with you."
J. B. BLOSSER.

BROTHER and Sister J. F. Gravelle, who have been laboring in Manitoba the past three years, have returned to Fargo, N. D., on account of failing health, due to the severe climate of Manitoba and the quality of the water. Their address is 417 Fourth Ave., N., Fargo.

BROTHER W. R. BURROW, of Tennessee, reports sixteen adults keeping the Sabbath at Bumpus Mills, in that State, and many others interested, as the result mainly of work by Brother W. S. Lowry and himself during May and June. They are now erecting a church building.

Alabama

At present we have but few canvassers engaged in the work, but it is not because they are not needed; for this is what might be termed a "needy field." The people are ready and waiting for the message, but the workers to carry the truth are lacking. Alabama is a fruitful field. It will compare favorably with any State. The climate is mild and pleasant. The winters are not cold enough to be uncomfortable, and in the summer we do not suffer with that extreme heat that is experienced in some of the more northern States. The canvasser need not lose any time on account of heat or cold.

Our books have been sold in several places in this State, yet we feel that the work has only been touched with the ends of our fingers. A hundred times as much should be done in the near future. And with the Lord's blessing, we believe that a great work will be done in Alabama.

We believe that God-fearing canvassers will reap rich rewards for their work in this State, and the Lord will supply the living. There is also an op-

portunity for many of our brethren and sisters to live the truth, and thus be the channels through which God can give the message to their neighbors and friends. We believe this to be a very "fruitful field" for the "living preacher."
C. E. GILES.

Summary of the Canvassing Work Reported for June

ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE		
	VALUE	DELIVERIES
New York	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....
Maine	.....	.....
New England	.....	.....
Chesapeake	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....
SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE		
Georgia	.....	.....
Tennessee River	\$264.60	\$478.20
Alabama	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....
Carolinas	.....	.....
Louisiana	\$243.90	\$ 45.25
Total	508.50	523.45
LAKE UNION CONFERENCE		
Michigan	\$194.45	.....
Ohio	826.03	\$283.25
Indiana	388.00	236.80
Illinois	848.90	28.00
Wisconsin	368.50	100.00
Total	2,625.88	648.05
NORTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE		
Minnesota	\$1,121.48	.....
South Dakota	1,167.95	\$6.50
North Dakota	.....	.....
Manitoba	861.65	.....
Total	3,151.08	6.50
SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE		
Arkansas	\$ 447.50	\$ 69.75
Oklahoma	2,068.01	176.90
Texas	3,100.15	120.25
Total	5,615.66	366.90
PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE		
California	\$ 825.55	.....
Montana	246.95	.....
Upper Columbia	841.05	.....
Western Oregon	397.40	.....
Western Washington	350.50	.....
Southern California	200.50	.....
Total	2,862.55	.....
CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE		
Colorado	\$ 666.25	\$ 348.00
Iowa	604.75	544.05
Kansas	945.25	264.00
Missouri	1,265.80	602.55
Nebraska	1,633.86	.....
Total	5,115.91	1,758.60
CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE		
Ontario	.....	.....
Maritime	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....
Newfoundland	.....	.....
EUROPEAN GENERAL CONFERENCE		
z Norway	\$883.95	\$1,124.05
Finland	324.00	271.70
Great Britain	.....	.....
a Denmark	1,819.82	2,203.33
Germany	.....	.....
Central European	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....
Total	3,027.77	3,599.08
AFRICA		
South Africa	\$582.53	\$263.36
AUSTRALIA		
b Australia	\$7,685.00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS		
Jamaica	.....	.....
Bahama	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....
Trinidad	.....	.....
SUMMARY		
A. U. C.	.....	.....
S. U. C.	\$508.50	\$523.45
L. U. C.	2,625.88	648.05
N. W. U. C.	3,151.08	6.50
S. W. U. C.	5,615.66	366.90
P. U. C.	2,862.55	.....
C. U. C.	5,115.91	1,758.60
Canadian U. C.	.....	.....
E. G. C.	3,027.77	3,599.08
S. A. C.	582.53	263.36
Australia	7,685.00	.....
Total	31,174.88	7,265.94
a May and June.	.....	.....
b April.	.....	.....



