



Home Church Herald

"...To the church in thy house:" Philemon 1:2 "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" Psalms 133:1

June 2012

A Publication of Seventh Day Home Church Fellowships

Vol. 3 Issue 5

Jehovahjireh

by Elyssa Sims

The agony which must have coursed through Abraham's soul after those fateful words, "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of", can hardly be imagined. I marvel at the tremendous amount of faith and love Abraham and Isaac had, as they worked to fulfill the divine command; though it seemed that God was asking something unreasonable and contrary to all the promises that had been given to Abraham. As Abraham lifted the knife to slay his beloved son, God called to him, "Abraham! Abraham! Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou any thing unto him: for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son from me." At the climax of this test of their faith God stepped in. It was enough. He knew for a certainty where Abraham's love and loyalty stood, and He provided according to his faith. Abraham saw a ram caught in the bushes, and he took it, and offered it for a burnt offering to God instead of his son Isaac. Abraham called the name of that place "Jehovahjireh", "The Lord will see to it", or "The Lord will provide". Most assuredly all who put their faith in God will have a Mount Moriah, which they like Abraham may call "Jehovahjireh".

Perhaps the Mount Moriah in your life is salvation, and whether or not you can be forgiven and accepted of God. Well, the Lord has already provided for you. When the human race was condemned to die, a way was provided whereby all who trust in Him might be saved through Jesus. I won't say it is free, for it cost the blood of Jesus, and that is the highest price that could ever be paid for you or me. Doesn't that thrill you with awe, that the life of the Son of God was shed for *you*, that you might be saved, and have life? You need only believe – believe enough to give your whole heart to God, and rest in His promises.

Perhaps the Mount Moriah in your life is character perfection. If you are struggling with discouragement that



you do not have strength to overcome, God has promised to grant power and victory to all who ask of Him. If you ask, He will provide the grace necessary to sustain you. He will complete the work that He has started in you. It may drive you to your knees in prayer, but it is only through realizing our total helplessness, and having faith enough to depend on One who is stronger, that victory will be gained.

Maybe your Mount Moriah is financial issues, needs, decisions, or a whole host of other things. Whatever it may be, the promise is there, "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus" (Philippians 4:19). God will provide! He will supply your needs physically, mentally, and spiritually.

I heard a story once of a grandmother who had to take care of her grandchildren. She was poor, and struggled daily to put food on the table. A day came when they had nothing, and the children were hungry. Grandma set the table, took the bread knife, and sharpened it; then she gathered the children around her, and thanked God for the food that He was going to send them. After they had finished praying, someone knocked on the door, and said he had felt

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impressed to bring them food! God rewarded their faith, and provided accordingly!

There are other stories: some on how God revealed His will to His servants to go and speak to someone, or to preach at a meeting when they were so ill they had to be carried into the meeting room. However, the moment they stood up to preach, they were filled with strength and power to proclaim the messages God had given them to share. It took faith, much faith, to travel and even to try, but God provided the strength and the health!

Perhaps the trials in life will not make any sense to us. Perhaps our 'Mount Moriah' experience will require us to leave our comfort zone in faith, and prove our trust in God like Abraham. We may have to set the table, and sharpen the knife, as the widowed grandmother; or be willing to be taken in our sick bed to the meeting to speak; but if we will pass through every cloud of doubt, believing God, and acting on our faith according to His will, He will provide! As our faith, so shall it be! If we ask much, and expect much, we shall receive much. For Abraham's faith, God promised "in blessing I will bless thee . . ." (Genesis 22:17), and that promise is just as much for your faith and my faith, as it was for Abraham and his faith.

What a motto to build, shape, and carry through a life – "Jehovahjireh" – 'The Lord will see to it' or, 'The Lord will provide'! Shall we make it ours?

Understanding Prophecy Part IV - Symbols: Nebuchadnezzar's Dream

by Thomas Akens

Understanding Symbols – In dealing with the varied styles of language presented in the Word of God the student naturally inquires, "How are we to interpret its diverse symbols?" This is the question we will now seek to address briefly. The prophecies of Daniel & the Revelation are presented in vision or dream to the prophet largely by various symbols or figures, which may at first glance appear to the reader as either fabulous (make believe) or mystical (incomprehensible to the mind). Such language need not confuse us. It is just as subject to well-defined laws as are poetry or science. Consider well the words of Isaac Newton on this point (perhaps one of the greatest scientific minds of modern time), for he tells us that in order to understand the prophecies, "we are, in the first place, to acquaint ourselves with the figurative language of the Prophets" (*Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel*, chap. 2, p. 17). Here then, is our first work.

