

The Advent Sabbath Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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Sabbath Morning Sermon

Sabbath, May 31, 11 A. M.

By W. A. SPICER

SURELY in the time allotted, only the blessing of God can make this service an appropriate one for the Sabbath morning. I shall talk of the things that are commonly known and believed by Seventh-day Adventists, and the present truth, with which we are acquainted. Oh, it is good to talk it over, to repeat the precious assurances of God's leadership in the advent movement, of the surety of its triumph.

I take my text from the tenth chapter of Hebrews, verses 35 to 37:

"Cast not away, therefore, your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward. For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise. For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

These words are surely spoken for us today. This Book is the living word of God, written for all time. Critics of the Bible have sometimes criticized it on that

account. The apostle Paul writes, "We shall not all sleep," and the critics have said, "But they did all sleep." Oh, the shortsightedness of the critic. The Book is the living book of God for His people in all time; and somehow out of the Book, written long ago by the pen of the prophets, there leap upon our ears these words that are for us, and to us in this time when Christ is quickly coming: "Cast not away therefore your confidence, . . . for yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

I shall not speak so much of confidence in the truth, in the message, as I shall of confidence in the speedy coming of the Lord. Yet the exhortation to confidence applies, of course, to the truth itself. And, brethren, I thank God for a message based on the everlasting word of God that is forever settled in the heavens. This movement has not arisen by the foresight of men. Holy prophets of old,

in all the great lines of prophecy touching the last days, have in a measure, described this movement, especially the prophecies of Daniel and the Revelation. Long ago, in the days of old, Daniel the prophet put on this holy page with his pen the very year in which the hour of God's judgment was to open in heaven above.

Nearly two thousand years ago, on the Isle of Patmos, the Lord showed John in vision what would happen on earth when

are dealing with facts of history. It is a wonderful thing—the fulfillment of this blessed book—stranger than fiction.

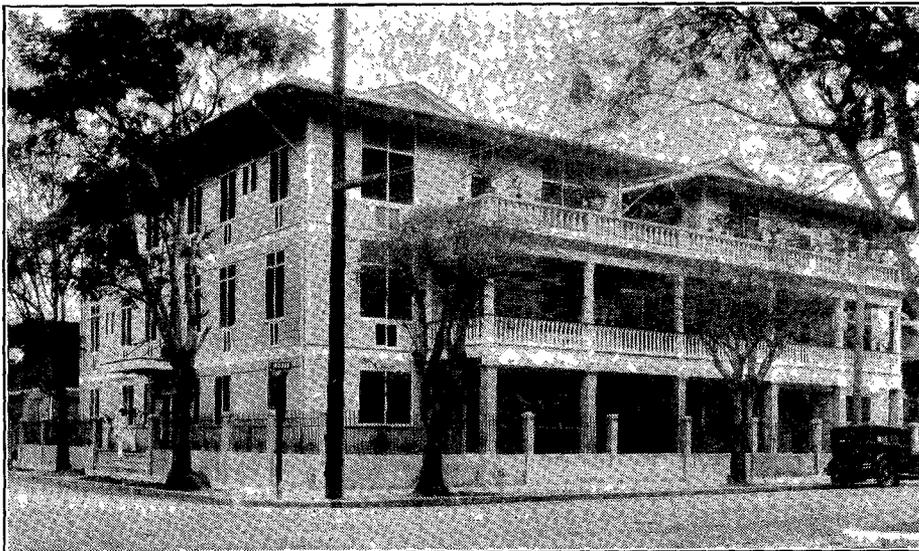
We have with us in the Conference, Brother Hasso. He has come from Bagdad, down by old Babylon. For many years before we went to Bagdad, Brother Hasso and his brother were calling to us to come, to come. I think he is up here now to find a doctor to go back with him into old Mesopotamia, the home of Abraham. But Bagdad was the place where first some of those strange Arabian tales were invented. The tale of Aladdin and his lamp—you have heard it. Aladdin could take that lamp out, rub it, and the tale said that anything he wished for would spring up out of the earth. It was

a fantastic tale, and everybody knew it was just a fancy. But, brethren, the truth is stranger than fiction. We have a lamp, the lamp of the everlasting word, and wherever we take that, we do not rub it, but we open it, and, my friends, wherever we open it Seventh-day Adventists spring forth. We send a missionary to China. He opens the Book, and, oh, the miracle of the power of God! Chinese Seventh-day Adventists come springing up by the thousand. We send

the missionary into the heart of Africa. Again the miracle: the Book is opened, and African Seventh-day Adventists come springing up by the thousand. So it is in every land of earth. Oh, no wonder that the Lord, speaking to us today, says, "Cast not away therefore your confidence." Why, brethren, we see it working.

It is no use for a critic to come along and say, "This is all wrong." Ah, my friends, we see it working before our eyes, and we declare to you that which our eyes have seen, our ears have heard, our hands have handled,—the integrity and the surety of the advent movement of the prophecy.

Oh, how the critics have fought the Bible! How they have fought this movement! They always do. History says that just as soon as John Wesley, just over two hundred years ago, was seen to have a real message of life and power, opposition sprang up and in a few years



Manila Sanitarium and Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands

the hour of God's judgment should begin in heaven. The prophet on Patmos saw a movement arise, spreading to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. As he listened, he heard the message preached, "Fear God and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment is come." And as he watched, he saw the people of the movement, the people of whom the angel said, "Here are they that keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."

Thus it was written in the sure word of God, that when the year 1844 brought the hour, a people would arise, keeping the commandments of God, and they would spread to every nation, crying a message, and here they are, as Brother Evans says, the largest gathering of them that has ever met on earth. Brethren, surely we know with confidence that this is the work of God. [Amen.]

We are not dealing with philosophy, with interpretation of difficult terms. We

332 pamphlets had been written against Methodism. Well, I expect John Wesley rejoiced and went on preaching his message, which was of God for that day.

The last time I was in London I went down to the religious book center, Paternoster Row, and do you know, really, my heart rejoiced to see how many tracts and pamphlets were issued against Seventh-day Adventists. Shop after shop had them in the window. Well, I said, thank God, nobody criticizes a dead movement. Here they are, they recognize that there is power in this thing, that there is a definite message, and so somehow I rejoiced to see critics doing their worst, for, brethren, they that do so only witness that this movement comes in fulfillment of the word of the living God.

I started with just a bit of Oriental flavor, when I said Bagdad. Let me say Egypt, and then I must hurry on into my subject. The Egyptian Arabs have a tradition about the great pyramid that overlooks the desert. They say that forty centuries ago an ant, tumbling along across the desert, bumped into the pyramid. He did not like it, and went and gathered his friends. They began to gnaw at those foundation stones, and they and their successors have been at it ever since. The Arabs say this has developed ants with unusually large jaws, and that is all it has developed. The pyramid doesn't know they are there. It still looks out over the desert. Why, my brethren, the everlasting word of God is settled and established forever in heaven, and this advent movement and message is founded on the eternal word.

"Cast not away therefore your confidence." Let me come now to the real topic: "For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry. Now the just shall live by faith." The writer of Hebrews quotes thus from the prophecy of Habakkuk. The vision was to be fulfilled. It would tarry, but wait for it, it will surely come; it will not tarry. I like the rendering of the Revised Version of Habakkuk 2:3. It is in the margin. There it says it "panteth toward the end." I like that graphic figure of speech. It panteth as a runner nearing the end of the race, straining every muscle and nerve. He comes up at the finish, panting for breath. Dear friends, this is an age out of breath. It is going with lightning rapidity toward the end. It is panting, and the final events of these prophecies of the sure word are fairly panting into the final stage.

"He that shall come will come, and will not tarry." The Lord warns us of the danger of feeling that time has continued so long, and that maybe it will continue still much longer. From the natural point of view one might so reason; but what are eighty years in God's plan, in His sight to whom a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past, or as a watch in the night? What are eighty years of this advent movement,—a movement that is preparing a people for eternity? The times and the seasons belong to God; but He warns us, as you know, repeatedly in His word to be careful lest the day overtake us by surprise. In the very fact that we have waited, that time has continued longer than our fathers thought it would,—in that very fact there is a peril to us, for we are liable to say, "Well, maybe it will go on a long time yet."

In the first view of this movement ever given to this church by the Spirit of

prophecy, it was suggested that the journey to the Holy City would be longer than the pioneers were thinking. And before the journey was ended, Sister White heard some saying that they did not suppose when they started that it would be so long.

Again, I read from the Spirit of prophecy ("Testimonies," Vol. II, p. 192) a passage written many years ago: "I saw some becoming weary. They were saying in the first watch He didn't come. In the second watch He didn't come. Now we are in the third watch, under the third message. He may not come in the following watch. We are in the third watch, and now we think it best to lay up our treasure on earth, that we may be secure against want."

You can see the peril of this delay, this habit of waiting and putting off. You find it in very nearly every crisis in the work of God.

Ezekiel tells us that in the time when Jerusalem was soon to be destroyed by the Babylonians, many were saying: "It is not near, let us build houses; this city is not soon to be destroyed." That was their argument. The prophets had so long been talking about it, and it hadn't come. So the people said, It is not near, let us settle down and build houses and get ready to stay. "Son of man," the Lord said, "what is that proverb ye have in the land of Israel, saying, The days are prolonged, and every vision faileth?" and then in earnest tones he says to them, Be ready; "the days are at hand, and the effect of every vision."

My brethren, Jesus is quickly coming. "He that shall come will come, and will not tarry." And Jesus cries, "Be ready." "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Bible translators have had a good deal of trouble with that word translated "substance." We have generally had the idea of assurance, confidence. Faith is the assurance. But you know in recent years the discovery of manuscripts of the early centuries back in old Egypt has thrown a flood of light on the New Testament. Critics have complained about its Greek. It did not measure up to the standards of classic Greek. But this discovery of manuscripts of the second century shows us that the common Greek of the day, the colloquial Greek that was spoken in Egypt and Palestine in the days of the apostles, is the very Greek in which the New Testament was written. The apostles did not write it for classical scholars and grammarians to dissect; they wrote it for the common people.

In a book by an authority we are told that in these new manuscripts this word that is translated "substance" means "title deed." A lady in Egypt was having trouble about her property, and sent documents to the court, to the prefect of her province, and they are called by this very word. So this book says it is perfectly legitimate to translate this, "Now faith is the title deed of things hoped for." So it means not only assurance, it means possession. Why, brethren, by faith we get our title, a clear title to the inheritance in the earth made new; a clear title to everlasting life. When you buy a piece of property, you may never have been there to look at it, but if the title is delivered to you, the deed in due form, you put it in your bank or in your pocket, and you have possession of the property, haven't you? as long as you have the title deed. So, faith is the title deed of things hoped for. By it we have assurance of the inheritance in the life to come.

Thank God that by faith we are made inheritors of the new earth and the city of God. I thank God for it.

As a boy in old Battle Creek how well I remember on some occasions in the old meeting house before the Tabernacle was built, we would be sitting waiting for the preacher to come in, and Brother James White, our pioneer, would enter the rear door. Again and again I have seen him as he came in the door begin to beat time with his hands and start the hymn, "When I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to every fear and wipe my weeping eyes."

O brethren, by faith we can all make our title clear. Let us keep it clear; a clear title of assurance of eternal life in the world to come. That has been the longing of hearts all through the ages—for life. I noticed some time ago that among the records dug up in old Mesopotamia, were records of the days long before Babylon. The first poem in the human language is a cry for life, written, I suppose, soon after the flood.

You know the garden of Eden remained on earth, we are told in the Spirit of prophecy, until just before the flood. Bright angels guarded the entrance. The children of faith came up before the gate of the garden to make their sacrifices. The wicked could see from a distance the shining angels, and they feared them.

That tradition was carried over beyond the flood. And in this first poem a man cries out that he is going to go and search for the lost garden. "I will search the world from end to end, until I find the secret plant of life where the scorpion guarded the gate, whose terror overwhelmed, the sight of whom is death."

Isn't it pitiful that in the morning of the human race, when men had drifted away from God, still they had a tradition about the paradise of God that they had lost, with the plant, the tree of life; and this man says, "I will search for it. I will search for it, and will find it if I have to go to the ends of the earth." Oh, poor souls, they never could find it that way.