Donors to the Relief of the Schools

The Total Cash received on the Relief of the Schools Fund up to July 21, 1902, is \$44,984.69.

NAME	AMOUNT
Mrs. Lide Sufficool.....	\$ 1 50
A friend (Ohio).....	1 00
L. W. Felter.....	2 50
Sadie R. Pierce.....	1 00
W. J. Heckman.....	3 00
Lucy Ryan.....	2 00
D. A. Evans.....	2 00
Pittsburg church.....	1 00
Mrs. E. J. Shields.....	1 00
S. S. Dauberspeck.....	1 00
W. M. Lee.....	5 00
Mrs. W. M. Lee.....	5 00
Mrs. M. Maple.....	1 00
Mrs. Hannah Seibert.....	1 00
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hart.....	5 00
Emily Pokorny.....	50
M. E. Boggs.....	1 00
Julius H. Ulrich.....	1 00
Thadius Spencer.....	10
Charlotte Craig.....	25
W. F. Hoodman.....	1 00
Mrs. Gibson.....	50
J. Hill.....	1 00
Dr. & Mrs. A. J. Read.....	5 00
Martina Johnson.....	1 00
F. S. Ortiz.....	25
W. H. Zeidler.....	50
Mrs. H. Bradbury.....	50
Chr. F. Mahr.....	1 00
Mrs. A. Estringht.....	25
Mrs. A. Decker.....	50
Anna Pokorny.....	25
C. F. McWagh.....	1 00
F. C. Meyers.....	1 00
Chas. S. Baum.....	2 00
Mrs. C. E. Albright.....	50
Wm. A. Nuy.....	25
Pennsylvania.....	8 50
Brother Layton.....	5 00
M. W. Wells.....	2 00
Mrs. Grace Farber.....	1 25
Mrs. L. Mabel Kiger.....	2 00
Levi Beebe.....	2 00
Margaret S. Williams.....	1 00
Mrs. D. T. Richardson.....	2 50
Mrs. L. E. Johnson.....	1 00
Mrs. B. W. Zilley.....	5 00
R. E. Bliss.....	5 00
Anna Adamson.....	1 00
M. W. Miller.....	1 00
Mrs. John White.....	1 00
Mrs. H. N. Harrison.....	2 00
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. J. Powell.....	1 00
Mrs. Emeline D. Ferris.....	2 00
Mrs. L. M. Kelley.....	1 00
Mrs. E. Rodgers.....	50
Mrs. E. M. Spicer.....	5 00
Chas. W. Peter.....	1 25
Mrs. S. J. Nathie.....	1 00
Mrs. E. S. Koozer.....	1 00
M. Johnson.....	1 00
I. N. Williams.....	5 00
W. C. Fleischer.....	1 50
A friend (Michigan).....	5 00
Sunderland, Vt.....	2 00

NOTE: Many of these names were given on rough slips of paper; hence donors will kindly pardon if they are not printed absolutely correct.

"Christ's Object Lessons" in the State of Maine

UNTIL recently but little effort had been put forth in the State of Maine for the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons." At the June meeting, however, which was held in Bath, it was decided that the work must be begun at once. For one reason or another the force of ministers had been greatly lessened, until Elders

Bicknell and Dexter were the only two who could be counted upon for active work. Many of the brethren and sisters felt very sad because they had so few ministers to carry on the work. They were told that this apparent calamity could be turned into a blessing. If there were no ministers to take hold of the work, the people could everywhere arise and do it.

In spite of its being the busy summer season, the people have gone to work, and a goodly number of books have been sold. Any and every season of the year is a good time in which to sell "Christ's Object Lessons." The man who makes a success of canvassing must pay but little attention to season or weather. He must work in season and out of season as God gives him opportunity.

SISTER MARY MILLINGTON, one of the Bible workers in Buffalo, N. Y., has sold over one hundred copies of "Christ's Object Lessons" without neglecting her regular Bible-reading work in the least.

