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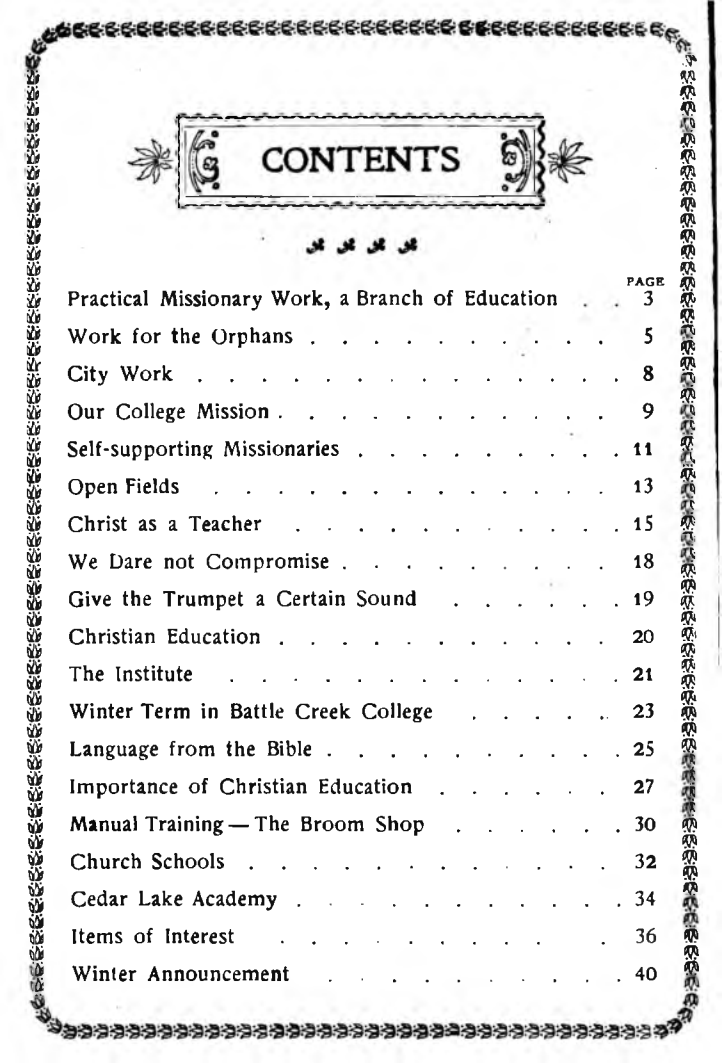
HERITAGE ROOM

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE,

Vol. I.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

No. 1.



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THE ADVOCATE

*Devoted to the Interests of Battle Creek College,
A Training-School for Christian Workers.*

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1899.

No. 1.

PRACTICAL MISSIONARY WORK, A BRANCH OF EDUCATION.

Selections from an unpublished Testimony.

It is not enough to fill the minds of the students with precious lessons of the deepest importance, and then leave lesson after lesson unused. Missionary work should be done by suitable ones, that they may learn to impart that which they have received. Those to whom light has been given are not to seal up the precious ointment, but are to break the bottle and let the fragrance be shared by all around. There are those among the students who have precious talents. Our Counselor says, "Let the talents be put out to usury."

It is necessary to the best education that we give the students time to do missionary work, time to become acquainted with the families among whom they

live. They should not be loaded down with all the studies that they can carry, but should be given time to use the knowledge they have acquired. They should be encouraged to do faithful missionary work, by becoming interested in those in the darkest of error, taking to them the truth where they are.

Those who do this work will find many, both old and young, who are full of hereditary prejudice; who hate the truth because of a misconception of its character. As these become acquainted with those who know and practise the truth, they will see their own errors, and while wrath and spiteful passions may appear to be cherished, friendly intercourse will change these feelings. A thick veil of prejudice blinds many minds. They need love and pity and the holiness of truth.

If a missionary spirit were encouraged, even though it took some hours from the program of study; if there were more faith and spiritual zeal, more of a realization of what God will do, much of heaven's blessing would be given them. Just in proportion to the true missionary spirit there is brought into the education and training of the youth, will be the blessing bestowed. Students should begin to work in missionary lines, they should learn to take hold of Christ, while connected with persons of broad experience, with whom they may counsel and advise. As they do this, they will not only advance in knowledge and intellectual

power, but will learn how to work ; so that when the school term is ended, and they are separated from teachers and experienced advisers, they will be prepared to engage in earnest missionary labor, working under the direction of the greatest Teacher the world has ever known. It is as essential that they should know how to communicate as that they should receive a knowledge of the truth. The practise of telling others about Christ, of reading and explaining his word, will stamp that word on the mind, and make the truth their own.

God does not want our schools to be conducted on stereotyped, human plans, as many are now being conducted. He would have us beware of human precision, of making a line on which every one must tread. A different element must be brought into our schools. Wrong maxims and methods of teaching, which have been looked upon as wholly essential, have been followed. Those who are connected with our schools must penetrate deeper than their own habits or opinions, which have been esteemed as good authority. There must not be so many studies and duties placed on the students that they will neglect to talk with the great Teacher, the Lord Jesus Christ, and let into their hearts the softening, subduing influence that dwelt in him. It is essential that students be taught how to do missionary work, not only by pen and voice, but by working with them in various missionary lines. All

about us are persons who need to be taught how to cook and how to treat the sick. By engaging in these lines of work we practise the truth as it is in Jesus. Teachers and students need to study how to engage in this work. The teachers should take the students to places where help is needed, giving them practical instruction in how to care for the sick.

There is a work to be done all about our schools. We are to give the invitation to the supper, for it is glad tidings for all people.

We must without delay open a way that this branch of education may be developed. The students must be given special opportunities to do missionary work, that they may place themselves in the channel to receive and impart light. They must make known the truth that has made them children of God.

If we believe the word of God, our greatest aim and object should be to educate and train young men and women to go forth and do missionary work. Thus they can use the truth that has been so faithfully presented to them. As they visit families, the precious truths they have heard, the drill they have had on Bible themes, will be brought to their minds. As they read and explain the word, "the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance whatsoever I have said unto you." In this way, not only will those who know not the

truth be encouraged, but those who are telling the preciousness of Christ will be greatly blessed.

WORK FOR THE ORPHANS.

IDA PINES.

“INASMUCH as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me.”

