# *Medical Practice and the Educational Program at Loma Linda*

## AS RELATED TO

## *The Work of Seventh-day Adventists*

A Compilation of Ellen G. White Counsels
Supplemented with
Illuminating Statements of Denominational Leaders
and
Significant Committee and Constituency Actions

"As our work has extended and institutions have multiplied, God's purpose in their establishment remains the same. The conditions of prosperity are unchanged."—*Testimonies,* vol. 6, p. 224.

"I have been shown that the principles that were given us in the early days of the message are as important and should be regarded just as conscientiously today as they were then."—*Testimonies,* vol. 9, p. 158.

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## A Word from the Compilers

Far-reaching decisions relating to the future of the College of Medical Evangelists must soon be made. The officers of the General Conference, sensing that they are dealing with an institution called into being by the Lord through the Spirit of prophecy, are determined that the plans for its future shall be in harmony with the will of God. To this end they lodged a request with the Trustees of the Ellen G. White Publications to prepare a compilation of the Ellen G. White materials, as nearly as possible in their historical setting, reviewing the objectives of our medical work and presenting the counsels regarding the work and location of the Medical College.

In assembling the Spirit of prophecy counsels concerning the objectives of the church in medical ministry and in medical education, we have drawn from all available sources, published and unpublished. Full credit for each excerpt has been given, together with the date of writing or first publication. An earnest effort has been put forth to present the E. G. White statements in their proper setting and to produce an unbiased compilation. Statements by leading workers and committee actions at times present the setting for E. G. White utterances.

No attempt is here made to assemble all the counsels on medical work. Ellen G. White wrote more on this phase of denominational work than upon any other. The compilers have endeavored to confine their selection of materials to the topics especially under consideration. Still this is a large document. Its compilation has called for many days of painstaking work. The one objective has been to draw together into one document the history and counsels which men who must make the decisions would not have time to assemble for themselves, but which they would wish to peruse before assuming the responsibility of casting a vote having to do with the future of the Medical School. The compilers of this document felt that the picture of the Spirit of prophecy counsels and guidance could not be adequately presented in brief excerpts or proverbs. Surely the importance of the questions involved will justify the time which the reading of the compilation will demand.

The reader is asked to keep certain facts in mind as he studies these pages.

1. That the term "medical missionary work" was employed in a broad sense by Ellen G. White. As used by her, it includes the endeavor of the physician and the nurse, and is broadened at times to take in the layman who by unselfish acts relieves distress or suffering.

2. That through the first four or five decades of our medical work, the medical practice of our physicians was very largely in an institutional capacity. The physician served as a part of a staff of a sanitarium. Thus most of the counsels are in a sanitarium setting. This should not dim the clear view of the objectives which should govern the work of our physicians, regardless of their field of labor.

3. That Mrs. White did not minutely specify each move that should be made. The Spirit of prophecy counsels were never given to take the place of initiative, study, faith, or hard work. Rather, the Lord through His servant set before us guiding principles and sounded needed cautions--all

of which served to guide and guard the church in its many activities.

Reviewing the work spanning half a century there is considerable repetition of certain lines of counsel. Rather than to weary the reader, they should be thought of as stressing certain points, for they indicate the Spirit of prophecy emphasis.

One thread runs through Sections III and IV of this document as it relates to Loma Linda and the Medical College--the dedication of purpose of the founders and promoters of the Medical School through the years to follow the Spirit of prophecy counsels. In this alone could they feel safe in moving forward with such a stupendous undertaking.

That this compilation, prepared at the request of the leaders of the church, may be of service in guiding the church in this critical hour, is the earnest prayer and sincere wish of the Board of Trustees of the Ellen G. White Publications.

--Arthur L. White, Secretary

General Conference
Washington, D.C.
August 26, 1953

## The 1962 Offset Edition

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--Arthur L. White, Secretary

General Conference
Washington, D.C.
July 1, 1962

SECTION I

# AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF OUR MEDICAL WORK

## 1--OBJECTIVES AS FIRST ENUNCIATED

The Over-all Objective.--The health reform, I was shown, is a part of the third angel's message and is just as closely connected with it as are the arm and hand with the human body. I saw that we as a people must make an advance move in this great work. Ministers and people must act in concert. God's people are not prepared for the loud cry of the third angel. They have a work to do for themselves which they should not leave for God to do for them. He has left this work for them to do. It is an individual work; one cannot do it for another....

In order to be fitted for translation, the people of God must know themselves. They must understand in regard to their own physical frames that they may be able with the psalmist to exclaim: "I will praise Thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made."--Testimonies, Vol. 1, pp. 486, 487. (Dec. 25, 1865.)

December 10, 1871, I was again shown that the health reform is one branch of the great work which is to fit a people for the coming of the Lord. It is as closely connected with the third angel's message as the hand is with the body.--Testimonies, Vol. 3, p. 161. (1871.)

The Demand for a Medical Institution.--I was shown that we should provide a home for the afflicted and those who wish to learn how to take care of their bodies that they may prevent sickness. We should not remain indifferent and compel those who are sick and desirous of living out the truth to go to popular water cure institutions for the recovery of health, where there is no sympathy for our faith. If they recover health it may be at the expense of their religious faith. Those who have suffered greatly from bodily infirmities are weak both mentally and morally. As they realixe the benefit derived from the correct application of water, the right use of air, and a proper diet, they are led to believe that the physicians who understood how to treat them so successfully cannot be greatly at fault in their religious faith; that as they are engaged in the great and good work of benefiting suffering humanity, they must be nearly or quite right. And thus our people are in danger of being ensnared through their efforts to recover health at these establishments.

Again I was shown that those who are strongly fortified with religious principles and are firm to obey all God's requirements cannot receive that benefit from the popular health institutions of the day that others of a different faith can. Sabbathkeepers are singular in their faith. To keep all God's commandments as He requires them to do in order to be owned and approved of Him is exceedingly difficult in a popular water cure. They have to carry along with them at all times the

gospel sieve and sift everything they hear, that they may choose the good and refuse the bad....

I was shown that Sabbathkeepers should open a way for those of like precious faith to be benefited without their being under the necessity of expending their means at institutions where their faith and religious principles are endangered, and where they can find no sympathy or union in religious matters.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, pp. 489, 490. (Dec. 25, 1865.)

Note: Elder and Mrs. White had just left the "Home on the Hillside," a popular health institution operated by Dr. J. C. Jackson. This was their second visit, James White being ill. The first visit in 1864 was exploratory.--A.L.White.

To Prepare Heart for Eternal Truths Through Improved Health.--God would have a health institution established which will in its influence be closely connected with the closing work for mortals fitting for immortality, one that will have no tendency to weaken the religious principles of old or young and which will not improve the health of the body to the detriment of spiritual growth. The great object of this institution should be to improve the health of the body, that the afflicted may more highly appreciate eternal things. If this object is not continually set before the mind and efforts are not made to this end, it will prove a curse instead of a blessing, spirituality will be regarded as a secondary thing, and the health of the body and diversion will be made primary.

I saw that the high standard should not be lowered in the least in order that the institution may be patronized by unbelievers. If unbelievers choose to come while its conductors occupy the exalted spiritual position which God designs they should, there will be a power that will affect their hearts. With God and angels on their side, His commandment-keeping people can but prosper. This institution is not to be established for the object of gain, but to aid in bringing God's people into such a condition of physical and mental health as will enable them to rightly appreciate eternal things and to correctly value the redemption so dearly purchased by the sufferings of our Saviour.--Testimonies, Vol.1, pp. 564, 565. (Dec. 25, 1865.)

The True Objective Restated.--It should ever be kept prominent that the great object to be attained through this channel [the sanitarium] is not only health, but perfection, and the spirit of holiness, which cannot be attained with diseased bodies and minds. This object cannot be secured by working merely from the worldling's standpoint. God will raise up men and qualify them to engage in the work, not only as physicians of the body, but of the sin-sick soul, as spiritual fathers to the young and inexperienced.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, p. 554. (1867.)

Restorative Agencies Employed at the First Institution.--Let no one obtain the idea that the Institute is the place for them to come to be raised up by the prayer of faith. That is the place to find relief from disease by treatment and right habits of living, and to learn how to

avoid sickness. But if there is one place under the heavens more than another where soothing, sympathizing prayer should be offered by men and women of devotion and faith it is at such an institute. Those who treat the sick should move forward in their important work with strong reliance upon God for His blessing to attend the means which He has graciously provided, and to which He has in mercy called our attention as a people, such as pure air, cleanliness, healthful diet, proper periods of labor and repose, and the use of water. They should have no selfish interest outside of this important and solemn work. To care properly for the physical and spiritual interests of the afflicted people of God who have reposed almost unlimited confidence in them and have at great expense placed themselves under their care will require their undivided attention.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, pp. 561, 562. (1867.)

Physical Therapy Also.--I saw the beneficial influence of outdoor labor upon those of feeble vitality and depressed circulation, especially upon women who have induced these conditions by too much confinement indoors. Their blood has become impure for want of fresh air and exercise. Instead of amusements to keep these persons indoors, care should be taken to provide outdoor attractions. I saw there should be connected with the Institute ample grounds, beautified with flowers and planted with vegetables and fruits. Here the feeble could find work, appropriate to their sex and condition, at suitable hours. These grounds should be under the care of an experienced gardener to direct all in a tasteful, orderly manner.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, p. 562. (1865.)

Curative, Preventive, Evangelistic Objectives.--A suitable home should be fitted up for the reception of invalids that they may, by the use of proper means and the blessing of God, be relieved of their infirmities and learn how to take care of themselves and thus prevent sickness....

There is now a good opportunity for them [SDA's] to use their means for the benefit of suffering humanity and also for the advancement of the truth.--Testimonies, p. 494. (1865.)

## ADVERTISED OBJECTIVES OF OUR FIRST SANITARIUM

THE WESTERN
HEALTH-REFORM INSTITUTE (Sept. 1866)
Battle Creek, Mich.

This Institution was opened for the reception of Patients and Hygienic Boarders, on the 5th of September, 1866.

Diseases are here treated on Hygienic Principles, and instruction is imparted both theoretically and practically, to patients and boarders, on the important subject of Preserving Health as well as Recovering from Disease. In the treatment of the sick, no Drugs whatever will be administered; but only such means employed as Nature can best use in her recuperative work, such as Water, Air, Light, Heat, Food, Sleep, Rest, Recreation, etc.

Vegetables, Grains, and Fruits which are found in great variety and abundance in this vicinity, will constitute the staple articles of diet.

This Institute is admirably located on a site of over seven acres, in the highest part of the pleasant and enterprising city of Battle Creek, commanding a fine prospect, and affording ample opportunities for entertainment, quiet, and retirement. With a competent corps of Physicians and helpers this Institution offers to the sick all the inducements to come and be cured, that are presented by any other establishment.

Battle Creek is an important station on the Michigan Central R.R., and is easy of access from all parts of the country. All trains stop. Those who are afflicted with any of the ills that flesh is heir to, are invited to avail themselves of the benefits here offered for the recovery of that lost treasure, Health. Charges below the average of other first-class Institutions of this kind. For further particulars, see Circular, sent free on application. Address Dr. H. S. Lay, Battle Creek, Michigan.

--Health Reformer, Vol. 1, No.2,p.34.

A Unique Missionary Agency if Rightly Conducted.--Our people should have an institution of their own, under their own control, for the benefit of the diseased and suffering among us who wish to have health and strength that they may glorify God in their bodies and spirits, which are His. Such an institution, rightly conducted, would be the means of bringing our views before many whom it would be impossible for us to reach by the common course of advocating the truth. As unbelievers shall resort to an institution devoted to the successful treatment of disease and conducted by Sabbathkeeping physicians, they will be brought directly under the influence of the truth. By becoming acquainted with our people and our real faith, their prejudice will be overcome and they will be favorably impressed. By thus being placed under the influence of truth, some will not only obtain relief from bodily infirmities, but will find a healing balm for their sin-sick souls.

As the health of invalids improves under judicious treatment, and they begin to enjoy life, they have confidence in those who have been instrumental in their restoration to health. Their hearts are filled with gratitude, and the good seed of truth will the more readily find a lodgment there and in some cases will be nourished, spring up, and bear fruit to the glory of God. One such precious soul saved will be worth more than all the means needed to establish such an institution. Some will not have enough moral courage to yield to their convictions. They may be convinced that Sabbathkeepers have the truth, but the world and unbelieving relatives stand in the way of their receiving it. They cannot bring their minds to the point to sacrifice all for Christ. Yet some of this last-mentioned class will go away with their prejudice removed and will stand as defenders of the faith of Seventh-day Adventists. Some who go away restored or greatly benefited will be the means of introducing our faith in new places and raising the standard of truth where it would have been impossible to gain access had not prejudice been first removed from minds by a tarry among our people for the object of gaining health.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, pp. 492, 493. (1865.)

Why Unbelievers Are Admitted.--The health reform is a branch of the special work of God for the benefit of His people. I saw that in an institution established among us the greatest danger would be of its managers' departing from the spirit of the present truth and from that simplicity which should ever characterize the disciples of Christ. A warning was given me against lowering the standard of truth in any way in such an institution in order to help the feelings of unbelievers and thus secure their patronage. The great object of receiving unbelievers into the institution is to lead them to embrace the truth. If the standard be lowered, they will get the impression that the truth is of little importance, and they will go away in a state of mind harder of access than before.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, p. 560. (1867.)

To Bring About Dress Reform.--God designed that the sanitarium which He had established should stand forth as a beacon of light, of warning and reproof. He would prove to the world that an institution conducted on religious principles as an asylum for the sick could be sustained without sacrificing its peculiar, holy character; that it could be kept free from the objectionable features that are found in other institutions of the kind. It was to be an instrumentality in His hand to bring about great reforms. Wrong habits of life should be corrected, the morals elevated, the tastes changed, the dress reformed.

Disease of every type is brought upon the body through the unhealthful, fashionable style of dress, and the fact should be made prominent that a reform must take place before treatment will effect a cure. The perverted appetite has been pampered until disease has been produced as the sure result. The crippled, dwarfed faculties and organs cannot be strengthened and invigorated without decided reforms. And if those connected with the sanitarium are not in every respect correct representatives of the truths of health reform, decided reformation must make them what they should be, or they must be separated from the institution. Testimonies, Vol. 4, p.582. (1881.)

To Prepare Minds to Discern Sacred Truth.--All are bound by the most sacred obligations to God to heed the sound philosophy and genuine experience which He is now giving them in reference to health reform. He designs that the great subject of health reform shall be agitated and the public mind deeply stirred to investigate; for it is impossible for men and women, with all their sinful, health-destroying, brain-enervating habits, to discern sacred truth, through which they are to be sanctified, refined, elevated, and made fit for the society of heavenly angels in the kingdom of glory.--Testimonies, Vol. 3, p. 162. (1872.)

Employees Are Missionaries--Brought into Contact with All Classes.--It is of the highest importance that this asylum for those who are diseased in body and mind shall be such that Jesus, the Mighty Healer, can preside among them, and all that is done may be under the control of His Spirit. All connected with this institution should qualify themselves for the faithful discharge of their God-given responsibilities. They should attend to every little duty with as much fidelity as to matters of great importance. All should study prayerfully how they can themselves become most useful and make this retreat for the sick a grand success.

We do not realize with what anxiety patients with their various diseases

come to the sanitarium, all desiring help, but some doubtful and distrusting, while others are more confident that they shall be relieved. Those who have not visited the institution are watching with interest every indication of the principles which are cherished by its manager.

All who profess to be children of God should unceasingly bear in mind that they are missionaries, in their labors brought in connection with all classes of minds. There will be the refined and the coarse, the humble and the proud, the religious and the skeptical, the confiding the the suspicious, the liberal and the avaricious, the pure and the corrupt, the educated and the ignorant, the rich and the poor; in fact, almost every grade of character and condition will be found among the patients at the sanitarium. Those who come to this asylum come because they need help; and thus, whatever their station or condition, they acknowledge that they are not able to help themselves. These varied minds cannot be treated alike; yet all, whether they are rich or poor, high or low, dependent or independent, need kindness, sympathy, and love. By mutual contact our minds should receive polish and refinement. We are dependent upon one another, closely bound together by the ties of human brotherhood....

It is through the social relations that Christianity comes in contact with the world. Every man or woman who has tasted of the love of Christ, and has received into the heart the divine illumination, is required of of God to shed light on the dark pathway of those who are unacquainted with the better way. Every worker in that sanitarium should become a witness for Jesus. Social power, sanctified by the Spirit of Christ, must be improved to win souls to the Saviour.--Testimonies, Vol. 4, pp. 554, 555. (1881.)

With Scientific Ability and Spiritual Power.--A special effort should be made to secure the services of conscientious, Christian workers. It is the purpose of God that a health institution should be organized and controlled exclusively by Seventh-day Adventists; and when unbelievers are brought in to occupy responsible positions, an influence is presiding there that will tell with great weight against the sanitarium. God did not intend that this institution should be carried on after the order of any other health institution in the land, but that it should be one of the most effectual instrumentalities in His hands of giving light to the world. It should stand forth with scientific ability, with moral and spiritual power, and as a faithful sentinel of reform in all its bearings; and all who act a part in it should be reformers, having respect to its rules, and heeding the light of health reform now shining upon us as a people.

All can be a blessing to others if they will place themselves where they will correctly represent the religion of Jesus Christ. But there has been greater anxiety to make the outward appearance in every way presentable that it may meet the minds of worldly patients, than to maintain a living connection with heaven, to watch and pray, that this instrumentality of God may be wholly successful in doing good to the bodies and also to the souls of men.--Testimonies, Vol. 4, pp. 556, 557. (1881.)

Heaven-Approved Method of Medical Practice.--There are many ways of practicing the healing art, but there is only one way that heaven approves. God's remedies are the simple agencies of nature that will not tax or debilitate the system through their powerful properties. Pure air and water, cleanliness, a proper diet, purity of life, and a firm trust in God are remedies for the want of which thousands are dying; yet these remedies are

going out of date because their skillful use requires work that the people do not appreciate. Fresh air, exercise, pure water, and clean, sweet premises are within the reach of all with but little expense; but drugs are expensive, both in the outlay of means and in the effect produced upon the system.

The work of the Christian physician does not end with healing the maladies of the body; his efforts should extend to the diseases of the mind; to the saving of the soul....

The physician should know how to pray. In many cases he must increase suffering in order to save life; and whether the patient is a Christian or not, he feels greater security if he knows that his physician fears God. Prayer will give the sick an abiding confidence; and many times if their cases are borne to the Great Physician in humble trust, it will do more for them than all the drugs that can be administered.

Satan is the originator of disease; and the physician is warring against his work and power. Sickness of the mind prevails everywhere. Nine tenths of the diseases from which men suffer have their foundation here. Perhaps some living home trouble is, like a canker, eating to the very soul and weakening the life forces. Remorse for sin sometimes undermines the constitution and unbalances the mind....

The physician needs more than human wisdom and power that he may know how to minister to the many perplexing cases of disease of the mind and heart with which he is called to deal. If he is ignorant of the power of divine grace he cannot help the afflicted one, but will aggravate the difficulty; but if he has a firm hold upon God he will be able to help the diseased, distracted mind. He will be able to point his patients to Christ and teach them to carry all their cares and perplexities to the great Burden Bearer.--Testimonies, Vol. 5, pp. 443,444. (1885.)

Importance of Psychosomatic Medicine.--To deal with men and women whose minds as well as bodies are diseased is a nice work. Great wisdom is needed by the physicians at the Institute in order to cure the body through the mind. But few realize the power that the mind has over the body. A great deal of the sickness which afflicts humanity has its origin in the mind and can only be cured by restoring the mind to health. There are very many more than we imagine who are sick mentally. Heart sickness makes many dyspeptics, for mental trouble has a paralyzing influence upon the digestive organs.

In order to reach this class of patients, the physician must have discernment, patience, kindness, and love. A sore, sick heart, a discouraged mind, needs mild treatment, and it is through tender sympathy that this class of minds can be healed. The physicians should first gain their confidence, and then point them to the all-healing Physician. If their minds can be directed to the Burden Bearer, and they can have faith that He will have an interest in them, the cure of their diseased bodies and minds will be sure.--Testimonies, Vol. 3, p. 184. (1872.)

Danger of Losing Sight of Objectives.--Physicians who would be successful in the treatment of disease should know how to minister to a diseased mind. They can have a powerful influence for good if they make God their trust. Some invalids need to be relieved of pain before the mind can be reached. After relief has come to the body, the physician can frequently the more successfully appeal to the conscience, and the heart will be more susceptible to the influences of the truth. There is

danger of those connected with the Health Institute losing sight of the object for which such an institution was established by Seventh-day Adventists, and working from the worldling's standpoint, patterning after other institutions....

One of the great objects of our Health Institute is to direct sin-sick souls to the Great Physician, the true healing Fountain, and call their attention to the necessity of reform from a religious standpoint, that they no longer violate the law of God by sinful indulgences. If the moral sensibilities of invalids can be aroused and they see that they are sinning against their Creator by bringing sickness upon themselves and by the indulgence of appetite and debasing passions, when they leave the Health Institute they will not leave their principles behind, but will take them with them and be genuine health reformers at home. If the moral sensibilities are aroused, patients will have a determination to carry out their convictions of conscience; and if they see the truth they will obey it. They will have true, noble independence to practice the truths to which they assent. And if the mind is at peace with God, the bodily conditions will be more favorable.--Testimonies, Vol. 3, pp. 169,170. (1872.)

A Great Popular Work not Our Objective.--Let those to whom are committed the physical and also to a great extent the spiritual interests of the afflicted people of God, beware how they, through worldly policy or personal interest or a desire to be engaged in a great and popular work, call down upon themselves and this branch of the cause the frown of God. They should not depend upon their skill alone. If the blessing, instead of the frown, of God be upon the institution, angels will attend patients, helpers, and physicians to assist in the work of restoration, so that in the end the glory will be given to God and not to feeble, shortsighted man. Should these men work from a worldly policy, and should their hearts be lifted up and they feel to say, "My power, and the might of my hand hath done this," God would leave them to work under the great disadvantages of their inferiority to other institutions in knowledge, experience, and facilities. They could not then accomplish half as much as other institutions do.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, p. 562. (1867.)

Conditions of God's Blessings.--The great work of reform must go forward. The Health Institute has been established at Battle Creek to relieve the afflicted, to disseminate light, to awaken the spirit of inquiry, and to advance reform. This institution is conducted upon principles which are different from those of any other hygienic institution in the land. Money is not the great object with its friends and conductors. They conduct it from a conscientious, religious standpoint, aiming to carry out the principles of Bible hygiene. Most institutions of the kind are established upon different principles and are conservative, making it their object to meet the popular class halfway and to so shape their course that they will receive the greatest patronage and the most money.

The Health Institute at Battle Creek is established upon firm religious principles. Its conductors acknowledge God as the real proprietor. Physicians and helpers look to Him for guidance, and aim to move conscientiously, in His fear. For this reason it stands upon a sure basis. When feeble, suffering invalids learn in regard to the principles of the directors, superintendent, physicians, and helpers at the Institute that they have the fear of God before them, they will feel safer there than at popular institutions.

If those connected with the Health Institute at Battle Creek should

descend from the pure, exalted principles of Bible truth to imitate the theories and practices of those at the head of other institutions, where only the diseases of invalids are treated, and that merely for money, the conductors not working from a high, religious standpoint, God's special blessing would not rest upon the Institute. This institution is designed of God to be one of the greatest aids in preparing a people to be perfect before God. In order to attain to this perfection, men and women must have physical and mental strength to appreciate the elevated truths of God's Word and be brought into a position where they will discern the imperfections in their moral characters. They should be in earnest to reform, that they may have friendship with God. The religion of Christ is not to be placed in the background and its holy principles laid down to meet the approval of any class, however popular. If the standard of truth and holiness is lowered, the design of God will not then be carried out in this institution....

Other health institutions are looking with a jealous eye upon the Health Institute at Battle Creek. They work from the world's standpoint, while the managers of the Health Institute work from a religious standpoint, acknowledging God as their proprietor. They do not labor selfishly for means alone, but for the sake of Christ and humanity. They are seeking to benefit suffering humanity, to heal the diseased mind as well as the suffering body, by directing invalids to Christ, the sinner's Friend. They do not leave religion out of the question, but make God their trust and dependence. The sick are directed to Jesus. After the physicians have done what they can in behalf of the sick, they ask God to work with their efforts and restore the suffering invalids to health. This He has done in some cases in answer to the prayer of faith. And this He will continue to do if they are faithful and put their trust in Him. The Health Institute will be a success, for God sustains it. And if His blessing attends the Institute, it will prosper and will be the means of doing a great amount of good. Other institutions are aware that a high standard of moral and religious influence exists at our Institute. They see that its conductors are not actuated by selfish, worldly principles, and they are jealous in regard to its commanding and leading influence.--Testimonies, Vol. 3, pp. 165, 166, 184, 185. (1872.)

To Copy no Other Institution.--If this institution is what God designed it should be, as His instrumentality, it will not copy any institution in our land in its practices or moral standing. It will stand as a peculiar institution, governed and controlled after the Bible standard. No motive will be of sufficient force to move those engaged here from the straight line of duty. It will be reformatory in all its teachings and practice. There will be no uniting in closer harmony with the world in order to receive worldly patronage.--Manuscript 4a, 1885. (Released in Tract.)

To Take Its Rightful Place.--The health reform is closely connected with the work of the third message, yet it is not the message. Our preachers should teach the health reform, yet they should not make this the leading theme in the place of the message. Its place is among those subjects which set forth the preparatory work to meet the events brought to view by the message; among these it is prominent. We should take hold of every reform with zeal, yet should avoid giving the impression that we are vacilating and subject to fanaticism. Our people should furnish means to meet the wants of a growing Health Institute among us, as they are able to do, without giving less for the other wants of the cause.

Let the health reform and the Health Institute grow up among us as other worthy enterprises have grown, taking into the account our feeble strength in the past and our greater ability to do much in a short period of time now. Let the Health Institute grow, as other interests among us have grown, as fast as it can safely and not cripple other branches of the great work which are of equal or greater importance at this time. For a brother to put a large share of his property, whether he has much or little, into the Institute, so as to be unable to do as much in other directions as he otherwise should, would be wrong. And for him to do nothing would be as great a wrong. With every stirring appeal to our people for means to put into the Institute there should have been a caution not to rob other branches of the work; especially should the liberal poor have been cautioned.--Testimonies, Vol. 1, pp. 559, 560. (1867.)

## 2--THROUGH THE PERIOD OF EXPANSION

Not to Be Run Like Other Institutions.--We never proposed to establish sanitariums to have them run in nearly the same grooves as other institutions. If we do not have a sanitarium which is, in many things, decidedly contrary to other institutions, we can see nothing gained.--Letter 72, 1896.

To Treat Sick on Different Lines from Other Institutions.--The Lord years ago gave me special light in regard to the establishment of a health institution where the sick could be treated on altogether different lines from those followed in any other institution in our world. It was to be founded and conducted upon Bible principles, as the Lord's instrumentality, and it was to be in His hands one of the most effective agencies for giving light to the world. It was God's purpose that it should stand forth with scientific ability, with moral and spiritual power, and as a faithful sentinel of reform in all its bearings. All who should act a part in it were to be reformers, having respect to its principles, and heeding the light of health reform shining upon us as a people.

God designed that the institution which He should establish should stand forth as a beacon of light, of warning and reproof. He would prove to the world that an institution conducted on religious principles, as an asylum for the sick, could be sustained without sacrificing its peculiar, holy character; that it could be kept free from the objectionable features found in other health institutions. It was to be an instrumentality for bringing about great reforms.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 223. (1900)

A Practical Demonstration of Our Principles.--The work of advocating the principles of health reform is not to be a haphazard work; it is a work which is deep and broad and high, an essential work, the credentials of which are its practical workings. Because we are health reformers, we are not to make a raid upon people's habits and practices. This is striking too directly at the gods they worship. Instead, we are to offer them something better. Why have we established health reform institutions? That we may give people a practical demonstration of the principles we advocate....

The heavenly angels are intensely interested in those who are fighting the good fight of faith. Our Saviour is watching earnestly the warfare between good and evil agencies. Satan is working constantly to bring in interests that will so absorb men's minds that they will lose eternity out of their reckoning. Those in high places are so deeply taken up with that which concerns common, worldly enterprises that they have no sense of their spiritual needs. For this reason the Lord has directed the establishment of institutions upon a plan entirely different from that followed by the world.

It is God's will that sanitariums shall be erected. These institutions are to be conducted on gospel principles. The gospel is to give character to every sanitarium that shall be established among Seventh-day Adventists...

Every sanitarium established among Seventh-day Adventists should be made a Bethel. Those who are connected with this branch of the work should be consecrated to God....

The light upon health reform must be given to the world. Educate, educate, educate, in the sanitarium and out of it. Lead all with whom you come in contact to think of Jesus, the Way, the Truth, and the Life.--Manuscript 165, pp. 10, 11. (1899)

To Reform Habits, Appetites and Passions.--The Lord desires through His people to answer Satan's charges by showing the result of obedience to right principles. He desires our health institutions to stand as witnesses for the truth. They are to give character to the work which must be carried forward in these last days in restoring man through a reformation of the habits, appetites, and passions. Seventh-day Adventists are to be represented to the world by the advance principles of health reform which God has given us.

Still greater truths are unfolding for this people as we draw near the close of time, and God designs that we shall everywhere establish institutions where those who are in darkness in regard to the needs of the human organism may be educated, that they in their turn may lead others into the light of health reform.--Medical Ministry, pp. 187. (1899)

How We Began.--The treatment we gave when the sanitarium was first established required earnest labor to combat disease. We did not use drug concoctions; we followed hygienic methods. This work was blessed by God. It was a work in which the human instrumentality could co-operate with God in saving life. There should be nothing put into the human system that would leave its baleful influence behind. And to carry out the light on this subject, to practice hygienic treatment, and to educate on altogether different lines of treating the sick, was the reason given me why we should have sanitariums established in various localities. I have been pained when many students have been encouraged to go to Ann Arbor, to receive an education in the use of drugs. The light which I have received has placed an altogether different complexion on the use made of drugs than is given at Ann Arbor or at the Sanitarium. We must become enlightened on these subjects.--Letter 82, 1897. (to Dr. Kellogg)

To Reform Medical Practices.--As to drugs being used in our institutions, it is contrary to the light which the Lord has been pleased to give. The drugging business has done more harm to our world and killed more than it has helped or cured. The light was first given to me why institutions should be established, that is, sanitariums were to reform the medical practices of physicians.--Medical Ministry, p. 27. (1898)

Our Sanitariums and Preventive Medicine.--God desires suffering human beings to be taught how to avoid sickness by the practice of correct habits of eating, drinking, and dressing. Many are suffering under the oppresive power of sinful practices, who might be restored to health by an intelligent observance of the laws of life and health, by co-operating with Him who died that they might have eternal life. This is the knowledge that men and women need. They need to be taught how to study the divine laws given by Christ for the good of all mankind. This is the work that is to be done in our sanitarium.--Counsels on Health, p. 221.

An Educating and Evangelistic Power.--In the preparation of a people for the Lord's second coming a great work is to be accomplished through the promulgation of health principles. The people are to be instructed in regard to the needs of the physical organism and the value of healthful living as taught in the Scriptures, that the bodies which God has created may be presented to Him a living sacrifice, fitted to render Him acceptable service. There is a great work to be done for suffering humanity in relieving their sufferings by the use of the natural agencies that God has provided and in

teaching them how to prevent sickness by the regulation of the appetites and passions. The people should be taught that transgression of the laws of nature is transgression of the laws of God. They should be taught the truth in physical as well as in spiritual lines that "the fear of the Lord tendeth to life." Proverbs 19:23. "If thou wilt enter into life," Christ says, "keep the commandments." Matthew 19:17. Live out "My law as the apple of thine eye." Proverbs 7:2. God's commandments, obeyed, are "life unto those that find them, and health to all their flesh." Proverbs 4:22.

Our sanitariums are an educating power to teach the people in these lines. Those who are taught can in turn impart to others a knowledge of health-restoring and health-preserving principles. Thus our sanitariums are to be an instrumentality for reaching the people, an agency for showing them the evil of disregarding the laws of life and health, and for teaching them how to preserve the body in the best condition. Sanitariums are to be established in different countries that are entered by our missionaries and are to be centers from which a work of healing, restoring, and educating shall be carried on.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, pp. 224, 225. (1900.)

Sowing Seeds of Truth.--We are to labor both for the health of the body and for the saving of the soul. Our mission is the same as that of our Master, of whom it is written that He went about doing dood and healing all who were oppressed by Satan. Acts.10:38. . . .

Our sanitariums in all their departments should be memorials for God, His instrumentalities for sowing the seeds of truth in human hearts. This they will be if rightly conducted.

The living truth of God is to be made known in our medical institutions. Many persons who come to them are hungering and thirsting for truth, and when it is rightly presented they will receive it with gladness. Our sanitariums have been the means of elevating the truth for this time and bringing it before thousands. The religious influence that pervades these institutions inspires the guests with confidence. The assurance that the Lord presides there, and the many prayers offered for the sick, make an impression upon their hearts. Many who have never before thought of the value of the soul are convicted by the Spirit of God, and not a few are led to change their whole course of life. Impressions that will never be effaced are made upon many who have been self-satisfied, who have thought their own standard of character to be sufficient, and who have felt no need of the righteousness of Christ. When the future test comes, when enlightenment comes to them, not a few of these will take their stand with God's remnant people.

God is honored by institutions conducted in this way. In His mercy He has made the sanitariums such a power in the relief of physical suffering that thousands have been drawn to them to be cured of their maladies. And with many, physical healing is accompanied by the healing of the soul. From the Saviour they receive the forgiveness of their sins. They receive the grace of Christ and identify themselves with Him, with His interests, His honor. Many go away from our sanitariums with new hearts. The change is decided. These, returning to their homes, are as lights in the world. The Lord makes them His witnesses. Their testimony is: "I have seen His greatness, I have tasted His goodness. 'Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what He hath done for my soul.'" Psalm 66:16.

Thus through the prospering hand of our God upon them our sanitariums have been the means of accomplishing great good. And they are to rise still higher. God will work with the people who will honor Him.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, pp. 225-227. (1900.)

Patients Never Forget Prayers and Songs.--In His mercy God has made the sanitarium such a power in the relief of physical suffering that thousands are drawn to it to be cured of their maladies, and very often they are not only cured physically, but from the Saviour they receive the forgiveness of their sins, and they identify themselves completely with Christ, with His interests, His honor. Their sins are taken away, and are placed at Christ's account. His righteousness is imputed to them. The healing balm is applied to the soul. They receive the grace of Christ, and go forth to impart to others the light of truth. The Lord makes them His witnesses. Their testimony is, He was made "to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." They never forget the prayers, the songs of praise and thanksgiving, that they heard while at the sanitarium. --Medical Ministry, p. 27. (1899)

Best Way to Reach Higher Classes.--Twenty-five years ago the Lord revealed to me that the best way in which to reach the higher classes is through our sanitariums. These institutions are to be located away from the cities, and are to be surrounded with land enough to enable fruit and produce to be grown.

In the sanitarium which we are about to erect in New South Wales, provision must be made for all classes. The accomodation and treatment must be such that patients of the higher class will be attracted to the institution. Rooms must be fitted up for the use of those who are willing to pay a liberal price. Rational methods of treatment must be followed. The patients must not be given alcohol, tea, coffee, or drugs; for these always leave traces of evil behind them.

By their stay at the sanitarium, the patients are to become acquainted with Seventh-Day Adventists and the reasons of their faith. Physicians and nurses are to manifest a deep interest in the physical sufferings of those to whom they minister. As efforts are made to remove suffering and disease, the hearts of the patients will be softened. Every physician should be a Christian. In Christ's stead he is to stay by the suffering one, ministering to the needs of the sin-sick soul as well as to the needs of the diseased body. To us as a people God has given advanced light, and we are to seek to gain access to souls, that we may give them this truth. As the physicians and nurses in our sanitariums hold out to the patients the hope of restoration to physical health, they are also to present the blessed hope of the gospel, the wonderful comfort to be found in the Mighty Healer, who can cure the leprosy of the soul. Thus hearts will be reached, and He who gives health to the body will speak peace to the soul. The Life-giver will fill the heart with a joy that will work miraculously.--Letter 50, 1900.

Mrs. Henry an Example.--The sanitarium will be a memorial for God, if it is conducted in all lines as it should be. Many who come to the sanitarium will receive their impression of the truth, as did Sister Henry. She was one of God's precious ones, and through your skill which has been given you of God, His truth was magnified. This is as it should be. All the influence you can give to the sanitarium is none too much.

The medical missionary work might better be named the Missionary Health Restoration Work.--Letter 77, 1900.

Not to Conceal Our Peculiar Characteristics.--When brought in contact with the higher classes of society, let not the physician feel that he must conceal the peculiar characteristics which sanctification through the truth gives him. The physicians who unite with the work of God are to cooperate

with God as His appointed instrumentalities; they are to give all their powers and efficiency to magnifying the work of God's commandment-keeping people. Those who in their human wisdom try to conceal the peculiar characteristics that distinguish God's people from the world will lose their spiritual life and will no longer be upheld by His power.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 250. (1900)

S.D.A. Principles to Be Magnified and Exalted.--God looks not upon outward display, but upon the heart. Well-advised movements must be made. Nothing must be invested extravagantly. It is not because we desire to exalt ourselves that we are seeking to build up a sanitarium, but because we desire to honor God and properly represent the truth, which has been misrepresented. In this institution our peculiar religious principles are to be magnified and exalted. Never are they to be hidden.--Medical Ministry, p. 168. (1900)

To Represent Jehovah--No Compromise with Idolaters.--Every institution established by Seventh-day Adventists is to be to the world what Joseph was in Egypt and what Daniel and his fellows were in Babylon. As in the providence of God these chosen ones were taken captive, it was to carry to heathen nations the blessings that come to humanity through a knowledge of God. They were to be representatives of Jehovah. They were never to compromise with idolaters; their religious faith and their name as worshipers of the living God they were to bear as a special honor.

And this they did. In prosperity and adversity they honored God, and God honored them.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 219. (1900)

Stretch Every Faculty to Bring Saving Truths to Suffering.--A work of reformation is to be carried on in our institutions. Physicians, workers, nurses, are to realize that they are on probation, on trial for their present life, and for that life which measures with the life of God. We are to put every faculty to the stretch in order to bring saving truths to the attention of suffering human beings. This must be done in connection with the work of healing the sick. Then the cause of truth will stand before the world in the strength which God designs it to have. Through the influence of sanctified workers the truth will be magnified. It will go forth "as a lamp that burneth." --Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 253. (1900)

When the Banner of Truth is No Longer Honored.--God has given direction that sanitariums ought to be established in different places. These institutions are to be His agencies for reaching a class of people that nothing else will reach. In these instrumentalities the light of truth is to burn brightly...

The sanitarium is to be the Lord's memorial, a witness to the efficacy of the truth. Those who come to the institution are to see that in it the fear of the Lord is known to be the beginning of wisdom. When the banner of truth is no longer the honored, respected banner of the institution, the Lord will withdraw from the institution His keeping power.--Letter 41, 1900.

If Not Soul Saving, Why Erect Sanitariums?.--The work to be done by our sanitariums is to labor for the salvation of the men and women who come for treatment. . . .

To bring men and women to a belief of the truth is the work which is to be done by all our institutions. If this cannot be done in our sanitariums, why should we be at the expense of erecting them?--Letter 11, 1900.

To Stand In Advance of All Other Institutions.--The Lord revealed that the prosperity of the Sanitarium was not to be dependent alone upon the knowledge and skill of its physicians, but upon the favor of God. It was to be known as an institution where God was acknowledged as the Monarch of the universe, an institution that was under His special supervision. Its managers were to make God first and last and best in everything. And in this was to be its strength. If conducted in a manner that God could approve, it would be highly successful, and would stand in advance of all other institutions of the kind in the world. Great light, great knowledge, and superior privileges were given. And in accordance with the light received would be the responsibility of those wo whom the carrying forward of the institution was entrusted.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 223. (1900)

## 3--THE PHYSICIAN'S TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

Skilled, Godly Men.--In the view given me October 9, 1878, I was shown the position which our sanitarium at Battle Creek should occupy and the character and influence which should be maintained by all connected with it. This important institution has been established by the providence of God, and His blessing is indispensable to its success. The physicians are not quacks nor infidels, but men who understand the human system and the best methods of treating disease--men who fear God and who have an earnest interest for the moral and spiritual welfare of their patients. This interest for spiritual as well as physical good the managers of the institution should make no effort to conceal. By a life of true Christian integrity they can give to the world an example worthy of imitation; and they should not hesitate to let it be seen that in addition to their skill in treating disease, they are continually gaining wisdom and knowledge from Christ, the greatest Teacher the world has ever known. They must have this connection with the Source of all wisdom, to make their labor successful....

God is displeased with those who are too careless or indolent to become efficient, well-informed workers. The Christian should possess more intelligence and keener discernment than the worldling. The study of God's Word is continually expanding the mind and strengthening the intellect....

The measure of man's usefulness is in knowing the will of God and doing it. It is within our power to so improve in mind and manners that God will not be ashamed to own us. There must be a high standard at the sanitarium. If there are men of culture, of intellectual and moral power, to be found in our ranks, they must be called to the front, to fill places in our institutions.

The physicians should not be deficient in any respect. A wide field of usefulness is open before them, and if they do not become skillful in their profession they have only themselves to blame. They must be diligent students; and, by close application and faithful attention to details, they should become care-takers. It should be necessary for no one to follow them to see that their work is done without mistakes.

Those who occupy responsible positions should so educate and discipline themselves that all within the sphere of their influence may see what man can be, and what he can do, when connected with the God of wisdom and power. And why should not a man thus privileged become intellectually strong? Again and again have worldlings sneeringly asserted that those who believe present truth are weak-minded, deficient in education, without position or influence. This we know to be untrue, but is there not some reason for these assertions? Many have considered it a mark of humility to be ignorant and uncultivated. Such persons are deceived as to what constitutes true humility and Christian meekness.--Testimonies, Vol. 4, pp. 545, 549. (1878.)

Scientific Knowledge and Knowledge of God's Ways.--I have been shown that the physicians should come into a closer connection with God and stand and work earnestly in His strength. They have a responsible part to act. Not only the lives of the patients, but their souls also, are at stake. Many who are benefited physically may, at the same time, be greatly helped spiritually. Both the health of the body and the salvation of the soul are in a great degree dependent upon the course of the physicians. It is of the utmost consequence that they are right; that

they have not only scientific knowledge, but the knowledge of God's will and ways. Great responsibilities rest upon them.

My brethren, you should see and feel your responsibility and, in view of it, humble your souls before God and plead with Him for wisdom. You have not realized how much the salvation of the souls of those whose bodies you are seeking to relieve from suffering, depends upon your words, your actions and deportment. You are doing work which must bear the test of the judgment. You must guard your own souls from the sins of selfishness, self-sufficiency, and self-confidence....

If you divest yourselves of selfishness, and strengthen your souls by constant communion with God, you may promote the happiness of all with whom you come in contact. You will notice the neglected, inform the ignorant, encourage the oppressed and desponding, and, as far as possible, relieve the suffering. And you will not only point the way to heaven, but will walk in that way yourselves.

Be not satisfied with superficial knowledge.--Testimonies, Vol. 4, pp. 566, 567. (1881.)

No Graduating Place.--Dr. Kellogg has greatly desired cooperation in his efforts. He has been anxious for young men and women to receive a medical education, and he has been willing to do anything to bring about the desired end. But his hopes have been disappointed when he has seen that there was not a disposition in the students to commence at the lowest round of the ladder.

The duties and qualifications of a physician are not small. The students need daily to lift responsibilities, that they may become burden-bearers. They may be inclined to prescribe the duties devolving upon them as medical practitioners, when they know nothing of their inability as far as experience is concerned. There is only one power that can make these students what they ought to be, and keep them steadfast. It is the grace of God and the power of the truth, exerting a saving influence upon the life and upon the character. These students, who intend to deal with suffering humanity, will find no graduating place this side of heaven. Every bit of knowledge that is termed science, should be acquired, while the seeker daily acknowledges that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. Every item of experience and everything that can strengthen the mind, should be cultivated to the utmost of their power, while at the same time they should seek God for His wisdom, their consciences illuminated, quick and pure; for unless they are guided by the wisdom from above, they become an easy prey to the deceptive power of Satan; they become inflated, large in their own eyes, pompous, self-sufficient. The policy principle will most assuredly lead into difficulties. The truth, God's truth, must be cherished in the heart, and held in the strength of God, or the powers of Satan will wrench it from you. You need to be self-reliant and yet teachable, then you can have strength to be faithful to duty. To trust to your own resources, your own wisdom or strength, is folly. You will be brought to confusion if you do this. You can walk securely only when you follow the counsel of God.--Manuscript 4a, 1885. (Published in tract form.)

Responsibilities of SDA Medical Students.--I wish I could set before the medical student the true responsibility which rests upon him in his work. There is not one in one hundred who has a just sense of his position, his work, his accountability to God, and how much God will do for him if he will make Him his trust. The very first lesson that he should learn is dependence upon God. Make God your counselor at every step.

The worldly and the nominal Christian may insinuate that in order for you to be successful you must be a policy man, you must at times depart from the strictest rectitude; but be not deceived, be not deluded. These temptations find a ready welcome in the heart of man; but I speak that which I know. Pamper not self. Throw not open a door for the enemy to take possession of the citadel of the soul. There is danger in the first and slightest departure from the strictest veracity. In your work, be true to yourself. Preserve your God-given dignity in the fear of God. There is in your case the necessity of getting hold and keeping hold of the arm of Infinite power.--Manuscript 4a, 1885. (Published in tract form.)

The Risk in Gaining a Medical Education.--We greatly need godly physicians; we need men who have high and pure and holy principles, in every department of these instrumentalities of God. I have been shown that young men will accept the responsibility of obtaining a medical education, and enter upon their course of study designing to be right and maintain their Christian principles; but do they do this? No; they fall into temptation, and evil influences affect their morals. Among our own people who profess to believe the most solemn truths ever committed to mortals, there is a tarnishing of virtue, a sacrificing of principle. They do not, like Joseph and Daniel, preserve their integrity of morals, much less their Christian principles. The habits and customs of associates who claim to be respectable men and women have a moulding influence upon them. Not only the youth, but those of mature age, are inclined to conform to the worldling's standard in order not to be considered singular.

They come forth from their student life with their diplomas, but less fitted in many respects for the kind of work necessary for them to do than before they entered college. Faithfulness in little things is overlooked; they do not consider it essential to be so very exact. They have outgrown the pure, conscientious regard for truth and faithfulness they once possessed. They must study to grasp the higher work, the more important, and they are entirely unfitted for this higher work until tested and proved in lesser responsibilities. They need carefully to take up the smaller responsibilities and show themselves close, critical thinkers, having soundness of heart and uprightness, loyal to God and true to mankind in all things....

We are in need of physicians; but the plan of sending young men to a medical college to learn to treat the sick, is questionable; for many of them have not root in themselves, and, as in sending our children to the other colleges in our land, they are brought in contact with every class of minds, and are thrown into a sink of iniquity, the companionship of skeptics, infidels, and the profligate, where not one out of one hundred escapes from being contaminated. They do not come forth like Joseph and Daniel uncorrupted, firm as a rock to principles.--Manuscript 4a, 1885. (Published in tract form.)

What the Medical Student Meets in Medical Schools.--In the medical profession there are many skeptics and atheists. When they enter the school of science they exalt the works of God above the God of science, and the grossness of the mind fails to comprehend God. There are but few who enter medical colleges that come out of them pure and unspotted. Their minds become gross in place of being elevated, ennobled, sanctified. Material things eclipse the heavenly, the eternal. It is the privilege of every student to enter college with the same fixed, determined principle that

Daniel had when he entered the courts of Babylon, and to preserve his integrity untarnished. You all need a living religion, that you may stand as God's witnesses, proclaiming to the sick that sin is always followed with suffering; and while combating pain and disease, you should plainly lay before them that which you know to be the real cause, and the remedy. Cease to sin, and point them to the sin-pardoning Saviour.

Those who argue for the policy plan will not enlighten the suffering one as to the nature and cause of the disease which has seized upon his body. They should, with tact and wise discrimination, with tenderness and love for his soul, open to him the reason of his sickness, and then seek to enlighten his mind, that he may bring his appetite and passions under the control of reason, and find a sure remedy for every malady in Jesus Christ. It is a nice work to deal with diseased and unbalanced minds. --Manuscript 4a, 1885. (Published in tract)

In this age there is danger for everyone who shall enter upon the study of medicine. Often his instructors are worldly-wise men and his fellow students infidels, who have no thought of God, and he is in danger of being influenced by these irreligious associations. Nevertheless, some have gone through the medical course and have remained true to principle. They would not continue their studies on the Sabbath, and they have proved that men may become qualified for the duties of a physician and not disappoint the expectations of those who furnish them means to obtain an education. Like Daniel, they have honored God, and He has kept them. --Testimonies, Vol. 5, pp. 447, 448. (1885.)

Induce Suitable Men to Qualify as Physicians.--Many, knowing how trying are the duties of the physician and how few opportunities physicians have for release from care, even upon the Sabbath, will not choose this for their lifework. But the great enemy is constantly seeking to destroy the workmanship of God's hands, and men of culture and intelligence are called upon to combat his cruel power. More of the right kind of men are needed to devote themselves to this profession. Painstaking effort should be made to induce suitable men to qualify themselves for this work. They should be men whose characters are based upon the broad principles of the Word of God--men who possess a natural energy, force, and perseverance that will enable them to reach a high standard of excellence. It is not everyone who can make a successful physician. Many have entered upon the duties of this profession every way unprepared. They have not the requisite knowledge; neither have they the skill and tact, the carefulness and intelligence, necessary to ensure success. . . .

Those to whom the care of the sick is entrusted, whether as physicians or nurses, should remember that their work must stand the scrutiny of the piercing eye of Jehovah. There is no missionary field more important than that occupied by the faithful, God-fearing physician. There is no field where a man may accomplish greater good or win more jewels to shine in the crown of his rejoicing. He may carry the grace of Christ, as a sweet perfume, into all the sickrooms he enters; he may carry the true healing balm to the sin-sick soul. He can point the sick and dying to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. He should not listen to the suggestion that it is dangerous to speak of their eternal interests to those whose lives are in peril, lest it should make them worse; for in nine cases out of ten the knowledge of a sin-pardoning Saviour would make them better both in mind and body. Jesus can limit the power of Satan. He is the physician

in whom the sin-sick soul may trust to heal the maladies of the body as well as of the soul.--Testimonies, Vol. 5, pp. 446-448. (1885.)

Scope of Physicians' Training.--Besides the special science required that men may be intelligent physicians, men need a daily training in the s chool of Christ, that they may learn to work as Jesus worked, in purity, in unselfishness, in holiness before God. In this way they will be fitting to enter the higher school of patriarchs and prophets, to associate with redeemed and sanctified of all ages. It requires a man after God's divine measurement to be a successful physician, representing the great Physician. He must be a continual learner; for no student is ever prepared to cease from study, even though he has graduated from the most approved course of preparation.--Letter 41, 1890.

Thorough Knowledge of Body and of Nature of Disease.--A skillful physician must understand the nature of various diseases, and must have a thorough knowledge of the human structure. He must be prompt in attending to the patients. He knows that delays are dangerous. When his experienced hand is laid upon the pulse of the sufferer, and he carefully notes the pecualiar indication of the malady, his previous knowledge enables him to determine the nature of the disease, and the treatment necessary to arrest its progress.--Gospel Workers, p. 338. (Published in 1915.)

Prepared to Remedy Soul and Body.--The Christian physician is to be to the sick a messenger of mercy, bringing to them a remedy for the sin-sick soul as well as for the diseased body. As he uses the simple remedies that God has provided for the relief of physical suffering, he is to speak of Christ's power to heal the maladies of the soul....

Precious are the opportunities that the physician has of awakening in the hearts of those with whom he is brought in contact a sense of their great need of Christ. He is to bring from the treasure house of the heart things new and old, speaking the words of comfort and instruction that are longed for. Constantly he is to sow the seeds of truth, not presenting doctrinal subjects, but speaking of the love of the sin-pardoning Saviour. Not only should he give instruction from the Word of God, line upon line, precept upon precept; he is to moisten this instruction with his tears and make it strong with his prayers, that souls may be saved from death.

In their earnest, feverish anxiety to avert the peril of body, physicians are in danger of forgetting the peril of the soul. Physicians, be on your guard, for at the judgment seat of Christ you must meet those at whose death-bed you now stand.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 72, 73. (1902.)

Skillful, Efficient, Ever Learning.--The physician who desires to be an acceptable coworker with Christ will strive to become efficient in every feature of his work. He will study diligently, that he may be well qualified for the responsibilities of his profession, and will constantly endeavor to reach a higher standard, seeking for increased knowledge, greater skill, and deeper discernment. Every physician should realize that he who does weak, inefficient work is not only doing injury to the sick, but is also doing injustice to his fellow physicians. The physician who is satisfied with a low standard of skill and knowledge not only belittles the medical profession, but does dishonor to Christ, the chief Physician.

Those who find that they are unfitted for medical work should choose some other employment. Those who are well adapted to care for the sick,

but whose education and medical qualifications are limited, would do well to take up the humbler parts of the work, ministering faithfully as nurses. By patient service under skillful physicians, they may be constantly learning, and by improving every opportunity to acquire knowledge, they may in time become fully qualified for the work of a physician. Let the younger physicians, "as workers together with Him [the chief Physician],.... receive not the grace of God in vain,...giving no offense in anything, that the ministry [of the sick] be not blamed: but in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God."

God's purpose for us is that we shall ever move upward. The true medical missionary physician will be an increasingly skillful practitioner. Talented Christian physicians, having superior professional ability, should be sought out and encouraged to engage in the service of God in places where they can educate and train others to become medical missionaries.

The physician should gather to his soul the light of the Word of God. He should make continual growth in grace. With him, religion is not to be merely one influence among others. It is to be an influence dominating all others. He is to act from high, holy motives,--motives that are powerful because they proceed from the One who gave His life to furnish us with power to overcome evil.

If the physician faithfully and diligently strives to make himself efficient in his profession, if he consecrates himself to the service of Christ, and takes time to search his own heart, he will understand how to grasp the mysteries of his sacred calling. He may so discipline and educate himself that all within the sphere of his influence will see the excellence of the education and wisdom gained by the one who is connected with the God of wisdom and power.--Ministry of Healing, pp. 116, 117. (1905.)

Work Intelligently, Pray in Faith.--Christ declared that He came to recover men's lives. This work is to be done by Christ's followers, and it is to be done by the most simple means. Families are to be taught how to care for the sick. The hope of the gospel is to be revived in the hearts of men and women. We must seek to draw them to the Great Healer. In the work of healing, let the physicians work intelligently, not with drugs, but by following rational methods. Then let them by the prayer of faith draw upon the power of God to stay the progress of disease. This will inspire in the suffering ones belief in Christ and the power of prayer, and it will give them confidence in our simple methods of treating disease. Such work will be a means of directing minds to the truth, and will be of great efficiency in the work of the gospel ministry.--Medical Ministry, p. 29. (1909.)

"We Shall Have Facilities" to Fully Equip Physicians.--As God's messenger I am to say to our people that we are not to encourage our youth to go to Battle Creek to receive an education. Fathers, mothers, the souls of your children are precious, and the warnings God has given that young men and young women should not be drawn to Battle Creek, has now twice as much force as it had in the past....

There are schools out of and away from Battle Creek that are in far less danger of losing their respect for the testimonies that have been coming to the people of God for the past half century....

Parents, your children had better remain at home than to mingle with a mass of people who do not believe the truth. The education they receive in such a place will be so mingled with sentiments represented as wood, hay,

and stubble that the truth will lose its force upon their minds, at a time when they need to have the truth confirmed....

The Lord will open, yes, He is opening ways whereby your children can be given an education in medical missionary lines without endangering their souls. If the preparations in these places are not as complete as they are at Battle Creek, they can do as much as was done when the work was first started at Battle Creek. We did not then have provision for sending out fully equipped physicians. In a short time we shall have facilities for giving the necessary requirements.

Suppose that for a time the students cannot be sent out as fully accredited physicians. They can work in connection with other physicians, and if they follow the Lord's guiding, such valuable opportunities will present themselves that they will gain a better experience perhaps than if they had gone out with a diploma. It is the man's real value that will give him standing room and influence. The nurse or physician who works with the Lord Jesus will gain success. Read the history of the children of Israel as given in the book of Exodus, and let each soul place himself fully on the Lord's side. The experience of the Israelites is to be considered by the people of God living in these last days.--Manuscript 151, 1905.

Physicians' God-given Talents to Be Used in God's Way.--The sick are to be healed through the combined effort of the human and the divine. Every gift, every power, that Christ promised His disciples He bestows upon those who will serve Him faithfully. And He who gives mental capabilities, and who entrusts talents to the men and women who are His by creation and redemption, expects that these talents and capabilities will be increased by use. Every talent must be employed in blessing others and thus bringing honor to God. But physicians have been led to suppose that their capabilities were their individual property. The powers given them for God's work they have used in branching out into lines of work to which God has not appointed them.

Satan works every moment to find an opportunity for stealing in. He tells the physician that his talents are too valuable to be bound up among Seventh-day Adventists, that if he were free he could do a very large work. The physician is tempted to feel that he has methods which he can carry independent of the people for whom God has wrought that He might place them above every other people on the face of the earth. But let not the physician feel that his influence would increase if he should separate himself from this work. Should he attempt to carry out his plans he would not meet with success.

Selfishness introduced in any degree into ministerial or medical work is an infraction of the law of God. When men glory in their capabilities and cause the praise of men to flow to finite beings, they dishonor God, and He will remove that in which they glory. The physicians connected with our sanitariums and medical missionary work have by God's providence been bound to this people, whom He has commanded to be a light in the world. Their work is to give all that the Lord has given them--to give, not as one influence among many, but as the influence through God to make effective the truth for this time.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, pp. 243,244. (1900.)

The physician should never lead his patients to fix their attention on him. He is to teach them to grasp with the hand of faith the outstretched hand of the Saviour. Then the mind will be illuminated with the light radiating from the Sun of Righteousness. What physicians attempt to do,

Christ did in deed and in truth. They try to save life; He is life itself. --Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 73,74. (1902.)

Guidance of God's Spirit Most Needful.--That which is most needed by medical missionary workers is the guidance of the Spirit of the Lord. Those who labor as Christ, the great Medical Missionary, labored must be spiritually minded.--Testimonies, Vol. 8, p. 206. (1904.)

Christ in the Life Gives Distinction.--The physician who loves and fears God will need to make no outward display in order to distinguish himself; for the Sun of Righteousness is shining in his heart and is revealed in his life, and this gives him distinction. Those who work in Christ's lines will be living epistles, known and read of all men. Through their example and influence men of wealth and talent will be turned from the cheapness of material things to lay hold on eternal realities. The greatest respect will ever be shown to the physician who reveals that he receives his directions from God. Nothing will work so powerfully for the advancement of God's instrumentality as for those connected with it to stand steadfast as His faithful servants.

The physician will find that it is for his present and eternal good to follow the Lord's ways of working. The mind that God has made He can mold without the power of man, but He honors men by asking them to cooperate with Him in His great work.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 251. (1900.)

Medical Workers to Rise to Highest Point of Excellence.--The medical missionary workers are to be purified, sanctified, ennobled. They are to rise to the highest point of excellence. They are to be molded and fashioned after the divine similitude. Then they will see that health reform and medical missionary work are to be bound up with the preaching of the gospel. --Testimonies, Vol. 8, p. 168. (1904.)

