

**Teachers' Syllabus
for**

**PROPHETIC GUIDANCE I
(Life and Writings of E. G. White)**

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

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Revised 2014

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS (Prophetic Guidance I)

The LE student will:

1. understand that our church is guided by the Spirit of Prophecy, especially the publishing ministry.
2. understand the benefits of having the Spirit of Prophecy for the total evangelistic outreach of the church, both in evangelism and nurture.
3. understand the calling and ministry of Ellen G. White and be inspired to sell Spirit of Prophecy books.
4. diligently read and have a proper understanding of the counsels found in Ellen G. White books, and thereby live by its principles.

NOTE TO THE INSTRUCTOR

This course is intended to develop deeper understanding of and appreciation for the Gift of Prophecy and its role in the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

It is suggested that efforts be made to relate the Gift of Prophecy to the beginning of the Literature Ministry and Ellen G. White's contributions to the development of the publishing work worldwide.

PROPHETIC GUIDANCE I (Life and Writings of E. G. White)

COURSE OUTLINE

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Biblical Foundation
- B. Gift of Prophecy in the Seventh-day Adventist Church

II. BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF ELLEN G. WHITE

- A. Early Childhood
- B. Marriage and Family
- C. Early Ministry
- D. Denominational Service
- E. Tests of Prophetic Gift
- F. Significant Church Contributions

III. WRITINGS OF ELLEN G. WHITE

- A. Literary Output
- B. The Power of the Pen

PROPHETIC GUIDANCE I

(Life and Writings of E. G. White)

PART I

INTRODUCTION

BIBLICAL FOUNDATION

The prophet Joel wrote about the last events before the terrible day of the Lord:

“And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out My Spirit on all flesh; your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions; and also on My menservants and on My maidservants I will pour out My Spirit in those days” (Joel 2:28, 29, NKJV).

Paul asserts that this is one of the spiritual gifts of the Holy Spirit that must be present in the Christian church:

“And He Himself gave some to be apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the equipping of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come to the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the Son of God, to a perfect man, to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ; that we should no longer be children, tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine . . . but, speaking the truth in love, may grow up in all things into Him who is the head—Christ” (Eph. 4:11-15, NKJV).

PROPHETIC GIFT IN THE ADVENTIST CHURCH

The Seventh-day Adventist Church believes that the gift of prophecy is found in the ministry of Ellen G. White.

Fundamental Belief 18 states:

“One of the gifts of the Holy Spirit is prophecy. This gift is an identifying mark of the remnant church and was manifested in the ministry of Ellen G. White. As the Lord’s messenger, her writings are a continuing and authoritative source of truth which provide for the church comfort, guidance, instruction, and correction. They also make clear that the Bible is the standard by which all teaching and experience must be tested.”

PART II

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF ELLEN G. WHITE

EARLY CHILDHOOD

1. Family Background

- a. *Birth* - At Gorham, Maine, November 26, 1827.
- b. *Father* - Robert Harmon, farmer and hat maker. An exhorter, a great grandson of one of the organizers of the First Congregational Church.
- c. *Mother* - Eunice Gould, a school teacher. Grew up in Portland, Maine, from a highly respected family.

Both father and mother were of British ancestry and were members of the Methodist Church from childhood.

- d. *Siblings* - Ellen and Elizabeth (fraternal twins) were youngest of

eight children: Caroline; Harriet; John; Mary; Sarah; and Robert.

2. Education & Training

- a. Formal Education Limited by Illness - Cut short to three years because of an accident at the age of nine. While returning home from the public school on Brackett Street, she was injured by a stone thrown by a classmate. She suffered a broken nose, concussion, and was unconscious for three weeks.
- b. Home Education - Her mother, a wise and careful woman, did not allow Ellen to grow up in ignorance and taught her many of the practical lessons needed in preparation for life.

School of nature - the spacious Deering Oaks Park was within walking distance from their home.

3. Early Christian Experience

- a. Advent Message - In March, 1840, Ellen heard and accepted William Miller's message about the Second Coming of Christ in 1843, in Portland, Maine.
- b. Baptism - At age 14 on June 26, 1842, by immersion in Cisco Bay. Received into Methodist Church. The Harmons were disfellowshipped the next year.
- c. Turning Point - Two dreams set the course of Ellen's life. One: visiting the heavenly temple. The other: a meeting with Jesus. With a smile, He seemed to touch her head saying, "Fear not." He gave her a green cord, representing faith.