Since then I have been looking up the matter, and I find that that idea has had a wonderful influence in history. I read

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from a serious historical writer, an unbeliever, and he says that this quest, this longing for life, ultimately led men from the known East to the uttermost ends of the earth in search of the earthly Paradise.

We read that in the fourth century before Christ an emperor of China called his sages together, and they were required to discover the lost Paradise. The emperor fitted out an expedition to search for it. And so human hearts have longed for some escape from the reign of death.

When Livingstone went into Africa, the people of the interior never before had met a European, and they said, "Do people die with you? Have you no charm against death? Oh, it is the cry of humanity for some way of escape. Thank God, we have a way. We have the message of everlasting life. God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

Thank God, as we go out over the earth, they are waiting for it, they are receiving it. We are pointing them to this pathway in which the advent people are journeying to the City of God, to the Paradise that is to be restored again to men. Oh, it is a wonderful message we have to carry. And it is going in a wonderful way, as we shall see in this Conference.

Brethren, the Spirit of God is moving upon hearts everywhere. I never heard of such a time. It is of God. All the world could not reverse it. It is of God. We hear of beacon fires kindled in the mountains to signal our missionaries. Heathen men are kindling a beacon and keeping it burning, so our missionaries will not miss it. We hear of people praying to an unknown God to send the Adventist missionaries.

Brethren and sisters, we have the message of the hour,—the message that the world needs, the message of deliverance, and of life. Let us carry it. The work is so large, and we are so few, that continually we almost fear. Some time ago Brother Hyde, of West Africa, wrote: "We are working amidst fear that we shall get too many, so that we cannot take care of them."

Now here is the answer, I do believe, to our missionaries: "Fear not, for I am with thee." Isa. 43:5. Oh, let us go on. Let us penetrate every jungle. "Fear not," the Lord says; "I am with you."

The prophecy cries out, "I will say to the North, Give up; and to the South, Keep not back: bring My sons from far and My daughters from the ends of the earth." How is it, Brother Nord, from Northern Europe? Are they answering this cry?

G. E. NORD: I am glad to tell you that since we last met here in General Conference eight years ago, we have baptized and taken into church fellowship over six thousand believers, and not long ago we had the joy of dedicating a church in the northernmost city of the world, Hammerfest, for the believers there. The Lord is surely carrying out His plan and purpose when He says to the North—they do give up. [Amens.]

W. A. SPICER: Brother Maxwell, how about the South? The Lord says to the South, "Keep not back." Elder Maxwell of South America,

E. L. MAXWELL: From the southernmost tip of the civilized world, away down near the south pole, a church of nineteen members, meeting today in Sabbath school and in church service, worshipping as we worship, singing the same songs

and holding the same blessed hope, sends you greetings. They live down on a little narrow strip of land just across from the Tierra del Fuego, where the antarctic winds sweep across bitterly cold, but in their hearts there is a warmth and a zeal that knows no limits. They are one with you in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ and the hope of His second coming.

W. A. SPICER: The South is giving them up. We are drawing our own arctic and antarctic circle. The prophecy says that Ethiopia shall soon stretch out its hands to God. We have in the Conference a man from the old Biblical Ethiopia. Brother Ogbasgi will tell us whether Ethiopia is spreading out its hands, and Brother Sorenson will interpret for him.

MICHAEL OGBASGI: This prophecy about Ethiopia is being fulfilled today. Today Ethiopia in a miraculous way is lifting up her hands to God. This is a miracle movement. God in a miraculous way has drawn people from Mohammedanism to our message. We have never read anything like that in church history or in anything that I have ever seen."

W. A. SPICER: "And the isles shall wait for His law." Brother Stewart of the South Sea Islands, are they waiting?

A. G. STEWART: From the most romantic mission field perhaps in the East, the scene of the martyrdom of the apostle John Williams, the scene of the dying altar of John Hunt, daring for God's sake to save the heathen, the Fijian; from dark New Guinea, the scene of the martyrdom of the great heart of John Chalmers, this great message is gathering out a wonderful fruitage. Elder Spicer, today in the South Seas, in fourteen different languages and dialects, seven thousand people are lifting up their hearts in praise to God for this wonderful message.

W. A. SPICER: Brother Lee, of China, come on. The text says, "And these from the land of Sinim," and here is a representative of the land of Sinim.

C. M. LEE: There are thousands of people keeping the Sabbath of the Lord, and still millions, four to five hundred million people, are still in darkness, and they are waiting for this message to go to them. I only pray that God will send more missionaries to China to work for our people. If this whole congregation would become missionaries to China, each of us would have at least two audiences as big as this to labor with. So I hope this General Conference will send more men and women to work for us and lead us out of darkness into His marvelous light, so that when the Lord comes to take His people home, we Chinese can have a part in that happy home.

W. A. SPICER: The Bible really intimates, I think, that when the work is finished in China, the land of Sinim, it will be the signal for the finishing in all the earth, for the next word is this from the land of Sinim, "Sing, oh heavens; and be joyful, oh earth; and break forth into singing, oh mountains; for the Lord hath comforted His people, and will have mercy upon His afflicted."

Well now, I am going to drop out about a dozen texts and go right to the finish. These are living texts, brethren. Why, this word is fulfilling before our eyes. Down in Africa, with a great congregation under the trees, nearly two thousand people, I read that prophecy of this gathering under the advent movement, where the Lord said He would gather them from the mountains, from the hills, from the caves of the earth. And it just occurred to me, "I'll try it

right here." I said, "How many of you who are here did the Lord find in the mountains and bring into this truth?" Hundreds of hands went up. I said, "How many of you did He find in the hills?" Hundreds of hands. And then I went on, and said, "How many did He literally find in the caves of the earth?" Not hundreds, but scores of hands went up. And Brother Branson, sitting back of me said, "It's the literal truth." I saw how the angels of God are combing the jungles and are searching the mountain fastnesses. They are going into the dens and the caves of earth to bring out the people of God under this advent message.

Why, brethren, the whole thing is fulfilling before our eyes!

Who is to finish the work? "He will finish the work and cut it short in righteousness." No wonder Jesus cries to us, "Be ready! Be ready! Seventh-day Adventist children of Mine, be ready! It will be quicker than you think."

The apostle Paul tells us that we are to purge out the old leaven, the old life. That is what "being ready" means. You know the lesson of the parable of the ten virgins. They were waiting. They were all Adventists and all expected to be ready; but when the word came, "He is coming, meet Him!" half of them were not ready. But they meant to be ready. Their intentions were good. They said, "We will go quickly and get ready." They went to buy oil, but while they went to buy, the Bridegroom came and they that were ready went in and the door was shut. Those who were ready were saved. Those who meant to be ready, and were hurrying to get ready, were lost. How did it come that the wise ones were ready? They kept ready. It didn't matter to them when He should come, they were ready all the time. And Jesus says to us now not, "Get ready," so much as "Be ready, keep ready." Know every night when you lie down to sleep that it is all right between your heart and God, for Christ is coming. He says, "Lest coming suddenly I find you sleeping." The Spirit of prophecy says it will come unexpectedly to us. Brethren, there is no safety for us now except to be ready and to keep ready every day of our lives. Surrender to the Lord Jesus Christ by faith living in your heart, in your life. Why, what is the good of all our religion if it does not make us Christlike, brethren? And Jesus says, "Be ready. I will come unto you. I will abide with you, I will make you ready." Oh, let us say to Him today in this great congregation, "Jesus, come; come now and make me ready."

Purge out the old leaven. Read in the Jewish Encyclopedia, under the word, "leaven," and you will find that many days before the Passover in the Jewish home the mother carefully swept all the crumbs of leavened bread or food out of the cupboards. For many days she was getting ready for the Passover; but on the eve before the Passover, the father of the family would take a candle, and though the mother would try to do it well, he would search every cupboard and cranny of that house to make sure that all leaven was out so that they could keep the feast of unleavened bread.

Brethren, it will keep us busy to keep that old leaven of sin, and the old life out of our lives. Zephaniah, speaking of the last days, says: "I will search Jerusalem with candles."

Why, my brethren, this work is going

to be finished by a clean people. "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." That means the ministers; it means us. "Be ye clean." It means the people. The Lord's cry to Jerusalem at the finish is, "Henceforth there will no more come unto you the uncircumcised, or the unclean." My brethren, in the finishing of the work, God will do it by a cleansed ministry, and a cleansed people, and as surely as we live, if we do not keep our sins forgiven, something will shake us out, for we are in the shaking time, many years inside of it. Brethren, hold fast. Cast not away your confidence. Purge out the old leaven of the old life. What is it all good for? Just a word or two more, and then I want Brother Farnsworth to pray for us. I used to hear him preach when I was a boy. I am glad he is at it still; and, brethren, it may be we will see this thing done with a lot of these old veterans with us still. I pray God it may be. It can be. We all know that if God could get a cleansed church, something would be done very quickly. Let us give Him the cleansing work for our hearts. It is so practical. Here is a word in James concerning the last days:

"Grudge not one against another, brethren; . . . behold the Judge standeth before the door." Put every grudge out of your heart, sister; out of your heart, brother. What is the good of a grudge? A European statesman said grudges are a sour diet for any man to live on. Throw them all out. Who cares what anybody said or did. Keep all grudges out of your heart, for the Judge is at the door.

Again, over in 1 Peter 4:7: "The end of all things is at hand: be ye therefore sober and watch unto prayer." I tell you, dear friends, we are not going to drift through into the kingdom. It is a narrow path, a strait gate. We have got to watch and pray, and keep our sins forgiven. And then Peter says that above all things we are to have fervent charity, or love, among ourselves. Fervent means burning; it does not mean smoldering, it doesn't mean a formal theological love. It is so easy to get a theological love; and it doesn't mean a thing. Have fervent love among yourselves. Why, this is getting ready for the coming of the Lord. This is being cleansed from sin.

Jesus prays, you know, that we may be one, that the world may know that the Father sent Him. Jesus longs to have this church answer that prayer. Let us have love, fellowship, harmony. Little differences, dwelt upon, destroy Christian fellowship. Even though scattered the world over the church is to be one in Him. Let us emphasize it in this world gathering. In all the divisions and in every land on earth as the advent people come springing up by the word of God, they are to set their faces toward the holy city and keep shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in all the rest of the world, that the world may know that there is one people on earth that have the love of Jesus in their hearts.

Why, I met a man in Africa, a colonial, a European. He told me how he came into the truth. He was passing a camp meeting down in the city of Bloemfontein and saw two old brethren hugging one another. He stopped and looked, and said, "That is strange. They must love each other." He went home and told his wife about it, and they decided they would go to the meeting and find out what it was that made two old men love one another; and they are both Seventh-

day Adventists today. Why, brethren, what else is there in the world to do? It is none of our business to worry about other people's bad religion. I was glad to find out that nobody's bad religion could spoil my good religion. It might affect my bad religion; and it is a good thing to find it out if we have bad religion. But nobody's bad religion can spoil our good religion. The only thing to do is to serve God and try to help everybody.

Here this morning, I repent of every cross or impatient word, every careless word that has hurt any brother. I repent of every impatient shrug in my home. Sometimes in our homes we act out the nervousness and the impatience of the heart, which we cover up in the prayer meeting. It is easy to be religious in the prayer meeting. A man usually acts out what he is at home. Ah, brethren, I must be cleansed, cleansed from all impurity, cleansed from every sin; for now the Lord is coming down to search Jerusalem with a candle. My prayer is with the psalmist, "Search me, O God, and know my heart, . . . and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

Only the mighty God can cleanse us; we cannot do it. I never would know that I had done it right and properly if I had it to do. My part is to confess; His part is to forgive. I know He can do a thorough job; for if we confess, He will forgive, and cleanse us by the blood of Jesus Christ from all unrighteousness.

Brother Farnsworth, will you pray for me? Will you pray for us all, that God may cleanse us, and purge us from the old leaven and the old human nature. I am standing here to be prayed for. How many of you want to stand before God to ask a part in this prayer that Brother Farnsworth will pray for us. You may stand. [The entire congregation stood.]