The language of the prophets (and hence of prophecy) is chiefly symbolic in nature. Symbols, though often mis-

understood, nonetheless constitute language as a whole. Written language is made up of diverse symbols called *letters* or *characters*. These letters or characters serve as symbols to represent the various sounds in speech within each language. Hence at a glance the reader can see just how rooted our language is in the use of symbols. We encounter them every day of our lives, whether those letters in the books we read, the signposts along the road we travel, the symbols (icons) on the commercial clothes we wear, the vehicles we drive, the appliances we use, or the almost infinite number of other things the world produces; all are stamped with symbols. That symbols represent or stand for other things should be apparent to all. And should it come to us as a mystery that God would represent the people, nations, and events that should act out the scenes of history by diverse symbols? Speaking of this principle, the same Isaac Newton, tells us that, "This language is taken from the analogy between the world natural, and an empire or kingdom considered as a world politic. Accordingly, the whole world natural consisting of heaven and earth, signifies the whole world politic, consisting of thrones and people, or so much of it as is considered in the Prophecy: and the things in that world signify the analogous things in this" (Ibid). This understanding of prophetic language (that heavenly and earthly bodies in nature represent the bodies of men & nations) guided nearly all the earliest Christians in their interpretations of the symbols employed in the prophecies of Daniel and John. However, as we saw in part 3 of this series, quite early in the history of the Christian church, there arose a new school of Scriptural and prophetic interpretation. This school was the primary instrument through which the pagan philosophy of spiritualizing or wresting the Scriptures was brought into Christianity (2 Peter 3:16, 17).

We saw in part 1 of this series that prophecy outlines the events of history surrounding the people of God from the time the prophecy is given to the close of time. And to all, who like the disciples of old would know their meaning, Jesus declares, "Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God" (Luke 8:10). Thus we can be assured that the often mysterious symbols employed by God to represent the nations, people, and events which make up this world's history would not be left a mystery to us.

Symbols Explained – All of the symbols which one encounters in the writings of the prophets are explained by various other passages of Scripture, and sometimes within that prophecy itself. Let us now take a look at some of these symbols or figures of prophecy. We begin with the figures of Daniel's visions, because most of them are ex-

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Health Corner

Eating Through Your Skin?

by Raquel Akens

The skin is a wonderful organ. In fact, it is the largest organ in your body. It is made of three main layers, the epidermis, the dermis, and the hypodermis. The general functions of the skin are: (1) to protect the inner organs and tissues, (2) to protect against infectious organisms, (3) to maintain the proper body temperature, (4) to aid in the excretion of toxins (e.g., sweating), and (5) to make vitamin D from sunlight. An interesting property of the skin which the average person often overlooks is its permeability, that is, the ability to take substances through its pores into the bloodstream. The medical world has in the last few decades taken advantage of this function by prescribing medications which are put into creams or patches to apply to the skin. This method has proven to be just as effective as ingesting medication in a pill.

Are the body care products I use safe? and, Are these also being absorbed? are important questions when considering the skin's ability to absorb substances from its environment. Very little thought is given to safety before we dab on perfume, lather our hands with soap, brush our teeth with toothpaste, or rub on deodorant, antiperspirant, cosmetics, or lotion. Though we tend to show more care with what we eat, yet if what we apply to our skin can just as readily enter our bloodstream as does our food, ought we not then to give the same attention to our body care products as we do to our food?

It is important to understand that the majority of chemicals used by the cosmetic industry have never been tested for safety.¹ Therefore the list of known harmful chemicals presented in this article, or in any other place, cannot be an exhaustive one, because the companies producing these products are not required to list *all* of their ingredients. For example, the ingredient called "fragrance" on labels has been found to include an array of various chemicals, some of which are known to be carcinogens (cancer causing) and hormone disruptors.² These chemicals could be any of the 3,100 different chemicals which are used by the fragrance industry.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate – One of the most commonly used chemicals in body-care products is *Sodium Lauryl Sulfate* (SLS), including *Sodium Laureth Sulfate* (SLES) and its other derivatives. It is a very corrosive and strong cleaning agent, and is widely used in the cleaning industry to re-

move grease on garage floors and engines, etc. This chemical has been found to be a strong skin irritant. It dries the skin by removing the protective lipids or fats (oils) from its surface, compromising the proper function of the permeability of the skin. This may be seen in experiments that have been performed by the *American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, which have shown that skin washed with soaps containing SLS, and exposed to dust laden with toxic metals such as lead absorbed more toxic metals than skin which had not been washed with SLS, and was exposed to the same dust.³