Have we ever half divined the depths of the meaning? He knew that sinful, erring humanity could never come in personal contact with the Holy God without dying, so he provided a way by which we might serve him.

He knew that not all could serve in the same way, so he has given every one a chance. He has provided the hungry, the thirsty, the stranger, the naked, the sick, the imprisoned, that every soul may have some opportunity. God does not need our service; we need it to draw us closer to him. Shall we not gladly take up his work, accepting every opportunity as a manifestation of God's love to us?

How many lonely hearts are aching for the light of a love that has gone out! Perhaps a darling child has been laid to rest, and the sorrowing mother mourns alone. Have you looked around you to see if some other lonely little heart is not longing for a mother's love? Can you not take this child into your life and

give it the love it needs? It may cost you time and patience, but the reward is sweet. These "children are the younger members of God's family," and God has said by the mouth of his servant that if we receive them and bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, it will prove for us "a diadem of glory in the kingdom of God."

What a promise God has given us in Isa. 58 : 6-8, if we deal our-bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out into our houses : "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily : and thy righteousness shall go before thee."

Are we as a people receiving the blessing God meant for us, or are we shutting up our hearts and homes against it?

There are among us in the United States three orphanages, which care for perhaps two hundred and fifty children, while scores apply for homes and are turned away, because there is no room.

"Enlarge the place of thy tents, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations, spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes ; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left ; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles." Isa. 54 : 2, 3. Farther on it says, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children." Could not more be done than is being

done in caring for and educating these homeless little ones? We are told that in the last days this will be a test that God will give his people. "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. II, pp. 27, 511.

Are there not homes all over the land that might be dedicated to the care of the orphans, where a small family of children might be gathered together and given the special care and education that will fit them for heaven? "This," says the Lord, "is the noblest work ever entrusted to man;" though it may require much labor and prayer, it will prove a "blessing in disguise." What a blessing it would be to any church to have in its midst a small orphanage. It is in harmony with God's plan that children should be reared in families in quiet country places, where the home feeling could be sustained.

Are there not fathers among us who have farms they would be glad to give to this cause, where about fifteen children could be brought together, under the care of a father, mother, and teacher? On a farm under wise management, the work could be made largely self-supporting, and the home could be made the center for a church school.

Are there not among us many earnest fathers and mothers who would be glad to give their lives to this work, but who do not feel able to enter a more public field? Is God calling upon you to give of your means for this? Do not turn away and thus lose the blessing.

“Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction.” The time will soon come, when if our older brethren turn from the path of duty so clearly marked out in regard to the children, this burden will be laid upon the young people. Is this to become a part of the church-school work?

CITY WORK.

R. E. HARTER.

THE plan lately adopted by the students, for carrying on Christian Help work has been very successful. Eight leaders were chosen from among the young men at South Hall, who were placed at the head of companies of twenty. The city was then divided, and a company appointed to each district. The boys have entered into the work with a will and a determination to succeed, and nothing but success can crown such efforts. It is the object to visit every family in these districts, and where sickness and suffering exist, to lend a helping hand, and speak words of encouragement and cheer to those that are cast down. A number of cases of poverty have been reported, and their wants were relieved by soliciting from those who are able to give. We find the people generally willing to respond to these calls. Some timber has been donated ; and the

boys have secured a team, and are bringing it in and cutting it into stove wood. This furnishes fuel for those in need. The Gospel Wagon goes to Marshall every Sabbath with a company of workers to bear the message of truth and good cheer to those in the jail. A genuine interest is awakened among these men ; they are tired of sin, and express themselves as glad to have us pray for them. The Gospel Wagon also goes out two nights in the week to different localities where appointments have been made.

The young ladies at West Hall are not behind in this movement, but have been doing a grand work, and many acts of charity and kindness have been performed by their willing hands.

OUR COLLEGE MISSION.

SINCE the College has become a training-school for Christian workers, we have been planning to give the students a fitting in every possible line of missionary work. To train workers for mission work in large cities, we are establishing our own mission in Jackson. Comfortable rooms are being fitted up in connection with the mission so as to accommodate from eight to ten students, who will be sent from the college for from two to four weeks to get a practical training in city mission work. In connection with the mission, a class

will be conducted each day in simple treatments for the care of the sick, and the students will be able to put their study into practise at once.

Caring for the mission building, cooking, and planning for the meals will all be done by the students to give them a general training.

The mission is intended more especially to be the center for those who do house-to-house work,—caring for the sick, giving aid to the poor, rescuing the fallen, and telling all that the kingdom of God is at hand,—and is established to give the message a certain sound to those in the streets and lanes of our cities. The mission will open next week.

It will be furnished and supported entirely by private donations. The building is well located on the main street. We have rented two floors; one to be used as a hall for the gospel meetings, and the other floor has been finished off into living-rooms for the workers. These rooms will need furnishings, and provision will be needed for the students, who give their time free. We would be glad, therefore, for donations of money, fuel, provisions, or furnishings. Especially wood, flour, canned or dried fruit, dried corn, beans, and provision of this kind will be very gratefully received. Those desiring to contribute should correspond with

H. R. SALISBURY,
College, Battle Creek, Mich.

SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARIES.

God's people are entering trying times. As we near the end of probation, our young people, upon whom God lays the responsibility of warning the world, will be placed in very trying positions.

Christ's last commission to his disciples is repeated to-day, and in a short time central Asia, darkest Africa, every part of South America, every inhabited land, must hear from lips of consecrated Seventh-day Adventist boys and girls the news of Christ's soon coming.

When we look this squarely in the face, the hearts of the older brethren grow faint, and their first inquiry is, "From whence comes the means to carry forward this work?" With a Conference treasury drained and constant calls for help, the question is a perplexing one.

There are two solutions, however, which God himself has suggested: One is that our people will open their hearts to give, and the Gentiles will turn their treasures into our coffers in return for the truth shining from our midst; and another solution is, that much of this work will be done by young people who will be either wholly or partially self-supporting.

The article in the *ADVOCATE* from the pen of Sister White, emphasizes the fact that our missionary work henceforth must be of a practical nature. The workers must be trained farmers, mechanics, nurses, and cooks.

Then as the foreign field is entered, an opportunity will be afforded to live out the truth before the people, at the same time teaching these trades.

The demand for such a class of young workers has compelled the College to turn its attention to a course in manual training.

The Spirit of God so recently poured upon the students has turned their attention to the practical lines of instruction; and some who, in previous years, resented a request to do the simplest kinds of manual work, this year dress for the farm and carpenters' shop, and work with a zeal born of the Spirit of God.