Elder Farnsworth prayed in part as follows: Our heavenly Father, Thou hast heard all that Brother Spicer has spoken this morning; Thou knowest, dear Lord, the desire of each heart here in Thy presence. Thou art acquainted with our inner lives, our desires, and all about us. Thou knowest all these things. Lord, in heaven, look down upon this great congregation this morning, and give help just where it is needed. How utterly impossible it is for us as Thy ministers, to cleanse the heart of a congregation like this. Utterly helpless, Lord, we come to Thee, and ask that, as Thou art infinite in love and power, Thou wilt manifest Thy power, Thy cleansing power, upon the hearts of all this people. Thou hast promised, Lord, to take away the heart of stone, and give us a heart of flesh. O God, I implore Thee, this morning, that Thou wilt give to each of us that heart in which Thou canst dwell.

Blessed Lord, we take salvation today just on Thine own terms, without any

argument with Thee, or without any question. We accept the salvation on the blessed old terms which Thou hast offered to us. We repent here of our sins. We turn away with loathing from the corruptions of the natural heart, and with all our souls, dear Lord, we turn to Thee, and we ask that Thou wilt make us what we ought to be. Take selfishness all out of us. Take the covetousness all away from us. Take all criticism, take every vestige of the old nature—take it all away from us and fill us, O fill us beyond our comprehension with the righteousness of God in Christ Jesus.

Lord, Thou hast promised us that "Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." Fulfill that promise to each one of us this morning. O God in heaven, we loathe sin. Help us to hate it more and more. We love righteousness and we love truth and godliness; for Thou hast put it into our hearts. Lord, magnify Thine own name, and give glory to Thine own self, by working a great salvation to all of us.

Heavenly Father, the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, the leopard cannot change his spots, neither can we change our hearts, and our minds, and our natures,—we cannot change ourselves in these respects; but we appeal to Thee for the changing that the Holy Ghost can bring. O Lord in heaven, help this congregation, O help Thy people, Lord Jesus. Has the day not come when Thou canst bring Pentecostal experiences to us? Lord, here is this great congregation. What is to hinder the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, as Thou didst send it on Pentecost? What is to hinder, Lord, receiving or sending that wonderful gift to us here today?

Heavenly Father, I appeal to Thee for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This is my petition today, that Thou wilt pour out Thy Spirit upon Thy people. Dear Lord, there are a great many people among us that are sick, and disease has come upon them. There are many here, Lord, that feel these infirmities. O God, there is power in Thy Holy Spirit to bring life and vigor to men and women that receive it in its life-giving power, its health-giving power. O Lord, bring back ancient days and ancient experiences, we pray. And while Thou art encouraging us very much, Lord, along these lines, still, dear Father, there is a great experience, there is an ocean of love for us and power for us that we cannot yet fully fathom. Help us in this respect.

Give us a faith, Lord, that believes, that believes the word. Dear Lord, once more we pray that Brother Spicer may receive a great blessing. Help him; and we pray, dear Lord, for Brother Watson as he takes up this work that has been laid upon him. Fill him with the grace of the Holy Ghost. Guide us through the remaining part of this meeting. We ask it all for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Our Medical Work the World Around

By A. L. BAKER

(Sent in by Telephone)

YESTERDAY and today the medical folk have had their innings. "The right arm of the message" has been laid bare in the sight of the congregation. It is truly an engrossing story they have told us of the far-reaching influence of our health work both at home and abroad.

Dr. Percy T. Magan, president of our medical school, and for twenty-four years a laborer in the institutions of this cause, recounted to us yesterday morning the remarkable leadings of Providence in the establishment and growth of the College
(Concluded on page 76)

Proceedings of the General Conference

Fourth Meeting

MAY 30, 10:30 A. M.

CHAIRMAN: J. L. McElhany.

Prayer was offered by Elder M. C. Wilcox.

J. L. McELHANY: We will ask the Secretary to introduce some items that need attention at this point.

B. E. BEDDOE: Brother Chairman, the first item is an interesting one. It is a brief message from W. M. Healey of San Diego. It may be of interest to you to know that Brother Healey is now eighty-two years of age, and has spent fifty-five years in the preaching of this message. The message that Elder Healey sends us is this:

"Greetings to General Conference brethren assembled:

"My heart is with you, but am not able to be with you in person.

"Trust I shall be present when the saints are gathered home."

J. L. McELHANY: This morning we will ask H. E. Rogers, our Statistical Secretary, to bring us a report.

This appears elsewhere in the REVIEW.

J. L. McELHANY: Last night we were all deeply interested in the reports that came to us from the Southern European Division. We regret that the brevity of time made it impossible for the brethren to bring their fields before us in review as they deserve to be brought before us. We are therefore giving Brother Olson fifteen minutes now to bring further facts before us regarding the work in the Southern European Division.

A résumé of these reports appears in the article from L. L. Caviness.

J. L. McELHANY: It is really encouraging, isn't it, to pause for a few moments in the midst of the session and hear such encouraging reports from the field? We are going to ask Brother J. L. Shaw, the Treasurer, to introduce some items regarding institutional relief, that we are sure will prove to be very interesting indeed.

This address and accompanying reports are too lengthy for presentation in this connection.

J. L. McELHANY: It is the duty of the Chairman to try to keep our business right up to date in every session, and not have any lapovers. I have here a report from North America. This would take twenty minutes to read. It is now time to adjourn. I am going to read it by saying that it will be printed in the REVIEW, and thus we will save the time.

VOTED, To send messages of greeting to W. M. Healey and G. B. Thompson.

Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by A. V. Olson.

J. L. McELHANY, *Chairman.*

B. E. BEDDOE, *Secretary.*



Fifth Meeting

MAY 30, 3 P. M.

J. L. McELHANY in the chair.

The congregation joined in singing, "Jesus, I my cross have taken, all to leave and follow Thee," and was led in prayer by W. C. White.

J. L. McELHANY: One of our committees is prepared to make a partial report, the Committee on Constitution and Working Policy. L. L. Caviness is the secretary, and will render the report.

L. L. CAVINESS: Your Committee on

Constitution and Working Policy respectfully submits the following partial report:

That Article II, Section 1, of the By-Laws be amended to read as follows:

Vice-Presidents shall be elected as follows:

Three Vice-Presidents for general administrative work, and one additional Vice-President for each division of the General Conference.

W. A. SPICER: Just a word. This fragmentary report is brought by the Committee on Constitution to help the Nominating Committee in its work. We expect the Nominating Committee will make a partial report later this afternoon. In their deliberations they desired to increase the number of Vice-Presidents. For years now we have had one General Vice-President, Brother Montgomery; but on account of the growth of the work, as the Nominating Committee has been studying it, they brought a request to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws that they might have three General Vice-Presidents to share with the President in the administrative work for the world. The Committee on Constitution has been sitting, and has accepted the suggestion of the Nominating Committee; and we ask that this action be taken now, in order that the report of it may go to the Nominating Committee. Before this session ends, we hope they may be able to bring us a partial report.

The question being called, the report was adopted.

J. L. McELHANY: This afternoon we wish to introduce as our topic for consideration, our educational work. W. E. Howell will have charge of this, and will bring on his work as he sees best.

W. E. Howell's report appears elsewhere in the REVIEW.

J. L. McELHANY: At this point in the meeting the Nominating Committee desires to make a partial report. Brother Wilcox will introduce this matter to us.

F. M. WILCOX: I wish to say that the Committee on Nominations has been meeting, and has very earnestly sought the Lord for divine guidance. I do not think I have ever been connected with a committee where there was a more earnest spirit of prayer than has characterized our Committee on Nominations. And I am glad to tell you that in the partial report that the Committee has to present this afternoon, it comes to you with the unanimous recommendation of the Committee. There is no divided sentiment in the Committee. The Committee is unanimous in making the recommendations that E. K. Slade, the secretary of the Committee, will now present to you.

E. K. SLADE: Your Committee on Nominations would respectfully submit the following partial report:

For President of the General Conference, C. H. Watson.

For General Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, I. H. Evans, O. Montgomery, W. H. Branson.

For Treasurer of the General Conference, J. L. Shaw.

For Vice-President of the North American Division, J. L. McElhany.

We, the Committee, desire to express to W. A. Spicer our appreciation of his faithful and untiring service as President of the General Conference during the last eight years. The demands of this position are indeed great, and grow more

taxing with every term of service. Elder Spicer has been subjected to severe strain, and has at times carried on his work under heavy physical handicap. We therefore feel that he should be relieved for less strenuous service in some other capacity.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report.

J. L. McELHANY: Brother Spicer.

W. A. SPICER: I asked the Chairman to let me second the action. I am sure you know why I wanted to second it; it seems fitting. I might say many and pleasing things about this report if there were time, but really there is not time, and in a way it would be talking about ourselves, and that we do not wish to do. But I simply want to say that in seconding this report I believe that the report comes through the good guidance of God, through a Committee such as we appoint for the doing of the work of God. I believe in this report. I am pleased with it. I like it.

And not only do I believe in this report, but I believe in committee work, brethren and sisters. It is really the way God has of guiding the church. The spirit of the church is the spirit of counsel. "In the multitude of counselors there is safety." I have been with committees ever since I was quite young. I got started young. For more than forty-five years I have been dealing with committees in this work, in every land; and I do want to bear my testimony that I believe in committees. I believe they are God's agencies for the doing of the work of the church in a quiet, orderly, prayerful, and strong manner.

I have never seen a committee at work in any corner of the earth to which I wouldn't submit all my life interests with good consciences and a happy heart. Why, brethren, we believe in the brethren. We believe in the church of God. We believe in committee work.

I am so glad to be the first, after the reading of the report, to speak of Brother Watson. It was my pleasure four years ago at Milwaukee to give to him in your behalf the right hand of fellowship as we sorrowfully bade him good-by after he had worked four years in the General Conference. He had then to return to Australia, to the regret of all of us, so Brother Watson, though he comes to this meeting from Australia, is no stranger to us and to our people throughout North America and Europe, as well as the Far East.

I am so glad that Brother Watson can see his way clear to accept this call, and after you have voted this, though Brother McElhany is Chairman for the day, I believe I will ask him for the privilege of extending again the right hand of fellowship to Brother Watson, to assure him that we believe in him, that we are with him, and that by God's grace we will work more earnestly the coming four years, if God spares our lives, than ever in any four years in the past.

And so I am happy to second this recommendation, and to assure the brethren of the Committee that I do thank God that in our work a company of brethren charged with the responsibility of distributing the burdens, can draw aside and hold a prayer meeting and do the work of God. I believe in it, and so I am joyful in seconding the motion.

J. L. McELHANY: What do you wish to do with the report?

The question was called.

J. L. McELHANY: We will ask the Sec-

retary to read these names, and we will ask you to call the question after each name when you are ready.

E. Kotz, the secretary, then read each name, and the question was called promptly.

J. L. McELHANY: Now, all the delegates who are in favor of this report, will you please manifest it by the uplifted hand. [The vote was unanimous.]

But really, it does seem to me that upon an occasion of this kind we ought not to confine an action of this kind merely to the delegation, for I am pleased to think of the men and women, brethren and sisters gathered here, as being a very part of this movement, and one with these delegates in voicing their sentiments as we choose the leadership for this denomination, and I wonder if you all would not be pleased today to have the opportunity of expressing yourselves? In order to give you that, I will ask this entire group, not only on the floor but in the balconies as well, to rise if you are in favor of this, together with the delegation. [The vote was again unanimous.]

W. A. SPICER: While we are standing, couldn't we sing "Blest be the tie that binds"? [One verse was sung.]

J. L. McELHANY: Thank you, you may be seated.

C. H. WATSON: In accepting the responsibility which your action has placed upon me, dear brethren and sisters, I very humbly look up to God for grace and strength that I need to properly carry all that it involves, to properly do the work that is expected of the one who occupies the position in this denomination to which you have just voted me. I therefore very earnestly request that you will all remember me in your prayers, that God's blessing shall rest upon the best that I possibly can give as your servant wherever I shall be asked to labor.

It is eight years since you called me from Australasia to serve in the General Conference. I then connected with the General Conference staff, and spent four very happy years of service in the fellowship of the brethren who labor at that center. I look back with very pleasant memories to the time of that experience and think with a great deal of love in my heart of the brethren whom I came to know while I labored with them. It will be a joy again to associate with these brethren in service for God. It will be a joy for me to link hands and heart with such men as Elder Evans, Elder Montgomery, Elder Branson, Elder Shaw, and these other good brethren whom you shall elect before this Conference is through. I want you to know, brethren, that in my associations with them and with you, I will try by the help of the Lord so to live and so to labor that I shall deserve your confidence and your co-operation. If any success shall attend the efforts I shall make, it will be due to the fact that God's blessing has rested upon me, and upon the help that my brethren shall give me.