Another problem with SLS and its derivatives is that they are known to be contaminated with other cancer-causing chemicals, such as *Ethylene Oxide* and *1,4 Dioxane*. These chemicals are used in the process (called ethoxylation) of making SLS and its other family members less harsh. According to the *International Chemical Safety Cards*, 1,4 Dioxane is toxic, especially to the kidneys and liver.⁴ To avoid 1,4 Dioxane, the *Organic Consumers Association* (OCA) recommends not using products with

indications of ethoxylation. To recognize these products look for the following in the ingredient list: *myreth, oleth, laureth, cetareth* (or any other *eth*), *PEG, polyethylene, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, or oxynol*. And according to Dr. Samuel Epstein, ". . . both polysorbate 60 and polysorbate 80 may also be contaminated with 1,4-Dioxane" (*Safe Shopper's Bible*, pp.190-191).

Nitrosamines – Many body-care products have ingredients that contain nitrosamines, such as ethanolamines, and other such ingredients with MEA, DEA, or TEA. The class of chemicals known as nitrosamines is highly toxic. One form of nitrosamine (NDELA) was tested, and was found to accumulate in the liver, bladder, and other organs, which then leads to chronic (long-term) health problems. Most nitrosamines are mutagenic and most are carcinogenic⁵, and they are readily absorbed by the skin⁶. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reported its concern about the contamination of cosmetics with nitrosamines in 1979. Since then the amount of these chemicals in body-care products has been significantly lowered according to more recent tests; though it is hard to know the true amounts, since the formation of nitrosamines not only occurs during manufacture, but also during product storage.⁷ The Campaign for Safe Cosmetics stated that, "A 1998 study by the UK Department of Trade and Industry showed that nitrosamine levels in some products actually increase in the months after a product is opened."



Parabens – Among the long list of toxic chemicals found in many body-care products is the *paraben* family (*methylparaben*, *propylparaben*, *butylparaben*, etc.), which has been found in breast tumors, and is known to be an estrogen mimicker.⁸ According to an article in the *Environmental Working Group* website, the EPA states that all parabens have been proven to interfere with the function of the endocrine system.⁹ Thus, parabens are endocrine disruptors, which can affect any of the glands in the endocrine system, such as the thyroid, which performs important hormonal and immune system functions.

It is not necessary to research every single chemical listed in the ingredients of your shampoo or lotion bottle to see if it's safe or not, if we abide by the simple rule, "If you can't read it and/or understand it, then don't buy it." The study referred to above regarding the permeability of the human skin logically states its conclusion by saying, "This study . . . stresses the need to prevent skin contamination when using toxic substances." Their conclusion specifically deals with workers exposed to toxic substances in their workplace. If this be true for those unintentionally exposed to toxic substances, then how much more true for us, when we purposefully apply harmful substances to our skin?! It is impossible to keep our skin from being contaminated with these and many other harmful chemicals (which we have not mentioned) when we use any of the store-bought body-care products, and even when we use products labeled "natural" and "organic". And it isn't through our skin alone that we are exposed to these dangerous chemicals, but through our eyes, mouth, and nose as well. Whenever we apply any substance to our skin, it's as though we were eating it. Therefore the ideal product for skin care is one that would cause us no fear were we to accidentally ingest it.

In future articles we hope to share with you some recipes for home-made body-care products.

1. FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration). 2007. Compliance Program Guidance Manual. Program 7329.001. Chapter 29 – Colors and Cosmetics Technology. Online <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/cosmetics/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/ComplianceEnforcement/ucm073356.pdf>.