"I confided all my sorrows and perplexities to my mother. She tenderly sympathized with and

encouraged me, advising me to go for counsel to Elder Stockman, who upon hearing my story, placed his hand affectionately upon my head, saying 'Yours is a most singular experience for one of your tender age. Jesus must be preparing you for some special work'" (Life Sketches, vol. 1, p. 186).

- d. 1844 Disappointment - "We fully believed that God, in His wisdom, designed that His people should meet with a disappointment, which was well calculated to reveal heart and develop the true characters of those who professed to look for and rejoice in the coming of the Lord. Those who embraced the first angel's message through fear of the wrath of God's judgments, not because they loved the truth and desired an inheritance in the kingdom of heaven, now appeared in their true light" (Life Sketches, vol. 1, p. 186).

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

1. Marriage

To James Springer White on August 30, 1846, in Portland, Maine. Stirred by the preaching of the Advent message, James White, 21 years old, forsook his classroom teaching for the evangelistic platform. In one series of Meetings, 200 were converted.

Published the first Seventh-day Adventist magazine, *Present Truth*. Founded the first publishing house, Review and Herald Publishing Association, and served as editor for many years. Founded *Signs of the Times*, an evangelistic periodical on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Established the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

Served as General Conference president: 1865-1867, 1868-1871, and 1874-1880. A capable administrator and progressive Christian leader, his strong spiritual mark was impressed indelibly on the Adventist Church in its formative years.

2. Children

Four boys: Henry, Edson, William, and John Herbert. The eldest son, Henry, died of pneumonia at the age of 16, and the youngest, John Herbert, died of erysipelas at age three months.

- a. James Edson White (1849-1928) - Prominent in launching the *Sabbath School Worker*. On the riverboat *Morning Star*, he pioneered work for African Americans in education and evangelism in the southern United States. Started the forerunner of the Southern Publishing Association.
- b. William Clarence White (1854-1937) - Notable in the growth of Sabbath School and Publishing. When his father died, he traveled with his mother and assisted in the publication of Ellen White's books and magazine articles. He was secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board and trustee and secretary of the Ellen G. White Estate for more than 20 years.

EARLY MINISTRY

1. First Vision

December 1844, Portland, Maine: While visiting a friend, Mrs. Haines, Ellen Harmon with three other young women knelt quietly at the family altar, praying for light and guidance. Ellen felt the power of God come upon her as never before. She seemed to be surrounded with light, and to be rising higher and higher from the earth.

2. Sabbath Conferences

In these general meetings, basic Adventist doctrines were brought together. During sessions of Bible study, when opinions were divided, Ellen White's visions corrected error and identified truth.

3. The Publishing Vision

During the sixth Sabbath Conference, November 1848, Ellen White's vision about publishing resulted in the printing of *The Present Truth*, in July 1849. Her first pamphlet, *A sketch of the Christian Experience and Views of Ellen White* (64 pages), was published in July 1851.

In November 1855, the Review and Herald Publishing Association was started. Soon after, in a general meeting, Ellen White had a vision that she wrote down. It was voted that the message be published. This was the first of a series of messages that grew to nearly 5,000 pages in 55 years and became the nine volumes of *Testimonies for the Church*.

4. The Great Controversy Vision

On March 14, 1858, while at Lovett's Grove, Ohio, Ellen White had a two-hour vision in which she saw events in the conflict between the forces of righteousness and the forces of evil. This led to the writing of the book, *The Great Controversy*.

5. Church Organization

Prophets assisted in the founding of the church. The church was "*built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone*" (Eph. 2:20, 21).

“We had a hard struggle in establishing organization. Notwithstanding that the Lord gave testimony after testimony upon this point, the opposition was strong, and it had to be met again and again. Let none entertain the thought that we can dispense with organization” (Testimonies to Ministers, pp. 26, 27).

The First General Conference was held in Battle Creek, Michigan, May 20, 1863. James White was unanimously elected president. He declined on the ground that being so prominent in urging a definite organization, it might be charged that he was seeking to be king.