It would be worse than useless to agitate this subject had not hearts already been prepared to accept this line of truth; and our reason for now bringing it to your attention is the belief that this same Spirit has come to you also.

The time has come for every young man and young woman who professes to love God, to be able to support himself with his hands. It may seem strange, on first consideration, but it is nevertheless true, that the lines of manual training to which God calls our attention are those things which, when the time of trouble comes, will best fit us to care for ourselves. For instance, boys should be practical farmers, able to teach others how to cultivate the soil; able to make, with God's blessing, twenty acres yield what their neighbor needs one hundred to produce. Our young women

should be able to go into homes, and teach good, wholesome cooking and healthful dressing.

And these are some of the things the students are learning this year in school. It may mean less knowledge of authors, but it means a better knowledge of God and his work to better humanity. E. A. S.

OPEN FIELDS.

THE spirit of missionary enterprise which has taken such a firm hold of our students this winter, is directing the minds of certain individuals toward the needy Southern field.

The Testimonies have borne a very decided witness that we should enter this field with a large force of workers.

The curse of God has rested upon his people for the past neglect of the negro race. The General Conference realizes the need of active workers, and plans will probably be laid at its next meeting to push this work, but that does not relieve us of our share of the burden.

If God is calling the attention of the young people to this work, and putting in their hearts a desire to gather the colored children into schools where they may receive a practical education, the demand made upon the College to give these students a proper preparation to do this work, is imperative.

Would it not be advisable to start a mission in one of the Southern cities, where those persons who desire to work in this field may have actual experience among the class needing help?

Certain principles regarding the color-line must be observed, and to do successful work, different methods must be employed from those adapted to the North.

A few selections from a testimony dated March 20, 1891, will make clear our duty in this matter:—

“God cares no less for the souls of the African race that might be won to serve him than he cared for Israel. He requires far more of his people than they have given him in missionary work among the people of the South of all classes, and especially among the colored race. The truth must be carried to them. Sin rests upon us as a church because we have not made greater effort for the salvation of souls among the colored people. . . . Let us do what we can to send to this class laborers who will work in Christ’s name, who will not fail nor be discouraged. . . . White men and women should be qualifying themselves to work among the colored people. . . . God will accept many more workers from the humble walks of life if they will fully consecrate themselves to his service. Not all can go through a long course of education, but if they are consecrated to God and learn of him, many can, without this, do much to bless others. Not all who labor in this line should depend upon the Conference for

support. Let those who can do so, give their time and what ability they have. There will be many to work unselfishly in various ways, as they can, without being salaried.

M. B. D.

CHRIST AS A TEACHER.

“RABBI,” said Nicodemus, “we know that thou art a *teacher* come from God.” This educated ruler in Israel saw in the manner and read in the tones of the lowly Nazarene those traits of character which marked him as a teacher bearing the divine impress. Two things are seen here: On Christ rested the spirit of truth—that spirit of enlightenment, and in the heart of Nicodemus was the spirit which was searching for truth. The desire and the power to satisfy that desire drew those two men together, and the light of the One shone into the life of the other. This represents the relation God wishes to exist between his Son and each one of us.

Christ was the Master Teacher of the angelic hosts before he came to earth. To those students, as they gathered around his throne from the beginning of eternity, he had been unfolding the principles of his love—the power upon which rests his government. There was the height of mathematical law which measured the distances of the planets, and held them by the power of his word—the extent of creative power man-

ifested in *all* forms of *life*. The inexhaustible fountain of knowledge was open to this Teacher and his students. But one science above all others they desired to look into—that science of salvation as it must be wrought out on this earth.

“Students,” said the Teacher, “for you to understand that, I must become as those of earth.” So “he made himself of no reputation.” He was made perfect through suffering. He came to earth, and on this new sphere took up his work as instructor. As it were, he conducted a school with men for children, and angels watched his plans develop. He showed that the teacher can teach only so far as he has had actual experience, but that experience grows as he teaches.

When Jesus began his teaching, he said to his followers, “Repent; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.” He taught nothing but the truth as expressed in these words: “I do nothing of myself; but as my father hath taught me, I speak these things.”

He was an expression of God’s thought, and he taught us the very truths that God was teaching in heaven. In other words Christ had transferred his school to earth, and he here used the same truths, the same illustrations, as in heaven.

Jesus himself said that the kingdom of heaven had come to earth, which proves to us that when we have God’s thoughts, we have in our hearts all that there is in heaven.

The constant effort of Christ while teaching humanity was to lead men to think as his Father thinks.

On his return to heaven we are told that his father highly exalted him, and gave him the name above every other name. Christ's experience in conducting the school on earth for fallen man and sinless beings of other worlds and angels, placed him in a position before his students which was higher than before he came to the earth; that is, he so conducted his school that his creatures better understood the love of God. Many can not comprehend how Jesus gained his position. They think he had advantages and privileges on earth which do not belong to mortals. But we read that he was made like sinful man; and conforming his thoughts to those of his Father, he developed mental power, as you and I may do to-day. He grew in wisdom and knowledge.

He was not favored by God above his earthly brethren, but on the contrary, he passed through experiences harder than any of us have to endure. His lowly birth, his youth spent in poverty, his unbelieving brothers, his ungodly surroundings at Nazareth, his long hours of toil, all served to make it harder for him to obtain an education. But his constant study of God's word, his intercourse with nature, enabled him continually to keep his thoughts above his environments. He conquered circumstances, and made them subservient to his will. By this ability to live that higher life of

thought, he exalted himself above the position he formerly occupied in the courts of heaven. Had he studied as most Jewish youth of his day, he could never have reached this height of development. While they were busied by a round of forms, he was living in an atmosphere of heaven.

Christ's preparatory school on earth is yet open to students. There will be in it 144,000 who can welcome the Saviour, and say from the heart, "I know thou art a teacher come from God;" and from his Word they will glean their education for eternity.

Behold what possibilities in man! All instruction, then, which develops God's thoughts, brings us nearer to God, puts in us another spark of divinity. "When he shall appear, we shall be like him."

E. A. SUTHERLAND.

WE DARE NOT COMPROMISE.