Let the Light Shine Forth to the World.--Our leading physicians do not glorify God when they confine their talents and their influence to one institution. It is their privilege to show to the world that health reformers carry a decided influence for righteousness and truth. They should make themselves known outside of the institutions where they labor. It is their duty to give the light to all whom they can possibly reach. While the sanitarium may be their special field of labor, yet there are other places of importance that need their influence. To physicians the instruction is given: Let your light shine forth among men. Let every talent be used to meet unbelievers with wise counsel and instruction. If our Christian physicians will consider that there must be no daubing with untempered mortar, and will learn to handle wisely the subjects of Bible truth, seeking to present its importance on every possible occasion, much prejudice will be broken down, and souls will be reached....

We are not to be an obscure church, but we are to let the light shine forth, that the world may receive it.--Counsels on Health, pp. 337,338. (1914.)

## 4--DANGERS OF A DISPROPORTIONATE WORK

Note: In presenting the full Spirit of prophecy picture of the objectives of our medical work, the counsels, cautions, and reproofs regarding a disproportionate work must appear. At the turn of the century an unbalance threatened simultaneously in four ways to limit the effectiveness of our medical ministry:

1. Overbuilding, erecting institutions too large to accomplish an effective work.
2. A trend to make the work undenominational-- a popular Christian work.
3. A very large work in the slums of great cities to rescue the fallen and outcasts.
4. A centralization of the work in a few great centers.

Into this disproportionate work Dr. Kellogg was channelling men and means to bolster a spectacular but in some way an unproductive endeavor. Hence the following testimonies.--A. L. White.

Never to Eclipse the Third Angel's Message.--Medical missionary work is in no case to be divorced from the gospel ministry. The Lord has specified that the two shall be as closely connected as the arm is with the body. Without this union neither part of the work is complete. The medical missionary work is the gospel in illustration.

But God did not design that the medical missionary work should eclipse the work of the third angel's message. The arm is not to become the body. The third angel's message is the gospel message for these last days, and in no case is it to be overshadowed by other interests and made to appear an unessential consideration. When in our institutions anything is placed above the third angel's message, the gospel is not there the great leading power.

The cross is the center of all religious institutions. These institutions are to be under the control of the Spirit of God.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, pp. 240, 241. (1900.)

It would not be right for all the strength of the body to go into the right hand, and neither would it be right for all the strength of the cause of God to be used in medical missionary work. The ministry of the Word must be sustained, and there must be unity, perfect oneness, in God's work.--Testimonies, Vol. 8, p. 166. (1904.)

The Need of Equalizing the Work.--The whole world is the Lord's vineyard, and He would have every part of it worked. Those who have been placed as stewards of the Lord's goods should see that everything is managed in such a way as to bring the Lord the greatest revenue. A wise steward will not select a few portions of the vineyard and absorb in them the means which God has intended for the entire field. He will open the eyes of his understanding to see the necessity of equalizing the work, that beauty and harmony and solidity may be seen in every part.

"It is the spirit of selfishness," said the Teacher who was giving us instruction, "which leads men to absorb everything in that work which

is under their own supervision, that their portion of the field may be enriched to the neglect of other portions. This is a species of selfishness which many do not discern. Large accumulations are drawn to one section of the world as though that were the only part which the Householder designs to have worked."

God designs that not one thread of selfishness shall be woven into His work. Every man's work is to be done with reference to his fellow laborers; for all have their appointed work. The vineyard must be cultivated, vines must be planted, that crops may be gathered. To every man is not committed the same task, and the work in the different lines must be done in unselfishness. The minds of the workers are first to be moulded by God through His appointed agencies; the Word of the Lord is to be communicated to men, to supply their minds with suggestions and methods for working the field in such a way as to present to God the very best returns from all parts of His vineyard.--Manuscript 109, 1899.

God's Vineyard the Whole World. (A Message to Dr. Kellogg.)--I have been shown that there was too much reaching out in medical missionary lines, that this work was swelling to such large proportions, that there was danger of making the General Conference bankrupt, as it almost is now....

Unwise management has been manifested by those who have erected school buildings and sanitariums, when the General Conference was already involved many thousands of dollars in debt. Had these men possessed sanctified eyesight, they would have seen that the money used in these enterprises was needed in foreign fields. These matters call for careful consideration. There are fields all white to the harvest, and yet the standard of truth has never been lifted in them, although the need has been kept before the people. The vineyard takes in the whole world, and every part of it is to be worked. God's workers must view matters sensibly, and with eyes anointed with heavenly ointment see things afar off in destitute fields as well as in America. When they do this, they will be impressed with the work that is needed to be done....

The medical missionary work is just as much a necessity in this part of the world as it is in America. If we had one quarter of the money here [Australia] that you have had to handle in Battle Creek, we could place those who have received an education in medical lines where they could work to good advantage. The General Conference, at the solicitations of Dr. Kellogg and A. R. Henry, established an institution in _____, which cost eighty thousand dollars. Twenty thousand dollars would have erected a sanitarium here, and the brethren in this field would have given to the extent of their ability to furnish the building. This would have placed us several years in advance of where we now stand. God sees all this.

The Lord does not work with partiality. There is a work to be done in Australia which you have neglected in order to multiply your advantages in America. God says to you in America, Bind about your spreading interests. Share your facilities with those who need your help in establishing the work in the needy portions of the vineyard. This is the message God gives me for you who are pushing the work so heavily in one line to the neglect of other fields which stand ready to be worked. There are not funds enough among Seventh-day Advantists to sustain so

large a work. The workers in other portions of the world need the means that they may prepare to work still in other parts.

It is God's design that those fields which have abundant facilities shall share their advantages with more needy fields. This is the principle ever to be observed in all our institutions. God requires that there shall be less planning and devising for buildings in America and in Battle Creek, and that the means shall flow into fields where there is nothing to rely upon, where the work is carried on under great disadvantages for want of facilities. But the spirit of selfishness has been manifested in centralizing so much. Into the fields where there is already an abundance of facilities, the workers have gathered from every possible resource. Again I would say to those who have influence, Do the work that has been neglected.--Letter 149, 1899.

Reproof for an Unbalanced Work.--If the mammoth sanitarium at Battle Creek was divided and subdivided, and its strength put in different parts of the vineyard, where there is nothing to represent the truth, the Lord would be much better pleased. He does not endorse the sentiment and methods that have withheld means from a country so greatly in need of help as Australia is. There are able men, men of experience, on the ground, but they cannot accomplish one half of what they could accomplish if the sanitarium were erected and ready for patients.

A work that takes much money to keep it in operation has been allowed to consume the means that God designed should be used in opening new fields and planting the standard in new territory, in the unworked parts of His vineyard. Dr. Kellogg, you have been pouring so much money into one channel, that the work in new fields has been hindered. The Lord did not tell you to take upon you the burden that you have taken,--a burden that has prevented your doing a work that needed your attention. The determination to do a work that has been neglected,--a work that all the church should have united in doing, led you at first to take this burden. But you have gone too far. You have made this work the whole body, instead of only the arm and hand of the body, and misapplied your forces.

For the last fifty years the Lord has given me instruction as to how His work should be carried forward. Camp meetings and tent meetings are to be held, and meeting houses are to be erected. Special efforts are to be made to reach the higher classes. Not all our means and talent are to be spent in the effort to reach those in the lowest depths of degradation. The enemy would be pleased with this class of work, because the representation would in no case be favorable to the truth. God does not design that His work should be thus carried forward. Money and talent are thus consumed with so little being produced. One twentieth part of the means thus consumed, used where it should have been, would have set men and women at work in God's appointed way, and the truth would have reached people in the darkness of error who are calling and praying for light, people who are hungering and thirsting for the bread of life and the water of salvation.

Shall these people be left out of our plans? Shall all our means and all our efforts be expended for a class from which very few will be brought into the truth? We cannot depend on converts from this class to represent the people of God as a wise, noble people. Very few of them will become light-bearers to the world. God does not choose them as men of dependence. Some of them will become sons and daughters of God, but the number saved will be small in comparison with the efforts put forth.

Unless care is taken, the work of God will be bound up just as Satan will be pleased to have it bound up. Were all our means spent in labor for the lawless, depraved, corrupted class, where would be the work that should be done to bring into the truth a class of people who would properly represent the truth for this time? How could we show that we are a chosen, God-fearing people, who are loyal to God's commandments?

The Lord has a work to be done for rich and poor. There are honest souls to be reached who have not so corrupted body, soul, and spirit, that there is no soundness in them.

In Revelation the messages that are to be given to the world are plainly stated. When the Lord's servants fail, as they will, to gain admission to the churches, they are to reach the people by holding camp meetings and by distributing our literature. The truth for this time is to shine forth in clear, steady rays.

Those who are of the household of faith come first, not the depraved, polluted men, who have destroyed themselves, filling soul and body with iniquity, as did the antedeluvians and as did the inhabitants of Sodom. Yet for these Dr. Kellogg has labored, while those with whom he should have linked up in perfect harmony he has treated as offensive.

My brother, over and over again I have written you this. Why, my dear brother, have you refused to receive or hear the word of the Lord? Why have you pressed on in the face of the warnings that God has given? You have blanketed the third angel's message, until to many it has lost its significance.--Letter 177, 1900.

Time to Define Medical Missionary Work.--The Lord sees that things are swaying heavily in medical missionary lines, while the work in other branches is calculated to give wrong impressions which will not easily be effaced from the mind....

The so-called medical missionary work gathers into the net both good and bad; and the larger proportion of these will not stand as overcomers by the blood of the Lamb and the word of their testimony. It is very necessary that we keep before the degraded the law of God, as the standard of righteousness. "Holiness unto the Lord" must be our standard, else the work of rescuing this class will lower their ideas of what God requires in practical character building. There can be no such thing as a cheap class of Christians who like Moab, keep their scent in themselves, because they have not changed from vessel to vessel--from character to character.

The time has come for us to have a decided understanding of what shall be comprehended in medical missionary work,--what shall go forth by pen or voice to be discredited, and what to be exalted. As the train of human reasoning is heard, it will be made apparent that the character must be determined by the inward work of grace upon the heart. If the law of God is written in the heart men will prove the excellence of their resolutions. Their conduct will be after the divine similitude....

No advice or sanction is given in the Word of God to those who believe the third angel's message to lead them to suppose that they can draw apart. This you may settle with yourselves forever. It is the devisings of unsanctified minds that would encourage a state of disunion. The sophistry of men may appear right in their own eyes, but it is not truth and righteousness....The children of God constitute one united whole in Christ, who presents His cross as the center of attraction. All who believe are one in Him. Human feelings will lead men to take the work into their own hands and the building thus becomes disproportionate. The Lord therefore

employs a variety of gifts to make the building symmetrical. Not one feature of the truth is to be hidden or made of little account. God cannot be glorified unless the building, "fitly framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord." A great subject is here comprehended, and those who understand the truth for this time must take heed how they hear and how they build and educate others to practice.--Manuscript 109, 1899.

Diverging from True Medical Missionary Work. (A Message to Dr. Kellogg.)--I must caution you to restrain the influence you may exert in a wrong direction, under the name of the medical missionary work. Be careful lest this work become the body, rather than the arm of the body. Your conclusions must be guarded. Your plans in any one line must not become all-absorbing. Your large plans for rescuing the unfortunate will gather to you responsibilities which you will be unable to carry. You make desperate efforts to push forward a line of work which will make--which is already making, I may say--the medical missionary work the all of the gospel. The men in the ministry are demerited, while medical missionary enterprises are extolled. The Lord has instructed me to tell you that we must consider the work in all its bearings, that it may be proportionate, and not one-sided. Many men are being drawn into the medical missionary work who should be engaged in the ministry....

My brother, you need to call a halt. God has given you a work to do. He has honored you by placing you in the position which you now hold, and uniting with you men who will cooperate with you in the interests of that line of work for which the sanitarium was brought into existence. This institution has a work to perform as the Lord's appointed agency, and God is working with and through you. When you make Him your Guide and Counsellor, He designs that this work of health reform shall be an entering wedge, to prepare the way for the saving truth for this time, the proclamation of the third angel's message; but it is not to eclipse that message, or hinder its designed success, for then you work against truth. This message is the last warning to be given to a fallen world. The medical missionary work is to occupy its rightful place, as it ever should have done, in every church in our land....

The sanitarium was brought into existence to call men to a knowledge of the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, to educate as Christ Himself was directed, teaching them the laws of the kingdom of God. This is, and always will be, the only true higher education....

True medical missionary work will exalt every agency that God has set in the church to preach the gospel, for this was the work of Him who made man, and lent him talents to use, an intellect to originate, a heart to be the seat of His throne, affections to flow out in blessing all with whom he shall come in contact, a conscience to convict of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, because he is worked by the Holy Spirit of God....

My brother, I tell you in the name of the Lord that the medical missionary work is to be the arm, and not the body. The idolatrous world must have the message. I have been shown that many who are now being educated in medical lines should be giving the last warning to the world. God will be the instructor of His workers.--Letter 86, 1899.

Medical Missionary Work not to Become All-absorbing.--The church of Christ is very precious in His sight. It is the case which contains His jewels, the fold which encloses His flock. He places His people in church capacity, and makes them responsible for the medical missionary work which

should be done. They are to minister to the sick and the needy.

Many have chosen to work in medical missionary lines to the neglect of other work. Appeals have been made for medical missionary workers, and they have considered this a call from God, and have thought that it would be wicked for them to refuse to go. But God does not design that this work shall become all-absorbing. There is a great work to be accomplished in our camp meetings, where all, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, are to hear the message of warning.* Every child of God should have sanctified judgment to consider the work as a whole and the relation of each part to the other....

We are not to build the tower without first considering what it will cost, and what effect the expenditure will have on other portions of the field. This large planning is closing the way for the erection of necessary buildings in other places....It is not as though we as a people had hoarded up wealth; for we have been constantly drawn upon, and must continue to impart. The immense buildings which have been reared by the people in Battle Creek and other places bear witness against them; for while they have every facility, other portions of the Lord's vineyard lie barren and desolate. Some places must be centers, in which workers can be prepared for the different fields. We must have centers for the education of the youth. This will require more facilities than may be needed in other places. But in every undertaking let us count the cost.

I have been called to behold things nigh and afar off, and at the sight my head is dizzy and my heart sick. God has not ordered things as they now stand. Are we not too fond of doing, when God would have us stand as minute men, watching and praying, prepared to do what He commanded through consecrated agencies? Men who want to do something for God say, "We will do this or that"; and so a line is marked out for all to follow. Thus selfishness is growing all the time. Man is grasping all the advantages possible, bringing in all the material he can obtain for the work he wants to do, while he deprives his fellow workers of that which they need. Let not the men in responsible positions grow selfish and ambitious to accumulate buildings in one locality. The command is given, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." If men would work in Christ's lines, they must yoke up with Him in meekenss and lowliness of heart, pleading earnestly, "Lord, teach me Thy way. What is Thy purpose and will?" and asking at every step, "Am I trying to live for God or for myself?"

Work we must, and work cheerfully. We often neglect to work at the very time when our help is most needed and when a prompt attendance to duty would bring glory to God. Men interpose self between God and the work He could have done. My brethren, cut away from your large plans for any one place, and give a portion of your facilities to the more destitute fields. Consider that the Lord is impartial in all His work. If you will place your mind where God can come in and control, if you will prepare Him a place and give Him an opportunity to work, currents of life and truth will flow to all the barren places of the earth.

Men bring upon themselves great and unceasing responsibility, and tax both brain and body, in seeking to carry the many plans they have devised. This is one of the greatest disadvantages we have to meet, and one the

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* Note: At this time SDA camp meetings were largely evangelistic, drawing a large non-Adventist attendance.--A. L. White.

solving of which will wear out the human energies. Activity is needed in God's cause, but let not this talent be misdirected. When men learn to be servants of Jesus Christ, they will understand that in every church workers are to be set to work to take the oversight of things. Pastors and teachers are to work intelligently in their lines, instructing church members how to work in medical missionary lines. When the professed followers of Christ have an indwelling Saviour they will be found doing as Christ did. They will have no opportunity to rust through inaction. They will have enough to do. And the work which they do under the auspices of the church will be their greatest means of communicating light. The man who is working according to God's plan will pray, "Let it be known this day in my work for suffering humanity that there is a God in Israel, and that I am Thy servant. Let it be seen that I am working not according to my own impulse and wisdom, but according to Thy Word." When man places himself in this attitude, and realizes that he is working out God's plan, and that God is working out His plan through him, he is in possession of divine power, which knows nothing of defeat. All the power of counter-agencies is of no more account than the chaff of the threshing floor.

We must recognize God's absolute ownership of us. Our mind, our talents, our skill and money, are to be put to the best use to advance His work, that His character may be revealed in clear lines in every part of the world. God has given to every man his work, and He does not excuse those in high positions who get out of their place, and through some neglect get their work into a tangle. Let each man stand at his post of duty, and keep in right relation to God. There is important work to be done, and no man is to neglect his work in order to take hold of the work which belongs to another. God is not honored by such a course. There are some workers who feel superior in wisdom. They feel that they do not need to seek counsel from God. Nor do they consider whether their fellow-workers have facilities with which to work. God needs all-sided men, men who will keep the windows of their soul heavenward, and let His light shine into the chambers of the mind. The Lord has a large interest in His servants, and especially in those who are lowly in heart....

God expects every man to be faithful in his stewardship. Self is not to be glorified. The man who is faithful to his trust will not stop to consider if he is going to be honored by any course of action, but will ask, Will God be honored? His soul will be filled with a holy desire to see God magnified. When something tries his patience, he will pray, "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from Him."

We are very eager to have our work present a good appearance, and if our plans and methods receive approbation, we are satisfied. If they languish, we groan in spirit. We cannot see afar off. The water must run freely in our pools, if other pools have to go dry as the hills of Gilboa. It is not easy for us to remember that the great fountain is from God....

God will show us many ways in which we can work. Sometimes matters will so shape themselves that we cannot doubt they are of God. At others they will run contrary to our ideas and feelings. The Lord surprises us sometimes by revealing our duty in lines altogether different from what we have planned for, and we declare, It is not so. This is untrue. But nevertheless, it is true to the letter; and the message will not come to men again until they can discern the work of God. When they are ready to see and comprehend, the Lord will speak to them again. If we would have divine supplies, if we would keep step with the divine plan, we must move

under divine guidance. The Lord wants us to yield to His moulding, to be emptied of self and surrendered to God, that Christ may pervade the soul. The fire can only burn when we purify the altar according to the Word of God.--Manuscript 115, 1899.

The Work God Has Assigned.--Seventh-day Adventists have a special work to do in building sanitariums in our world as necessity demands. These buildings are to be small or large, as is appropriate to the situation and the surrounding circumstances. Our work is to be aggressive, and is to belt the world....

The work of the people of God is to enlighten the world, in accordance with the directions given in the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah. Here is presented the plan of work which is to be carried on in every place where the truth takes hold of minds and hearts. In connection with the proclamation of the message is to be done the work of relieving families who are in distress. Those who take their position on the Lord's side are to see in Seventh-day Adventists a warm-hearted, self-denying, self-sacrificing people, who cheerfully and gladly minister to the needy. Especially are those who suffer because they have had moral courage to accept the truth, to be helped. Those who are cast out are to receive attention.

But the work of providing for all the depraved, all the drunkards, and all the prostitutes, has not and never will be given by the Lord to Seventh-day Adventists.--Letter 41, 1900.

A Balanced Relationship, as Arm to Body.--The medical missionary work has never been presented to me in any other way than as bearing the same relation to the work as a whole as the arm does to the body. The gospel ministry is an organization for the proclamation of the truth and the carrying forward of the work for sick and well. This is the body, the medical missionary work is the arm, and Christ is the Head over all. Thus the matter has been presented to me.--Medical Ministry, p. 237. (1900.)

It would not be sensible or right that all the strength of the body should go into a hand. Neither would it be right for all the strength of the working agencies in the cause of the Lord to be used in the medical missionary work. The ministry of the Word must be sustained, and there must be unity in the movements of the whole body, all parts united in carrying out God's plan for the advancement of His work. All the members of the body are to be the Lord's working agencies, every part joined harmoniously with every other part.--Letter 50, 1908.

## 5--LOCATION AND SIZE OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Location to be Governed by Character and Aim of the Work.--Those who have to do with the locating of our sanitariums should prayerfully study the character and aim of sanitarium work. They should ever bear in mind that they are working for the restoration of the image of God in man. In one hand they are to carry remedies for the relief of physical suffering, and in the other the gospel for the relief of sin-burdened souls. Thus they are to work as true medical missionaries. In many hearts they are to sow the seeds of truth.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 80. (1902.)

Draw Away from Distracting Influences.--We should strive to restore to physical and spiritual health those who come to our sanitariums. Let us therefore make preparation to draw them for a season away from those surroundings that lead away from God, into a purer atmosphere. Out of doors, surrounded by the beautiful things that God has made, breathing the fresh, health-giving air, the sick can best be told of the new life in Christ. Here God's words can be taught. Here the sunshine of Christ's righteousness can shine into hearts darkened by sin. Patiently, sympathetically, lead the sick to see their need of the Saviour. Tell them that He gives power to the faint and that to those who have no might He increases strength.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 69. (1902.)

Locate in the Country.--The great medical institutions in our cities, called sanitariums, do but a small part of the good they might do were they located where the patients could have the advantages of outdoor life. I have been instructed that sanitariums are to be established in many places in the country and that the work of these institutions will greatly advancce the cause of health and righteousness.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 76. (1902.)

In Quiet, Secluded Places.--It is the expressed will of God that our sanitariums shall be established as far from the cities as is consistent. So far as possible these institutions should be located in quiet, secluded places, where opportunity will be afforded for giving the patients instruction concerning the love of God and the Eden home of our first parents, which, through the sacrifice of Christ, is to be restored to man.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 86. (1902.)

Nature's Great Medicinal Resources.--Life in the open air is good for body and mind. It is God's medicine for the restoration of health. Pure air, good water, sunshine, the beautiful surroundings of nature--these are His means for restoring the sick to health in natural ways. To the sick it is worth more than silver or gold to lie in the sunshine or in the shade of the trees.

In the country our sanitariums can be surrounded by flowers and trees, orchards and vineyards. Here it is easy for physicians and nurses to draw from the things of nature lessons teaching of God. Let them point the patients to Him whose hand has made the lofty trees, the springing grass, and the beautiful flowers, encouraging them to see in every opening bud and blossoming flower an expression of His love for His children.

In the effort made to restore the sick to health, use is to be made of the beautiful things of the Lord's creation. Seeing the flowers, plucking the ripe fruit, listening to the happy songs of the birds, has a peculiarly exhilarating effect on the nervous system. From outdoor life, men, women,

and children gain a desire to be pure and guileless. By the influence of the quickening, reviving, life-giving properties of nature's great medicinal resources the functions of the body are strengthened, the intellect awakened, the imagination quickened, the spirits enlivened, and the mind prepared to appreciate the beauty of God's Word.

Under these influences, combined with the influence of careful treatment and wholesome food, the sick find health. The feeble step recovers its elasticity. The eye regains its brightness. The hopeless become hopeful. The once despondent countenance wears an expression of cheerfulness. The complaining tones of the voice give place to tones of content. The words express the belief: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Ps. 46:1. The clouded hope of the Christian is brightened. Faith returns....The acknowledgment of God's goodness in providing these blessings invigorates the mind. God is very near and is pleased to see His gifts appreciated.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 85-87. (1902.)

Outdoor Exercise to Be Combined with Hygienic Treatment.--Locate sanitariums on extensive tracts of land, where, in the cultivation of the soil, patients can have opportunity for healthful, outdoor exercise. Such exercise, combined with hygienic treatment, will work miracles in restoring and invigorating the diseased body and refreshing the worn and weary mind. Amid conditions so favorable the patients will not require so much care as if confined in a sanitarium in the city. Nor will they in the country be so much inclined to discontentment and repining. They will be ready to learn lessons in regard to the love of God, ready to acknowledge that He who cares so wonderfully for the birds and the flowers will care for the creatures formed in His own image. Thus opportunity is given physicians and helpers to reach souls, uplifting the God of nature before those who are seeking restoration to health.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 78. (1902.)

God's Plan.--To locate our sanitariums amidst the scenes of nature would be to follow God's plan; and the more closely this plan is followed, the more wonderfully will He work to restore suffering humanity. For our educational and medical institutions, places should be chosen where, away from the dark clouds of sin that hang over the great cities, the Sun of Righteousness can arise, "with healing in His wings." Malachi 4:2.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 8 (1902.)

Utilize Provisions of Nature.--In the location of sanitariums our physicians have missed the mark. They have not used the provisions of nature as they may. God desires that the places chosen for sanitarium work be beautiful, that the patients be surrounded with everything that delights the senses. May God help us to do our utmost to utilize the life-giving power of sunshine and fresh air. When we as a people closely follow the Lord's plan in our sanitarium work, nature's resources will be appreciated. --Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 79. (1902.)

Not to Erect Large Buildings in the Cities.--We are not to erect in the cities large buildings in which to care for the sick, because God has plainly indicated that the sick can be better cared for outside of the cities.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 60. (1902.)

Dust, Smoke, and Threatening Judgments of God.--Why are our physicians so eager to be located in the cities? The very atmosphere of the cities is polluted....

In the future the condition of things in the cities will grow more and more objectionable, and the influence of city surroundings will be acknowledged as unfavorable to the accomplishment of the work that our sanitariums should do.

From the standpoint of health the smoke and dust of the cities are very objectionable. And the patients who for a large part of their time are shut up within four walls often feel that they are prisoners in their rooms. When they look out of a window they see nothing but houses, houses, houses. Those who are thus confined to their rooms are liable to brood over their suffering and sorrow. Sometimes an invalid is poisoned by his own breath.

Many other evils follow the establishment of great medical institutions in the large cities.

Why deprive patients of the health-restoring blessing to be found in outdoor life? I have been instructed that as the sick are encouraged to leave their rooms and spend time in the open air, cultivating flowers, or doing some other light, pleasant work, their minds will be called from self to something more health-giving. Exercise in the open air should be prescribed as a beneficial, life-giving necessity. The longer patients can be kept out of doors the less care will they require. The more cheerful their surroundings, the more hopeful will they be. Surround them with the beautiful things of nature; place them where they can see the flowers growing and hear the birds singing, and their hearts will break into song in harmony with the song of the birds. Shut them in rooms, and, be these rooms ever so elegantly furnished, they will grow fretful and gloomy. Give them the blessing of outdoor life; thus their souls will be uplifted. Relief will come to body and mind.

"Out of the cities" is my message. Our physicians ought to have been wide awake on this point long ago. I hope and pray and believe that they will now arouse to the importance of getting out into the country.

The time is near when the large cities will be visited by the judgments of God. In a little while these cities will be terribly shaken. No matter how large or how strong their buildings, no matter how many safeguards against fire may have been provided, let God touch these buildings, and in a few minutes or a few hours they are in ruins.

The ungodly cities of our world are to be swept away by the besom of destruction. In the calamities that are now befalling immense buildings and large portions of cities God is showing us what will come upon the whole earth. He has told us: "Now learn a parable of the fig tree; When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh: so likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it [the coming of the Son of man] is near, even at the doors." Matthew 24:32,33.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, 81-83. (1902.)

Twenty or Thirty Miles Away.--In the night season I was given a view of a sanitarium in the country. The institution was not large, but it was

complete. It was surrounded by beautiful trees and shrubbery, beyond which were orchards and groves....Though we are removed from the cities twenty or thirty miles, we shall be able to reach the people, and those who desire health will have opportunity to regain it under conditions most favorable.

God will work wonders for us if we will in faith cooperate with Him. Let us, then, pursue a sensible course, that our efforts may be blessed of heaven and crowned with success.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 78,79. (1902.)

Not Mammoth Sanitariums, But Homelike Institutions.--It is for the object of soul saving that our sanitariums are established....It is that thirsting souls may be led to the living water that we plead for sanitariums, not expensive, mammoth sanitariums, but homelike institutions, in pleasant places.

Never, never build mammoth sanitarium. Let these institutions be small, and let there be more of them, that the work of winning souls to Christ may be accomplished. It may often be necessary to start sanitarium work in the city, but never build a sanitarium in a city. Rent a building, and keep looking for a suitable place out of the city. The sick are to be reached, not by massive buildings, but by the establishment of many small sanitariums, which are to be as lights shining in a dark place.--Review and Herald, Feb. 2, 1905.

It is not the Lord's will for His people to erect mammoth sanitariums anywhere. Many sanitariums are to be established. They are not to be large, but sufficiently complete to do a good and successful work.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 100. (1902.)

Why Large Institutions Are Not Best.--The light that has been given me is that, instead of devoting our energies to the upbuilding of a few mammoth medical institutions, we should establish many smaller ones. It is almost impossible to find talent to manage a large sanitarium as it should be managed. The workers are not all under the control of the Spirit of God as they should be, and a worldly spirit comes in....

In this work it is best to make small beginnings in many places and allow God's providence to indicate how rapidly facilities should be increased. The small plants established will grow into larger institutions.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 60-61.

I have been repeatedly shown that it is not wise to erect mammoth institutions. It is not by the largeness of an institution that the greatest work for souls is to be accomplished. A mammoth sanitarium requires many workers. And where so many are brought together, it is exceedingly difficult to maintain a high standard of spirituality. In a large institution it often happens that responsible places are filled by workers who are not spiritually minded, who do not exercise wisdom in dealing with those who, if wisely treated, would be awakened, convicted, and converted.

Not one quarter of the work has been done in opening the Scriptures to the sick that might have been done, and that would have been done in our sanitariums if the workers had themselves received thorough instruction in religious lines.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 102,103. (1902.)

Size of Plant for Maximum Results.--The Lord has shown me by revelation that it is not His plan for large centers to be made, for large institutions to be established, and for the funds of our people in all parts of the world to be exhausted in the support of a few large institutions, when the necessities of the times call for something to be done, as Providence opens the way, in many places....

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is too large. A great many workers will be required to care for the patients who come. A tenth of the number of patients who come to that institution is as many as can be cared for with the best results in one medical missionary center.* Centers should be made in all the cities that are unacquainted with the great work that the Lord would have done to warn the world that the end of all things is at hand. "There is too much," said the Great Teacher, "in one place."--Counsels on Health, p. 214.

A Hundred or More at Melrose.--I am instructed that Boston must be worked; and I know that the possession of this sanitarium site is one of the greatest blessings that could come to our work in the Eastern States. A hundred or more might be cared for here were there suitable accommodations. Therefore we advise that the work on the new building be begun soon, so that patients of the wealthy class may be cared for. This class must hear the message. Let those in charge counsel together, and make arrangements to put up a building that will provide the necessary accomodations.--Review and Herald, Sept. 29, 1904.

Build in Harmony with Our Faith.--We must also remember that our work is to correspond with our faith. We believe that the Lord is soon to come, and should not our faith be represented in the buildings we erect? Shall we put a large outlay of money into a building that will soon be consumed in the great conflagration? Our money means souls, and it is to be used to bring a knowledge of the truth to those who, because of sin, are under the condemnation of God. Then let us bind about our ambitious plans; let us guard against extravagance or improvidence, lest the Lord's treasury become empty and the builders have not means to do their appointed work.

Much more money than was necessary has been expended on our older institutions. Those who have done this have supposed that this outlay would give character to the work. But this plea is no excuse for unnecessary expenditure....

The mistakes that have been made in the erection of buildings in the past should be salutary admonitions to us in the future. We are to observe where others have failed, and, instead of copying their mistakes, make improvements. In all our advance work we must regard the necessity of economy. There must be no needless expense. The Lord is soon to come, and our outlay in buildings is to be in harmony with our faith. Our means is to be used in providing cheerful rooms, healthful surroundings, and wholesome food.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 91, 92. (1902.)

A Few Places of Special Importance.--In the building of our sani-

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* Note: This statement was written October 30, 1903, and referred to the Battle Creek Sanitarium after it was rebuilt. An advertisement of the institution appearing in Good Health, October, 1903, lists the "accomodations in the main building for 350 guests and accomodations in other buildings for 400 more patients," giving an institutional capacity of 750 guests.--A. L. White.

tariums, we must guard carefully against any unnecessary extravagance in our outlay of means.. It is our duty to study simplicity. Yet there are a few places of special importance and influence where better accomodations and more room are needed than for sanitarium work in other places. The impression that we desire to be left upon the minds of the patients is that of the truths we teach rather than of the grandeur of the buildings.--Counsels on Health, p. 242. (1907.)

Not to Compete with Worldly Institutions in Size and Splendor.--Never are we to rely upon worldly recognition and rank. Never are we, in the establishment of institutions, to try to compete with worldly institutions in size or splendor. We shall gain the victory, not by erecting massive buildings, in rivalry with our enemies, but by cherishing a Christlike spirit--a spirit of meekness and lowliness. Better far the cross and disappointed hopes, with eternal life at last, than to live with princes and forfeit heaven.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 100. (1902.)

## 6--OBJECTIVES RESTATED, 1900-1914*

To Relieve Sick, Awaken Inquiry, Disseminate Light, Advance Reform.--I have been instructed that our medical institutions are to stand as witnesses for God. They are established to relieve the sick and the afflicted, to awaken a spirit of inquiry, to disseminate light, and to advance reform. These institutions, rightly conducted, will be the means of bringing a knowledge of the reforms essential to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord, before many that otherwise it would be impossible for us to reach. --Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 104. (1902.)

Medical and Surgical Work.--Sanitariums are needed, in which successful medical and surgical work can be done. These institutions, conducted in accordance with the will of God, would remove prejudice, and call our work into favorable notice. The highest aim of the workers in these institutions is to be the spiritual health to the patients. Successful evangelistic work can be done in connection with medical missionary work. It is as these lines of work are united that we may expect to gather the most precious fruit for the Lord.--Medical Ministry, pp. 26, 27. (1903.)

Not Primarily as Hospitals.--The purpose of our health institutions is not first and foremost to be that of hospitals. The health institutions connected with the closing work of the gospel in the earth stand for the great principles of the gospel in all its fullness. Christ is the One to be revealed in all the institutions connected with the closing work, but none of them can do it so fully as the health institution where the sick and suffering come for relief and deliverance from both physical and spiritual ailment. Many of these need, like the paralytic of old, the forgiveness of sin the first thing, and they need to learn how to "go, and sin no more."

If a sanitarium connected with this closing message fails to lift up Christ and the principles of the gospel as developed in the third angel's message, it fails in its most important feature, and contradicts the very object of its existence.--Medical Ministry, pp.27,28.(1914.)

To Employ Psychosomatic Medicine.--In the treatment of the sick, the effect of mental influence should not be overlooked. Rightly used, this influence affords one of the most effective agencies for combating disease. --Ministry of Healing, p. 241. (1905.)

Let every physician and every nurse learn how to work for the alleviation of mental as well as physical suffering. At this time, when sin is so prevalent and so violently revealed, how important it is that our sanitariums be conducted in such a way that they will accomplish the greatest amount of good. How important that all the workers in these institutions know how to speak words in season to those who are weary and sin sick.--Medical Ministry, p. 192. (1905.)

I tried to make it plain that sanitarium physicians and helpers were to cooperate with God in combating disease not only through the use of the

* Note: The items comprising this chapter may seem repititious. In presenting the complete Spirit of prophecy picture, this repetition is significant.--A. L. White.

natural remedial agencies He has placed within our reach, but also by encouraging their patients to lay hold on divine strength through obedience to the commandments of God.--Medical Ministry, p. 55. (1906.)

We Have the Needed Science to Soothe the Sick.--There is then no necessity to search for some mysterious science to soothe the sick. We already have the science which gives them real rest--the science of salvation, the science of restoration, the science of a living faith in a living Saviour.--Medical Ministry, p. 116. (1901.)

To Instruct SDA's and Reach the World.--In the light given me so long ago, I was shown that intemperance would prevail in the world to an alarming extent, and that everyone of the people of God must take an elevated stand in regard to reformation in habits and practices....Then, in after years, the light was given that we should have a sanitarium, a health institution, which was to be established right among us. This was the means God was to use in bringing His people to a right understanding in regard to health reform. It was also to be the means by which we were to gain access to those not of our faith. We were to have an institution where the sick could be relieved of suffering, and that without drug medication. God declared that He Himself would go before His people in this work.--General Conference Bulletin, Vol. IV, Extra No. 9, p. 203. (1901.)

To Teach Better Way of Living.--There are many in our world who are slaves to intemperate habits, which are destroying soul and body. It is God's purpose that in our sanitariums such ones shall learn a better way of living. Under the influence of Bible truth many will be won to Christ.

The third angel's message is to be carried to all parts of the world. Our sanitariums are one of the means by which truth is to be brought to those who know it not. We must reach the people where they are. In the highways and the byways the call to the supper is to be given. All must hear the invitation to the banquet prepared for them at infinite cost. As unbelievers are brought under the influence of truth, angels of God will impress their hearts.--Letter 305, 1904.

To Treat Without Drugs.--Institutions for the care of the sick are to be established, where men and women suffering from disease may be placed under the care of God-fearing physicians and nurses, and be treated without drugs....

It is the Lord's purpose that His method of healing without drugs shall be brought into prominence in every large city through our medical institutions.--Testimonies, Vol. 9, pp. 168, 169. (1909.)

To Teach Healthful Living.--Our sanitariums are one of the most successful means of reaching all classes of people. Christ is no longer in this world in person, to go through our cities and towns and villages healing the sick. He has commissioned us to carry forward the medical missionary work that He began; and in this work we are to do our very best. Institutions for the care of the sick are to be established, where men and women may be placed under the care of God-fearing medical missionaries, and be treated without drugs. To these institutions will come those who have brought disease on themselves by improper habits of eating and drinking. These are to be taught the principlesof healthful living. They are to be taught the value of self-denial and self-restraint. They are to

be provided with a simple, wholesome, palatable diet, and are to be cared for by wise physicians and nurses.--Review and Herald, March 23, 1905.

To Teach How to Dress, Breathe, and Eat.--The light given me was that a sanitarium should be established, and that in it drug medication should be discarded, and simple, rational methods of treatment employed for the healing of disease. In this institution people were to be taught how to dress, breathe, and eat properly--how to prevent sickness by proper habits of living.--Letter 79, 1905.

To Prescribe Exercise in Open Air.--I have been instructed that as the sick are encouraged to leave their rooms and spend time in the open air, cultivating flowers, or doing some other light, pleasant work, their minds will be called from self to something more health-giving. Exercise in the open air should be prescribed as a beneficial, life-giving necessity. The longer patients can be kept out of doors the less care will they require. The more cheerful their surroundings, the more hopeful will they be. Surround them with the beautiful things of nature; place them where they can see the flowers growing and hear the birds singing, and their hearts will break into song in harmony with the song of the birds. Shut them in rooms, and, be these rooms ever so elegantly furnished, they will grow fretful and gloomy. Give them the blessing of outdoor life; thus their souls will be uplifted. Relief will come to body and mind.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 82, 83. (1902.)

To Counteract Causes That Produce Disease.--We have received great light on health reform. Why, then, are we not more decidedly in earnest in striving to counteract the causes that produce disease? Seeing the continual conflict with pain, laboring constantly to alleviate suffering, how can our physicians hold their peace? Can they refrain from lifting the voice in warning?--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 74, 75. (1902.)

To Educate the Public.--The blessings that attend a disues of tobacco and intoxicating liquor, are to be plainly pointed out. Let the patients be shown the necessity of practicing the principles of health reform, if they would regain their health. Let the sick be shown how to get well by being temperate in eating and by taking regular exercise in the open air.

It is that people may become intelligent in regard to these things that sanitariums are to be established. A great work is to be done. Those who are now ignorant are to become wise. By the work of our sanitariums, suffering is to be relieved and health restored. People are to be taught how, by carefulness in eating and drinking, they may keep well. Christ died to save men from ruin. Our sanitariums are to be His helping hand, teaching men and women how to live in such a way as to honor and glorify God. If this work is not done by our sanitariums, a great mistake is made by those conducting them.

Abstinence from flesh-meat will benefit those who abstain. The diet question is a subject of living interest. Those who do not conduct sanitariums in the right way lose their opportunity to help the very ones who need to make a reform in their manner of living. Our sanitariums are established for a special purpose, to teach people that we do not live to eat, but that we eat to live.

In our sanitariums, the truth is to be cherished, not banished or hidden from sight. The light is to shine forth in clear, distinct rays. These institutions are the Lord's facilities for the revival of pure, elevated morality. We do not establish them as a speculative business, but to help men and women to follow right habits of living.--Letter 233, 1905.

To Encourage Healthful Living.--The great reason why we have sanitariums is that these institutions may be agencies in bringing men and women to a position where they may be numbered among those who shall some day eat of the leaves of the tree of life, which are for the healing of the nations.

"And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him."

Our sanitariums are established as institutions where patients and helpers may serve God. We desire to encourage as many as possible to act their part individually in living healthfully. We desire to encourage the sick to discard the use of drugs, and to substitute the simple remedies provided by God, as they are found in water, in pure air, in exercise, and in general hygiene.--Manuscript 115, 1907.

Use Simple Remedies, Speak of Christ's Power to Heal.--In no other line of the work is the truth to shine more brightly than in the medical missionary work. Every true medical missionary has a remedy for the sin-sick soul as well as for the diseased body. By faith in Christ, he is to act as an evangelist, a messenger of mercy. As he uses the simple remedies which God has provided for the cure of physical suffering, he is to speak of Christ's power to heal the maladies of the soul.--Medical Ministry, p. 39. (1901.)

To Open Doors for Entrance of Truth.--Medical work is to be sacredly cherished and carefully conducted. It is as the right hand of the body, and is to open doors for the entrance of truth.--Review and Herald, July 1, 1902.

Medical missionary work is the right hand of the gospel. It is necessary to the advancement of the cause of God. As through it men and women are led to see the importance of right habits of living, the saving power of the truth will be made known. Every city is to be entered by workers trained to do medical missionary work. As the right hand of the third angel's message, God's methods of treating disease will open doors for the entrance of present truth. Health literature must be circulated in many lands. Our physicians in Europe and other countries should awake to the necessity of having health works prepared by men who are on the ground and who can meet the people where they are with the most essential instruction.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 59. (1902.)

To Reach All Classes.--God designs that our sanitariums shall be a means of reaching high and low, rich and poor. They are to be so conducted that by their work attention will be called to the message that God has sent to the world.--Review and Herald, August 11, 1903.

Sanitarium work is one of the most successful means of reaching all classes of people. Our sanitariums are the right hand of the gospel, opening ways whereby suffering humanity may be reached with the glad

tidings of healing through Christ. In these institutions the sick may be taught to commit their cases to the Great Physician, who will co-operate with their earnest efforts to regain health, bringing to them healing of soul as well as healing of body.--Testimonies, Vol. 9, pp. 167, 168. (1909.)

Ordained of God to Reach the Higher Classes.--Cautions were given Dr. Kellogg, showing him that his work was to reach the higher classes by maintaining the very highest standard in the sanitarium. This is the only way in which the higher classes can be reached; and I felt that our people ought to feel highly honored because God had placed among us an instrumentality that could reach the higher classes....

This is the work which is to interest the world, which is to break down prejudice, and force itself upon the attention of the world.--General Conference Bulletin, Vol. IV, Extra No. 9, p. 203. (1901.)

To Reveal Power of the Truth to Transform Character.--To our sanitariums has been given the work of reaching the higher classes. This work is to be done, not by consorting with them, and providing entertainments for them, but by revealing the power of the truth to transform the character. Every human being who is sanctified through a belief of the truth becomes God's light-bearer to the world, His helping hand for the recovering of souls from transgression. He is God's medical missionary.--Manuscript 83, 1901.

To Bring Message of Salvation to Class Reached in No Other Way.--We are to learn from Christ the science of soul-saving. He is the mighty Healer. In our work of preaching the gospel, we are to establish small sanitariums in many places. Sanitarium work is one very successful means of bringing the message of salvation through Christ to the attention of a large class of people who can be reached in no other way. Those from the higher walks of life will come to our sanitariums for treatment, and when they go away, they will tell others of the benefits they have received. Thus others will be induced to go. It is God's design that our sanitariums shall act an important part in giving the message of Christ's soon coming to those in the highways and byways.--Manuscript 30, 1905.

To Break Down Prejudice Against Truth.--Our sanitariums are established to break down the prejudice which exists in the world against the truth for this time.--Letter 69, 1901.

Over and over again instruction was given that our health institutions were to reach all classes of people. The gospel of Jesus Christ includes the work of helping the sick. When I heard that Dr. Kellogg had taken up the medical missionary work, I encouraged him with heart and soul, because I knew that only by this work can the prejudice which exists in the world against our faith be broken down....

Medical missionary work is the pioneer work. It is to be connected with the gospel ministry. It is the gospel in practice, the gospel practically carried out....

I have seen that all heaven is interested in the work of relieving suffering humanity.--General Conference Bulletin, Vol. IV, Extra No. 9, pp.203, 204. (1901.)

To Remove Prejudice in New Fields.--In new fields, where the work of God has yet to be established, medical missionary work is to be done. This work removes prejudice, and prepares the way for the proclamation of the third angel's message. It is the means by which doors are opened for the entrance of the special truths for this time. Medical missionary work and the gospel are one. If united, they make a complete whole. --Letter 92, 1902.

The Justification for All SDA Institutional Activity.--God's purpose in giving the third angel's message to the world is to prepare a people to stand true to Him during the investigative judgment. This is the purpose for which we establish and maintain our publishing houses, our schools, our sanitariums, hygienic restaurants, treatment rooms, and food factories. This is our purpose in carrying forward every line of work in the cause.--Manuscript 154, 1902.

God Calls for a Dedication of Sanitariums.--The Lord calls for a solemn dedication to Him of the sanitariums that shall be established. Our object in the establishment of these institutions is that the truth for this time may through them be proclaimed.--Medical Ministry, p. 207. (1905.)

The Saving of Souls in Our Medical Institutions.--Let every means be devised to bring about the saving of souls in our medical institutions. This is our work. If the spiritual work is left undone, there is no necessity of calling upon our people to build these institutions. Those who have no burning desire to save souls are not the ones who should connect with our sanitariums.--Medical Ministry, p. 191. (1902.)

Not Alone for the Relief of Suffering.--In all our sanitariums the work done should be of such a character as to win souls to Jesus Christ. We have a wide missionary field in our health institutions, for here people of all countries come to regain their health. The best helpers to have connected with our sanitariums are those men who desire to make the Bible their guide, those who will put forth their mental and moral powers to advance the work in correct ways.

Let the workers in the sanitariums remember that the object of the establishment of these institutions is not alone the relief of suffering and the healing of disease, but also the salvation of souls. Let the spiritual atmosphere of these institutions be such that men and women who are brought to the sanitariums to receive treatment for their bodily ills, shall learn the lesson that their diseased souls need healing.

To preach the gospel means much more than many realize. It is a broad, far-reaching work. Our sanitariums have been presented to me as most efficient means for the promotion of the gospel message.

The work of the true medical missionary is largely a spiritual work.--Counsels on Health, p. 540.

To Lead the Sick to Realize Need of Spiritual Help.--In our sanitariums the sick and suffering are to be led to realize that they need spiritual help as well as physical restoration. They are to be given every advantage for the restoration of physical health; and they should be shown also what it means to be blessed with the light and life of

Christ, what it means to be bound up with Him. They are to be led to see that the grace of Christ in the soul uplifts the whole being.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 68. (1902.)

To Point Sufferers to Jesus.--We should ever remember that the efficiency of the medical missionary work is in pointing sin-sick men and women to the Man of Calvary, who taketh away the sin of the world. By beholding Him they will be changed into His likeness. Our object in establishing sanitariums is to encourage the sick and suffering to look to Jesus and live. Let the workers in our medical institutions keep Christ, the Great Physician, constantly before those to whom disease of body and soul has brought discouragement. Point them to the One who can heal both physical and spiritual diseases. Tell them of the One who is touched with the feeling of their infirmities. Encourage them to place themselves in the care of Him who gave His life to make it possible for them to have life eternal. Keep their minds fixed upon the One altogether lovely, the Chiefest among ten thousand. Talk of His love; tell of His power to save.--Review and Herald, June 9, 1904.

A Point Often Repeated.--Why do we establish sanitariums? That the sick who come to them for treatment may receive relief from physical suffering and may also receive spiritual help.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 95. (1902.)

Our sanitariums are to be established for one object, the advancement of present truth. And they are to be so conducted that a decided impression in favor of the truth will be made on the minds of those who come to them for treatment.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 97. (1902.)

In our sanitariums no day should be allowed to pass without something being done for the salvation of souls.--Medical Ministry, p. 190. (1902.)

The sanitariums that shall be established are to be God's memorials, agencies in the conversion of many souls.--Manuscript 33, 1901.

The conversion of souls is the one great object to be sought for in our medical institutions. It is for this that these institutions are established.--Letter 213, 1902.

Our sanitariums are to be an agency for bringing peace and rest to troubled minds.--Medical Ministry, p. 109. (1905.)

Our sanitariums are to be schools in which instruction shall be given in medical missionary lines. They are to bring to sin-sick souls the leaves of the tree of life, which will restore to them peace and hope and faith in Christ Jesus.--Testimonies, Vol. 9, p. 168. (1909.)

Our sanitariums have been established for the purpose of preparing a people for the second coming of our Lord and Saviour.--Letter 284, 1906.

Never are we to lose sight of the great object for which our sanitariums are established--the advancement of God's closing work in the earth.--Counsels on Health, p. 233. (1905.)

Plan the Work to Accomplish Our Objective.—If we are to go to the expense of building sanitariums in order that we may work for the salvation of the sick and afflicted, we must plan our work in such a way that those we desire to help will receive the help they need. We are to do all in our power for the healing of the body; but we are to make the healing of the soul of far greater importance.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 96. (1902.)

Wise, Soundly Converted Physicians and Workers.--In our sanitariums, of all places in the world, we need soundly converted physicians and wise workers,--men and women who will not urge their peculiar ideas upon the sick, but who will present the truths of the Word of God in a way that will bring comfort and encouragement and blessing to the patients. This is the work for which our sanitariums are established,--to correctly represent the truths of the Word of God, and to lead the minds of men and women to Christ.--Medical Ministry, p. 208. (1909.)

Saving of Souls the Physician's First Work.--The Redeemer expects our physicians to make the saving of souls their first work. If they will walk and work with God, in His love and fear, they will receive leaves from the tree of life to give to the suffering. His peace will go with them, making them messengers of peace.--Medical Ministry, p. 37. (1902.)

Blend Physical and Spiritual Ministry.--The physician should reveal the higher education in his ability to point to the Saviour of the world as One who can heal and save the soul and the body. This gives the afflicted an encouragement that is of the highest value. The ministry to the physical and the spiritual are to blend, leading the afflicted ones to trust in the power of the heavenly Physician. Those who, while giving the proper treatments will also pray for the healing grace of Christ, will inspire faith in the minds of the patients. Their own course will be an inspiration to those who supposed their cases to be hopeless.

This is why our sanitariums were established,--to give courage to the hopeless by uniting the prayer of faith with proper treatment, and instruction in physical and spiritual right living. Through such ministrations, many are to be converted. The physicians in our sanitariums are to give the clear gospel message of soul healing.--Medical Ministry, p. 248. (1909.)

A Double Qualification.--You greatly need divine wisdom to enable you to serve in two positions of responsibility,--as a skillful physician, and also as a preacher of the gospel. There must be a daily conversion in order to blend successfully the work for body and soul. I cannot tell you in detail just how this should be done, but I know that you can do an important work in the ministry of the Word, in instructing the souls for whom you labor to believe in Jesus Christ.--Medical Ministry, p. 249. (1909.)

Spiritual Welfare of Patients.--In training workers to care for the sick, let the minds of the students be impressed with the thought that their highest aim should always be to look after the spiritual welfare of their patients. To this end they should learn to repeat the promises of God's Word, and to offer fervent prayers, daily, while preparing for

service. Let them realize that they are always to keep the sweetening, sanctifying influence of the great Medical Missionary before their patients. If those who are suffering can be impressed with the fact that Christ is their sympathizing, compassionate Saviour, they will have rest of mind, which is so essential to recovery of health.--Letter 190, 1903.

Agencies Fulfilling God's Great Purposes.--In the world all kinds of provision have been made for the relief of suffering humanity, but the truth in its simplicity is to be brought to these suffering ones through the agency of men and women who are loyal to the commandments of God. Sanitariums are to be established all through our world, and managed by a people who are in harmony with God's laws, a people who will cooperate with God in advocating the truth that determines the case of every soul for whom Christ died....

All the light of the past, which shines unto the present, and reaches forth into the future, as revealed in the Word of God, is for every soul who comes to our health institutions. The Lord designs that the sanitariums established among Seventh-day Adventists shall be symbols of what can be done for the world, types of the saving power of the truths of the gospel. They are to be agencies in the fulfillment of God's great purposes for the human race.--Medical Ministry, pp. 25, 26. (1909.)

Memorials for God.--The Lord has ordained that sanitariums be established in many places to stand as memorials for Him. This is one of His chosen ways of proclaiming the third angel's message. By this means the truth will reach many who, but for these agencies, would never be lightened by the brightness of the gospel message. In the presentation of truth some will be attracted by one phase of the gospel message and some by another. We are instructed by the Lord to work in such a way that all classes will be reached. The message must go to the whole world. Our sanitarium work is to help make up the number of God's people.--Counsels on Health, p. 248. (1912.)

Unembarrassed by Worldly Confederations.--Now and ever we are to stand as a distinct and peculiar people, free from all worldly policy, unembarrassed by confederating with those who have not wisdom to discern God's claims so plainly set forth in His law. All our medical institutions are established as Seventh-day Adventist institutions to represent the various features of gospel medical missionary work and thus to prepare the way for the coming of the Lord. We are to show that we are seeking to work in harmony with heaven. We are to bear witness to all nations, kindreds, and tongues that we are a people who love and fear God, a people who keep holy His memorial of creation, the sign between Him and His obedient children that He sanctifies them. And we are plainly to show our faith in the soon coming of our Lord in the clouds of heaven....

To bind ourselves up by contracts with those not of our faith is not in the order of God. We are to treat with kindness and courtesy those who refuse to be loyal to God, but we are never, never to unite with them in counsel regarding the vital interests of His work.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 106-108. (1902.)

Distinctly Seventh-day Adventist.--It has been stated that the Battle Creek Sanitarium is not denominational. But if ever an institution was established to be denominational, in every sense of the word,

this sanitarium was. Why are sanitariums esablished if it is not that they may be the right hand of the gospel in calling the attention of men and women to the truth that we are living amid the perils of the last days? And yet, in one sense, it is true that the Battle Creek Sanitarium is undenominational, in that it receives as patients people of all classes and all denominations.--Story of Our Health Message, p. 253. (1902.)

Not for Hotels.--We are not building sanitariums for hotels. Receive into our sanitariums only those who desire to conform to right principles, those who will accept the foods that we can conscientiously place before them. Should we allow patients to have intoxicating liquor in their rooms, or should we serve them with meat, we could not give them the help they should receive in coming to our sanitariums. We must let it be known that from principle we exclude such articles from our sanitariums and our hygienic restaurants. Do we not desire to see our fellow beings freed from disease and infirmity, and in the enjoyment of health and strength? Then let us be as true to principle as the needle to the pole.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 95. (1902.)

Not for Entertainment of Tourists.--I have a decided message for our people in Southern California. The Lord does not require them to provide facilities for the entertainment of tourists. The establishment of an institution for this purpose would be setting a wrong example before the Lord's people. The result would not justify the effort put forth.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 95. (1903.)

Not for Pleasure Seekers.--We are not to absorb the time and strength of men capable of carrying forward the Lord's work in the way He has outlined, in an enterprise for the accomodation and entertainment of pleasure seekers, whose greatest desire is to gratify self.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 97. (1902.)

Not to Cater to World's Demand for Pleasure.--It is not necessary that we should cater to the world's demands for pleasure. There are other places in the world where people may find amusement. We need at our sanitariums substantial men and women; we need those who will reveal the simplicity of true godliness. When the sick come to our institutions, they should be made to realize that there is a divine power at work, that angels of God are present.--Counsels on Health, p. 293. (1909.)

If Rightly Conducted.--Our sanitariums have in the past, and will continue to be, if rightly conducted, a means of blessing and uplifting to humanity. If the truth is rightly represented, those who patronize our sanitariums will learn much regarding its principles, and many will be converted. These institutions have been represented to me as beacon lights, showing forth the truth as it is in Jesus. The Lord Jesus is the great Minister of healing, and His presence in our institutions has been a savor of life unto life. Christ came to the world as the Great Physician of mankind. Our sanitariums, wherever they are established, should be made educational forces. The Lord would be pleased to have you with chosen helpers build up your work to do a more special work in religious lines.

Wonderful has been the working out of God's plan in the establishment of so many health institutions. Intemperance of every kind is taking the world captive, and those who are true educators at this time, those who instruct along the lines of self-denial and self-sacrifice, will have their reward. Now is our time, now is our opportunity, to do a blessed work.--Medical Ministry, p. 25. (1909.)

The Objectives Reviewed and Restated in 1908.--In letters received from our brethren, the questions are asked, "Why do we expend so much effort in establishing sanitariums? Why do we not pray for the healing of the sick, instead of having sanitariums?"

There is more to these questions than is at first apparent. In the early history of our work, many were healed by prayer. And some, after they were healed, pursued the same course in the indulgence of appetite that they had followed in the past. They did not live and work in such a way as to avoid sickness. They did not show that they appreciated the Lord's goodness to them. Again and again they were brought to suffering through their own careless, thoughtless course of action. How could the Lord be glorified in bestowing on them the gift of health?

When the light came that we should begin sanitarium work, the reasons were plainly given. There were many who needed to be educated in regard to healthful living. As the work developed, we were instructed that suitable places were to be provided, to which we could bring the sick and suffering who knew nothing of our people and scarcely anything of the Bible, and there teach them how to regain health by rational methods of treatment without having recourse to poisonous drugs, and at the same time surround them with uplifting spiritual influences. As a part of the treatment, lectures were to be given on right habits of eating and drinking and dressing. Instruction was to be given regarding the choice and the preparation of food, showing that food may be prepared so as to be wholesome and nourishing, and at the same time appetizing and palatable.

In all our medical institutions, patients should be systematically and carefully instructed how to prevent disease by a wise course of action. Through lectures, and the consistent practice of the principles of healthful living on the part of consecrated physicians and nurses, the blinded understanding of many will be opened, and truths never before thought of will be fastened on the mind. Many of the patients will be led to keep the body in the most healthy condition possible, because it is the Lord's purchased possession....

It is to save the souls, as well as to cure the bodies, of men and women, that at much expense our sanitariums are established. God designs that by means of these agencies of His own planting, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, shall find the bread of heaven and the water of life. He designs that they shall be educated in right habits of living, spiritual and physical. The salvation of many souls is at stake. In the providence of God, many of the sick are to be given the opportunity of separating for a time from harmful associations and surroundings, and of placing themselves in institutions where they may receive health-restoring treatments and wise instruction from Christian nurses and physicians. The establishment of sanitariums is a providential arrangement, whereby people from all churches are to be reached and made acquainted with the truth for this time.--Counsels on Health, pp. 469, 470. (1908.)

Purposes and Condition of Prosperity Unchanged.--As our work has extended and institutions have multiplied, God's purpose in their establishment remains the same. The conditions of prosperity are unchanged.--Testimonies, Vol. 6, p. 224. (1900.)

## 7—THOUGHT-PROVOKING CAUTIONS

Beware--Lest We Lose Our Bearings.*—Conformity to the world is causing many of our people to lose their bearings. I feel deeply over this matter, because it is continually kept before me by the Lord. For many years it has been presented to me again and again that a worldly policy has been coming into the management of many of our institutions. And when I read the published Testimonies that were given in the early seventies and even before that time, I am surprised to see how clearly our dangers in this matter have been pointed out, and how plainly the right way has been outlined from the beginning. But the way, so plainly specified, has not been followed. Men act as if counsels had never been given; and yet we expect the Lord to uplift us and to do great things for us! True, He will help us if we so relate ourselves to Him that He can; but He will not serve with us while we are weaving threads of selfishness into the web.