A BROTHER who is employed at Harvard College had no time during the day in which to sell "Christ's Object Lessons." He spent two evenings canvassing among his neighbors, and sold twelve copies of the book.

IN Buffalo, N. Y., lives a lady who makes no profession of the Seventh-day Adventist faith, but the plan for the relief of our schools so interested her that she requested the privilege of taking six copies of "Christ's Object Lessons," and paying for them. She is selling these among her friends and neighbors.

Current Mention

— Catholic church property to the value of \$45,000,000 was held in the name of the late Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago.

— A Kentucky feud which involves many of the officials and citizens of Jackson, Ky., has been revived by a recent murder, and the town is reported to be in a state of terror, some of the residents preferring to move away until the trouble is over.

— From statistics compiled by the "grand secretary" of a leading lodge of Freemasons in New Jersey, says a Trenton dispatch, it appears that this secret order has a membership of 881,531 in the United States and Canada, and that 54,309 new members were taken in during the past year.

— The suppression of the religious schools in France has been attended in some places, notably in Paris, with disturbances caused by Catholic opponents of the government. A Paris dispatch says: "The determined firmness with which the government is carrying out the law against unauthorized congregations is lashing the clericals to fury, which culminated in to-day's disorderly demonstrations in Paris. Similar, though less violent, scenes accompanied the closing of the schools and the departure of the teachers at other places." From all parts of France resolutions of municipal councils approving the government's action, and urging it to continue firm in its present policy, are being sent to the French premier.

— The healthiest town in the United States, judged by the death rate, is Ellsworth, Wis. In 1901 there were only two deaths there in a population of 1,500.

— Cardinal Ledochowski, who figured prominently in the struggle between the Vatican and the Prussian government in the days of Prince Bismarck, and has held a leading office at the Vatican since 1892, died at Rome, July 22.

— From Pana, Ill., it is announced that the *Assumption Independent*, a weekly newspaper, will begin the publication of the Bible in serial form, covering the entire book. About fifty years will be required to complete the work.

— Seven continuous years of drought in Australia have swept that country of a great portion of its cattle and sheep, about 38,000,000 sheep having perished from this cause since 1891, according to figures published by the London *Chronicle*. The number of cattle lost also runs into the millions.

— Dr. Garnault, a Paris physician, some time ago inoculated himself with tubercular germs taken from a cow, to test the truth of Dr. Koch's assertion that tuberculosis could not be transmitted from cattle to a human being. He now announces to the *Temps* that tuberculous tumors have developed on his body as the result.

— From recently published statistics relative to the Philippine war, it appears that a total of 123,800 men and 4,135 officers were transported to the Philippines during the period of hostilities, and that the deaths from all causes during this time were 4,255, of which 2,582 were due to disease. The number of wounded men amounts to 2,897.

— The Russian government has proposed to the European powers an international conference to deal with the question of the trust form of industrial combinations. The United States has not been invited to the conference, and it is thought by some that the proposed action is aimed against the progress of this country toward commercial supremacy.

— The strike in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania still continues, and no settlement of the trouble is in sight. The public, meanwhile, are getting along as best they can without this fuel, the obligations of mine owners to the public in this respect having no weight at all with them so far as concerns any efforts to reopen the mines, which the *New York Times* asserts could be done in two weeks' time if the operators cared to do it. The strikers are receiving \$500,000 a month from the fund raised by the miners' union, but are losing \$3,000,000 a month in wages.

— Archbishop Ireland, who instigated the Taft mission to Rome, expresses himself as being highly pleased with the outcome of the negotiations at the Vatican, which proved so abortive as regards any settlement of the question of the removal of the friars. He is quoted as saying: "With a little time, certain matters, now seeming to offer great difficulties, will be made, *by quiet, skillful touches of pontifical diplomacy*, to work themselves out without friction or excitement; and so when in Manila final conclusions are to be reached, things will have been ripe, and will turn out all right." (Italics ours.)

— A date for the coronation of King Edward VII— August 9— has been officially announced at London.