I now accept at your hands the responsibility of assisting these brethren in the work of leadership of the General Conference. I believe it will never be absent from my mind for one moment that this is the greatest responsibility the church has to place upon one individual. I believe I shall always remember that your vote here today is the highest expression of confidence you can give to any one man, and, my dear brethren and sisters, I shall always endeavor to remember that God's blessing in your hearts and mine, moving

us in the one way, toward the one objective, with the one purpose in our hearts, shall mean success in the term of years we shall work together with Him.

Pray for those upon whom you are today placing the responsibilities, and give us such co-operation as will make us feel always that we are your brethren, with you to finish this work and usher in the coming of our blessed Master. May God bless you richly, as I hope He will bless me richly as I work to this end.

W. A. SPICER: Just as a visible sign and token that in this vote we are giving to Brother Watson the assurance of our continued prayers and support in his labors, in your behalf, in the name of this World Conference of the Seventh-day Adventist people of the prophecy, I give to Brother

Watson the right hand of fellowship, welcoming him to the labors and the joys of this work.

C. H. WATSON: Just one further word, brethren and sisters: It has been a great joy to associate with Elder Spicer in the years of my service at the General Conference. I am so glad that that association is not to be broken, but I shall have the helpfulness of his counsel and comradeship with me as I seek to do the work of the Lord.

Adjournment was taken until 10:30 A. M., Sunday.

The benediction was pronounced by W. L. Adams, of the Inter-American Division.

J. L. McELHANY, *Chairman*.
E. Kotz, *Secretary*.

The Medical Department

By LOUIS A. HANSEN

As may at once be understood, it will be impossible to put four years of our world-wide medical missionary work into a report taking only minutes to read. At the very best we can but touch, ever so briefly, the mere points of outstanding features. The largest part of the work, the real accomplishment, cannot be told in statistics.

What kind of figures could convey any idea as to the amount or degree of suffering for which relief has come to hundreds of thousands of human beings, men, women, and children with nerves that are as keen as any to pain? How could we express in numbers the gratitude and praise welling up from heavy, burdened hearts? And how measure the worth of the souls that have found spiritual blessing through first being healed physically?

The great picture of our medical missionary work assumes rather large proportions as we see it with four more years of growth. We can truthfully say that never before has it shown such marked progress and prospect as now. Medical work enters much into the plans of our various conferences and foreign fields, and its service touches many interests.

Our sanitariums form an important part, for the amount of work they do, their investment and earning values, and as health centers from which to draw help of various kinds. But our medical work today is by no means confined to the operation of sanitariums, much as they mean to it. Conferences, churches, communities, and homes are learning the value and benefit of health work in various ways.

The Medical Department does not have the field organization that our other departments do. Comparatively few conferences, local and union, have medical secretaries, and in nearly every instance the position is only nominally filled by one carrying other regular work. A few conferences have a conference nurse, which helps much in those particular conferences. The results of full-time direction of medical work have fully justified such appointment.

Many recommendations have been passed in our general gatherings, urging a more complete medical departmental organization in conferences. Because of financial pressure, or perhaps for the lack of suitable persons to fill the place, or for whatever reason, these recommendations have not been carried out very fully. We are appreciative of the burdens our con-

ferences carry, and do not wish to add to them. We believe that scarcely any outlay would bring greater returns than the support of medical secretaries and conference nurses. We have ceased urging what seems too much to expect.

We would be glad to see an adequate staffing of fields to enable the various health and medical missionary interests and activities to receive such organized promotion as will insure their proper introduction and fostering care. Is it not too much to expect such an important phase, of such wide scope, to receive proper direction with its present lack of field secretaries?

In our General Conference Medical Department we have had such counsel and help from Dr. Truman as his immediate duties have permitted. As medical superintendent of the Washington Sanitarium, a General Conference institution, he has done much of a general character to forward departmental interests. The work being done in the demonstration area of that institution and in a large region beyond this is far-reaching. Many churches in large cities have been helped and very definite field methods worked out.

Special Attention to Sanitariums

The appointment at our last quadrennial session of an associate secretary to give special attention to our sanitariums, has done much toward ascertaining their actual operating status. We now have a fairly clear understanding of what is involved in our sanitarium financial responsibilities and opportunities, what trends may be encouraged or corrected, and what is necessary to a successful business operation. C. E. Rice will bring to us some definite figures in this connection.

Our efficiency commissions have done a great deal to strengthen the work of our American sanitariums. Quite regular meetings are held, with programs that are practical and to the point. Many recommendations have been adopted and put into operation, looking to the development of methods of efficiency in all lines and departments of sanitarium work.

The nursing division, of which we will say more, has had the uninterrupted service of our assistant secretary, Miss Kathryn L. Jensen, R. N., and shows definite accomplishments from this service. Miss Jensen has been able within the four years to visit all the nurses' training schools in North America, and some of them more than once, as well as those in Europe.

She has attended many conventions and gatherings, besides giving considerable time to health educational work in near-by Washington.

We have also the help of Dr. G. H. Heald for department counsel and assistance as may be required and as his literary duties will permit. With capable and willing helpers, our general office is enabled, in a measure, to carry correspondence and



L. A. Hansen

duties coming to us from an inadequately organized world field.

We have just held a pre-Conference medical convention, running into four days. Our three sections, medical, business, and nursing, as well as our joint sessions, have had an exceptionally good attendance for numbers and constancy, and have been crowded with the most valuable instruction and discussion we could possibly ask. We foresee a long stride of progress to result.

Wide Range Covered

Our departmental service comprehends quite a range. Supplying and frequently preparing health educational material, studies, leaflets, stereopticon slide lectures, and articles for papers, is a phase that grows upon us as the demand from the field widens. Being in touch with many sources of material, we are able to pass on information to those seeking various helps if we cannot ourselves supply them.

Our purchasing bureau, originally intended to serve only our sanitariums, has rather outgrown its field. We have been able to serve quite a large list of institutions and workers in various ways. While the possibilities of development in this connection would probably warrant consideration as to full operation, it may be that our Medical Department should not undertake to carry it. The distinctive medical features of our department keep growing on us and should have first attention.

Likewise, our employment bureau, originally intended to serve sanitarium interests, is called upon to place available workers of various classes. With considerable nonemployment in the country and with added difficulty of finding work because of Sabbath keeping, the names of not a few are referred to us for attention.

Here again we should perhaps raise a question as to the advisability of our department's going too far beyond its regular field.

We now list eighty-one conference sanitariums, hospitals, dispensaries, and treatment rooms, employing 3,789 employees, and with assets amounting to almost \$8,000,000. Other denominational enterprises—food factories, stores, and cafés,—bring the total number of health institutions well beyond a hundred.

New Institutions Established

Of the larger institutions, the following have been established within the last four years: Hultafors Sanitarium, Sweden; Kaligram and Karmatar Hospitals, India; Manila Sanitarium and Hospital, Philippines; Penang Sanitarium and Hospital, Straits Settlements; Tokio Sanitarium and Hospital, Japan; Waichow Hospital-Dispensary, China; and the Porter Sanitarium and Hospital at Denver, Colorado. The Wichita Sanitarium has recently been discontinued.

We regret that our report for institutional work must be incomplete, for thirty-eight, including some of the largest, have failed to return the report blanks sent them, perhaps because they were too crowded with work to find time to fill them out. Our report covers only twenty-nine sanitariums and dispensaries and for some of these only part time of the quadrennial period is represented.

Perhaps the item of largest interest and meaning reported by these twenty-nine institutions is the number of people cared for in one year, a total of over 200,000. This includes 167,777 patients outside of the institution, and 32,631 inpatients. These figures might be doubled if all reports were in. Were we sure that every report is accurate and that the figures do not in some instances mean treatments given, it would give us around 400,000 persons a year coming within the reach of our denominational sanitariums and dispensaries.

Should we deal with the number of patient visits or treatments given per year, the number would mount very high. Africa alone reports 198,453 patient visits per annum. Many centers run into the thousands of treatments per year. Multiply the number of patient visits and treatments given in all these medical centers by one four-year period, and we would have a figure standing for a tremendous amount of relief work, but so large that it would probably lose its meaning.

Our sanitariums must operate without the endowments that many such institutions are privileged to have. Hence they must keep quite close to a safe operating financial basis, and must exercise caution as to the amount of charity work done. The work done by dispensaries is of necessity largely free or very nearly so. The twenty-nine reports received show \$122,802 for charity in 1928 and over \$340,810 for the four years.

In this connection may we call attention to the fact that, when it comes to finances, foreign dispensary work must be regarded on a different basis from our sanitariums. For example, the per capita income of hospitals in general in India is only \$25 a year as against \$1,000 in America. Self-support is impossible, even under the best of management. Our foreign medical mission program must take this into account, hence the need of help from the homelands and gifts from our people.

Medical Work in Mission Fields

It is in the mission fields that medical work means the most. The need for relief far outweighs the facilities to give it. In some lands, almost everything favors the spread of disease, and scarcely anything is done in prevention.

Take India for instance. It has its great scourges of tropical diseases, plague, cholera, dysentery, hookworm, and so forth, as well as influenza, pneumonia, syphilis, and other diseases. Smallpox takes 70,000 lives a year. About 1,000,000 people have leprosy. Cancer is about as bad as anywhere. Tuberculosis is becoming a great problem, with a rising mortality rate of 7 per cent per annum. Fevers, malaria being the most prevalent, cause about 5,000,000 deaths annually. Infant mortality of most of India's cities is five to ten times that of New York or London. In Bengal 55,000 babies are said to die annually of tetanus alone.

What we say of India and its disease prevalence, is generally true of China, Africa, and many parts of several other countries. The list of common maladies reported by our workers is a long one. Nearly every ailment or disorder that we know of, and many that some of us know nothing about, prevail. This is indeed a very sick world—truly a "lazar house."

Our foreign field divisions face large problems in their endeavor to meet their medical needs. As a department we rejoice in what is being done in this connection and for the splendid results already seen.

The Northern European Division has a large and well-established work. With its Skodsborg Sanitarium, our largest and one of the oldest, the newer Hultafors Sanitarium, Oslo Health Home, the



A. W. Truman, M. D.

sanitarium at Watford, dispensary in Abyssinia, and many treatment rooms in Scandinavia, including Iceland, the influence of the medical work is far-reaching. A health institute has been reopened at Jerusalem.

The Central European Division has a fairly well-defined and strong medical work. Besides the splendid growing sanitarium at Zehlendorf, just out of Berlin, the institution at Bad Aibling and its treatment rooms, there is a system of nurses' homes, operating under confer-

ence direction and utilizing quite a number of graduate nurses.

The Southern European Division has its beautiful sanitarium at Gland, Switzerland, from which many trained nurses have gone, and at which a number of patients have found God and His gospel.

The Far Eastern Division has a goodly list of medical institutions,—sanitariums at Shanghai, Manila, Tokio, and Penang, besides eight hospital-dispensaries and a large clinic in Shanghai just being opened. With direct and capable oversight, the medical work here has made a record of splendid service in many ways.

The Southern Asia Division has a number of dispensaries and hospitals and some hard-working doctors and nurses who are making impressions in this difficult field.

The Australasian Division has long had a record of helpful health work. Its Sydney Sanitarium has mothered much medical missionary product, with many of the workers of that field having taken training at the institution. The Warburton Sanitarium and a number of food factories, stores, and cafés have helped to make the people of Australasia health-minded.

The African Division looms large in its medical interest. It has provision for definite oversight of this work. A number of hospitals and dispensaries employ six doctors, twenty-one nurses, fourteen other European workers, and thirty-two native assistants. Its two leper colonies have 344 leper patients, and are doing notable work.

Though the South American Division is without a medical secretary, its medical work has given us many interesting and stirring reports, and has done much to help advance our work in general in that field. Owing to almost insurmountable difficulties for the foreign doctor to qualify, much of the work has to be done by others or under tentative and temporary arrangements. The River Plate Sanitarium and the Juliaca Hospital are making favorable progress.