There is a sentiment among our people,--opposed by some, it is true, but held by many,—that each one connected with God's service may be sharp, keen, and designing, in order to make the best possible showing, indicating that his line of work is a success. Those who continue to hold to this idea will be bitterly disappointed when at the judgment they find that they have no place in the kingdom of God. False principles will never prevail in heaven. Not one thread of selfishness is to be brought into any part of God's service in His work upon the earth.

A worldly policy has been coming into the management of our institutions. It nearly spoiled our publishing house in Battle Creek. God was not made first and last and best in everything. Human judgment, human ideas, were taking the lead and control of everything.

God is not pleased with those who are ambitious of being regarded as shrewd men in the estimation of the world; nevertheless this ambition is cherished by not a few men of responsibility in our ranks. God's work should mean a great deal more to us than it does. It is more important than we have supposed.

Men in positions of responsibility who in any way deviate from Bible principles are divorcing themselves from God. We must be determined not to permit a worldly policy to be brought into our work. The servants of the living God and the servants of Satan are to be as distinct from one another as light is from darkness. The line of demarcation between them must be unmistakable.

If ever there was a time when those who have a knowledge of present truth should find their bearings, it is the present time. Although no one is to move independently of his brethren, yet each one must gain a knowledge of his own condition, his exact bearings. The question that each one should ask himself is, "What is my relation to God?"

It is conformity to the world that is causing our people to lose their bearings. The perversion of right principles has not been brought about suddenly. The angel of the Lord presented this matter to me in symbols. It seemed as if a thief were stealthily moving closer and still closer, and gradually but surely stealing away the identity of God's work, by lead-

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*[From an early-morning talk before the Pacific Union Medical Missionary Council, Sanitarium, California, June 19, 1902.]

ing our brethren to conform to worldly policies.

The mind of man has taken the place that rightfully belongs to God. Whatever position a man may hold, however exalted he may be, he should act as Christ would were He in his place. In every stroke of work that he performs, in his words, and in his character, he should be Christlike.

Man is not to permit God's work to be carried on contrary to a plain "Thus saith the Lord." But it is becoming more and more customary for men to separate from God, thinking that it is their privilege to go forward in their own way and according to their own ideas....

The Lord expects us to make most diligent efforts to free ourselves of the worldly spirit that has come in among us. He desires us to understand that we are not to build immense sanitariums in favored localities; for this would absorb means that should be used in assisting to build many sanitariums in other places. He desires that medical institutions shall be established in many places in many lands, and in every country to which the truth is carried.

The Lord calls for a reformation. In every place where believers have adopted worldly principles, He desires a voice of warning to be raised. "Cry aloud," He says, "Spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins." As a people and as individuals we must put away the erroneous principles and ambitious projects which lead us to embrace so much within a narrow compass. God desires us to learn to walk firmly and solidly, ever advancing in His way. He desires us to erect every building with reference to the needs of other places that must sometime have similar advantages.

In no respect is God's work to be circumscribed by man-made restrictions. Many of the ambitious plans and policies that have been made are not endorsed by Him. He is no party to keeping many advantages in one place. He desires every institution established to stand ready to help establish the next institution that is needed....

From many minds a realization of the times in which we are living is as far away as is heaven from the earth. It seems that their duty to prepare to meet a soon-coming Saviour is entirely forgotten. God wants us to come to our senses. He wants us to act like rational beings, who are living on the borders of the eternal world.

Remember that in preparing yourselves for the heavenly kingdom, you are preparing others. The Scriptures say, "Make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way." Many are weak in moral power; many have not had the privileges and the training that we have had; many have never had opportunity to receive instruction, "precept upon precept; line upon line, here a little, and there a little." God lays heavy responsibilities upon those who have had such instruction. They ought to spend much time in prayer. In the place of feeling that their judgment is supreme, they ought to feel terribly afraid. Instead of gathering to themselves all the burdens that they can possibly grasp, which give them no time to pray, no time to meditate on their own spiritual condition, they should spend much time in communion with their Maker.

God's cause is of so much consequence to Him, that of every one who claims to be His steward He requires a correct representation of His character. None but those who walk circumspectly before Him are qualified for stewardship. He works with those who properly represent His character. Through them His will is done on earth as it is in heaven.

Let us offer daily the prayer that Christ taught His disciples to pray, and then live our prayer during the day. To practice this prayer is the whole duty of man. Its principles lie at the foundation of the spring of all right action. Those who carry out every phase of these principles will become sensible men,--men whose minds God Himself can control and guide.--Manuscript 96, 1902.

# THE SPIRIT WHICH SHOULD CHARACTERIZE THE WORK OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST PHYSICIANS

A Letter of Counsel Written in 1890 to Dr. J. H. Kellogg
The Recognized Leader of S.D.A. Medical Work

Dear Brother:

I am alarmed at the outlook both for the Sanitarium and the publishing house at Battle Creek and our institutions generally. A spirit has been manifesting itself, and strengthening year by year in the institutions, that is of an entirely different character from that which the Lord has revealed in His Word should characterize the physicians and workers connected with our health institutions, and the work of publishing. The idea is entertained that the physicians at the Sanitarium and men in responsible positions in the publishing house are not under obligations to be controlled by self-denying, self-sacrificing principles of Christianity. But this idea has its origin in the councils of Satan. When physicians make manifest the fact that they think more of the wages they are to receive than of the work of the institution, they show that they are not men to be depended upon as unselfish, God-fearing servants of Christ, faithful in doing the work of the Master.

Men who are controlled by selfish desires should not remain connected with our institutions, and their course of action had better be exposed, that every church of Seventh-day Adventists may know what principles govern these men.

This would be a wise and just precaution; for through their medical profession this class take advantage of interests which the Conference has built up at great labor and sustained at great expense. Under the name of Seventh-day Adventists they establish themselves among our people, and represent themselves as working for the good of the cause. They are accepted as Christian physicians, and there is need that men and women should go forth into these various places, and act as missionaries in the capacity of Christian physicians; but they should be under the direction of the Conference. The people are so anxious to have institutions established, that they encourage men who come among them to take upon them the responsibility of building institutions.

But there are many who are practicing physicians who do not work with an eye single to the glory of God, but for the sake of gain to themselves. They exact exorbitant prices from those who require their services. They feel that they are not amenable to any one, and are not to be advised or counseled, but will follow their own impulses. In a large degree they work from selfish motives. In their medical practice they are not missionaries. Their unreasonable charges are recorded in the books by the true Witness, who says, "I know thy works." The money physicians generally take from rich and poor, is in many cases too large for the services rendered and is reckoned no more or less than dishonest gain, by the God of Heaven; yet they demand these exorbitant prices for their professional aid, simply because they can do it; for when suffering, people must have help. The principles of truth are not brought into

the soul to have a sanctifying influence upon their life and character, unless men are doers of the words of Christ.

If the churches shall welcome these men among them, because they claim the name of being Seventh-day Adventists, they will find that instead of benefit, they will reap injury from such an association. Everything will be shaken than can be shaken. When tested and tried, these men will reveal the unChristlike spirit that actuates them, making manifest the traits of character that never can be admitted through the heavenly gate. They follow the bent of their own mind, and not the counsels of God.

"God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Heaven was purchased for men at an infinite price, and no man will enter the portals of bliss who has not through self-denial and self-sacrifice proved the quality and genuineness of his life for Christ and suffering humanity.

God will require a return from men in proportion as they set a value upon themselves and their services, for they will be judged according to their deeds, and by no less a standard than they themselves have established. If they have accounted their talents of so great value, and placed a high estimate upon their abilities, they will be required to render service proportionate to their own estimate and demands. O, how few have any real acquaintance with the Father or with His Son Jesus Christ. If they were imbued with the Spirit of Christ they would work the works of Christ. "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

He who judgeth righteously has said, "Without me ye can do nothing." All talents, great or small, have been entrusted to men by God, to be employed in His service, and when men use their ability simply for themselves, and have no special care to work in harmony with those in medical practice, who are of the same faith, they reveal that they are inclined to judge these men by themselves; they do not seek to answer the prayer of Christ, "That they may be one as He is one with the Father." When they demand exorbitant prices for their services, God, the judge of all the earth, will hold them to the measure of their own overrated estimation, and require of them to the full extent of the value they put upon themselves.

As they judge of their worth from a money point of view, God will judge of their works, comparing their services with their valuation of them. Unless converted, no one who thus overrates his ability, will ever enter heaven, for his personal influence in the service of Christ will never balance the scale of his estimation of himself or of his demands for his service for others. Selfishness and self-glorification are becoming the curse of our institutions, and leavening the whole camp of Israel. We have come to the place where God calls a halt, and we must now investigate, that we may know the motives which prompt to action and may know in whom the words of Christ are fulfilled. Jesus has said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Self is to be hidden in Christ.

We have need to be alarmed because selfishness and covetousness are becoming a ruling power among us, and the Lord is displeased. The consciences of many are like India rubber. Men can be bought and sold by the highest

bidder. When such men are weighed in the balances of the sanctuary, they are found wanting, for conscientiousness, honor, integrity, and fidelity are lacking. The sin of bribery is becoming so common, that the moral senses of many are perverted by this unholy practice. The time of testing is upon us, and many hold the truth in unrighteousness. They do not place themselves where they can best glorify God, but best please and glorify themselves. When it serves their purpose they are the most zealous advocates of the truth; but when the test of trial comes upon them, they shrink under the measuring line of God. Malachi describes the process of trial that shall fit the people of God to abide the day of His coming. "But who may abide the day of His coming? and who shall stand when He appeareth? for He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap: and He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and He shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." This is the work the Lord will do throughout our institutions. And let no man or woman stand in the way of this important work; for souls are imperilled, and must be cleansed, refined, and purified as silver in the furnace.

He who is selfish and grasping, eager to take every dollar he can get from our institutions for his services, is binding about the work of God; verily he has his reward. He cannot be accounted worthy to be entrusted with the eternal, heavenly reward in the mansions Christ has gone to prepare for those who deny self and take up the cross and follow him. The fitness of men to enter the blood-bought inheritance is tested during this probationary life. Those who have the spirit of self-sacrifice manifested in Christ, when He gave Himself for the salvation of fallen man, are those who will drink of the cup and be baptized with the baptism, and they will share in the glory of the Redeemer. Those who make it evident that the love of Christ controls their spirit and actuates their service, will be deemed fit subjects for the family above. We are all to be tested here in this life to prove whether, if admitted to heaven, we shall repeat the same course that Satan pursued there. But if the character which we develop during our probation is according to the divine Pattern, it qualifies us to receive the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." But on the other hand, if men desire to be highly esteemed among men, if they are seeking for the highest positions, and demanding the highest remuneration they can obtain in this life, they will have just such characters in the future life. All heaven will pronounce them unfit for the kingdom, disqualified for any position of trust in the great work of God in the courts above. Our institutions are instrumentalities ordained of God, and the principles of equity, justice and righteousness must be maintained in them with fidelity. The work in which we are engaged must be done by men who are ordained of God as was Christ, to go forth with the spirit of sacrifice for the salvation of a lost world. This is the spirit that should characterize medical missionary work anywhere and everywhere.

Those who are partakers of the divine nature, cooperate in all things with the captain of their salvation. Jesus gave Himself, He laid aside His glory, for our sake He became poor, that we through His poverty might be made rich; and those who have His spirit take part in His humiliation, in His self-denial, in His self-sacrifice; they make manifest His meekness and lowliness of heart, and give themselves to the work He came to accomplish for

perishing man. A mere profession of doctrine, however sound and scriptural, will never avail in the work of restoring man to happiness and to God. The evil in man's heart must be eradicated; for it is of the Satanic character which brought rebellion into heaven. Unless this change is wrought in the heart, man fails to bear the Lord's proving, and against his name is written, "Unfaithful servant."

I have been burdened as I have been shown by the Lord the great want of unity among the medical practitioners. They act as though the prayer of Christ did not embrace them, and they do not seek for oneness. The physicians should labor together in love and unity. None should be envious or jealous of their brother physicians. Methods of practice should not be allowed to create enmity, distrust and variance. The real cause lying at the foundation of variance is the narrow mind, the Pharisaic spirit, that is brought into the life. Let the physicians give evidence that they are Christians, saying, "We are brethren, to meet in the same mansions by and by. We will strengthen one another in God."

In every institution among us, in every branch and department of the work, God tests the spirit that actuates the worker. Does he have the mind that was in Christ, the earnest spirit and fervent devotion, the purity, the love, that should characterize the laborer for God? Does he bear the fruits of self-sacrifice that were seen in the life of our divine Lord? It is required in those who labor in the cause that the heart be enlisted in the enterprise, that they may give their services not merely for wages, not for honor, but for the glory of God, the salvation of lost man.

If it is evident that the heart of man is not enlisted, present no bribe, offer no flattering inducement to obtain the service of any physician; offer that which is reasonable, that which corresponds with the principles the Lord has unfolded in the establishment of our institutions, and no more. Satan, who claims to be the prince of this world, represents himself as very rich, and he can outbid you, and the larger you make your bribe, the larger he will make his. The world is Satan's agent to do his work. You will know whether or not a man is a Christian, for actions speak louder than words or profession. The spirit that characterizes the action represents the man, and the work will be in accordance with the mould he gives it. God will have it made manifest by test and trial who will stand connected with Christ in the end in the great plan of salvation. We are to act as reformers in every branch of our work; for then Christ works with us.

Christ has purchased us at an infinite cost, and today He lifts His hand, and calls our names as He did the name of Matthew as he sat at the receipt of custom. Jesus said, "Follow me." Matthew left all,--all his gains,--and followed his Lord. He did not wait and stipulate a certain sum reaching the amount he had received in his former occupation, before he would render service, but without a question, he arose and followed Jesus. Under test and trial, many professed Christians must yet make it manifest whether they have subdued the traits of the carnal nature, or whether they are as a whited sepulchre, fair in appearance, but within full of impurity and defilement.

A profession of Christianity is not sufficient to constitute us Christians. We must each have the character manifest by our divine Pattern. The Word of God must be the rule of our life, the director of our practices; self-denial, self-sacrifice, holiness, compassion, truth and love must be found to be the fruits of our faith in Christ. When Christianity has its place in the heart

it cannot be hid; it will be seen inwrought in the soul, and will be manifest in the outworking of practical life. Unless Christianity is found in the daily life, in the manner of working, in every line of duty, we do not represent Jesus. A Christian will manifest Christianity in the market, in buying and selling, in his profession, in his occupation and life, in his unselfish course toward all his associates. But of all men to whom we would look for a manifestation of the spirit of Christ, it is entirely proper for us to look with expectation to the Christian physician. But the standard must be elevated in the medical profession; for it is very low, and principles are corrupted for the sake of gain.

The Christian physician has no right to follow the custom of the world, to shape his action to obtain the patronage or praise of the ungodly. He should not accept exorbitant wages for his professional services, for the reward is awaiting the faithful and true. He has no more right to minister to others requiring a large remuneration than has the minister of the gospel a right to set his labors at a high money value, but only in accordance with consistency and mercy and the value of his work. It is manifest that unless Christianity is planted in the heart, it will not control the life. The profession of faith is of no more value than the spirit and the life testify that it is of a genuine character. Cleansing the outside of the cup has never succeeded in elevating the soul, making it pure and heavenly. The truth of God is of value to the receiver, only as it is permitted to have a restraining influence upon his spirit and practice. There is no snare so subtle, so constant, and fraught with such peril to the professed follower of Christ, as conformity to the world. "Come out from among them, and be ye separate," is the call of God.

We know that the mind and will of God has no control over the world at large. God's countless mercies are enjoyed, His benefits appropriated, and there is on the part of the worldling no recognition of the Giver, no expression of gratitude for the manifold goodness of God. The reason for this is that the principle of truth is absent from the heart; it is not interwoven into the character, for its pure principles are not understood. The apostle says, "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." What then is the difference between a Christian and a man whose heart is not brought under the controlling influence of the spirit of God? One is fallen upon the Rock and is broken; self is dead, and Jesus lives in him and moulds and fashions him according to His own divine image. His connection with God is made manifest in his business transactions and in all the affairs of life, whether great or small; for he keeps the way of the Lord. His affections and hopes are not centered upon the things of this life, but they are set upon things above. The selfish one lives for self, and he seeks worldly honor, worldly gain; he will make it manifest that his hopes are centered upon the things of earth. He will selfishly grasp all that he possibly can to administer to himself, as Satan has done. There are many who have not a good conscience.

The heart is the citadel of the man, and until new affections, new moral tastes are created through the power of Christ, the enemy finds his stronghold in the heart. It is in the heart that man establishes his idols, and no power on earth can dislodge the enemy, when men are satisfied to live in separation from God. When the heart is not in possession of an indwelling Saviour, the

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carnal lusts, the tastes, the mind of the great deceiver will be revealed in the life, and although men may make a profession of Christianity, their works will testify that they know not God; though they acknowledge the truth, its place in the heart is occupied by a deceptive spirit. The love of the Saviour is not there. The love of Christ was an unselfish love, that prompted Him to seek and save that which was lost. Those who think much of their remuneration for their services, reveal the fact that they have not laid the foundation for their spiritual life on the sure Rock, or they have lost the spirit of the truth, and have forgotten that they are purged from the old leaven with the priceless blood of the Son of God. They have become so devoid of spiritual discernment that they place the sacred and the common on the same level. The Lord is not honored in their hearts, and the principles of the religion of Christ are not woven in the character. They go through a cold formal service that they call religion; but Christ is not formed within, the hope of glory.

A man whose heart is touched with great love to souls for whom Christ died, will not make himself a center. He will not seek to absorb everything and impart nothing, but his work will be actuated by faith and love. He will realize that he is dealing with souls purchased with the blood of Christ, and he will not allow anything to make him lose sight of eternal realities. He will keep in mind the fact that everything in connection with his life and character is charged with sacred responsibilities, and through a living connection with God, his influence may have a leavening power upon those with whom he is associated. We cannot know the beauty and riches of the grace of Christ until we have made a practical application of the truth to our own hearts. Medical men, in addition to your medical education and training, you need the mind that was in Christ Jesus. This will be to you righteousness and sanctification. No fiber of the root of selfishness can exist in the heart of the physician who entertains Christ as an honored guest. When you are emptied of self, Christ will supply the vacuum, and you will be actuated by the same spirit, moved by the same unselfish interest, that was manifested in the work of Christ for the perishing souls of men.

You will then no more think of charging exorbitant prices for your services because it is the custom of worldly physicians to do so, than you will think of dishonoring and betraying your Lord. Your soul will be absorbed in the life-giving power of the Sun of righteousness, and unconsciously you will shed an influence that will bless those around you. You will work not as mere business men, looking at your work from a worldly point of view, but as Christian physicians, you will render service, taking of no man more than is honestly your due. Your eye will be single to the glory of God, and no matter what may be the consequences to yourself, your first consideration will be how you may show forth the power and majesty of the truth.

Those who thus practice the truth, will know that there is a love, stronger, deeper, more constraining than the natural love of a mother to her son,--it is the love of the Saviour to the saved, and their love to Him in return. Truth occupies the citadel of the soul, and should the Saviour search the temple, He would find no buyers and sellers to condemn; for God is enthroned in the heart. The Lord has promised, "I will put a new spirit within you; and I will take the stony heart out of their flesh, and I will give them an heart of flesh; that they may walk in my statutes, and keep mine ordinances: and they shall be my people, and I will be their God."

Many of the physicians who today claim to believe the present truth, are represented to me as being in no better a spiritual condition than were the priests and rulers in the time of Christ; for their religion is like India rubber, capable of being stretched to suit their circumstances at different times and on different occasions. Exorbitant prices were exacted from those who desired beasts for sacrifice at the temple, but Jesus rebuked this unholy traffic. Divinity flashed through humanity, as he went into the temple of God, "and overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them That sold doves, and said unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

The same words are applicable to many practicing physicians who are called Christians. The medical profession is no less under the jurisdiction of the Lord, under the rule of the standard of righteousness, than is the farmer, the merchant, or the minister of the gospel. The physician is as much under obligation to represent pure and undefiled religion in his business transactions as is any other man in any profession. He is required to love and obey God, to relieve the sick and afflicted, for Christ's sake. The love and pity of Christ must pervade the soul, and the physician that has the fear of God before his eyes will deal tenderly with Christ's poor, and justly with all men; for he will realize that he must meet the record of the deeds done in the body at the judgment bar of God. All work done for Christ's sake, unselfishly, will obtain a quality, and achieve a success, beyond all earthly compensation; for Christ's righteousness will be imputed to such a worker. Every physician should be inspired by the love of Christ, that his work may have upon it the fashioning hand of the great Physician. In Christ we behold the characteristics of the true physician.

The question as to whether the medical profession is to be controlled by Christian principles in regard to compensation, or by the selfish standard of the world, has long been ignored, but can be ignored no longer. Shall the pure elevating principles of Christianity be exemplified in the physician's life? Shall his practice come under the rule and supervision of the church? Shall he practice self-denial for Christ's sake? or is it only for a few men of more common occupation to follow in the footsteps of Jesus, while merchants, lawyers, and professional men, go free to follow the bent of a selfish will? Is the world to see no representatives of Christianity in the medical profession? and in the men who occupy positions of trust in our institutions?

I was shown that the truth must enter the heart of every physician among us, that it may have a sanctifying influence upon his life; but as a general thing our physicians know not what heart religion means. With the light of redemption shining all around, the soul perishes for the knowledge of the sacred and divine. The heart is desolate and dreary, though the spirit of God through His Word invites men to rest in the hope of the glory of God.

The work of the medical profession calls for men who love and fear God. The people have long been afflicted with unconverted men, who have acted independently of the church, and have followed their own unsanctified judgment, imperilled our institutions by their unsanctified independence. But our institutions need not accept unconsecrated men and women, because they know not what better to do; for converted physicians will be raised up to take their

place in the work. Unless the principles of divine truth control the physicians as they have not done hitherto, God will be dishonored, souls will be lost, and the institution established for the benefit of the sick and suffering, will not meet the mind of the Spirit of God.

God has been greatly dishonored by the course of many in the medical profession who claim to believe the truth; for in character they have not been representatives of Christ. An inconsistent, unprincipled life in a physician should be looked upon as a matter of grave importance, and he should be dealt with as Christ directed His church to deal with offenders. If an offender will not listen to admonition, and will not change his course of action, he should be separated from the fellowship of the church. Those who take the part of the evil-doer and sympathize with him, and give him patronage, place themselves in position where they are an offense to God.

There are some occupations which are not open to Christians. They are not legitimate callings for the servant of God, and they can engage in them only at the peril of their souls, for through these occupations they are exposed to the miasmal influence of the world. God desires not that His people should keep company with extortioners and robbers, even though they may wear an appearance of sanctity. There are occupations in which it is impossible to work reform; for they are thoroughly bad, and that which can be said to those who persist in engaging in them, is "Depart, ye thieves." But the profession of medicine is a legitimate calling, and there is a remedy for all its evils. Christ may be represented in the character and action of every physician, and all who claim to be Christians should expect to work as He worked, having a fair price for their services, and exacting no more, although they see that they could obtain more by following the selfish customs of the world. It is just as consistent for the minister of the gospel to demand an excessive salary for visiting the sick, comforting the desponding, bringing peace and joy to the oppressed, as for the physician to make large charges for his professional visits.

The work of the Christian physician is to bear on its face the signature of self-denial, and not have even the appearance of fraud and extortion. It has become general among physicians who have not the fear of God before them, to hide that which is plain and simple under the guise of mystery in order that they may have more influence with the people. But this is not after Christ's order. God alone is veiled in unapproachable mystery. When dealing with humanity, Jesus made every dark thing plain to the understanding of men, and promised at His ascension to send the Comforter, whose office work was to reveal truth. In heaven's courts fraud and dishonesty in the physician is known by the same term as fraud and extortion in the merchant or mechanic. Overcharges on the part of a physician for rendering some simple service to an unfortunate brother, is just as much grinding the face of the poor as when a lawyer demands exorbitant fees for his service, or a merchant requires an unreasonable price for his goods.

The character and destiny of man in probationary time is determined by the principles which control his action. Selfishness is an attribute of Satan, and if this governs the life, it will be manifested in any profession or occupation, however noble or philanthropic it might be represented to be. A

multitude of sins has been covered under the profession of medicine, although there has been a witness to every unholy transaction, a just verdict rendered in the decision of every case. Many things that are thought lawful and right in this profession are unlawful, and they need the scourge of small cords in the hand of Christ that they may be driven out. Many good and merciful acts have been done by practicing physicians, but I was shown that as a general thing the medical profession has become a den of thieves. In connection with the cause of God the work of the Christian physician is to be beautified by the presence of Christ; for He would cooperate with the physician who professes His name. But when men become extortioners, all He can do is to drive them from His courts.

Those who would enter the medical profession should be educated from a higher point of view than that found in the popular schools of the land. We do not appreciate the value of the sacred truth we profess to believe, until we see the necessity of embodying it in our practical life. It is only as spiritual and moral integrity become an abiding characteristic, at all times, in all places, that we are able to place a proper estimate upon the holy faith once delivered to the saints. Besides the special science required that men may be intelligent physicians, men need a daily training in the school of Christ, that they may learn to work as Jesus worked, in purity, in unselfishness, in holiness before God. In this way they will be fitting to enter the higher school of patriarchs and prophets, to associate with redeemed and sanctified of all ages. It requires a man after God's divine measurement to be a successful physician, representing the great Physician. He must be a continual learner; for no student is ever prepared to cease from study, even though he has graduated from the most approved course of preparation.

There are many novices in the medical profession, men who have wicked hearts, who take advantage of their position, and corrupt not only the souls but the bodies of those under their care. Their reward in the day of final account will be according to their works. Only daily faith in Christ will make and keep the physician pure before God; for Satan will stand at the side of the physician to tempt him, to open avenues to practice dishonesty, to commit grave sins under the cloak of his profession. God looks upon the heart, and understands the spirit, that actuates every deed. By and by the Judge of all the earth will open a great book in which the record of every case is kept. It will then be revealed that there has been a witness present by the bedside of the sick, who has made a record of every case, the circumstances surrounding the individual, the treatment given, and there is written the fidelity or unfaithfulness of every practitioner. Let the Christian physician look up in the sick-room, and say, "God is here; His eye is upon me. He reads my every thought, and notices my every action. I will be a faithful servant of Jesus Christ. I will be one who shall preserve honor, honesty and truth. I will have the tenderness, the compassion, the mercy, the long-suffering of Jesus. I will comfort, I will bless this sufferer. If Jesus will work with me I will be a helper to the needy."

O, what a physician may be who is a servant of our Lord Jesus Christ! The light of the glory of God may shine upon the man who thus is a laborer together with God. Christianity in the life in business transactions, in professional practices, will be as a power in the earth. "Ye are the light

of the world," said Christ. The leaven of sanctification and holiness must be brought into the life and character. In our publishing house, in our Sanitarium and College, we should watch with the utmost care that we do not act from selfish motives. Life at best is short, and this little period of probation should be pure, lived with an eye single to the glory of God. We should not be double minded, now serving the Lord and again serving selfish purposes in all our plans and actions. The selfishness, the carelessness of spirit that is manifested in regard to the words spoken, the habits indulged, the maxims uttered, are all sowing seed that will yield a baneful harvest.

From the heart of the work an influence is carried, even by some who are called foreign missionaries, that is not pleasing to God. Many are not emptied of self, that are not vessels unto honor. If they had never had a connection with men who were unsanctified they would have done far better work; but the principles they have woven into the character are not an acceptable kind to God, and He will not minister of His grace to the spirit they cherish. Then how can they be lights to the world? How can they be laborers together with God? How can they be called lightbearers? The maxims of the world have been woven with the precious truth of God. Men are deceived in every department and branch of the work, because of their own selfish desires, their selfish plans; for their hearts are not imbued with the spirit of Christ. The example of Christ is lost sight of. Many are unable to clearly distinguish between the truths of God and the frauds of men, and no plat of their religious experience stands forth entirely weeded from the noxious tares of selfishness. Many profess to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, but selfish purposes and projects actually shut out the view of the eternal realities, and the world is not slow to discern its own standard. I have been shown that many make pretense to godliness scorning the too apparent inconsistencies, yet at the same time encouraging themselves in putting God out of their knowledge. Men batter and haggle for little or large advantage as the circumstances may be, and in so doing they barter away their security to the kingdom of God. They value that kingdom less than did Judas his Lord.

God calls upon men in the medical profession not to feel that they are to stand apart from the disciples of the church, that they may carry out their own selfish projects. Our faith is misrepresented by men who are out of Christ, and many souls are misled. The stumbling blocks must be taken out of the way, or those who have not submitted themselves to the discipline of the church, must change their course. If they determine to leave the fellowship of the church, let a voice of warning follow them, that the people may know that they are not in harmony with the brethren, and the church will not be responsible for their course of action, or cover their transgressions. In this way many who sincerely believe the truth may be prevented from being led away to put confidence in men whose course of action God disapproves.

Let no man say that his conversation is in heaven, while self is interposed between him and his God; for his thoughts, his works all testify that he is groveling in the dust. The standard must be elevated. We do not plead for inactivity, we would not have one soul blunt his activities, but only purify his enterprises of all selfishness, ambition, pride and self-exaltation. Let pure and undefiled religion be the controlling power in all our institutions. Let it be practiced by all who are connected with the work. Those who make a profession of godliness, and have a corrupt, sensual heart, will develop themselves, that they may be known by those around them. He who is scheming for

himself will work in a way to bring profit to himself, while he is very careful to all appearance to see that others shall in no case take advantage of their place or position to reap benefits that he himself obtained. This carefulness on his part to exclude others from dishonest advantage pacifies his conscience, for he believes he is guarding the interest of the institution.

O man, the books of heaven bear the record of your deeds; for to every transaction there has been a Witness that will not lie, and by thy works thou shalt be justified, and by thy works thou shalt be condemned in the day when every case is tried, and it is too late for wrongs to be righted. Then it will be seen that only those are saved who brought into their life the maxims of Jesus.

Many have deceived the world, betrayed the cause of Christ, and put the Lord of glory to an open shame by misrepresenting His character. These lie against the truth. They countenance and practice principles that in no way correspond with the truth of God. Many are willing to benefit themselves at another's disadvantage, and this proves that the truth has not been brought into the sanctuary of the soul, and that God's law is a dead letter to them. The commandment is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. . . and thy neighbor as thyself." They have failed to learn the lesson of the pure Son of God. The True Witness says, "I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love. Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."

"I am a Christian," must be repeated, "and I must love my neighbor as myself. I must do unto others as I would that they should do to me. I must not exalt myself as a privileged character, and look down upon others as of no value. I am a Christian, and must esteem others better than myself. I am a Christian, and must not join any ring or party which would connive at evil, no matter how trivial might seem the transgression." It was a small transgression that opened upon our world the floodgates of woe. The act of sin may be one that is called common, and the eternal ruin will be common. We need not seek to excuse ourselves because men in high esteem are guilty of strange misdemeanors, and place sin in wrong light before the world. The uprightness of all who make high professions, and practice iniquity is known a pretense before that God whose eye reads the hearts of men. So few are found who act upon the principles of the Bible, that we can say indeed that many shall seek to enter in and shall not be able. Christ's followers are a little flock.

Those who have not lost their first love will have a care for the souls of those with whom they are associated; but if one in responsible position is found whose morals are tainted with dishonesty or impurity, be on your guard that his godless spirit and example do not contaminate your soul, and so the contagion of evil spread. The moral tone of piety among us must be raised, and in order that it may be, we must take time for the personal culture of heart religion. Let each one feel, I must be an example in patience. I must do good, whether others appreciate my motives or not. I must not stand allied with evil, or cover it with a mantle of false charity. Bible charity is not sentimentalism, but love in active exercise. To heal the hurt of the daughter of my people, slightly, saying, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," is called charity. To confederate together, to call sin holiness and truth, is

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called charity; but it is the counterfeit article. The false and the spurious are in the world, and we should closely examine our hearts that we may know whether or not we possess the genuine charity. Genuine charity will not create distrust, and evil work. It will not blunt the sword of the spirit so that it does no execution. Those who would cover evil under false charity, say to the sinner, "It shall be well with thee." Thank God there is a charity that will not be corrupted; there is a wisdom that cometh from above, that is (mark it) first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy, and the fruits of righteousness is sown of them that make peace. This is a description of heaven-born, heavenbred charity. Charity loves the sinner but hates the sin, and will warn him faithfully of his danger, pointing him to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. Sin is not to be cloaked, but to be taken away.

The love that is of heavenly birth is a resistless power, and it can be obtained only by a living connection with God. Would you move the hearts of men, then you must come into actual contact with the God of love. God must first take hold of you if you would take hold of others. But instead of desiring such an exalted position as to become a laborer together with God, ministers and physicians, men of responsibility seek pre-eminence among their brethren, and strive to obtain the highest wages for their services. Sin always attends such ambition. How faint is the line of demarkation between the church and the world; but why should you try to blend the service of God and mammon. The world's Redeemer has declared, "Ye cannot serve two masters."

The people of God can be united only through the power of the Holy Ghost, and this is the union which will stand the test. Christ prayed that His people might be one as He and the Father were one; but can this union exist, can spiritual life be maintained, if you fail to associate with those of like precious faith in close Christian fellowship and devotion? If you think you can live a Christian life without taking advantage of Christian privileges, you are deceived by the enemy of your soul. I am terribly in earnest to cry aloud and spare not, and show my people their transgression and the house of Jacob their sins.

In whatever occupation you may be, whether physicians, merchants, ministers, or men in other walks of life, you have no right to laden yourselves down with grievous, heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, to be pressed under many and varied responsibilities, until you feel that you have no time to pray, and excuse yourself on the plea that you have so much to do. If you have much to do, how essential it is that you have the Lord God of Israel to stand by your side, that you may bear the yoke evenly with Him who was meek and lowly in heart. Christ says, "Without me ye can do nothing." You may well be alarmed for your soul, if you allow cares to supplant the truth of God in the heart. If your associates are worldlings who flatter you, telling you how smart you are, and what great things you can do, and love this unhallowed nonsense, you may well feel that you are in peril; for your moral taste is perverted, your perceptions blunted. You have forsaken the cool snow waters of Lebanon for water that comes from another place. You cannot preserve your spirituality unless you feed on Christ, eating His flesh and drinking His blood. Every moment is charged with eternal responsibilities.

In the dealings of man with his fellowman every transaction may be marked with the highest integrity; and yet, though justice and equity mark your business

affairs, you must not permit yourself to be so engrossed with the things of time, that you will fail to give attention to the things of eternal interest. The mind and body must not be treated with indiscretion. You must not act presumptuously, for you are not your own, you have been bought with a price, and are under obligation to keep God's property in a good condition. You are not required to protract your labors until you are worn out and exhausted, and cannot engage in religious exercises for the preservation of spiritual health. When you make your spiritual prosperity a thing of a secondary importance, you abuse the property of God. By undue devotion to business, you defraud the soul of the opportunity to feast upon the words of eternal life, and so receive not the sustenance and inspiration necessary for the maintenance of spiritual life. Thus you fail to become the light of the world, and cannot represent your professed Lord to the people with whom you associate.

It is true that every moment is precious, and not one of them is to be wasted; but it is when you obtain the grace of the Holy Spirit through faith in God, that you are qualified for the performance of your various duties and can work with an eye single to the glory of God. Look at the days and weeks and months of the past, and see if your life service has not been one long, complicated robbery of God, because you have failed to remember Him, and have left eternity out of your reckoning. By neglecting spiritual things, you have not only robbed your own soul, but the souls of your family; for by seeking temporal enrichment to the neglect of heavenly enlightenment, you have not been in a condition either physically or mentally to educate and train your children to keep the way of the Lord. How long shall this kind of robbery continue on the part of men who place a high estimate upon their services, and yet leave out of their work the one thing that makes their labors acceptable to God,--heart devotion, true piety? You dismiss God from your thoughts, pray scarcely at all, and yet claim for the exercise of your finite wisdom a large compensation in money. And yet Christ declares, "Without me ye can do nothing." "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Will you exchange your hope of heaven for worldly gain? Many are doing this very thing; for Satan held out his tempting bribe, and they accepted his terms. Should the tree be cut down, it would lie prone to the earth, lost, lost, eternally lost!

Worldly success, even when obtained at the loss of spiritual life, is often looked upon as the blessing of providence; but it is disaster, it is death. Better far would be poverty, the cross, self-denial, self-sacrifice, and shattered worldly hopes. Better far would be the world's verdict, "poor," than be written poor in the books of heaven. To be written in heaven as one who is rich in spiritual graces is of far greater honor than to sit with princes on earth, and forfeit the kingdom of God. Let it be the ambition of those who profess to believe present truth, to be written as men whose lives are hid with Christ in God, men whom gold cannot buy, who though tempted as was Moses, like him, esteemed the reproaches of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt.

God permits men to pass under the fire of temptation that they may see if there is alloy in their characters; for they cannot inherit their heirship to the eternal crown unless they are tested and proved by the Lord. Take time to watch and pray, to assure yourselves that you have the presence of Jesus, and

Letter 41, 1890

can counsel with Him in regard to the work He has given into your hands, as did Enoch of old. You who occupy important positions of responsibility how much you need Jesus, how much you need to watch and pray that you may be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. Will you gather business to your soul, and leave Christ out on the plea that you have not time to commune with Him? Why violate conscience? Why put such confidence in your own finite strength?

Temptation will come to every soul, and if you accept one temptation, stronger ones will follow, and others will be influenced by your example. Gold is not only a standard in the market, but a standard of character among men. But though the world judges by this standard, let the Christian say, "I am not bound to be rich, but I am under obligation to be righteous and to represent my Redeemer. I will not imperil my soul by declaring I must have a certain revenue. I have purposed in my heart that I will not give Satan reason to triumph over me because I endanger my spiritual life and become the servant of sin. I will not cultivate or encourage selfishness and covetousness. for it is the ruin of the world." Satan was vanquished when he came to Christ, with his specious temptation, offering a vast reward for the tarnishing of the integrity of the Son of God. He now seeks through the avenue of the world to corrupt the integrity of those who would overcome through the grace of Christ; but let every professed follower of Jesus say, "Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

E. G. White

Washington, D.C.
Dec. 24, 1890
(E.G.White Letter 41, 1890.)

SECTION II

## THE BEGINNINGS OF MEDICAL WORK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Vision of Sanitarium Near Los Angeles.--I have been unable to sleep after half-past eleven at night. Many things, in figures and symbols, are passing before me. There are sanitariums in running order near Los Angeles. At one place there is an occupied building, and there are fruit trees on the sanitarium grounds. In this institution, outside the city, there is much activity.

As in the vision of the night I saw the grounds, I said, "O ye of little faith! You have lost time." There were the sick in wheel-chairs. There were some patients to whom the physicians had given a prescription to spend all their time outdoors during pleasant weather, in order to regain health....

While speaking, I said: "We must have sanitariums in favored places in different localities. This is God's plan. He has ordained the medical missionary work as a means of saving souls, and that which we see about us is a symbol of the work before us. We are to awaken our churches to engage interestedly in God's work, and to carry forward this branch,--the medical missionary work."

Physicians were interested in these words, and one said, as he extended his arms and waved them back and forth, "Is not this better than drugs? Aches and pains have left you without the use of medicine."

On the grounds that I saw in this vision of the night, there were shade trees, the boughs of which were hung in such a way that they formed leafy canopies somewhat the shape of tents. The sick were delighted. While some were working for diversion, others were singing. There was no dissatisfaction.--Manuscript 152, 1901.

Not Within the City Limits.--In August, 1901, while attending the Los Angeles camp meeting, I was in the visions of the night in a council meeting. The question under consideration was the establishment of a sanitarium in Southern California. By some it was urged that this sanitarium should be built in the city of Los Angeles, and the objections to establishing it out of the city were pointed out. Others spoke of the advantages of a country location.

There was among us One who presented this matter very clearly and with the utmost simplicity. He told us that it would be a mistake to establish a sanitarium within the city limits. A sanitarium should have the advantage of plenty of land, so that the invalids can work in the open air. For nervous, gloomy, feeble patients, outdoor work is invaluable. Let them have flower beds to care for. In the use of rake and hoe and spade they will find relief for many of their maladies. Idleness is the cause of many diseases.

Life in the open air is good for body and mind. It is God's medicine for the restoration of health. Pure air, good water, sunshine, the beautiful surroundings of nature--these are His means for restoring the sick to health in natural ways. To the sick it is worth more than silver or gold to lie in the sunshine or in the shade of the trees.

In the country our sanitariums can be surrounded by flowers and trees, orchards and vineyards. Here it is easy for physicians and nurses to draw from the things of nature lessons teaching of God. Let them point the patients to Him whose hand has made the lofty trees, the springing grass, and the beautiful flowers, encouraging them to see in every opening bud and blossoming flower an expression of His love for His children.--Testimonies, Vol. 7, pp. 85, 86. (1902.)

Mistake to Erect Buildings in Southern California Cities.--We need now to make every dollar count in selecting a site for a sanitarium near Los Angeles, and beginning work. We have been in need of men of sound judgment, men with ability to count the cost and to plan wisely....

The Lord would have men walk humbly before Him. It would be a mistake for us to purchase or erect large buildings in the cities of Southern California for sanitarium work; and those who see advantages in doing this, are not moving understandingly. A great work is to be done in preparing these cities to hear the gospel message; but this work is not to be done by fitting up in them large buildings for the carrying forward of some wonderful enterprise. --Manuscript 114, 1902.

Could Not Approve Plans for Building in Los Angeles*--With the light that I have had in regard to sanitariums where the sick are to be treated I cannot give one word of counsel about huddling in the city. I cannot do it myself, and yet it may look very different to others; but with the light that I have, I could not advise placing a building in the city. You are out of the city, I know; you are out at one side. That changes the proposition somewhat; but further than that, I could not say; I could not give you any advice. You will have to arrange that among yourselves, because I could not give advice to build a sanitarium in any city. I could not do it, because it has been so distinctly laid before me that when a sanitarium is built, it must be located where it can accomplish the end in view--the object for which it is established.

The object that we have in view is not to get money, particularly, it is to get souls, to take those who are suffering with disease, and place them in the best position possible for the recovery of health. We have no confidence in drug medication. God wants us to be out where we can have the advantages of nature in every respect, in the air and in the scenery.

If we can get a place that is completed or partially finished, that will be better than to put up a large building just now, when we know that the end is near, and every city is to be turned upside down every way. There will be confusion in every city. Everything that can be shaken is to be shaken, and we do not know what will come next. The judgments will be according to the wickedness of the people and the light of truth that they have had. If they have had the truth, according to that light will be the punishment. Christ pronounced His woes on the cities that had had most of His instruction. That is why I am so afraid of their putting up a great building in Battle Creek, or in any place where the truth has been

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*Note: Statement made by E. G. White, Sept. 15, 1902, at a council meeting called in Los Angeles to consider plans for the erection of a building on Hill Street to be used for restaurant and sanitarium work.

known for years. To receive from the people that have not accepted the truth, money to help build up the sanitarium,--I can see no light in it.

Here, you may say, the light has not been shining so long. No, it has not, but still the word has come that sanitariums should be located out of the cities. God has a purpose in that. He told the children of Israel that when the plagues should come they must go out of the Egyptians' houses into their own houses, for if they were found mingled with the Egyptians, they would be destroyed with them. They must be a separate people. So our institutions should have every advantage possible, not as far as grand buildings are concerned, but in location. The buildings are not half as much consequence as the space and grounds around a sanitarium. It is the sanitarium that should have the fruits, the flowers, every advantage to call out--well, I have written it; you have had it; it is just as forcible now as when I wrote it. I see nothing to change my mind in regard to Los Angeles on these points....

The leaders in the sanitarium have mingled with unbelievers, admitting them to their councils, more or less; but it is like going to work with their eyes shut. They lack the discernment to see what is going to break upon us at any time. There is a spirit of desperation, of war and bloodshed, and that spirit will increase until the very close of time. Just as soon as the people of God are sealed in their foreheads,--it is not any seal or mark that can be seen, but a settling into the truth, both intellectually and spiritually, so they cannot be moved,--just as soon as God's people are sealed and prepared for the shaking, it will come. Indeed, it has begun already; the judgments of God are now upon the land, to give us warning, that we may know what is coming.--Manuscript 173, 1902.

Why We Should Not Build a Sanitarium in Los Angeles.--The Lord has at no time guided in the large plans that have been laid for buldings in Los Angeles. He has given light as to how we should move, and yet movements have been made that are contrary to the light and instruction given.

The complete plan in regard to the purchase of the Hill Street property was not laid before me till my last visit to Los Angeles. I was then taken to see this property, and as I walked up the hill in front of it, I heard distinctly a voice that I well know. Had this voice said, "This is the right place for God's people to purchase," I should have been greatly astonished. But it said, "Encourage no settlement here of any description. God forbids. My people must get away from such surroundings. This place is as Sodom for wickedness. The place where my institutions are established must be altogether different. Leave the cities, and like Enoch come from your retirement to warn the people of the cities."

The words were spoken: "The divine hand is not guiding in the steps that have been taken in regard to this property. The spiritual vision of men has been darkened. Plans have been made that the Lord has not inspired."

I was afterward instructed that the whole matter was inspired by human wisdom. Men have followed their own wisdom, which is foolishness with God, and which, if they continue to follow it, will lead to results that they do not now see. The spiritual eyesight has been blinded.

"The light of the body is the eye. If therefore thine eye be single, the whole body shall be full of light." The Lord calls upon those in charge of His work in Southern California to have their eyes anointed with the heavenly eyesalve. This is their only safety.

I am astonished that our brethren should have thought of purchasing the

property on Hill Street....After I had seen its situation, I knew that I could not for a moment give my consent to the establishment there of an institution of any kind.

To establish an institution for the advancement of God's work in such a place, would be contrary to the light that God has given regarding this work. Think of the annoyance to which the workers would be subjected in such a location. How long would they, with an immense hotel right beside them, be allowed to keep the Sabbath in peace? For us to establish a sanitarium there would be like Lot going into Sodom. It would be worse, because as far as the outward surroundings of Sodom were concerned, it was like the garden of Eden. But on the Hill Street property there is no spare land, and no opportunity to see the beauties of nature.

The erection of the bakery in Los Angeles was premature. The work was not ready for it. If the eyes of the brethren had been anointed with the heavenly eyesalve, they would not have done that which they have done. The erection of so large a bakery building, and the carrying forward of the work planned, meant the investment of means and skill that were not at their command.

God's people are not to go forward blindly in the investment of means that they have not and know not where to obtain. We must show wisdom in the movements that we make. Christ has laid before us the plan upon which His work is to be conducted. Those who desire to build must first sit down and count the cost, to see whether they are able to carry the building to completion. Before they begin to carry out their plans, they must advise with wise counsellors. If one worker, failing to reason from cause to effect, is in danger of making unwise moves, his fellow-workers are to speak words of wisdom to him, showing him where he is in error.

God sees the end from the beginning. He would have no buildings erected for our work except by the united judgment of the workers, and the brethren sharing the responsibilities. These are to study the situation and agree upon every point, and they are to become satisfied that their plans are in harmony with the will of the Lord. Let the councils of our people be conducted with a view to earnest, aggressive work. But let not a stone be laid in the building up of new plans until there is a complete understanding among the workers. In such matters, individual responsibility is not in the order of God.

Some of the movements that have been made in the work in Southern California have not been inspired by God, and these movements have left a shadow on the work. But the mistakes that have been made may work out for good if they are accepted as showing the need of all being interested in the work of God and the manner of its advancement. The work in all its branches is to be carried forward in a way that will recommend its existence.

The Lord calls upon the workers in Southern California to come into line, and to make no movements that will hinder Him in working in accordance with His own purposes. We must wait for the Lord, and learn from Him how to advance the work in Southern California. We are not to make hurried movements but wait in patience until the Lord prepares the way before us.

I am told that Dr. Kellogg advised the brethren to go ahead and build in the city of Los Angeles. But did he not know that the Lord has given instruction in regard to the need of getting out of the cities? As far as possible, our institutions should be located away from the cities. We must have workers for these institutions, and if they are located in the city, that means that families of our people must settle near them. But it is not God's will that His people shall settle in the cities, where there is

constant turmoil and confusion. Their children should be spared this; for the whole system is demoralized by the hurry and rush and noise. The Lord desires His people to move into the country, where they can settle on the land, and raise their own fruit and vegetables, and where their children can be brought in direct contact with the works of God in nature. Take your families away from the cities, is my message.

The truth must be spoken, whether men will hear, or whether men will forbear. The cities are filled with temptation. We should plan our work in such a way as to keep our young people as far as possible from this contamination.

The cities are to be worked from outposts. Said the messenger of God, "Shall not the cities be warned? Yes; not by God's people living in them, but by their visiting them, to warn them of what is coming upon the earth."

Our restaurants will have to be in the cities. In regard to these restaurants, I am instructed to say that too much of an effort is being made to have one large restaurant in a city. It would be more in the order of the Lord to have several smaller ones. He desires a work to be done for those who are served. The sowing of the seeds of truth, not the obtaining of a large number of patrons, is to be the first consideration. Numbers is no true evidence of success.

The words were spoken: "Do not flatter yourselves that because a large number come each day to the restaurant, you are making great advancement in the work. What are you doing to save souls? You gather in a large company, and then feed them at too low a price. You employ your helpers at too low a price. What encouragement have they that they are doing God's service?"

Our Instructor turned to the men in charge of the Los Angeles restaurant, and said, "Do you realize that your work is weighed in the balances, and found wanting? It is no evidence, because you feed a large number every day, that you are accomplishing the greatest good. Would it not be well to have a fewer number, and then work for their salvation by well-defined methods. Boast not of numbers. Where are the souls that have been led to feel an interest in present truth?"

What of your helpers? Are they becoming indifferent in regard to the truth? If they are, and if no effort is being made to give spiritual help to them and to those who come each day for meals, the business might better be carried on by unbelievers; for this would not exert so strong an influence against the truth.

My brethren, carry on your work in a way that will fortify souls against temptation, rather than leading them into temptation.--Letter 182, 1902. (Los Angeles, Sept. 20, 1902.)

The Trades Union a Factor to Consider.--The crisis is coming soon in Battle Creek. The trades unions and confederacies of the world are a snare. Keep out of them and away from them, brethren. Have nothing to do with them. Because of these unions and confederacies, it will soon be very difficult for our institutions to carry on their work in the cities. My warning is: keep out of the cities. Build no sanitariums in the cities. Educate our people to get out of the cities into the country, where they can obtain a small piece of land, and make a home for themselves and their children. When the question arose in regard to the establishment of a sanitarium in the city of Los Angeles, I felt that I must oppose this move. I carried a very heavy burden in regard to the matter, and I could not keep silent. It is time, brethren, that we heeded the testimonies sent us in mercy and love from the Lord of heaven.

Our restaurants must be in the cities; for otherwise the workers in these restaurants could not reach the people and teach them the principles of right living. And for the present we shall have to occupy meeting-houses in the cities. But erelong there will be such strife and confusion in the cities that those who wish to leave them will not be able. We must be preparing for these issues. This is the light that is given me.--Review and Herald, April 14, 1903.

In Buildings Near, But Not in Southern California Cities.--I have always looked with great interest upon the work in Los Angeles and in San Diego, hoping that right moves would be made, and that the sanitarium work might be established in these important places. Every year large numbers of tourists visit these places, and I have longed to see men moved by the Holy Spirit meeting these people with the message borne by John the Baptist: "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."....

The Lord has ordained that memorials for Him shall be established in many places. He has presented before me buildings away from the cities, and suitable for our work, which can be purchased at a low price. We must take advantage of the favorable openings for sanitarium work in Southern California, where the climate is so favorable for this work.

It is the Lord's purpose that sanitariums shall be established in Southern California, and that from these institutions shall go forth the light of truth for this time. By them the claims of the true Sabbath are to be presented, and the third angel's message proclaimed.

Institutions in which medical missionary work can be done are to be regarded as especially essential to the advancement of the Lord's work. The sick and suffering are to be relieved, and then, as opportunity offers, they are to be given instruction in regard to the truth for this time. Thus we can bring present truth before a class of people who could be reached in no other way.

There is a special work to be done at this time, --a work of great importance. Light has been given me that a sanitarium should be established near Los Angeles, in some rural district. For years the need of such an institution has been kept before our people in Southern California. Had the brethren there heeded the warnings given by the Lord, to guard them from making mistakes, they would not now be tied up as they are. But they have not followed the instruction given. They have not gone forward in faith to establish a sanitarium near Los Angeles.

The buildings secured for this work should be out of the cities, in the country, so that the sick may have the benefit of out-door life. By the beauty of flower and field, their minds will be diverted from themselves, from their aches and pains, and they will be led to look from nature to the God of nature, who has provided so abundantly the beauties of the natural world. The convalescent can lie in the shade of the trees, and those who are stronger can, if they wish, work among the flowers, doing just a little at first, and increasing their efforts as they grow stronger. Working in the garden, gathering flowers and fruit, listening to the birds praising God, the patients will be wonderfully blessed. Angels of God will draw near to them. They will forget their sorrows. Melancholy and depression will leave them. The fresh air and sunshine, and the exercise taken, will bring them life and vitality. The wearied brain and nerves will find relief. Good treatment and a wholesome diet will build them up and strengthen them. They will feel no need for health-destroying drugs or for intoxicating drink.

It is the purpose of God that a sanitarium shall be established at some suitable place near Los Angeles. This institution is to be managed carefully and faithfully, by men who have clear spiritual discernment and who have, also, financial ability,--men who can carry the work forward successfully, as faithful stewards.

We are to labor under the counsel of the great Master-workman. In His strength human beings can and will follow a course of action that will win souls to Christ.--Letter 147, 1904.

Near, But Not in Los Angeles.--Earnest work should be done in establishing a sanitarium near Los Angeles.--Letter 169, 1904.

For a long time our people in Southern California have had messages from the Lord that there should be sanitariums near Los Angeles.--Letter 325, 1904

For a long time we have seen the importance of having a sanitarium established near Los Angeles.--Letter 29, 1905.

Result of Following God's Leadings.--The advantage of outdoor life must never be lost sight of. How thankful we should be that God has given us beautiful sanitarium properties at Paradise Valley and Glendale and Loma Linda! "Out of the cities! out of the cities!"--this has been my message for years. We cannot expect the sick to recover rapidly when they are shut in within four walls, in some city, with no outside view but houses, houses, houses--nothing to animate, nothing to enliven. And yet how slow some are to realize that the crowded cities are not favorable places for sanitarium work!

Even in Southern California not many years ago, there were some who favored the erection of a large sanitarium building in the heart of Los Angeles. In the light of the instruction God had given, we could not consent to the carrying out of any such plan. In the visions of the night, the Lord had shown me unoccupied properties in the country, suitable for sanitarium purposes, and for sale at a price far below the original cost.

It was some time before we found these places. First, we secured the Paradise Valley Sanitarium, near San Diego. A few months later, in the good providence of God, the Glendale property came to the notice of our people, and was purchased and fitted up for service. But light came that our work of establishing sanitariums in Southern California was not complete; and on several different occasions testimonies were given that medical missionary work must be done somewhere in the vicinity of Redlands.--Counsels on Health, pp. 231, 232. (1906.)

History Reviewed in 1909.--The Lord has often instructed me that we should avail ourselves of providential opportunities to secure buildings suitable for sanitarium work in favorable locations away from the cities. I have been shown that the city districts of such places as Los Angeles are unsuitable for special sanitarium work. This was pointed out very clearly at the time the workers in Los Angeles were planning, a few years ago, to build a large sanitarium in one of the very busiest and noisiest parts of the city. The light given to me at that time, was, Away from the cities! I was shown that if we would watch and search, we should find suitable properties in retired localities.--Letter 94, 1909.

## SECTION III

## LOMA LINDA AND THE COLLEGE OF MEDICAL EVANGELISTS

### 1. THE BEGINNINGS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK AT LOMA LINDA

October, 1905.
E. G. White Letter
to S. N. Haskell and wife.

#### An Early Prediction of Loma Linda as an Important Educational Center

By unmistakable representations, the Lord has given evidence that a great work is to be done in Southern California....

By the securing of Loma Linda, the Lord has opened the way for a work to be done in the neighboring cities and towns. The securing of this property at such a price as we paid for it is a miracle that should open the eyes of our understanding....

We must soon start a nurses' training school at Loma Linda. This place will become an important educational center, and we need the efforts of yourself and your wife [addressed to Elder and Mrs. Haskell] to give the right mold to the work in this new educational center, and in Los Angeles, where there are many converts.--Letter 277, 1905.

October 28, 1905.
E. G. White Manuscript

#### Physician Training--We Shall Have Facilities for Giving Necessary Requirements

The Lord will open, yes, He is opening ways whereby your children can be given an education in medical missionary lines without endangering their souls. If the preparations in these places are not as complete as they are at Battle Creek, they can do as much as was done when the work was first started at Battle Creek. We did not then have provision for sending out fully equipped physicians. In a short time we shall have facilities for giving the necessary requirements.

Suppose that for a time the students cannot be sent out as fully accredited physicians. They can work in connection with other physicians, and if they follow the Lord's guiding, such valuable opportunities will present themselves that they will gain a better experience perhaps than if they had gone out with a diploma. It is the man's real value that will give him standing room and influence. The nurse or physician who works with the Lord Jesus will gain success.--Manuscript 151, 1905.

November 1, 1905.
E. G. White Letter
to J. A. Burden and wife.

The Lord Will Open the Way

I thank the Lord with heart and soul and voice that He has brought Loma Linda to our notice, that we might obtain it. I thank the Lord that He has sent you to help me carry out in determined effort that which He designed should be a great blessing.to us....A school will be established as soon as possible, and the Lord will open the way....With all the buildings in connection with the main building, we have large advantages. If we will walk humbly with God, and do according to that which He has prospered us, we will have Christ as our Friend and our Helper. "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." These are the terms of our discipleship. Will we comply with them?--Letter 309, 1905.

December 10, 1905.
E. G. White Letter
to J. A. Burden.

The Education of Nurses and Physicians

In regard to the school, I would say, Make it all you possibly can in the education of nurses and physicians.--Letter 325, 1905.

May 6, 1906 (Date written).
E. G. White Article for Review.

Ellen G. White Publishes the Call for Medical Evangelistic School

Loma Linda is to be not only a sanitarium, but an educational center. With the possession of this place comes the weighty responsibility of making the work of the institution educational in character. A school is to be established here for the training of gospel medical missionary evangelists.

Much is involved in this work, and it is very essential that a right beginning be made....

Prof. W. E. Howell and his wife have consented to unite with the forces at Loma Linda in an effort to develop the school that must be carried on there. As they go forward in faith, the Lord will go before them, preparing the way.--Review and Herald, June 21, 1906.

June 8, 1906
E. G. White Letter
to S. N. Haskell.

Professor Howell Seeks Guidance for the New School

Yesterday I had a long visit as I rode out with Brother and Sister Howell. Brother Howell is very desirous of knowing how to plan for the educational work with which he is connected, so that no mistakes may be

made. I told him that the Lord will lead all who are willing to be led. The Bible is our safe Guidebook. Said Christ, "He that will come after me, let him take up his cross, and follow me."

We cannot mark out a precise line to be followed unconditionally. Circumstances and emergencies will arise for which the Lord must give special instruction. But if we begin to work, depending wholly upon the Lord, watching, praying, and walking in harmony with the light He sends us, we shall not be left to walk in darkness.--Letter 192, 1906.

August 19, 1906
E. G. White Letter
to Elders Reaser, Burden, and
Executive Com. of So. Cal. Conf.

## To Qualify Efficient Medical Missionary Workers

Be very careful not to do anything that would restrict the work at Loma Linda. It is in the order of God that this property has been secured, and He has given instruction that a school should be connected with the sanitarium. A special work is to be done there in qualifying young men and young women to be efficient medical missionary workers. They are to be taught how to treat the sick without the use of drugs. Such an education requires an experience in practical work.

