

years. The people of Graysville also gave liberally toward building the dormitory. The school has never gone heavily into debt. A few persons in the North have contributed occasionally.

The school has been advancing in efficiency and influence. The grade of school work has been extended to the twelfth or thirteenth grade. Last year it was very full; indeed, it was crowded almost to overflowing, so that more room was needed. Efforts are being made to make the school more and more of an industrial school.

Until recently the amount of land attached to the school was somewhat limited; but what they had was set out to fruit-trees, berries, etc. Within a year or two one of the best farms in the vicinity, in close proximity to the school, was traded for by the conference association, and is rented on reasonable terms to the school. A large amount of fruit-trees and berries has been set out. Young stock, cattle and horses, has been purchased, and there is a reasonable prospect of profit from the same in the near future.

One special reason of their financial straits this season was a heavy frost which came when acres upon acres of the strawberry crop were putting on a splendid lot of bloom and young berries. So nearly all their expected income was cut off.

The other fruit-trees and berries planted are not quite large enough to bear; so of the young stock. But if a little more time is granted, prospects for the future are excellent.

The old saying, "It never rains but it pours," may imply, we suppose, that when things get into a perplexing condition, and it seems that we have all we can do to get along, then some unexpected calamity comes, and we are put to our wit's end. So it was this spring. The buildings are in sad need of repairs. The school board looked over the situation last winter very carefully, spent days in considering the situation, and were sorely perplexed as to what to do. We knew well enough what needed to be done, but where was the money with which to do it? Then came the terrible frost, and it seemed almost to take away the heart. Indeed, some faint-hearted ones have actually proposed to shut up the Graysville training-school for at least a year. But what a calamity that would be! It might take years for the school to regain its prestige. There is a far better way than that. This, most important training-school, the only one of its kind for the white people in this whole union conference of nine large States, shut up for what?—Because a few thousand dollars is needed to make repairs and improvements.

This school has cost the denomination very little during its twelve years of existence. It has been made nearly self-supporting. The writer, who has been on its board of management three or four years, can speak very positively of its economical management. Great care has been used to avoid running into debt, and wise plans have been laid, and great economy used. Every sensible person knows that schools do not often run themselves. They must have financial aid from time to time, especially to keep the buildings in good repair, and to make needed enlargements and improvements. The writer has never been connected

with an institution where greater care in the management was shown.

What are the improvements now absolutely essential?

1. A new roof must be put on the school building. The roof is twelve years old, and leaks badly, causing damage of no small amount in the school-rooms.

2. A better laundry is absolutely necessary. The present arrangements are a disgrace to such a school. The young ladies who wash endanger their health, getting their clothes and feet wet. It is not right to thus run such risks as the possible loss of health, and even life.

3. Far better bathing facilities are greatly needed. As a people we have much to say about taking baths and keeping the physical man clean and wholesome, for the preservation of health and to keep the system vigorous. Our schools are supposed to teach these lessons. But this important school is sadly in need of suitable appliances with which to accomplish these results. Shall we not supply them?

4. Other outbuildings are sadly needing a transformation. The present ones are certainly not an honor to the only training-school for white students in this great union conference, or in the Seventh-day Adventist denomination.

5. We now come to a most important matter. An entire revolution needs to be made in the heating arrangements. The academy building depends on old stoves, cracked or broken more or less, for supplying heat for the rooms. In cold weather they are very uncomfortable, and are utterly unsatisfactory and behind the times.

The home dormitory, where most of the students board and live, is in still more unsatisfactory condition. Its only way of being heated is by a furnace. Coal is used as the fuel. The furnace is badly worn, and some if not all of the school board consider it absolutely unsafe. The heat of the furnace has caused the surrounding woodwork to become as dry as tinder, and should the least touch of fire reach the woodwork, the whole structure would be swept away in a hurry, and lives be endangered. Besides this the present arrangements are wholly unsatisfactory. In cold weather it is impossible to make many of the rooms comfortable. Students get severe colds, and in some cases are very sick from this cause. Besides this, at times the dining and other rooms are filled with smoke and dust arising from the furnace.

But why dwell longer on these sad evidences of the great needs of this institution? The writer knows full well that every need mentioned here, and others not stated, are real, and must be supplied, or the school will be a failure. The members of the board were unanimous in the belief that steam heating from a boiler outside of the buildings would be far more satisfactory, and be a saving in expense. This change ought to be made at once.

This school must have assistance. Three or four thousand dollars is needed at once to make these and other necessary repairs. Professor Griggs, who looked over the whole situation last spring, said ten thousand dollars should be raised in order to put this school in first-class condition. It surely ought to be done.

We have written this hoping that of the funds to be raised for this Southern field, at least three or four thousand dollars would be applied on these school buildings. Brethren and sisters, this needs to be done.