The Inter-American Division expresses its great need of medical help. A large field and a hearty welcome await missionary physicians. It is hoped to see definite plans under way before long for establishing permanent work.

The North American Division has the advantage of an early beginning in its medical work. Fifteen sanitariums, a number of privately owned sanitariums and treatment rooms, many practitioners, and strong conference interests contribute to a scope of medical activity that is telling in its accomplishments.

While we are glad for the institutions and little centers scattered over the world, we recognize they all together make small enough a force for meeting the great needs. Particularly is this true of the more distinctive mission fields. Our hospitals and dispensaries do a large amount of good in their ministry, but they are so meager after all for filling the vast demand.

In almost every instance, from the time medical workers land in the field until they leave, sometimes because of their own need of relief, they are kept crowded with work. Medical facilities are usually few, far between, and sometimes too remote for help.

We have been instructed that if we would raise the moral standards among the people of any country, we must begin with the physical habits. So our evangelism takes a very material form at

times. In Africa, for example, poor housing prevails, with people living in dark, unventilated huts, infested with insects, veritable breeding places for disease. The women and children spend much time indoors, on the earth floor, where they eat and sleep and breathe the poison-laden air. Dust and dirt carry disease germs and the eggs of intestinal parasites of the most destructive kind. Diseased, hungry dogs lick the babies crawling about on the dirt floor. With no sanitary conveniences, hookworm is general.

The sick lie unattended in these dark, damp, dirty huts; friends and neighbors crowd about them. Without any quarantine precautions whatsoever, it becomes a simple matter for contagion to ravage the crowds. This will be the state until the people are taught to fear dirt and disease germs rather than evil spirits.

These people need to be taught the simplest principles of hygiene and sanitation, to make the most of what they have toward a hygienic home, to get up off the floor, and make use of chairs, tables, and beds, to know what windows are for, and how to use soap and water.

Most of the diseases of the mission fields are preventable, but preventive measures must be on such a scale as we can hardly think of. Health teaching and disease prevention are primarily a part of medical ministry; our doctors and nurses are so pressed with the crowds that surge through our hospitals and dispensaries, that little if any time can be given to instruction in preventive measures. They are compelled to give first attention to the emergency and acute cases.

Should not the mission school be the natural propagating field for health culture? No more effective way, perhaps, can be offered for reaching the homes and the people of a community than through instruction and practice which school children can convey. The school-teacher will need a background of health teaching, training, and practice to carry properly the major part in such a program. We here reach back into our schools from which our mission teachers come, and are concerned with the sort of health culture the students receive so they may be fit physically to carry their work and be qualified for doing it effectually.

Health Instruction

The Educational Department and Medical Department are closely co-operating to give our children and youth a well-balanced sense of what is consistent health culture. Beginning with the primary school and extending through the academy and college, our health instruction comprehends the adoption of health habits; an appreciation of personal cleanliness; a recognition of the danger of underfeeding and of the value of a balanced food ration, palatable and wholesome, prepared appetizingly and served hygienically at proper intervals; a regard for a due amount of sleep in quarters that are clean, neat, and airy; the importance of well-regulated exercise, whether in play or at work; suitable instruction in physiology and hygiene, personal and community; a knowledge as to the simpler causes of disease, such as insect disease carriers, and the part that pollution, filth, and germs have in causing disease; the use of instruction material, literature, charts, posters, and textbooks; and last but not least, the place that temperance holds in true religion and in our gospel work and message.

We cannot well overemphasize the importance of such health instruction for peoples whose conditions call so urgently for it. While it deals with the material and the physical, it has its place in mission service. The best mental and spiritual development is not possible for children and youth while physical development is retarded by hookworm, malaria, parasites, inherited taint of syphilis, and perhaps the opium habit acquired in infancy. Christian development would be impossible without the laying aside of evil habits, and these are often very closely associated with errors of living that must be corrected.

Medical missionary work offers a practical, accessible, and successful means of evangelism. Our reports are unanimous in expressing that medical work makes friends for us everywhere. Whether it be in our sanitariums in more favored countries, or in the dispensary or itinerating work of the jungles, people respond to the helpful ministry of the doctor or nurse. Health instruction is usually received readily, and with interest, and paves the way nicely for fuller instruction as to right ways of living.

Not a phase of medical work within the institution or out, but has its special opportunity of imparting knowledge or of giving expression to gospel truth and principles. Our figures show a very large out-patient list. This service brings the worker very closely in touch with human need at home, and gives a wonderful opportunity of establishing Christian touch with that need, of telling of the interest Jesus has in the problems of home, and of His willingness and His power to help solve these problems.

The Christian surgeon in the operating room is in a position to help people understand better the miracle-working power of Jesus. The Oriental may prefer his own system of internal medicine, but he readily grants that our surgery is superior in skill.

Everywhere children in large numbers require the help of the medical worker. As he cares for them, he can easily think of the words of Jesus to let them come to Him, and can recall how Jesus Himself drew them to Him and blessed them. What an opportunity he has of helping these children to know that Jesus.

And when it comes to a death in a native family, accompanied with its noises of firecrackers, tomtoms, etc., to drown the cry of mourning, and to dissipate the sense of bereavement, the Christian worker can come very close to the friends of the departed with a message of God's presence and comfort even under such sorrowful conditions.

Some countries have their age-old system of medicine, and hold it in great reverence. The foreign doctor, with his Western medicine, may have to demonstrate its superiority. The well-trained man can do this. The evangelistic medical man is still better able to win his way. The medical man who has the proper education and possesses the spirit of Christian service, will have little trouble with questions that may arise either with one's system of medicine or with his religion.

College of Medical Evangelists

We have heard the report of the College of Medical Evangelists and of the way it has been enabled to reach its present high standing. Well may we rejoice that we have a school that can qualify physicians, not only in professional efficiency,

but with that fuller vision of the ministry of healing which our distinctive missionary program calls for. With its graduates now scattered over the world, we see the school as a very essential factor in our evangelism. Let us pray that God will enable those carrying the heavy burden of its direction to have constant wisdom and guidance to make it fill its important place.

The School of Dietetics, connected with the college, likewise is doing an important work in preparing dietitians for our sanitariums, schools, and field needs. The part that underfeeding and malnourishment have as serious causes of disease, should make us view defensive and preventive work in this connection as highly important. We are making good use of the graduates of this school, but should give attention to benefiting further from its product.

A recent word comes to us regarding the experience of Dr. Graybill in Peru, where it is practically impossible for a foreign doctor to register. An organized effort on the part of other medical men apparently secured the consent of the government to compel the doctor to discontinue his work. But the hold which this work, wrought in a Christian spirit, had taken upon the people was such that they rose *en masse*, in defiance of every order, to retain the doctor. The thrilling details of this experience must be left for report by representatives of that field. We mention it here to indicate the manner in which our medical workers may get a firm hold of hearts and homes of people even when every factor seems contrary.

With many of the native peoples there is an association of religion with medicine. This is more or less true even in the primitive races of today. The African medicine man with his magic holds sway because people believe he can drive away evil spirits and appease angry gods. Whether it be a sacred river, a so-called holy shrine in the mission field, or the grave of a priest in a New England cemetery, it has its attractions to those who seek relief from physical ailments. The Christian medical man can turn such existing attitudes toward the favorable grasp of the place true religion has in connection with true healing. Pointing people to God "who healeth all our diseases," reveals also the same God "who forgiveth all our iniquities."

We may be wont to think of our foreign medical work as confined largely to doctors. Our reports usually speak principally of the physician. We are indeed grateful for the manner in which our doctors have responded to the calls, and there is no feature of our medical work that should give us greater cause for gratitude than the way we have been able to send out doctors in recent years. Twenty physicians have gone out in the past four years.

Many Nurses in Mission Fields

But we would also call attention to the fact that sixty-six graduate nurses have gone to foreign fields in the past quadrennial period, twenty-six more than in the previous period. A number of these are the wives of missionaries, working side by side with their husbands, and helping to preserve the family health and to enable all to do more effective service. This brings us to the nursing division of our work, a phase which is making most gratifying progress.

We now have twenty-six schools of nursing, six new ones having been added during the quadrennial period and one discontinued. These are located, thirteen in North America, six in Europe, five in the Far East, and one each in South America and Australia. They have a total enrollment of 1,148 students, two thirds of whom, or 783, are in the United States. From the schools in the United States we graduated in the last four years 684. Twenty-two per cent went directly into denominational work; 25 per cent are married, and are no doubt making good use of the training which they have secured. Some of our graduates are in outside hospitals, and in most instances are faithful to their religious profession. In answer to oft-quoted statements as to the number who have lost their faith, we will say that our reports show that 95 per cent of the nurses who have gone out from our institutions are loyal to the message.

Europe has 365 student nurses. The school at Skodsborg has turned out many graduates, some of them going to the mission fields, and quite a number establish-

force toward meeting the many needs of that great section. No one thing perhaps carries more courage than the fact that native workers in quite a large number are being trained to scatter out over the field and help establish other centers. Already has it been demonstrated that there come times when our work must be given to nationals to carry. War emergencies have fully demonstrated this, and as the work gains momentum and expansion, we may have to depend more and more upon native help. A high quality of training is required for this, and we may well be glad that facilities for giving such training in the Far East are already fairly well under way and even established in some places.

Since the nursing division has had definite supervision, much has been done toward unifying and standardizing our courses. Particular attention has been given to strengthening the Bible and pastoral training, and in this connection we are pleased to say that the Bible teachers in our nursing schools are selected with considerable care as to their particular fitness for this responsible place. We



A View of the Leper Colony at Malamulo Mission, Nyasaland, Africa, Started by Dr. C. F. Birkenstock
Individual grass huts are provided for the patients who come many miles for treatment.
Many of them are cured.

ing treatment rooms in Scandinavia, of which there are now sixty-two. Our nursing work in Germany has so well established its value that of its three nursing schools, two of them are in outside hospitals, which institutions are largely staffed by Seventh-day Adventist nurses. The eight nursing homes in Germany find ready call for the private nurses they supply.

Our sanitarium at Gland, with its training school, has graduated about 100 nurses. It takes students from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Africa, and Madagascar, training them for service, and in many instances returning them to their home fields prepared to do effective missionary service.

The school at Watford is small but good. That one institution in Great Britain has a very large field to fill. Various lines of work are opened to the nurses, and our brethren there are availing themselves of this help.

In the Far East our nursing education is an important factor. With 112 native students in China, Japan, and the Philippines, besides some who have already been graduated, we have a considerable

have good Bible teachers in our training schools, and we are encouraged at the result already seen from the emphasis that has been placed upon this phase of our work.

One thing perhaps that should characterize our work very markedly is in our natural or rational methods of treatment. Much attention is now given in our nurses' instruction and training to strengthening our physiotherapy. Not only must we do this to keep pace with the development in this direction in the medical world, but it is incumbent upon us to stress the advantages and the benefits of scientific applications of nondrug methods of treatment. This is a mark that is to distinguish our medical work, and may we be able to give it a high place in the world.

Higher Education Level

The value of an educated student body and product is fully recognized by our nursing leaders. Four years ago 29 per cent of our student body had less than twelve grades of preparation; today less than 3 per cent have failed to complete a high school or academic course. The

educational standards of our training schools are such as to give them recognition by our General Conference Educational Department as educational institutions, and they have been invited to join the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In recent years calls have come from schools and sanitariums for teacher nurses to do advanced work. For a time we had a dearth of those prepared to carry responsibility as institutional executive workers, or to fill positions in conferences. To meet these needs the Nurse-Teachers' Training Course was provided. This has now been conducted for three years, its establishment being shared by the Washington Missionary College, the Washington Sanitarium, and our General Conference Medical Department. Fourteen students have completed courses connected with it, and are now doing work in Canada, Africa, South America, and in a number of States in America.

Child Health

Child health is receiving very definite attention through our nursing organization. Most of this work done has been in our conferences of North America. Last quadrennial period we reported that twenty-two conferences showed no school health inspection. Now there are eleven in this class. Between 9,000 and 10,000 children are examined each year, their physical defects pointed out, and instruction given for correction. The decrease in physical defects seen in conferences that have done continuous work is quite remarkable. The co-operation given by children in following the Health Habits is very encouraging. We feel confident that health work for children is productive of greatest good.