It has always been Satan's plan, when he has met with resistance from God's servants upon some principle, to lead them to weaken by compromise. But to compromise the principles of true education is fatal to those who do it. Neither the blessing of God nor the approval of the world will rest upon such a course. Worldly students will not care to patronize institutions offering such work, for they prefer to take food first-class, not after it has been recooked; and on the other

hand, the student desiring a Christian education, will turn from the compromise with loathing, for it will lack the strength which he has a right to expect from an education posing as Christian. When our educational institutions will take a firm stand on the word of God, Isaiah 60 will be literally fulfilled. We shall yet see the Gentiles coming, bringing their sons and their daughters.

E. A. S.

GIVE THE TRUMPET A CERTAIN SOUND.

“WORK as if you were working for your life to save children from being drowned in the polluting, corrupting influences of this life. We may bring hundreds and thousands of children to Christ if we will work for them.”

No uncertain message should be borne or fanciful theories advanced while the situation is so grave. Our children and youth are so precious that we should hesitate no longer in breaking away from the popular methods of education. It is most sinful to sacrifice the only education that will save the perishing souls, by placing it in the worldly mold to please those who dread the standard that will make “worldlings regard Seventh-day Adventists as odd, singular, straight-laced, extremists.” A firm stand for Christian education will call upon us such derision. But he that is not willing to “take up his cross daily and follow me” is not worthy of me.

E. A. S.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Is Christian education a tangible system with methods and a definite object? or is it the ordinary worldly education adopted by Christians and, with some slight changes of appearance, renamed Christian education? To many the old system, if taught by Christians, is mistaken for a true reform. They have never realized that an educational system, either true or false, has, on the mental development of the youth, the same effect as food or poison on the physical nature.

Perhaps you have watched a victim of the opium habit. Every day his senses become more benumbed. Each day the avenues to his soul are more firmly closed, until appeals from friends fall upon deaf ears. Just so surely those whose souls are benumbed by a worldly education, drift toward the rock of destruction. The voice of God is unheeded until the ear ceases to recognize the sound.

In Christian education the student is fed on the Bread which cometh down from heaven. It is Jesus Christ in the heart. The thoughts, motives, words, and actions will all show that by the eye of faith he beholds that which human eye hath not seen nor human ear heard. He who thinks worldly thoughts will be of the earth, earthy. Heavenly thoughts produce a corresponding character. As high as the heavens are above the earth, so far are his thoughts above our

natural thoughts. What a privilege to leave the plane on which sin has placed us, and by God's revealed plan of education mount to those loftier heights!

"Not by might nor by power, but my spirit," is applicable to education as well as to religion. Human power makes much of forms and ceremonies; the Spirit is life. Sometimes it vivifies the old form; sometimes it draws us away from former methods altogether. In either case the Christian student has no choice but to follow.

E. A. S.

THE INSTITUTE.

THE last two weeks of the fall term of Battle Creek College were spent in institute work. This is the time usually devoted either wholly or in part to the holiday vacation, but the outpouring of God's Spirit during the last month of this term, made it desirable for students and teachers to spend some time together considering the lines of work and methods of instruction to be adopted when the winter quarter should open.

It was clear that the greater number of students in attendance were those requiring instruction in common branches; various lines of Bible work; the sciences, as comprehended in nature study and "Healthful Living;" English language; history, as showing God's dealing with nations for his people's sake; mathemat-

ics, as correlated with science and the Bible; and the various practical industries, especially hygienic cooking and dressmaking.

The classes in the higher mathematics and sciences and in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin were small, and carried on their regular work; while those preparing for immediate work in the field gathered from morning to morning in the chapel, where general instruction was given along those lines where God's Spirit seemed to be directly leading.

Professors Cady and Tenney each gave six lessons on science and the English language, showing the possibility and desirability of placing God's Word first, and drawing material for study from this source. Professor Gardner gave a series of studies on practical simple bookkeeping.

The most simple principles of cooking were demonstrated before students that they might learn that hygienic cooking is not an insurmountable obstacle to the masses, but that a few principles carefully followed will enable a clear-headed person to meet almost any emergency. The subjects of Biblical finance, history, mathematics, and related topics received brief notices.

The effect of the institute was a unifying of thought, which made it very easy for the students to arrange their classes for the winter term, which opened December 28.

Those in attendance at the institute felt that it was one of those seasons of holy convocation with the Lord, which the Spirit of Prophecy suggests we should hold.

M. BESSIE DE GRAW.

WINTER TERM IN BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE

THE second quarter of the school year opened December 28; and as the new year was ushered in, it found the students ready for solid work. Some decided changes had been made in the methods of teaching,—some things which required both teachers and students to step out by faith alone. This you will see from Professor Tenney's article on the English work.

All these moves, if rightly interpreted, bespeak a strong experience, sometimes even a wrestling with God; but they carry on the face an indication of strong determination born of a conviction of right.

By reference to the program printed in the announcement, you will observe that a number of short lines of work are offered. This is a decided departure from previous methods, and the object is to meet the needs of that larger portion of our students who desire speedy preparation for the work.

This can be well illustrated by taking the case of a student preparing to become a church-school teacher, and is equally applicable to a minister, canvasser, or worker in any other line.

Since this is a training-school for workers, it presupposes a fair general education prior to entering the College. The object is, then, to give in as brief a time as possible and yet maintain the high standard as to quality, the principles in the most essential branches of education.

As the program now stands, in a three-months' stay the student may receive a drill in healthful living and nature study, arithmetic and bookkeeping, history, geography, and pedagogy, as taught from Christ as a teacher, and one line of manual training or a short course in nursing, cooking, and cutting and fitting healthful dresses.

The school now enrolls 400. Of this number 100 are taking the teachers' course; 50 are enrolled in the ministerial course; and Mr. Boggs has 50 under his instruction for general canvassing work.

A number are preparing to enter the medical school in a few months, and others are taking general subjects which will prepare them to decide upon a life-work later on.

The Sanitarium furnishes work for 100 students, and the College on its farm and in various other ways enables 50 to pay their board and tuition by work.

From articles in this copy of the *ADVOCATE* the reader will learn that practical missionary work is now made a part of the daily program, and those who are the most active in this are those who are soonest prepared to enter a broader field.

M. B. D.

LANGUAGE FROM THE BIBLE.

J. E. TENNEY.

God's requirements are never arbitrary. He places before his creatures the better way ; they can choose it and be blessed, or fail to do so and remain on the plane of their choice. Infinite wisdom does not always accompany the suggestion of a new way by directions as to how it is to be followed, or by a full account of the blessing to result from such a course. God would have his children exercise faith in him ; and each step taken in childlike confidence will bring light and blessing.