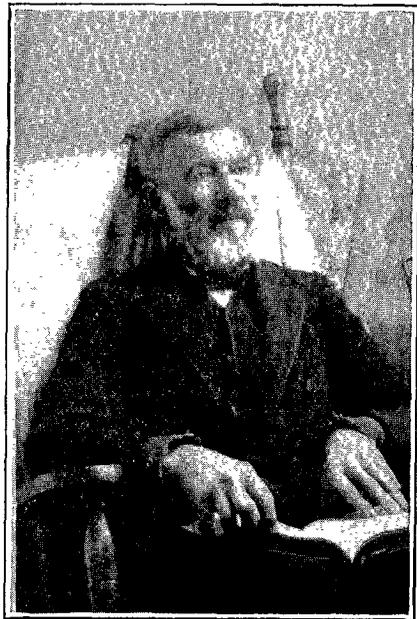
GEO. I. BUTLER,
President Southern Union Conference.

Another Pioneer Fallen

ELDER CHAS. O. TAYLOR, of Norfolk, N. Y., departed this life on the evening of Aug. 9, 1905, having suffered from a complication of diseases incident to old age. He was born Nov. 15, 1817, and was therefore 87 years, 8 months, and 24 days old at the time of decease.

In the autumn of 1849 he united in marriage with Miss Matilda Whipple, who stood nobly by his side and aided him in his labors for over thirty years. The union was blessed with three beautiful children, all claimed by death in childhood. They lie side by side with the mother.

In the month of June, 1883, he united in marriage with Miss Jennie Haskell,



ELDER C. O. TAYLOR

of Norfolk, N. Y., where he spent most of his declining years. He possessed a mild disposition, was firm in his opinions, and always stood manfully and faithfully by what he considered truth. He was a diligent student and great reader, so much so that he kept abreast of the times, and being a sociable man by nature, he was in conversation instructive and entertaining, to the delight of those who listened to him. He wove the truth into his conversation, thus convincing as many as by his public efforts.

As early as 1840 Elder Taylor listened to the preaching concerning the soon coming of Christ, proclaimed by Elders Adrian and Hutchins. He accepted the views, and from then until his death he never swerved in his faith in that glorious appearing. He fully believed the Lord would come in the autumn of 1844, at the expiration of the twenty-three hundred days of Daniel, eighth chapter. He, with thousands, was sorely disappointed, but did not cast away his confidence; he again and again reviewed the evidence of that coming, and every time he did so he became stronger in the position, and loved to sing—

"The Lord is coming! let this be
The herald note of jubilee;
And when we meet, and when we part,
The salutation from the heart."

Soon after the disappointment he fully embraced the truths of the third angel's message. He became very firm in his convictions, and did all he could to disseminate the new-found truth. He began to publicly preach the message in 1854.

In preaching he labored most of the time in northern New York, raising up several churches. About 1880 he began preaching in the Southern States, laboring in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. He gave the first discourse ever delivered by our people in New Orleans. Several embraced our views through his labors in the South.

While attending the State conference in Rome, N. Y., in January, 1902, he suffered a slight attack of paralysis, but rallied from it, and labored more or less in the field in preaching the message. In August, 1903, while visiting some churches, he sustained a second and more severe shock, and his life was despaired of; but on account of a strong constitution, through the blessing of the Lord he still proclaimed the message. During the fall and winter of 1903-04 he spent the time at the hospitable home of Brother and Sister S. T. Crosbie, who did everything they could for the comfort of Brother and Sister Taylor. A few met there each Sabbath, and after the Sabbath-school Brother Taylor would preach a short sermon, sitting in his chair.

During the last year of his life he suffered intensely at times, but was blessed with a clear mind, and was sustained with the Christian's hope until the last. Funeral services were held at his late home, Friday, August 11, conducted by Elder S. B. Whitney, who the next day accompanied the remains to Adams Center, Jefferson Co., where Elder Taylor once lived, and where his first wife and children are buried.

The writer held a service in the church house of our people at Adams Center, where words of comfort were spoken from Ps. 116:15, to a large congregation. Brother Taylor leaves his wife and a wide circle of friends to mourn their loss. As we laid him by the side of his first wife and children, we did so with the encouraging thought that he and all the ransomed host shall live again to rejoice when death itself shall die, and to continue that rejoicing throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity.

S. H. LANE.

The Spirit of Service Increasing

WHEN instructing his disciples, Jesus said, "Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." "For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." And to make the subject so plain that a child, or a wayfaring man, even though simple-minded, need not misunderstand the calling of those who follow Christ, he gave the parable of the good Samaritan, who, neither expecting nor receiving the appreciation of the professed servants of God, with the spirit of true service, which is begotten only in love, deferred his own plans, and dressed the

neglected, bleeding wounds of a friendless and penniless man. This was done, not by proxy, nor was it seen of men, but was done by one whose life was in harmony with our Lord's.