— There is an outbreak of the cholera plague at Mousha, in Egypt, 107 cases with fifty deaths being reported since July 15. The cause is attributed to the Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca.

— The famous Egyptian sphinx is reported to be rapidly decaying, from the effects of the altered climate which has resulted from the extensive system of irrigation established by the British government.

— By the sinking of an excursion boat in the Elbe River, near Hamburg, Germany, July 21, shortly after midnight, one hundred and four persons lost their lives by drowning. The accident was caused by a collision.

— A great fire has devastated Guayaquil, in Ecuador. It broke out in the evening of July 16, and raged for a day, destroying ninety city blocks. The estimated loss on buildings and merchandise is \$5,000,000.

— An attempt to stop a Sunday ball game at Memphis, Tenn., July 20, resulted in a collision between two deputy sheriffs, the one who sought to prevent the Sunday playing being arrested for drawing a weapon, and locked up at police headquarters.

— Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, has come to New York City, and announces that he will sail around the Statue of Liberty in an air ship which is now being prepared at Brighton Beach. The Aero Club of New York City has offered a prize of \$25,000 to any person who will accomplish this feat.

— Thirteen persons were killed at Baltimore, July 20, by a hurricane which swept over that city, unroofing many buildings, and doing damage to the extent of more than a million dollars. The storm came suddenly and almost without warning, and most of the fatalities were due to the overturning of pleasure boats in the bay.

— The lowlands on the Missouri shore of the Mississippi River for a distance of nearly a hundred miles below Keokuk, Iowa, have been submerged by the Mississippi flood, causing the complete destruction of immense fields of extraordinarily promising crops, the estimated damage amounting to \$6,000,000. Many well-to-do farmers have lost all their possessions. Levees saved the country on the Illinois side of the river.

— The following dispatch is sent out from the headquarters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., dated July 22: "Concerning the latest fulfilment of the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts as to the Sunday closing of the world's fair, the officials of that organization claim that they have nothing further to say, and that his charges that there was an attempt to leave a loophole for violation of the law are gratuitous and untrue, and that, in fact, it has never been the intention to have the fair open on Sunday." An attorney of Mr. Craft's "reform bureau," it is, stated from Washington, called at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and demanded to see the contract for Sunday closing of the fair, but "was politely but firmly told that his advice and assistance were not needed nor desired."

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Publications Wanted

R. SAWYER, 624 Church St., Nashville, Tenn., REVIEW, *Instructor*; 150 farmers and gardeners and three Sabbath-schools (including prison school) to be supplied. Printed addresses furnished to T. and M. societies upon application.

The Norton (Kansas) Camp Meeting

A LOCAL camp meeting for the northwestern part of the State of Kansas will be held at Norton, in Norton County, Aug. 7-17. Tents will be on the grounds for all. We hope to see all our people in that part of the State at this meeting.
C. McREYNOLDS.

Notice to Kansas Church-School Teachers

LET all teachers and those who expect to teach this year or next, prepare to attend the institute at Junction City. This institute will continue three weeks or more, and will close the day before the conference and camp meeting begin. All who expect to attend are requested to send their names and addresses to me at once; also the name of the station from which they will start, that I may get half-rate transportation for them. Please attend to this at once.
C. McREYNOLDS.

The Kansas State Conference

THE Kansas conference will be held on the camp ground just prior to the camp meeting. The conference will open at 4 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1902. This is to conform to a vote taken at the last conference meeting a year ago, that the conference should open three days before the camp meeting. The camp meeting will begin the 26th, and close Monday morning, October 6. We expect all our workers to be on the grounds the week before the conference, and so they will all be present at the conference; and we trust that our churches will not leave the conference business to be conducted entirely by the workers. Remember that all who attend are delegates, hence it is just as important for each church to see that at least a part of its membership comes in time for the conference as it was when the churches elected their regular delegates. The roll of the churches will be called at the opening of the conference, and we hope that each church will be represented by a part of its membership.