For years God has been making known to us a better system of education. Appeal after appeal has come to us to separate ourselves from worldly systems of education, both in subjects pursued and in methods of instruction.

“There is need of heart conversion among the teachers ; a genuine *change of thoughts and methods of teaching* is required to place them where they will have a personal relation to a living Saviour.”—“*Sp. Test.*,” p. 29.

“Used as a text-book in our schools, the Bible will do for mind and morals what can not be done by books of science or philosophy. As a book to discipline and strengthen the intellect and ennoble, purify, and refine the character, *it is without a rival.*”—“*Sp. Test.*,” p. 53.

A school founded in the providence of God can not expect to be blessed by him if such plain statements of his will are ignored. All must understand that God *means* what he says; and those who are believing and obedient, are sure of a rich reward. It is too frequently true, in education as it is to-day, that the text-book takes the place of the teacher to a great extent. Especially is this true in the subject of English. Pupils in grammar or rhetoric are usually turned loose in a field of dry, uninteresting facts and explanations. Illustrations of the principles may be given, but these are seldom chosen for their beauty or richness of thought.

Correct language is a transparent medium through which we see, with perfect vision, the thought beyond. Students must have this appreciative understanding to begin with, or technicalities will be studied in vain. Hence the first thing in the study of language is the acquirement of an appreciation.

A child looks with delight on the distant objects brought clearly within the range of vision by the aid of a spy-glass, and afterward examines the glass with pleasure. So does the student whose mental faculties have been aroused by thoughts of others, study with delight the medium of their expression.

No other thoughts are so adapted to stimulate the mind to healthful and pleasant activity as the word of God, and the expressed revelations of his spirit. "Here is a study that quickens the mind into a vigorous,

healthy life, and awakens it to the highest exercise." A mind in this condition is ready for instruction. Every principle given which finds an application in lessons studied, will be eagerly grasped and retained.

This is no fanciful theory; but we have had the pleasure of demonstrating its truth. What was at first a step by faith is now taken by sight. Students, without an exception, manifest a deep interest in this method of instruction, and the results are thus far very gratifying. No texts on language are used in any of the English classes. The Bible and the Testimonies form the basis of the work. Students have been moved to tears as the thoughts studied were impressed upon their minds by the Spirit of God. These conditions lead to wonderful results in the development of both mind and soul. We thank God for his wonderful mercy in teaching us a better way, and in granting us such speedy and evident tokens of his approval.

IMPORTANCE OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

GEO. M. BROWN.

OUR government spares no expense in the education of its youth for the responsibilities of citizenship. So important is a proper training considered that free schools are provided, and compulsory educational laws have been enacted in many States. By these means it

is hoped to fit all for the duties of citizenship, that the honor of the nation shall be upheld and prosperity reign.

In view of these provisions of the world for the education of all, it is evident that the influence of early training on the life of an individual is recognized.

Ought not God's people to recognize this all-important truth, and see to it that their youth are trained for citizenship in the kingdom of Christ as well as for usefulness in this life?

God has provided schools where this kind of education is given; but if we fail to give our youth the advantage of the training to be received in these schools, and send them to worldly schools, need we be surprised if they lose their interest in the kingdom of Christ, and become worldly?

Thousands have been lost to the cause of God through the unsanctified influence of worldly schools. Is it not high time to make a decided change, and place the youth in our schools which are under the direct influence of the Holy Spirit, where they will be trained as ambassadors for God?

God has laid upon the churches the responsibility of seeing to it that all youth have the privilege of such training; and when all the churches do their duty in this matter, and the schools give the training that God designs should be given, we shall see one hundred laborers where now there is but one.

The churches should see that the schools are filled with consecrated youth, who will be trained to go out as laborers to raise up new churches, thus extending the work to earth's remotest bounds.

As the snowslide, starting high up in the mountains, is small and moves slowly at first, but increases in volume and momentum as it moves, so the work of the third angel's message, though small at first, will, through the consecrated efforts of thousands of Spirit-filled workers, swell to the loud cry, and the whole earth will be lightened with its glory.

Parents, see to it that your children have a training that will fit them to participate in this glorious work. Churches, provide for the education of the youth in your midst so that it may be true that all your children are taught of God.



MANUAL TRAINING.

THE BROOM SHOP.

If you wish to see enthusiasm, visit the boys in the College broom shop. God has blessed this work more than they had asked or even thought.

The plan of work is this: The student desiring to learn the trade pays \$36 to cover board, room, and tuition for three months, and is asked to spend five hours daily in the shop. At the end of three months the industrious boy is able to do a piece of work for which he receives pay. One young man now in the shop came in July and began the work. The first month of school he earned \$17 outside of school hours, and now averages \$1.50 a day.

Since the first of October the shop has sold over one thousand dozen brooms. Imagine the rejoicing when one Chicago firm ordered two hundred and twenty dozen in one shipment.

This is a part of the Lord's work, and to make a success of it a boy should be trustworthy, and work as if everything depended upon him. The shop is a missionary enterprise which trains workers for the field. One young man now has charge of the broom making in Walla Walla College, and another student from our shop is teaching in South Lancaster Academy. Two young men now in the shop are workmen of sufficient skill to teach the trade when the call comes.

The plan is to send out the young men as self-supporting missionaries who will labor as Paul did,—teaching the truth where opportunity affords, and working at the trade the rest of the time.

Not far in the future we expect to see many such workers scattered all over the world.

P. T. MAGAN.

WE seek the world for truth; we cull
The good, the pure, the beautiful,
From graven stone and written scroll,
From all old flower-fields of the soul;
And weary seekers of the best,
We come back laden from our quest,
To find that all the sages said
Is in the Book our mothers read,
And all our treasure of old thought
In His harmonious fulness wrought
Who gathers in one sheaf complete
The scattered blades of God's sown wheat,
The common growth that maketh good
His all-embracing Fatherhood.

— Whittier.

CHURCH SCHOOLS.

MISS PATCHEN writes from the school at Juniata, Ala. : —

I am glad to know that some of the students are thinking of coming South. Brother Giles is talking of leaving this place, and if he does, we will need a man and his wife to take charge of the Home. It would not be best to send young ladies down here alone. Our experience confirms the truth of the Testimonies that the work is best done in the South by families coming here to settle, and then connecting with them a lady teacher. Two young men might do very well to come and start a school, and there are plenty of openings all about us. Our school is growing fast. I am holding mothers' meetings besides my school work, and really have more than I can do.