The work at Loma Linda demands immediate consideration. Preparations must be made for the school to be opened as soon as possible. Our young men and young women are to find in Loma Linda a school where they can receive a medical missionary training, and where they will not be brought under the influence of some who are seeking to undermine the truth. The students are to unite faithfully in the medical work, keeping their physical powers in the most perfect condition possible, and laboring under the instruction of the great Medical Missionary. The healing of the sick and the ministry of the Word are to go hand in hand.

There is to be a thorough education in Bible truth. The Word of God is spirit and life. We need constantly to look to Jesus. The efficiency of every worker is largely determined by the education and training he receives. In our educational institutions there is to be a higher class of education than can be found elsewhere. The students are to be treated kindly, tenderly, and interestedly.

In order properly to fit the sanitarium and the school at Loma Linda to carry on the work that the Lord has plainly directed should be carried on, means must be raised....

In the carrying forward of the educational work at Loma Linda, our brethren must constantly guard against the efforts of the enemy to bring in a spirit of criticism and of alienation between brethren....

A sanitarium has been established at Loma Linda, and this is in the providence of God. Some know how difficult it has been to accomplish the work that has been done. But the work at Loma Linda is not yet perfected. More money must be raised in order to make this place a center for the training of medical missionary evangelists.--Letter 274, 1906.

September 20, 1906
Announced Opening Date.

## Loma Linda--College of Evangelists Opens

College was declared open. A portion of the faculty met, conducted morning devotions. There were no students.

On October 4, there being thirty-five students on the ground, school work began.--A. L. White.

October, 1906
Compilation from the
office of Ellen G. White.

## On the Training of Medical Students

(See Supplement)

Elder J. A. Burden and his associates at Loma Linda, being eager to establish the school on right lines, wrote to Mrs. White requesting any further light which would be of service to them. In October, 1906, they received from "Elmshaven" a document comprised of extracts on the training of medical students, compiled by a member of Mrs. White's secretarial staff and endorsed by her as expressing her views from the light that had been given. Elder Burden reported that teachers and students gave careful study to this document and "molded the work accordingly." This very significant document, because of its length, is appended as a supplement to Section III.--A. L. White.

May 22, 1907
E. G. White Letter
to A. T. Robinson.

## A School Training Medical Missionary Evangelists

At Loma Linda, a school is being conducted for the training of medical missionary evangelists, and we want this school to be of the highest order. Both the sanitarium and the school can be a help one to the other. --Letter 182, 1907.

October 30, 1907
E. G. White Talk at
Loma Linda.

## The High Order of the Loma Linda School

Here [at Loma Linda] we have ideal advantages for a school and for a sanitarium. Here are advantages for the students, and great advantages for the patients. I have been instructed that here we should have a school, conducted on the principles of the ancient schools of the prophets. It may not be carried on, in every respect, as are the schools of the world, but it is to be especially adapted for those who desire to devote their lives, not to commercial pursuits, but to unselfish service for the Master.

We want a school of the highest order,--a school where the Word of God will be regarded as essential, and where obedience to its teachings will be taught. For the carrying forward of such a school, we must have carefully selected educators. Our young people are not to be wholly dependent on the schools where they are told, "If you wish to complete our course of instruction, you must take this study, or some other study,"--studies that perhaps would be of no practical benefit to those whose only desire is to give to the world God's message of health and peace. In the education that many receive there are not only subjects that are nonessential, but much that is decidedly objectionable. We should endeavor to give instruction that will prepare students quickly for service to their fellow men.

We are to seek for students who will plow deep into the Word of God, and who will conform the life practice to the truths of the Word. Let the education given be such as will qualify consecrated young men and young women to go forth in harmony with the great commission, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

* * * * * * * *

Elder Burden: I want to ask a question. Is this school that you have spoken of simply to qualify nurses, or is it to embrace also the qualification for physicians?

Mrs. E. G. White: Physicians are to receive their education here. Here they are to receive such a mould that when they go out to labor, they will not seek to grasp the very highest wages, or else do nothing.

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--Manuscript 151, 1907.
(Portion in Medical Ministry, pp. 75, 76.)

November 3, 1907
E. G. White Letter
to S. N. Haskell and wife.

## Faculty--Secure the Best Talent

For more than a year the light has been coming to me that here at Loma Linda we should have a school of the highest order, and that the very best talent should be obtained, in order to prepare young men and young women for medical missionary work. This work we are desirous of seeing accomplished. It should not be necessary for students to be placed under the influence of teachers who do not obey the law of God--Letter 358, 1907.

November 10, 1907
E. G. White Letter
to N. D. Faulkhead.

## E. G. White Reports on the Second School Year

Connected with the sanitarium is a training school for medical missionary evangelists. The school opened this year with nearly fifty students, and last Friday Elder Luther Warren arrived from Nebraska, bringing

with him forty-six more, whom he had gathered in the eastern states. Sabbath morning I spoke to this company of new students, and was pleased to see such an earnest, consecrated number of young people....

In all our work we must maintain the simplicity of true godliness, carrying forward in right lines the work that must be done. We must get the light of Bible truth before many minds. The end is near, and we need an increase of faith. The work of God must be advanced. If we can only maintain the elevated character of Bible truth, such truth as sanctifies the receiver, we shall greatly rejoice in the Lord. We must give an education in steadfastness.

This place, Loma Linda, has wonderful advantages, and if those who are here will faithfully avail themselves of the advantages to become true medical missionaries, they will let their light shine forth to those that are around them. We must seek God daily for His wisdom to be imparted to us.--Letter 374, 1907.

February 12, 1908
J. A. Burden Letter
to Wm. C. White.

## Early Plans for Medical Education

Now with reference to our Educational Council. I felt before either school got out the catalogue for this coming year that we should get together in closer working order, hence asked the Conference to appoint a day's council at Loma Linda when we could quietly go into the whole educational question for this field and study more carefully what the Lord purposes that we should do.

Several points came out very clearly in our Council, on which we seemed to arrive at unanimously. First, that the Lord was instructing us to establish at Loma Linda a medical missionary school, and that there were needed to be connected with this medical school certain classes in academic or college branches for the assistance of those who might be deficient in a preparation for the higher medical studies.

The school should be thorough in the training of efficient nurses with a view of developing teachers and instructors of the people in these lines, as well as qualifying them for actual nurses' work;

The medical course should be a thorough course, of not less than three years. We should try to secure a state charter;

That for a school of this character we would need from ten to fifteen thousand dollars to erect buildings and equip the school for its work;

That we would need two of the ablest physicians in the teaching line that could be secured to spend their time in the work of the College, aside from what help three physicians employed by the sanitarium could give, and one general teacher, and a good Bible instructor. These, with the help of the practical teachers in the sanitarium would make up the faculty of the medical school. It was thought that these two extra physicians should plan for offices in Redlands and Riverside, by which they would be able to make a portion of their salary.

That as the school grew we would need to add a third physician who would probably make his headquarters in San Bernardino with a free clinic in that city for the experience of the medical students....

The school should charge a tuition of sixty dollars a year. Then there would be extra fees for laboratory, etc., as in other medical colleges. It was first thought that we should put it at a hundred dollars, but inasmuch as the school is established for missionary purposes and not for professional lines, it was finally unanimously agreed that it should be made as low as possible, the idea being to simply cover the expenses of the salary of the two doctors who are carrying the special work of the school, and that the sanitarium should furnish gratuitously the three physicians employed for the sanitarium in what work they did for the College. This places a rather heavy burden on the sanitarium, but it was felt that it would be legitimate missionary work for the sanitarium to do this.

All seemed anxious to place the entire working on such a missionary basis that when the students were through with their course there could be no pretext for the demand for higher wages that has been heard in the past because of the great expense to secure medical qualifications. It was thought that possibly many would not take the entire three-years' course and secure the degree of M.D. who would select such studies as would qualify them to do the medical missionary work without the degree.

February 20, 1908
E. G. White Letter
to J. A. Burden.

The Instruction to Be Given at Loma Linda

I feel the deepest interest in the work at Loma Linda. The plans you suggest seem to be essential; but you need to assure yourselves that they can be safely carried. You should not make hasty moves that will involve heavy indebtedness.

The work which you propose will require wise business men and efficient physicians. If you had the talent and means to carry such responsibilities, we would be glad to see your plans carry. But the sanitarium must be your first consideration. May the Lord give you wisdom and grace to bear these responsibilities as He would have you. This institution must have all the talent that is needed to make it a success.

Clear light has been given that our educational institutions should be connected with our sanitariums wherever this is possible. The work of the two institutions is to blend. I am thankful that we have a school at Loma Linda. The educational talent of competent physicians is a necessity to the schools where medical missionary evangelists are to be trained for service. The students in the school are to be taught to be strict health reformers. The instruction given in regard to disease and its causes, and how to prevent disease, and the training given in the treatment of the sick, will prove an invaluable education, and one that the students in all our schools should have.

This blending of our schools and sanitariums will prove an advantage in many ways. Through the instruction given by the sanitarium, students will learn how to avoid forming careless, intemperate habits in eating.--Letter 82, 1908.

April 23, 1908
E. G. White Letter
to Brethren in So.Calif.

## The Teachers in Our Medical Schools

There is a very precious work to be done in connection with the interests of the sanitarium and school at Loma Linda; and this will be done when all work to that end. The Word of God is to be our lesson book. In the unity that is coming among our people we can see that God is working in our midst....

In our school at Loma Linda many can be educated to work as missionaries in the cause of health and temperance. The best teachers are to be employed in this educational work,--not men who esteem highly their own capabilities, but men who will walk circumspectly, depending wholly upon the Lord....

If the teachers in medical lines will stand in their lot and place, we shall see a good work done. My soul is drawn out in earnest prayer to God that He will preserve the honest in heart from being led astray by those who are themselves in confusion and darkness.

Teachers are to be prepared for many lines of work. Schools are to be established in places where no efforts have been made....Truth, Bible truth, is to be presented in many places. Christ is represented as identifying Himself with all the needy upon earth when He says, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

All should put forth efforts to enlarge their experience. We are in a most critical situation; but Christ identifies Himself with our necessities. Christians are to learn daily of Christ. Spiritual sinew and muscle are now needed to work out right principles in every city and town and village. Varied talents are to be appreciated and cultivated, and withal we we need true wisdom. We may not see our need of counseling with God; but the true Christian in every place will inquire what is the will of the Lord concerning his individual work....

The work of promulgating the principles of health reform which the Lord has outlined to us must be accomplished. When we study the self-denial of Christ, and make His life our example, truth and righteousness will prevail among us. We will esteem as of highest value the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.--Letter 132, 1908. (Published in Medidal Ministry, pp. 59, 60.)

June 20, 1908
E. G. White Letter
to A. G. Daniells.

## The Lord Gave an Outline of the Work at Loma Linda

Loma Linda has been specified to me as a very important place, and one which demands the best Bible teacher we can supply. There are promising youth here who are to be qualified to fill important positions in the work. They should have the best class of instructors, and capable

Bible teachers who understand the truths of the Word. The truth and righteousness revealed in the Word of God is to be the stronghold of our workers.

There have been given to me an outline of the work that must be done at Loma Linda, and I know that we must give to that place our best labors. The Lord wants the wisest talent there, for by means of our very best educational talent we are to train our ministerial laborers. The work is to be carried after the Lord's order, and not according to the suppositions of men.

The Lord has given us a wonderful advantage in enabling us to secure Loma Linda for the establishment of the work in progress there. A school is to be built up at Loma Linda that will train Bible workers and missionary nurses for efficient service.--Letter 196, 1908. (Published in Medical Ministry, p. 58.)

June 20, 1908
E. G. White Letter
to A. G. Daniells.

The Best Talents to Unite in the Loma Linda Work

The Lord calls for the best talents to be united at this center [Loma Linda] for the carrying on of the work as He has directed,--not the talent that will demand the largest salary, but the talent that will place itself on the side of Christ to work in His lines. We must have medical instructors who will teach the science of healing without the use of drugs....We are to prepare a company of workers who will follow Christ's methods.--Letter 196, 1908. (Published in Medical Ministry, p. 75.)

June 1, 1909
E. G. White Address
at General Conference Session.

The Loma Linda Work Reviewed

With the possession of this place somes the weighty responsibility of making the work of the institution educational in character. Loma Linda is to be not only a sanitarium, but an educational center. A school is to be established here for the training of gospel medical missionary evangelists. Much is involved in this work, and it is very essential that a right beginning be made. The Lord has a special work to be done in this field....

In regard to the school I would say: Make it especially strong in the education of nurses and physicians. In medical missionary schools many workers are to be qualified with the ability of physicians to labor as medical missionary evangelists. This training, the Lord has specified, is in harmony with the principles underlying true higher education. We hear a great deal about the higher education. The highest education is to follow in the footsteps of Christ, patterning after the example He gave when He was in the world. We cannot gain an education higher than this, for this class of training will make men laborers together with God.

To have the higher education is to have a living connection with Christ....

In the work of the school maintain simplicity. No argument is so powerful as is success founded on simplicity. You may attain success in the education of students as medical missionaries without a medical school that can qualify physicians to compete with the physicians of the world. Let the students be given a practical education. The less dependent you are upon worldly methods of education, the better it will be for the students. Special instruction should be given in the art of treating the sick without the use of poisonous drugs and in harmony with the light that God has given. In the treatment of the sick, poisonous drugs need not be used. Students should come forth from the school without having sacrificed the principles of health reform or their love for God and righteousness.

The education that meets the world's standard is to be less and less valued by those who are seeking for efficiency in carrying the medical missionary work in connection with the work of the third angel's message. They are to be educated from the standpoint of conscience, and, as they conscientiously and faithfully follow right methods in their treatment of the sick, these methods will come to be recognized as preferable to the methods to which many have become accustomed, which demand the use of poisonous drugs.

We should not at this time seek to compete with worldly medical schools. Should we do this, our chances of success would be small. We are not now prepared to carry out successfully the work of establishing large medical institutions of learning. Moreover, should we follow the world's methods of medical practice, exacting the large fees that worldly physicians demand for their services, we would work away from Christ's plan for our ministry to the sick....

I feel a deep interest that careful study shall be given to the needs of our institutions at Loma Linda and that right moves shall be made. In the carrying forward of the work at this place, men of talent and decided spirituality are needed. The best teachers are to be employed in the educational work, men and women who will walk circumspectly, depending wholly upon the Lord. If the teachers in medical lines will stand in their place in the fear of God, we shall see a good work done. With Christ as our educator we may reach a high standard in the knowledge of the true science of healing.

That which is of the most importance is that the students be taught how to represent aright the principles of health reform. Teach them to pursue this line of study faithfully, combined with other essential lines of education. The grace of Jesus Christ will give wisdom to all who follow the Lord's plan of true education. Let the students follow closely the example of the One who purchased the human race with the costly price of His own life.--Testimonies, Vol. 9, pp. 173-178.

## 2--LOMA LINDA GOD'S CHOSEN LOCATION FOR THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

May 30, 1907
E. G. White Letter.

### The Lord Designated Loma Linda as the Medical Missionary Training Center

Loma Linda is a place that the Lord has especially designated as a center for the training of medical missionaries.--Letter 188, 1907.

January 27, 1910
E. G. White Letter
to Dear Brother.

### It Is God's Plan

It is God's plan that Loma Linda shall be, not only a sanitarium, but a special center for the training of gospel medical missionary evangelists. --Letter 12-1/2, 1910.

October 11, 1909
E. G. White Letter
to J. A. Burden.

### Facilities to Be Provided at Loma Linda

Facilities should be provided at Loma Linda, that the necessary instruction in medical lines may be given by instructors who fear the Lord. --Letter 132, 1909. (Published in Medical Ministry, p. 62.)

October 30, 1907
E. G. White Talk
at Loma Linda.

### The Ideal Advantages for a School

Here [Loma Linda] we have ideal advantages for a school and for a sanitarium. Here are advantages for the students, and great advantages for the patients. I have been instructed that here we should have a school, conducted on the principles of the ancient schools of the prophets....Physicians are to receive their education here.--Manuscript 151, 1907.

October 30, 1907
E. G. White Letter
to Mabel Workman.

Wonderful Advantages Here for a School

I read the article I had with me, which was right to the point. It spoke of the school that should be operated here at Loma Linda. Here are wonderful advantages for a school. The farm, the orchard, the pasture land, the large buildings, the ample grounds, the beauty,--all are a great blessing.--Letter 360, 1907.

1909
Testimony Article.

Outside the Cities

In various places outside of cities, schools are to be established where our youth can receive an education that will prepare them to go forth to do evangelical work and medical missionary work.--Testimonies, Vol. 9, p. 170.

February 5, 1907
E. G. White Letter
to W. D. Salisbury.

Establish Your Schools Away from Populous Centers

The instruction is still being given, Move out of the cities. Establish your sanitariums, your schools, and offices away from the centers of population. Many now will plead to remain in the cities, but the time will come ere long when all who wish to avoid the sights and sounds of evil will move into the country; for wickedness and corruption will increase to such a degree that the very atmosphere of the cities will seem to be polluted.--Letter 26, 1907. (Published in Country Living, p. 29.)

February 2, 1905
E. G. White Manuscript.

Youth not to Be Exposed to City Temptations

The youth who are connected with our institutions should not be exposed to the temptations and corruption to be found in the large cities.--Manuscript 148, 1905. (Published in Country Living, p. 29.)

October 8, 1902
E. G. White Letter
to J. A. Burden and wife.

God's Judgments Soon to Fall

But there are reasons why we should not build in the cities. On these cities, God's judgments are soon to fall.--Letter 158, 1902.

January 1, 1903
E. G. White Letter
to J. E. White and wife.

### Stormy Times Before Us

God means that we shall not locate in the cities; for there are very stormy times before us.--Letter 2, 1903. (Published in Country Living, p. 29.)

September 10, 1903
E. G. White Review
Article.

### The Impending Destruction

Oh, that God's people had a sense of the impending destruction of thousands of cities, now almost given to idolatry!--Review and Herald, Sept. 10, 1903.

April 20, 1903
E. G. White Manuscript
Regarding Establishment of Institutions.

### It Would Be a Mistake

It would be a mistake to build or purchase large buildings in the cities of Southern California. Those who seem to see such great advantages in so doing are without understanding.--Manuscript 30, 1903.

1902
Testimony Article.

### Away from the Dark Clouds of Sin

For our educational and medical institutions, places should be chosen where, away from the dark clouds of sin that hang over the great cities, the Sun of Righteousness can arise, "with healing in his wings."--Testimonies, Vol. 7, p. 81.

1907
Special Testimony Article.

### Training Centers Outside the Cities

Repeatedly the Lord has instructed us that we are to work the cities from outpost centers. In these cities we are to have houses of worship, as memorials for God, but the institutions for the publication of our literature, for the healing of the sick, and for the training of workers, are to be established outside the cities. Especially is it important that our youth be shielded from the temptations of city life.--Series B, No. 8, pp. 7, 8.

June 2, 1904
E.G.White Article
for Review

## Our Schools to Be Moved Away from the Cities

Special light has been given me in regard to moving our publishing houses and sanitariums and schools out of the cities into places more favorable for their work, where those connected with them will not be exposed to all the temptations of city life. Especially should our schools be away from the cities. It is not for the spiritual good of the workers in our institutions for them to be located in the cities, where the temptations of the enemy abound on every hand."--Review and Herald, June 2, 1904. (Republished in Fundamentals of Christian Education, p. 492.)

June 29, 1905
E. G. White Manuscript.

## God Has Sent Warning After Warning

God has sent warning after warning that our schools and publishing houses and sanitariums are to be established out of the city, in places where the youth may be taught most effectively what is truth. Let no one attempt to use the Testimonies to vindicate the establishment of large business interests in the cities. Do not make of no effect the light that has been given upon this subject.

Men will arise speaking perverse things, to counterwork the very movements that the Lord is leading His servants to make. But it is time that men and women reasoned from cause to effect. It is too late, too late, to establish large business firms in the cities--too late to call young men and women from the country to the city. Conditions are arising in the cities that will make it very hard for those of our faith to remain in them. It would therefore be a great mistake to invest money in the establishment of business interests in the cities.--Manuscript 76, 1905. (Published in Country Living, pp. 29, 30.)

## 3--The Training of Physicians

June 2, 1909
Gen.Conf. Committee Minutes.

### Loma Linda Promoters Seek Advice

E. E. Andross, J. A. Burden, and R. S. Owen, as a delegation, met with the committee and laid before it the proposed work of the Loma Linda Sanitarium and College of Evangelists, and asked advice.

The following request from their board and others was submitted for consideration:

Whereas, There is a constantly increasing demand for missionaries who are qualified to minister to the people in both medical and evangelistic lines, and in view of the fact that the Testimonies have clearly indicated that a special work is to be done at Loma Linda in fitting up gospel medical missionary evangelists, as set forth by the Testimonies.

Second, that the Medical Board of the General Conference, the Board of Management, and the faculty of the Loma Linda College of Evangelists, constitute a committee to arrange for the curriculum, equipment, and plans for the future development of the school.

VOTED, That a committee of twelve be appointed to give study to this question, and report back to this committee.--Minutes, June 2, 1909, Vol. 8, p. 5.

July 25, 1909
Gen.Conf. Committee Minutes.

### General Conference Committee Endorses Medical Evangelistic Training

RESOLVED, That we recognize the Loma Linda College of Evangelists as a special training school for medical missionary workers for the world-wide field, and encourage it to maintain and strengthen its efforts to provide a course of study for the training of workers combining the qualifications of the highly trained nurse with those of the practical evangelist; and further, that before giving counsel as to the suggested plan of adding to their faculty and equipment so as to give one or two years' medical study that would be accepted by a recognized medical college as part of a regular medical course, we request definite information concerning the changes involved in adapting their courses of study to this purpose, the requirements of such colleges as would affiliate on this basis, and as to what such a plan would involve financially.--Minutes, July 25, 1909, Vol. 8, p. 69.

September 20, 1909
Interview with E. G. White.

## J. A. Burden Seeks Counsel Regarding Legal Recognition and a Charter

Report of interview at the home of Mrs. E. G. White, Sanitarium, Calif., Sept. 20, 1909. Present, Mrs. E. G. White, W. C. White, and J. A. Burden.

E.G.White: We want none of that kind of "higher education" that will put us in a position where the credit must be given, not to the Lord God of Israel, but to the god of Ekron. The Lord designs that we shall stand as a distinct, sanctified, and holy people, so connected with Him that He can work with us. Let our physicians realize that they are to depend wholly upon the true God.

I felt a heavy burden this morning, when I read over a letter that I found in my room, in which a plan was outlined for having medical students take some work at Loma Linda, but to get the finishing touches of their education from some worldly institution. God forbid that such a plan should be followed. I must state that the light I have received is that we are to stand as a distinct, commandment-keeping people. The Sabbath is a great distinguishing line, and its observance will separate us from the world. As God's peculiar people, we should not feel that we must acknowledge our dependence upon men who are transgressing God's law, to give us influence in the world. It is God that gives us influence. He is our exceeding great reward. He will give us advantages that are far beyond all the advantages we might receive from worldlings, by uniting with those who do not recognize the law of God.

J.A.Burden: I know that these thoughts are what you have presented to us before. We do not want to cause you to carry a heavy burden. We simply wanted to know if we were moving in right lines. If the Lord gives you light, well and good; we shall be glad to receive it; if not, then we shall wait.

E.G.White: If we follow on to know the Lord, we shall know that His going forth is prepared as the morning. There are some who may not be able to see that here is a test as to whether we shall put our dependence on man, or depend upon God. Shall we by our course seem to acknowledge that there is a stronger power with unbelievers than there is with God's own people? When we take hold upon God, and trust in Him, He will work in our behalf. But whatever the consequences may be, we are, in regard to our faith, to stand distinct and separate from the world.

I feel a decided interest in the work at Loma Linda, and I desire that it shall exert a powerful influence for the truth. Your success depends upon the blessing of God, not upon the ideas and views of men who are opposed to the requirements of the laws of God. When people see that God blesses us, and gives success to our work as we make Him supreme, then they will be led to give consideration to the truths we teach. Many will be compelled to recognize that our methods are superior to those employed in the schools of the world, as they are commonly conducted.

We need not tie to men in order to secure influence. We need not think that we are dependent upon the knowledge and experience of men who do not recognize the Lord as their Master. Our God is a God of knowledge and understanding, and if we will take our position decidedly on His side, influenced by His Spirit, He will give us wisdom. I would that all our people might see the inconsistency of those who profess to be God's commandment-keeping people, a peculiar people zealous of good works, thinking that they must copy after the world's pattern in order to make their work successful. Our God is stronger than any human influence. If we will accept Him as our Educator, if we will make Him our strength and righteousness, He will work in our behalf.

The following out of these principles may result in a condition of things that is not just as we would desire it to be. We might like to see certain conditions for the attainment of which we would be dependent on the world, but the result would be an experience that means weakness rather than strength. We should realize a bondage that we do not anticipate.

Jesus Christ is our Saviour today, and He is willing to work in our behalf if we will not put our dependence upon some other power. If we are sustained by the living God, the superiority of His power will be manifested in His people. This is the testimony that I have borne all the way along, and it is the testimony that I shall continue to bear. We must exalt God, who is our wisdom, our sanctification, and our exceeding great reward.

J.A.Burden: We love to hear the truth over and over again, that we may be sure it is the truth.

E.G.White: You have the Word which tells you that God's commandment-keeping people are to have His special favor, and that they are to be sanctified through obedience to the truth. Shall we unite ourselves with those that are full of error, who have no respect for God's commandments, and shall our students go forth to obtain the finishing touches of their education from men who, unless they are converted, will not be honored with a place in the councils of heaven?

W.C.White: What is the final outcome? Will all our medical missionaries be simply nurses? Shall we have no more physicians, or shall we have a school in which we can, ourselves, give the finishing touches?

E.G.White: Whatever plan you follow take your position that you will not unite or be bound up with those that do not respect God's commandments.

W.C.White: Does that mean that we are not to have any more physicians, but that our people will work simply as nurses or does it mean that we shall have a school of our own, where we can educate physicians?

E.G.White: We shall have a school of our own, but we are not to be dependent upon the world. We must put our dependence upon a Power that is higher than all human power. If we honor God, He will honor us, because we observe all His commandments, which means eternal life.

J.A.Burden: The governments of earth provide that if we conduct a medical school, we must take a charter from the government. That in itself has nothing to do with how the school is conducted. It is required, however, that certain studies shall be taught. There are ten required subjects. Physiology is one of these. It is required that those who labor as physicians shall be proficient in these subjects. In starting our sanitariums for the care of the sick, we must secure a charter from the government.

Our printing offices must do the same. Would the securing of a charter for a medical school, where our students might obtain a medical education, militate against our depending upon God?

E.G.White: No; I do not see that it would, if a charter were secured on the right terms. Only be sure that you do not exalt men above God. If you can gain force and influence that will make your work more effective, without tying yourself to worldly men, that would be right. But we are not to exalt the human above the divine.

J.A.Burden: That is the vital point, where we have been hanging for three years. The only thing that we have asked for in this matter is to take advantage of the government provision that would give standing room to our students when they are qualified.

E.G.White: I do not see anything wrong in that, as long as you do not in any way lift men above the Lord God of Israel, or throw discredit upon His power. But enter into no agreement with any fraternity that would open a door of temptation to some weak souls to lose their hold on God.

J.A.Burden: In planning our course of study, we have tried to follow the light in the Testimonies, and in doing so, it has led us away from the requirements of the world. The world will not recognize us as standing with them. We shall have to stand distinct by ourselves.

E.G.White: You may unite with them in certain points that will not have a misleading influence, but let no sacrifice be made to endanger our principles. We shall always have to stand distinct. God desires us to be separate, and yet it is our privilege to avail ourselves of certain rights. But rather than to confuse our medical work, you had better stand aloof, and labor with the advantages that you yourselves can offer.

J.A.Burden: Now the proposition in this letter was to deviate from that so that, standing as we do would enable us to stand with them, and to have their advantage. From the instruction that has come, it has seemed to me from the first that we were to stand by ourselves in a distinct light, following the light that God has given with reference to physical healing, and that when we do that, God will open the way before us, and give us prestige with the people. But if we deviate and connect with these other schools, we would find ourselves being thrown more and more into the very things that they are doing, and our students would be molded after their similitude, instead of after the similitude of truth.

E.G.White: That is what I am trying to guard against all the time. As we read our Bible, we see that God is dishonored when His people go to any worldly power, or put their trust in a worldly power. That is where God's people, again and again, became ensnared, and spoilt their history. You must arrange this matter the best you can, but the principle that is presented to me is that you are not to acknowledge any power as greater than that of God. Our influence is to be acknowledged by God because we keep His commandments, and His commandments are not grievous. Here is our standard. Keep God's commandments as the apple of your eye.

W.C.White: Jesus said at one time, "The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat: all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do; but do not ye after their works." Now the law says that a man shall not practice medicine unless he has a diploma from a college, and unless he has passed the examination of the State Board, and has a certificate. The law would not recognize the diplomas of our physicians unless they have studied some things that we do not think are really essential.

For instance, in their preparation they have to study a number of things that we think they might get along without. But we can teach them. We do not have to teach these subjects in their way. We can teach them in our way. When it comes to the study of drugs, they teach how to give them. We can teach the dangers of using them, and how to get along without them. In some other schools, they teach geology on the evolution basis. We can teach geology and show that the theory of evolution is false.

E.G.White: Well, you must plan these details yourselves. I have told you what I have received, but these details you will have to work out for yourselves.

J.A.Burden: It seems clear to me that any standing we can lawfully have, without compromising, is not out of harmony with God's plan.

E.G.White: No; it is not. All I can say is that I have had very distinct light, however, that there is danger of our limiting the power of the Holy One of Israel, in connecting with certain plans for connecting our schools with worldly methods. He is the God of the universe, and our influence is dependent upon our carrying out the precepts of His Word. We weaken our powers by not placing our dependence upon God, and taking hold of His strength. This is our privilege.

October 13, 1909

Gen.Conf. Committee Minutes.

A Charter and Developing of Work Authorized

J.A.Burden presented the matter of the Loma Linda medical school. It was stated that the cost of securing a charter for the school would be about $75, which would be all the funds necessary to be supplied this year to carry out the ideas of the managers as to necessary requirements, $1000 haveing been subscribed for equipment at the Southern California camp meeting. The following resolution was presented and adopted:

RESOLVED, That we recommend the Board of Management of the Loma Linda College of Evangelists to secure a charter for the school, that it may develop as the opening providence and the instruction of the Spirit of God may indicate.

Considerable time was given to a discussion of the plans and work of the school, and also to the financial situation and the necessity of refraining from further increase of heavy liabilities.--Minutes, Oct. 13, 1909, Vol. 8, p. 118.

October 11, 1909

E.G.White Letter to J.A.Burden.

No Compromise--Loma Linda to Provide Facilities for Complete Medical Training

I am instructed to say that in our educational work, there is to be no compromise in order to meet the world's standards. God's commandment-keeping people are not to unite with the world, to carry various lines of work

according to worldly plans and worldly wisdom.

Our people are now being tested as to whether they will obtain their wisdom from the greatest Teacher the world ever knew, or seek to the god of Ekron. Let us determine that we shall not be tied by so much as a thread to the educational policies of those who do not discern the voice of God, and who will not hearken to His commandments.

We are to take heed to the warning: "Enter ye in at the strait gate." Matt. 7:13,14. Those who walk in the narrow way are following in the footprints of Jesus. The light from heaven illuminates their path.

Shall we represent before the world that our physicians must follow the pattern of the world before they can be qualified to act as successful physicians? This is the question that is now testing the faith of some of our brethren. Let not any of our brethren displease the Lord by advocating in their assemblies the idea that we need to obtain from unbelievers a higher education than that specified by the Lord.

The representation of the Great Teacher is to be considered an all-sufficient revelation. Those in our ranks who qualify as physicians are to receive only such education as is in harmony with these divine truths. Some have advised that students should, after taking some work at Loma Linda, complete their medical education in worldy colleges. But this is not in harmony with the Lord's plan. God is our wisdom, our sanctification, and our righteousness. Facilities should be provided at Loma Linda that the necessary instruction in medical lines may be given by instructors who fear the Lord, and who are in harmony with His plans for the treatment of the sick.

I have not a word to say in favor of the world's ideas of higher education in any school that we shall organize for the training of physicians. There is danger in their attaching themselves to worldly institutions, and working under the ministrations of worldly physicians. Satan is giving his orders to those whom he has led to depart from the faith. I would now advise that none of our young people attach themselves to worldly medical institutions in the hope of gaining better success, or stronger influence as physicians.--Letter 132, 1909. (Published in Medical Ministry, pp. 61, 62.)

November 5, 1909
E.G.White Letter
to J.A.Burden.

## Our Relation to Legal Requirements

Some questions have been asked me regarding our relation to the laws governing medical practitioners. We need to move understandingly, for the enemy would be pleased to hedge up our work so that our physicians would have only a limited influence. Some men do not act in the fear of God, and they may seek to bring us into trouble by placing on our necks yokes that we could not consent to bear. We cannot submit to regulations if the sacrifice of principle is involved; for this would imperil the soul's salvation.

But whenever we can comply with the law of the land without putting ourselves in a false position, we should do so. Wise laws have been framed in order to safeguard the people against the imposition of unqualified physicians. These laws we should respect, for we are ourselves by them protected

from presumptuous pretenders. Should we manifest opposition to these requirements, it would tend to restrict the influence of our medical missionaries.

We must carefully consider what is involved in these matters. If there are conditions to which we could not subscribe, we should endeavor to have these matters adjusted, so that there would not be strong opposition against our physicians. The Saviour bids us be wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.

The Lord is our Leader and Teacher. He charges us not to connect with those who do not acknowledge God. "Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations." Connect with those who honor God by keeping His commandments. If the recommendation goes forth from our people that our workers are to seek for success by acknowledging as essential the education which the world gives, we are virtually saying that the influence the world gives is superior to that which God gives. God will be dishonored by such a course. God has full knowledge of the faith and trust and confidence that His professed people have in His providence.

Our workers are to become intelligent in regard to Christ's life and manner of working. The Lord will help those who desire to cooperate with Him as physicians, if they will become learners of Him how to work for the suffering. He will exercise His power through them for the healing of the sick.--Letter 140, 1909. (Published in Medical Ministry, pp. 84, 85.)

December 9, 1909

## The Charter Granted CME

Under date of December 9, 1909, a charter, secured under the laws of the State of California, authorized the College of Medical Evangelists to grant degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, dentistry, and medicine.--Story of Our Health Message, p. 325. (1954 "Christian Home Library" edition p. 383)

January 25-29, 1910

## The Great Decision

The decision which determined the destiny of the College of Medical Evangelists was made at Mountain View, California, on Saturday night, January 29, 1910, at a special meeting in behalf of the College, held during the fifth biennial session of the Pacific Union Conference. The dramatic story is one of faith, divine guidance, and of expressed determination on the part of the leaders of the church to follow the light God was giving to His people. The next few pages (items a-g) of this compilation are devoted to excerpts from the report of what took place, as published in the Pacific Union Recorder, February 3, 1910.--A. L. White.

January, 1910
Report of Special Meeting.

### (a.) Introductory Statement--
### G. A. Irwin Reviews CME History

The fifth biennial session of the Pacific Union Conference was convened at Mountain View, Cal., Jan. 25, 1910, according to appointment. Early in the meeting, it became evident that one of the most important questions to be discussed was the policy that the Conference should adopt in its relations toward the Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists.

In 1907, counsel had been received by the workers at Loma Linda, from Sister E. G. White, that--

"With the possession of this place comes the weighty responsibility of making the work of the institution educational in character. Loma Linda is to be not only a sanitarium, but an educational center. A school is to be established here for the traininf of gospel medical missionary evangelists. Much is involved in this work, and it is very essential that a right beginning be made.

"In regard to the school, I would say, Make it especially strong in the education of nurses and physicians."

Evangelistic Nurses. During a medical council of the Pacific Union Conference, held at Loma Linda Oct. 27-31, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Loma Linda School of Evangelists has been established for the education and training of those who shall go forth into home and foreign mission fields to teach the gospel and to heal the sick; and,--

"Whereas, In these home and foreign mission fields there is need of thousands of medical missionary evangelists, thoroughly qualified to carry the gospel message and to minister to the sick, laboring as nurses, who through diligent study and experience have acquired extraordinary ability; therefore,--

"1. Resolved, That we approve of the efforts of the founders and managers of the Loma Linda School of Evangelists to equip and conduct a school in connection with the Loma Linda Sanitarium; and that we encourage them to

strengthen its faculty, and to continue to give its students a thorough education and training in these practical lines of work in which the medical evangelist is called to engage.

"2. Resolved, That the General Conference Medical Department be requested to give most careful study to the question of providing for our young people the most favorable opportunities for them to secure the qualifications that they must have, in order to carry forward the medical missionary work of our cause."

Medical Students In the pursuance of this work, the managers of the college met with great encouragement, and in the autumn of 1909 were urged by students wishing to take a full medical training, to incorporate and organize as a medical college, in order to be prepared to offer a line of study that would enable the graduates of the complete medical course to pass the examinations required by State Boards of Medical Examiners.

This matter was discussed at the General Conference Committee Council held in College View, Neb., Oct. 5-15, 1909, where the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That we recommend the board of management of the Loma Linda College of Evangelists to secure a charter for the school, that it may develop as the opening providences and the instruction of the Spirit of God may indicate."

In harmony with this action, the College of Medical Evangelists was chartered December 9, which charter provides for the granting of medical degrees to those who are graduated from the full medical course.

January 25, 27, 1910
Inquiry to E. G. White
and the Response.

(b.) The Future of the School

Established by Spirit of Prophecy Counsel

A Letter of Inquiry During the recent session of the Pacific Union Conference, Jan. 25-30, 1910, the committee on plans studied the question, as briefly outlined in the foregoing statements. The committee also took into account the responsibility, financial and otherwise, which would rest upon any organization that might attempt to organize and support a denominational medical college. The object to be gained was greatly to be desired, but the expense would be so large, and the difficulties so many, that they did not feel free to recommend the undertaking of such an enterprise, before satisfying themselves, first, that they correctly understood the instruction given in the communications received from Sister White. Therefore the following letter was placed in her hands Wednesday, January 26:

Mountain View, Cal.
Jan. 25, 1910

"Mrs. E. G. White
Mountain View, Cal.

"Dear Sister White:

"We have read the testimonies, as far as we have seen them, that you have given concerning Loma Linda, and the establishment of a medical school in connection with the work at that place. As far as we know, our people are anxious to carry out the light that the Lord has given; but there is a difference of opinion between us in regard to what you mean when you use the term, 'a medical school.'

"Some hold that when you speak of "a medical school," you mean a school where the Bible is made prominent, where all features of our faith are taught, and where the message is given in its fulness; in addition to which we give an outline of the treatment of simple diseases, the care of the sick, and such things as will qualify the student to go into a foreign field, or even into a city, and do intelligent medical missionary work, using his medical knowledge as a means of introducing the Bible and teaching the truth.

"Others hold that when you use the phrase 'a medical school,' you mean, in addition to the foregoing, a fully equipped medical school that teaches the Bible and the truth, as before said, but that gives such a thorough training along medical lines as will qualify the students who take the course, to pass State Board examinations and become registered, qualified physicians for public work.

"We are very anxious to preserve unity and harmony of action. In order to do this, we must have a clear understanding of what is to be done. Are we to understand, from what you have written concerning the establishment of a medical school at Loma Linda, that, according to the light you have received from the Lord, we are to establish a thoroughly equipped medical school, the graduates from which will be able to take State Board examinations and become registered, qualified physicians?

"Most respectfully yours,

"(Signed) I. H. Evans
E. E. Andross
H. W. Cottrell"

This letter of inquiry was returned Thursday, January 27, with the following reply:

A Statement Regarding the Training of Physicians "The light given me is, We must provide that which is essential to qualify our youth who desire to be physicians, so that they may intelligently fit themselves to be able to stand the examinations required to prove their efficiency as physicians. They should be taught to treat understandingly the cases of those who are diseased, so that the door will be closed for any sensible physician to imagine that we are not giving in our school the instruction necessary for properly qualifying young men and young women to do the work of a physician. Continually the students who are graduated are to advance in

knowledge, for practice makes perfect.

"The medical school at Loma Linda is to be of the highest order, because those who are in that school have the privilege of maintaining a living connection with the wisest of all physicians, from whom there is communicated knowledge of a superior order. And for the special preparation of those of our youth who have clear convictions of their duty to obtain a medical education that will enable them to pass the examinations required by law of all who practice as regularly qualified physicians, we are to supply whatever may be required, so that these youth need not be compelled to go to medical schools conducted by men not of our faith. Thus we shall close a door that the enemy would be pleased to have left open; and our young men and young women, whose spiritual interests the Lord desires us to safeguard, will not feel compelled to connect with unbelievers in order to obtain a thorough training along medical lines.

"(Signed) Ellen G. White"
(Manuscript 7, 1910.)

January 28, 29, 1910
Pacific Union Conf. Recommendation.

(c.) Recommendation Outlining Plan of Operation.

The instruction contained in this reply was so clear and definite, that the committee on plans felt they could no longer hesitate; hence they prepared a recommendation favoring the establishment of a medical school at Loma Linda. The committee brought this recommendation, with the accompanying correspondence, before the Conference on Friday afternoon, January 28, for consideration. The recommendation reads as follows:

21. We Recommend, (1) That in harmony with the above instruction, we favor the establishment and maintenance of a medical school at Loma Linda, Cal.

(2) In order that this medical school may meet the mind of the Lord in doing the work appointed for it by the Spirit of prophecy, we invite the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the Lake, Northern, Central, Southwestern, and North Pacific Union Conferences, and the Southern California Conference to unite with the Pacific Union Conference in establishing and suitably equipping and maintaining this school.

(3) That a board of control, for directing the management of the school, be appointed as follows:

(a) Two members to be appointed by the General Conference.

(b) One member by the Lake Union Conference, one by the Northern Union Conference, one by the Central Union Conference, one by the Southwestern Union Conference, one by the North Pacific Union Conference, one by the Pacific Union Conference.

(c) Two members to be appointed by the Southern California Conference.

(4) That the school shall be maintained by funds obtained as follows:
(a) Tuition.
(b) Donations.

(c) Deficit if any to be met annually by the General Conference, the Lake, Northern, Central, Southwestern, North Pacific, and Pacific Union Conferences, and the Southern California Conference, all sharing equally.

(5) That each of the above-mentioned organizations be requested to raise one thousand dollars, in behalf of the equipment and maintenance of the school for the calendar year 1910.

(6) That a separate set of books be kept, carrying all accounts of the school, so that the same can be audited, and a full knowledge of the cost of operating the school submitted to the constituency annually.

(7) That a committee, consisting of the incoming president of the Pacific Union Conference, the president of the Southern California Conference, W. C. White, and J. A. Burden, be asked to present this entire question to the General Conference and the Union Conferences referred to, and to lead out in the establishment of this medical school.

* * * * * * * *

The reading of the recommendation was followed by a motion to defer action at that meeting, and make it the special order for a meeting to be held the evening after the Sabbath, January 29.

January 29, 1910
G. A. Irwin Statement
(Vice-president for North American Division)

(d.) The Call for a Denominational Medical School

At the appointed hour, the Conference was opened by Elder H. W. Cottrell, and then Elder G. A. Irwin was called to the chair. After introducing the subject for discussion, the chairman made the following remarks:

Elder G. A. Irwin: It has seemed to me that this question of establishing a medical school at Loma Linda, Cal., is one that the whole people ought to understand and be clear upon; for it interests the whole people--the entire denomination. Heretofore, our people in general have known very little, practically nothing, about this enterprise, because the communications that have been received in regard to it have been studied by only a few who were immediately connected with it.

During the session of the Pacific Union Conference in which we are now assembled, the committee on plans have had under consideration this problem of establishing a medical school, and have brought this recommendation before us. They feel that as additional light from the Spirit of prophecy has come concerning this proposed school, it is due not only to the delegation, but to the whole congregation, and to our brethren in general as well, that full information be given regarding the exact situation. They realize that if the school is to be established and carried forward in accordance with the recommendation that is now before us, and that if this recommendation is accepted by the General Conference and by other Union Conferences, it will be necessary for us to appeal to the whole people to help carry

forward this medical school enterprise.

Since we have met in this Union Conference, the matter has assumed definite shape. The additional light that has come, as the committee acknowledge in their report, seems to make the matter very clear.

Now I will beg your indulgence to say a few words further, by way of opening this question for discussion, so that I shall not need to speak again. To my mind, brethren, the problem of establishing a medical school for the training of our youth as competent physicians, is a very important question. It has been an important question in this denomination for many years. Away back in 1894 or 1895, I do not remember the exact year, our people became stirred up on the importance of having a denominational medical school. The testimonies that came at that time were very pointed in regard to the importance of having such a school, and the necessity of making some provision whereby it would not be necessary for those of our youth who desired to obtain a medical education, to attend worldly medical schools; and as a matter of history, I think it would be not only interesting, but profitable, to read just a few paragraphs from the communications that came at that time.

Attendance of Christian Youth at Worldly Medical Schools You will remember that most of our young people who were starting in on a medical course at that time, attended Ann Arbor, because of its proximity to our headquarters at Battle Creek. On page 122 of "Special Testimonies on Education," I read these words: [FE, p. 347]

"A course of study at Ann Arbor may be thought essential for some; but evil influences are there ever at work upon susceptible minds, so that the farther they advance in their studies, the less they deem it necessary to seek a knowledge of the will and ways of God. None should be allowed to pursue a course of study that may in any way weaken their faith in the truth and in the Lord's power, or diminish their respect for a life of holiness. I would warn the students not to advance one step in these lines,--not even upon the advice of their instructors or men in positions of authority,—unless they have first sought God individually, with their hearts thrown open to the influence of the Holy Spirit, and obtained .is counsel concerning the contemplated course of study. Let every selfish desire to distinguish yourselves be set aside; take every suggestion from humanity, to God, trusting in the guidance of the Holy Spirit."

I pass on to another statement found on page 136: [FE, p. 359]

"It is not best to advise men and women to take a course of study at Ann Arbor. Many who have been there have not been benefited in the past, and will not be in the future."

Again from page 155: [FE, p. 451]

"What need is there for students to bind off their education by attending Ann Arbor to receive the finishing touch? It has proved to be the finishing touch to very many as far as spirituality and belief in the truth are concerned. It is an unnecessary discipline, opening the mind to the sowing of tares among the wheat; and it is not pleasing to our great Teacher thus to glorify teachers who have not ears to hear or minds to comprehend a plain 'Thus saith the Lord.' In thus honoring those who are educating directly away from the truth, we do not meet the approval of God."

On page 169 we read: [CT, 374]

"Prophecy tells us that we are near the close of time. Intellectual power, natural abilities, supposed excellent judgment, will not prepare the youth to become missionaries for God. No one who is seeking an education for the work and service of God, will be made more complete in Jesus Christ by receiving the supposed finishing touch at Ann Arbor, either in literary or medical lines. Many have been unfitted to do missionary work by attending such schools. They have dishonored God by leaving Him on one side and accepting man as their helper."

I wanted to read this as a matter of history, to show that what the Lord is calling for at the present time is not something new, but He is calling upon us to do what we failed to do at the proper time.

There was one class of students who attended Ann Arbor, which included a number of those who have since become prominent as physicians in our sanitariums. I do not know that I can name them all; but among them were Drs. H. F. Rand, D. H. and Lauretta Kress, David Paulson, A. B. Olson, W. A. George, and Abbie Winegar-Simpson. I want to tell you how these students did while in this school. They realized their danger, because they had read what the testimonies said in regard to it. Dr. Kress and his wife rented a house and made a home for these other students who were in the same class, and these people studied diligently the Bible and the testimonies of God's Spirit, and as a result of their studies, beautiful things were brought to light. The testimonies relating to health and temperance, and to the work of medical missionaries, were grouped in convenient form, and these have been of value to many of us since that time. [Healthful Living]

Now this group of students, so far as we have been able to see, passed through that institution practically unscathed, because they united in a daily study of the Scriptures and of the testimonies to fortify themselves against the evils of which they had been warned and which personal knowledge taught them were in the place. But some of those who followed were not so careful to continue this study, and we know that what the testimonies have said in regard to their receiving their "finishing touch" so far as their missionary spirit was concerned, is all too true, and to many it was the finishing touch for them in regard to this truth. God knew the dangers of our students when He referred to that institution. He saw what would develop in it. A recent article in the Cosmopolitan magazine asserts that the Bible and its teachings have been practically repudiated by the faculty of that institution.

Experiences of the Past About the time that I have referred to above, Dr. Kellogg and his associates connected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium became very anxious to establish a medical school in our own denomination. Such a school was established, and for a time it was conducted on correct principles; but gradually wrong principles came into that school. In our efforts to avoid the evils that existed in Ann Arbor, we ran into other evils; and so it was not very long before the reproof of God came upon our school. The reproof was not fully heeded; hence the servant of the Lord felt justified in warning the young people of this denomination against going to the school, because they would be taught principles there that would as surely lead astray as would the teachings at Ann Arbor.

Present Necessities I understand, brethren, that there is just as much

need today of a medical school in this denomination, as there was when this question was agitated sufficiently to establish a medical school nearly fifteen years ago. I believe that the principles enunciated, at which I have merely hinted, are just as applicable today, yea, more applicable today than they were then, because time has progressed, and the enemy of our souls has come more and more into the schools of the world. Surely, if it was dangerous then to send our young people to worldly medical schools, if it was liable then to put the 'finishing touch' to their faith and spirituality, it will be doubly dangerous today.

I believe that we stand in greater need of a medical school at the present time, than at any previous time since our existence as a separate denomination. For a number of years, I as an individual have never felt clear to advise one of our young people who desires a medical education, to go to a worldly school. If I had had a child of my own who desired such a course of study, and who wished to go to a worldly school, I would never have given my consent. And so, brethren, I believe today that it is entirely right for this denomination to go forward and bring into existence this school, and to establish it on right lines, and to see to it that it is maintained on right lines, and not switched off by the enemy onto wrong lines as the former one was.

Maintenance of Unity Among Working Forces You know of the teachings that came out in the book, Living Temple, and I will not speak of these. But there were other teachings, that were designed to array the physicians against the ministry and the evangelical work of this denomination. That seemed to be the studied purpose of those having charge of the school; but such a division of forces has never been in harmony with the teachings of the testimonies, and is not today. You will notice, in recent communications, that the union of the evangelical and the medical work is advocated repeatedly. We must have a medical missionary evangelistic school, which not only trains nurses to labor as medical missionary evangelists, but which offers courses that will fit our youth to act as physicians, and to stand as medical superintendents in our sanitariums. This medical school must be evangelistic in its workings. We must see to it that the institution is founded on right principles, and carried forward on right principles. From beginning to end, we must adhere to the principles that will make this people the head, and not the tail, and that will help our physicians to glorify God rather than men of the world who have no regard for God.

Institutional Investments I wish to call your attention to the fact that in this denomination we have 186 institutions, comprising schools, sanitariums, and publishing houses. Of our 79 sanitariums, 46 are under denominational control, and 33 are under private management. We have 81 educational institutions, and 26 publishing houses. These institutions have assets aggregating nearly five millions of dollars. Their present worth is about three and a half millions. This is a large amount of money to invest in institutions, yet not more than has been required to carry forward the work properly. But while we have spent so large an amount of money for sanitariums, schools, and publishing houses, we have not, to my knowledge, spent a single dollar of General Conference funds to build or equip a medical school.

Our Present Responsibility Now, brethren, it does seem to me, in view of the importance of this line of work, and in view of the counsel the Lord has given in the past and is giving today, it is as little as this Conference

can do to pass this recommendation tonight and to enter heartily into the work of carrying it into effect. It seems like a very small start, in comparison with what we have done in behalf of other kinds of institutions. I am so anxious that our people see the importance of establishing a medical college at this time. I believe that it is nothing more than justice and right dealing that we take steps, and that we take them as quickly as possible, to bring such an institution into existence.

Not long ago, I talked with some young people who said that just as soon as I learned anything definite about the future of the medical school proposed at Loma Linda, they desired me to let them know it. They wished to gain a medical education, but did not want to go to a school conducted by unbelievers. . . .

Now I must ask your pardon for taking so much time, but I thought I would like to call your attention to a few fundamental principles, before we begin to consider this recommendation in detail. There are certain great underlying principles that have a vital bearing on the question before us tonight, and I thought it might help us, if we should consider some of these in the beginning of the discussion.

January 29, 1910
(Statement by I. H. Evans
Former treasurer of the Gen. Conf.
Newly elected
Vice-president for Asiatic Division)

(e.) Advancing by Faith

Elder I. H. Evans: I am deeply interested in what has been read to us tonight from the Spirit of prophecy. The question before the meeting is one of great importance, and needs most careful consideration from every standpoint.

The establishment of a medical school has been under consideration for several years by some of our leading brethren. Not a few of our men have believed that we should have such a school. They have hesitated to establish a school, because of their lack of experience in operating such an enterprise, and because they did not know where to secure either the teachers or the money with which to carry forward the same.

When the statement from Sister White is read, I am sure that the majority of our brethren will feel as we feel tonight,--that the Lord has spoken, and we will obey. To some, this counsel from Sister White may come as a trial of their faith; to others, I am sure the words spoken will seem God-given and timely. Oftentimes, the light God has sent to His people has seemed to be foolishness to those who did not view things as Heaven views them. Now if we always were wise-hearted, and saw everything as the Lord would have us view it, there would be no need of further light through the Spirit of prophecy; but we are mortal, and our vision is limited, and we often see things in a perverted light. Because of our lack of clear perception, the Lord in mercy speaks to His people through the Spirit of prophecy. He has had to do this in the past, and we may well hope that He may long continue speaking to us concerning our duty and the needs of His cause.

Since our brethren have been talking on this subject tonight, I have been thinking of the many times in the past when the Lord has spoken to this people, counseling them to do one thing or another, when many of the leading men at the time were not able to see any light in doing that which was suggested. . . .

[Elder Evans then cites God's providential guidance through the Spirit of prophecy in our publishing work, church schools, and the Avondale School in Australia.]

Continual Advancement and Prosperity I cannot think of a single enterprise that has been started by the instruction of the Spirit of prophecy, that has not worked out for the best good of the Lord's work. Many times we have been told to move forward, when the Red Sea seemed before us, and the mountains on either side; but every time we have accepted the instruction and stepped cheerfully forward, the Lord has made plain a pathway in which we could walk, and we have found not only prosperity to the cause of God, but we have found our own hearts nurtured in the Lord.

These past experiences should strengthen our faith, at this time, and help us to move forward courageously in heeding the words of counsel which the Lord has given to us through Sister White. We have before us tonight a plain, straightforward statement from Sister White, in regard to the establishment of a medical school. There is no guess-work about it; there is no equivocation; there is no false construction that need be put upon these words. The question is, Will we follow the counsel given? Do we intend to obey what the Lord has said to us in regard to the establishment and maintenance of a medical school?

Is the Time Inopportune? Some one may say, "The time is most inopportune." But the question is, When the Lord reveals to us His desire that we shall establish a medical school, and do it soon, is the time inopportune for doing such a work? I can conjure up many reasons why at this time we are ill prepared to establish and operate a medical school. It is not hard for any man to say that we have not the money at hand. Any man need not be very wise to say, "We do not know where we shall get medical men trained and qualified to take up this work." But the question is, Will we establish this medical school, when the Lord has indicated so plainly our duty? I believe, brethren, if we step forward in the fear of God, and make an effort to establish this school, the Lord will help us, and make the way clear. . . .

Repeated Counsels to Advance The medical work is a distinct part of the third angel's message. It is God-given. If ever God has spoken to this people concerning any branch of our denominational work, He has spoken most emphatically concerning our medical work. Let your mind run back over the writings of Sister White during the past fifteen or twenty years. There has been as much said about the medical work, as about any other one branch of our work. [Elder W. C. White: More.] For many years, the testimonies have been coming to us concerning our duties in establishing these medical institutions, and conducting them in harmony with right principles. But our medical work has not yet reached its zenith of usefulness. In the great cities, in our mighty centers of population, we must have many treatment-rooms, where trained nurses and skilled medical helpers can meet the people, give them treatments, talk to them concerning their souls' salvation, and help them to obtain a knowledge of the truths of the third angel's message. Competent, consecrated, trained nurses make the very best kind of Bible workers that can

be stationed in our large cities to do missionary work....

The medical work can do more to remove prejudice against our denomination than any other line of work that we are carrying forward. All other lines of effort seem to irritate somewhat, and create more or less prejudice; but every one is in sympathy with those who do medical missionary work among the sick and afflicted.

Shielding Our Youth from the Teachings of Modern Universities We think it necessary to have many schools established for training our youth to labor as preachers and Bible workers, and to fit many for efficient service in the Master's cause along other lines. Does it not appeal to you that we ought to have at least one medical school in this denomination, where our young people who feel compelled to secure a medical education, can obtain this training without exposing themselves to the grave danger of having undermined their faith in the Word of God and in the truths of the third angel's message?...

Now it is a fact that in many of our higher schools, both in Europe and in America, a spirit of agnosticism, of rank infidelity, prevails. In the Cosmopolitan for February, 1910, Mr. Harold Bolce, commenting on the teachings that are advocated in many of the universities of our land, says:

"Practically all the universities in the United States teach that Christianity has borrowed traditions from other faiths, and that its very legends, as they call them, have been borrowed from older pagan myths."...

The Subtle Influence of Erroneous Teachings With such teachings as these, is it any wonder that medical students compelled to attend a university whose teachers are largely agnostics, if not avowed infidels, come out of the school graduated physicians, but with their faith wrecked in the Word of God, and themselves spiritually maimed and crippled for life? These universities not only teach that the Word of God is not inspired, but they also teach principles that must be unlearned; and oftentimes it is almost impossible for the medical graduate to throw off the influences of his years of training. Many of the professors in our leading medical schools teach and prove, to their own satisfaction, from science, that meat is the proper diet for man. They teach the use of drugs; and while the most of them admit that drugs do not cure disease, they still teach the use of drugs, and instil into the minds of students the necessity of often using drugs, for fevers and other diseases, and in times of emergency. In most of these institutions, but little is ever said concerning the rational remedies of disease, and hydrotherapy has but a meager place, if any, in the curriculum. Thus our medical students come from such schools, recognized, to be sure, as physicians, but crippled in usefulness. The training they have received makes it very difficult for them to carry forward our denominational work along lines in harmony with the light that God has given to us.

Now, if we expect to save our young people who feel impelled to take a medical course, it does appeal to me that it is necessary for us to provide some means by which they may secure their medical education without wrecking their faith both in the Bible and in the Spirit of prophecy, as well as in the truths of the third angel's message....

Our Duty to Advance It seems to me that there is nothing for us to do but to earnestly, cheerfully, hopefully take up the work of organizing and conducting a medical school, knowing that it will take money, knowing that it will take men. We ought to have the support and sympathy of the

General Conference, and of our people throughout the entire field. This school, if properly established and equipped, will prove one of the greatest blessings to our medical work that has ever come to it; and I do not believe that time will make us sorry for either the investment or the labor required for the establishment of the school on a proper basis.

To this end, let us all unite our sympathies and prayers, and go forward. I believe we shall see light, more and more, as we advance by faith, in accordance with the words of counsel that have come to us through the servant of the Lord.

January 29, 1910
W. C. White

(f.) We Are Well Able

Elder W. C. White: Brethren and friends, I believe that the Lord God of Israel is leader of this people, and I believe that it is He who is leading us to undertake this tremendous enterprise,--an enterprise which will mean more to us in the matter of expense and sacrifice, than we may estimate today; an enterprise which will mean many times more to us in results--in the saving of souls, and in the fitting up of efficient missionaries--than we can possibly calculate today. And while the world will continue to say to us, as it has said in the past, "Ye are not able to go up and possess this field of usefulness," I believe that our people will unite in saying, "We are well able to go up and possess it, and do this great work." I pray God to give wisdom to those who may be connected with this work, that it may be conducted in such a way that God can bless and guide.