C. McREYNOLDS,
President of Conference.

Oklahoma Conference and Camp Meeting

THE Oklahoma conference will be held in connection with the camp meeting at Dover, O. T., August 21 to September 1. We have secured one of the most beautiful groves in the Territory. We shall have good help in both English and German. Elder Rupert, president of the Southwestern Union Conference, and Elders McCutchen and Field, from Texas and Arkansas, will be present. Elder Shultz will be back from Europe, and will no doubt tell us of his experience and of the needs of the European field. Elder Riffel, of Texas, and Professor Kunz will be there, and also the principal of the Keene Academy. So, brethren, we shall have plenty of help; and best of all, the Lord has promised to be present. Therefore let every one come. We shall have the usual reduction on the railroad. Dover is a small place between Enid and Kingfisher, and is on the Rock Island Railroad. It can easily be reached from all points by making one or two changes. We hope that all our people will attend this meeting.

G. F. HAFFNER,
President of Oklahoma Conference.

Vermont Camp Meeting

THE annual camp meeting for Vermont will be held at Barre, August 20-31. A pleasant ground has been secured in the eastern part of the city near the Washington Street electric car line, about one mile and a half from the place where the meeting was held last year. There is good spring water near the grounds. Probably those who are feeble and desire rooms can obtain the same near the camp. Reduced rates will doubtless be secured on the railroads, the same as last year. Elder Purdon is attending to this matter, and will announce the same through the State paper.

We expect that Elder Cottrell and other good help from abroad will be in attendance. Best of all, we expect that Jesus and the holy angels will be with us. Come to this meeting; brethren, and bring your children and friends with you, and let us seek the Lord together once more, that greater power and efficiency may be seen in the work in Vermont.

The Lord is anxiously waiting to bestow upon us his Holy Spirit in greater measure if we will humble our hearts, put away all selfishness, and stand where God can trust us with his divine power.
J. W. WATT.

Camp Meetings for 1902

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE		
Washington, Olympia,	Sept.	4-14
California, Fresno,	October	
Utah,	Aug.	15-24
Montana, Helena,	Aug. 29 to Sept.	7
British Columbia,	Sept.	11-21
CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE		
Iowa, Ames,	Aug. 28 to Sept.	7
Kansas, Norton,	Aug.	7-17
Kansas, Junction City (State meeting),	Sept. 26 to Oct.	6
Missouri, Boonville,	Aug.	13-25
SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE		
Oklahoma, Dover,	Aug. 21 to Sept.	1
Texas, Handley,	July 24 to Aug.	3
LAKE UNION CONFERENCE		
Wisconsin, Grand Rapids,	Aug.	14-25
Illinois, Mattoon,	Aug. 28 to Sept.	7
Ohio, Coshocton,	Aug.	7-18
Michigan, Alma,	Aug. 20 to Sept.	7
SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE		
Tennessee, Erin,	Sept.	4-
Georgia, Alpharetta,	Aug.	15-25
ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE		
Vermont, Barre,	Aug.	20-31

The presidents of the various conferences are requested to send us information regarding any meetings not mentioned in the preceding table, so that we may be able to give a complete list. Please inform us at once of any corrections or additions that should be made to this report.

Churches of the Atlantic Union Conference, Attention!

LAST year quite a number of churches that desired to open church schools were unable to do so. They had made all their arrangements, and then no teacher could be furnished them. Of course those who were unable to get teachers were those who were late in making provisions for opening the schools, and in asking for a teacher. We are endeavoring this year to make it possible for every church in the Atlantic Union Conference that desires to have a school to be provided with a teacher. But if this is accomplished, it is necessary that we should know at once just which churches desire teachers at an early date, so that the Department of Education of the Atlantic Union Conference can make a proper distribution of the teachers.

Now is the time for our churches to consider this matter, and to make the provisions necessary for the education of their children. Schools should be ready to begin early in September, and should be planned to continue throughout the regular school year. The conference officers of each conference should be

conferred with in the establishment of these schools; also the Department of Education of the Union Conference is ready to give counsel and to be of any help possible in starting and managing the church schools.

Secretary of the Educational Department of the Atlantic Union Conference.