Mr. Detamore writes from Good Thunder, Minn.: —

The Spirit of the Lord has been at work from the beginning in our school. Satan has also been busy, but we have trusted the promises of God, and at different times the spirit of confession has taken hold of the children, and they openly confessed things done in secret. I try to get them to realize that God sees them do everything and they can not hide anything from him. Prov. 28 : 13 has done us all good. Quite a number are beginning to practise health reform, and the influence is far-reaching.

From the school at Bear Lake, Mich., Miss Wolcott writes : —

It is remarkable to see the advancement that some of the children are making, especially in regard to right living. Two of the little boys, whose mother is an unbeliever, have given up meat, butter, milk, sugar, etc., while these things are before them every day, and the mother opposes them very much. The

younger one, who is only eight years old, was so frightened by her threats, that when she asked him why he did not eat some butter, he could only reply, "This apple butter is good enough for me." The children, too, have shown great interest in the Testimony study. Almost every day they wish I would spend the whole afternoon on that one class. I have been surprised to see how much their minds would grasp of these truths, which we often think difficult for older ones to understand.

Church-school teachers find many ways to work. Miss Wismer writes : —

I had the blessed privilege of relieving a woman's suffering last Sunday by the Lord's way of treating. She was taken very ill Sabbath afternoon, and a worldly doctor was called in, who said that she had every symptom of pneumonia. After he had gone, they came and asked me if I would not come and take care of her. I went, and Saturday evening gave her treatment for about three hours. She was in a serious condition, and I trembled when I thought of the responsibility, but I asked the Lord for wisdom and he gave it; the next morning I gave her treatment again, and when the doctor came the second time, he was much surprised to find the symptoms all gone, and he wondered what had been done. I told him, and he seemed very much interested; he said it was a good treatment, for it would remove the cause of the disease. When I left Monday morning, she was entirely free from pain, but weak. The people were very grateful for what had been done and could not thank me enough; but I praise the Lord, for I know the treatments would have availed nothing had he withheld his blessing. I am so glad that he gives me the privilege of laboring in his vineyard.

A. L. Bramhall writes of the school at Petoskey : —

From the beginning of the work, God has graciously bestowed his blessing, and now, as school has been in progress seven weeks,

I can look back over the time with pleasure and delight. My heart can not restrain its gladness. I have made mistakes, but I realize that it is God's school and not mine, and he will conduct it as he wills. I am praying continually that I may keep out of God's way as he tries to work through me.

Sabbath afternoon we had our best young peoples' meeting. There was the tenderest spirit present, and all felt it. The children, many of them, were moved upon to give their hearts to Jesus. O, for God's Holy Spirit to fill me, and guide every impulse! I am beginning to feel that I can not commence school after vacation until every pupil is converted. I pray that I may be given divine wisdom and knowledge to move just when God wants me to; that I may know and obey his slightest direction.

Miss Foster, teaching at Lansing, Mich., writes:—

I wish all our children could attend church schools. It is the right thing, and the Lord blesses those who step out by faith and obey him in this matter. The Lord has blessed our school much. I feel more and more the importance of this work. It is so much better to teach the Bible than fairy stories and such things.

CEDAR LAKE ACADEMY.

J. G. LAMSON.

CEDAR LAKE is in the northeastern part of Montcalm County, this State, on the Saginaw branch of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad. It is an unincorporated village of about one hundred inhabitants, situated in a delightful country as it was a few years ago, but now shorn of much of its beauty through the cutting away of the pine forests. The land is roll-

ing, and as far as the eye can reach are hills and dales, all fertile land.

The reason for the location of the school at this place is that the school district made a most generous offer of their fine building, and the ground on which it is placed if the Michigan Conference would locate there. The offer was accepted, and one hundred and twenty acres of ground had been purchased. It is the design of the school to furnish an education that is eminently practical; and to that end the students will be expected to do all the work about the Academy, learning to do the work in the various trades that will be taught, and thus becoming able to be self-sustaining missionaries in the world. As there is but one building now ready, we will be able to take care of but about thirty students; but as soon as the spring opens, we will put up our own buildings, and enlarge our borders till we can care for perhaps two hundred.

We desire to follow the testimonies of the Lord's Spirit; for this and this only will insure our success. Should any of the readers of the *ADVOCATE* be interested in coming to Cedar Lake, I should be pleased to have them address me at that place.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Day of Prayer.—We call the attention of all churches interested in the advancement of the educational work of to-day to the day of prayer recommended for their observance by the Battle Creek College Board and presidents of conferences in District No. 3. The day chosen for this purpose is Sabbath, Jan. 28, 1899.

A reading has been prepared for the occasion. If your church elder has not received a copy, please send for one at once.

Parker Smith, for years a student of Battle Creek College, left January 3 to take charge of a church school at Poysippi, Wis.

The College dining-hall now contains twenty-six tables. This is probably the highest number in the history of the institution. The European plan of serving meals has proved very satisfactory. It saves money for the students, and all have an opportunity to select their diet. The study of food combinations is an every-meal consideration, and most students select their foods with conscientious scruples. To say a thing is not worth two cents has a significant ring, since that is the price of each dish served. Several who are not students take advantage of the plan, and board at the College dining-hall.

The students gladly listened to a number of talks

by Prof. W. W. Prescott, former president of the Battle Creek College, who is spending a few weeks in the city before the opening of the General Conference. His studies directed the mind to man in the original state,— created king to have dominion over all God's creatures. Kingship meant, first of all, mastery over self, then mastery over lower animals. Sin brought bondage, and one in bonds is no longer king. Then man lost that first dominion, and instead of seeking to give life to the beasts, he sought to take that life to satisfy his own appetite. Christ came as a man. Manhood restored is kingship, and the restoration begins by gaining the mastery over self. Christ was a perfect man, hence he had control of the animal world. The fish came at his bidding; with no inconvenience, he rode an untrained colt amid a shouting multitude.

When Christ's image is restored in us, we will again have this dominion. The character of the man Christ begins to develop now, and instead of going about seeking what life we may devour,— the satanic spirit,— we will follow the injunction of Christ, "Feed my lambs;" "feed my sheep."

Brother Robert E. Harter and wife intend to connect with work in the Jackson mission.