6. The Comprehensive Health Reform Vision

In June, soon after the organization of the General Conference in May, Ellen White had a comprehensive vision on health reform while in Otsego, Michigan.

- a. Meat was discarded - Ellen White, a meat eater, struggled to learn to eat graham bread, simple food, and a vegetable diet.
- b. Natural Healing - The Whites not only employed simple, rational methods of home treatments, but also helped their neighbors with similar methods, using “water treatments” such as they had observed at a health institution at Dansville, New York.
- c. *Sanitariums* - On December 25, 1865, Ellen White received a message that Adventists should establish an institution to care for the sick and teach the principles of healthful living. It resulted in the opening of the Western Health Reform Institute in September, 1866. It later became Battle Creek Sanitarium.

DENOMINATIONAL SERVICE

1. Co-founding the Adventist Church

“By about 1850 the fusion of scattered groups of Sabbath-keeping Adventists in New England and New York was assured by the series of conferences under the leadership of James and Ellen White and Joseph Bates” (Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary, vol. 10, p. 1326).

2. Recognition of Prophetic Gift

“Seventh-day Adventists apply the term spirit of prophecy to the operation of the gift of prophecy, one of the “gifts” of the Spirit, and thus to the literary productions of Ellen G. White, cofounder of the church and one whom Seventh-day Adventists regard as having been the recipient of the gift of prophecy in the Bible sense of a duly accredited and authoritative spokesman for God” (Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary, vol. 10, p. 1412).

- a. The Call to Prophetic Ministry - *“The call to prophetic office is in the hands of God, who knows what He wants and when, where, and why He wants it at any time. Therefore, it is not man’s responsibility to direct in the choice of the prophet.*

*This call does not come by committee action or by human planning or devising. God’s men are individually chosen, prepared, called, and directed by Him, and yet it is done in such a way that the call to prophetic office comes to the individual with convincing power and sufficient evidence that both he and his associates know it for a certainty” (Denton E. Rebok, *Believe His Prophets*, p. 33).*

“In a second vision, which soon followed the first, I was shown the trials through which I must pass, and that it was my duty to go and relate to others what God had revealed to me” (Testimonies for the Church, vol. 5, p. 655).

In obedience to this calling, Ellen White:

- i. Spoke in public meetings.
 - ii. Spoke to private individuals.
 - iii. Wrote letters to individuals and groups.
 - iv. Wrote out what she called “testimonies.”
 - v. Wrote many periodical articles and books.
- b. Physical Manifestations - What is the need for this? Are the tests of the prophet not enough? She was a young woman barely 17 years old claiming that she had been instructed of God, favored with revelations, and had a message of divine origin for the people.

Eventually, the great test “by their fruits you will know them,” determined the validity of her claims. But in the beginning, before there was time for the development of fruit, convincing evidences were given to those who at the time had to judge the validity of the messages presented.

Some of those evidences were: Utterly unconscious of everything around her. Did not breathe, from 15 minutes to three hours; proven by pressing upon the chest, and by closing the mouth and nostrils. Muscles became rigid; joints fixed. No external force could move them. At the same time, her frequent movements and gestures were free and graceful. When she came out of vision, in daytime or a well-lighted room at night, all was total darkness to her.

TESTS OF PROPHETIC GIFT

1. Visions and Dreams

Three general groups:

- a. In public, with marked physical phenomena
- b. Prophetic dreams
- c. During periods of prayer or writing, without physical phenomena

From 1844 to 1915, Ellen White had 2,000 visions and prophetic dreams during her 70 years of public ministry. While some of the visions were extended in nature, at times lasting more than an hour, and on one occasion four hours, there were times when the visions were brief in duration. At such times the visions usually related to only one subject or one phase of a subject; while longer views might include many subjects, or deal with events occurring over long periods of time.

2. Fulfillment of Prophecies

Here are some significant ones:

- a. Streams of Published Light Encircling the Globe –

“At a meeting held in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November, 1848, I had been given a view of the proclamation of the sealing message, and the duty of the brethren to publish. I said to my husband: ‘You must begin to print a little paper and send it out to the people. From this small beginning it was shown to me to be like streams of light that went clear round the world’” (Life Sketches, p. 125).