South Lancaster Academy Summer School

ON Wednesday morning, July 2, 1902, South Lancaster Academy began its second summer school. It was a most beautiful morning for the opening of this important work.

The keynote of the summer school is, "Christian education and the third angel's message are one and the same." The third angel's message is a work of salvation, and Christian education is a work of salvation.

FREDERICK GRIGGS.

Business Notices

WANTED.—To correspond with some one who desires a fruit farm near thriving Adventist village. Good schools, climate, etc.

WANTED.—A situation as baker's helper with Sabbath keeper, S. D. A. preferred. Can give references. Address Box 77, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—One of the best-paying fruit farms in country, one and one-half miles from interurban line. Address W. H. Converse, Augusta, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Well-improved fruit, stock, and truck farm of 160 acres in eastern Washington; great variety of large and small fruit; good market. Will pay for itself in four years or less. Address P. O. Box 1852, Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE.—Desirable home in Springdale, Ark.—the fruit center of northwest Arkansas. Six-room house, summer kitchen, barn, and well; lot 73 by 143 ft.; good location, 4 blocks from center of town; church and church-school privileges. Address J. E. Rust, Springdale, Ark.

WANTED.—Two energetic young men, one to learn the blacksmith's trade, the other to learn the tinsmith's. Excellent opportunity to become expert mechanics. Sabbath keepers preferred. Address Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Farm of 160 acres, nine miles south of Battle Creek. Consists of two parcels, 110 acres and 50 acres. Will sell either part or both, and take as part payment house and lot in Battle Creek. Address Mrs. E. J. W. Bovee, 40 Howland St., Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED.—A trusty S. D. A. single man to drive team and do some farming,—one who has practical knowledge of teaming in hilly country, and is interested in helping in Sabbath-school and church work. Work winter and summer. Address G. C. Quillin, Box 92, Killbuck, Ohio.

Obituaries

"I am the resurrection and the life."—Jesus.

LEECH.—Died at Big Horn, Wyo., Sister Rebecca Leech, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Sister Leech has been a faithful witness for the truth for many years, and was a zealous worker to the last. She leaves a husband and three sons. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. A. E. BAKER.

WILDEY.—Died at Conewango Valley, N. Y., July 10, 1902, after a lingering illness, Murilla Hoard Wildey, aged 88 years. Sister Wildey accepted the third angel's message a few years ago, and died firm in the blessed hope. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. LULU WIGHTMAN.

WRESLEY.—Fell asleep in Jesus, July 15, 1902, Sister Ariel Wresley, aged 35 years. She accepted the truth when about thirteen years of age. She fell asleep with the hope of being awakened with the sleeping righteous. A husband and four children are left to mourn. Funeral services were conducted at her home in Vestaburg, Mich. Words of comfort were spoken by E. R. Lauda. IRVING HALL.

MAY.—Died at the home of her daughter in the township of Alaiedon, Ingham Co., Mich., July 4, Sister Catherine McEwen May, aged 69 years, 3 months, and 14 days. For twenty-five years she has been a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. For fifteen months she patiently suffered, and died in the triumphs of faith. A large concourse of neighbors and friends was present at her funeral. Discourse was given by the writer, from Rev. 14:13. L. G. MOORE.

BREEMAN.—Departed this life in Grand Rapids, March 9, 1902, Sister Rhoda Breeman, daughter of George and Sarah Bates. She was a devout Christian woman, and a member in good standing in the Grand Rapids church. She leaves a husband, three children, a father, two sisters, and six brothers to mourn their loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope. Funeral services were conducted in the Seventh-day Adventist chapel at Grand Rapids, Mich., March 12, 1902. R. C. HORTON.

JUDEFIND.—Died at Rock Hall, Md., July 16, 1902, John W. Judefind, aged 65 years. Brother Judefind first heard the third angel's message in Washington, D. C., about eleven years ago, at a tent meeting conducted by Elder J. S. Washburn. He was led to obedience at an effort conducted by Elders R. D. Hottel and E. E. Franke at Rock Hall about nine years ago. At the organization of the church Brother Judefind was chosen elder. He was the first one arrested in Maryland for working on Sunday. His death resulted from being kicked in the stomach by a horse. He died the day following. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer, from John 5:28, 29. JOHN F. JONES.