W. W. Quantock of Missouri, who spent most of the fall term in school, in company with R. W. Yeomen of Helena, Mont., a former student of Walla

Walla College, sailed for England on December 28. Their destination is India, where they will engage in the canvassing work. It is thus that our hearts are knit to these distant fields, and the way is opening for the spread of the message.

Brother J. J. Thomas, of Wellington, O., left Battle Creek on January 11, to open a church school at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

Lewis Wagner, one of our students during the fall term, and a young man of some experience in mission work, has been selected to take charge of the Jackson mission. Brother Wagner is spending a short time with the churches in the interests of the mission. His wife, who is a trained nurse, will assist in the work at Jackson.

John Heald, one of our Iowa students, returned to his home shortly after the special revival in the school, to engage in the ministerial work.

Elder Geo. Brown, who is the field representative of the educational work of Battle Creek College, spent the latter part of December with the church at Jackson and vicinity. He is at present giving instruction to students in the ministerial course.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mosebar left the College the last of December to connect with the work just opened at Cedar Lake, Mich.

Professor Magan left Battle Creek January 10 on a trip through Wisconsin to work for the financial interests of the College. On his way he spent several days in Chicago, making purchases for Battle Creek College, and also laying in a supply of provisions for Cedar Lake Academy.

PLEDGE.—“When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not slack to pay it: for the Lord thy God will surely require it of thee; and it would be sin in thee. . . . That which is gone out of thy lips thou shalt keep and perform; even a free-will offering, according as thou hast vowed unto the Lord thy God, which thou hast promised with thy mouth.”

As you read this, do you remember a vow you made to pay a stipulated sum into the educational fund of Battle Creek College? Have you paid your vow this year?

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL ADVOCATE

Published monthly in the interests of Battle-Creek College,
A Training-School for Christian Workers.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, 25c.

Address correspondence to THE ADVOCATE,

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE,

BATTLE CREEK, - - - - MICHIGAN.

WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE,

A Training-School for Christian Workers.

THE OBJECT.

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE is designed especially to train young men and young women to be missionaries. For this reason it takes a different view of education than that of the colleges of the world. The object of its system of education is the restoration of the image of God in the soul. Toward this one grand object every line of work points. Each teacher is under the guidance of the Holy Spirit as revealed in the Spirit of Prophecy. Every student is asked to become a learner, sitting at the feet of Christ. A distinction is made between wisdom and knowledge, and it is with the former the College wishes primarily to deal. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; hence, God's word is made the basis of every line of instruction.

Christ put into practise all truth as it was revealed to him, and following his example, it is one object of the College to have study and work go hand in hand. Students in this school should be able to receive, in a brief stay, such practical instruction as will fit them to fill any position either as a home or foreign missionary.

Manual training is taught, and every worker has an opportunity to fit himself to be self-supporting when in the field.

WHO SHOULD COME.

The College opens its doors to all young men and young women who are in sympathy with the object of the institution as stated above.

Those too young to understand the principles or who are not in sympathy with practical missionary work will find Battle Creek an undesirable place.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE.

The establishment of preparatory schools in different parts of College district No. III, will provide a means of education for the younger students.

WHAT TO BRING.

Each member of the school family furnishes his own toilet-soap, towels, napkins, napkin-ring, pillow-cases, sheets, bed-spread, blankets, rugs, table spread, work aprons, hot-water bottles, and sewing outfit. Those unprovided with these things will be required to purchase them here.

DISCIPLINE.

Students who attend the College are expected to be of sufficient age and experience to spend their time profitably, and cheerfully to conform to such regulations as shall be considered necessary by those in charge. All rules are based upon principles which will be recognized as sound, by the majority of the students.

EXPENSES.

Meals are served to students on the European plan. This enables the student to reduce his board expenses to the lowest possible figure. The majority of students boarding in the Home average from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week for their table board.

In the College Homes, furnished room, steam heat, light, bathroom privileges, laundry (starched goods excepted), the use of

the library and reading-room, are furnished at \$5.50 a month. These figures are based upon the supposition that two students occupy one room. The rates of tuition are \$4.00 a month for four regular studies, \$3.50 a month for three studies, \$2.75 for two studies, and \$1.75 a month for one study. This will make the student's total expenses for board, room, and tuition not more than \$16.50 a month.

Students who desire to work can reduce this expense. The work is furnished on a strictly business basis, and the students will be paid for what they actually do. We guarantee to the Home students who do their work satisfactorily and cheerfully, and who comply with the principles of the institution, enough work to reduce their Home expenses from \$5.50 to \$3 a month, and their tuition from \$4 to \$3.50 a month. By taking advantage of these privileges, students may reduce their entire expense for board, room, and tuition to about \$11.00 a month.

All College fees must be paid in advance, on the first day of each school month. In making out bills to students, time will be reckoned from the first or middle of the school month during which the student entered.

Resident students will be charged an incidental fee of 50 cents a term upon entrance.

Students are matriculated and examined free of charge the first three days of each school term.

Those who enter at any other time will be charged a registration fee of 50 cents.

Students who have registered, and who desire to change their classes or to enter a class during the quarter, will be charged 50 cents for each change made.

Points of Interest to New Students.—As soon as possible after arriving at the College, a ticket of admission to the ladies' or gentlemen's dormitory should be procured from the Dean, Prof. P. F. Magan.

All new students should confer with the president concerning their studies, after which they should apply for registration to the secretary of the faculty, Miss Ellis.

Students who desire to work in order that they may reduce their College expenses, should apply to the Dean for labor voucher.

All students expecting to live in the College Homes should deposit \$16.50 at the business office immediately upon their arrival at the school. The business office is open at the following hours: 8:00 to 9:00 and 10:00 to 12:00 A. M.; and 2:30 to 4:00 P. M., Friday afternoon and Sunday excepted. On Sunday the office will be open from 10:00 to 11:00 A. M.

The office hours of the Dean are 8:00 to 8:50 and 10:00 to 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:00 P. M.

The College offices are located on the second floor of the main College building in the following order from the chapel entrance: 1st, President's Office; 2d, Secretary's Office; 3d, Business Office; 4th, Dean's Office.

TIME TO SPEND IN COLLEGE.

"Long years of preparation are not a positive necessity." "Those who come to the Battle Creek school should be speedily and thoroughly pushed through such a course of study as would be of practical value in the healthy development and holy activity of the soul." "The thought to be kept before students is that time is short, and they must make a speedy preparation for doing the work that is essential for this time."