Fulfillment in 2013:

Publishing Houses	-	63
Languages/Publications	-	372
Full-time LEs	-	13,000

- b. Review and Herald Publishing House Fire, November, 1901

“I have been almost afraid to open the Review, fearing to see that God has cleansed the publishing house by fire” (Letter 138, 1901).

Written from California, addressed to the manager and read to the board 13 months before the fire. A few days before the fire she saw a sword of fire over Battle Creek, “turning first in one direction and then in another.”

Fulfillment - Battle Creek Sanitarium burned in February, 1902; the Review and Herald on December 30, 1902.

- c. The Rise of Spiritualism. March 24, 1849

“I saw that the mysterious knocking in New York and other places was the power of Satan, and that such things would be more and more common, clothed in religious garb” (Early Writings, p. 43).

Fulfillment: Centennial Book of Modern Spiritualism in America (1848-1948) issued by the USA National Spiritualist Association:

Spiritualism now claims millions of believers—eminent judges, physicians, scientists, editors, writers, poets, clergymen, educators, and statesmen of various countries.

- d. San Francisco Fire –

“Not long hence these cities will suffer under the judgment of God. San Francisco and Oakland are becoming as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the Lord will visit them in wrath” (Manuscript 114, 1902).

Fulfillment: Four years later, in April 18, 1906, the great San Francisco earthquake and fire.

- e. The Return of Papal Popularity, 1884

“In the movements now in progress in this country to secure for the institutions and usages of the church the support of the State, Protestants are following in the steps of papists. Nay, more, they are opening the door for popery to regain in Protestant America the supremacy which she has lost in the Old World” (The Great Controversy, p. 573).

Fulfillment: Roman Catholics now easily get elected to office. Example: John F. Kennedy. Pope John Paul’s visit to Chicago: *“He’s got the whole world in his hands.”*

January 10, 1984. United States and Vatican established diplomatic relations. The nations of the world follow.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Emphasis on Publishing Ministry

“From this small beginning it was shown to me to be like streams of light that went clear round the world” (Life Sketches, p. 125).

Her decades of literary output produced more than 100,000 pages—25 million words. She wrote in long hand, often in the morning while others slept, taking advantage of almost every free moment at home or on her journeys.

- a. More than 60 books. 24 books were in circulation at the time of her death; two book manuscripts ready for publication; a total of 20,000 pages.

- b. 4,600 periodical articles; 2,000 in the *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*.
- c. Sermons, diaries, special testimonies, letters; approximately 60,000 pages of manuscripts.
- d. 200 tracts and pamphlets of 6,000 typewritten pages.

2. Foreign Service

- a. *Europe*, August 1885 to August 1887. From Basel, Switzerland, the headquarters of the European work of the church, she made trips to England, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
- b. *Australia*, December 1891-1900. Here she published *The Desire of Ages*, *Thoughts from the Mount of Blessings*, *Christ's Object Lessons*, *Testimonies for the Church*, vol. 6.

3. Last Years of Service

Her last 15 years were at Elmshaven near St Helena Sanitarium, California. She attended the 1901 General Conference Session and spoke on the following issues:

- Church reorganization
- Responsibilities to be widely distributed
- Union conference organizations
- Arrangement of departments

Up to 1909, she made several journeys to the southern United States. In her last trip to the eastern United States (1909), she spoke 72 times in 27 different places in five months.

From 1912 onward, her public speaking diminished, then ceased, but she published *Education*, *The Ministry of Healing*, *Testimonies for the Church*, vols. 7-9, *The Acts of the Apostles*,

Counsels to Parents and Teachers, and *Prophets and Kings*.

On Sabbath morning, February 13, 1915, as she was entering her study, she fell and fractured her hip. For five months she was confined to her bed or wheel chair. Ellen Gould White's life of labor closed on July 16, 1915, at the age of 87 years.

PART III THE WRITINGS OF ELLEN G. WHITE

LITERARY OUTPUT

1. Biblically Sound

"Sister White is not the originator of these books. They contain instruction that during her lifework God has been giving her. They contain the precious, comforting light that God has graciously given His servant to be given to the world" (Colporteur Ministry, p. 125).