CHURCH.—Fell asleep July 13, 1902, after two weeks' illness, Sister Ettie Church, aged 47 years, 11 months. For twenty years Sister Church had held up the faith and doctrine of the third angel's message by precept and example. She leaves one brother to mourn, but not without hope. Funeral services were conducted at the home in Union Square, N. Y., by the writer. LULU WIGHTMAN.

PARISH.—Died at his home in Allendale, Mich., April 16, 1902, Enos Parish, aged 74 years, 8 months, and 21 days. He was a kind husband and father, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends, and will be greatly missed in the community where he had lived for many years. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and four sons to mourn their loss. Funeral services were conducted at the Congregational church in Allendale, April 18. R. C. HORTON.

OXLEY.—Edgar L. Oxley was born in Port William, Clinton Co., Ohio, July 6, 1861; and died in Battle Creek, Mich., July 9, 1902, of paralysis, aged 41 years and 3 days. He had known the present truth from a child. In his last sickness he gave some evidence of acceptance with God. An aged mother, four brothers, and three sisters are left to mourn. He was laid to rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, July 12, 1902. I. D. VAN HORN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Corrected Nov. 3, 1901.

Table with columns for EAST and WEST routes, listing times for various stations like Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. Trains on Battle Creek Division depart at 7:45 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. and arrive at 12:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago. R. N. R. WHEELER, Ticket Agent, Battle Creek.

GRAND TRUNK R'Y SYSTEM.

Table with columns for EAST and WEST routes, listing times for various stations like Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Nos. 2-4-6-Daily. Nos. 9-11-70-Daily ex. Sunday. G. W. VAUX, Chicago. W. C. CUNLIFFE, Agent, Battle Creek.



BATTLE CREEK, MICH., JULY 29, 1902.

URIAH SMITH }
L. A. SMITH } - - - - - EDITORS
W. A. SPICER }
W. W. PRESCOTT } - - - - - MANAGING EDITOR

The Managing Editor is responsible for all editorial matter which is not signed.

BROTHER S. H. LANE is attending the camp meetings in the Southwestern Union Conference.

BROTHER W. A. SPICER, the secretary of the Mission Board, is spending this week at Berrien Springs, where he is presenting the subject of missions and mission work to the Summer Assembly.

WHEN this paper reaches the large proportion of its readers, the delegates to the European General Conference will doubtless be well on their way across the Atlantic, as they expected to sail from Bremen, July 29, on the steamship "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," due in New York, August 5.

IN the issue of July 8, page 5, column 1, line 12, a typographical error crept into the REVIEW. It reads, "Neither can we overcome by anything that he has passed through and conquered for us." It should read, "Neither can we *be* overcome," etc. The reading is so exactly wrong that we deem it advisable to correct it.

"HAVING started *direct relations with Washington* is one of the happiest events of my pontificate," Pope Leo is reported as having said in a recent speech. There is nothing hazy or uncertain about the conception held at the Vatican regarding the meaning of the Taft negotiations, whatever ideas may be entertained concerning them in this country.

THIS issue of the REVIEW is largely devoted to reports from the American Medical Missionary College and the sanitariums in this country, some of the usual departments being omitted in order to make room for this matter. The reports from these institutions are encouraging, and emphasize the importance of the work which they are doing in reaching the people with the complete gospel. We are confident that every page will be read with interest.

A RECENT occurrence at Nebraska City, Neb., affords an instructive comment on the question of the necessity and utility

of the "law and order" leagues which exist in many cities for the purpose, mainly, of securing the enforcement of the Sunday laws. A baseball game had been announced to be played in Nebraska City on Sunday, July 20. Members of the "law and order" league swore out a warrant for the arrest of the two ball teams. All was orderly until the sheriff, armed with this warrant, came on the grounds, and in the presence of an angry crowd which had gathered to see the game, arrested several of the players, and took them to a justice's office, where a number of clergymen were on hand awaiting developments. A part of the angry crowd at the ball grounds followed, and when some of the clergymen left the justice's office, they became the center of an incipient riot. A companion of one of them was knocked down by a stone, and another was chased home, and later applied to the mayor for a police guard for himself and his church property. The day previous the citizens had, by "practically a unanimous vote," declared in favor of Sunday ball.