This parable of the good Samaritan, above all other parables, is studied by medical missionaries, as they emulate the disinterested service.

It is said of Jesus that he went about doing good, and according to Isaiah 58 this sort of service is to be prominent in the experience of true Sabbath reformers.

Having been won to an active interest in medical missionary work by the emphasis that its teachers placed upon these fundamental elements of Christianity, one day near the close of my medical study I was startled by a remark by one of our professors to the effect that the spirit of service was departing from our medical missionaries. He referred to certain evidences which I sincerely hoped were exceptional.

"Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," was the sentiment in the mind of the first class of medical missionaries graduated from the American Medical Missionary College. In setting up a huge rock to memorialize the event, they had inscribed on it the words, "Let us follow Him." These words, whether viewed as exhortation or resolution, are filled with the idea of divine leadership and example, and of brotherhood only in service.

The mind of Christ in a nurse will make her conspicuously different from a trained nurse who, with the spirit of a modern labor union, can sit leisurely down amid abundant and urgent incidental duties, and satisfy her own conscience with the excuse, "That is not a nurse's work." A mercenary spirit or laziness and listlessness are entirely out of harmony with a nurse's uniform, but infinitely more incompatible with a missionary nurse's profession.

The correspondence recently received from nurses is cheering in the noticeable spirit of service and readiness to labor in any or in various capacities. Many of these letters are from experienced nurses who are familiar not only with the classified work of large institutions and private nursing, but with the labor, the sacrifice, and even the drudgery of pioneering. Some of these are just recovering their health by a season on a farm after a long, taxing period of service; yet with the spirit of veterans they write, "We are not out of employment, but if we are needed anywhere, you may regard us as available for any place we can fill with Christ as our leader." Some, in speaking of future work, express a preference to arrange to spend part of their time in evangelical work. This is indeed the kind of fruit that should appear in abundance with true medical missionaries. This will not lead to disparaging other lines of work, nor to making unfavorable comparisons between those engaged in different departments.

Dr. George, in writing of his visits to Western camp-meetings, says that he found old graduate nurses tired of their independent work, and anxious to harmonize with the organized work.

We rejoice in the healthy sentiment that is increasing, and we sincerely trust that the mutual interest of the members of Christ's body may be equaled only by

the spirit of service. Divine credentials, impossible to counterfeit or to withstand! May they lead many into new and unoccupied fields, where, with a divine commission to engage in doing good, they may exalt the Saviour.

J. E. FROOM,

Secretary General Conference Medical Council.

Notes of Progress

FROM the conservative East, the Atlantic Union Conference, comes the most cheering report of book sales our eyes have chanced to rest upon this week in scanning the State and union conference papers. The *Atlantic Union Gleaner* reports as follows:—

"The value of orders and helps reported this week is \$1,176.42. This is the largest weekly report that the *Gleaner* has ever printed, and it represents thousands of sermons on present truth that will soon be in the homes of the people, and will bear fruit for the coming harvest."

We greatly rejoice that the work is thus rising in the East; and as step by step our publishing work regains its old-time success, God would be glorified if the East, where the truth began, should lead the way.

The work is also rising on the far Western coast. There is not a large number of workers in California; therefore the book sales may not be so great as they have been at various times in the past, but the agents were never averaging better than now.

The following items, taken from their reports, will be of interest, and will indicate to our readers that books can be sold as successfully as ever:—

In three weeks six agents, working 554 hours, took 429 orders, valued at \$1,194.90. The next report is for one week,—8 canvassers, 277 hours, 221 orders, value \$509.30.

One agent is selling "Heralds of the Morning" in the Napa Valley, the territory lying about the St. Helena church and sanitarium, where some have thought the ground was "burned over" and unworkable. Notice what a splendid all-round report this is: 40 hours, 57 orders, value \$90.45. This was the agent's best week. His record for seven weeks is, 243 hours, 235 orders, value \$432.35.

Old agents will recognize these reports as quite equal to the reports during the best days of our canvassing work; and if these old agents who have turned aside to other employment will come back to the field, and bring with them a fine army of recruits possessing an intelligent, unconquerable spirit, we will place our best days before us instead of behind us.

An item from the *Workers' Record* informs us that plans are being made for a bookmen's convention in Kansas City during the month of January. Renewed interest in the book work on the Pacific Coast had its origin primarily in the bookmen's convention held in Mountain View last winter. Therefore we look forward with hopeful anticipations to the results of such a convention in Kansas City, located in the center of a vast rich territory.