2. Not So Sexy: Hidden Chemicals in Perfume and Cologne By EWG and the Campaign for Safe Cosmetics, May 2010 <http://www.ewg.org/notsosexy>

3. Skin Absorption of Inorganic Lead and the Effect of Skin Cleansers. Francesca La-resse Filon, MD, Mark Boeniger, MD, Giovanni Maina, MD, Gianpiero Adami, PhD, Paolo Spinelli, MD, Adriano Damian, MD http://www.hvgenall.com/za/Skin_Absorption.pdf

4. <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/healthguidelines/dioxane/recognition.html>

5. Nitrosamines and Cancer - Richard A. Scanlan, Ph.D. Dean of Research Emeritus and Professor of Food Science - <http://lpi.oregonstate.edu/f-w00/nitrosamine.html>

6. Guide to inspections of cosmetic product manufacturers http://www.fda.gov/ICECI/Inspections/InspectionGuides/ucm074952.htm?utm_campaign=Google2&utm_source=fdaSearch&utm_medium=wb-site&utm_term=nitrosamine%201978&utm_content=1

7. Journal of Applied Toxicology, Darbre, 2004

8. Looking good could be hazardous: Makeup, perfume and moisturizer may contain harmful chemicals, San Francisco Chronicle, *Beth Greer* Published September 26, 2006 Online: <http://www.ewg.org/news/looking-good-could-be-hazardous>

Waldensian Center

Will be starting its next one year training program on July 4, 2012. Waldensian Center is a modern-day school of the prophets, a Bible college patterned after the Madison School blueprint: giving training in Gospel, ministerial, and medical missionary work, combined with training for practical life in various trades and agriculture. It is operated by an association of home churches called Seventh Day Home Church Fellowships.

Areas of study will include agriculture (conducting and interpreting soil tests), religion (a broad range of Bible subjects with a pastoral externship program), bookkeeping, education, health science (anatomy and physiology, natural remedies including hydrotherapy), history, industrial arts (including an introduction to appliance repair, heating and air conditioning, refrigeration, mechanics, welding, and the various building trades, including electrical and plumbing), languages (Biblical and modern), music, and writing. For the ladies there will be practical training in sewing, soap-making, and food preservation.

The full time staff includes David Sims, and Thomas and Raquel Akens. Others will be teaching certain classes also. See <http://www.waldensiancenter.org> for other details

Dear young adults: I would make a special appeal to you. Do you feel called to ministry work, or medical missionary work? Do you desire to serve the Lord in some way, but are not sure where to start, or what He would have you do? Would you like to have a good understanding of the Scriptures, and be better fitted for serving the Lord, even in some secular occupation? Is it your goal to have practical, all around training for either occupational or practical life? If these questions express your heart's desire, then we encourage you to come to Waldensian Center. We believe you will be richly blessed.

Is God calling you to Peru?

Waldensian Center is looking for a few people who are willing to be trained, and go to Peru to set up and to teach in a school. If you are willing to go yourself, or are willing to donate a monthly amount to WC to help with a stipend for the support of someone, please contact us.

Smyrna Gospel Ministries West Virginia Camp Meeting – June 26-30, 2012

We encourage you to make every effort to be there. Blessings are sure to attend! Contact: allen@smyrna.org or (304) 732-9204



Structuring Our Soil Part 1

By Raquel Akens

In this article we will consider the first component of good soil, *structure*, as well as a closely related subject, *tilth*. Soil structure is defined by the way individual particles of sand, silt, and clay are assembled (*background pic*). "Tilth is a function of soil texture, structure, fertility, and the interplay with content and the living soil organisms that help make up the soil ecosystem."¹ If a soil has good tilth, it will have proper drainage for the plant, will not crust or hard-pan, will allow plants' roots to penetrate deeply, will not erode when rained on, and will support high populations of soil organisms. The ideal soil tilth is 50% soil (45% mineral components and 5% organic matter), and 50% pore space (25% water and 25% air). Many agricultural soils do not have these proper proportions. This is due to various factors, such as soil compaction from tractor traffic, too much clay, poor watering methods, and/or not having enough organic matter.