The home nursing work to which we gave inception in 1919 by council action, has steadily grown. There were 4,519 certificates issued to that many persons completing the twenty-lesson course during the last quadrennial period. Here again is a field rich in its possibilities of accomplishment for health protection and disease prevention in the home and for practical neighborhood missionary work. In a number of instances these classes consisted in part or wholly of those not of our faith, and in some instances this contact has led to a complete affiliation with us.

Health Literature

Our health literature is assuming good proportions along with the rest of our books and papers. Thirteen health journals are published in almost as many countries, reaching readers in many more countries outside of the place of publication. The German health paper circulates in nine different countries; 70 per cent of its readers are non-Adventists. The Tamil *Herald of Health* goes to the Malay States, Singapore, South Africa, Java, Penang, and Germany, with 80 per cent of its readers outside our own ranks. This well illustrates the far reach of these periodicals. They have a total regular circulation at present of over 200,000 copies, while for the quadrennial period the number of copies reaches well up to 3,000,000. Numerous instances are given of our health papers' paving the way for the introduction of other literature and other principles of our truth. Our Publishing Department reports very successful colporteur work by means of combining a health journal with subscription books.

Most of our health books and pamphlets are finding a good sale, and are very properly recommended as a valuable addition to our denominational literature. The use of a small health book in the Big Week campaign has seemed to meet with favor.

Missions Extension

Speaking of the Big Week reminds us that our Missions Extension plan is doing a most excellent part in helping to establish medical centers. This year sees thirty-five projects listed to be added to the sixty already having received help by this means. A gratifying feature in this connection is the manner in which a number of our sanitariums have definitely budgeted amounts toward this fund.

We may well consider the call of the Extension Fund, for enough has already been accomplished in the relief centers scattered over the world to warrant just as full addition of similar enterprises as possible. We must, however, reckon on the permanent support of such enterprises, as well as adequately outfitting them for doing efficient work. The heavy demand made upon our mission doctors and nurses, and often the taxing climatic conditions, as well as the serious nature

of the work they do, call for as good facilities as can be afforded. One need that is stressed by some of our foreign medical workers is that of suitable post-graduate opportunities, isolated as they are from fellow practitioners.

We are beginning to see the possibility of financial help coming to us from friends of our work. The gift of \$330,000 for the Porter Sanitarium at Denver, with the addition of \$45,000 more this year for the nurses' dormitory; the splendid hospitals given us at Nuzvid and Bobbili, India; and the magnificent assistance rendered us by Chinese friends in the establishment of the work at Shanghai, as well as the material help given in other places, may be omens of the fact that when we can move forward with the providences of God and are prepared to man and operate institutions after His order, financial help will be forthcoming. We cannot say how much we should expect in this direction, but we can be very grateful for the manner in which help has already come.

Private Medical Work

We have made no mention of the large list of private sanitariums and treatment rooms as well as practitioners, many of whom are doing their part in similar work as that to which we have called attention. Many of our doctors and nurses are devoting time to local church work, home nursing classes, school health inspection, etc. The private institutions add to the long list of patients and to the general figures we can give for our other sanitariums and treatment rooms. We bespeak for these our best co-operation, and give them our sincerest well wishes.

Several of our conferences have given strong support to developing local medical work. The Atlantic and Columbia Unions and the West Michigan, Colorado, and most of the California Conferences are outstanding in this. The California Conference, in which we are now holding this session, has made provision for supplying certain special needs through its Field Training Course conducted here in the city.

Many other interests and many items of experience might well have place in our report did time and space permit. We see constant demonstration of the value of medical evangelism in its connection with the progress of our work as a whole.

Medical work is an entering wedge, a means of opening doors and of pioneering; it does serve to overcome prejudice and opposition, and makes friends for us; it attracts people and gets a hearing when other means may fail; it is an evidence of the power of God to heal both body and soul. But true medical missionary work is more than a means or an agency.

Our medical missionary work is not to take the place of medical relief work which governments and organizations should supply. It is not to compete with other medical interests or institutions. It is not, in any part of it, merely a service for making money.

To follow our Lord's commission and example, we have a solicitude for human welfare. To be truly His disciples we must obey His command to heal the sick. As He did, so must we give ourselves to the healing of sick bodies as well as the saving of lost souls. Thus shall we, as He, express to others the love which God would have the world to know and by which He is set forth. May God help us fully to accomplish His will through this gospel ministry.



Dr. G. C. Bergman Treating the Sick in Abyssinia

The African Division

By W. H. BRANSON

"WHEN Jehovah brought back those that returned to Zion, we were like unto them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing: then said they among the nations, Jehovah hath done great things for them. Jehovah hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Turn again our captivity, O Jehovah, as the streams in the South. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing seed for sowing, shall doubtless come again with joy, bringing his sheaves with him." Ps. 126.

How refreshing it is to pause a moment in the midst of the activities of a world movement to review the evidences of God's leadership among His people. Evidence abounds on every side that Immanuel is with us, and that He is still the Captain of the Lord's host. While giving no glory to the human instrumentalities through whom our Lord is working, yet we believe it is right that our hearts should be filled with rejoicing when we behold lost men and women being born into the kingdom of God. Even the angels do so, for "there is joy in the presence of the angels over one sinner that repenteth," "more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance." Luke 15:10, 7.

Surely the workers in the African Division have abundant cause for thus rejoicing as they recount the blessings of God upon their labors during the past four years.

Since we last met together in General Conference session, the membership of this division has practically doubled, and the number of Sabbath keepers has far more than doubled. Four years ago we reported a baptized membership of 6,886, whereas Jan. 1, 1930, our fields reported a membership of 13,070. These are members in full fellowship. Besides these there are 13,016 others who have definitely taken their stand with us, and who are in our preparatory classes receiving instruction that will fit them for baptism. Thus in the southern half of Africa there is today a total of 26,086 adherents, as compared with 11,513 four years ago. In four years God has given us fruitage equal to the previous thirty-five-year period. The greatest ingathering of souls came in 1929, when our workers baptized 3,196 persons.

The African field was definitely organized into a division of the General Conference in 1920, ten years ago. Since that time its membership has grown from 2,383, to 13,070, an increase of about 500 per cent. During the same period the number of adherents, including both baptized and unbaptized believers, has grown from 2,983 to 26,086, or an increase of nearly 900 per cent.

During that time the number of mission stations has increased from twelve to fifty-four. The number of union organizations has increased from two to six, and the working staff has increased to 646.

These believers are divided among many nationalities and tongues. Our European membership stands at 2,056, most of whom speak the English or Afrikaans language, but our native converts are from many tribes. Altogether our records show that we now have believers in forty-nine languages.

The tithe paid by our members during the quadrennial period was \$309,095, and in mission offerings \$222,695 was given. Both these amounts show a substantial increase over the previous four-year term.

Departments

Every department of the work has made excellent growth.

Our Sabbath schools now report a total of 442 organizations, with a combined membership of 26,699, a gain of 12,256 since the last General Conference session. During this time these schools have contributed to missions the sum of \$85,290. When we take into consideration the fact that only a little over 2,000 of these members are Europeans, and the rest are natives whose income is only a few pence a day, we believe this to be a remarkable showing.

Our Missionary Volunteer department has nearly trebled its membership during the four-year period. Our division secretary now reports 230 societies, with a membership of 6,367.

Our educational work has made great strides during the past few years. A new junior college has been erected near Cape Town, and this school is turning out sufficient graduates to fill most of the calls for new recruits. Thus our calls for recruits from overseas have been steadily decreasing, and more and more our South African youth are being pressed into service. At the present time more than half our white laboring force is composed of men and women trained in the field.

We now have a native training school in each of the six unions, and these schools are annually turning out trained recruits for our field force. Hundreds of these men who have received more or less training in these schools are now scattered throughout the tribes and villages, doing the work of evangelists and conducting mission schools. At the present time an army of 14,683 young people are receiving daily instruction in our schools, hundreds of whom definitely look forward to engaging in the work.

The Harvest Ingathering work, which is fostered by the home missionary department, deserves special mention. This work was first started in 1917 with an income of \$45. Year by year it has steadily gained momentum, until in 1929 the income was \$29,500. Our European churches gathered \$19,382.60, which is a

per capita of \$10.82. We believe this is equal to the per capita income from this source in many of the American churches.

The medical department plays a large part in the work in Africa. A nursing home for Europeans, six mission hospitals, and twenty-four other stations operating dispensaries, report a total of 198,453 patient visits per annum. Four leper colonies are conducted in connection with some of our hospitals, and between 200 and 300 lepers are under constant treatment. Each year a number of leper patients are discharged as cured, and this wonderful fact is noised abroad throughout the surrounding territory, so that scores of others are continually seeking admission.

This work for the lepers as well as our general medical work is bringing our message into prominence in many places. Thus the right arm of the message is throwing open the doors to many unentered sections, and our greatest perplexity is caused by the many, many calls that cannot be answered.

Several new languages have been added during the past four years to the list of those in which we have publications. Altogether, we are now printing literature of some kind in nineteen languages, as follows: Zulu, Xosa, Chiminika, Chibemba, Chitonga, Chishona, Lamba, Sicololo, English, Afrikaans, German, French, Sechuana, Sesuto, Portuguese, Chinyanja, Swahili, Manganja, and Spanish.

Our publishing house reports sales to the value of \$184,137 for the four years. In many places new believers are springing up as a result of reading this literature, and several large companies have been raised up as a direct result of its influence.

Debt Reduction

In 1924 the institutions in this field owed accounts to the extent of \$131,000. Nearly \$100,000 of this has since been liquidated, so that at present the indebtedness is only \$32,102.

Appreciation

Before closing this report, I wish to pass on to our brethren and sisters in the conferences here at the base, the sincere appreciation of the workers in the African Division for the loyal support you have always rendered to the work in Africa. Year by year the appropriations to the field have been gradually increasing until today approximately \$331,608 is being annually appropriated to the work in this field. This is besides the income from the African Division Harvest In-



Patients Attending a Bible Study While Waiting for Treatment at the Gitwe Dispensary, Ruanda, Africa. The Building on the Right is the Dispensary.

gathering campaign, and the tithe of our fields, which makes a grand total of \$445,466 used each year in this division. Besides these regular funds, we have shared in the income from your Big Week campaign, and today memorials to the truth are scattered throughout the division territory as a result of this special help that has been given us.

Truly God has made His people willing in the day of His power. While we have never had what seemed to be enough, and have continually been compelled to practice the strictest economy in the use of these funds, still God has somehow repeated the miracle of the loaves and fishes, and has made it possible for our force of workers to remain in the field and feed the hungry multitude with the bread of life.

We want to thank all, from the youngest child to the oldest grandparent, who have contributed something to the work in Africa. You have cast your bread upon the waters, and now, after many days, you are finding it again in the form of souls born into the kingdom of God.

Surely our sacrifices thus made are not in vain. When in the kingdom we see the thousands of redeemed coming up from these dark heathen lands, representatives of every tongue and tribe, I am sure we shall say that the sacrifice was none too great. How we shall wish then that we had done even more, and thus more nearly have imitated our Master in His supreme gift for a lost world.

He Was Not Willing

"He was not willing that any should perish."

Jesus, enthroned in the glory above,
Saw our poor fallen world, pitied our sorrows,

Poured out His life for us—wonderful love!

Perishing, perishing, thronging our pathway,

Hearts break with burdens too heavy to bear;

Jesus would save, but there's no one to tell them,

No one to lift them from sin and despair.

"He was not willing that any should perish."

Clothed in our flesh, with its sorrow and pain,

Came He to seek the lost, comfort the mourner,

Heal the heart broken by sorrow and shame.

Perishing, perishing! Harvest is passing,
Reapers are few, and the night draweth near;

Jesus is calling thee, haste to the reaping,
Thou shalt have souls, precious souls, for thy hire.

"Plenty for pleasure, but little for Jesus;
Time for the world with its troubles and toys;

No time for Jesus' work—feeding the hungry,

Lifting lost souls to eternity's joys.

Perishing, perishing! Hark; how they call us!

'Bring us your Saviour, oh, tell us of Him!