"I took upon myself the task of checking the writings of the Spirit of Prophecy with the teachings of the Bible. I chose twenty different topics putting in one column all that the Bible says about [each topic]. Then I went through Mrs. White's forty-three volumes and some of the periodicals that contain several thousands of articles, selecting at random statements and putting them in a parallel column" (Denton E. Rebok, *Believe His Prophets*, p. 99).

Rebok's findings: *"Hers was the work of a magnifying glass, simply making the details of the observed object stand out in clearer lines, showing its original beauty more perfectly. Hers is a sort of inspired commentary on the Bible."*

2. Extraordinary Writer

She is the fourth most translated writer in the world. *Steps to Christ* has been published in more than 100 languages.

Paul Harvey in “Nutritionist White Ahead of Her Time,” *The Lima (Ohio) News*, August 11, 1960:

“Once upon a time, a hundred years ago, there lived a young lady named Ellen White. She was frail as a child, completed only grammar school, and had no technical training, yet she lived to write scores of articles and many books on the subject of healthful living. Remember, this was in the days when doctors were still blood-letting and performing surgery with unwashed hands. This was in an era of ignorance bordering on barbarism. Yet Ellen White wrote with such profound understanding on the subject of nutrition that all but two of the many principles she espoused have been scientifically established.”

3. Literary Qualities

a. Clearness of Thought. *“Numberless words need not be put upon paper to justify what speaks for itself and shines in its clearness. Truth is straight, plain, clear, and stands out boldly in its own defense; but it is not so with error. It is so winding and twisting that it needs a multitude of words to explain it in its crooked form”* (Early Writings, p. 96). Example:

Christ “walked among the thoughtless, the rude, the uncourteous; amid the unjust publicans, the reckless prodigals, the unrighteous Samaritans, the heathen soldiers, the rough peasants, and the mixed multitude” (The Desire of Ages, p. 90).

b. Simplicity of Language. Gladys King-Taylor writes: *“To be universally understood the language needs to be simple. Language, the instrument of thought, should be commensurate with the appeal to thought. Simplicity wastes no effort, wastes no time.”* Of Ellen G. White’s writing style she said: *“Direct, effective simplicity of construction is the chief characteristic. There are no complexities, no superfluties, no extravagances, no foreign-word order, no monotonous repetition, no words whose purpose is adornment”* (Literary Beauty of Ellen G. White’s Writings, pp. 37-39).

c. An Expert’s Testimony. Testimony of a literature teacher, Ms. E. McMillan, who knew nothing of Mrs. White’s religion but had read many of White’s books merely to study her as an author and not from the standpoint of religion: she was unblushingly able to declare herself an authority on literature, and that it was a pity Mrs. White’s writings were not better known in the literary world. Then she stated that she was going to make a bold statement, but that she meant every word of it.

“Of all the writings, ancient, medieval, or modern, there is no writing so full of beauty, so perfect in every way, so pure, and yet so simple, outside of the Bible, as the writings of Mrs. E. G. White.”

4. Literary Assistants

Someone would raise this question: “Well, Sister White had her editors. How can we be sure that she did her own writing?”

“While my husband lived, he acted as a helper and counselor in sending out the messages that were given to me. Light

would be given to me [and] the instruction I received was faithfully written out by me. Afterward we examined the matter together, my husband correcting the grammatical errors and eliminating needless repetition. Then it is carefully copied for the persons addressed, or for the printers. After my husband's death, faithful helpers joined me, who labored untiringly in the work of copying the testimonies and preparing articles for publication. But the reports that are circulating, that any of my helpers are permitted to add matter or change the meaning of the messages I write out, are not true” (Selected Messages, vol. 1, p. 50).

Her need: Ellen White had three years in school. The Lord did not miraculously instruct her in all the rules of writing, teaching her spelling and telling her where to put in all the commas, and so forth. Her assistants' work:

- a. Copy the materials
- b. Correct misspelled words and imperfect grammar
- c. Delete repetitious statements
- d. Use synonyms for redundant words

Her writings would go back to the copyist to be recopied, then returned again to Mrs. White to look over carefully and sign. She might even edit further, and it would be copied again.

Mrs. White's secretarial staff, which changed through 35 years of existence, was unique. It contained a varied assortment of talents for several duties, but always kept to a high standard of devotion and consecrated ability.