January 29, 1910
Session Action.

(g.) Final Action--The Medical College Assured

At the conclusion of the foregoing talks, the question was called, and the vote of the delegates upon the recommendation under discussion was unanimous. At the request of the delegates, the question was then submitted to the whole house for their action, and a similar vote was cast.

April 13, 1910
Gen.Conf. Committee Minutes.

## General Conference Joins Pacific Union in Medical College Enterprise

The chair called upon the brethren from the Pacific Union to present the action of that Union relating to the establishment of a medical college at Loma Linda.

G.A.Irwin presented the instruction from Sister White regarding the establishing of a medical college at that place and the action of the Pacific Union Conference as follows:

[Report appears on pages 84, 85.] ...

G.A.Irwin moved that we accept the action and invitation of the Pacific Union regarding the Loma Linda Medical College, and that we appoint two members of the board of the proposed institution.

W.C.White also spoke of the favorable conditions at Loma Linda for such a school.

The matter was discussed at length, and while action was still pending, it was --

VOTED, That this question be referred to a committee of four to bring in a recommendation and statement regarding the Pacific Union request.

The chair named G.A.Irwin, I.H.Evans, W.T.Knox, W.A.Ruble.--Minutes, April 13, 1910, Vol. 8, pp. 200-202.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of action regarding the proposition of the Pacific Union Conference for the establishment of a medical college at Loma Linda made a report, which was adopted as follows:

Whereas, It is advised that a medical school be equipped and conducted at Loma Linda, California; and,

Whereas, The Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists has petitioned that the General Conference join it in this undertaking; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference unite with the Pacific Union Conference in establishing a medical school at Loma Linda, California.

2. That we authorize the officers of the General Conference to appropriate $1000, or any fraction thereof, for the above purposes during the year 1910.

3. That A.G.Daniells, W.A.Ruble, and H.R.Salisbury be the General Conference members on the board of control of said school.--Minutes, April 13, 1910, Vol. 8, p. 208.

April 27, 1910
E.G.White Letter
to J.A.Burden.

## An Urgent Call for Independence From Worldly Men and Organization

The Lord has shown us the evil of depending upon the strength of earthly organizations. He has instructed us that the commission of the medical missionary is received from the very highest authority. He would have us understand that it is a mistake to regard as most essential the education given by physicians who reject the authority of Christ, the greatest Physician who ever lived upon the earth. We are not to accept and follow the view of men who refuse to recognize God as their teacher, but who learn of men, and are guided by man-made laws and restrictions.

During the night of April 26 many things were opened before me. I was shown that now in a special sense we as a people are to be guided by divine instruction. Those fitting themselves for medical missionary work should fear to place themselves under the direction of worldly doctors, to imbibe their sentiments and peculiar prejudices and to learn to express their ideas and views. They are not to depend for their influence upon worldly teachers. They should be "looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

The Lord has instructed us that in our institutions of education we should ever be striving for the perfection of character to be found in the life of Christ, and in His instruction to His disciples. Having received our commission from the highest authority, we are to educate, educate, educate in the simplicity of Christ. Our aim must be to reach the highest standard in every feature of our work. He who healed thousands with a touch and a word is our Physician. The precious truths contained in His teachings are to be our front guard and our rereward.

The standard set for our sanitariums and schools is a high one, and a great responsibility rests upon the physicians and teachers connected with these institutions. Efforts should be made to secure teachers who will instruct after Christ's manner of teaching, regarding this of more value than any human method. Let them honor the educational standards established by Christ, and following His instruction, give their students lessons in faith and in holiness.

Christ was sent of the Father to represent His character and will. Let us follow His example in laboring to reach the people where they are. Teachers who are not particular to harmonize with the teaching of Christ, and who follow the customs and practices of worldly physicians, are out of line with the charge that the Saviour has given us.

It is not necessary that our medical missionaries follow the precise track marked out by the medical men of the world. They do not need to administer drugs to the sick. They do not need to follow drug medication in order to have influence in their work. The message was given me that if they would consecrate themselves to the Lord, if they would seek to obtain under men ordained of God a thorough knowledge of their work, the Lord would make them skillful. Connected with the divine Teacher, they will understand that their dependence is upon God and not upon the professedly wise men of the world.

Some of our medical missionaries have supposed that a medical training according to the plans of worldly schools is essential to their success.

To those who have thought that the only way to success is by being taught by worldly men and by pursuing a course that is sanctioned by worldly men, I would now say, put away such ideas. This is a mistake that should be corrected. It is a dangerous thing to catch the spirit of the world; the popularity which such a course invites will bring into the work a spirit which the Word of God cannot sanction. The medical missionary who would become efficient, if he will search his own heart and consecrate himself to Christ, may be diligent in study and faithful in service, learn how to grasp the mysteries of his sacred calling.

At Loma Linda, at Washington, at Wahroonga, Australia, and in many other sanitariums established for the promulgation of the work of the third angel's message there are to come to the physicians and to the teachers new ideas, a new understanding of the principles that must govern the medical work. An education is to be given that is altogether in harmony with the teachings of the Word of God.

In the first chapter of Ephesians, verse 2, we read: [vs. 2-9 quoted]....

It is a lack of faith in the power of God that leads our physicians to lean so much upon the arm of the law, and to trust so much to the influence of worldly powers. The truly converted man or woman who will study these words of inspiration spoken by the apostle Paul may learn to claim in all their depth and fullness the divine promises.

I am charged to present these Scriptures to our people, that they may understand that those who do not believe the Word of God cannot possibly present to those who desire to become acceptable medical missionaries the way by which they will become most successful. Christ was the greatest Physician the world has ever known; His heart was ever touched with human woe. He has a work for those to do who will not place their dependence upon worldly powers.

God's true commandment-keeping people will be instructed by Him. The true medical missionary will be wise in the treatment of the sick, using the remedies that nature provides. And then he will look to Christ as the true Healer of diseases. The principles of health reform brought into the life of the patient, the use of nature's remedies, and the cooperation of divine agencies in behalf of the suffering, will bring success.

Satan will try to place barriers in the way of the true medical missionary. He will seek to bring discouragement upon those who recognize the commandments of God, and are determined to obey them. We must be careful not to carry our views of health reform to extreme, thus making it "health deform." Our food should be plain and free from all objectionable elements, but let us be careful that it is always palatable and good.

A time will come when medical missionaries of other denominations will become jealous and envious of the influence exerted by Seventh-day Adventists who are working in these lines. They will feel that influence is being secured by our workers which they ought to have. We should have in various places, men of extraordinary ability, who have obtained their diplomas in medical schools of the best reputation, who can stand before the world as fully qualified and legally recognized physicians. Let God-fearing men be wisely chosen to go through the training essential in order to obtain such qualifications. They should be prudent men who will remain true to the principles of the message.

These should obtain the qualifications and the authority to conduct an educational work for our young men and our young women who desire to be trained for medical missionary work.

Now while the world is favorable toward the teaching of the health reform principles, moves should be made to secure for our own physicians the privilege of imparting medical instruction to our young people who would otherwise be led to attend the worldly medical colleges. The time will come when it will be more difficult than it now is to arrange for the training of our young people in medical missionary lines.--Ellen G. White. --Letter 61, 1910. (Published in Medical Evangelist, Vol. 2, No.2.)

April 4, 1911

E.G.White Remarks to Board of Directors at Loma Linda.

## Men and Women Physicians

The Lord would have us in the position of learning from Him, and of being just what He would have us to be. I want to speak something of how the Lord would have us carry on the work of God sensibly, men and women connected in the work, and each carrying their part, but in a way that God will be glorified....

[The body of the manuscript then deals with the work of men and women physicians largely as presented in Medical Ministry, pp. 60, 61.]

We are going to settle a good many questions here, and we want every one to have his mind in a correct position. But here is light for us.--Manuscript 2, 1911.

May 7, 1911

E.G.White Letter to Brethren Ruble, Burden, and Evans.

## On the Training of Women Physicians

I have words of instruction for you and your coworkers who are ministers and physicians and counselors at Loma Linda....

Women as well as men are to receive a thorough medical training. They should make a special study of the diseases common to women, that they may understand how to treat them. It is considered most essential that men desiring to practice medicine shall receive the broad training necessary for the following of such a profession. It is just as essential that women receive such training, and obtain their diplomas certifying their right to act as physicians.

Our institutions should be especially thorough in giving to women a training that will fit them to act as midwives. There should be in our sanitariums lady physicians who understand well their profession, and who can attend women at the time of childbirth. Light has been given me that women instead of men should take the responsibility in such cases. I was directed to the Bible plan, in which at such times women acted the part of the physician. This plan should be carried out by us; for it is the Lord's plan.--Letter 22, 1911. (Published in Medical Ministry, pp. 60, 61.)

April 20, 1911

E.G.White Address at Loma Linda.

## Remarks of Mrs. E. G. White Regarding Aggressive Moves at Loma Linda

[Thursday afternoon, April 20, there was a council meeting called in the Loma Linda Chapel, to consider the opportunity that had just been presented to purchase from Mr. Kelly a tract of land west of the Pepper Drive

and south of the Colton Road, consisting of about eighty-four acres.

After very brief remarks about the Vine and the branches, and the benefits resulting from the disciplinary process of pruning, Sister White spoke of various phases of the work.]

Today with Sister McEnterfer, and again with my son, I rode around the Loma Linda grounds, and took more particular notice of them than ever before; and I feel very thankful that we have such a place. Surely we ought to be a grateful people because God has brought us into possession of this beautiful place.

In our meetings during this council, we have been speaking of the higher education. What is the higher education? It is to understand Christ's words and teachings, and to follow on to know the Lord. It is to know that His going forth is prepared as the morning.

Today, as I looked over the place more thoroughly than ever before, and saw the grounds, the drives, and the cottages that were standing before we came here, I felt gratitude in my heart toward God, that through His providence we had been brought into possession of Loma Linda. I felt thankful also to see the improvements that have been made since we have had the place. And I thought how important it is that we make every move in accordance with the will of God.

As the Lord prospers us, we should manifest our gratitude by a willingness to advance. We should see the advantage of adding to that which we already have. I feel a burden regarding the danger of letting anybody come into the neighborhood to spoil the place.

There is a piece of land across the railroad, lying next to a piece already purchased, which should be secured. One day we drove over it, and all around it. We wanted to see all about it. And I am sure from the representations that have been made to me, that this piece of land ought to come into our possession. If you are wise, the next time I come here, you will have that land. I will try to help you all I can. Let us work intelligently.

There are several reasons why you should have this land. You need the produce from it for your cattle to subsist upon; this piece is close at hand, and joins that which you already have.

Here we have our school, and here many important interests are centered. We must not permit elements to come in that will tend to hinder and retard the work. It will be pleasing to the Lord if we keep our eyes wide open, and are fully awake, ready to take advantage of every circumstance that will place us in right relation to the work we have to do. It would be a grievous error for us to allow to pass an opportunity to secure this property, for we might never again have such an opportunity. I advise you to secure it before it become so expensive that you could not afford to buy it.

There is danger of our becoming too narrow....

The Lord is well pleased with what you have already done here at Loma Linda. When one sees the prosperity that has attended the work, and the spirit of consecration that prevails, the conviction deepens that you are working in harmony with God....

In the early morning I am up. I find this writing. I endorse it heartily. I subscribe my name for the gift of one thousand dollars toward its purchase.--Ellen G. White. --Manuscript 9, 1911.

August 29, 1911
E.G.White Appeal

## An Appeal in Behalf of Our Medical College

The proper development of the work at Loma Linda calls for prayerful thought and planning, that the instruction which the Lord has given concerning the work there may be fulfilled....It fills me with anxiety to think that any who seek to obtain the benefits of the education that Loma Linda can give, should be turned away because the buildings are insufficient to give them a place. That some patients have had to be turned away from the sanitarium has caused me sorrow. The work of the Medical College at Loma Linda must not be crippled for lack of room. There must be some way devised to enlarge quickly the buildings for the rooming of students, so that those who seek a training may not be turned away.

The students at Loma Linda are seeking for an education that is after the Lord's order,--an education that will help them to develop into successful teachers and laborers for others. When their education there is completed, they should be able to go forth and join the intelligent workers in the world's great harvest fields who are carrying forward the work of reform that is to prepare a people to stand in the day of Christ's coming. Everywhere workers are needed who know how to combat disease and give skillful care to the sick and suffering. We should do all in our power to enable those who desire to be thus fitted for service, to gain the necessary training. I am instructed that those among us who have means should become God's agencies in this work.

Our people should become intelligent in the treatment of sickness without the aid of poisonous drugs. Many should seek to obtain the education that will enable them to combat disease in its varied forms by the most simple methods. Thousands have gone down to the grave because of the use of poisonous drugs, who might have been restored to health by simple methods of treatment. Water treatments, wisely and skillfully given, may be the means of saving many lives. Let diligent study be united with faithful ministry. Let prayers of faith be offered by the bedside of the sick. Let the sick be encouraged to claim the promises of God for themselves. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Christ Jesus, the Saviour of men, is to be brought into our labors and councils more and more.

I am instructed that there are among us those who should become God's agents to labor for the advancement of this work. The Lord would be pleased to see our people who have means using it freely in opening the way for workers to get a training as medical missionaries. To those who have money we say, make your donations. The Lord has given us great advantages in bringing

into our possession such institutions as Loma Linda. Let us cooperate with Him in making these places a blessing to humanity....

The Lord has made it possible for this place to stand as a training center for medical evangelists. A good beginning has been made, but the work must broaden. Help is needed at this time. Let us make room for the carrying forward of the grand work that the Lord has specified should be done. Now, just now, let your means be invested to provide the buildings which the carrying on of this work demands. Do not delay. Encourage the brethren who shall call for means by revealing a spirit that is willing to do the work which greatly needs to be done.

I ask you, my brethren and sisters, to do what you can to help, and to do it now. Let your means be invested in this work that is so far-reaching. This is the work of God.--Medical Evangelistic Library, No. 1. (Manuscript 15, 1911.)

1913

E.G.White in
Counsels to Teachers.

To Provide Recognized Premedical and Medical Training

In the medical profession there are many skeptics and atheists who exalt the works of God above the God of science. Comparatively few of those who enter worldly medical colleges come out from them pure and unspotted. They have failed to become elevated, ennobled, sanctified. Material things eclipse the heavenly and eternal. With many, religious faith and principles are mingled with worldly customs and practices, and pure and undefiled religion is rare....

Especially should those who are studying medicine in the schools of the world, guard against contamination from the evil influences with which they are constantly surrounded. When their instructors are worldly-wise men, and their fellow-students infidels who have no serious thought of God, even Christians of experience are in danger of being influenced by these irreligious associations. Nevertheless, some have gone through the medical course, and have remained true to principle. They would not continue their studies on the Sabbath; and they have proved that men may become qualified for the duties of a physician, and not disappoint the expectations of those who have encouraged them to obtain an education.

It is because of these peculiar temptations which our youth must meet in worldly medical schools, that provision should be made for preparatory and advanced medical training in our own schools, under Christian teachers. Our larger union conference training-schools in various parts of the field should be placed in the most favorable position for qualifying our youth to meet the entrance requirements specified by state laws regarding medical students. The very best teaching talent should be secured, that our schools may be brought up to the proper standard. The youth, and those more advanced in years, who feel it their duty to fit themselves for work requiring the passing of certain legal tests, should be able to secure at our union conference training-schools all that is essential for entrance into a medical college.

Prayer will accomplish wonders for those who give themselves to prayer, watching thereunto. God desires us all to be in a waiting, hopeful position. What He has promised, He will do; and inasmuch as there are

legal requirements making it necessary that medical students shall take a certain preparatory course of study, our colleges should arrange to carry their students to the point of literary and scientific training that is necessary.

And not only should our larger training-schools give this preparatory instruction to those who contemplate taking a medical course, but we must also do all that is essential for the perfecting of the courses of study offered by our Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists. As pointed out about the time this school was founded, we must provide that which is essential to qualify our youth who desire to be physicians, so that they may intelligently fit themselves to stand the examiniations required to prove their efficiency as physicians.--Counsels to Teachers, pp. 479, 480.

1913

E.G.White in
Counsels to Teachers.

## Best Talent for the Faculty

We have a work to do in securing the best talent, and in placing these workers in positions where they can educate other workers. Then when our sanitariums and mission fields call for physicians, we shall have young men who, through their experience gained by practical work, have become fitted to bear responsibilities.--Counsels to Teachers, p. 473.

1913

E.G.White in
Counsels to Teachers.

## The Kind of Doctors God Expects from CME

The Call for Christian Physicians and Nurses The world's need today cannot be met fully by the ministry of God's servants who have been called to preach the everlasting gospel to every creature. While it is well, so far as possible, for evengelical workers to learn how to minister to the necessities of the body as well as of the soul, thus following the example of Christ, yet they cannot spend all their time and strength in relieving those in need of help. The Lord has ordained that with those who preach the Word shall be associated His medical missionary workers,--Christian physicians and nurses, who have received special training in the healing of disease and in soul winning....

While God is calling upon young men and women who have already gained a practical knowledge of how to treat the sick, to labor as gospel medical missionaries in connection with experienced evangelical workers, He is also calling for many recruits to enter our medical missionary training-schools to gain a speedy and thorough preparation for service.--Counsels to Teachers, pp. 468-470.

Graduates of More Than Ordinary Skill The cause of God today would have been far in advance of what it is, had we in former years been more active in the training of nurses who, in addition to their acquirement of more than ordinary skill in the care of the sick, had also learned to labor as evangelists in soul-winning service.

It is for the training of such workers, as well as for the training of physicians, that the school at Loma Linda has been founded. In this school many workers are to be qualified with the ability of physicians, to labor, not in professional lines as physicians, but as medical missionary evangelists. This training is to be in harmony with the principles underlying true higher education. The cause is in need of hundreds of workers who have received a practical and thorough education in medical lines, and who are also prepared to labor from house to house as teachers, Bible workers, and colporteurs. Such students should come out of the school without having sacrificed the principles of health reform or their love for God and righteousness.--Counsels to Teachers, p. 471.

Aim at Perfection Every physician, every nurse, every helper, who has anything to do in God's service, must aim at perfection. Nothing short of this standard is pleasing to Him who has called us to be co-laborers with Him. And especially should those who are in training to act as His medical missionaries, turn resolutely from every temptation to be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of their profession. Let them rather reach upward to perfection. Theirs is a most exacting calling, and their preparation must be painstaking and thorough.--Counsels to Teachers, p. 470.

Men of Culture and Intelligence Many, knowing how trying are the duties of the physician, and how few opportunities physicians have for release from care, even upon the Sabbath, will not choose this for their life-work. But the great enemy is constantly seeking to destroy the workmanship of God's hands, and men of culture and intelligence are called for to combat his cruel power. More of the right kind of men are needed to devote themselves to this profession. Painstaking effort should be made to induce suitable men to qualify themselves for this work. They should be men whose characters are based upon the broad principles of the Word of God,--men who possess a natural energy, force, and perseverance that will enable them to reach a high standard of excellence.--Counsels to Teachers, pp. 472, 473.

Satisfied Only with the Highest Attainments While seeking a preparation for his life-work, the medical student should be encouraged to attain the highest possible development of all his powers....

If studious and upright, you may obtain an education of the highest value. Make the most of your privileges. Be not satisfied with ordinary attainments; seek to qualify yourselves to fill positions of trust in connection with the Lord's work in the earth....

Let not intellectual slothfulness close up your path to greater knowledge. Learn to reflect as well as to study, that your minds may expand, strengthen, and develop. Never think that you have learned enough, and that you may now relax your efforts. The cultivated mind is the measure of the man. Your education should continue during your lifetime; every day you should be learning, and putting to practical use the knowledge gained.--Counsels to Teachers, pp. 474, 475.

Superior in Scientific Medical Knowledge We want our medical students to be men and women who are most thorough, and who feel it their duty to improve every talent lent them, that they may finally double their entrusted capital.

The light that God has given in medical missionary lines will not cause His people to be regarded as inferior in scientific medical knowledge, but will fit them to stand upon the highest eminence. God would have them stand

as a wise and understanding people because of His presence with them. In the strength of Him who is the source of all wisdom, all grace, defects and ignorance may be overcome.

Let every medical student aim to reach a high standard. Under the discipline of the greatest of all teachers our course must ever tend upward to perfection. All who are connected with the medical missionary work must be learners. Let no one stop to say, "I cannot do this." Let him say instead, "God requires me to be perfect....

These students, who intend to minister to suffering humanity, will find no graduating place this side of heaven. That knowledge which is termed science should be acquired, while the seeker daily acknowledges that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.--Counsels to Teachers, pp. 476, 477.

Trained for Spiritual Ministry In training workers to care for the sick, let the student be impressed with the thought that his highest aim should always be to look after the spiritual welfare of his patients.--Counsels to Teachers, p. 482.

Illuminated by the Light of Heaven It is a mistake to make a scientific preparation the all-important thing, while religious principles which lie at the very foundation of a successful practice are neglected. Many are lauded as skillful men in their profession who scorn the thought that they need to rely upon Christ for wisdom in their work. But if these men who trust in their knowledge of science were illuminated by the light of heaven, to how much greater excellence might they attain! How much stronger would be their powers, with how much greater confidence could they undertake difficult cases! The man who is closely connected with the great Physician has the resources of heaven and earth at his command, and he can work with a wisdom, an unerring precision, that the godless man cannot possess.--Counsels to Teachers, p. 486.

God's Ideal Become all that the Lord desires you to be,--a gospel medical missionary. You are to be not only an increasingly skillful physician, but one of the Lord's appointed missionaries, in all your work placing His service first.--Counsels to Teachers, p. 490.

SUPPLEMENT B

## THE TRAINING OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

[A compilation of E. G. White counsels, with notations of the historical setting of the excerpts, prepared in the E. G. White office at "Elmshaven," and examined and approved by Ellen G. White, October 1906.]

In all the instruction given through the Spirit of prophecy regarding the training of medical students, the necessity of spiritual consecration and of faithfulness in Bible study is constantly emphasized. The students are directed to search the Scriptures, and to establish themselves thoroughly on all phases of the third angel's message.

In a manuscript dated August, 1885, and published in a leaflet entitled "Counsel to Physicians and Medical Students," the spiritual side of the training of our youth is constantly kept uppermost. Note the following extract:

"We greatly need godly physicians. We need men who have high and holy principles. . . .I have been shown that young men will accept the responsibility of obtaining a medical education, and enter upon their course of study designing to be right and maintain their Christian principles; but do they do this? No; they fall into temptation, and evil influences affect their morals. Among our own people who profess to believe the most solemn truths ever committed to mortals, there is a tarnishing of virtue, a sacrificing of principle. They do not, like Joseph and Daniel, preserve their integrity of morals, much less their Christian principles. The habits and customs of associates who claim to be respectable men and women have a molding influence upon them. Not only the youth, but those of mature age, are inclined to conform to the worldlings' standard in order not to be considered singular."

### Danger at Medical Colleges

This was written about ten years before the founding of the American Medical Missionary College. The perils to be met by the youth in a worldly medical school were described in the following words:

"We are in need of physicians; but the plan of sending young men to a medical college to learn to treat the sick is questionable; for many of them have no root in themselves, and, as in sending our children to the other colleges in our land, they are brought in contact with every class

of minds, and are thrown into a sink of iniquity, the companionship of skeptics, infidels and the profligate, where not one out of one hundred escapes from being contaminated. They do not come forth like Joseph and Daniel uncorrupted, firm as a rock to principle."

As a safeguard against contamination, it is suggested that--

"These students, who intend to deal with suffering humanity, will find no graduating place this side of heaven. Every bit of knowledge that is termed science should be acquired, while the seeker daily acknowledges that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. Every item of experience and everything that can strengthen the mind should be cultivated to the utmost of their power, while at the same time they should seek God for His wisdom, their consciences illuminated, quick and pure; for unless they are guided by the wisdom from above, they become an easy prey to the deceptive power of Satan."

And again,--

"I wish I could set before the medical student the true responsibility which rests upon him in his work. There is not one in one hundred who has a just sense of his position, his work, his accountability to God, and how much God will do for him if he will make Him his trust. The very first lesson that he should learn is dependence upon God. Make God your counselor at every step. The worldly and the nominal Christian may insinuate that in order for you to be successful you must be a policy man, you must at times depart from the strictest rectitude; but be not deceived, be not deluded. . . . Throw not open a door for the enemy to take possession of the citadel of the soul.

"Like Enoch, the physician should be a man that walks with God. This will be to him an antidote to all the delusive, pernicious sentiments which make so many infidel physicians, or skeptics. The true antidote is truth, the truth of God revealed in His Word, practiced in the life, and constantly guiding in all that concerns the interests of others. Having the soul thus barricaded with heavenly principles you may humbly yet confidently say, I will not fear the face of man. God is not unmindful of your struggles, of your conflicts to maintain the truth and obtain a personal daily experience in walking in the ways of truth. When you appreciate every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God, as revealed in His Word, higher than worldly policy, you will be guided into every good and holy way. . . .

"Let not medical students be deceived by the wiles of the devil, or by any of his cunning pretexts which so many adopt to beguile and ensnare by the practices of the ungodly. Cling closely to your Bibles. Enquire, What saith the Lord? He has spoken and told me how to ennoble and purify my life. This light I will follow. The Majesty of truth I will respect and honor. . . .

"It is the privilege of every student to enter college with the same fixed, determined principle that Daniel had when he entered the courts of Babylon, and to preserve his integrity untarnished. You all need a living religion, that you may stand as God's witnesses."

These words were written at a time when there was no medical school operated by Seventh-day Adventists--ten years before the founding of the American Medical Missionary College; and at that time, when the only way for our youth to obtain a medical education was to enter a worldly college, students were assured that so long as they chose to cling closely to their Bibles and obey God, they would be kept from contamination while studying science in these medical schools.

## Entering Higher Colleges

This instruction is very similar to that found in "Testimonies for the Church, Vol. 5, pp. 583, 584, where we read,--

"We would that there were strong young men, rooted and grounded in the faith, who had such a living connection with God that they could, if so counseled by our leading brethren, enter the higher colleges in our land, where they would have a wider field for study and observation. Association with different classes of minds, an acquaintance with the workings and results of popular methods of education, and a knowledge of theology as taught in the leading institutions of learning, would be of great value to such workers, preparing them to labor for the educated classes, and to meet the prevailing errors of our time. Such was the method pursued by the ancient Waldenses; and, if true to God, our youth, like theirs, might do a good work, even while gaining their education, in sowing the seeds of truth in other minds."

About the time this was written (early in the eighties), it was also written (Testimonies for the Church, Vol. 5, pp. 446 to 448) that--

"Painstaking effort should be made to induce suitable men to qualify themselves for this work--the work of a physician. They should be men whose characters are based upon the broad principles of the Word of God,--men who possess a natural energy, force and perseverance that will enable them to reach a high standard of excellence. . . .

"In this age there is danger for every one who shall enter upon the study of medicine. Often his instructors are worldly-wise men and his fellow students infidels, who have no thought of God, and he is in danger of being influenced by these irreligious associations. Nevertheless, some have gone through the medical course, and have remained true to principle. They would not continue their studies on the Sabbath; and they have proved that men may become qualified for the duties of physician and not disappoint the expectations of those who furnish them means to obtain an education. Like Daniel, they have honored God, and He has kept them. . . .

"The young physician has access to the God of Daniel. Through divine

grace and power he may become as efficient in his calling as Daniel was in his exalted position. But it is a mistake to make a scientific preparation the all important thing, while religious principles, that lie at the very foundation of a successful practice, are neglected. . . . The man who is closely connected with the great Physician of soul and body, has the resources of heaven at his command, and he can work with a wisdom and unerring precision that the godless man cannot possess."

## Men and Women Wanted

In a letter dated February 19, 1893, over two years before the American Medical Missionary College was established, it was stated that--

"Devoted persons, both men and women, are wanted now to go forth as medical missionaries. Let them cultivate their physical and mental powers and their piety to the utmost. Every effort should be made to send forth intelligent workers. The same grace that came from Jesus Christ to Paul and Apollos, which caused them to be distinguished for their spiritual excellencies, can be received now, and will bring into working order many devoted missionaries."

In October of the same year (two years before the American Medical Missionary College was opened) there was written the following:

"God will surely advance the humble, trustful, praying, whole-souled medical missionary as he advanced Daniel and his fellows."

A study of Testimonies sent from Australia to Battle Creek during the time when the American Medical Missionary College was being founded and placed in running order, reveals the fact that while Sister White rejoiced to know that our youth would no longer be exposed to the perils of worldly medical schools, yet she repeatedly brought to view the importance of daily Bible study,--thorough, prayerful Bible study,--in connection with the study of science.

## Study of the Bible

December 1, 1895, a few weeks after the founding of the American Medical Missionary College, these words were written (as published in Testimonies for the Church, Vol. 8, pp. 156, 157):

"If the medical students will study the Word of God diligently, they will be far better prepared to understand their other studies; for enlightenment always comes with an earnest study of the Word of God. Let our medical

medical missionary workers understand that the more they become acquainted with God and with Christ, and the more they become acquainted with Bible history, the better prepared they will be to do their work.

"The students in our schools should aspire to higher knowledge. Nothing will so help to give them a retentive memory as a study of the Scriptures. Nothing will so help them in gaining a knowledge of their other studies. . . .

"Faithful teachers should be placed in charge of the Bible classes, teachers who will strive to make the students understand their lessons, not by explaining everything to them, but by requiring them to explain clearly every passage they read. Let these teachers remember that little good will be accomplished by skimming over the surface of the Word. Thoughtful investigation and earnest, taxing study are required in order for this Word to be understood. . . .

"The Bible is the great lesson book for the students in our schools. . . Those who consult the divine Oracle will have light. In the Bible every duty is made plain. Every lesson given is comprehensible. Every lesson reveals to us the Father and the Son. The Word is able to make all wise unto salvation. In the Word the science of Salvation is plainly revealed. Search the Scriptures, for they are the voice of God speaking to the soul."

## Danger at the A. M. M. College

In 1898, when God's purpose in the training of our youth for service as physicians was being lost sight of, a communication was written under date of February 3, 1898, cautioning against the tendency to separate the medical work from the evangelical line of work. Extracts from this Testimony, as printed in Testimonies for the Church, Vol. 8, pp. 158 to 162, clearly point out conditions then existing:

"Remember, my brother, that medical missionary work is not to take men from the ministry, but is to place men in the field, better qualified to minister because of their knowledge of medical missionary work. Young men should receive an education in medical missionary lines, and then should go forth to connect with the ministers. . . .

"Those who are receiving an education in medical lines [referring to the students in the American Medical Missionary College] hear insinuations from time to time that disparage the church and the ministry. These insinuations are seeds that will spring up and bear fruit. The students might better be educated to realize that the church of Christ on earth is to be respected. They need a clear knowledge of the reasons of our faith. This knowledge they must have in order to serve God acceptably. Line upon line, precept upon precept, they must receive the Bible evidence of the truth as it is in Jesus.

"Do not, I beg of you, instill into the minds of the students ideas that will cause them to lose confidence in God's appointed ministers. But

this you are most certainly doing, whether you are aware of it or not."

Thus, nearly eight years ago, and less than three years after the American Medical Missionary College was founded, it was pointed out through the Spirit of prophecy that our medical students were from time to time hearing insinuations that disparaged the church and the ministry in their estimation; and it was again urged most emphatically that the students "need a clear knowledge of the reasons of our faith. This knowledge they must have in order to serve God acceptably."

Students of the Testimonies know that since 1898 the policy of some of the leading instructors in the American Medical Missionary College has remained unchanged, and that for eight long years our youth who have gone to this school to obtain a medical education have been met with most subtle "insinuations from time to time that disparage the church and the ministry." These seeds, as prophesied, have sprung up and borne a baleful harvest.

## Unnecessary Medical Subjects

October 26, 1898--about nine months later than the date of the preceding communication, and just three years from the time the American Medical Missionary College was founded, the following was written, as published in Testimonies for the Church, Vol. 8, pp. 163 to 165:

"There is a burden upon my soul. There are young people who are encouraged to take up a course of study in medical lines who ought to be preparing themselves most decidedly to proclaim the third angel's message. It is not necesary for our medical students to spend all the time that they are spending in medical studies. Their work should be more decidedly combined with a study of God's Word. Ideas are inculcated that are not at all necessary, and the necessary things do not receive sufficient attention.

"While students are being educated in this way, they are being made less able to do acceptable work for the Master. The taxation that they undergo to obtain an extended knowledge in medical lines unfits them to work as they should in ministerial lines. Physical and mental weariness come because of the overstrain of study, and because the students are encouraged to labor unduly for the outcasts and the degraded. Thus some are disqualified for the work they might have done, had they begun mission-

ary work where it was needed, and let the medical line come in as an essential part, connected with the work of the gospel ministry as a whole, as the hand is connected with the body. Life is not to be imperiled in an effort to obtain a medical education. There is danger in some cases that students will ruin their health and unfit themselves to do the service they might have done had they not been unwisely encouraged to take a medical course.

"Often erroneous opinions are transcribed on the mind, and these lead to an unwise course of action. Students should have time to talk with God, time to live in hourly, conscious communion with the principles of truth and righteousness and mercy. At this time straightforward investigation of the heart is essential. The student must place himself where he can draw from the Source of spiritual and intellectual power. He must require that every cause which asks his sympathy and cooperation has the approval of the reason which God has given him, and the conscience, which the Holy Spirit is controlling. He is not to perform an action that does not harmonize with the deep, holy principles which minister light to his soul and vigor to his will. Only thus can he do God the highest service. . . .

"The Lord's people are to be one. There is to be no separation in His work. Christ sent out the twelve apostles, and afterward the seventy disciples, to preach the gospel and to heal the sick. 'As ye go,' He said, 'preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give.' Matt. 10:7, 8. As they went forth preaching the kingdom of God, power was given them to heal the sick and cast out evil spirits. In God's work teaching and healing are never to be separated. His commandment-keeping people are to be one. Satan will invent every device to separate those whom God is seeking to make one. But the Lord will reveal Himself as a God of judgment. We are working under the eyes of the heavenly host. There is a divine Watcher among us, inspecting all that is planned and carried on."

## Right Foundation

At the 1901 General Conference, in an article entitled "Instruction Regarding the School Work," read before the delegates April 22, 1901, it was pointed out that all our medical students were not to receive their training at the one medical college in Battle Creek. Of our schools that were introducing educational reforms, Sister White read:

"We are thankful that an interest is being shown in the work of establishing schools on a right foundation, as they should have been established years ago. If the proper education is given to students, it is a positive necessity to establish our schools at a distance from cities, where the students can do manual work. . . .

"Although there may be few students at first, do not be discouraged. The school will win its way. Introduce the medical missionary work. Some

of the students are to be educated as nurses, some as physicians. It is not necessary for our students to go to Ann Arbor for a medical education. They may obtain at our schools all the education that is essential to perform the work for this time.

"It will take some time to get a right understanding of the matter, but just as soon as we begin to work in the lines of true reform, the Holy Spirit will lead us and guide us if we are willing to be guided. It is a delicate matter to deal with human minds, and no one should engage in this work without the aid of the Holy Spirit. All must place themselves under the influence of this Spirit. When they place themselves under the influence of the Spirit, they will accommodate themselves to Bible lines. When the Word of God takes possession of the minds of teachers, then they are fitted to deal with the education of others.

"The Word of God is to stand at the foundation of all education. It is to be made the basis of all the schools that we shall establish. Following 'Thus saith the Lord,' brings the schools into close connection with heavenly intelligencies. The Lord has been greatly dishonored because His holy Word, which will accomplish so much, has been placed on the background, while books which do not contain the highest instruction in regard to practical life and true science of eternal things have been brought to the front. . . .

"God's dealings with His people are to be our guide in all educational advancement. His glory is to be the object of all study. Those who are being trained as medical missionaries are to realize that their work is to restore the moral image of God in man by healing the wounds which sin has made."

Thus in 1901 attention was again directed to the Word of God as the basis of all education, including the scientific training to be obtained by our medical students.

## Dangers at Battle Creek

In 1903 some very plain letters were written, warning our medical students against the danger of losing sight of the lessons of the Word, and of learning, instead, the sophistries of the enemy. The subtleness of this danger is clearly pointed out in a letter written in October, and copied November 5, 1903, addressed "To Medical Students and Nurses":

"There is a burden upon my mind in regard to the temptations and perils that surround medical students and those in training for medical missionary work at our sanitariums, and especially for those who are studying at Battle Creek.

"There are teachers who do not daily bring the Word of God into their

life work. They have not a saving knowledge of God or of Christ. It is those who do not live the truth who are most inclined to invent sophistries, to occupy the time and absorb the attention that ought to be given to the study of God's Word.

"Christ, the great medical Missionary, came to this world at infinite sacrifice, to teach men and women the lessons that would enable them to know God aright. He lived in this world a perfect life, setting an example that all may safely follow. Let our medical students and other young people study the lessons that Christ has given. It is essential that they should have a clear understanding of these lessons. It would be a fearful mistake for them to neglect the study of God's Word for a study of theories that are misleading, diverting minds from the words of Christ to fallacies of human production.

"When our physicians and ministers are diligent students of the Scriptures, when they live in accordance with the teaching of the Word of God, making this Word their text-book, God will be able to bestow on them rich blessings.

"The teaching regarding God that is presented in Living Temple is not such as our students need. Those who seek to define God are on forbidden ground. We are to enter into no controversy regarding God,--what He is and what He is not. He, the Omniscient One, is above discussion. Those who express such sentiments regarding Him show that they are departing from the faith. . . .

"I call upon our ministers, physicians, and all church members to study the lessons that Christ gave His disciples just before His ascension. These lessons contain instruction that the people of God need. When our physicians understand this instruction, they will realize that the Holy Spirit will never lead them to speak or write that which is at variance with the teachings of the Word of God. Take the Bible as your study-book. It contains the Alpha and Omega of knowledge. All can understand the instruction that it contains. . . .

"Human talent and human conjecture have tried by searching to find out God. Many have trodden this pathway. The highest intellect may tax itself until it is wearied out, in conjectures regarding God, but the effort will be fruitless, and the fact will remain that man by searching cannot find out God. This problem has not been given us to solve. All that man needs to know and can know of God has been revealed in the life and character of His Son, the great Teacher. As we learn more and more of what man is, of what we ourselves are, in God's sight, we shall fear and tremble before Him.

"To those who would represent every man as born a king; to those who would make no distinction between the converted and the unconverted; to those who are losing their appreciation of their need of Christ as their Saviour, I would say, Think of yourselves as you have been during the period of your existence! Would it be pleasant or agreeable for you to contemplate feature after feature of your life work, in the sight of Him who knows every thought of man, and before whose eyes all man's doings are as an open book?

"I call upon all who are engaged in the service of God to place themselves fully on Christ's side. There are dangers on the right hand and on the left. Our greatest danger will come from men who have lifted up their souls unto vanity, who have not heeded the words of warning and reproof sent them by God. As such men choose their own will and way, the tempter, clothed in angel robes, is close beside them, ready to unite his influence with theirs. He opens to them delusions of a most attractive character, which they present to the people of God. Some of those who listen to them will be deceived, and will work in dangerous lines.

"The Lord calls. Will men and women hear His voice? He gives the warning. Will they heed it? Will they listen to the last message of mercy to a fallen world? Will they accept Christ's yoke, and learn from Him His meekness and lowliness?"

In connection with the foregoing extracts, there was written under date of October 17, 1903, a letter addressed "To Our Medical Missionaries," in which is a summary of much of the instruction given during a long series of years, regarding the training most essential for our medical students:

"God would have all who profess to be gospel medical missionaries learn diligently the lessons of the great Teacher. This they must do if they would find peace and rest. Learning of Christ, their hearts will be filled with the peace that He alone can give.

"The one book that is essential for all to study is the Bible. Studied with reverence and Godly fear, it is the greatest of all educators. In it there is no sophistry. Its pages are filled with truth. Would you gain a knowledge of God and Christ, whom He sent into the world to live and die for sinners? An earnest, diligent study of the Bible is necessary in order to gain this knowledge.

"Many of the books piled up in the great libraries of earth confuse the mind more than they aid the understanding. Yet men spend large sums of money in the purchase of such books, and years in their study, when they have within their reach a book containing the Words of Him who is the Alpha and Omega of wisdom. The time spent in a study of these books might better be spent in gaining a knowledge of Him hom to know aright is life eternal. Those only who gain this knowledge will at last hear the words, 'Ye are complete in Him.'

"Study the Bible more, and the theories of medical fraternity less, and you will have greater spiritual health. Your mind will be clearer and more vigorous. Much that is embraced in a medical course is positively unnecessary. Those who take a medical training spend a great deal of time in learning that which is merely rubbish. Many of the theories that they learn may be compared in value to the traditions and maxims taught by the Scribes and Pharisees. Many of the intricacies with which they have to become familiar are an injury to their minds.

"These things God has been opening before me for many years. In our medical schools and institutions we need men who have a deeper knowledge

of the Scriptures, men who have learned the lessons taught in the Word of God, and who can teach these lessons to others clearly and simply, just as Christ taught His disciples the knowledge that He deemed most essential.

"If, during the remainder of this year, our medical missionary workers would follow the great Physician's prescription for obtaining rest, a healing current of peace would flow through their souls. Here is the prescription,--

"'Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest, Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For My yoke is easy and my burden is light.'

"When our medical missionary workers follow this prescription, gaining from the Saviour power to reveal His characteristics, their scientific work will have greater soundness. Because the Word of God has been neglected, strange things have been done in the medical missionary work of late. The Lord cannot accept the present showing.

"Study the Word which God in His wisdom and love and goodness has made so plain and simple. . . . The Holy Spirit teaches the student of the Scriptures to judge all things by the standard of righteousness and truth and justice. The divine revelation supplies him with the knowledge that he needs.

"And the needed knowledge will be given to all who come to Christ, receiving and practicing His teachings, making His words a part of their lives. Those who place themselves under the instruction of the great medical Missionary, to be workers together with Him, will have a knowledge that the world, with all its traditionary lore, cannot supply.

"Make the Bible the man of your counsel. Your acquaintance with it will grow rapidly if you keep your mind free from the rubbish of the world. The more the Bible is studied, the deeper will be your knowledge of God. The truths of His Word will be written in your soul, making an ineffaceable impression.

"Not only will the student himself be benefited by a study of the Word of God, but his study is life and salvation to all with whom he associates. He will feel a sacred responsibility to impart the knowledge that he receives. His life will reveal the help and strength that he receives from communion with the Word. The sanctification of the Spirit will be seen in thought, word and deed. All that he says and does will proclaim that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all. Of such ones the Lord Jesus can indeed say, 'Ye are laborers together with God.'"

In the light of these extracts, and in the light of the fact that for the past eight years there has been no change in the purposes of those who in 1898 were conveying to our medical students "insinuations from time

to time that disparge the church and the ministry," and who more recently have taught doctrines that undermine faith in the fundamental features of the third angel's message, it is not difficult to understand why, of late, the Lord has been counseling His people to establish several centers of medical training, where students can obtain thorough Bible instruction, and at the same time pursue a line of scientific study that will fit them to go forth into the field as physicians of the body as well as of the soul.

—Medical Evangelistic Library, No. 5, "Testimonies and Experiences Connected with the Loma Linda Sanitarium and College of Medical Evangelists," pp. 25-44. (Printed at Loma Linda, but no date given.)

## Introduction to Section IV

## DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS FOR THE COLLEGE OF MEDICAL EVANGELISTS 1912-1915

### As Portrayed in the Minutes of the Constituency and the Board of Directors Together with Pertinent Ellen G. White Counsels

### Explanatory Note

There are but few recorded Ellen G. White counsels relating to the specific steps which were to be taken in bringing into being the full-fledged medical college called for in her written response to the inquiry of the leading brethren on January 27, 1910 (see pp. 83, 84). The medical college work which had been begun by faith was carried forward and the problems incident to the full development of the school were faced year by year as they loomed with the advancing work. The problems were so large that it was only the confidence that the work undertaken was called for by God and was being directed by Him, that kept the men at the task.

The largest problems were faced in providing for the clinical years of the medical course. This period of basic planning might be bounded by the years 1912 to 1915, the last four years of Mrs. White's life, and she took a very active interest in the proper development of the medical college. She followed each move closely and often spent periods of time at Loma Linda, at times stretching into weeks. While she seldom attended the board meetings, she often both privately and publicly spoke words of encouragement and confidence. The leading men were in constant touch with her, seeking her counsel, which helped in reaching important decisions.

Elder W. C. White through this period was a very active member of the board and was present at nearly all of the important meetings. The significance of this, then as now, lies in the fact that he was very close to his mother and his influence was used to carry out what he understood to be her views concerning the work. It must be recognized that he would lend his support only to those proposals which he felt were in harmony with her concept of the work.

The several E.G. White utterances which relate to the developing medical college, as to its objectives, curriculum, and physical developments are best understood in the setting of the times as reflected in the reports presented to the constituency and the pertinent actions of the board at its frequent meetings. For this reason we reproduce these items here, quite at length, making it possible for us, now removed by four decades of history, to relive the experiences of 1912-1915.

--Arthur L. White.

## 1. EQUIPPING AND OPERATING THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

REMARKS BY ELDER G. A. IRWIN

AT THE OPENING OF THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE

COLLEGE OF MEDICAL EVANGELISTS

held at
LOMA LINDA, CALIFORNIA
March 27 to April 1
Wednesday, 10:30 A.M., March 27, 1912.

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With the passing of another month two years will have elapsed since we assembled in this house to legally organize the College of Medical Evangelists. That meeting was composed of representative men, such as the president of the General Conference, the president of the six Western Union Conferences in the United States, and a number of other men holding positions of responsibility in connection with the general and local work. While a corporation had previously been formed and a charter obtained from the State to operate a Medical College at Loma Linda and nine persons had started on the course, that corporation was at this meeting consolidated with the Loma Linda Sanitarium corporation, and a new corporation formed with new incorporators under the name of "College of Medical Evangelists" and bearing date of May 11, 1910, hence the work done by that body of men marks the establishment of the "College of Medical Evangelists," as it is now operated and recorded in the registrars office of the state. The launching of this enterprise was one of the most important moves made by this Denomination since the removal of our General Headquarters from Battle Creek, Michigan, to Washington, D. C. What was done at that meeting was but the beginning of a work that will have a world-wide influence for good, if the object and principles of the promoters are kept ever in view and rigorously maintained.

Two years of experience have passed. During this time, those of us who have been more immediately connected with this work have learned many things about the responsibilities and burdens connected with such an enterprise that we did not know in the beginning, and even now we are only in the middle of the five year term, and will no doubt have many more serious problems to meet and settle before we send forth our first company of regularly graduated medical missionary physicians. Since the organization of this School the constituency has been enlarged so as to include the presidents of all the Union Conferences in North America. By personal letters and other means we have invited and urged these men to attend this meeting, and we are pleased to see so full an attendance at our opening meeting. On behalf of the Faculty and helpers of this Institution we extend you a hearty welcome, not only to the land of sunshine and flowers, but to Loma Linda in particular. We extend to you the hospitality of the place, and trust that your stay may be made so pleasant that you will be anxious to come again. While the surroundings are pleasant and enjoyable and conducive to rest and relaxation, we must not forget that we are here for business. Important questions will come before this Constituency body that will require

prayerful and taxing thought and study. While this Institution is located within the bounds of the Southern California Conference and the Pacific Union Conference, it is not in any sense a local enterprise. It is the only school of its kind in the whole Denomination and hence of general interest to all parts of the great field.

In the judgment of your chairman, three things are positively necessary in order that this school may be successful and meet the mind of the Lord in its establishment. (1) Money with which to erect and properly equip the necessary buildings. (2) The hearty cooperation of the entire Denomination through its recognized leaders. (3) Steadfast adherence upon the part of the Directors and Medical Faculty to the principles contained in the instruction upon which the Institution was founded.

We often hear the remark that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other was equal to a university. Mark Hopkins is dead; the Lord has not seen fit since his day to make a university out of one man and a log. We are compelled to meet conditions as they exist to-day. When we ask young men and women to come to Loma Linda to take a medical course, we must have buildings where they can be comfortably housed. If we expect these students to successfully pass their examinations before State boards at the close of their term, we must provide the necessary facilities to enable the teachers to properly instruct them. If this constituent body does not want to see the indebtedness of the institution increased, then it must provide a plan whereby the necessary means will be raised to do what of necessity must be done if we proceed with this undertaking. On the other hand, even though we might obtain all the means necessary, a few men and a small constituency, could not make a success of this work; it must have the hearty support and confidence of the whole denomination. Our conference presidents, ministers, teachers and others having to do with young people must have such faith in this school that when competent young people express their conviction and determination to take a medical course, they will use their influence to have them attend our own college rather than the universities and medical schools of the world. If there is in your opinion something lacking about the school to inspire such confidence, then I ask that you help us to change that condition so that the school may have your support, and through your influence, the support of our people everywhere; for this denomination cannot successfully operate a medical school without the hearty co-operation of the constituency of the entire denomination.

I have placed adherence to the principles upon which the institution is founded last, not because in my judgment it is the least, but because I wish to give special emphasis to the fact that we might have both money and influence in abundance, and yet fail because we lose sight of the fact that this enterprise is but a part of a great movement in which there must be perfect union between the Medical and Evangelical departments of our work.

Through the same agency that has led in the establishment of this enterprise, there has been given instruction in abundance relative to the principles that should obtain and be the controlling influence in the institution. Just in proportion as we depart from those principles

will this school become weak and powerless, and will eventually fail in accomplishing what God designed that it should accomplish. But if we observe to do all that is written, then will our way be prosperous and then will we have success.

Believing these principles to be all important to the success of this work, and that they should ever be kept before the constituency and management, I will insert at this point a few paragraphs from Testimonies Vol. 6, that in my opinion are the Magna Charta of this institution.

> "Again and again I have been instructed that the medical missionary work is to bear the same relation to the work of the Third Angel's Message that the right arm and hand bear to the body. Under the direction of the divine Head they are to work unitedly in preparing the way for the coming of Christ. The right arm of the body of truth is to be constantly active, constantly at work, and God will strengthen it. But it is not to be made the body. At the same time the body is not to say to the arm 'I have no need of thee.' The body has need of the arm in order to do active, aggressive work. Both have their appointed work, and each will suffer great loss if worked independently of the other.
>
> "The work of preaching the Third Angel's Message has not been regarded by some as God designs it should be. It has been treated as an inferior work, while it should occupy an important place among the human agencies in the salvation of man. The minds of men must be called to the Scriptures as the most effective agency in the salvation of souls, and the ministry of the Word is the great educational force to produce this result. Those who disparage the ministry and try to conduct the medical missionary work independently, are trying to separate the arm from the body. What would be the result should they succeed? We should see hands and arms flying about, dispensing means without the direction of the head. The work would become disproportionate and unbalanced. That which God designed should be the hand and arm would take the place of the whole body, and the ministry would be belittled or altogether ignored. This would unsettle minds and bring in confusion, and many portions of the Lord's vineyard would be left unworked.
>
> "The medical missionary work should be a part of the work of every church in our land. Disconnected from the church, it would soon become a strange medley of disorganized atoms. It would consume, but not produce. Instead of acting as God's helping hand to forward His truth, it would sap the life and force from the church, and weaken the message. Conducted independently, it would not only consume talent and means needed in other lines, but in the very work of helping the helpless apart from the ministry of the work, it would place men where they would scoff at the Bible truth.
>
> "The gospel ministry is needed to give permanence and stability to the medical missionary work; and the ministry needs the medical missionary work to demonstrate the practical

working of the gospel. Neither part of the work is complete without the other.

"The message of the soon coming of the Saviour must be given in all parts of the world, and a solemn dignity should characterize it in every branch. A large vineyard is to be worked, and the wise husbandman will work it so that every part will produce fruit. If in the medical missionary work the living principles of truth are kept pure, uncontaminated by anything that would dim their luster, the Lord will preside over the work. If those who bear the heavy burdens will stand true and steadfast to the principles of truth, the Lord will uphold and sustain them. . .

"There may be and there is danger of losing sight of the great principles of truth when doing the work for the poor that it is right to do, but we are ever to bear in mind that in carrying forward this work, the spiritual necessities of the soul are to be kept prominent. In our efforts to relieve temporal necessities, we are in danger of separating from the last gospel message its leading and most urgent features. As it has been carried on in some places, the medical missionary work has absorbed talent and means that belong to other lines of work, and the effort in lines more directly spiritual has been neglected. Because of the ever-increasing opportunities for ministering to the temporal needs of all classes, there is danger that this work will eclipse the message that God has given us to bear in every city,--the proclamation of the soon coming of Christ, the necessity of obedience to the commandments of God and the testimony of Jesus. This message is the burden of our work. It is to be proclaimed with a loud cry, and is to go to the whole world. In both home and foreign fields the presentation of health principles must be united with it, but not be independent of it, or in any way take its place; neither should this work absorb so much attention as to belittle other branches. The Lord has instructed us to consider the work in all its bearings, that it may have a proportionate, symmetrical, well-balanced development.

"The truth for this time embraces the whole gospel. Rightly presented, it will work in man the very changes that will make evident the power of God's grace upon the heart. It will do a complete work and develop a complete man. Then let no line be drawn between the genuine medical missionary work and the gospel ministry. Let these two blend in giving the invitation, 'Come, for all things are now ready.' Let them be joined in an inseparable union, even as the arm is joined to the body." (Testimonies, Vol. 6, pp. 88-291)

"But God did not design that the medical missionary work should eclipse the work of the Third Angel's Message. The arm is not to become the body. The Third Angel's Message is the gospel message for these last days, and in no case is it to be overshadowed by other interests and made to appear an unessential consideration. When in our

institutions anything is placed above the Third Angel's Message, the gospel is not there the great leading power.

"The cross is the center of all religious institutions. These institutions are to be under the control of the Spirit of God; in no institution is any one man to be the sole head. The divine mind has men for every place."

"I am instructed to say that in our educational work there is to be no compromise in order to meet the world's standards. God's commandment-keeping people are not to unite with the world to carry various lines of work according to worldly plans and worldly wisdom."

"The representation of the great Teacher is to be considered an all-sufficient revelation. Those in our ranks who qualify as physicians are to receive only such education as is in harmony with these divine truths. Some have advised that students should, after taking some work at Loma Linda, complete their medical education in worldly colleges. But this is not in harmony with the Lord's plan. God is our wisdom, our sanctification, and our righteousness. Facilities should be provided at Loma Linda, that the necessary instruction in medical lines may be given by instructors who fear the Lord, and who are in harmony with his plans for the treatment of the sick."

If we want the Lord to preside over the work here at Loma Linda it will be our duty to keep these principles pure and uncontaminated with worldly principles or practices. I believe that thus far we have been working along the line marked out by the Lord. I have faith in this undertaking because of the great need in this denomination for the class of workers the school is aiming to send forth. I have faith in it because of the many evidences we have seen that the Lord has been leading thus far. I have faith in it because our present medical faculty and business management are a unit in the support and maintenance of the foregoing principles and have no burden or inclination to educate simply medical practitioners. I have faith in it because of the interest taken in it by Sister White from its inception, and because she is still intensely interested in it, as is evinced by her words of counsel and encouragement to those in charge, and her personal presence at every important gathering such as this, held in the interest of the school. I have faith in it because I believe that the majority of our people will prefer to have their sons and daughters educated and trained by godly ministers and physicians, for a place of usefulness in the work of the Lord, rather than have them under the tutorship of worldly doctors to imbibe their sentiments and prejudices, and learn to express their ideas and views and thus become of no value to the work of the Lord.

The financial report and the report of progress in the erection of buildings and general improvement of the grounds and surroundings, will be rendered by Elder Burden, the business manager; and the report of the workings of the medical college, by Dr. Ruble, the president of the college. These brethren will bring out the facts in detail relative to the working of the enterprise as a whole, so that those who are with us at this meeting for the first time may get a clear understanding of

the present status of the enterprise,--its present and future needs,--and thus be prepared to enter intelligently upon the business of the hour.

As we enter upon the work of this meeting I trust that the Lord will give us largeness of heart and mind to comprehend the importance of such an enterprise. It will be necessary for us to give careful thought and study to the financial side of the enterprise and lay such plans and give such instruction that means shall not be uselessly or extravagantly expended and a burdensome debt entailed. But while doing this, we must also guard against a conservatism which will cripple and hold back the work. I trust that the faith manifested by this body of men while in council regarding the present and future needs of this school, will prove us to be God's helping hand in the work he would have done, and not a hindrance or a clog.

The possibilities before such a school as this are very great. Hundreds of Medical Evangelists could be used today by this denomination to good effect, not only in heathen lands, but in the cities and densely populated districts of the civilized nations of the earth. May our faith lead us to grasp these possibilities, and cause us to lay broad plans and to act promptly in view of the limited time which yet remains to do the work allotted to us as a people.

March 27, 1912

President's Report

EXCERPTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S (W. A. RUBLE) REPORT

We acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provision of a willing and loyal constituency, and a wise and generous Board that has made possible the rapid progress of the College during the past year toward the high plane of efficiency to which the school must attain.

The percentage of students who have continued with the school from the previous year speaks well for the steady purpose, integrity, and scholarship of the members, as well as their confidence in the efficiency and integrity of the College. Of the third year class every member from the previous years is in attendance this year, and in addition one new member has been admitted on advanced standing. Every member of what was the first year class last year who completed successfully the work of the previous year, is in the present second year class with the exception of one member, previously mentioned, who was obliged to withdraw on account of failing health. With very few exceptions the members of the nurses classes who were here last year are in attendance today. . .

Grade of Work

It is the determination of the Faculty to strengthen and improve the various courses in the school, constantly working toward the highest possible attainment in the sciences and other lines of development. On account of inability to accomplish the work required some students during the past year have failed in the work of the year or have dropped

back into another year. This is not especially derogatory to the ability of the student, but speaks for the high standard of the school. The requirement of the College is the standard of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges. . .

Just in this connection I would mention the visit of Dr. Colwell, inspector of medical schools from the Educational Council of the American Medical Association, also the call of Dr. A. E. Carr, from the American Confederation of Examining, Liscensing and Reciprocating Medical Boards. While it is not possible for these men to render a report as yet on account of the fact that only three years of the five year course are being given, and we are not doing any clinical work and have no hospital, still they seemed pleased with the standard of entrance we are holding, as well as the strength of our faculty, laboratories, curriculum and library, all of which are taken into consideration.

## Progress in Equipping the College

The present laboratory has been largely constructed and completed since our meeting a year ago. This building is perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed; thanks to the counsel of those who knew what they needed and have worked to produce it. Already courses have been conducted in the respective laboratory rooms in Histology, Embryology, Bacteriology, Chemistry and Materia Medica. Just the apparatus for these courses that was required has been provided. The line of demarkation between economy and efficiency has been carefully guarded. Appliances for the most important department; viz., the laboratory of Physiologic Therapy, is yet to be provided, and it is hoped the Board will recognize the importance of this department and provide well for it. An adequate conception of the laboratory cannot be imparted but by personal inspection. It is, therefore, hoped that each member of the Board and of the Constituency who is present will take sufficient time to thoroughly inspect the building and its equipment. . .

## Prospects

When the proposition to found a Seventh-day Adventist Medical College began to be considered seriously two or three years ago, it seemed an impossibility. The lack of means and men was apparent. The fulfillment of the promise, "Your God shall supply all your needs" has certainly been verified to us. The very best apparatus, facilities, and appliances have been provided as needed and we are not a whit behind the most up-to-date school as far as we have gone. Instructors have been provided as required and are conducting strong courses in every department of the College. Surely we might almost begin to walk by sight but we shall not. What do we see, and have seen, certainly strengthens our faith to believe that we shall be able to provide whatever is necessary to make a strong first class medical college.