We are so weary, so heavily laden,
And with long weeping our eyes have grown dim.'

"He was not willing that any should perish.

Am I His follower, and can I live

Longer at ease with a soul going downward,

Lost for the lack of the help I might give?

Perishing, perishing! Thou wast not willing;

Master, forgive, and inspire us anew;
Banish our worldliness, help us to ever Live with eternity's values in view."



Our Medical Work the World Around

(Concluded from page 68)

of Medical Evangelists. The school was founded at a time when the American Medical Association was trying its utmost to cut in half the number of medical schools in America, and when it looked with hostile eyes upon the establishment of any new schools. But despite opposition within and without, God has greatly prospered the institution. Whereas but four students applied for admittance to the medical course in 1915, there were 128 young men and women who entered



W. H. Branson

the school in 1929. In 1920 the student body as a whole numbered only 96. Now it totals 415. Of some seventy-five medical schools in the land now, it stands twenty-fourth in size.

In connection with the medical college, a school of dietetics is conducted with forty-five in attendance. It has sixty alumni, most of whom are now serving in our own institutions throughout the world.

Dr. Magan emphasized the international character of our medical college. At the present time there are seventy-six enrolled there from other lands. The College of Medical Evangelists brings more overseas men and women for the study of medicine than any other five medical schools in the United States. Furthermore, our school sends more students to take the triple qualification board examination for British registry than all the other medical colleges in the United States together. Outside the British Empire itself, the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists is the best known and most highly respected medical school at Edinburgh.

Our medical school is respected both at home and abroad, continued Dr. Magan.

The graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists stand among the highest in the State board examinations in California and repeatedly have taken first place. In the difficult national board examinations, our graduates have several times carried off the highest honors. Of sixty honor places in the national examination, thirteen were taken by our graduates last year.

Dr. Magan declared that out of the 504 graduates of this school, one third are definitely connected with our work throughout the world, most of them in our medical institutions. An increasing number are being sent as medical missionaries to foreign lands, and today practically all of the medical missionary work carried on by our denomination in heathen portions of the world is done by graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists. Eight of our sanitariums have graduates of the school as medical superintendents.

The tendency of too many of our young doctors to establish practice in Southern California was deplored by Dr. Magan. "But," he said, "the tide is turning, and owing to the hearty co-operation of conference authorities in other States, the medical school now has graduates practicing in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, British Columbia, Illinois, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Georgia, North Carolina, Arizona, Tennessee, Kentucky, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, the District of Columbia, etc. This is, of course, in addition to those who have gone as missionaries to Africa, South America, India, Straits Settlements, China, Korea, Japan, Persia, and Abyssinia."

Dr. Magan made the challenging statement that more large donations have come to this cause through the medium of our medical work the last few years than all the other donations received by the denomination in all its history. He cited the splendid hospitals and dispensaries made possible by the gifts of the zemindar of Nuzvid and the Rajah of Bobilli in India, that of the regent of Abyssinia, and the generous gifts of the people of Penang and Shanghai for the establishment of medical institutions in their midst. In the United States, he cited the gift of nearly \$400,000 for the new sanitarium in Denver, and the \$2,000,000 given as a foundation for medical research, this latter to be used in connection with the medical school. This is the largest medical foundation on the Pacific coast.

The sterling testimony of a leading medical man to the worth of the religious element in our medical education was quoted by Dr. Magan. This gentleman, in addressing a meeting in Los Angeles, where our medical faculty and students were present, said: "You may be tempted to think sometimes that your religion is a handicap to you so far as society at large is concerned, but I want to tell you that it is your greatest asset. It gives you an earnestness in your work, and a consecration to the needs of humanity that is of more value than any other possible advantages."

The scope and magnitude of our worldwide health work was presented by Secretary L. A. Hansen. He informed us that we now have eighty-one medical institutions of various types under conference supervision. Of course, there are scores in addition to this operated by Seventh-day Adventist doctors and

nurses, there being sixty-two treatment rooms throughout Scandinavia alone. The investment in the regular denominational medical institutions now totals more than \$8,000,000, and nearly 4,000 people are employed therein.

Brother Hansen estimates that approximately 400,000 people are treated by our medical institutions each year throughout the world. One very interesting fact narrated in these long reports is that there are 344 lepers in our leprosariums in Africa. Our work for the lepers in the Dark Continent has attracted world-wide attention, and the British colonial government has generously subsidized it. Brother Hansen also told us that as a people we have thirteen periodicals devoted to the gospel of health throughout the world, and 200,000 copies of these go out each month.

In his report on the financial aspect of our medical work, C. E. Rice declared that the sanitariums in North America have an annual income of \$5,000,000, and that nearly \$900,000 is paid out in wages each year to our own people who are laboring in these institutions.

Dr. A. W. Truman, who presided during the hour given to medical reports, stunned us with the statement that ill health on the part of our missionaries and other workers costs the General Conference at least \$200,000 each year. He declared that 32 per cent of our prospective missionary recruits are turned down for health reasons, and that 145 missionaries have been returned to the homeland during the last four years, on account of failing health.

A clear note of health reform was sounded by Dr. Truman, especially on matters of diet. "Most disease and suffering is directly traceable to errors in diet," he said. "Irregularity in time of eating, and the enormous consumption of sweets, are among the chief offenders in diet, even among Seventh-day Adventists. There should be decided reform on these points among us as a people."

Among those reporting on medical work for various fields, Dr. H. W. Miller, of Shanghai, told of the wonderful spirit that prompted 286 of the people of Shanghai to give thousands of dollars for the erection of the splendid new sanitarium there, also the new dispensary in another part of the city. Dr. Miller voiced the conviction that the day must soon come in our health institutions when we will adjust our rates so that no one will be denied medical care, no matter how poor he may be.

Dr. Carl Ottosen, the pioneer of our health work in Scandinavia, recounted many of the vicissitudes anent the establishment of our medical work there, especially those relating to the Skodsborg Sanitarium, which is now one of the finest institutions that Seventh-day Adventists have in all the world.

Of recent years, our health principles have become very popular in Scandinavia, and the greatest auditoriums of the leading cities of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have been packed to the limit by crowds of people to hear our physicians discuss our health ideas. Dr. Ottosen himself has been knighted by the King of Denmark for his outstanding medical work, and many of the royal family have been guests at Skodsborg.

O. H. Maxson, the manager of the River Plate Sanitarium in Argentina, told of the struggles of our medical folk in South America on the matter of qualification there. The medical officials of many of

the countries down there do not want any foreign doctors to come in, and have made it practically impossible for the graduates of our medical school and others of our physicians to practice there.

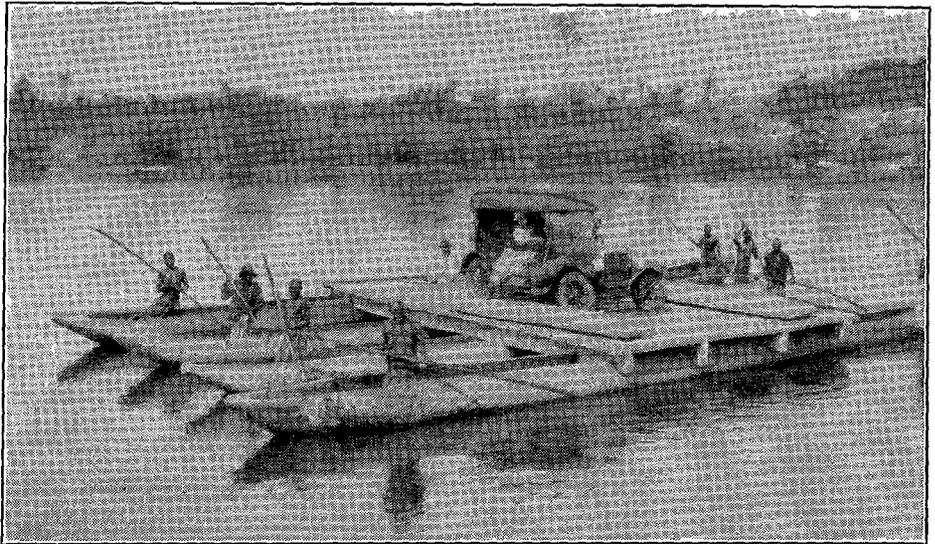
Whereas twenty-four years ago, we had only two physicians in India, with no institutions at all, now we have five hospital units, eight physicians, and scores of nurses in that land, according to the report of Dr. H. C. Menkel. He said that our medical center at Simla is affording a unique opportunity to reach the educated classes of India who are now taking an influential part in political and governmental affairs at that important center.

The Florida Sanitarium, the first of our medical institutions to be entirely free from debt, is now giving \$1,000 each year to foreign medical institutions through the Extension Fund, and another thousand to the schools of the South-eastern Union Conference, according to Dr. L. L. Andrews, the medical superintendent.

Twelve thousand patients have been treated in the Glendale Sanitarium the past four years, said Dr. Martin Keller,

told us that we now have 1,200 nurses enrolled in our twenty-seven training schools throughout the world. Sixty-six graduates from North America have gone out to the mission fields in the last quadrennium. Health education in our churches through the Home Nurses' Training Course has been a marked feature of the medical work of recent years, according to Miss Jensen, nearly 1,500 of our people having availed themselves of this course each year. The course now given by Washington Missionary College in the training of leaders in the nursing profession was highly commended by Miss Jensen.

Mrs. Roger Paul, head of the Nurses' Training School at the Shanghai Sanitarium, declared that our institution there was the first in the Far East to attempt the training of Oriental nurses to care for foreign patients, and that, whereas they expected considerable trouble in the matter, our nurses have proved highly acceptable to such patients. Among those taking the nurses' training at Shanghai are two Japanese, eleven Filipinos, two Koreans, two Eurasians, one Tamil, six Russians, and one Jew—a little "League of Nations."



Crossing the Congo River in Africa

the superintendent. The debt has been reduced \$300,000 during this period, and the income has been \$2,800,000. Four hundred workers are employed in this one institution. A gift of \$5,000 to the Extension Fund is now a regular feature of the annual budget.

Others who reported were G. H. Curtis, manager of the Loma Linda Sanitarium; A. Carey, for the Stanborough Park Sanitarium, England; Dr. A. W. Truman, for the Washington Sanitarium; Dr. W. A. Ruble, for the Melrose Sanitarium; and J. A. Burden, for the Paradise Valley Sanitarium.

Miss Kathryn Jensen, secretary for the Nurses' Division of the Medical Depart-

All the medical representatives from other lands, as well as the general secretary, emphasized the point over and over again that a great expansion of our health work in foreign lands is really the key to our missionary advance there. The day must soon come when from the homeland a veritable stream of doctors and nurses will be going out to these lands where dirt and disease now reign, and where medical centers must spring up quickly in all parts of the heathen lands, manned by consecrated and efficient Seventh-day Adventist medical missionaries. This is to be one of the great factors in giving "the loud cry" of this message we all love so dearly.

The Light Spread Over Africa

By B. M. HEALD

(Sent in by Telephone)

ACCUMULATING evidences of God's providences in Africa reached a climax in the Sunday night's capacity audience of over 10,000 representatives of our denomination, when W. H. Branson, vice-president of the General Conference for the African Division, gave a review of the advent mes-

sage in that vast field. The speaker told of thrilling experiences direct from that far-off land, which in no uncertain way were an evidence that the latter rain is falling on the Dark Continent. Pentecost is following the evangelistic campaigns among the heathen villages of Africa,

from the Cape to the Congo. Mass movements of the advent message are sweeping through North Nyasaland, North Rhodesia, and many other areas, until the great problem of the division is the perplexity of answering the many, many calls, and shepherding the thousands who have found Christ and become members of the church.

Since our last General Conference in 1926, this spiritual awakening of the heathen has been responsible for more than doubling our number of Sabbath keepers. Our membership for the past six years has grown 500 per cent, and during the same period, our number of adherents, including both baptized and unbaptized believers, has increased 900 per cent.

Preceding the address of Elder Branson on Sunday night, June 1, the union representatives of the division made brief introductory statements of greetings, indicating the spread of the gospel message in Africa. In the most inaccessible newly organized union, the Central African Union, organized four years ago, C. W. Bozarth, reported that today there have been 300 baptized, and over 2,000 believers are weekly attending our Bible classes and our little Sabbath schools scattered among the heathen villages of Urundi and Ruanda. He said: "I am happy to tell you tonight that there is a spirit of evangelism sweeping through this part of Africa, and as we sat there in council in our ministerial institutes, our natives set a goal of a thousand souls saved for Christ this year."