INSTRUCTION.

"Many spend years of their life in the study of books, obtaining an education that will die with them." "A mind crowded with a mass of matter it will never be able to use, is a mind dwarfed and enfeebled, because only put to the task of dealing with commonplace material." "God would not have us in any sense behind in educational work; our colleges should be far in advance in the highest kind of education."

"The highest class of education is that which will give such knowledge and discipline as will lead to the best development of

character, and will fit the soul for that life which measures with the life of God."

"The Bible should hold the first place in the education of children and youth."

"The Book of Nature is next in importance."

"Physiology should be regarded as the basis of all educational effort."

Mathematics deals with God's thoughts of weights, measures, distances, etc.

"The common essential branches of education should be more thoroughly taught."

"There is no power greater to draw men to Christ than that of sacred music. When the musician sings from experience, there is a beauty and pathos that melts the hardest hearts."

The Bible stands the highest among books, and its study is valuable above the study of other literature.

"Young men should be qualifying themselves by becoming familiar with other languages, that God may use them as mediums to communicate his saving truth to those of other nations."

"If young women would devote themselves to God, they could qualify themselves for usefulness by studying and becoming familiar with other languages. They could devote themselves to the work of translating."

This, in brief, covers the different lines of general instruction offered by the College; and in every department the object is to exalt God.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

MINISTERS.

We need an educated ministry—men educated after God's plan, as were Daniel and his companions. To the ministry is offered a brief but thorough course of instruction in doctrinal points of the Bible, mental and moral science, Bible hygiene,

natural sciences, language, public speaking, practical work in bookkeeping, and a study of various trades from the Bible standpoint.

TEACHERS.

“The teachers for our schools should be selected from the very best class; they should be experienced Christians, well balanced in mind, men and women who have learned the lesson of self-control. Then they can educate and do a work of larger importance than even the minister in the preaching of the Word. They can prepare the soil that the truth may have effect upon the human heart.” The special line offered those preparing themselves as teachers, includes life of Christ as a teacher, geography and history,—a study of God’s methods of preparing the world for the last message; language, arithmetic, and book-keeping; healthful living and nature study, farming on Bible principles, and the various trades.

CANVASSERS.

“As much care and wisdom must be used in selecting canvassers as in selecting men for the ministry. The canvasser must be a true missionary seeking to save lost souls.” Canvassers are permitted to choose studies from the ministerial and teachers’ courses, and in addition are given special instruction in methods of canvassing.

COMMERCIAL WORK.

“Business men are needed, not irreligious business men, but those who weave the great, grand principles of truth into all their transactions.” Students desiring such a training are offered bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic, business ethics, penmanship, phonography, typewriting, and commercial law.

FARMING.

“Could our brethren realize that God can bless twenty acres of land and make them as productive as one hundred, they would

not continue to bury themselves up in lands, but would let their means flow into God's treasury. This country needs educated farmers." "If men would read the Old Testament scriptures, they would see that the Lord knew much better than they in regard to the proper treatment of land. Men are wanted to educate others how to plow and how to use the implements of agriculture."

Students in agriculture are offered Bible methods of farming, Biblical finances, bookkeeping, Bible hygiene, carpentry, and they may select other subjects to meet their needs.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

"It takes some persons ten hours to do that which another accomplishes readily in five. Such persons do not bring tact and method into their labor. There is something to learn every day as to how to improve in the manner of labor, so as to get through work and have time for something else. They should give themselves a certain time to accomplish their task and make every move tell."

For this purpose a line of work in domestic economy is offered the lady students. Those entering the course should take classes in hygienic cooking, baking, healthful dressmaking, laundry work, and nursing.

Hours.

8.00- 8.50		Penman- ship	Nature Study	Hebrew		First year Greek	Algebra	Cooking	Carpen- try	
9.00-10.00	CHAPEL EXERCISES.									
10.00-10.50	Life of Christ	Phonog- raphy	Canvass- ing	Empires of the Bible	Grammar	Medical Latin	Drawing	Dress- making	Broom- making	U. S. His- tory
10.50 11.40		Book- keeping		Mental Science	Rhetoric	First yr. German	Physics		Tailoring	Arith- metic
11.40-12.30	Farming	Arith.	Bible		Public Speaking	Sec. year German	Chemis- try		Shoe- making	Geog- raphy
12.30- 1.20	Healthful Living	Book- keeping	Nature Study		Litera- ture		Geometry		Finance	U. S. in Prophecy
2.30- 2.45	AFTERNOON CHAPEL EXERCISES.									
2.45- 3.35		Phonog- raphy		Empires of the Bible	Lang- uage					
3.35- 4.25		Book- keeping	Canvass- ing					Shoe- making	Engineer- ing	
4.25- 5.15			Physi- ology					Broom- making	Tailoring	
7.20- 9.00	Free Lectures for Teachers.				Lectures for Ministers.			Carpen- try	Nursing	

FACULTY.

EDWARD A. SUTHERLAND	<i>President.</i>
PERCY T. MAGAN	<i>Dean.</i>
EMORY D. KIRBY	<i>Greek and Latin.</i>
ALONZO T. JONES	<i>Mental, Moral, Political Science.</i>
J. E. TENNEY	<i>English Language and Literature.</i>
EDWIN BARNES	<i>Vocal and Instrumental Music.</i>
HOMER R. SALISBURY	<i>Preceptor, Hebrew, and Ancient History.</i>
ELMER E. GARDNER	<i>Commercial.</i>
MARION E. CADY	<i>Natural Science and Mathematics.</i>
FREDERICK GRIGGS	<i>Prin. Battle Creek Preparatory School.</i>
E. P. BOGGS	<i>Canvassing.</i>
MRS. S. V. SUTHERLAND	<i>Matron, Drawing.</i>
MISS M. BESSIE DE GRAW	<i>Preceptress, Medieval and Mod. History.</i>
CHRISTIAN M. CHRISTIANSEN	<i>Industrial Department.</i>
MERRILL N. CROSS	<i>Broom Making.</i>
J. M. JONES	<i>Tailoring.</i>
ARTHUR HALLOCK	<i>Carpentry.</i>
JOHN P. CHRISTIANSEN	<i>Mechanics.</i>
NELLIE V. DICE	<i>Dressmaking.</i>
MISS RAY ELLIS	<i>Secretary of Faculty.</i>

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GENERAL MISSIONARY WORKERS.