With the perfect unanimity of purpose and unity of comprehension of what our school is to be and how to attain it, and the complete harmony of action existing among the members of our faculty who are most actively engaged in the work of the College, we are more confident than ever before that we shall be able to perfect under God a creditable

medical college that shall prepare true medical missionaries. It must be, however, that we are left free to follow the instruction that has been given, and that may be given, to direct in developing this school, an understanding of which shall be arrived at by common counsel and not by extreme personal convictions being forced upon us.

It is evident from the correspondence in hand, and from personal contact with our young people at large, that the great majority of our youth who are contemplating medical studies are planning to attend our own college. A late visit to our largest college, and one of our largest academies, gave unmistakable evidence of this. Several students who have already completed two years of medical work in one of our state universities would join us next year if evidence were furnished that adequate clinical experience would be provided here. There is no question but that all the students we ought to have will attend our college if we build firmly on the foundation laid for the College in the instruction that authorized its establishment.

The outlook for clinical experience becomes more encouraging as theory gives way to practice. Steps have been taken this year to develop this line of work. One physician has been placed in charge of that line of work and has met encouraging experiences. A man physician should be detailed to work with the woman physician who is already devoting time to that work. We shall hope to have a report of this department later.

It is being demonstrated that our advanced students can get a valuable experience in assisting the physicians in the sanitarium. Already the third year class are acting as internes and assistants to the physicians in their offices, in the treatment rooms, and in the wards. Assistance from these students can make the physician's work much more effectual and the patients can be given much better service by their help. . .

## Our Needs

As has been pointed out already, whatever has been required by medical boards or of necessity has been provided for the school. The medical inspectors have been satisfied in the matter of entrance requirements, curriculum, faculty, laboratory and equipment, library, and medical periodicals. Emphasis was laid by each of the inspectors upon the necessity for a clinical hospital. This is our great and immediate need and demands attention at once. A hundred bed hospital with medical and surgical clinic rooms is the least that will satisfy the demand. Plans for a modern hospital are already to be presented to your honorable body for consideration. . .

If the College of Medical Evangelists has any mission scientifically and medically it is in emphasizing and advancing physiologic therapeutics. Of all departments in the school, this one should be the best equipped. If we are to educate away from drug medication it must be by demonstrating a better way of treatment. Provision must be made that will enable us to secure the best possible results in the treatment of disease. Results must be obtained. If they are not obtained by physiological methods they will be gotten by drug medication. When with the best apparatus

the best results are obtained, and students learn what results may be obtained, then they may by less perfect facilities, and even by improvised apparatus approach to the results they have seen produced. But if they have never known results that may be obtained they will always be content with mediocre attainments in physiologic therapeutics, and sooner or later will abandon methods that do not give results for something not so physiological but which does the business. We need first class apparatus for our department of physiologic therapeutics.

Last but not least, a clearly defined policy should be outlined by the Board which shall leave no question in important matters as to whether this school is to be conducted on sound scientific principles. W. A. Ruble, M. D..

March 28, 1912
Constituency Minutes

## ELLEN G. WHITE ADDRESSES CONSTITUENCY

### Minutes

Of the meeting of the Constituency of the College of Medical Evangelists held at Loma Linda, Calif., 9 A.M. March 28, 1912.

G. A. Irwin in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Chas. Thompson.

Mrs. E. G. White was present and spoke to the members of the Constituency for thirty minutes, (Manuscript 13, 1912) emphasizing the fact that we are working for time and eternity. It is pleasing to see the spirit of unity that has characterized our councils. Unity is very important in order to accomplish the great work before us. Carry the work intelligently in the fear of God and we shall not fail. Be of one mind, of one heart, of one spirit. Come into unity. Don't strive to get up some new thing. Work together. Plan wisely and intelligently. Harmonize, harmonize. Bring the mind into harmony with God. Don't be driven from your position by somebody's notions. Work together. The Lord is working for us.

Be learning daily of Jesus Christ and He will not let you go astray. All in our institutions should be learners. We may know that God is at the head. We must make advanced moves. The branching out is what the Lord would have done. It is proper that we keep as much land as we have. Every jot and tittle of land in our possession must be held. We shall need it all. We may not see this now but we shall see it in the future. The foregoing were some of the thoughts expressed by Mrs. E. G. White.

Meeting adjourned until 3 P.M.

G. A. Irwin, Pres.
W. A. Ruble, Secy.

March 28, 1912
E. G. White Address

## NOT DIVISION BUT UNITY

Remarks by Mrs. E. G. White to those assembled at the annual meeting of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda Chapel, March 28, 1912.

As we were coming from Los Angeles, I thought of many things that should be considered at this meeting; but I did not expect to be the one to speak first. This I say, however, I thank the Lord that we have this beautiful place. Last night I was considering this: We must always keep in mind that we are going a work for time and for eternity.

In our Los Angeles meeting there was a unity of sentiment in the councils that gives me great encouragement; and here at Loma Linda, we must strive to see, not how much we can differ from one another, but how closely we can come into the perfect unity of which the Word of God advises us.

Whenever I look at the buildings, the fields, and the orchards here at Loma Linda, I am thankful that we have this beautiful place, thankful for every foot of land that we control. By and by you will see, if you do not understand it now, that the securing of the land was essential. It may not appear to you now that it was necessary for us to secure so large a tract, but I am instructed that our work here must be carried forward on broad lines and in solid unity. That the will of the Lord may be done in this place, we must be in a position where we can understand His pleasure in regard to our words and actions, where we may be always helping forward that work which is most essential. During the night it was again impressed upon my mind that it was through the providence of God we obtained this place when we did. Also that the branching out and enlargement that we have done, and the development of the work as it stands today, is what the Lord would have us do.

As a people we cannot stand still. The work must grow as we move forward. We have now come to a time when there will be intensity of action on the part of some whose movements we do not now understand. How then shall we carry the work at such a time, when opportunities for advancement come unexpectedly and difficulties are constantly increasing. We must daily commit our ways to God in faith, and be learning continually of Christ Jesus. He will not leave us to walk in darkness, but will give us the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit.

Those who are bearing responsibilities in our institutions and in various branches of the Lord's work, need to be constant learners in the school of Christ. We must understand and know that the Lord is at the head of the work, although we do not always discern His overruling power. At all times it is our privilege to know that He is there, and to have the assurance that He will work with us if we will work with Him. But if one plans one thing, and another plans another thing,

and each endeavors to lead, we shall get things into confusion. We may avoid this if we will. We may carry the work intelligently, in the love and fear of God. If we will make up our minds to do this at any sacrifice, if we labor patiently, we shall not fail.

As I looked out of the window this morning after the fog had lifted, and saw the fields and the orchards in front of the institution, I felt thankful for all the land that is now in our possession. We are not to sell portions hastily to this one and to that; but we are to consider well who it is that we may sell to. Let every decision be made after prayer and faithful study. We need to cultivate the spirit of prayer, that all our plans may be laid wisely and in the fear of God.

The work to be carried on here at Loma Linda is a great work. To carry it forward successfully every one of us must stand in right relation to God, all striving to be learners in the school of Christ. We are not to stand in the position of persons looking for some opportunity to differ from one another. We are not to cherish differences of opinion and keep them to the front; but we are to seek to be of one mind, one heart, one spirit; because there is One who stands at our head, and it is His character that we are to represent in our labors and association together.

When I was here last, representations were given to me showing what we as a people ought to be. We are to labor in perfect harmony, not trying to be as different as possible from our fellow-laborers, or to secure the leadership in some little matter, but striving to learn how to unify. The workers have come here from many different institutions, having different plans and methods of working, but no one is to put himself to the strain to bring in that which is new and odd, or something that nobody else has thought of or approves. Let us rather endeavor to come into harmony, that the blessing of God may rest upon us. We should know and understand that the Lord Jesus is our Ruler. If we follow on to know the Lord, we shall know that His going forth is prepared as the morning. The righteousness and the peace of God will be given to all who will follow on to know the Lord.

My brethren and sisters, harmonize, harmonize! Bring your minds into right relation to God, and as your minds are sanctified, they will be refined. It cannot be otherwise, because the refining influence of the Spirit of God is upon you. It is for us to understand and appreciate that God has done great things for us. He has manifested such an intense interest in us, and worked so wonderfully in our behalf, that it is impossible for us to fully comprehend His goodness and His grace. He "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Sometimes when I have seen brethren who do not appear to weigh carefully the influence of their words and actions upon those around them, I have felt an intense fear that they would miss the mark. We must walk humbly with God. We must learn to overcome difficulties through faith in the living God. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

We are here, a large company of workers, consecrated to the service

of God. And when I have heard that this one wants to leave because something does not suit him, and another plans to go because he thinks something is going wrong, I have thought, Poor souls; it is you who must change. It is you who must come upon your knees to God, asking for the baptism of His Spirit. What we all need is a consecration and a faith that will stand the day of test and trial. We must have intelligence, and confidence to look to God and say, We trust in Thee, Our Saviour; and we will not be driven from our post of duty in order to gratify the enemy of thy work. What we need is a right hold on God; and if we have this, we shall come off victorious. Let us ask Him to bind us together in unity of mind, in an understanding of His guidance; and then He can work for us wonderfully. Then we shall see of the salvation of God.

I am thankful to see so many of my brethren here today,--brethren whom I have not seen for a long time. The Lord will surely reveal Himself to His people in this place, that they may communicate the precious truth to all parts of the world. Let us bear in mind that it is faith that leads to perfection of character. I want to be in that position where I can hear the words of my Saviour to me. Let us each endeavor to keep our minds stayed upon God, and prove the Lord whether He will not give us wisdom and guidance at every step.

To the ministers assembled here I will say, Let every minister of the gospel give himself unreservedly to the work of God, laboring intelligently, patiently, and with unflagging energy. Hold fast to the truth as to hidden treasure, and advance constantly. As you advance you will find that you are not alone. You have the companionship of Him who said, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."--Manuscript 13, 1912.

March 28, 1912
Interview with E. G. White

REGARDING PURCHASE OF LAND AT LOMA LINDA

Report of interview held with Mrs. E. G. White, Loma Linda, Calif., March 28, 1912. Those present were Elders W. T. Knox, Chas. Thompson, C. W. Flaiz, J. A. Burden, W. C. White, and Mr. C. H. Jones.

W. T. Knox: We wanted to ask you a little about some of the things you said this morning. You spoke of looking out of the window this morning, and how pleased you were on account of the land we owned here. Now in referring to that, did you mean the land that the Sanitarium actually owns or the land they are talking about buying?

Mrs. E. G. White: One night during our meeting here some months ago I could not sleep. I thought the brethren were arguing about its being objectionable to add more land. . . .

Then it was presented to me that the owners of the land were all ready to dispose of it, and I told our brethren that it was wisdom, from the light given me in the night season, for us to have possession of

that land. The owners were all ready to sell that land off, and I was very much distressed because of this fact.

We were trying to get ourselves into a position where we should not have unbelievers crowded in and settled among us, carrying things just as they wanted them. That they were going to do, and I was determined it should not be done because light was given me that it would be to the detriment of the truth. We must have some leeway that when certain ones should come in for a piece of land, we should have a piece of land for them. We were not to hug the land to ourselves. The light given me was that we could sell the land just as well as they could. We were to take the position that we would purchase that land, and the time would come when we would see that it was a great blessing that we had done so. It was not the right thing to do, to let this and that party rush in and build as they pleased. So before the meeting closed, I went down and said about the same as I am saying now, that we should not let that land go out of our possession. There had been two or three meetings considering what we should do, and I had made up my mind that if my brethren could not see the wisdom of taking such a course, I would hire the money myself, and I would buy the land.

We want our people by themselves, and then they will not have the example before them of others working on the Sabbath. Wherever we can, it is our duty to manage it so that the immediate surroundings of our institutions are not to be bothered with this Sunday-keeping and Sabbath-breaking element. It was laid out to me in a very distinct manner that God has a special work for His people to do. He has those who will need just the blessing that would come to them by being connected with Sabbath-keeping neighbors and they want a place, and we can furnish it for them if we will act wisely. Therefore I took my position that we should keep possession of that place. Distinctly it was presented to me, and if my brethren could not see it, then I should take it on myself.

W. T. K. She speaks of it as though we possessed it. Now does she mean one or both of the places you were considering?

W. C. White: There was a question in the minds of the brethren with reference to what you included in your remarks this morning, whether you referred to the 86 acres on the Colton road that you and I looked at from the road, or that piece and also the piece on the other side of the road where the orange orchard is.

E.G.W. The places that are nearest us, we must not let them settle in there. We can sell it just as well as they can. We could dispose of it to individuals that will come in. Thus, believers who can help us, will have a chance to purchase.

W.T.K. Now from all that has been shown you, do you see any objection to the institution planning to sell part of the land to proper persons of our own people?

E.G.W. There will be those who will come in that will be a great blessing to us. We can be a help to them, and they can be to us. Persons will come in who will need our special help, and I felt that even

with all the work I have on hand, I would act a part in this matter.

W.T.K. There was one question which troubled the Committee, and that was this: To secure this land, both pieces, will require about $60,000. The 86 acres and the orange orchard piece will require about $60,000. The Committee had the impression that the instruction you had given meant that the institution should get this land and keep it. And they dreaded, with all the indebtedness already on the institution, to add this $60,000, and then have no prospect of selling the land to our people.

E.G.W. It has been kept before me all the time that where there is such a large establishment as is growing up here, that we should not work to crowd into the market every foot of land possible. We should not be bare-handed. There are ministers who will have to leave the places where they have been laboring, and they will need a place to live. It will be so. We must allow them to have a place here for a time. Some will come here to engage in the work in different departments. Others will be ministers who have lost their health and lost their courage, and they will need to be where they are upheld. Not many can take such ones into their families. There are but few who could take them in, and we must have a reservation, and I know of no better reservation than this that is right close to us here that we could use to help them. We must work to aid those who have not homes of their own.

I am willing to help in this. We do not want to bring anybody in that is going to be a heavy burden upon us, but there will be those to come in who will be a help to us and we can be a help to them, and in that way they will have a home. I do not know that this seems sensible to you, but it does to me.

W.T.K. That all seems sensible to us, Sister White. The only difference of opinion was on the question of the advisability of increasing the indebtedness of the institution so much, and the idea that we must keep the land and not sell it.

E.G.W. We are to sell it to the very best persons that love the Lord and keep His commandments. And it will be a help to us in our various lines of work. In this way we can dispose of it. But it is an impossibility for this land to stand as at present,—such a beautiful place and nobody want it.

C.H.Jones: In the minds of some of the Committee, so far as the investment is concerned they think they could get the money out of it, but much has been said about getting out of debt. And our brethren say, We have a big debt already on the institution. Now if we add $60,000 to this, what will the people all over the country say about it?

E.G.W. I say we must make the investment, and if you do not do it, I shall. . . .

W.T.K. If we understand it right, you want us to go and tie this up definitely and positively for the sanitarium with the idea that by so doing we will keep undesirable parties from crowding near to us, but that as occasion offers, the land can be sold to parties that will be a

help, and this will be a help to us and to them as well. The land is not to be hugged up for ourselves, but is to be of use for our brethren.

E.G.W. We are not to bring in and join right close to us as neighbors those who will be chopping wood and working at various things on the Sabbath. We lay a temptation before the people. The Lord does not want us to permit such neighbors right around us, working before our children on the Sabbath. If we had acted wisely, our people in different places would have purchased land before this, where by so doing they would be enabled to work intelligently and effectually for the truth and in favor of our cause.--Manuscript 11, 1912.

March 29, 1912
Constituency Minutes

HEATING PLANT AND HOSPITAL, LAND

2. That a central heating plant be installed according to the plans submitted, with two one-hundred-horse-power boilers and direct connected dynamo and engine with a probable cost of $15,000. It is with the understanding that the means be secured for same by the time the plant is completed. Carried unanimously.

3. That we proceed to raise by solicitations $15,000 for the beginning of a clinical hospital. Carried unanimously.

Pledges were subscribed for this purpose by those present to the amount of $3375.00. . . .

WE RECOMMEND that our incoming Board of Directors secure the title to the above described Kelly property of 86 acres at the price of $275 an acre with the understanding that no general solicitation be made for funds to pay for said property, and further that this property may be subdivided and sold when thought advisable by our Board of Managers, and

WHEREAS the Hazen Kelly land of 47 acres is also adjacent to our present property, and is desirable for the same reasons as enumerated concerning the 86-acre tract, and said tract can be secured with an option to purchase at such a figure as seems reasonable, THEREFORE

WE RECOMMEND that our incoming board of directors take a three year lease on the said adjacent Kelly land with an option to purchase at a price to be agreed upon. The rental in said lease to be sufficient to cover all annual expense of interest, taxes, water, etc., that the present owners are meeting on said property. Carried.

April 1, 1912
C. M. E. Board Minutes

MOVED by C. W. Flaiz, seconded by E. E. Andross, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to nominate members of the Faculty and Heads of Departments, and to make recommendations regarding salaries of same. Carried.

MOVED by E. E. Andross, seconded by W. C. White, That a committee of five be appointed to consider the finance of the institution and to make recommendations. Carried.

MOVED by E. E. Andross, That the Chair appoint a committee of five to submit a plan for the departmental organization of the institution. Seconded by G. K. Abbott. Carried.

Committee on Faculty: Geo. Thomason, W. A. Ruble, G. K. Abbott, F. M. Wilcox, A. G. Daniells.

Committee on Organization and General Administration: W. D. Salisbury, J. R. Scott, J. J. Ireland, W. C. White, W. A. George.

Committee on Finance: W.T.Knox, J.A.Burden, Chas. Thompson, Allen Moon, G.F.Watson.

MOVED by Allen Moon, seconded by W. D. Salisbury, That the matter of the cost of the Hospital be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

MOVED by W. C. White, seconded by G. F. Watson, That we select a suitable person to be a general solicitor of funds for the College of Medical Evangelists. Carried.

April 1, 1912

C. M. E. Board Minutes

FINANCE AND COURSES OF STUDY

The following report was offered by the Committee on Finance:

The Committee on Finance would respectfully recommend:

1. That the following changes be made for the coming year,--

That the tuition for medical students br raised from $100 to $150 a year. This raise in tuition shall apply to those only who matriculate after April 2, 1912. Carried. . . .

5. We estimate the College will require $8000 during the year 1912 and 1913 above its earnings. We therefore request that this amount be apportioned by the General Conference Committee among the various conferences composing the constituency. W.T.Knox, Allen Moon, S.E.Wight, E.E.Andross, G.F.Watson, J.A.Burden, Chas. Thompson. Committee. . . .

WHEREAS the work of the Third Angel's Message calls for medical missionary laborers, and

WHEREAS there is a need of fully qualified physicians in our institutions and elsewhere,

THEREFORE RESOLVED, That in the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda most thorough courses be conducted in all branches of science pertaining to the healing art, and that all students in the medical course be given both didactic instruction and clinical experience in all subjects requiring these without partiality or discrimination as to sex.

WE RECOMMEND, however, That the Faculty so arrange classes that as far as consistent young men and young women be taught in separate divisions in the delicate subjects pertaining to the human body. Carried.

A. G. Daniells, Chairman pro tem
W. A. Ruble, Secretary

April 4, 1912

## Interview with E. G. White
## Ellen G. White Approves Part of Work in Los Angeles

"ADVICE TO LOMA LINDA BOARD

REGARDING WORK IN LOS ANGELES"

Loma Linda Laboratory, April 4, 1912

"(Among the many problems under consideration at this time by the Board of Managers, one was the advisability of building a clinical hospital at Loma Linda, and the question as to how much of the instruction of the students during the last two years of their course should be done in Los Angeles. Sister White had not been able for several days to take an active part in the councils of the brethren, and no one had given her a full and comprehensive statement of the plans under consideration.

"In the forenoon of April 4, as she was preparing for a drive, she asked me to go with her. During our drive I found that she was not only willing but desirous that I should give her a comprehensive statement regarding the questions that were occupying the attention of the Board.

"In the afternoon there was to be a meeting of the Board, and she was requested to attend. She plead that she was not able to do this, and consented to attend only on the condition that I should take the burden of stating to the brethren the facts regarding our interview of the morning, and the advice she had given regarding the problems then discussed. W.C. White.)

"W.C. White (standing by his mother's side and speaking first to her): We have been trying to plan about the work for the future year, and we meet with many perplexities, and one of the most perplexing is the one that we were talking about on our drive this morning. If you have something to speak to the brethren about, they would be glad to hear it. If you wish me to repeat to the brethren our conversation first, I will endeavor to do so.

"E.G. White: I would prefer that you do that, since I have been putting my mind on something else.

"W.C. White: You can add to it, or correct me if I do not repeat the matter correctly. I will speak to the brethren, and will try to speak so that you can hear.

"We were driving nearly an hour, and after getting well on the road, I asked Mother if she would like to have me tell her some of the main features of our council. She said she would. I asked her if she had heard the story of our boiler. She said, 'No.' Then I told her briefly the story of the break in the boiler, of the way our brethren worked to lift it, of the necessity of having two new boilers so placed as to do the heating for the whole plant, and thus save in labor and fuel.

"The heating plant would cost not less than $12,000, and our brethren in council, those from the East and those here on the Pacific Coast, have said that this should be done. They also said that they thought we ought not to increase our indebtedness. We are now paying interest on thousands of dollars, and have a debt of about $160,000, and they say we ought not to increase it, and that we must raise the money for the improvements. When I had reached that point, Mother said, 'Yes. That is the only way, the only right way.'

"Then I told her briefly the story of our hospital plans. I spoke first of the necessity of medical students coming in contact with sick people before they go forth alone to take the lives of men and women in their hands. I spoke of the fact that there are hospitals connected with the larger medical colleges, and that the State licensing boards are demanding that those who ask for permission to practice medicine shall have an experience in dealing with sick people before they go out alone to bear responsibilities.

"Then I spoke of the various plans we had before us; that we had sometimes thought of erecting a large hospital and endeavoring to give our students all of this experience here, that sometimes we had planned to take them to Los Angeles and let them get their experience there, and that sometimes we had planned to do part of the work here and part in Los Angeles.

Mother spoke up very cheerfully and promptly, and said that that was the better way to do,--part of the work here, and part in Los Angeles. Then I spoke at some length of the advantages of getting part of the experience here and part in Los Angeles, and she repeatedly spoke her approval of that plan. I told her that we had at one time considered a plan for a hospital that would call for $30,000, but our brethren felt that they could not go to the people now and ask for so large an amount; therefore we had planned to raise and expend $15,000, and that regarding this as other monies, our brethren said that we must raise the money before we expend it. Again Mother said, 'That is the right plan.'" --MS 14, 1912 (See pp. 187-189 for W.C. White's Review and Herald statement referring to this interview.)

April 8, 1912

C. M. E. Board Minutes

TO SEEK E. G. WHITE ADVICE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK

Prayer was offered by Josephine Gotzian.

Members Present: G. A. Irwin, G. K. Abbott, Julia A. White, J. Gotzian, J. A. Burden, W. C. White, E. E. Andross, W. A. George, W. D. Salisbury, W. A. Ruble.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

A committee was appointed, consisting of G. A. Irwin, W. C. White, and E. E. Andross, to secure advice from Mrs. E. G. White regarding the arrangement of responsibilities at Loma Linda, and to draft plan for organization.

Adjourned.

G. A. Irwin, President
W. A. Ruble, Secretary

April 9, 1912
C. M. E. Board Minutes

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK

Prayer was offered by E. E. Andross and G. A. Irwin.

Present: G.A.Irwin, W.D.Salisbury, W.A.George, E.E.Andross, J.A. Burden, W.C.White, Josephine Gotzian, Julia A. White, G.K.Abbott, W.A. Ruble, T.J.Evans.

The following report was received from the Committee to communicate with Mrs. E.G.White, asking advice regarding the general arrangement for the work at Loma Linda, and to make recommendations regarding same.

Your committee have submitted the following to Mrs. E.G.White, and her answer is appended:--

Loma Linda, Cal., April 8, 1912.

Dear Sister White:--

We desire to lay before you a brief statement regarding the plans we are considering for the wise distribution of responsibilities connected with this great Loma Linda enterprise.

We are inviting ELDER G. A. IRWIN, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to make his home at Loma Linda, and to maintain a fatherly relation to the family and the work of the institution.

Regarding the work of ELDER JOHN A. BURDEN, we are planning as follows:

(a) That he shall be the Treasurer of the institution, and have general charge of the financial department,--this to include the gathering of means in gifts and in loans, and the supervision of paying out means.

(b) That he shall continue to act as Chaplain of the Sanitarium.

(c) That Elder Burden shall also hold the position of Business Superintendent of the Sanitarium, having an assistant who will work with him while in the institution, and who will carry on the work during his absence.

Our plans regarding the work of W. D. SALISBURY are as follows:

That after a sufficient time for him to get an understanding of the work he shall become the Business Manager, having general oversight of all departments of the institution. This will include

(a) The Farm, orchard, garden, and dairy.
(b) The mercantile and manufacturing departments, including the Bakery, Store, Laundry, and Printing office.
(c) Brother Salisbury will also have general supervision of building and repairs,--the work to be carried forward by Brother Drake who has been appointed Superintendent of Construction.
(d) Brother Salisbury will also have to do with the purchasing of material and supplies, acting as Chairman of a Purchasing Committee, of which Elder Burden and Brother Scott will be members.

DR. W. A. RUBLE will act as Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and President of the Faculty of the College of Medical Evangelists.

DR. JULIA A. WHITE will be appointed Superintendent of Nurses' Training School.

DR. T. J. EVANS will act as Medical Superintendent, and Chairman of the House Committee, which takes the oversight of the various departments of the sanitarium work.

Our plans for the providing of a heating plant, a hospital, a dining room for helpers, and suitable business offices, call for the raising of more than fifty thousand dollars.

Our Union Conference presidents are willing to open their various fields, and to cooperate in the matter of raising this money, but they say that they cannot carry the burden alone, and that they must have help from someone who has been closely connected with the Loma Linda Sanitarium, one who can tell the story of the institution, and plead for gifts.

While assembled here, our Union Conference presidents and others united in requesting that Elder Burden should spend a considerable portion of his time in the field, helping them to raise the money necessary for improvements.

It is our plan to encourage Elder Burden to so arrange his work here that he can go into the field in response to this urgent request.

It is our plan that during Elder Burden's absence from the institution, Elder Irwin shall be asked to take charge of the Chaplain's work. It is also our plan that his assistant in the business management shall carry forward the work of Business Superintendent.

When Elder Burden returns to the Sanitarium, he will be expected to resume his duties as Chaplain and as Business Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

In view of the light which God has given you in times past and up to the present, regarding the work of the institution, and Elder Burden's part in that work, do you feel that we are doing right or wrong in placing the general management and the oversight of the outdoor department,--the mercantile and manufacturing departments, and the work of constructing the buildings, under the general supervision of Brother Salisbury?

We have thought that it would be beneficial to the institution for a time at least, to do this, and secure the advantage of Brother Salisbury's experience as an organizer. To accomplish this, we have thought to make him Chairman of the General Managing Committee, which is made up of the heads of the several departments.

This plan will make it easier to permit Elder Burden to spend a portion of his time in the field, and will enable him, when at Loma Linda, to devote more time than formerly to the spiritual and educational features of our sanitarium work, and to the great problem of finance, which will come to him as heretofore.

If you feel that we are not acting wisely in this matter, we shall be very thankful to know it, and for any advice that you may see fit to give us, and we shall esteem it a great favor, if you will give us your advice in writing.

Respectfully submitted.

Geo. A. Irwin
W. C. White
E. E. Andross.

The following communication was received from Mrs. E.G.White: B-16-1912 (Apr.19,1912).

I have read a statement regarding the plans for the work of various ones at Loma Linda, and I do not see anything in it but what seems to be wise. The work at Loma Linda has grown to be very large. It is broadening all the time, and there must be a sufficiency of workers, who will labor together understandingly, in order to carry this great work.

I have not felt that I could give my consent to any plan that looked forward to completely disconnecting Elder Burden from the work at Loma Linda, nor that steps should be taken that would be regarded as censure upon him; for he has labored faithfully and untiringly in the building up of the work. Many times I have been here, and have realized that the Spirit of God was here, and was working through Brother and Sister Burden.

But in the plan for distributing the responsibilities here, I do not see that Brother Burden is put out of the place that the Lord would have him fill as a burden-bearer and counselor in the work here, and as a helper in the spiritual interests of the work. It is right that others should be brought in to carry some of the perplexities that have heretofore come to Brother Burden. This plan seems to me to open the way for a unity of working with a variety of talent.

I think it should be a relief to Brother Burden to lay off the perplexing matters,--the managing of many business lines. This is what ought to be done, and in view of what has been assigned to him, I cannot see that he has been crowded out, nor do I see anything that seems to throw discredit upon him. He must not look at it as though he was discredited, but he should unite with the helpers to carry out these plans formed by his brethren, which seem to be consistent. The workers must all blend together to make the work a success. I have the opinion that you all have come to wise arrangements. May the Lord bless you in carrying out these plans.

-- Ellen G. White.

Your committee to whom was referred the question of recommendations for the adjustment of matters pertaining to J.A.Burden's relation to the work at Loma Linda recommend the following:

1. That J.A.Burden be elected Treasurer of the College of Medical Evangelists.

2. That W.D.Salisbury be elected General Business Manager and Chairman of the Committee of Management.

3. That S. S. Merrill be elected Assistant Treasurer.

4. That as Treasurer, J. A. Burden carry in fact the responsibilities of said office, spending such time in the field as Business Agent as the finances of the institution may require in securing funds for the development of the educational features of its work as outlined by the Board of Trustees.

5. That J. A. Burden continue his work as Chaplain of the Sanitarium, and further, That he be appointed Business Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

April 16, 1912
Committee Address

## AN APPEAL FOR UNITY

After reading the sixth chapter of Matthew, Sister White said:—

You may ask, Why does Sister White read all this? I answer, Because there are lessons here that we have not yet learned. God wants us to recognize every gift we receive as coming from Him. When we do this, and gratitude for the goodness of God fills our hearts, a heavenly atmosphere will surround the soul. My brethren and sisters, shall we not strive to order our lives by the truth of God as it is found in His word? We need to be more diligent in the study of the Scriptures. They must be to us, not a make-believe story, but the truth of the living God, the foundation of our faith, the assurance on which we build our hope of eternal life in the kingdom of heaven.

I wish to bring before you this morning some things that have been presented to me, showing wherein some of us are making serious mistakes. The minds of many are occupied with the consideration of worldly matters, often to the exclusion of the religion of God's word. The thoughts are more often upon the matter of eating and drinking and dressing than upon the great and important duty of serving God with humility and prayer. The Lord has shown me that in many families decided changes must be brought about; they need to know what they must do to be saved. If they will inquire diligently the way of life, God will impart to them an understanding of His word, and teach them to value at their true worth the things of eternity. Then the heart will no longer reach out covetously for worldly benefits and the pleasures of this life.

Shall we not give diligent heed to the lessons that I have read? There is an individual work for us to do in union with Christ. We are to put on Christ, put on His qualities of character, to represent Him in all our words and actions. When we are willing thus to follow on to know the Lord, walking in humility before Him, and being taught of Him daily, the Holy Spirit will work through us, giving us power to represent to the world a better way.

"Therefore I say unto you, Take no (anxious) thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or, what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" While you do your best, weary not your body and mind with the cares of this life; do not spoil your religious experience by worry; but trust the Lord to work for you, and to do for you what you cannot do for yourself. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment.

There is much needless worrying, much trouble of mind, over things that cannot be helped. The Lord would have His children put their trust fully in Him. Our Lord is a just and righteous God; His children should acknowledge His goodness and His justice in the large and small things of life. Those who cherish the spirit of worry and complaint are refusing to recognize His guiding hand.

Needless anxiety is a foolish thing; and it hinders us from standing in a true position before God. When the Holy Spirit comes into the soul, there will be no desire to complain and murmur because we do not have everything we want. Rather, we will thank God from a full heart for the blessings that we have. There is great need of more thankfulness

among our workers today; and until they have this spirit they will be unprepared for a place in the kingdom of heaven. There is a mighty work to be done for every one of us. We comprehend but little of what God desires to work out through us. We should seek to realize the breadth of His plans, and profit by every lesson that He tries to teach us.

A great deal of mischief is wrought in the imaginations of our hearts and minds when we seek to carry our own way contrary to the law of kindness. Here is where many fail. We do not cultivate a disposition to kindness; we want everything to come in an easy way to ourselves. But the question of greatest importance to each one of us should be, not how we can carry our own plans against the plans of others, but how we can have the power to live for Christ every day. Christ came to earth and gave His life that we might have eternal salvation. He wants to encircle each of us with the atmosphere of heaven, that we may give to the world an example that will honor the religion of Christ.

There is one blessing all may have who seek for it in the right way. It is the Holy Spirit of God; and this is a blessing that brings all others in its train. If we will come to God as little children, asking for His grace and power and salvation, not for our own uplifting, but that we may bring blessing to those around us, our petitions will not be denied. Then let us study the word of God that we may know how to take hold of His promises, and claim them as our own. Then we shall be happy. The enemy will be unable to destroy our peace. As we come into right relation to God, we shall see of His salvation.

In our schools we do not see the mighty working of the Holy Spirit as we ought. Although we have worked hard that they might be conducted on right lines, and advance in the fear of God, we do not see that willingness to be guided by the Spirit of God that opens the way for its working in the fulness of its power. God desires that His rich blessing shall rest upon teachers and students. When they have the experience of being daily converted to God, the perverse disposition will be overcome; there will be no place for it. The converting power of God will come in to lead the students to act for Christ, to serve and glorify Him who by His infinite sacrifice has made it possible for them to be saved. We need to appreciate more than we do the wonderful condescension of Christ, that we may work out in our lives His gracious character.

The Lord has a very special work to do for all who shall become citizens of His kingdom. Here are many young people associating together day after day in labor and in study, and in all things their conduct should reveal that they are controlled by the Spirit of God. They are to receive an education that will result in full consecration to God. And their own conversion is not the end of this education; they are to learn how to win others to the truth. This they will best accomplish by a life that reveals the transforming power of truth. Christ is to be formed within the hope of glory.

To those having families I will say, There is a work to be done for your children in your homes. Speak kindly to them. They are the Lord's property; his heritage. You have no right to create unhappiness in their lives. In the home it is the privilege of these children to prepare for the heavenly mansions. By no better way than by their own example can parents help the youth to gain this preparation. They are to learn by example as well as by precept that there must be no coarseness, no unkindness where angels of God dwell.

In this life we are to be controled by the spirit that rules in the heavenly courts. Righteousness and truth are to go before us. And the glory of the Lord will be the reward of all who serve Him acceptably. They obtain Christ's righteousness.

We want our children to be saved; but we must save them in God's appointed way. They must be made to understand that they have something to do if they would win heaven. When I see so many of our children who are receiving no preparation to meet temptation, I feel that I cannot do enough in the line of helping to provide places where they can receive an education in the things of God. But unless, when we gather the youth into such places as this, we give them the education that will fit them to be overcomers, we had better not gather them into our institutions. Do we want these children and youth to enter the courts of heaven and enjoy the blessings of eternal life? Then let us work to this end understandingly, and we shall see blessed results for our labors.

Great is our need of the saving grace of Christ. Everywhere we turn we see more or less clearly revealed the spirit of strife for place and position, a reaching out for honor and recognition. My brethren and sisters, if you desire honor, seek it in the right way. How shall you seek it, do you ask? --In obedience to the word of truth. Our ambition in this life should be to honor Christ at every step. The hasty temper, the cruel speech, the unkind thought, are not to be indulged. It is not for us to exalt this one and condemn that one. In right words, words that bless and encourage we are to reveal the fruits of righteousness.

Have you determined to be rich? Then let these words recorded in the sixth chapter of Matthew impress your heart and direct your life. They will teach you to be content, and to yield your will to the control of the Holy Spirit. You will not then be elbowing your fellow-worker that you may make room for your plans. But your greatest desire will be to work in just the place that God has assigned you, and where He can look upon you with approval.

Shall we not come into right relation to God? Shall we not put away all strife, which is a manifestation of unconverted self? When you feel sore because you think that somebody else is getting ahead of you, take the matter to the Father in prayer. Ask Him to put the impress of His Spirit upon your mind and character. When you feel like complaining at your lot, look about for some soul who does not have all the blessings that you enjoy. Speak to him words of hope and comfort and encouragement. Such ministry will be a blessing to him, and a greater blessing to yourself. We need to reach the place where as a people we shall reveal in word and work that the Spirit of God is dwelling within; that we are overcomers by the blood of the Lamb and the word of our testimony. It is our privilege to make the battle of life easier for those with whom we associate. Shall we not endeavor to do this? If we will partake of Christ's labors for the uplifting and redemption of souls, we shall hear His words of benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Pure and undefiled religion,--this is our great need. When the religion of Christ is permitted to hold sway in our lives, there will be advance moves made that will reveal to all in this place the working of divine power. Our lives will be unselfish, thoughtful lives as we unitedly follow heavenward the path of self-denial and cross-bearing.

There is a great work for our people to do in this place. You have great advantages here,--advantages that have cost much labor and prayer to secure. I remember how hard we labored to secure this property. Now

additional property has come to us. We are glad of this addition, for we need every foot of this land. Our duty in regard to this matter is very clear to my mind; and I mean to work in harmony with the light given to me. We are talking of enlarging our facilities,, of adding more buildings; but I would not urge that this work go forward unless a different spiritual atmosphere shall pervade the institution. There is a spirit of strife for position with some. This must be overcome. When the soul is truly converted, all questions of promotion will be decided im the light of eternal interests.

It has been presented to me that unless changes are wrought in the dispositions of many who are here, they will never enter the kingdom of heaven. With some, self, self is uppermost. Contention and emulation are being cherished, the Spirit of God cannot control, but the enemy comes in to suggest and advise. My brethren and sisters, you cannot afford to permit this condition to continue. You cannot afford to make self-service first. This will destroy our work. It must not be that we have taken all these large responsibilities upon us for naught. We must do our work intelligently, and to the very best of our ability, if we would bring glory to God. His Spirit must come in and abide.

The Lord wants us to be Christlike, to represent to the world the beauties of Christian character. This has not always been done in this place by all the workers. When the character of Christ is reflected in God's professed people, they will desire, not the place of greatest honor, but the place that God chooses for them. "Learn of me," the great Teacher said, "for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Christ wants us to work out the dispositions that He will work in as we yield our lives to His fashioning.

My brethren and sisters, let us stand where Heaven can cooperate with us, where the grace of God and His Holy spirit can rest upon us, and work through us. I was going away today, but I felt that before departing I must lay before you the great need of the converting power of God if the workers in this institution are to obtain the experience that was in His purpose in the establishing of this institution. All this seeking for the highest place, all this determination to carry our individual ideas and desires should stop right now. It does not please the Master. God wants us to be converted from our ways to His way.

As a people we are being watched by the world, and we should conduct ourselves in such a way that men and women will be convinced that we have something that they have not. We need the help of all who are located here. If any have concluded that they cannot throw their energies into this work, there is the world before them; and they can take it. God bids His people order their lives by the living principles that moved Christ to sacrifice himself for the saving of the lost. The Son of God gave His life to redeem the youth. What shall we do for them? What shall we do for those older in years? My brethren, you need first to order your own lives by the plan of salvation, then gather with Christ with all the powers of your being. Then the Lord will work through your efforts.

When I consider how hard we have worked in different places to establish health institutions, I feel it my duty to impress upon the workers connected with them that they have a great responsibility to act in a way that will rightly represent the principles that are the foundation of this message. They should be righteous in word and deed. Strife and contention, which is of the devil, should find no place in their experience.

We may inherit the things prepared for God's people from the foundation of the world, if we will live in harmony with the righteous life of Christ. Let there be no contention, no strife. There is room enough in the world; there is opportunity for all to perfect a Christian character. Let us take hold of this work intelligently. Then when any change takes place in the working of the cause here, it will be seen, in the course taken by the workers, that their dispositions are being moulded by the Spirit of God, that the grace of Christ is sanctifying character.

I do not want to weary you; I have spoken long enough. But, my brethren, I want you to understand how greatly I appreciate everything that is for the advantage of this place. I pray that from this institution an army of workers may go forth to glorify the One who gave His life for us. O that we might all show in our daily lives that we appreciate this Gift. May God bless you every one, is my prayer.

—E. G. White.

April 18, 1912
C.M.E. Minutes

TO PLAN FOR CLINICAL ADVANTAGES

MOVED by W.D.Salisbury, seconded by W.C.White, That a committee of five be appointed to study the requirements of the College, and propose plan for providing clinical advantages for students in the way of a hospital. Carried. W.A.George, W.D.Salisbury, Julia A. White, W.C. White and T.J.Evans were appointed as the committee.

April 24, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

W. C. WHITE ON HOSPITAL PLAN COMMITTEE

On account of the departure of W.C.White, Dr. Abbott was asked to act on the committee to propose plans for the hospital.

May 27, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER CLINICAL WORK

Present: G. A. Irwin, W. D. Salisbury, G. K. Abbott, W. A. George, W. C. White, J. A. Burden, E. E. Andross, J. A. White, Mrs. J. Gotzian, W. A. Ruble.

Prayer by Mrs. Gotzian.

MOVED by W. C. White, seconded by J.A.Burden, That a committee be appointed to consider clinical work and interests of the College and Sanitarium.

COMMITTEE: W.A.Ruble, T.J.Evans, W.C.White, J.A.Burden, W.D.Salisbury.
Adjourned.

G.A.Irwin, President
W.A.Ruble, Secretary

May 27, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLINICAL HOSPITAL

The committee on hospital reported:

On account of the necessity for clinical opportunity for the College next year, it was moved by G.K.Abbott, seconded by W.D.Salisbury, to construct a hospital for clinical purposes, consisting in general of a clinical part 46 ft. by 72 ft., and two wings to be used as wards; the north wing to be built as soon as funds can be raised for this purpose. The entire hospital shall be one story, and the clinical portion at least constructed of concrete. Carried.

June 17, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

CURRICULUM PLANNING MEDICAL AND MEDICAL EVANGELISTIC COURSES

Moved by J.A.Burden, seconded by Julia A. White that such of the students as have completed three years of work in medical studies be graduated from the Medical Evangelistic Course upon the advise of the Faculty.

The motion prevailed to request the faculty to outline more definitely the Medical Evangelistic Course and insert in the Calendar for 1912 and 1913.

Moved by Dr. George that the Board ratify the action of the faculty in granting combined course in accordance with the recommendation of the Educational Department of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists at its session at Loma Linda, June 1 - 6, 1912. Seconded by Dr. Abbott. Carried.

June 1 - 6, 1912
College Presidents' Council Held at Loma Linda

On motion, the following resolution was passed, concerning the work of the College of Medical Evangelists:

Whereas, the College of Medical Evangelists has been established under and by the direct counsel of the Spirit of Prophecy for the training of physicians and medical evangelists, and

Whereas our young men and women are in great danger of losing their faith in God's word and their interest in the work of this message, if subjected to the influences of the medical schools of the world, and

Whereas the members of the Department of Education of the General Conference in attendance at the Council held in Loma Linda, June 1-6, 1912, have carefully examined into the work of this institution, inspected its laboratories, library, courses of study, clinical facilities, recognition by other medical schools, and the Association of American Medical Colleges, have noted its efficient faculty, and its broad and substantial plans for the future, we therefore unhesitatingly

Recommend to our young people, looking toward the medical work, that they attend this institution rather than any of the institutions of the world, for we believe by so doing that they will be far more efficiently prepared for work in this Great Advent Movement.

Nov. 9, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

STUDY OF REQUIREMENTS OF THE COLLEGE

Present: G.A.Irwin, Pres., W.D.Salisbury, G.K.Abbott, E.E.Andross, F.M.Burg, W.C.White, Josephine Gotzian, J.A.Burden, Julia A. White, W.A. George, T.J.Evans, W.A.Ruble, - By invitation J.J.Ireland....

The requirements necessary for the progress of the College were discussed. The College has come to the time when it is conducting work in the first of the two clinical years of the course. Two very essential features of a medical college are a clinical hospital and a dispensary. The law of the medical associations requires that a hospital and dispensary be connected with each college that graduates physicians. Many of the states of the union require that students presenting themselves for examination before state boards shall have been graduated from colleges having such facilities, and exclude from such examinations all who have been graduated from colleges not possessing these facilities. The least hospital facilities that will satisfy the requirements for a medical college are the entire hospital as planned for this college, including an administration and clinic building, and the two wings for ward and private patients, together with a dispensary in one of the nearby towns. The consideration of these absolute needs of the College confronted the Board and much earnest thought was given to the possibility of providing these facilities at the earliest possible moment. Further consideration of the matter was postponed for later meetings.

G.A.Irwin, President
W.A.Ruble, Secretary

Nov. 12, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

FIRST DISPENSARY PLANS

It was voted to establish offices for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, together with a Dispensary in the city of San Bernardino, and that the

details be worked out by the Finance Committee and three physicians to be appointed by the Chairman. Committee: Dr. Abbott, Dr. George, Dr. Evans.

Nov. 11, 1912
C.M.E. Board Plans

APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL AID FOR HOSPITAL

Moved, and carried, That a committee be appointed to prepare a series of three or more articles for the Review, appealing for means for constructing the Hospital. Committee: Eld. Irwin, Eld. Andross, Elder White.

Dec. 4, 1912
C.M.E. Board Minutes

BUILDING OPERATIONS DISCONTINUED

In view of the financial condition of the Institution, and the failure to receive the appropriations voted to build up the College, it was decided to discontinue all operations on the Hospital, and all improvements, excepting a very few that must be made on the heating plant and a few other very urgent matters, until donations can be gotten. We recognize that this is a very hazardous thing to do for the interest of our College being it is time now when the Hospital should be at the present time in use for the good of the College. This step is liable to place our College in a class that will work great harm to our school, but the Board felt that until further means is in hand we cannot go further.

## 2. WRESTLING WITH CLINICAL PROBLEMS

January 27, 1913

Special Constituency Meeting.

This special meeting was called because of the presence of a large number of General Conference members in California at this time.

The 103rd Psalm was read by H. W. Decker at the opening of the first session. Prayer was offered by W. A. Spicer.

The roll of the Constituency was called, and the following persons answered in person:

A.G.Daniells, W.T.Knox, G.B.Thompson, W.A.Spicer, Allen Moon, C.B.Stephenson, H.S.Shaw, B.G.Wilkinson, E.E.Andross, W.B.White, H.W.Decker, S.E.Wight, C.H.Jones, W.C.White, G.A.Irwin, J.J.Ireland, J. H. Behrens, C.L.Taggart, G.W.Reaser, F.M.Burg, H.W. Lindsay, W.A.Ruble, C.W.Irwin, Geo.Thomason, G.K.Abbott, Julia A. White, T.J.Evans, Josephine Gotzian, J.A.Burden, W.A.George, W.D. Salisbury, N.Z.Town, A.G.Christiansen, A.S.Booth.

--Minutes, p. 264.

January 27, 1913

Special Constituency Meeting.

The Board Chairman, Elder G. A. Irwin, Reports:

It is yet lacking two months of the time of the regular annual meeting of the Constituency of the College of Medical Evangelists, but owing to the fact that a meeting of the General Conference Committee was to be held in Mountain View, California, January 19-25, it was thought advisable by the local members of our board to call a special meeting of the College Constituency to convene at this time that we might have the benefit of the advice and counsel of this body of men who compose so large a part of the Constituency of the Corporation. While the time required in the notice was too short to make the meeting a legal one, we can pass upon many important matters and the same be ratified and made effective by the regular legal meeting that must be held the fourth Wednesday in March.

These months have brought their full quota of trials and perplexities, and unseen and unprovided for problems for solution, yet at the same time they have brought many things of an encouraging nature. The

present school year has thus far been the most satisfactory to both faculty and students of any that has gone before. The members of the Faculty are each year coming to understand better their several lines of work, and how to blend their work together as a whole to accomplish the best results. The interest manifested in the school by the Faculty, as evinced by their regular attendance and enthusiasm in their class work, has begotten confidence upon the part of the students so that they in turn are settling down to good hard work. The uncertainty of the earlier years is now passing, and a spirit of confidence not only in the consecration and teaching ability of the Faculty, but in the stability and permanency of the school is manifest. There is also a marked improvement in the deportment and spiritual interest of the students. Taking into account the magnitude of such an undertaking, and the serious difficulties that have surrounded its development, it is marvelous how the Lord has guided thus far and saved us from making serious mistakes.

Sister White has visited Loma Linda twice since our last meeting, and each time has spoken words of encouragement and given advice that has been very helpful to the Board in finding its way out of difficulty. Believing it would not only serve to encourage us in this meeting, but be helpful in our planning for the future of the work, I insert one of these talks in this report entitled,

"Be of Good Cheer."

Talk by Mrs. E.G.White at the time of the Board meeting of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, November 9, 1912.

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I feel very thankful that it is our privilege to believe in God and to walk carefully in accordance with the instruction He has given us in His Word. If we do this, our hearts will respond to the impressions of the Spirit of God, and we shall follow on to know the Lord, whose going forth is prepared as the morning. And let us always remember that just as His going forth is prepared as the morning, so we are to expect the revelations of His grace as we advance. But if we keep silent, if we do not feel the importance of moving in harmony with His will, we shall not have His blessing attending us. We cannot afford, brethren and sisters, to be without His help and guidance. We need to be in a position where we can talk with God. We are to commune with Him. He who is our sanctification, our righteousness, has given us the privilege of being in a position where we may have a continually increasing faith. We must ever live by faith, and follow on to know the Lord.

God's promises to us are so rich, so full, that we need never hesitate or doubt; we need never waver or backslide. In view of the encouragements that are found all through the Word of God, we have no right to be gloomy or despondent. We may have weakness of body, but the compassionate Saviour says: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

Will you believe these assurances? Will you say, "Yes, Lord, I take Thee at Thy word? I will begin where I am to talk an increase of faith; I will take hold of the promises; they are for me." Oh, brethren and sisters, what we want is a living, striving, growing faith in the promises of God, which are indeed for you and for me.

Many, many times I have been instructed by the Lord to speak words of encouragement to His people. We are to put our trust in God, and believe in Him, and act in accordance with His will. We must ever remain in a position where we can praise the Lord and magnify His name. Then we shall see light in His word, and follow on to know Him, whose going forth is prepared as the morning.

In the first Epistle of Peter we read: "Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ; grace to you, and peace be multiplied. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptable, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time."

These words are all sufficient evidence that God desires us to receive great blessings. His promises are so clearly stated that there is no cause for uncertainty. He desires us to take Him at His word. At times we shall be in great perplexity, and not know just what to do. But at such times it is our privilege to take our Bibles, and read the messages He has given us; and then get down on our knees, and ask Him to help us. Over and over again He has given evidence that He is a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God. He fulfills His promises in far greater measure than we expect to receive help.

So long as Satan continues to live, we shall have perplexity; and if we choose to follow the counsel of the enemy, we shall have constant difficulty; but if we refuse to yield to Satanic influences, choosing rather to lay hold on God and on the promises of His word, we shall be able to help and strengthen and uphold one another. Thus we shall bring into the work with which we are connected a spirit of courage. Never are we to utter a word that would arouse doubt or fear, or that would cast shadows over the minds of others. I am determined not to permit myself to speak discouraging words; and when I hear criticism and complaint, or an expression of doubt or fear, I know that he who thus speaks has his eyes turned away from the Saviour. I know every such person does not appreciate Him who at infinite sacrifice left the royal courts and came down into the world that was lost, and lived among the children of men in order that He might speak words of hope and cheer to the discouraged and desponding.

Wherever we are, we are under obligation, as disciples of our Lord and Master, to anchor our faith in the promises of God. Individually we are to believe. We are not to cast about for a possible doubt, or imagine that sometime we may have to stand beneath the shadow of a cloud

that seems to be gathering. We are chosen of God to be His children. We have been bought with an infinite price, and we have no occasion for placing the suggestions of the enemy before the assurances of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Lord desires us to act sensibly. We shall have trials; we need never expect anything else; for the time has not yet come when Satan is to be bound. Wherever we may be, we shall continue to have trials. But if we give up to the suggestions of the enemy, we lose the battle. Can we afford to yield to the arch-deceiver? - Oh, no! We are to turn for help and deliverance to Him who "according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ," even the hope of an eternal inheritance reserved for those "who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation."

I was here at Loma Linda when this place was purchased. As I spoke to the people, the power of God came into our midst again and again. On the occasion of my first visit to look over the property, I knelt right down with our brethren and the representatives of the owners of the place who were here, I knelt right down in the midst of them and prayed to God about the work that should be undertaken and carried forward in Loma Linda. When I got up, some of those who were not of our faith seemed to be deeply moved. From that time I have ever felt bounden duty to God to make of this place just what it should be. I know that there are men here who have wrestled in the cause of God, and I know that they have passed through an experience that they never would have had if Satan had not had the power to oppress them.

Let us all strive to make of Loma Linda just what God means it should be. This is the principal thing I have to say -- make of this place what God would have you make of it. Every one of you is under bounden duty to God to labor in harmony, and to press the battle to the gate. If unbelievers come in and talk their doubts and fears, remember that Satan is not dead. He has agencies through whom he works; but shall we become discouraged because of this?-- Oh, no! Christ, our Saviour, lives and reigns. Let us not look on the dark side. As soon as we yield to the temptation to do this, we shall have plenty of company. But there is nothing to be gained by looking on the dark side. What we want is courage in the Lord; and we want to follow on to know the Lord, that we may know that His going forth is prepared as the morning. This is not going into darkness. You know how the morning is prepared. If you follow on to know the Lord every day, you will increase in brightness, in courage, in faith, and the Lord Jesus will be to you a present help in every time of need. (MS 71,1912). -- Ellen G. White.

In looking through the minutes of our last Constituency meeting, I find some recommendations that should be mentioned and dwelt upon at some length in this report. The first of these is, "That a central heating plant be installed according to plans submitted, with two one-hundred horse power boilers, and direct connected dynamos and engine, with a probable cost of $15,000. It is with the understanding that the means be secured for the same by the time the plant is completed."

This plant is now practically completed and doing very acceptable and satisfactory work. It is a substantial and permanent improvement which, with suitable care, should last till the end of time. It is now heating all the buildings on the ground.

## HOSPITAL

Another recommendation that should be mentioned and receive consideration reads as follows: "That we proceed to raise by solicitation $15,000 for the beginning of a clinical hospital." A little more than $2000 has been received in cash on the Hospital. Work was begun late in the fall on one wing of the Hospital and carried forward until all the funds available for that purpose were expended, when a halt was called and for nearly two months the work has been at a stand-still. In the meantime pledges to the amount of $3500 have been secured, but since there was a time limit for the payment of $2500 of this amount our Board has not felt free to go ahead with the work until the means were in hand, or in such a condition of certainty that there could be no reasonable question of failure.

Around our ownership and control of a properly equipped and managed clinical hospital, and its accessory,--an out patients' hospital or dispensary--centers the present and future standing and success of our medical college. How to provide the proper agencies and facilities to entitle us to a proper rating and classification in the American Medical Association is the greatest problem confronting this meeting. To insure the success of this school as a medical college will demand quick and imperative action upon the part of the Constituency and Board of Management. According to the system of rating adopted by the American Medical Association, which rating is being accepted and adopted by the various state associations, there are four classes as follows:

"Colleges receiving a rating of 70 per cent, or above, in each and all of the ten divisions of data were included in Class A+; colleges receiving an average of 70 per cent, or above, but which received a rating below 70 per cent, in one, two, or three of the divisions were included in Class A; colleges receiving an average of between 50 and 70 per cent, and colleges having an average of above 70 per cent, but which received a rating below 70 per cent in more than three of the divisions above named were included in Class B, and colleges receiving less than 50 per cent were included in Class C. In other words, Class A+ colleges are those which are acceptable; Class A those which need improvement in certain respects, but which are otherwise acceptable; Class B, those which, under their present organization, might be acceptable by general improvement, and Class C, those which require a complete reorganization to make them acceptable. Our school is placed in the list of Colleges rated Class C.

Our Dean has already received notice from the Maryland State Medical Association that said Association has taken action excluding from examination before their Board all students graduating from a college rated C.

A recent letter from Dr. Colwell, the Secretary of the American Medical Association, addressed to Dr. Abbott, states that twenty-five or more of the State Boards have made the same ruling and the probabilities are that all the State Boards will in the near future take the same action.

These facts made it clear that some action must be taken at once by us to insure a better rating or else we will be compelled to abandon our efforts to graduate physicians who will be allowed to practice in harmony with the laws of our country. Since this question must receive more careful consideration at the hands of the Constituency, I will pass it for the present....

Following the Constituency meeting, various stories and rumors were afloat relative to the attitude of the General Conference Committee toward the work of the College, and the position and work of Brother Burden. These rumors put our finances in jeopardy not only here at the Institution, but injured our influence and chance of obtaining means in the field. Time and energy that should have been devoted by the officers to building up and strengthening the work had to be given to correcting these wrong impressions and restoring confidence in the work and the good intentions and attitude of the General Conference toward the work and workers at Loma Linda.....

I trust that the action of the General Conference Committee at its fall session in September 1912, appropriating $10,000 from its mission offerings toward the deficit of the College for 1913, -- $4000 of which has already been paid -- and the action just passed at the meeting at Mountain View suggesting a plan whereby Sanitariums and Colleges may in time be freed from debt, will forever settle in the minds of our brethren the attitude of the General Conference men toward this and other institutions, and thus save us from a repitition of the experiences of the past year.

Our patronage and earnings, during the past ten months, have been greater than at any corresponding period since the institution was opened, and yet we have gone behind. The work at Loma Linda has grown to such proportions that it will require careful supervision in every detail, not only to make the Sanitarium an earning factor, but to keep the College within the bounds of the lowest minimum of expense consistent with proper facilities and appliances to do creditable work.

We are pleased to have with us at this time,--with the assurance of their remaining after the close of this meeting,--the committee of brethren appointed by the General Conference Committee to visit and examine into the accounts and the general management of the institution with the end in view of reducing our operating expenses. We shall co-operate with these brethren in their work in every way possible and shall hope and expect that their work will result in the recommendation of changes in methods of operation that will largely reduce the operating expenses of the institution.

We are also very much gratified by the attendance of so large a number of our General Conference Committee men and other general men at this meeting for it is an index of the interest you take in this enterprise and your willingness to shoulder with us the burden of this undertaking. We sorely need and shall prize your counsel and assistance. While we have come to a crisis in this work, we are not discouraged or disheartened in the least. It will be necessary during this meeting to look existing facts in the face with a view to bettering our condition, but while doing so let us follow the counsel of the Servant of the Lord read at the beginning of this report and not talk doubts and fears, nor look on the dark side. What we want is courage in the Lord, and then we shall by His help and blessing make of Loma Linda just what God designs it should be.

January 27, 1913
Special Constituency Meeting

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE - W. A. Ruble

It is gratifying to report to our constituency and board members a uniformally prosperous and encouraging year thus far. Much of the uncertainty and questioning of previous years, among the students, has been removed, and all returned at the beginning of this year with a seemingly stronger determination to make the school a success than had characterized the attitude of the students heretofore. In spite of the fact that there was no active progress being made in providing further necessary facilities for clinical experience, the students have been kept satisfied with the promise that these would be provided at the earliest possible date. A feeling of confidence seems to have been much more prevalent than heretofore, and this has materially aided in the work of the school and deportment of the students as a whole....

INCREASING CONFIDENCE

From year to year there is more of a unanimity of sentiment coming in among members of the Faculty as to the nature of the education to be given to our young people and the way in which that is to be accomplished. We are studying constantly to know the right plan for our school and to conform to that in every particular. For this reason a much better feeling, and greater freedom, has been experienced in our Faculty meetings, and in the relation of the Faculty to the school as a whole and to the students individually. This is very gratifying to all of us.

We feel on the whole that we are making all the progress that could be expected with the handicap under which we are laboring of not having hospital facilities sufficient for the giving of a proper education to our students....