Further evidences were shown that God is finishing the work and cutting it short in righteousness in E. C. Boger's union. He said: "I am very happy tonight to bring to this great meeting the greetings of 9,000 believers in the Zambesi Union Mission. During the past four years there have been baptized in the union over 3,100 converts. This 100-per-cent increase is the Lord's doing. It is marvelous in our eyes."

N. C. Wilson, superintendent of the Southeast African Union, headquarters at Blantyre, Nyasaland, though not attending this meeting, sent in advance a stirring report of the providences of God in that vast country. "There has been a breaking forth on the right hand and on the left, and a very definite seeking after truth on the part of the people of our country. During the past four years, our total number of believers has increased from just over 2,000 to well over 8,000. On the battle front, where human effort seems so small, we are glad to know that we are connected with a movement in which the mighty God of Israel works."

Out of the oldest organized union of the African Division, the South African Union, came cheering omens from J. F. Wright, the president. His brief statement will help the readers of the bulletin to visualize the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the latter rain upon that vast union. "I bring to you tonight the keenest, sincerest greeting of our 6,000 believers. It has been a joy to our hearts to welcome during the past four years almost 1,500 new souls into our ranks. I am glad to tell you tonight that while we are gathered here in session the hearts of all these dear people are united in their prayers as they turn toward this place, and pray for the blessing of God to rest upon us."

Upon the advent of Christianity among the people of Nyasaland forty years ago

all tribal wars ceased, and out of the regeneration of that vast heathen country came James Malinki, now one of our ordained pastors. Brother Malinki came from a country where we have many thousands of believers, and is a living witness of the converting power of the everlasting gospel. He gave a touch of reality to the evangelization of Africa when he said, "Africa was dying. Africa was perishing. Africa was worshipping idols of wood and stone, but today thousands of men, women, and children in the banana groves and huts are worshipping our heavenly Father."

Out of the very heart of Africa came the voice of J. V. Wilson from the Belgian Congo. "Our workers and believers in the Congo send their sincere Christian greetings to our brethren and sisters at this meeting. During the last four years we have made a gain of 350 per cent in our baptized church membership."

W. H. Anderson, who is pioneering our



Nurse Harlon in Basutoland, Africa, Treating an Ulcer. About One Hundred Patients Are Treated Daily.

work in a new union mission field, over on the west coast of Africa, while faithfully laboring in that hard and difficult field, was represented by Dr. Tong, who gave a brief review of the conquests in the newly organized Angola Union Mission field. His word stirred our hearts within us as he told of the 2,000 people now attending our Sabbath schools week after week, and of the 25,000 treatments given to patients in his dispensary last year.

Yes, brethren and sisters, Pentecost is here. It is the only explanation for the phenomenal turning to God in Africa. God's Holy Spirit is even reviving mighty truths found in old native traditions, and in this way is marvelously cutting the work short in righteousness.

A more complete review of these providences is herewith gathered from Elder Branson's address on the evening of June 1. He said:

"I want to tell you a little tonight in the time that we have left, about how God has been working in providential ways to hasten the finishing of the work in the Dark Continent. We are so glad to be able to bring to you the report that the number of Sabbath keepers in that

great field, taking in just about the southern half of the African Continent, have more than doubled since the last General Conference. That is to say that today there are twice as many people who count themselves Seventh-day Adventists in the African Division as we had when we met at Milwaukee four years ago. God has thus given us in four years the fruitage of thirty-five or forty years before. This is not because our workers have been more faithful or labored harder, but we believe it is because God has set His hand to finish His work, and that it is an indication that we are rapidly approaching the time when the work will be all done.

"We are operating at the present time in forty-nine languages, and our publications are being sold in nineteen languages. We have in our schools, counting the village schools and also the training schools, more than 14,000 who are receiving training from our teachers.

"Our doctors and nurses working in our mission hospitals and dispensaries, reported a total of 198,000 patients last year. Just to give you an illustration of how our medical work opens up the territory for our evangelists and for workers in other lines, I have just received a letter from Dr. Sturges, who is located up in the south-central part of the Belgian Congo, telling me that a great chief, a paramount, with certain of his subchiefs, who are all heathen and have no interest in the gospel, have recently come into the Songa Hospital and asked that their paramount chief be treated for a terrible malady, and while they were there, submitted to instruction from our native evangelist and have now become very deeply interested in this message.

"When Dr. Marcus opened up his work at the Mwami Mission and began to do some of the wonderful things he has done there with the surgeon's knife; when he began to receive lepers and treat them, the word went out all through that country that Jesus, of whom the other mission societies had been telling them for years, had now come back to the world, that He was over at the Mwami Mission, operated by the Seventh-day Adventist Society, and that He was opening the eyes of the blind and healing the lepers. People began to come from all parts to see what this story meant. Well, I thought perhaps it wasn't so far from the truth, for while Jesus was not there visibly in person, it was the Spirit of the Lord in the heart of our missionary which made that great work possible, and I was glad that our missionaries were able to exert such an influence over the people that they would feel as though Jesus had returned to the world to love them and to bring them messages of peace.

"So many times during the past few years we have seen the providential workings of God to bring people to the truth, or make them favorable to this message in some marvelous way. For instance, up in Nyasaland about a year ago, a chief said to one of our native evangelists that he was not much interested in the gospel, but he added, 'I have had a peculiar experience; I have dreamed a dream, and this dream has greatly troubled me. If you can interpret my dream, then I will believe that God has sent you here, and that you have a message for my people, and I will raise no further objections to your work.'

"Our native evangelist asked that the dream be told him, and so the chief said, 'A few days ago, in my dream, as I was

(Concluded on page 80)

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?

rules are by a study of the little book by Mary A. Steward, entitled, "A Guide to Correct English." This book also contains other departments on English, capitalization, proof reading, preparing copy, etc.

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The Light Spread Over Africa

(Concluded from page 78)

sleeping, I saw an angel flying across the sky, flying swiftly. This angel had something in his hand, waving it up and down like a scroll that was unrolled, and I saw on this scroll certain words, but they were in a strange language, and I could not read them. The angel came near where I was, and sat down on a stump, and I began to speak to him, and I said to the angel, "What is this in your hand?" And he said, "This is the everlasting gospel, that you have been opposing, but that I have come to bring to your people." The angel disappeared, and I was never able to know what he meant by the everlasting gospel that he had come to preach to my people. I feel that it was a message that my people must hear. I have been greatly troubled, and if you interpret what that dream means, then I will be glad for my people to hear your message.

"Well, our native minister said, 'Chief, that angel has sent me here for the very purpose of interpreting your dream.' He turned to Revelation 14, and began to read to the chief how that John saw an angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. The chief stopped him and said, 'That was what was on that scroll. Those are the words. He said it was the everlasting gospel.' Our brother replied, 'I have come to preach that gospel to you. Call your people together, and we will begin the service.' So the chief called his people, and our brother began his series of meetings; and today that chief, with many of his councilors, who are subchiefs, and a large number of the people in that village and tribe are preparing to be baptized.

"S. M. Konigsmacher is pioneering the work on a new station, away up on the headwaters of the Zambesi river, on the borders of Barotseland. B. M. Heald went up with him to help select a site, and they secured a place known as Liumba Hill. While talking with the chief of the Liumba Hill country, the chief said to Brother Heald, 'Many years ago the great spirit built a hot fire on Liumba, and then placed a pot in it, and told the people that the man who had courage to come and take the pot out of the fire would be called by the great spirit to be the leader of the people. No one ever came, the fire went out, and the people of Liumba were left in darkness; but we believe the great spirit has sent you with a teacher (meaning Brother and Sister Konigsmacher) to take the pot out of the fire.'"

"Six months later, Elder Heald received a letter from Brother Konigsmacher, stating that before he had opportunity to preach to very many of the people, they were bringing in their idols, and that over 700 were at that time piled up like cordwood in the mission yard, and he wanted to know what to do. Two months later, Elder Konigsmacher wrote again saying that the people had brought many hundreds more of the idols, and that they had a great fire on the hill by the burning of the idols, and many hundreds, as they stood about the fire, were touched by the Spirit of God, and became members of the mission. Surely these were brands snatched from the burning in the heart of heathenism. They believe that the old legend has come true, that the Adventist missionaries were the ones

who had the courage to go there and take the pot out of the fire, and rekindle the fires of God, and that now they are the teachers sent by the great Spirit to lead them into the light.

"We have reached a crisis in Africa in the history of missions. But O I am so happy that at this hour, when others are retreating and closing their missions, and sending home their missionaries, and discharging their native evangelists and teachers, the advent message is on the advance in every field. We have never sounded a retreat, but in many a place, as they vacate the territory, our representatives are moving in and occupying it."

"I have heard brethren talking about when we would expect Pentecost. When do we think Pentecost will come? When shall we realize the outpouring of the Holy Spirit? Brethren, it is my profound conviction that the outpouring of the latter rain is not a future event to which we are to look forward, but that it is a present-day, present-hour experience. We are in the midst of that great refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We have been in it for years, brethren. God has fulfilled His promise. He is even now pouring out of His Spirit upon all flesh. He is pouring it out upon heathen tribes, stirring them up to call out for the gospel. He is pouring out His spirit upon missionaries and preachers throughout the great world field, to give their message power, and to give them influence. He is pouring out His spirit upon our doctors and our educators to give them influence with the people, and enable them to perform a work they could never do in human wisdom."

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Mealies and Churches

THE chairman at the Rusangu meeting in 1928 asked Elder Joseph to give a brief account of how their church was built. Elder Joseph said that the baptismal class was organized into a working force. These newly converted heathen volunteered to give 400 paraffin tins of mealies, which would represent about forty bags, and when sold would bring in at least £20. This they were determined to do, and the Lord wonderfully blessed their mealie crops. Now the men of the baptismal class are planning to put up a new building, which will be the largest mission building anywhere near. It is evident that the same spirit of missionary zeal that is being poured out upon the European brethren is being poured out upon the heathen.

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Leave Crops to Hear Gospel

BY A NATIVE PREACHER

WHEN the brethren sent me to the Menenga villages, I was told by every one that they were terrible people; that many lives had been taken there, and that they were known as "stiff-necked" people. Even the government official stated that you cannot do anything for these Menenga people. But in the fear of the Lord, Elder Joseph came and preached every day at 11 o'clock for about five weeks. Evangelist Stephen and I would go out into the village and carry the message as best we could to those who were not coming to the meetings. This, we found, was creating a very great interest. For we would have between 500 and 600 people attending every day.

Elder Joseph treated more than 600 sufferers during this period.

The power of God rested down upon the great throngs of heathen, and they would stay day after day and listen to the story of God's redeeming love. Even when seedtime came, they neglected sowing their crops to hear the gospel story.

At the close of the meeting we found there were 450 who joined the hearers' class. Today there are 414 in the baptismal class as a result of this evangelistic effort.

When we built a church 40 x 20 feet, the chief said, "Your church is too big, you cannot put a roof on such a big church. You cannot find poles long enough to reach across." But today the church is too small. On the Sabbath there are as many people outside as there are inside. We have 200 attending the day school, and all the Menenga villages are stirred. We do not know what God is going to do next, but we expect great things.

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THE dealings of Providence bring to the unbelieving darkness and despair, while to the trusting soul they are full of light and peace. The path where God leads the way may lie through the desert or the sea, but it is a safe path.—"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 290.

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At yesterday's meeting of the delegates Elder C. K. Meyers was re-elected secretary of the General Conference.

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Daily Program

A. M.	
Morning Watch (Private)	7:00 - 7:30
Missions Round Table	7:30 - 8:20
Bible Study	8:30 - 9:20
Devotional Groups:	
Prayer and Testimony	9:20-10:15
Conference Session	10:30-12:30
P. M.	
Committees and Departments	1:30 - 2:30
Conference Session	3:00 - 5:00
Committees and Departments	5:15 - 6:15
Junior Young People's Meeting	5:15 - 6:15
Evening Address	7:30



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 3, 1930

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