Note the point: a state of orderliness was turned into a state of general disorder and incipient riot, by this league, which existed ostensibly to *maintain order!* What could more plainly show that the desire of such organizations for order, in itself, is a mere pretense? The only order about which they care is that which comes secondary to the enforcement of Sunday observance. Disorder is preferable to order with them if only it can serve the cause of Sunday legislation—the enforcement of an obsolete, un-American, unjust, religious enactment. It is almost unnecessary to add that the cause of religion has been deeply hurt in Nebraska City by this appeal of the clergy to the civil power.

Facing the Wide World

THE treasurer's report of mission offerings for the second quarter, ending June 30, is most cheering. The receipts were \$29,403, the largest sum ever given in any ordinary quarter. Many are thinking and praying and sacrificing, in order that this message may be quickly sent through the whole wide world. Pray that as every dollar of this consecrated stream flows out upon the barren fields, it may be a blessing to souls, and bring the ending of this work a little nearer. We want to see as large a proportion as possible of our mission funds used in keeping the living preacher among the great masses in new territory who have never heard that there is a coming Saviour.

The fields are expecting additional workers this autumn. A number are already under appointment to go. A score, at the very least, should be sent out, and that would represent but a pitiful answer to the Macedonian cry that rings from all the ends of the earth. But the Mission Board can arrange to send workers only as the money comes in. The

present work takes about all the present income. If the work is to be enlarged, the offerings must be still further increased. Let us not forget the regular weekly offering. Thousands are forgetting it. And let all pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth these additional laborers, who should by all means reach the fields this fall. Next to going to the fields is the joy of helping to send somebody else.

W. A. SPICER,
Secretary Mission Board.

Emmanuel Missionary College

WE believe it will be pleasing to God to set apart the second Sabbath in August (August 9) as a special day for seeking the Lord for the success of the Emmanuel Missionary College, that the buildings may be erected in time for the next school year, and that means may come in so that the work may not be hindered; and that wisdom may be imparted to the managers, that the buildings may be erected in harmony with the will of God, being made plain and comfortable, and that no debts be left standing against the Emmanuel Missionary College when completed. A letter by Prof. P. T. Magan will be sent out to all the churches, setting forth the importance of the work, which will be read to the churches Aug. 2, 1902.

J. D. GOWELL.

The Ontario Conference

THE Ontario Conference and general camp meeting was held at Galt, June 12-22, a good representation being present from all the churches. It was the largest camp meeting ever held in Ontario.

There was a large attendance from the city, and in many ways the citizens showed their interest and appreciation. Elder Huntington, recently from Indiana, was left with a corps of workers to follow up the interest.

The reports showed that during the last year over sixty persons had united with the various churches. The increase in tithes and offerings over the previous year amounted to about \$1,700. There was also an increase in the sales of books, the sales for the year amounting to \$3,849.42, wholesale.

In the business meetings considerable attention was given to the school work, and plans were laid to start an industrial school in the near future. During the meeting three thousand dollars was raised for this purpose.

The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Collie; Vice-president, T. H. Robinson; with S. G. Huntington, Charles Stewart, and H. C. Basney their associates on the executive committee; Secretary and Treasurer, Helen McKinnon; Secretary of the Tract Society, Helen McKinnon; Secretary of the Sabbath-school Association, J. C. Rogers; Treasurer, Helen McKinnon.

Elder Brunson was with us through the entire meeting, the burden of his message being a closer acquaintance with Christ. Elder Thompson, president of the New York Conference, was with us a few days, also Dr. Paulson.

As the meeting came to its close, all expressed their thankfulness for the privilege of attending, and for the rich blessing received.

HELEN MCKINNON.