5. Her Use of Sources

A Washington copyright lawyer concludes that Ellen White was not a

plagiarist and her works did not constitute copyright infringement. Vincent L. Ramik, a Roman

Catholic, spent more than 300 hours researching about 1,000 relevant cases in American history. His conclusion:

“If the issues had been court-tested between 1850 and 1915, Ellen G. White emphatically would not have been convicted of copyright infringement. Nowhere have we found the books of Ellen G. White to be virtually the ‘same plan and character throughout’ as those of her predecessors. Nor have we found, or have critics made reference to, any intention of Ellen White to supersede [other authors] in the market with the same class of readers and purchasers. Instead, she invariably introduced considerable new matter to that which she borrowed, going beyond mere “colorable deviations” and, in effect, created an altogether new literary work. ... Most certainly, the nature and content of her writings had but one hope and intent, namely, the furthering of mankind's understanding of the word of God” (Adventist Review, December, 1981).

6. Custody of Her Writings

Her last will: “To have and to hold, the said property unto said trustees, and their successors administering, preserving, and protecting and publishing and selling said books and manuscripts and conducting the business thereof. Shall use the overplus for the improvement of the books and manuscripts for the securing and printing of new translations thereof; for the printing of compilations from my manuscripts.”

The Ellen G. White Estate's work:

- a. Care and promotion of EGW books in the English language.

- b. Preparation of manuscripts for, and the promotion and publication of the EGW writings into foreign languages.
- c. Custody of manuscripts and files, and the selection of materials for general circulation.

The original trustees labored together for nearly two decades. “If vacancies shall occur for any reason among said trustees, or their successors, a majority of the surviving trustees are empowered and directed to fill such vacancy by appointment of some fit persons.”

THE POWER OF THE PEN

“The pen is a power in the hands of men who feel the truth burning upon the altar of their hearts, and who have an intelligent zeal for God, balanced with sound judgment. The pen, dipped in the foundation of pure truth, can send the beams of light to dark corners of the earth, which will reflect its rays back, adding new power, and giving increased light to be scattered everywhere” (Life Sketches, p. 214).

1. To the Readers

“The press is a powerful means to move the minds and hearts of the people.... Many minds can be reached in no other way” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 148).

“I was shown men and women studying with intense interest papers and a few pages of tracts upon present truth. They would read the evidences so wonderful and new to them, and would open their Bibles with a deep and new interest.... As they searched the Scriptures . . . a new light shone upon their understanding, for angels were hovering over them, and impressing their minds with the truths contained in the publications they had

been reading” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 149).

“It is true that some who buy the books will lay them on the shelf... and seldom look at them.... The time will come when these books will be sought for and read.... And through the truth contained in the books God sends to troubled hearts peace and hope and rest” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 150).

“Even the fragments of a pamphlet or of a periodical should be regarded as of value. Who can estimate the influence that a torn page containing the truths of the third angel’s message may have upon the heart of some seeker after truth?... Every page is a ray of light from heaven” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 151).

“God will soon do great things for us if we lie humble and believing at His feet. . . . More than one thousand will soon be converted in one day, most of whom will trace their first convictions to the reading of our publication” (Ibid.).

2. To the Literature Evangelists

“I speak to you who are engaged in the canvassing work. Have you read volume 4 [The Great Controversy]? Do you know what it contains? Have you any appreciation of the subject matter? Do you not see that the people need the light therein given? If you have not done so, I entreat you to read carefully these solemn warnings and appeals” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 127).

“I am informed by my guide, ‘All who believe and proclaim the truth should not only practice health reform, but teach it diligently to others.’ . . . The Lord calls for workers to enter the canvassing field. He desires the books upon health reform to be circulated” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 133).

“Let canvassers handle books which bring light and strength to the soul, and let them drink in the spirit of these books. Let them put their whole soul into the work of presenting these books to the people, if they are imbued with the Spirit of God, heavenly angels will give them success in their work, and they will gain a deep, rich experience” (Colporteur Ministry, p. 121).

Conclusion

As Edward Heppenstall put it: *“It is impossible to place a high value upon her life and character and a low value upon her writings” (Adventist Review, May 7, 1987).*