CLINICAL ASPECT

The greatest handicap we have suffered this year has been the lack of a Hospital and Dispensary in which to give our advanced class the clinical experience that is necessary. Providence has been kind to us in helping to obtain some privileges in the way of clinics in the County Hospital at San Bernardino. Two medical wards in that institution have been open to our students, and three hours a day during two days of each week have been spent in the County Hospital under the supervision and direction of members of the Faculty. As yet we have obtained no privileges of surgical clinics in that institution. Steps should be taken immediately to secure, if possible, even greater privileges in the County Hospital, but as that institution is controlled largely by political influence this matter must be accomplished through the Board of Supervisors. It must be decided just what privileges are desired and then these should be brought before the governing board of the County Hospital.

In addition to this, or more properly paramount to this, is the matter of a hospital of our own on the College grounds. What experience has been obtained at San Bernardino has been purely along diagnostic lines. The patients are entirely under the management of the Medical

Superintendent, who has full control of the treatment administered. This differs greatly from the treatment which we wish to demonstrate before our students. There is no way of teaching physiological therapeutics without having a goodly number of patients upon whom to demonstrate.

The last two years of our medical course are the most important years because they are the years when the principles of healthful living and physiological therapeutics are emphasized and taught in detail. The first two years of the medical course are the same everywhere and comprehend the fundamentals of medical education, including the structure and functions of the body, and the pathological conditions affecting that structure. The last two years are given entirely to the application of therapeutic measures and are the most important in teaching the principles for which the health work of the denomination stands. If we had access to all the county hospitals in California this would not at all suffice for giving the education which must be imparted to our students. To some extent our sanitariums meet the requirements, but even these must be handled so carefully that insufficient practical benefit can be secured from them.

The question of the continuance of our medical school must be met fairly and squarely at this time. A medical school must be chartered under existing laws which are based upon certain definite requirements for imparting a medical education. These laws dictate and supervise the course of study, the efficiency of the Faculty, Laboratory equipment, library advantages, Hospital facilities, and the Dispensary advantages that must be provided.

One year ago our school was inspected by a representative from the American Medical Association, and also by a representative from the Association of State Examining Boards, and our school was pronounced satisfactory as far as laboratory courses were concerned. We were assured at that time, and later by correspondence, that if the school was to be considered as giving only the instruction thus far provided for; viz., the first half of the medical course, that it could be accepted and placed high in Class B of the classification, but that if we were to be listed as giving a complete medical course that we must be considered as being deficient in at least one-half of the equipment necessary for acceptance,--the part that is deficient being a Hospital and Dispensary.

There appeared in the latest number of the Journal of the American Medical Association a complete list of the medical colleges in the United States, classified under A.B.C. Class A comprises the colleges that are fully acceptable as being provided with facilities for giving a thorough medical course. Colleges under Class B require better facilities before they can be fully acceptable. Colleges under Class C are not acceptable and require complete reorganization. In that list the College of Medical Evangelists is under Class C.

No other conclusion can be arrived at than that this classification is due to our lack of Hospital and Dispensary facilities. In one way this is not justifiable for the reason that we are not as yet giving a complete course, but on the other hand it is justifiable for the reason that we are giving one of the two last years of the medical course which is a clinical year.

At least fifteen of the states of the union have excluded graduates from any colleges in Class C from taking the medical examination after graduation. Other states doubtless will follow in that course. This means death to our college unless immediate steps are taken to provide what is necessary for giving a thorough medical course. One year has already passed since this matter was placed before this Board, and what we see today was fully prophesied at that time. The question now before us is, Are we to make good in establishing this medical college? If so the Hospital must be built at once. We are already four months late and have reaped the result of it in the classification we have received. The result to our students of the fourth year can plainly be seen unless some intervening providence removes the stigma which has been placed upon them. The third year class which is coming on can be saved from inconvenience if our Hospital is ready for them the coming year, but in order to have the Hospital ready and have sufficient patients in it to make it efficacious, it must be ready for occupancy long before the time when it is absolutely needed for the third year class,--that is at the beginning of next October. This is for the reason that a sufficient patronage may be worked up for the institution to provide patients for observation and for therapeutic treatment. In addition to the Hospital immediate steps must be taken to provide Dispensary facilities for the school. With these two most important features provided in addition to what we have there is no reason why our school should not be rated sufficiently high to admit our students to any of the State Examining Boards when they have completed their course.

March 26, 1913
C.M.E. Board Minutes

DISPENSARY IN LOS ANGELES

On motion by Dr. Abbott and second by Dr. George it was voted that Dr. Ruble, J. A. Burden, Dr. Comstock, H. W. Lindsay and F. M. Burg act as a committee to ascertain what opening there is for a dispensary in the City of Los Angeles and what the probable cost would be to open it and run it.

The President of the College spoke of a probable opening for clinical work in connection with the County Hospital.

J. A. Burden moved that in case arrangements can be made to have an amphitheater for clinical work in connection with the County Hospital, that we authorize an expenditure of $1,000 for that purpose.

Dr. Evans supported the motion. Carried.

Meeting adjourned till 7:15 P.M.

A motion was made by J. A. Burden and supported by W. A. George that we ask the Sanitariums Association of Seventh-day Adventists of Southern California, to allow the College to include the Sanitariums of said Association in its facilities for the purpose of giving its medical students instruction and experience. Carried.

April 29, 1913
C.M.E. Board Minutes

LOS ANGELES DISPENSARY LEASE

The following named persons were added to the committee appointed to select a location for a Dispensary in Los Angeles; W.A. George, G.K. Abbott, W.D. Salisbury and Dorothy T. Harbouth. The committee were empowered to make all preliminary arrangements and negotiations for a lease of property to be used as a Dispensary.

June 24, 1913
C.M.E. Board Minutes

DOCTOR BURROWS AND THE LOS ANGELES CLINIC

It was voted to request the Medical Superintendent to ask Doctor Burrows to take charge of the clinical dispensary work in Los Angeles.

June 25, 1913
C.M.E. Minutes

SEEK CLINICAL PRIVILEGES AT COUNTY HOSPITAL

Doctor George moved, W.D.Salisbury seconded, That Dr. Ruble and Dr. Abbott be requested to ascertain what clinical privileges can be obtained at the County Hospital. CARRIED.

August 14, 1913
C.M.E. Board Minutes

FIFTH YEAR CLASS TO HAVE CLINICAL WORK IN LOS ANGELES

Doctor Ruble moved, Dr. Abbott seconded, That the fifth year medical class have their clinical work in Los Angeles during the first thirty weeks of the year.

August 16, 1913
C.M.E. Board Minutes

COMMITTEE TO LOCATE LOS ANGELES DISPENSARY

Doctor Ruble moved, That the chair appoint a committee of three, with the power to act, to locate and start the Dispensary work in Los Angeles. The motion was SUPPORTED and CARRIED. The chair appointed G. K. Abbott, W. D. Salisbury and Dr. Comstock.

November 24, 1913
C.M.E. Board Minutes

TO INVESTIGATE PLANS FOR LAST TWO YEARS' WORK AT LOS ANGELES -- L.L. HOSPITAL WORK PROCEEDS

Doctor Evans moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to obtain information relative to what can be done in conducting the last two years of the college course in Los Angeles. The information to be furnished to the commission appointed for that purpose by the council held in Washington. The motion was SUPPORTED AND CARRIED. Dr. W. A. Ruble, D.D. Comstock and G.K. Abbott were appointed.

It was voted to request the committee of management to bring an estimate to the board at this meeting of what the cost would be on the hospital building and in furnishings, to be prepared to have the building occupied and used.

March 2, 1914
C.M.E. Board Minutes

LOS ANGELES DISPENSARY CONSIDERED

The work of the Dispensary in Los Angeles was considered at length.

March 3, 1914
C.M.E. Board Minutes

DOCTOR RUBLE TO LOS ANGELES DISPENSARY

J. A. Burden moved, That Doctor Ruble be asked to devote about half of his time to the work of the dispensary during the remainder of the school year, and for him to secure the services of a physician to work at the dispensary under his direction. The motion was supported by W.D. Salisbury. Carried.

March 25, 1914
Constituency Meeting

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

OF COLLEGE OF MEDICAL EVANGELISTS

In rendering another annual report to the Board and Constituency of the College of Medical Evangelists, it is highly fitting that we express our sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father for His many blessings during another year. The Providences attending the Medical School during this period have been so many and so varied that it would be impossible to enumerate them.

## 3. CME PRESENTS THE FULL MEDICAL COURSE

March 25, 1914

Constituency Meeting.

### MEETING OF CONSTITUENCY OF CME

Held at Loma Linda, California, March 25, 1914, at 10:30 a.m. Elder E. E. Andross in the Chair.

Song--"Sweet Hour of Prayer." Prayer was offered by Elders W.T. Knox, G.B.Thompson, R.D.Quinn, W.C.White, and E.E.Andross.

The Secretary read the call as given in the Recorder for the annual meeting of the Constituency.

The Constituency of the College of Medical Evangelists is composed of the members of the Southern California Conference Committee, the members of the Pacific Union Conference Committee, the members of the General Conference Committee resident in the United States and Canada, the original incorporators of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, and the original incorporators of the College of Medical Evangelists.

The roll of the Constituency was called, and the following members were present:

I.H.Evans, W.A.Spicer, W.T.Knox, R.D.Quinn, B.G.Wilkinson, Chas. Thompson, O. Montgomery, S.E.Wight, G.F.Watson, G.B.Thompson, W.A. Ruble, F. Griggs, V. H. Lucas, F.I.Richardson, E.W.Farnsworth, C.L.Taggart, J.H.Behrens, C.H.Jones, W.C.White, Claude Conard, C.B.Weeks, M.C.Wilcox, J.A.Burden, S.S.Merrill, G.K.Abbott, T.J. Evans, Julia A. White, E.E.Andross, R.S.Owen, Luther Warren, Josephine Gotzian.

--Minutes, pp. 413,414.

March 25, 1914

W.E.Ruble Reports.

### PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT OF COLLEGE OF MEDICAL EVANGELISTS

In rendering another annual report to the board and Constituency of the College of Medical Evangelists, it is highly fitting that we express our sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks to our heavenly Father for His many blessings during another year. The providences attending the Medical School during this period have been so many and so varied that it would be impossible to enumerate them.

In entering upon this year's work we have realized that we are, so to speak, on the "home run". We are nearing the goal in the development of the Medical College. Five years is the time allowed for the course, and since the beginning of this year, five classes have been in attendance. With the completion of this year we will have demonstrated the possibility of conducting a full medical course in the denomination....

## HOSPITAL

With the facilities now possessed by the College, it is possible to provide thorough instruction to our students, throughout a complete medical course. The addition of the new hospital, which was opened in December, has been a most important acquisition to our college. From a temporal standpoint the matter of therapeutics is the most important reason for conducting a medical course. This new hospital makes it possible for our students to have under their own supervision different diseases which they may treat according to the system of physiologic therapeutics which has been accepted by this denomination....

## DISPENSARY

Another feature which has been added to the school during the year is the Clinical Dispensary in Los Angeles. A building has been rented in the best part of the city, as far as clinical material is concerned, and has been fitted up at a cost of about a thousand dollars for dispensary use. The Fifth Year Class has spent the year up to the present time in Los Angeles, in dispensary and other clinical work. The Dispensary has been well patronized by the poor people of that vicinity so that the daily attendance averages from 25 to 50 patients. These people furnish conditions of disease of every description as experience for the students. The Dispensary has been conducted almost entirely by physicians who are not financially, at least, dependent upon the college. Eight physicians and two other teachers have been in attendance from one to five or six hours a week during the year, holding clinics and conducting classes with the students.

The Los Angeles County Hospital has been open to our students two days a week. Not all the privileges desired have yet been secured there. The Glendale Sanitarium has also offered some exceptional privileges to our students in a surgical and medical way. Not having had any physician from the College directly in charge of the clinical work in Los Angeles who could give his time to that work, very little out-practice has been carried on by our students. Great opportunities have been offered in this direction but we have been unable to avail ourselves of them.

## OUR CONVICTION

Our experience in conducting the school thus far has brought the conviction that it is possible and desirable that our medical course shall be conducted in the future practically as it is being done at the present time. Our students spend three and one-half years at Loma Linda, becoming grounded in laboratory branches during the first three years, and receiving practical experience in the Hospital and Sanitarium during that period and the first half of the fourth year. A year is then spent

in Los Angeles in dispensary and clinical work. Our Fifth Year Class has just returned from the city and will spend the remainder of their course in review and examinations.

## OUTLOOK

The prospects for the school are very encouraging in spite of the difficulties which we are facing. The advance in requirements for entrance to the medical course will doubtless affect the number of students entering the College this year and the year following. Beginning with the next school session one year of college work will be required. Beginning with the school year of 1915 two years of college work will be required for entrance. Correspondence thus far indicates that there will be some difficulty in meeting these requirements on the part of many applicants, consequently, some students will doubtless be unable to enter who would otherwise do so. Provision should be made whereby applicants who are lacking in one or more preliminary subjects may make them up during the vacation preceding the opening of the college year.

The prospect for clinical material to be used in the Hospital at Loma Linda is good in case some provision can be made to admit a limited number of patients who can pay little or nothing for their keep. The fact that the attendance in the Hospital has averaged nearly twenty patients during the past few months, and that we have succeeded in keeping the expenses within the income, encourages us to believe that with the growth of the institution the expenses can be kept moderate. Opportunities presented in Los Angeles will bring us in touch with much clinical material that should be turned toward this Hospital. Some of these patients will be able to meet their own expenses but there should be provision made to accept interesting cases that cannot meet the charges for this treatment.

Our experience thus far in Los Angeles has demonstrated that there is an abundance of material for dispensary practice in that city. Notwithstanding the inadequate provision that has been made thus far for this work in the city of from 25 to 50 patients have been treated in the Dispensary daily throughout the year. There is no question that sufficient material is available to meet all requirements for dispensary practice. The County Hospital in Los Angeles has been opened up to our school providing excellent clinical experience especially in surgery. Just what privileges can be gotten further is not known, but there is prospect that openings can be provided whereby further opportunity in medical clinics can be obtained in that institution.

With the growth of the work at Glendale the prospect is that a considerable amount of experience can be gotten for our students in connection with that institution. The Superintendent of the Glendale Sanitarium, and others responsible for the work, have thus far been very considerate and have opened up opportunities in that institution in such a way as to give our students an excellent training in lines particularly adapted to our special work.

There is one opportunity in Los Angeles of which we have not yet availed ourselves and that is the out-patient practice in the homes of the people. The opportunities for experience, as far as therapeutics is concerned, are limited in the County Hospital, but with proper arrangements for attending the sick in the homes our students will be able to practice the line of therapeutics which we have adopted in our institution. This opens up an unlimited field for our students in bedside practice and should not be overlooked in planning for work in the city.

## OUR NEED

There is need of at least one additional member on the Faculty of the College at Loma Linda. There should be at least two strong physicians located in Los Angeles who will conduct city offices for our institution as a whole, including the College and Sanitarium. These physicians should have supervision of the Dispensary and other lines of work connected with the College interests. As soon as the opportunity can be secured these two physicians should become associated with the County Hospital, and if possible secure appointment of the staff of that institution. They should also carry a city practice for this institution.

A young graduate should be provided as interne who shall have immediate charge of the Dispensary and out-practice. In addition to this a nurse should be provided for the city work; one who has a knowledge of the Spanish Language and can carry responsibility in the Dispensary as well as Visiting Nurses' work in the city. One or more undergraduates nurses, who will in this way be securing an experience in the city by assisting the Visiting Nurse in the Dispensary and field work should be furnished by our sanitariums.

## EVANGELISTIC EXPERIENCE

In order that proper training in evangelistic and missionary experience shall be secured to our students and at the same time an energetic work be done for the people in the city, enthusiastic evangelistic leadership should be provided for the Los Angeles department of the College. Here is an opportunity to educate medical evangelists on the plan outlined by the Spirit of Prophecy, an opportunity to combine the medical and evangelistic phases of our great work in a practical way.

Our Hospital has not been fully completed. There are no treatment rooms, dining room or kitchen. To make the Hospital efficient these should be provided as soon as possible. With the growing patronage some more furnishings will also be needed.

While we cannot as yet urge the matter, it would be well to keep in mind our need for better dormitory provision for the young men. Under present conditions it is very difficult to give these young men the home influence that they should have.

No permanent provision has been made for housing our students in Los Angeles. It is desirable that steps be taken to provide a home as well as some location where a more extended work can be developed later. As soon as possible provision should be made for accommodating a few patients for short intervals in Los Angeles.

In general the provision already made for our school is quite adequate for carrying on a medical school, but of course we must expect to improve as rapidly as possible. The students and Faculty feel very grateful to the denomination for what has been done in the way of providing facilities, and we are convinced from past experience that whatever is absolutely necessary will be provided still.

March 25, 1914
Report of Manager

EXCERPTS FROM W. D. SALISBURY REPORT

The Hospital. All but the basement of the Hospital building has been completed. Everything necessary to make the clinical work at Loma Linda a success has been provided by the denomination and our workmen have done their part in making a substantial building. It will take effort and time to fill it with patients. The Managing Committee has given some thought toward accomplishing this but no definite arrangements have been made.

A large one and one-half ton truck has been provided to convey the students to and from the county hospital and to other places where clinical facilities are to be obtained. The truck has four comfortable seats and twenty-one persons can be taken at one time. It is used at other times for general cartage for the various departments....

March 25, 1914
Constituency Meeting

PLANS FOR CLINICAL WORK SHIFT TO LOS ANGELES HOSPITAL

By action of the Board, approved by the members of the General Conference Committee, a Hospital has been partially constructed and equipped. The authorization called for a building the cost of which was to be confined to $21,000 with $2,500 for equipment and furnishings. This building was to be erected according to certain plans submitted and approved. Thus far there has been expended on the building $24,602.93 and for furnishings $2,551.48, a total of $27,154.41...

We find quite a difference of opinion as to how the building should be utilized, all agreeing that it cannot be used for the clinical work of the college as was first thought necessary for the work of the school...

Owing to the great diversity of opinion concerning the best use to which the building should be put, we do not feel competent to advise, except that as it cannot be used as originally designed for the college clinical hospital, endeavor should now be made to turn it so far as possible to the financial profit of the sanitarium.

ADVANCED WORK IN THE COLLEGE

It is now conceded by all connected with the college that the clinical work or most of it will have to be done in Los Angeles, utilizing the Dispensary, and making such hospital arrangements as may be possible and acceptable to the governing medical board. The probable cost of this will be as follows: assuming that admittance can be gained to the County Hospital and on such terms as will be satisfactory to the medical Board. (Items total $9,642.00)....

We must, however, emphasize the necessity of the responsible parties in seeking to secure hospital facilities for their clinical work, to accomplish this in such a clear and definite manner as to remove all possibility of misunderstanding or disappointment in the future, the arrangements entered into being first formally accepted by the medical board that eventually determines the standing of the College.

March 25, 1914
Constituency Meeting

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF C.M.E. PROBLEMS

The Chairman (E.E.Andross) asked if the Constituency would like a report of the meeting held in Washington last autumn. The point of special interest was stated by E.E.Andross as to whether or not the Medical College should continue its five-year medical course, or cut it down to a three-year medical evangelistic course. Also as to the advisability of giving part of the course at Loma Linda and finishing the last year or two in Los Angeles. He stated that no decision had been made at the Washington council, but that the matter was for this Constituency to decide. A committee had been appointed to investigate and prepare a report to present to this body; however, the committee had failed to meet, and hence no report was ready for presentation.

J.A.Burden presented some figures as to the running expense of the Hospital, also of the average number of patients for eight months.

W.T.Knox stated that in considering the cost of operating the college the expense of the hospital was not taken into calculation. He also asked for suggestions as to how the school might be operated, conducting three years of the course at Loma Linda and two years in Los Angeles, and meet the expense.

W.A.Ruble suggested that the Sanitarium facilities be improved that its income might be greater, also that help might be solicited from our other sanitariums, and that physicians working in Los Angeles, and other places could turn patients this way.

The Chairman stated that perhaps there were possibilities in the farm that had not yet been realized. That its output might be increased, and that every department of the Sanitarium should be an earning factor.

W.T.Knox felt the need of something definite, something on which all could depend. There is now an appropriation of $10,000.00 yearly, but there is nothing certain as to how long that can be continued. This appropriation is curtailing the evangelical work, and conferences are feeling that they cannot meet their amount. Economy is demanded in all branches of our work.

J.A.Burden emphasized the need of following out the plans laid down by the Lord, that it is merit and not recognition that counts. We have a work to do and need not ask the world for its sanction. He stated that our sanitariums should be the best hospitals, in which our students could gain experience in association with God-fearing, Christian physicians; that we have been viewing things in a wrong light; that our students should be trained as soul winners.

The question was again repeated by the Chairman as to whether or not the five-year course should be continued. Are medical men needed in this message? Is the Lord calling for such a school as we have been trying to carry? When we know for what the Lord is calling, we will know better how to work to attain that end. There will be great obstacles but when the Lord is leading there will be a way out. He mentioned the fact that medical men are scarce who are true to the principles of truth.

T.J.Evans expressed surprise that we have as many faithful medical men as we have, considering the error that is woven into the worldly education, and that the time has come when our young people should be educated in our own schools. He suggested that physicians might be procured who would be self-supporting, and yet be able to give some time to our school work in Los Angeles.

W.A.George said he thought the matter of our having a medical school had been settled. He said we should have a medical school, and the question with him was how and where it should be conducted. He referred to the plan for three and one-half years to be spent at Loma Linda by the students, one year in Los Angeles, and then to return to Loma Linda for review work and finishing.

S.E.Wight expressed the need of strong ministers and medical men. He thought perhaps if the school was devoted to the medical evangelistic course more would be accomplished. He is in sympathy with having fully qualified physicians, but longs for the day to come when the force of the denomination will be for soul-saving.

Thankfulness was expressed by W.C.White for the faithful work done by those who have been on the ground. The difficulties are tremendous. He has faith to believe that this meeting means better work in the future at Loma Linda. His convictions were that an endowment of $200,000 should be made for this school; that men and women of means will be prompted by God's spirit to give to this line of work.

He feels that the different departments of the Institution should yield larger returns, and that eventually the Mission Board should be released from this burden.

He expressed himself strongly in favor of the full five-year course, and that anything less would deprive the school of the power it should wield. He feared that if the course was shortened our most valuable young people would get their training in worldly schools and eventually be lost to our work.

Chas. Thompson stated that the $10,000 appropriation was made from the tithe and that it was made under strong protest by some, and that we may not hope for its continuation indefinitely; that while this appropriation was made to bridge over until further arrangements could be made, he was not in favor of using the tithe in this way.

B.G.Wilkinson said that he was troubled on the question of standards. Are we struggling to meet the standard of the world or are we not? The standards of the world are being raised, and if we are going to meet them let us be the best. He raised the question whether it would not be better to take the first years of the course here, and then finish in an outside school.

R.S. Owen reminded us that God's recognition should be first sought. That while we should train those to do the work of a physician, a larger number should be trained as Medical Evangelists.

G.F.Watson suggested that since the matter had been freely discussed, a committee be appointed to give this matter special thought and study.

C.W.Flaiz thought that in view of the nearness of the end of the history of this world, we needed men to go out quickly into the field and bring men to a knowledge of the truth. He spoke of the limited funds, and that workers are not being sent out as in times past. He felt that perhaps more results would be attained with a three-year evangelistic course than to follow the five-year course, and that he was not in favor of the tithe being used for the school work, but that money should be raised for the work from other sources.

W.A.Spicer felt that we were to choose between two ways, either to equip the school to meet the standard of the world, or not to seek for their recognition. He wanted to know what steps had been taken to learn just what would be granted to the school in Los Angeles in clinical lines, and if we succeeded in gaining privileges there how we would be regarded by the American Medical Association.

W.A.Ruble stated that the Superintendent of the County Hospital was very favorable to our work, and that if the permission of the Board of Supervisors can be obtained that will furnish all the necessary privileges to carry on our work at that end. As far as access to the Hospital gaining for us a standing with the Medical Association, surely that privilege will do for us what it will do for other schools. He said the Hospital at Loma Linda was for the purpose of giving to the students a training in therapeutics such as we hold as a denomination.

He said further that the school is ready and glad to give the three-year medical evangelistic course, but that five years is none too long to give the course for physicians. He was not in favor of using the tithe for the medical school but thought other ways of support should be sought out. He felt that if our people would cooperate and encourage our young people to take their medical training here the tuition of one hundred students would meet the $10,000 appropriation now being made...

March 25, 1914
C. M. E. Board Minutes

THE WASHINGTON ACTION AMENDED

The minutes of the meetings of the Board and others in council held at Washington, D. C. October 21 to 27, 1913, were read. One action, as recorded on page 7 of the typewritten minutes is as follows: "Moved by W. T. Knox that we drop the 4th and 5th year courses from the medical courses at Loma Linda. Carried." It was thought that the way the action was worded as recorded in the minutes might give a wrong impression to some who did not hear the discussion, so it was changed to read thus: "That for the 4th and 5th years of the course arrangements be made to give the greater part of the work of those years in Los Angeles, the finishing months, however, to be at Loma Linda." With this change the minutes were adopted.

March 26, 1914
Constituency Meeting

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL POLICY
TWO CLINICAL YEARS IN LOS ANGELES

Your Committee to formulate recommendations regarding the policy of the College of Medical Evangelists would respectfully recommend the following:

1. That two courses be conducted for the preparation of advanced medical evangelists.

(a) A full medical course preparing students for the state medical examination as prescribed by law.

(b) A three-year medical evangelistic course giving special preparation in evangelistic lines with sufficient medical education to enable the graduates therefrom to engage in active medical missionary service.

2. That the instructors in the college, carrying principal responsibilities, be men and women who give their entire time to the work of the school and the denomination on a regular missionary wage.

3. That at least three years of the medical course be conducted at Loma Linda. That two years, or such part thereof as seems advisable, be conducted in Los Angeles in Dispensary and Hospital practice. We recommend that as full privileges as possible be secured in the County Hospital.

4. (a) That in the way of support the resources at Loma Linda be developed to their fullest extent to meet the expense of the school, and that the Board take immediate steps to place the institution in such a condition as to accomplish that end, giving as full heed to the report of the Finance Commission as is practicable.

(b) That for the immediate future the North American Division Conference be requested to appropriate $10,000 during 1915 and $10,000 during 1916 for the support of the College. That the Pacific Union Conference, and its local conferences and institutions be asked to make up an appropriation of $5,000 in 1914, and $5,000 in 1915, and $5,000 in 1916 toward the support of the College.

(c) That we urge that the work in Los Angeles be so planned as to bring financial returns for medical work to make the city department self supporting.

5. That we instruct the management of Loma Linda to bring the expenses of the school within these provisions, cutting the work back temporarily if required in order to avoid increasing liabilities for current operation of the school.

6. That beginning with 1917 the allied interests in Loma Linda and Los Angeles aim to become fully self-supporting....

A rising vote was taken in regard to the report as brought in by the Committee. Carried unanamously.

July 6, 1914
C.M.E. Board Minutes

BIBLE TEACHER FOR LOS ANGELES

Voted, To request the Southern California Conference to supply a Bible teacher for the fifth-year students in Los Angeles the coming year.

January 20, 1915
C. M. E. Board Minutes

## COMMITTEE TO SEEK BETTER RATING

Doctors Newton, Evans, P. Magan, and W. A. Ruble were appointed as a committee to represent our school to the committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, at their meeting to be held in Chicago in February. The object in view is to properly inform the committee on Medical Education in regard to our school in order to secure such classification as is justly due us.

Voted, To favor the President of the school making plans to attend the Medical Council to be held in Chicago.

## 4. THE WHITE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

March 24, 1913
Constituency Meeting

EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The curriculum of studies in the medical course proper is arranged in a five-year course. Four years of this time are spent by each student at Loma Linda, the fifth year being given entirely in Los Angeles. However, the last ten weeks just before graduation are spent at Loma Linda, the fourth-year class removing from Loma Linda to Los Angeles in March and remaining in Los Angeles from that time until the following March, when they return to Loma Linda for their final ten weeks. This arrangement, of course, makes it necessary to supply a corps of teachers both in Loma Linda and Los Angeles. The entire number of teachers appearing in the list in our announcement includes 56 names. Of these, 20 are located at Loma Linda, and 13 have been occupied with the teaching in the Dispensary at Los Angeles. All of these 33 teachers are of our own people. Of the remaining number of teachers who have been actively engaged in the instruction of our medical students, 7 are indicated in the calendar as special lecturers. These are physicians who live in the vicinity of Loma Linda in the larger towns and who have met the classes for special instruction at rather long intervals. The remaining 16 names are those of the physicians in Los Angeles who are giving instruction to our students in the Los Angeles County Hospital. The reason for the employment of these men in Los Angeles may be outlined briefly as follows: Our hospital facilities in Los Angeles are practically entirely confined to the privileges of the County Hospital, and the conditions are such that the only teachers who can give instruction at the County Hospital are the regularly appointed members of the clinical staff of that hospital. It was, therefore, necessary for us to make special arrangements with a number of these men to give our students instruction in special classes in the wards of the hospital.

It might be well to say that practically the only members of the entire corps of teachers who receive any financial remuneration from the school are those members of the Faculty who are located at Loma Linda. I think the only exceptions to this rule are Dr. Larson, who spends his entire time in the Dispensary at Los Angeles, and one or two others who receive a small stipend for instruction in special subjects.

An out-patient Dispensary is conducted for the benefit of the students in Los Angeles, occupying a leased building and situated in a locality where it is easy to reach the poorer class of people as patients in the Dispensary. This present school year is the second year of the history of this Dispensary. The patronage of the Dispensary is fairly large, in fact about as large as can be accommodated in the present building, and with our present staff of Dispensary physicians. . . .

It might be interesting to note, in this connection, that the number of patients treated at the Dispensary is considerably below the average number indicated in the outline of requirements for Dispensaries conducted for the use of medical schools. The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association indicate that an average of 100 patients should be the minimum number.

The Dispensary and its equipment are not entirely satisfactory. We hope that it will be possible to make changes which will make the Dispensary work more valuable to the school. Quite a good deal of visiting nurses' work has been carried on in connection with the Dispensary work and I believe that it would be well to make such arrangements as to make it possible to do a larger amount of this work, and that we should, in connection with our Dispensary work, provide suitable rooms and make adequate arrangements for public lectures and religious instruction to be given to the people who are reached through this Dispensary work.

## Loma Linda Hospital

In the General Business Manager's report will appear a detailed account of the number of patients treated in the Hospital. During the past six months the daily average of patients in the Hospital has been from 15 to 25. The Hospital building was constructed with the idea of making it possible to provide facilities for about 75 patients. For the interests of the medical school, we should make strong efforts to fill this Hospital with patients.

## San Bernardino Hospital

A part of the clinical teaching of the students at Loma Linda is done at the San Bernardino County Hospital. In the past the opportunity for this teaching has not been as favorable as it might have been on account of some conditions at the County Hospital. Recently arrangements have been made which will open up to us the clinical facilities there in a much more satisfactory way. The County Hospital has an average attendance of patients of about 150, including all classes of patients, and definite plans have been decided upon for the erection, probably during this present summer, of a new hospital building at an expenditure of $150,000.00.

We feel that the school has been making definite progress in all lines. There is a feeling of unity and enthusiasm on the part of all the teachers and an improvement in the spiritual condition and consecration of the student body is evident.

We must lay our plans to definitely build up the work of the Loma Linda

Hospital. Should also strengthen our teaching faculty at Loma Linda by adding a number of teachers to the laboratory staff. At present we must give at least one year of clinical teaching work at Loma Linda, and must materially strengthen the teaching faculty for these lines.

At Los Angeles we must provide greatly improved and enlarged dispensary facilities. Must build up, organize and add to our teaching faculty in Los Angeles, and finally, we must have a hospital of our own in connection with or in close proximity to the Dispensary. . . .

March 24, 1915
Constituency Meeting

A FOUR YEAR COURSE

RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees be authorized to give a medical course of four instead of the five years, as now required, in case proper adjustment of pre-medical work can be made at the time of the Educational Council to be held in June.

March 28, 1915
C. M. E. Board Minutes

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEEDS OF WORK IN LOS ANGELES

. . . Voted, To accept the report of the committee which was appointed to investigate the needs of the work in Los Angeles. The report is as follows:

Your committee appointed to visit Los Angeles and consider the needs of the College of Medical Evangelists to carry on its clinical work in connection with the College, would respectfully submit the following:

1. That if enlarged dispensary quarters be essential for next year's work, efforts be made to secure adjoining floor space to the rooms now occupied.
2. That plans for suitable dispensary, plans for a dispensary combined with a hospital, supplying fifty beds, a small chapel, clinical rooms, and other essentials, be drawn, completed estimates be obtained for securing both the land and buildings, and also on separate sheet an itemized estimate of complete furnishings and equipments.
3. That estimates be obtained from some outside parties who will build and rent the above buildings to the College on as short a term lease as possible, with an option for indefinite annual rental, said rental to be stipulated.
4. That said plans, estimates, and costs be ready for and submitted to the adjourned constituency meeting to convene Nov. 10th, 1915.
5. That a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the above recommendations: Committee: Dr. N. Evans, E. E. Andross, J. A. Burden, Dr. W. A. Ruble, W. T. Knox, I. H. Evans. H. W. Miller.

The following committee was appointed to present to the Constituent Body at its meeting next November, the needs of the work in Los Angeles, in harmony with the report of the committee last adopted: E. E. Andross, Dr. N. Evans, J. A. Burden, Dr. W. A. Ruble and Dr. D. D. Comstock.

Voted, That the Chairman appoint a committee, to present recommendations to the Southern California Sanitarium Association Board, with the view of using all of the medical institutions in Los Angeles County in such a way as to be beneficial to the Medical College. Dr. Newton Evans, Dr. W. A. Ruble, J. A. Burden, E. E. Andross, W. T. Knox, Dr. A. H. Larson, and Dr. H. W. Miller were appointed.

June 17, 1915
C. M. E. Board Minutes

WHITE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Members present: E. E. Andross, Chairman, W. C. White, W. F. Martin, W. A. George, Newton Evans, J. A. Burden, T. J. Evans, Also Elders A. G. Daniels and B. E. Beddoe. . . .

The committee on additional facilities for the work in Los Angeles, appointed June 15th, brought in a report. The report was unanimously adopted by vote, and was as follows:

In view of the fact that the College of Medical Evangelists is established with the avowed purpose of giving a medical missionary training for large numbers of nurses who are to be trained with unusual ability as nurses, also for numbers to be trained with the ability of physicians but without legal qualifications, as well as to educate a smaller number as legally qualified physicians; in our opinion, it is necessary, in order to successfully accomplish this purpose, that the College be provided with hospital and dispensary facilities, where a combined evangelistic and medical training can be given along the lines of health reform and rational therapeutics, in such a locality where a larger volume of clinical material can be reached and wider experience in evangelistic lines can be supplied than is possible with the present facilities. In order to accomplish these purposes, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, 1. That in harmony with suggestions made by Elder I. H. Evans, we ask the North American Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists to inaugurate a movement to provide property and erect a building for dispensary purposes, also a hospital building to be known as "ELLEN G.WHITE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL," at a cost for grounds and buildings not to exceed $50,000, the funds to be provided for this purpose by a popular subscription.

2. That we invite such persons that may be interested in this proposed plan to co-operate with us by providing suitable property for a home for medical evangelistic students in connection with the college hospital and dispensary in Los Angeles.

3. That this entire plan be submitted to the autumn council of the General Conference and North American Division Committees. . . .

June 15, 1915
C. M. E. Board Minutes

FINANCIAL PLANS FOR THE PURCHASE
OF LAND IN LOS ANGELES FOR A HOSPITAL

A committee composed of A. G. Daniels, W. C. White, J. A. Burden,

Newton Evans, W. A. Ruble, and F. M. Burg was appointed to consider the proposition of Mrs. Lyda Scott to purchase property in Los Angeles for Hsopital and Dispensary purposes, and to turn it over to the College on an Annuity Basis.

November 10, 1915
Adjourned Meeting of Constituency

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

In its efforts to provide the instruction which the Board of Trustees of the College of Medical Evangelists deems necessary in order to fulfill the purpose for which this school was established, the faculty is conducting several rather distinct lines of school work, including first--the Nurses' Training School which is a course of three years of forty weeks each, and the entrance requirements to which demand that the students must have completed ten grades of regular school work and be at least nineteen years of age.

Second, a regular Medical Course of four years of thirty-six weeks, with entrance requirements of two years of college studies in addition to twelve grades of school work. The two years of college studies must include certain specified subjects; namely, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and the study of some modern language in addition to English.

Third, a four-year course for medical evangelistic students. This work is practically identical with the retular medical course, but students are admitted to this class without having presented the same entrance credits as are required for the medical course, and upon graduation do not receive the degree of doctor of medicine.

Fourth, a two-year course for medical evangelistic students. The first class in this course was admitted at the beginning of the present year.

Beginning with this present school year, a radical change has been made in the curriculum of the medical course in that instead of dividing the work in five years, it has been made a four-year course. This change was inaugurated at the same time that the entrance requirements were advanced from one year of college work to two years, thus making the time which the average student must spend to complete the medical course the same as it formerly was when one year of college work was required for entrance and five years of medical work were given. . . .

TEACHERS

Our Faculty necessarily includes a very large number of teachers. The number of teachers is particularly augmented by the fact that the large number of more or less distinct so-called "Clinical subjects" to be taught in a medical school makes this necessary, especially since it is true that real clinical teachers must be those who are doing practical medical work in various lines.

Of those regularly engaged in teaching in medical lines at Loma Linda,

there are 21, and in addition 5 others whose work is confined to the Nurses' Training classes, or to the preparatory classes.

In addition we have assisting in the teaching as special lecturers and clinical teachers at the County Hospital ten men and women who are not of our people, but who give their services in clinical teaching for one or two hours per week.

In the Los Angeles Department, there are engaged in teaching, of our own people, 15 persons, all physicians but 1. Only one of these, Dr. A. H. Larson, spends his entire time in the interests of the school. At the Los Angeles County Hospital, there are engaged also in teaching our students fourteen regular members of the Hospital Staff. The total number of all the teachers enumerated is 65.

FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT

The medical curriculum naturally divides itself into two rather equal halves; the first half being occupied with those elementary branches which are taught principally in the laboratory, including Anatomy, Histology, Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, Pathology, etc.; and the latter half with those practical and more definitely medical subjects such as Internal Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Womens' Diseases, and the various special departments of medicine. These practical subjects are taught largely from a practical standpoint by what are called clinical methods where the patients are used as the basis for teaching.

The laboratory years are spent entirely at Loma Linda, and the laboratories used for this purpose are adequate in size and equipment, and the corps of teachers are well trained and capable of doing acceptable teaching work. One very important improvement in our laboratory teaching facilities has been made for the present year. A good teaching laboratory in Anatomy has been provided in connection with the other laboratories so that it is now possible to teach the subject of Anatomy in an adequate way, which was not possible under the conditions which previously existed where it was impracticable for the student to have access to the laboratory for a sufficient amount of time in connection with the study of the subject.

The clinical years, which occupy about two and one-half years of the curriculum, are given partly at Loma Linda dns San Bernardino, and partly in Los Angeles, practically one year of this time being spent in Los Angeles.

The number of patients at the Loma Linda Hospital is increasing. At the present time there is an average of 30 patients at the hospital. Practically all of these are available for clinical teaching. The Hospital was built to accommodate 70 patients, and the patronage ought gradually to increase to that number. At the beginning of the school year, some changes were made in the management of the Hospital, which it is hoped will result in gradually increasing patronage. This increase is already apparent. These changes will make the clinical teaching more effective, and the facilities more valuable to the school.

The San Bernardino County Hospital is also being used for clinical

teaching. All of the facilities and patients there are accessible to us and are being used this year. The Faculty of the school appoints seven members of the regular visiting staff of the County Hospital, and our teachers are appointed to these places. This hospital has an average attendance of about 150 patients.

In addition to these hospital facilities, the opportunities for the students to do practical medical work at the Sanitarium are of great value.

At Los Angeles the school conducts an out-patient department, usually called the Dispensary, in rented buildings. The patients are received here and attended by teachers and students every afternoon except on Sabbaths. The average attendance of patients is from 30 to 40 per day.

The students' forenoons on five days in the week are spent in the Los Angeles County Hospital, which has an attendance of about 1200 patients where they attend clinics in the various subjects and receive special bed-side instruction by those members of the County Hospital Staff who give our students instruction.

MEDICAL EVANGELISTIC STUDENTS

As mentioned above there is a small number of students, indicated as Medical Evangelistic Students, who are pursuing medical studies, taking practically the same work as the regular medical course covers, but who will not receive medical diplomas. It is expected that after the completion of their course these students will be ready to take up work as real medical missionaries, especially in the great fields of the East, India and China, where there are millions upon millions of benighted people among whom medical missionary work can be done by this without legal recognition as regular physicians.

There has been organized this year a new class for Medical Evangelistic students, occupying two years of time. The first year is to be spent at Loma Linda and a considerable part of the training consists of practical field work along evangelistic lines. During five days of the week, three hours each day, (8-11), are spent in class work. The subjects studied in this year's work are the following: Bible, one-half year; Testimony Study, one-half year; Diseases and Methods of Treatment, one-half year; Dietetics, one-half year; and Physiology, one full year, making a total of three full lines of work throughout the year. In their daily program their entire afternoon is left practically free for field training, as well as the entire day of Friday each week.

It is planned that the work of the second year of this course shall be spent very largely in practical medical work in connection with the Dispensary in Los Angeles, and other practical missionary work which can be done in conjunction with this.

Since this course was announced, and the work organized this fall, the class has grown in size beyond our expectation. At the present time there are about fifty students in the class. The majority of these students are people of mature years who have already had practical

experience in some line of more or less public work along evangelistic or medical missionary lines: and of course the purpose of all these students in this class is to become better prepared for these lines of work. These persons who have already had sufficient experience in the Lord's work to know rather definitely what their purposes and capabilities are, it seems to us are the ones who are best adapted to receive this training. There are also several younger persons in the class who are planning definitely upon entering active evangelistic work as Bible Workers, etc., upon the completion of their course.

It may be that in the past the strenuous effort which has been necessary to build up the medical course proper to the required degree of efficiency, has made us lose sight of the necessity for provisions for the kind of training which this class of medical evangelistic students is receiving, and which it is hoped will make them capable of doing effective work.

It has seemed to us that our various local conferences might with profit cooperate in a very practical way with this work by definitely appointing workers of some experience to take this course, with the object in view of becoming more effective gospel workers, by combining the ability to do medical missionary work with the preaching of the truth.
(See Memorial to Executive Committee)

The Conference Committee of the Southeastern Union Conference has actively taken up this matter, and has not only selected workers and encouraged them in taking this line of training, but is appropriating means to assist in meeting their expenses. It is hoped that other conferences may be able to help in the same manner.

The following lines from Counsels to Teachers, seem to indicate the need and the purposes to be kept in mind in providing training for this class of workers.

> "The cause of God today would have been far in advance of what it is had we in former years been more active in the training of nurses who, in addition to their acquirement of more than ordinary skill in the care of the sick, had also learned to labor as evangelists in soul-winning service.
>
> "It is for the training of such workers as well as for the training of physicians that the school at Loma Linda has been founded. In this school many workers are to be qualified with the ability of physicians to labor, nor in professional lines as physicians, but as medical missionary evangelists.
>
> "The Cause is in need of hundreds of workers who have received a practical and thorough education in medical lines, and who are also prepared to labor from house to house as teachers, Bible workers, and colporteurs. Such students should come out of the school without having sacrificed the principles of health reform or their love for God and righteousness."

With the purpose in view of doing all that seems possible to keep alive the missionary purpose in those students who are studying to become

physicians, the plan has been made, and is being carried out, to leave the Fridays of each week entirely free from any class work in order that the missionary field work may be carried on unhindered.

GRADUATES

Of the twelve who graduated in June of this year, from the regular medical course, the following statement as to their fields of labor may be of interest: one physician and his wife have sailed for China by appointment of the Mission Board. Another of the graduates is under appointment for a foreign field. One is located at the Iowa Sanitarium as assistant physician. Four are at Loma Linda, doing important work in teaching and practical medical work. One is at the Glendale Sanitarium as assistant physician. One is acceptably filling a position as interne in the California Hospital in Los Angeles for one year. Another is doing private work at Burbank, Calif., and two are practicing in one of our independent Adventist Sanitariums.

Nine of our graduates took the California State Board Examinations in July and all of these passed successfully. Since it is true that the legal standing of the graduates of the school depends upon the standing of the school, and that the standing of the school to a certain extent is influenced by the success of the graduates in their examinations before State Boards, it is a source of much gratitude that so many of these recent graduates were successful.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

From a material standpoint, the facilities here at Loma Linda for the teaching of the laboratory subjects, are very acceptable. In fact it has been very generally recognized by all who have inspected these facilities, that they compare favorably with those of the best schools. On the other hand, it is realized by all of us who have to do with the teaching in the school that the present facilities and arrangements, for the teaching of the clinical subjects, especially in connection with the Los Angeles part of the school, are not acceptable; and this is particularly impressed upon us by the criticisms and suggestions of those who are looked to by the majority of the medical authorities in the various states, that is the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, and we believe it is incumbent upon us in order to provide the things which are needed in this line to have a good Dispensary and a good hospital building in Los Angeles.

We have recently received word from Dr. N. P. Colwell, of the Council on Medical Education, that he expects to visit the school again this fall or winter, and that he hopes to find conditions so improved, especially along clinical lines, that he can recommend a higher rating for the school by the Council on Medical Education.

It may be of interest to know that Dr. Maloney, who is Vice-President of the California State Board of Medical Examiners, recently wrote to Dr. Colwell, strongly urging that a change in the rating of the College of Medical Evangelists should be made by the Council on Medical Education, and insisting that the present rating is an injustice to our school.

The fact that influential members of the California Board have taken this action without solicitation should give us courage and indicates that some progress is being made in the effort to so improve our work as to give it the legal recognition which the instruction from the Lord leads us to believe is in the line of His Providence.

November 18, 1915
Constituency Meeting

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PLANS

The Committee on Plans was then called upon to report and submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The Loma Linda Medical College was started in response to the earnest counsel given through the Spirit of Prophecy: and

WHEREAS, In endeavoring to establish and operate this College we have become involved in financial obligations; and,

WHEREAS, The creating of this heavy indebtedness is contrary to counsel given through the Spirit of Prophecy, resulting in great embarrassment and bringing discouragement to many; and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Management have requested counsel as to what course shall be pursued in the future; there,

1. RESOLVED, (a) That we instruct the Board to make every reasonable effort to carry on the school in harmony with the counsel given through the Servant of the Lord, providing a complete four-year medical course.

(b) That we appreciate and approve of the Memorial and pledge offered by some of the sisters to collect a fund of $61,000.00 to build and equip a hospital and dispensary for clinical work in Los Angeles; and,
That this campaign be opened as soon as possible after the first of January, 1916.

(c) That articles be furnished in the REVIEW and Union Conference papers, setting forth the plans and needs of this school and inviting donations to this fund.

(d) That while following this instruction in continuing the school, to follow also as carefully the instruction which has come to us from the same source against contracting debt, and so conduct the business that there shall be no increase whatever in present obligations.

(e) We, further, RECOMMEND, That every endeavor be made to operate the plant so as to secure the fullest possible financial returns.

(f) That we ask the Pacific Union and the North American Division Conferences to continue their appropriations to said school for 1916 and 1917.

(g) That we ask the North American Division Conference to appropriate

to this school for the liquidation of its indebtedness one-fifth of the five-cents-per-capita fund raised in the Division Conference; this appropriation to begin with the five-cent-a-week fund raised during 1917, and thereafter until said action is rescinded.

(h) That the rate of tuition from the beginning of the school year 1916-17 be $150, with $10 additional for laboratory fee.

2. RESOLVED, That we ask the officers and laborers of all our conferences and institutions, and parents, to encourage our young people who are planning to take a medical course to take their training at the Loma Linda College. . . .

After a few brief remarks made by Elder I. H. Evans, F. M. Wilcox, Elder A. G. Daniells, Prof. F. Griggs, E. W. Farnsworth, Dr. H. W. Miller, and Elder A. R. Ogden, expressing their confidence in the future of the school if conducted along right lines, and pledging their sympathy and hearty cooperation for its success, the report of the Committee on plans was adopted. . . .

Elder Daniells said: "I feel we are facing a serious question in the life and existence of this school, and we all ought to realize the importance of banding together to pull this institution through. We are finding that to establish, equip, and maintain a medical college is a large program for a small people. It is perhaps larger than some of us thought when we started, and as the days have gone by we have struggled with two great problems; one the securing of the funds required to maintain the institution, and the other the securing of recognition that many have felt we ought to have. We have not secured the funds in a proper way; we have borrowed the money year by year until we now have upon our shoulders almost a half a million dollar debt. If that were the only problem we have to struggle with, it would not be so serious, but with so many other institutions carrying indebtedness and with a world-wide mission on our hands to carry forward for finishing the work in this day we have a heavy burden. . . .

Whether we make this institution succeed depends upon how we address ourselves to the recommendations and policy expressed here. I sincerely hope we shall meet with abundant success in securing the funds we need to provide the facilities without increasing the indebtedness, but in addition to that, as Brother Evans has pointed out, we must secure a patronage to this school, and I hope the president of every conference and every minister here will realize this. We must square up to this now. We have considered this matter seriously and prayerfully and have finally reached the decision set before you in these recommendations. Is there anything else in this world to do but to encourage our young people who contemplate taking the medical course to come to this school? When we pass this recommendation we commit ourselves to the earnest support of this school, and as we go out and talk earnestly for the school the people will gather confidence and the patronage of the school will be built up and we shall have all we ought to have in the school for the medical course and other courses. Let us unite to create confidence and to help bring our young people to this place. We do not say stop, we say go on and maintain this school and make it a success. When I vote for that I feel in duty bound from this day on to do all I can by my

counsel and influence to help them carry the school through successfully, and that I am pledged to do, Brethren, and that I want to impress upon all our workers that we ought to do." . . .

1916

Pamphlet Promoting
White Memorial Hospital

THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ELLEN G. WHITE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE COLLEGE OF MEDICAL EVANGELISTS

In the Review of January 13, 1916 there appeared an article from Elder I. H. Evans, entitled "The College of Medical Evangelists." In this is set forth the different series of recommendations authorizing the raising of a fund of $61,000 to cover the cost of building and equipping a hospital and dispensary in the city of Los Angeles to be operated for the benefit of the clinical work of the Medical College.

Undoubtedly there are many of our brethren and sisters who would appreciate some information shedding light upon the need for this hospital, and telling why our leading men are calling for assistance for the project at the present time. To many honest hearts the large cost of building, equipping, and maintaining a medical college may seem an uncalled-for burden at this time when so many needy fields are sending Macedonian calls for help, and when hearts are stirred to make every sacrifice to aid them. On the other hand, we know that the loyal supporters of God's cause in the earth are ever willing to lift untiringly for any institution or enterprise concerning which there is reasonable assurance that it has been advocated and advised by the counsel of the Lord. If it is manifest that the present move is in harmony with the "thing which the Lord commanded," then both men and women, as many as are willing-hearted, and whose hearts stir them up, and whose spirits make them willing, will offer an offering unto the Lord that we may build an house for God.

Early in the history of Loma Linda a testimony was given stating that the place was not only to be a sanitarium, "but an educational center. . . .Much is involved in this work, and it is very essential that a right beginning be made." And today our souls are stirred to pray that though the prophet of God has been laid to rest every step which we shall take shall be "right." For certainly this is just as essential as that a right beginning be made. It was to "be a school of the highest order,--a school where the Word of God will be regarded as essential." And again in this connection the following words were written which to the writer mean very much, as they call us from our waywardness to patterns given in the days of the grey dawning of this truth:

> "This proposed school at Loma Linda must be molded by the early spirit of the message. We must try to get such men as Elder S. N. Haskell to connect with it, in order that our students in training for service as medical missionary evangelists may get a new view of the work. We are now farther from the pattern than when our medical work first started."

And prayers are being offered daily now that more and more this

school may be "molded by the early spirit of the message," and that we may get back to the "pattern" which was given "when our medical work first started." And there is comfort in the words,--"At Loma Linda there is to come to the physicians and to the teachers new ideas, a new understanding of the principles that must govern the medical work." We are grateful also that Sister S. N. Haskell has been chosen as Chairman of the Women's Committee which is to raise the money for the Los Angeles Hospital, and that she and her husband, Elder S. N. Haskill, have decided to make their headquarters at Loma Linda with the students and teachers of the Medical College while they forward the movement for the hospital.

At first it was not at all clear whether the school at Loma Linda was to be a full-fledged medical college or not, but there were statements made in the beginning which implied that and which clearly showed that Providence was planning developments which at that time had not been fully disclosed. The following words appertain to this:

> "Some of the students are to be educated as physicians. It is not necessary for our students to go to Ann Arbor for a medical education. They may obtain at our schools all that is essential to perform the work for this time.
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> "It will take some time to get a right understanding of the matter; but just as soon as we begin to work in the line of true reform, the Holy Spirit will lead us and guide us, if we are willing to be guided. . . .
>
> "A good beginning has been made but the work must broaden. . . . Let us make room for the carrying forward of the grand work that the Lord has specified should be done."

I have referred to this to show that there was more in the mind of the servant of the Lord relative to the future of this enterprise than God's people were in a position to fully understand at the time. Some have thought that the matter of having a complete medical college was an afterthought, but evidently the plan was not an afterthought, but rather the unfolding of a divine purpose which had existed in the mind of God from the beginning.

Later on instruction was received which made it very clear that our people should conduct a medical school which would train students so that they would be in a position to pass the examinations required by law to enable them to practise as regularly qualified physicians. Thus, in a communication to Elders Evans, Andross, and Cottrell, the following counsel was given in January, 1910:

> "The light given me is: We must provide that which is essential to qualify our youth who desire to be physicians, so that they may intelligently fit themselves to be able to stand the examinations required to prove their efficiency as physicians. They should be taught to treat understandingly the cases of those who are diseased, so that the door will be closed for any sensible physician to imagine that we are not giving in our school the instruction necessary for properly qualifying young men and young women to do the work of a physician. . . .

"And for the special preparation of those of our youth who have clear convictions of their duty to obtain a medical education that will enable them to pass the examinations required by law of all who practise as regularly qualified physicians, we are to supply whatever may be required so that these youth need not be compelled to go to medical schools conducted by men not of our faith. Thus we shall close a door that the enemy would be pleased to have left open; and our young men and women, whose spiritual interests the Lord desires us to safeguard, will not feel compelled to connect with unbelievers in order to obtain a thorough training along medical lines."

From all of the above it is clear that a fully equipped medical school was to be put in operation,--that this people is to train its own physicians just as much as it is to train its Bible workers, teachers, and ministers. And certain it is that until this is done we will labor under a great handicap in our effort to secure that blending of the medical with the evangelical work which so wonderfully characterized the work of the Great Physician. . . .

Surely our medical missionary work must bear the character of its great Originator. Thus it is that of our medical school today it has been written:

"Physicians are to receive their education here. Here they are to receive such a mold that when they go out to labor they will not seek the very highest wages, or else do nothing."

This is a different spirit from that of the world. It is a spirit which believes that the practitioner of a learned profession cannot take unto himself more of this world's goods than a very humble livlihood.

In another place it has been written that "there is only one power that can make medical students what they ought to be, and keep them steadfast,--the grace of God and the power of the truth exerting a saving influence upon the life and character." This is a wonderful statement, and one which fathers and mothers having youth desirous of entering the medical profession will do well to ponder. This grace of God and power of truth are revered and inculcated in no worldly medical school, and yet without them no medical student can be to this work what he ought to be.

It has been written that "there are many ways of practicing the healing art, but there is only one way that heaven approves." And this one way is that which blends spirituality with science, and which esteems it a privilege to maintain a living connection with the wisest of all physicians "from whom there is communicated knowledge of a superior order." And said that same gentle voice:

"I wish to express to you some thoughts that should be kept before the sanitarium workers. That which will make them a power for good is the knowledge that the great Medical

Missionary has chosen them for His work, and that He is their chief Instructor, and that it is ever their duty to recognize Him as their Teacher.

"He would have us understand that it is a mistake to regard as most essential the education given by physicians who reject the authority of Christ, the greatest physician who ever lived upon the earth."

From this it will be clear that there is a religious side of the medical training which cannot be had in the schools of the world but which is vital in the preparation of young men and women for the work of the Lord. Moreover, it is not only true that there is a spiritual training which cannot be had, but there are influences in the worldly schools which from the standpoint of training for self-denying missionary service are exceedingly detrimental. Concerning these the following warnings are in point:

"I was shown how that in a special sense we as a people are to be guided by divine instruction. Those fitting themselves for medical missionary work should fear to place themselves under worldly doctors, to imbibe their sentiments and peculiar prejudices, and to learn to express their ideas and views. . . .

"It is a dangerous thing to catch the spirit of the world; the popularity which such a course invites will bring into the work a spirit which the Word of God cannot sanction. . . .

"Some have advised that our students should, after taking some work at Loma Linda complete their medical education in worldly colleges. But this is not in harmony with the Lord's plan. . . .Facilities should be provided at Loma Linda, that the necessary instruction in medical lines may be given by instructors who fear the Lord, and who are in harmony with his plans for the treatment of the sick. . . .

"Those who seek the education that the world esteems so highly are gradually led farther and farther from the principles of the truth until they become educated worldlings. At what price have they gained their education! They have parted with the Holy Spirit of God.

"In the medical profession there are many skeptics and atheists who exalt the works of God above the God of science. Comparatively few of those who enter worldly medical colleges come out from them pure and unspotted. . . .

"It is because of these peculiar temptations that our youth must meet in worldly medical schools, that provision should be made for preparatory and advanced medical training in our own schools under Christian teachers."

The presence of God is a real thing. All those who have truly tested God know that this is so. His presence cultivated, revered, and trusted, will, in time, make all the world acknowledge that this is a great and wise and understanding people.

We Adventists view the world differently from the manner in which the world views itself. To us it is a vast lazar house into which Christ has called us to heal the sick, the afflicted, and those who are

tortured with evil spirits. Like the Master we must turn away none who come to us for healing power. Of Him it is written: "He knew those who petitioned him for help had brought disease upon themselves; yet he did not refuse to heal them." Our course must be the same. In a peculiar way the woes of the sons and daughters of men must appeal to every true medical missionary, and special training is necessary in order that this may be so. Our hearts are to be touched as was the heart of Christ, and of him the Desire of Ages has the following beautiful words:

> "Christ feels the woes of every sufferer. When evil spirits rend a human frame, Christ feels the curse. When fever is burning up the life current, he feels the agony. And he is just as willing to heal the sick now, as when he was personally on earth. Christ's servants are his representatives, the channels for his working. He desires them to exercise his healing power." -- Desire of Ages, Trade Edition, pp. 823, 824.
>
> "The sufferings of every man are the sufferings of God's child, and those who reach out no helping hand to their perishing fellow-beings provoke his righteous anger."--Id., p. 825

It is all-important that these sentiments be burned into the lives and hearts of our young men and women who are in training for medical missionary work. Into the warp and woof of the fabric of their medical education these elevating and ennobling principles must be woven. The purest example of unselfishness is now to be shown by our medical evangelists.

But it is not only legally qualified physicians who are to be trained in the College of Medical Evangelists. In fact the spirit of prophecy calls for only a few of this class. But there are to be a large number of others in training whose qualifications and work are set forth as follows:

> "In medical missionary schools many workers are to be qualified with the ability of physicians to labor as medical missionary evangelists. This training the Lord has specified as in harmony with the principles underlying true higher education.
>
> "Some of the students are to be educated as nurses, some as physicians.
>
> "Much good can be done by those who do not hold diplomas as fully accredited physicians. Some are to be prepared to work as competent physicians. Many working under the direction of such ones can do acceptable work without spending so long a time in study as has been thought necessary in the past."

At the present time in the United States the authorities who determine the standards for legally qualified physicians are requiring that any one entering a recognized medical college must have completed at least two years of college work. The medical course required covers four years more, and it is probable that in the near future there will be added another year of hospital internship. This makes a long and expensive course of study. Nevertheless, according to the instruction

which has come to us, some workers are to be trained in this class. On the other hand, it is our earnest desire to train a large number of medical evangelists who will be well equipped to do much in medical lines, especially in the vast mission fields of the Orient. These will not need nearly so much preparatory work before they enter the Medical College, and they will not need to remain nearly so long in the Medical College. At the present time there is at Loma Linda a large class of these students. For this class of workers there is a very large demand. This was strongly emphasized by Elder A. G. Daniells, and the other leading brethren from the Orient.

And we know and have been told over and over again that the last work to close among the Seventh-day Adventist people will be medical missionary work. And is it not highly significant that in the days during which almost all the world is reeling beneath a veritable Pentecost of calamity, when more poor men are being wounded and maimed and tortured on the battlefields and battleships, that God should be calling for advanced moves in medical missionary work? This thought must not be lost sight of.

Now, according to the requirements of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, every medical college must have a hospital of its own so located in a large city that an abundance of clinical material can be available. This is a right and reasonable requirement, and one with which we as a people should be fully in harmony. One of the most important things in medical training is to make that training practical. The world wants medical people who can do things. The students must have abundant opportunity not only to read what the books have to say about disease, but to see it in all its variable forms and phases, and to learn to recognize and treat it under the supervision of competent instructors. The ordinary sanitarium practice does not in any sense meet the requirement. There must be plenty of accident and emergency cases, infectious fevers, such as smallpox, typhoid, scarlet fever, measles, etc.; diseases of the heart and lungs in acute and virulent forms, such as pneumonia, pleurisy, pericarditis, acute dilatation of the heart; the poisons of occupational diseases; all manner of children's diseases, especially those bred by poverty, poor housing, and bad sanitation and hygiene. Such a variety as this can only be obtained from the poorer sections of a large city. Under these conditions there are always plenty of obstetrical cases in which a thorough drill must be given.

In connection with a hospital and dispensary like this there are also always a large number of "out calls" to be made. These are medical visits to the homes of the very poorest people, where conditions are bad, and where the student finds a state of affairs, to some extent at least bordering upon what he will find in the foreign field. This gives a magnificent opportunity for practice with but few facilities, and for practical ingenuity to produce a betterment of conditions. It is the training which all those who are going to foreign fields greatly need.

All of the above furnish the reasons for the building of a hospital in the city of Los Angeles to be operated in connection with the College of Medical Evangelists.

The building is to be named the Ellen Gould White Memorial Hospital. It is fitting that this should be. Sister White and her husband, Elder James White, were the founders of the first medical institution ever owned by Seventh-day Adventists,--the old Health Reform Institute in Battle Creek, Michigan. During the closing years of her life she carried a heavy burden for the College of Medical Evangelists. She spoke and wrote very much in its behalf, and many times rallied our people to its support. There is a great difference between the tiny Health Reform Institute of long ago and the Medical Evangelistic College of today. But the spirit of the work, we pray, the same.

## EXCERPTS FROM REVIEW AND HERALD ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 1916 APPEALING FOR MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE WHITE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Note: No less than 20 such articles written by leading denominational workers were published in the Review and Herald during the first ten months of 1916 calling upon our members to support the building of the White Memorial Hospital as a necessary part of the Medical School called for by God through the Spirit of prophecy. We present here a few illuminating excerpts from these articles, in one case the full article. A. L. White

July 13, 1916
Review Article by Mrs. S. N. Haskell

### LOS ANGELES HOSPITAL TO MORE FULLY EQUIP LOMA LINDA

The question is often asked, "What is being done by the women of this denomination toward raising the funds to build the hospital necessary to more fully equip our medical college at Loma Linda?". . .

We are glad to announce, however, that the work is moving. Half a block of land in a very favorable location in the city of Los Angeles has been purchased, free of debt, for the hospital. . . . .

August 17, 1916
Review Article by I. H. Evans

## A SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MEDICAL COLLEGE

The college at Loma Linda, Cal., has now been in operation long enough to graduate physicians. A large number of these graduates have passed State board examinations and have qualified for registration. The graduates from our school have averaged a high per cent in the State board examinations which they have taken.

The teachers in our medical college are Seventh-day Adventists who not only believe but practice Christianity, and who are in full sympathy and accord with the third angel's message. . . .

Fathers and mothers who have sons and daughters desiring to attend a medical school should not hesitate to send their children to our own denominational medical college at Loma Linda. It was not founded for the education and training of worldlings, but to give consecrated Seventh-day Adventist young people a medical training, that they may go into service without having their faith destroyed by the false teachings of unbelieving professors in worldly institutions.

We urge all our young people who contemplate taking a medical course, to patronize our own school. We earnestly advise all Seventh-day Adventist parents whose children consider fitting themselves for medical work, to use their influence in persuading these young people to get that medical training in our own institution. We believe that our people will never regret pursuing this course.

The first two years of the school work are conducted in the country, under the simplest and most natural surroundings possible. Here practical lessons of economy can be taught to our students. Here they can be in close touch with nature. Here they are protected from the temptations of city life. The last two years' work is to be taken in Los Angeles, but under conditions that will, we hope, be conducive to the growth of Christian life, and under influences that will safeguard the morals and ideals of our young people. This school should be filled to its utmost capacity; and we believe that in the end those who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this school, will always thank the Lord for having taken their course under Christian influences and associations.

September 7, 1916
Review Article by I. H. Evans

## TRYING TO CARRY OUT GOD'S PLAN

Sabbath, October 14, has been set apart by the Division Conference as a day when all our people are requested to make an offering for the erection of a hospital for our medical school at Loma Linda. This hospital is to be in Los Angeles. Already a block of ground has been purchased, in a splendid location, on which the buildings are to be erected. It is planned to build a dispensary, where the poor can be treated

practically free, a home for our medical students, and a hospital. We do not have the dimensions of this hospital in full detail at the present time. It is planned that it shall contain at least fifty beds.

Sixty-one thousand dollars has been voted to this work on condition that we undertake to secure this by contributions. It is desired that on this occasion our brethren shall undertake to give at least one dollar per church member. The hospital is to be called The Ellen G. White Memorial Hospital. Many will remember that during her later years Sister White gave much attention to the medical school at Loma Linda. She was very anxious to see this school placed on a working basis, and supplied with such equipment as would make it a first-class medical school, where Seventh-day Adventists could secure a medical education without attending worldly schools. Sister White carried a great burden in behalf of our young people. She saw many who are attending worldly schools drifting from the message, and ultimately giving up the faith. She did what she could to arouse our people to realize the necessity of providing a medical training for our young people where they would be under the instruction and influence of our Seventh-day Adventist Christian teachers.

In trying to carry out this plan as outlined by Sister White, we have proceeded step by step in the equipping and maintaining of this school until now we have a real medical school. But this hospital is a necessity, and has to be provided in order to meet the requirements that are imposed upon medical schools by those who stand at the head of the medical work in this country. This hospital is to provide our students with opportunity for clinical work.

The brethren who are trying to manage and conduct a medical school are extremely anxious that the mind of the Lord be met in this work. They need our sympathy and prayers; but in addition, they must have facilities with which to equip the school, and one of the great needs at the present time is the hospital.

September 28, 1916
Review Article by W. C. White

## THE LOS ANGELES HOSPITAL

As the work of the College of Medical Evangelists progresses, and our people are preparing to build a dispensary and hospital in Los Angeles, I have heard a variety of arguments for and against the hospital enterprise.

One view of the movement is that because our missionary work in the Orient calls for many to combine medical work with their ministry, we should hasten to lay broad plans for the most thorough education and training of a multitude of workers to do skilfully that which they will be called upon to do when they reach the mission fields.

It is urged that because dispensary work is greatly needed in thousands of cities and villages, because it is heartily welcomed by the people, and because it is a most potent agency for the winning of confidence and the opening of hearts to the gospel, therefore it is wise for us to

give special emphasis to the training of physicians and nurses for dispensary and hospital work.

With this in view, we ought to lay the foundation in Los Angeles for a broad work, which in time may include many dispensaries and several treatment rooms.

One brother expressed fear that the establishment of a large clinical hospital in Los Angeles would take away from the Loma Linda Sanitarium its patronage, and ruin its work.

Another good brother said that he believed that if Sister White were living, she would oppose the movement now on foot to build a hospital in Los Angeles. This set me to thinking and to calling to mind what mother had written and said that would have a bearing upon this question.

Mother's views and plans regarding the work which was begun in 1905 by the purchase of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, have always impressed me as being very broad and inclusive.

Shortly after the opening of our work at Loma Linda, in her interviews with Professors Cady and Howell of the Healdsburg College, she presented outlines of work and attainments that gave us clearly to understand that a broad and advanced educational work would some day be done in Southern California, from Loma Linda as a center, if we moved forward in harmony with the advancing providences of God.

Often when expressing freely her views regarding the work in Southern California, of which the Loma Linda institution was a part, she presented to our minds a united medical and evangelistic work which included Los Angeles, Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino, and other places.

When we understood this as applying to evangelistic work, it seemed clear and easy to be comprehended; but when her statements obviously applied to the medical side of our work, it was not so easy to understand.

One day in April, 1911, when a company were assembled to see what could be done to secure the control of the eighty-seven-acre tract of land lying in front of the institution, she spoke of the desirability of our owning this land, and at the same time, presented forcefully the necessity of broadening our plans to include the cities in the San Bernardino Valley and Los Angeles.

In March, 1913, when the building of the Loma Linda Hospital was under consideration, and we were at the same time considering the apparent necessity of giving the last two years of the medical course in Los Angeles, mother was asked if it was right for us to give the last two years of instruction in Los Angeles, or if we should hold all the work in Loma Linda.

In reply to this, she advised that we do in Loma Linda just as much of the work as could be done acceptably there, and carry the remainder to Los Angeles.

In later conversations she spoke interestedly of the work being done in Los Angeles, and was especially solicitous that a good home be provided for the students who were completing their medical studies there, that they might have the most favorable conditions for the development of medical knowledge and Christian experience.

On the morning of May 9, 1915, about twelve weeks after the beginning of mother's last illness, I received letters from Elders E. E. Andross and G. B. Starr, telling of the plans under consideration for the establishment of a students' home and a hospital for the Los Angeles branch of the work of the Loma Linda Medical College. When I visited mother, about 11:30 A.M., I found her as usual those rainy days, in her reclining chair in the big bay window. She looked very frail and feeble, and said, "I have some strange feelings today." After I had talked with her a little while about her condition, and had acknowledged the goodness of God in prolonging her life, I told her I had good news regarding the work at Loma Linda. I then related that a good sister in the East had offered to make a very liberal gift to the College of Medical Evangelists for the establishment of a students' home and a hospital in Los Angeles.

Mother's lips quivered, and for a moment she shook with emotion. Then she said: "I am glad you told me this. I have been in perplexity about Loma Linda, and this gives me courage and joy." After a little further conversation, I knelt down by her side, and thanked the God of Israel for His manifold blessings, and prayed for a continuance of His mercies. Then mother offered a very sweet prayer of about a dozen sentences, in which she expressed gratitude, confidence, love, and entire resignation.

With such an experience as this, and knowing her anxiety in behalf of the Los Angeles department of the college work, I find no foundation for a doubt but that mother would have been heartily glad if she could have known of the efforts that we were to make for the strengthening of the work, of which the Los Angeles hospital will be an important factor.

October 5, 1916
Review Article by S. N. Haskell

## CALEBS AND MURMURERS

The progress of God's cause in the earth is a work of faith; and as individuals have different degrees of faith, there have always been among the people of God persons who have questioned every advance move. They were anxious to see the cause of God prosper; but instead of moving because the Lord had commanded to move forward, they wished to see some human reason for advancing.

Every advance move made by the children of Israel in the wilderness developed the murmurers. When the pillar of cloud, God's own presence, led them to the shore of the Red Sea, they complained and said, "It had been better for us to serve the Egyptians." After the Lord had led them through the sea, and they began to journey into the wilderness, this same element forgot former victories and sighed for the fleshpots of Egypt,

because they could not understand how they were going to be fed in the wilderness.

The great advance reforms among the remnant have been directed by the Spirit of prophecy, and those who have gone forward, have done so because they had faith in the light that was leading the people.

At each advance step there have always been those who murmured and produced many human reasons why we should not follow the light given....

The medical school is an advance move; and as in every advance since the message started, the murmurers are on hand. We hear the old familiar sound, "Time is too short fully to equip a medical school. This denomination cannot support a medical school," etc.

If we had allowed the murmurers to direct the work in the past, this movement would have died in its infancy, instead of encircling the globe. The murmurers base their conclusion on human policy, but the man of faith says, "Let us know what God says should be done, and in His strength we will go forward and do it." God has never left His people in the dark; He has always given them light.

"But," says the murmurer, "has Sister White said there should be a hospital built in Los Angeles?" In the Medical Evangelistic Library, No. 6, pp. 30,31, we read: "The light given me is, We must provide that which is essential to qualify our youth who desire to be physicians, so that they may intelligently fit themselves to be able to stand the examinations essential to prove their efficiency as physicians. They are to be prepared to stand the essential tests." This necessary equipment is to be provided so that our medical students "will not need to connect with worldly medical schools conducted by unbelievers."

Notice, we are to provide all the essential equipment, that our physicians may be able to pass the State examinations. The laws of the land require that the medical students shall spend much of the last half of their course in hospital work, where there are many poor, that they may have the necessary practice in treating the actual sick before they are prepared to be accredited physicians. In order to do this, we must have a hospital.

"But," says the murmurer, "why not let them get this instruction in large worldly hospitals?" We are instructed that the young people while taking the medical course are to be guarded religiously, and that we are to provide what is necessary so they "will not need to connect with worldly medical schools conducted by unbelievers."

Again the murmurer asks, "How can the hospital be built in Los Angeles when the servant of the Lord speaks of the Loma Linda medical school?" We are told "we must provide that which is essential," etc. A hospital in a large city where there are many poor is one of the essential things required by the laws of the land, and as we are told we must provide it, we are building it in Los Angeles, the nearest large city. Loma Linda is out in the country. The hospital will be built in the nearest place it can be built and meet the demands of the law.

The first two years of laboratory and book work will be spent by the medical students in the quiet country, away from the allurements of the city. The last two years of their course will be spent in Los Angeles in our own hospital, under the instruction of our own godly physicians.

Now the murmurer comes in with the assertion, "It will weaken the school to have the first two years of laboratory work at Loma Linda, and the last two years of clinical work in Los Angeles." If so, then some of the best medical schools in our country are weak, for they have their clinical work separate from their laboratory work, the same as our school. But it will not weaken it. Loma Linda, a quiet country place, was chosen by the instruction of the servant of the Lord for our medical school, and no mistake has been made in the matter.

God-fearing men who believe what has been said in regard to Loma Linda are willing to make a sacrifice to help carry out the instruction given. One has left a lucrative position to work for the ordinary wage paid the teachers, another one turns over a large paying practice to help carry out the mind of the Lord in regard to our medical school.

What we need now is Calebs, men who are faithful and true. "Calebs are the men most needed in these last days." "It was Caleb's faith in God that gave him courage; that kept him from the fear of man, even the mighty giants, the sons of Anak, and enabled him to stand boldly and unflinchingly in defense of the right." "We want Calebs now, who will press to the front,--chieftains in Israel who with courageous words will make a strong report in favor of immediate action. When the selfish, ease-loving, panic-stricken people, fearing tall giants and inaccessible walls, clamor for retreat, let the voice of the Calebs be heard, even though the cowardly ones stand with stones in their hands ready to beat them down for their faithful testimony."

"While the cowards and murmurers perished in the wilderness, faithful Caleb had a home in the promised Canaan. 'Them that honor me I will honor,' saith the Lord."--Testimonies for the Church, Vol. V, pp. 134, 130, 378, 383, 304.

SECTION V

## COUNSELS REGARDING RELATIONSHIPS AND REMUNERATIONS

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### Explanatory Note

In preparing for a meeting of the medical workers in 1949, a compilation of Ellen G. White materials entitled, Counsels Relating to Certain Phases of Our Medical Work, was assembled in the office of the Ellen G. White Publications touching on the objectives of our medical work, relationships in leadership, the private-practice physician, and remuneration of physicians. This was distributed quote widely at the time among physicians and medical administrators, and copies were placed in the hands of certain of the committees studying the work of the College of Medical Evangelists, in the summer of 1953.

As the larger document, "Medical Practice and the Educational Program at Loma Linda as Related to the Work of Seventh-day Adventists, is now requested for wider study and it appears that it may attain a degree of permanency, it seems appropriate to incorporate at the close of Part II the major portion of the earlier, briefer document. Consequently, added as SECTION V is the material which follows, the first three chapters of which are lifted bodily from Counsels Relating to Certain Phases of Our Medical Work, and the concluding chapter drawn from an E.G.White article published in the Review and Herald of January 4, 1906.

This section will be valued highly, as it helps to round out the picture of God's ideal for this branch of His work.

--Arthur L. White.

General Conference of SDA
Washington, D.C.
December 14, 1953

## SECTION V

## COUNSELS ON RELATIONSHIPS AND REMUNERATION

### 1. Relationships in Leadership

### Head Physician to Be Free from Smaller Responsibilities

The head physician in any institution holds a difficult position, and he should keep himself free from smaller responsibilities; for these leave him no time for rest. He must not gather to himself work that he should not do. He should have sufficient reliable help; for he has trying work to perform. He must bow in prayer with the suffering ones and lead his patients to the great Physician. If as a humble suppliant he seeks his God for wisdom to deal with each case, his strength and influence will be greatly increased. With a sense of God's pure truth in his heart and mind, he is better qualified to perform critical operations, which mean life or death to the afflicted ones.

A personal religion is essential for every physician if he would be successful in watching the diseased. He needs a power greater than his own intuition and skill. God would have physicians link up with him, and know that every soul is precious in his sight. He who depends upon God, realizing that he alone who made man knows how to direct, will not fail as a healer of bodily infirmities. --E. G. White Letter 205, 1899.

### There Must Be A Manager

Of all places, health institutions should not depend chiefly upon the physicians as directors. They need all-sided men, of impartial judgment, to plan and execute. The Board is not to let things go in a haphazard way; for something results from all our movements. There must be a manager at the Health Retreat, or it will become demoralized. --Ellen G. White MS. 71, 1896.

### Work of Manager to Stand by Itself

The position which Dr. A insisted upon holding was that of Superintendent or Manager. Here the mistake was made. This office should never have been given him. His time and labor, devoted to his patients, is all that one physician is capable of carrying. He has thought that he should stand as Dr. Kellogg has had to stand in the [Battle Creek] Sanitarium. But if he does his work faithfully in instructing and educating the workers, in treating the sick, and in answering the calls which will certainly be made upon him from outside patients, and which it is the duty of every physician to attend to, if he ministers to the suffering ones, this is all that he can manage. The business and financial management should not come upon him; for things will be neglected that ought to be done, and others devised and entered into which should be left alone. The superintendency is a work that should stand by itself. A judicious superintendent should be secured, who will have the supervision over everything in business lines. He should have power, after consulting with the board of directors, to scrutinize the business management in the bills made out for the guests.

There has been a mistake made in this line. Strange movements have been made in these matters. There has not been altogether wise dealing in this respect, and the institution has had to suffer in consequence.

There should be a complete understanding of the outgoes and incomes. A book-keeper, one who is not a physician, should be engaged to keep the books.

## Experienced Men Needed

The wages offered should be such as will secure the best kind of help. Nothing will be saved in narrowing in this line. Loss will be sustained if inexperienced men become superintendents or managers in the business lines of the institution. It would have been wisdom if there had been an all round man in business matters to work in the Health Retreat, one who would be prepared to do outside work, and answer the calls made. Then Drs. B and C could have filled their proper positions as physicians, and leave the work of managing to those better calculated to do that class of work. Thus thousands of dollars that have been expended, might have been saved. This devising and planning of men, and running the Institution after their own ideas, has increased the enormous debts upon the Institution. . . .

Let one take hold of that Institution who has had an experience in business lines, one who conscientiously loves God, and who can give time to consider the various propositions made by physicians to eat up the means which should go to lessen the great debt under which the institution is a reproach. Let all who have a burning desire to ape the Institutions at Battle Creek, to build, build, make the most of what they have already. . . .

He [Dr. Kellogg] could serve in several lines. But he has been warned that he should not carry the responsibilities that he has carried in the past, not because he has not capabilities to do this, but because the work is so large, because it is increasing in importance, and the delicate and responsible business of dealing with suffering humanity is overwhelmingly large. For him to thus occupy his mind and his time so largely in common business lines is heavy work for a man who is already burdened too heavily. Yet he has not seen how he could withhold from making plans that would advance the work, and his counsel is sought largely in lines that another should have wisdom to carry forward. —Ellen G. White MS. 31, 1897.

## The Responsibility of Managing

Dr. C has perseveringly worked to hold everything under his control. No longer is he to be allowed to select men to fill official positions in the institution. Only in pretense have the younger men acted as directors or managers. Dr. C is not pleased to have as managers any others than those who will work under him. No longer is the Sanitarium to be thus managed. This order of things is hurting the reputation of the institution, and must be changed. God can not work through unconsecrated agencies.

The responsibility of managing an institution established by the Lord is not to be placed wholly upon the head physician. He is not to have a controlling voice, except in his own department as physician-in-chief. The Sanitarium here needs the help of men who will understand what is ex-

pected of them, and who will do their duty, whether Dr. C is favorable or unfavorable. --E. G. White Letter 178, 1901.

## Cooperative Effort

There should be no persons of limited experience and understanding placed as directors. . . . They should have had at the very commencement--when Dr. B came in there, they should have had a firm, strong, decided man; but he would not have such; no, sir; he would not have a manager at all; he would not come in unless he could manage himself. So it was with Dr. A--just the same. The great mistake was in not having a fully authorized, appointed manager. If they had had one, the institution to-day would stand very much higher than it does. But he would not have one. He was going to be manager himself. He was fully sufficient and equipped, he thought, to be a manager. Well, he was out of his place in being a manager. It was not his place, nor your place--you are physicians. It is your business to take the physicians' work. They should consult together--the manager consult with the physicians, and the physicians consult with the manager, and have a thorough understanding of how things should go. The physician should consult the manager in regard to the facilities that they must have in the Sanitarium; and when the physician sees a lack, anything that is not as it should be, just communicate to the manager, and have a perfect understanding, --drawing in even cords all along. --Ellen G. White MS. 82, 1901. (From an Interview held at Elmshaven, August 25, 1901.)

## Head Physician Not Qualified to Manage

In the Sanitarium here we see the great danger of the head physician supposing that he must be superintendent and manager of everything in the institution. We see the results of this here, although within the last twenty years the Lord has sent message after message to correct this supposition. It is not according to the Lord's order to lay so many responsibilities upon one man. God has a work for the physician. He is to work under His supervision, and is in no case to suppose that a physician is qualified to be superintendent and manager, and to make a success of this extra burden-bearing, at the same time doing the work that he should do as a physician. . . .

There is a special work committed to the managers of the Sanitarium. The physicians have a serious responsibility resting upon them, and should have connected with them men of experience, men of prayer who are faithful to the trust which is given them, whatever that trust may be. They are to be subject to one another. All things that are questioned they are to take to the Lord in prayer. They are to treat with deference and respect those whom God shall appoint to unite with them in their work, just as they would like to be treated. Let superintendent, physician, manager, and matron be up and doing their appointed work; for soon their opportunities will be past, and the recompense will follow. --Ellen G. White Letter 136, 1900.

## 2. THE PHYSICIAN WORKING PRIVATELY

### Strengthened Against Temptation to Withdraw and Establish Private Practice

The work of the true medical missionary is largely a spiritual work. It includes prayer and the laying on of hands; he therefore should be as sacredly set apart for his work as is the minister of the gospel. Those who are selected to act the part of missionary physicians, are to be set apart as such. This will strengthen them against the temptation to withdraw from the sanitarium work to engage in private practice. No selfish motives should be allowed to draw the worker from his post of duty. We are living in a time of solemn responsibilities; a time when consecrated work is to be done. Let us seek the Lord diligently and understandingly. If we will let the Lord work upon human hearts, we shall see a great and grand work accomplished. . . .

If ever there was a time when our work should be done under the special direction of the Spirit of God, it is now. Let those who are living at their ease, arouse. Let our sanitariums become what they should be,--homes where healing is ministered to sinsick souls. And this will be done when the workers have a living connection with the great Healer. --Ellen G. White MS. 5, 1908. [Part used in Counsels on Health, p. 540.]

### An Integral Part of the Lord's Work

Some, who do not see the advantage of educating the youth to be physicians both of the mind and of the body, say that the tithe should not be used to support medical missionaries, who devote their time to treating the sick. In response to such statements as these, I am instructed to say that the mind must not become so narrowed down that it cannot take in the truth of the situation. A minister of the gospel, who is also a medical missionary, who can cure physical ailments, is a much more efficient worker than one who cannot do this. His work as a minister of the gospel is much more complete. --Medical Ministry, p. 245. (1901)

### Inseparable Interests

My brethren, the Lord calls for unity, for oneness. We are to be one in the faith. I want to tell you that when the gospel ministers and the medical missionary workers are not united, there is placed on our churches the worst evil that can be placed there. Our medical missionaries ought to be interested in the work of our conferences, and our conference workers ought to be as much interested in the work of our medical missionaries. --Medical Ministry, p. 241. (1904)

### "One of the Lord's Appointed Missionaries"

[Words addressed to a Physician in Private Practice.]

I am very hopeful that you will become all that the Lord desires you to be,--a gospel medical missionary. You are to be not only an increasingly skillful physician, but one of the Lord's appointed missionaries, in all your work placing His service first. --Medical Ministry, p. 44. (1903)

## Words of Encouragement

## Concerning the Founding of a

## Sanitarium Not Under Conference Control

On the way from Berrien Springs to Nashville, we had to wait for several hours in Chicago, and Dr. Paulson took us out to Hinsdale, where they are about to establish a sanitarium.

I was very much pleased with all that I saw during the afternoon that I spent there. Hinsdale is about fourteen miles out from Chicago, and is a favorable place for a sanitarium. The atmosphere is good, and the surroundings are beautiful. Many of the houses are large, and are evidently the homes of men of wealth, who live in the country, and carry on business in Chicago. The roads are excellent, and sick people would find health in driving about and enjoying the scenery. The sight of the trees and flowers, with the sunshine and fresh air, would bring health to mind and body. In anticipation I can see the Hinsdale Sanitarium established, and hope and faith coming into the hearts of the patients. . . .

Dr. Paulson looks upon the opportunity to secure this place on easy terms as a providence of God. And this is right; for the hand of the Lord is in the matter. . . .

God sends angels from heaven to co-operate with human instrumentalities in bringing encouragement and hope and joy and peace to the hearts of the sick and suffering. These men and women need the grace that comes from the Life-giver, the health that the great Medical Missionary alone can give. O that those who have received light from God's Word would take hold in medical missionary lines, to do all in their power to help those in need of help!

Those who plan to establish sanitariums should reason from cause to effect. They should lay their plans with a deep insight into the necessities of a medical institution. One of the first necessities is a site out of the city, in a retired place, where the institution can be surrounded by grounds that can be beautified with flowers and shrubs and trees. --Review and Herald, August 11, 1904.

## Neither Just Nor Righteous

During the past four years one of our doctors established himself in the city of _____, just a little distance from our Sanitarium, and began to build up a private Sanitarium. This was not right, and has been to the injury of our sanitarium, which has always had a struggle to make a success and to accomplish the work which the Lord designed it to do. The action of the one who established this private sanitarium was neither just nor righteous. Were he to continue to do as he has done in the past, constant difficulties would arise. He draws patients away from the Sanitarium established in the order of God. More than this, he allows his patients to have meat, while the workers in our sanitarium have always endeavored to show their patients that they would be better off without meat.

The question is, What shall be done? Here are two institutions, one endeavoring to hold up and follow the principles of health reform, and the other allowing its patients to indulge in the use of flesh meat, and because of this, drawing patients away from the first institution. The matter is to be treated in a fair, Christlike manner. When the one who has established himself so close beside the Lord's institution, is converted in heart and mind, he will see the necessity of carrying out the principles of the word of God, and will harmonize with his neighbors. If he can not blend with them, he will go to some other place. There are many other places to which he could go. . . .

Let not our physicians think that they can set themselves up in private practice close beside our sanitariums. To those who have done this the Lord says, Are there not many other places in which you could have established your plant?

The Lord speaks to all medical missionaries, saying, Go work to-day in my vineyard to save souls. God hears the prayers of all who seek him in truth. He has the power that we all need. He fills the heart with love, and joy, and peace, and holiness. Character is constantly being developed. We can not afford to spend time working at cross purposes with God.

There are physicians who because of a past connection with our sanitariums find it profitable to locate close to them; and they close their eyes to the great fields neglected and unworked in which unselfish labor would be a blessing to many. Missionary physicians can exert an uplifting, refining, sanctifying influence. Physicians who do not do this abuse their power, and do a work that the Lord repudiates. --E. G. White Letter 233, 1905.

## Considerations in Establishing An Institution

Years ago light was given me in regard to the establishment of sanitariums. It is not after the Lord's mind to have sanitariums multiply too rapidly. It is not His plan for an institution to be in too close proximity to another one doing the same kind of work; for an institution, wherever it may be, must have good facilities and experienced helpers. With it should be connected capable, God-fearing managers,--men who are sound in the faith, who will exert an influence for good, and who are able to carry the heavy responsibilities intrusted to them without running behind and involving the institutions in debt.

He who begins to build a tower, must first sit down and count the cost, to find out whether after beginning to build he will be able to finish. All who propose to establish a sanitarium should understand that it is a great undertaking. If they have not sufficient skill and adaptability successfully to build up a new sanitarium, let them connect with sanitariums already established, making the interests of these institutions their own. . . .

Persons who feel at liberty to act from selfish impulse, and to establish an independent sanitarium for personal profit, have not considered the influence that such a course of action has on the world. . . .

In times past Seventh-day Adventists have started out in this line with the selfish desire to acquire something that would benefit themselves. They have not been at all particular to take into consideration the effect their actions would have on the work of a similar institution, established in the order of God. --Medical Ministry, pp. 151, 152. (1902)

## Working Privately in Unselfish Lines

Yesterday afternoon [August 25, 1907], Dr. _____ visited me, and we had a long interview. . . .

Dr. _____ asked me concerning the relation that we should sustain toward private medical work and private sanitariums. I could not say that there should be a binding about of men who are working privately in unselfish lines, although I know that in some cases the question involves great perplexity. Much depends on how these private sanitariums are conducted. --Medical Ministry, p. 153. (1907)

## REMUNERATION FOR PHYSICIANS

### The Fruit of Human Wisdom

Human wisdom will lead away from self-denial, from consecration, and will devise many things that tend to make of no effect God's messages. --Review and Herald, December 13, 1892.

### Guiding Principles Enunciated in 1868

Let benevolence, charity, humanity, sacrifice for others' good, be the ruling idea with physicians, managers, helpers, patients, and with all the friends of Jesus, far and near, instead of wages, good investment, a paying thing, stock that will pay. Let the love of Christ, love for souls, sympathy for suffering humanity, govern all we say and do relative to the Health Institute.

Why should the Christian physician, who is believing, expecting, looking, waiting, and longing for the coming and kingdom of Christ, when sickness and death will no longer have power over the saints, expect more pay for his services than the Christian editor or the Christian minister? He may say that his work is more wearing. That is yet to be proved. Let him work as he can endure it, and not violate the laws of life which he teaches to his patients. There are no good reasons why he should overwork and receive large pay for it, more than the minister or the editor. Let all who act a part in the Institute and receive pay for their services, act on the same liberal principle. No one should be suffered to remain as helper in the Institute who does it simply for pay. --Testimonies, Vol. 1, p. 640.

### Our Work Founded in Self-Sacrifice

In view of the large work that is to be done, our laborers should be willing to work for a reasonable wage. Even if you could obtain large wages, you should consider the example of Christ in coming to our world and living a life of self-denial. Just at this time it means very much what wages are demanded by the workers. If you require and receive a large wage, the door is thrown open for others to do the same.

It was the demand for large wages among the workers at Battle Creek that helped to spoil the spirit of the work there. Two men led out in this movement, and they were joined by three or four others, and the result was a union in a course of action which, if followed by the majority would have destroyed one of the characteristic features of the work of this message. The cause of present truth was founded in self-denial and self-sacrifice. This selfish, grasping spirit is entirely opposed to its principles. It is like the deadly leprosy, which in time will disease the whole body. I am afraid of it. We need to take heed lest we outgrow the simple, self-sacrificing spirit that marked our work in its early years.

You will not find it difficult to exert a wide influence in the sanitarium at _____. If you will act an unselfish part, not requiring the wages which you would naturally suppose you must draw, the Lord will sustain you in your work. If, on the other hand, you ask for a

high wage, another, and still another, will think that they have a right to demand just as high a wage as you; and by this means the money will be used that should be expended in building up the work of the cause of present truth in other places.

In making important decisions we should study every side of the question. We are ever to remember that we are given a place in the work to act as responsible agencies. Some would follow a worldly fashion in the drawing of their salaries; but the Lord does not view matters as these men view them. He views our duties and responsibilities in the light of Christ's self-denying example. The gospel must be so presented to the world that precept and example will harmonize.

Our sanitariums are not to be conducted after the customs of the world. It is not to be considered necessary that even the medical superintendent shall draw a large salary. We are the servants of God. --E. G. White Letter 370, 1907.

## Not to Demand a Stipulated Sum

Christ gives to all the invitation "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." If all will wear Christ's yoke, if all will learn in his school, the lessons that He teaches, there will be sufficient means to establish gospel medical missionary work in many places.

Let none say, "I will engage in this work for a stipulated sum. If I do not receive this sum, I will not do the work." Those who say this show that they are not wearing Christ's yoke; they are not learning his meekness and lowliness. . . .

It is not being rich in the wealth of the world that increases our value in God's sight. It is the meek and the contrite that the Lord acknowledges and honors. Read the fifty-seventh chapter of Isaiah. Study this chapter carefully; for it means much to the people of God. I will make no comments upon it. If you will study it carefully and prayerfully, you will become wise unto salvation. --E. G. White Letter 145, 1904.

## Far-reaching Effects of a New Wage System

If a physician does his work skillfully, his talent should be recognized, but there is danger of our being brought into perplexity. If we introduce a new system of paying our surgeons high wages, there may be a hard problem to settle after a time. Other physicians will demand high wages, and our ministers will require consideration also. --Counsels on Health, p. 314.

Medical Work

## Counsel on a Percentage Proposition*

In regard to the proposition made by Brother _____, I look at the matter as you do. We can not afford to start out on the high wage plan. This was the misfortune of the people in Battle Creek, and I have something to say on this point. We have before us a large field of missionary work. We are to be sure to heed the requirements of Christ, who made himself a donation to our world. Nothing that we can possibly do should be left undone. There is to be neatness and order, and everything possible is to be done to show thoroughness in every line. But when it comes to paying twenty-five dollars a week, and giving a large percentage on the surgical work done, light was given me in Australia that this could never be, because our record is at stake. . . .

We must stand in the counsel of God, every one of us prepared to follow the example of Jesus Christ. We can not consent to pay extravagant wages. God requires of his under-physicians a compliance with the invitation, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." --E. G. White Letter 309, 1905.

## Physicians as Well as Ministers Called to Self-denial

I feel impressed to write to you this morning, and ask that you be sure to treat all men with equity. I have been instructed that there is danger of your taking a course with some physicians that will be an injury to them. We are to do all in our power to encourage ministerial talent, and also that of physicians by giving them every consistent advantage, but there is a limit beyond which we should not go.

When we were trying to find a physician to act as medical superintendent of the Loma Linda Sanitarium, one experienced physician consented to come upon certain conditions. He stated a certain amount for his services, and said that he would not come for less. Some thought that,

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*Note: This excerpt is from a letter of counsel addressed to Elder J. A. Burden, Manager of Loma Linda Sanitarium, written in response to his request for counsel. We quote here from his letter of October 9, 1905:

> "Dear Sister White: I wrote Brother White the other day in reference to a recent proposition from Dr. _____, outlining the plan on which he would be willing to connect with Loma Linda. In brief it is this: A definite salary a week, a percentage on the surgical work, and a contract for a term of years. He suggested $25 a week salary, 30 per cent on the operations, with a five-year contract, and one month a year off for study and improvement at his own expense. He says his desire is not to make money, but he is anxious to improve himself for the benefit of the work."

because it seemed so difficult to find any one, we might invite this physician on his terms. But I said to Brother Burden, It would not be right to employ this Doctor, and pay him so much, when others who are working just as faithfully receive less. This is not justice, and the Lord has instructed me that He would not approve of such discrimination.

The Lord calls for self-denial in His service, and this obligation is binding upon physicians as well as upon ministers. We have before us an aggressive work which requires means, and we must call into service young men to labor as ministers and as physicians, not for the highest wages, but because of the great needs of God's cause. The Lord is not pleased with this spirit of grasping for the highest wages. We need physicians and ministers whose hearts are consecrated to God, and who receive their marching orders from the greatest Medical Missionary that has ever trod this earth. Let them behold His life of self-denial, and then gladly sacrifice, in order that more workers may engage in sowing the gospel seed. If all will work in this spirit, less wages will be required.

Some have failed on this point. God has blessed them with ability to do acceptable service, but they have failed to learn lessons of economy, of self-denial, and of walking humbly with God. Their demands for high wages were granted, and they became extravagant in the use of means, they lost the influence for good they should have had, and the prospering hand of God was not with them. . . . Beware of placing too great confidence in those who demand high wages before they will engage in the Lord's work. I write you this as a caution. --E. G. White Letter 330, 1906.

## The Percentage Plan a Snare

The Lord showed me that you made a decided mistake in taking, in addition to your regular wages, all the money that you obtained from your eye, ear, and throat work. This was a snare to you. It had a misleading influence upon you. Your great desire for display led you into extravagance. --Medical Ministry, p. 127.

## Strong Temptations

When worldly men present temptations to you, listen not to their offers and accept not their bribes. I thank the Lord that you have not betrayed the sacred trusts committed to your hands.

Our physicians also will have opportunities to gain advantages for themselves, by following worldly policy. Let them distinctly tell those who offer these temptations that they will not enter into any worldly schemes. I rejoice to think that those who have charge of the work in _____ are Christians, men who can teach the youth in their charge to do acceptable work! My brethren, let unselfishness and scrupulous integrity characterize all that you do. Do not allow your actions to be tainted by dishonesty. Work for time and for eternity, remembering that the Lord sees and hears all that is said and done. His all-seeing eye examines every work. --E. G. White Letter 15, 1905.

## Extravagance and Influence

Among our ministers, physicians, teachers, and canvassers, there is need of an entire surrender of the mind, the heart, and the soul to God. All have their appointed work.

Let not the careless, immature plans formed by Dr. _____ be followed. Moving in the light of his own counsel, and following his own ideas and plans, he is inclined to incur unwise expenses, and to undertake enterprises that will absorb, but not produce. Before investing means, he should carefully count the cost. When he has a greater depth of true piety, he will not spend money so freely in an effort to appear great in the eyes of influential men of the world. . . .

Let no one suppose that braggadocio will give influence to God's workers. Neither dress, expensive homes, nor stylish living gives character to the work. But a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great value. Religion does not make a man coarse and rough. The true believer, realizing his own weakness will guard himself at every point, and place his whole confidence in God. True Christian godliness can not be forced; it is the outflowing of an honest heart. . . .

God calls for minute men, praying men, practical men. Expensive, outward show does not elevate men and women in the eyes of sensible people. It is not right for a physician to make an extravagant outlay of means, and then charge exhorbitant prices for performing small operations. God looks at all these matters in their true light. --Ellen G. White MS. 34, 1904.

## Not Display and Style

Let our physicians study the life of the great Physician, who traveled on foot from place to place. The multitudes who followed Him did not realize that they were listening to the greatest physician who ever ministered to the necessities of humanity. "If any man will come after me," Christ said, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Those who consent to follow the self-denying Redeemer will be instant in season and out of season.

We sincerely hope and pray that you will not spoil any one of your physicians by offering large wages. Let the work be carried on in such a way that many will be given the opportunity of becoming physicians of souls and bodies. --E. G. White Letter 336, 1906.

## Wages of Physicians

If physicians feel that they do not receive sufficient wages, their circumstances should be examined. If their work is too heavy, others should be brought in to share their responsibilities, and they should be given less to do. We are engaged in an important work, and great care must be exercised in the use of means. There is a world to receive the light. Souls unwarned are perishing. If increased wages are paid to those who ought to be satisfied, this will result in keeping out other laborers whose services are needed; but who, because of the lack of means, cannot be employed. --Medical Ministry, p. 128. (1912)

## Two Important Interviews Regarding Physicians' Wages

[Late in 1913 the leading brethren of the Pacific Union Conference conferred with Mrs. E. G. White at her "Elmshaven" home in regard to the remuneration of our sanitarium physicians. The first interview was held on Thursday, December 4. A stenographic report was made by Elder C. C. Crisler, and is filed as Manuscript 12, 1913. The ribbon copy bears a handwritten note of endorsement by Mrs. White in these words: "This is correctly presented, and I repeat this for the benefit of others. May the Lord help us and teach and guide us at every step in our difficulties."

A partial report of this interview and a second interview held a week later follow. --A. L. White]

### The First Interview

Present: Mrs. Ellen G. White, Elders F. M. Burg, G. W. Reaser, W. M. Adams, J. H. Behrens, C. L. Taggart, A. G. Christiansen, W. C. White; also C. C. Crisler.

After introductions and greetings, Elder White said in part, "All day yesterday we were considering the interests of our various schools in the Pacific Union Conference. In these schools located at Angwin, Lodi, Fernando, Armona, and Loma Linda, there are between six and seven hundred students in training. We were encouraged as we took counsel together regarding these schools.

"Today we must enter into consideration of sanitarium problems, particularly the question of the wages we should pay to physicians and surgeons. We have in our St. Helena Sanitarium a God-fearing physician who has won the confidence of all his associates,--a man whom God has blessed greatly in his ministry to the sick. He wants to remain, and everybody wants him to remain; and he feels that it would be right for him to remain if his brethren could grant him a wage about twice as large as that paid to our average workers. He loves to give freely, and he wishes to have funds with which to live and to use for this purpose. We are much perplexed, and we would be glad to know if you have any light on this matter."

Sister White: If he is granted considerably more than other physicians, they will come to believe they are not treated right unless they have more also. We must move cautiously and understandingly, and not allow wages to creep up so high that many will be tempted. There may have to be a coming down rather than a going up, in physicians' wages, because there is a great work to be done. Unless you have some clear light from the Lord, it is not advisable to pay one man considerably more than another doing a similar work. For, if you do, the others will think it perfectly proper to expect similar high wages. We must look at things on all sides, and it is of no use for us to think that we can offer a successful worker a high wage simply because he may demand it. We must, rather, consider what we can afford to do at the present time, when the fields are opening upon which we shall henceforth have to expend much more means than we have spent hitherto. These are matters that will test the faith of our people.

W. C. White: They do test our faith, Mother,--especially when a group of workers have labored with a man until they have learned to love him and admire him, and they believe that he can do better work than any other man. Then it is natural for them to think that it is wrong for the brethren to withhold from him that which he might use to advantage. They think, "What is a thousand dollars, or fifteen hundred dollars, extra, when life is involved?" They say, "Here is such and such a case that he has just brought through, and there is another whose life he has saved;" and they feel as if it would be awfully mean of us not to meet his requirements. They say, "There is no one who has to work and suffer as does a surgeon. Think of the hours of arduous labor, of anxiety, of mental anguish, they have to endure, when a precious life is hanging by a slender thread."

But, on the other hand, in considering this matter, we must remember that other institutions are influenced by our action. We see a poor struggling sanitarium situated in a beautiful place, in a position to do a large business, and with every prospect of making money if only they can have a brilliant physician; and they can get a good physician if they are encouraged to pay only three or five hundred dollars more than the wage scale recommended. They say, "If you will only let us pay a few hundred dollars more than you have advised, we can gain five thousand dollars to cover this small additional expense for wages." And thus it seems--when we look at it from a business point of view.

Sister White: You see there is a selfishness that underlies that, that the Lord is not pleased with. We must work harmoniously. It is through harmonious action that our work is to be carried forward, and some will have a very hard time. Some will have an easier time. But all these things will have to be taken just as they come, and the workers must remember what Jesus gave in coming to our world. I think of it over and over and over again, and it seems to me that we can do an excellent work if we set a right example. But if we desire that which the most of our brethren can not receive, this injures our influence. One brother says, "Such and such a brother has a certain wage, and I must have a wage to correspond." And so the wages will climb, and keep climbing, higher and still higher. The fact is, that the wages of some may have to be lower and still lower in order that we may meet the extensive requirements of the work that is before us in warning the world. . . .

As we bring ourselves into right relationship with God, we shall have success wherever we go; and it is success that we want, not money--living success, and God will give it to us because He knows all about our self-denial. He knows every sacrifice that we make. You may think that your self-denial does not make any difference, that you ought to have more consideration, and so on. But it makes a great difference with the Lord. Over and over again I have been shown that when individuals begin to reach out after higher and still higher wages, something comes into their experience that places them where they stand no longer on vantage ground. But when they take the wage that carries on the face of it the fact that they are self-sacrificing, the Lord sees their self-denial and He gives them success and victory. This has been presented to me over and over again. The Lord that seeth in secret will reward openly for every sacrifice that His tried servants have been willing to make. . . .

In years past, when this subject of wages has been under consideration, I have told my brethren that the Lord knows all about the spirit that prompts us to action, and that He can turn matters in our favor at times when we do not expect it. As we set a right example, the blessing of the Lord will rest upon us. I have seen the Lord work in many ways and in many places to help the very ones that view these matters in the right light and set a self-sacrificing example. And, brethren, as you labor earnestly, prayerfully, humbly, in the spirit of Christ, God will open doors before you. The people will see your self-denial.

At times when my brethren have come to me, seeking advice as to whether they should demand a higher wage, I have told them they might gain a little means by asking for higher wages, but that the blessing of God will accompany those who follow a different course. God sees the self-denial; the Lord God of Israel sees every motive; and when you come into a hard place, the angels of God are there to help you, and to give you victory after victory.

I have been very clear in counseling my brethren not to demand large wages, for this is not the impelling motive that leads us to spend our energies in the work of soul-saving. We are not to let the wage question stand in the way of our responding to the call of duty, wherever our service may be required. The Lord can bring matters around so that a blessing will attach to our labors far exceeding any compensation we may or may not receive; and he will give to his servants words to speak that are of the highest consequence to perishing souls. . . .

In the future, our work is to be carried forward in self-denial and self-sacrifice even beyond that which we have seen in past years. God desires us to commit our souls to Him, that He may work through us in manifold ways. I feel intensely over these matters. Brethren, let us walk in meekness and lowliness of mind, and put before our associates an example of self-sacrifice. If we do our part in faith, God will open ways before us now undreamed of. . . .

If some one proposes something that is not in accordance with self-sacrificing principles on which our work is based, let us remember that one stroke of God's hand can sweep away all seeming benefit because it was not to His name's glory. --Ellen G. White MS. 12, 1913.

## The Second Interview

[Partial report of interview of Elder E. E. Andross with Mrs. Ellen G. White, "Elmshaven," Sanitarium, California, December 12, 1913, 2 P. M.]

Elder Andross: I thought I would like to ask your counsel, Sister White, a little further about the matter we were considering the other day,--the matter of wages of employees, especially physicians, in our institutions. If you have any further counsel for us with reference to the wages that our physicians should receive, we should be glad to hear it.

Mrs. Ellen G. White: If our physicians set themselves to demand higher and higher wages, the Lord will not prosper them. Over and over again this has been presented before me, during the night season. The Lord desires us to stand in a position where we can look to Him for guidance, and rely on Him for light, and follow on to know Him, whom to know aright is life eternal.

Elder Andross: The question confronting us now is, What wages should we pay our physicians? You know some of them feel that we are not dealing with them liberally; that they ought to receive a very much larger wage than they are now receiving--larger than the wage received by ministers and other workers in our cause. They urge that they can earn a large wage in worldly practice--a much larger wage than the minister could earn.

Sister White: Yes; and they will have the temptation continually before them. But in the matter of encouraging our physicians to set their own wages, we must be very guarded. I am sorry I am not able to present this matter fully as it has been opened up before me in the night season. I hope to be able to say more in the future regarding this question; but I can say now that I must continue to bear my testimony against the idea that men may be permitted to set their own wages. Let a man begin on this line, and Satan will help him wonderfully. . . .

Our brethren in positions of responsibility must come into harmony on this matter, and not regard any man as so indispensable that he must be allowed whatever he thinks his services are worth. No one should cherish the idea that he is to be exalted above his brethren who are doing as faithful service as he is. We must have correct views on the wage question, if we expect the Lord to continue to prosper us in our work. Those who persist in following their own way, contrary to the counsels of their brethren, will find that they are on losing ground, and they will finally fail.

From the beginning, our work has been carried forward on self-sacrificing principles. Over and over again we have proved the value of these principles. And when men have attempted to turn from the way of self-denial, they have not prospered. The Lord has not blessed them in any such course. Let us be true to God in this matter, Elder Andross. . . .

Elder Andross: Some of the brethren feel that a wage considerably in advance of that which the ministers receive, is for them a very small wage;it is not anything in comparison with what they could get out in the world; and so they do not count it a large wage at all. They say, for instance, that forty or fifty dollars a week is a very small wage for a competent physician and surgeon to receive;that this may be a large wage for the ministry, but not for them because of their superior earning power. This is the way they reason.

Sister White: Yes; but I wish to say decidedly that we can not maintain any class of workers in the policy of setting their own wages; and if they are led by God, they will not continue to do it. These

matters have come up often in the past, and if I had the time and the strength, I could find in my writings many things that have a direct bearing on this very question; and the outcome of following such a policy has always been against our cause, and not in favor of its progress. . . .

I have gone through experience after experience that has taught me that the enemy of our work would be pleased to see introduced a policy regarding wages that would bring us into trial. God is not in any arrangement that permits a man to specify how much he should receive. When one says that he can not labor in one of our institutions unless he is treated just so and so, why others will feel at liberty to make similar demands. It will not do for us to adopt any policy that will open the way for such results. When this question has been up for consideration in times past, the Lord has given clear light over and over again, that no man be permitted to mark out the exact course he is to pursue; for to allow this would bring the cause very soon into a state of confusion. God will help us, if we walk in the light of His counsel.

We are coming into a place where the enemy will use against our work every advantage that it is in his power to use. We must all depend wholly upon our God, and be in a position where we can follow on to know the Lord, that we may know His going forth is prepared as the morning. In the past, when this matter of large wages has come up for consideration, the Lord has overruled many times, and men have been saved from falling into a snare of the enemy. When men have urged their seeming necessities, we have dealt faithfully with the principles underlying rewards in God's service, and a blessing has attended our efforts. Our brethren have been led to see what the result to the cause would be in a little while, if we acceded to their requests, and they have wisely chosen a better way. --Ellen G. White MS. 14, 1913.

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I have been thinking of the question that was agitating your mind in regard to wages. You suggest that if we paid higher wages, we could secure men of ability to fill important positions of trust. This might be so, but I should very much regret to see our workers held to our work by the wages they receive. There are needed in the cause of God workers who will make a covenant with Him by sacrifice, who will labor for the love of souls, not for the wages they receive.

Your sentiment regarding wages, my much-respected brother, is the language of the world. Service is service, and one kind of work is as essential as the other. To every man is given his work. --Counsels on Health, p. 302. (1902)

## 4. BASIC PRINCIPLES GOVERNING WORKER REMUNERATION

### An Object Lesson

The beginnings of Solomon's apostasy may be traced to many seemingly slight deviations from right principles. Associations with idolatrous women was by no means the only cause of his downfall. Among the primary causes that led Solomon into extravagance and tyrannical oppression, was his course in developing and cherishing a spirit of covetousness.

In the days of ancient Israel, when at the foot of Sinai Moses told the people of the divine command, "Let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them," the response of the Israelites was accompanied by appropriate gifts. "They came, every one whose heart stirred him up, and every one whom his spirit made willing," and brought offerings. For the building of the sanctuary, great and expensive preparations were necessary; a large amount of the most precious and costly material was required; yet the Lord accepted only free-will offerings. "Of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take my offering," was the divine command repeated by Moses to the congregation. Devotion to God and a spirit of sacrifice were the first requisites in preparing a dwelling-place for the Most High.

A similar call to self-sacrifice was made when David turned over to Solomon the responsibility of erecting the temple. Of the assembled multitude that had brought their liberal gifts, David asked, "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?" This call should ever have been kept in mind by those who had to do with the construction of the temple.

Chosen men were specially endowed by God with skill and wisdom for the construction of the wilderness-tabernacle. "Moses said unto the children of Israel, See, the Lord hath called by name Bezaleel ... of the tribe of Judah; and he hath filled him with the Spirit of God, in wisdom, in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship.... And he hath put in his heart that he may teach, both he, and Aholiab.... of the tribe of Dan. Them hath he filled with wisdom of heart, to work all manner of work, of the engraver, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer... and of the weaver, even of them that do any work, and of those that devise cunning work." "Then wrought Bezaleel, ... and every wise-hearted man, in whom the Lord put wisdom and understanding." Heavenly intelligences cooperated with the workmen whom God Himself chose.

The descendants of these men inherited to a large degree the skill conferred upon their forefathers. In the tribes of Judah and of Dan there were men who were regarded as especially "cunning" in the finer arts. For a time these men remained humble and unselfish; but gradually, almost imperceptibly, they lost their hold upon God and His truth. They began to ask for higher wages because of their superior skill. In some instances their request was granted, but more often those asking higher wages found employment in the surrounding nations. In place of the noble spirit of self-sacrifice that had filled the hearts of their illustrious ancestors, they cherished a spirit of covetousness, of grasping for more and more. They served heathen kings with their God-given skill, and dishonored their Maker.

It was to these apostates that Solomon looked for a master workman to superintend the construction of the temple on Mount Moriah. Minute specifications, in writing, regarding every portion of the sacred structure, had been entrusted to the king, and he should have looked to God in faith for consecrated helpers, to whom would have been granted special skill for doing with exactness the work required. But Solomon lost sight of this opportunity to exercise faith in God. He sent to the king of Tyre for "a man cunning to work in gold, and in silver, and in

brass, and in iron, and in purple, and crimson, and blue, and that can skill to grave with cunning men ... in Judah and in Jerusalem."

The Phenician king responded by sending Huram, "a cunning man, endued with understanding,... the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, and his father was a man of Tyre." This master workman, Huram, was a descendant, on his mother's side, of Aholiab, to whom, hundreds of years before, God had given special wisdom for the construction of the tabernacle. Thus at the head of Solomon's company of workmen there was placed an unsanctified man, who demanded large wages because of his unusual skill.

Huram's efforts were not prompted by a desire to render his highest service to God. He served the god of this world--Mammon. The very fibers of his being had been inwrought with principles of selfishness, which were revealed in his grasping for the highest wages. And gradually these wrong principles came to be cherished by his associates. As they labored with him day after day, and yielded to the inclination to compare his wages with their own, they began to lose sight of the holy character of their work, and to dwell upon the difference between their wages and his. Gradually they lost their spirit of self-denial, and fostered a spirit of covetousness. The result was a demand for higher wages, which was granted them.

The baleful influences set in operation by the employment of this man of a grasping spirit, permeated all branches of the Lord's service, and extended throughout Solomon's kingdom. The high wages demanded and received gave many an opportunity to indulge in luxury and extravagance. In the far-reaching effects of these influences, may be traced one of the principal causes of the terrible apostasy of him who once was the wisest of mortals. The king was not alone in his apostasy. Extravangance and corruption were to be seen on every hand. The poor were oppressed by the rich; the spirit of self-sacrifice in God's service was wellnigh lost.

Herein lies a most important lesson for God's people today,--a lesson that many are slow to learn. The spirit of covetousness, of seeking for the highest position and the highest wage, is rife in the world. The old-time spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice is too seldom met with. But this is the only spirit that can actuate a true follower of Jesus. Our divine Master has given us an example of how we are to work. And to those whom he bade, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men," he offered no stated sum as a reward for their services. They were to share with Him His self-denial and sacrifice.

## Devotion and Self-Sacrifice the First Requisites

Those who claim to be followers of the Master Worker, and who engage in His service as colaborers with God, are to bring into their work the exactitude and skill, the tact and wisdom, that the God of perfection required in the building of the earthly tabernacle. And now, as in that time and as in the days of Christ's earthly ministry, devotion to God and a spirit of sacrifice should be regarded as the first requisites of acceptable service. God designs that not one thread of selfishness shall be woven into His work.

Great care should be taken in regard to the spirit pervading the Lord's institutions. These institutions were founded in self-sacrifice, and have been built up by the self-denying gifts of God's people and the unselfish labor of His servants. Everything connected with institutional service should bear the signature of heaven. A sense of the sacredness of God's institutions should be encouraged and cultivated. The workers

are to humble their hearts before the Lord, acknowledging His sovereignty. All are to live in accordance with principles of self-denial. As the true, self-sacrificing laborer, with his spiritual lamp trimmed and burning, strives unselfishly to advance the interests of the institution in which he is working, he will have a precious experience, and will be able to say, "The Lord indeed is in this place." He will feel that he is highly privileged in being permitted to give to the Lord's institution his ability, his service, and his unwearying vigilance.

In the early days of the third angel's message those who established our institutions, and those who labored in them, were actuated by high motives of unselfishness. For their arduous labors they received no more than a mere pittance--barely enough for a meager support. But their hearts were baptized with the ministry of love. The reward of whole-souled liberality was apparent in their close fellowship with the Spirit of the Master Worker. They practiced the closest economy, in order that as many other laborers as possible might be planting the standard of truth in new places.

## An Experience in Seventh-day Adventist History

But in time a change came. The spirit of sacrifice was not so manifest. In some of our institutions the wages of a few workers was increased beyond reason. Those who received these wages claimed that they deserved a greater sum than others, because of their superior talents. But who gave them their talents, their ability? With the increase of wages came a steady increase of covetousness, which is idolatry, and a steady decline of spirituality. Gross evils crept in, and God was dishonored. The minds of many who witnessed this grasping after higher and still higher wages, were leavened with doubt and unbelief. Strange principles, like evil leaven, permeated nearly the entire body of believers. Many ceased to deny self, and not a few withheld their tithes and offerings.

God in His providence called for a reform in His sacred work, which should begin at the heart, and work outwardly. Some who blindly continued to place a high estimate upon their services were removed. Others received the message given to them, turned to God with full purpose of heart, and learned to abhor their covetous spirit. So far as possible, they endeavored to set a right example before the people by voluntarily reducing their wages. They realized that nothing less than complete transformation in mind and heart would save them from being swept off their feet by some masterly temptation.

## A Threat to Aggressive Denominational Work

The work of God in all its wide extent is one, and the same principles should control, the same spirit be revealed, in all its branches. It must bear the stamp of missionary work. Every department of the cause is related to all parts of the gospel field, and the spirit that controls one department will be felt throughout the entire field. If a portion of the workers receive large wages, there are others, in different branches of the work, who will call for higher wages, and the spirit of self-sacrifice will gradually be lost sight of. Other institutions and conferences will catch the same spirit, and the Lord's favor will be removed from them; for He can never sanction selfishness. Thus our aggressive work would come to an end. Only by constant sacrifice can it be carried forward.

God will test the faith of every soul. Christ has purchased us at an infinite sacrifice. Although He was rich, yet for our sake He became poor, that we through His poverty might come into possession of eternal riches. All that we possess of ability and intellect has been lent us in trust by the Lord, to use for Him. It is our privilege to be partakers with Christ in His sacrifice.--Review and Herald, Jan. 4, 1906.