To be able to intelligently improve our soil tilth, it is important that we consider the different particle sizes in the mineral components of our soil. This is called the *texture* of the soil. Soil texture affects how the soil is structured, and the resulting pore space it will have. There are three terms which are used to describe the different types of particles in the soil: *sand*, *silt*, and *clay*. (1) Clay particles are so small that it takes 12,000 clay particles aligned next to each other to make one inch. If one clay particle was visible to the eye as a fine dot made by a pencil, a particle of coarse sand would have to be about 6 inches in diameter. Clay particles are flat, and their textures are sticky. Clay contains a good amount of plant minerals, and its minute size gives it a high holding capacity for water and minerals. This, however, is the same property that gives clayey soils a structure lacking big enough pores. This restricts proper air and water movement for plant roots, and causes soil to compact and harden very easily. These clayey conditions can result in soils which have as little as 20% clay content. (2) Silt, like fine sand, does not add much to good soil tilth as it does not increase large pore space, nor is it a big contributor in nutrients. Silt has a smooth or floury texture, and settles out in slow moving water. Its water holding capacity, however, is similar to clay. (3) Sand has larger sized particles, which results in a gritty texture. It is the medium to coarse sand in the soil structure that allows it to have adequately sized pore spaces. This is important, since 50% of soil tilth should be pore space, and plant

roots can only grow where the soil tilth allows for adequate soil oxygen levels, and where water is present. Fine sand (*e.g.*, sand for playground boxes) adds little to good soil tilth, as it does not significantly increase large pore space. For a soil to be sandy it must have at least 50-60% of medium to coarse sand particles. Sandy soils have good drainage and aeration, but low water and nutrient holding capacity; they are also lacking in plant minerals.

Most soils have a mixture of these three different types of particles. When the mixture is relatively even: 40% sand, 40% silt, and 20% clay, it is called loam. Other soil mixtures with different proportions are designated under different textural classes according to their relative portions of sand, silt, and clay. A sandy loam, for example, has more sand and less clay than does a clay loam.

There are different ways in which you can test your soil to figure out what kind of texture you have. We have provided instructions for a couple of different tests you can use for this. You can view them by simply visiting <http://seventhdayhomechurchfellowships.org> and clicking *Resources* in the menu box, or just contact us, and ask us to send you one via mail or e-mail.

The quality of your soil tilth will inevitably be dependent upon your soil texture. If your soil is too clayey or compacted there will be lack of large pore spaces in its structure, restricting water and air infiltration and movement, thus limiting root growth and the activity of beneficial soil organisms. If your soil is sandy, there will be a lack of small pore space in its structure, which limits its ability to hold water and nutrients. Good soil will have a mixture of both big and small pore spaces.

Once you know your soil type, amending is the next important step. One amendment that benefits sandy, silty, or clayey soil types is organic matter, since most soils are lacking in organic matter, which, as mentioned before, is a very important component for a proper biological environment.

There are three major ways in which you can add organic matter to your soil. (1) The most commonly known way is through the use of animal manure. Fresh manure contains a lot of available, soluble nitrogen in the form of ammonia or proteins, but is too strong for most growing plants. Most raw animal manures contain the wrong form of nitrogen and the wrong form of bacteria for garden use, and may burn or kill plants if abused. The safest way to use manure is to use aged or composted manure. Animals such as cows or horses produce manure that is

more easily digested by aerobic microbes than carnivorous animals such as chickens or pigs; the vegetarians are also less prone to having pathogenic microbes in their manure. To test the quality of your composted manure, mix some of it with a bit of sand, and sow a few peas or beans in a pot. If the peas come up healthy and green, the compost is probably the right balance of nutrients, doesn't contain any persistent contaminants, and can be used in the rest of your garden. (2) Green manure or cover cropping is another way in which you can enhance the amount of organic matter in your soil. Many types of plants can be grown as cover crops. Some of the more common ones are rye, buckwheat, hairy vetch, alfalfa, crimson clover, subterranean clover, red clover, cowpeas, millet, and forage sorghum. A cover crop is usually allowed to grow to its flowering stage, and is then mowed down, and tilled into the soil. The planting time depends on the plant being used and its growth rate. After it's tilled into the soil, a period of from 3 weeks to a few months is allowed to pass before a crop is planted. (3) Quality composted green waste is a great way to improve your soil tilth. Though it does not necessarily add significantly to the fertility of the soil, it conditions the soil by incorporating organic matter which is resistant to further decay, thus improving porosity for air and water to penetrate and accumulate, and microbes to thrive.

1. CMG Garden Notes #213 Soil Tilth, Texture, Structure and Pore Space. Colorado State University Extension

Understanding Prophecy Part IV

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plained to Daniel by the angel sent to instruct him in regard to their meaning, and these explain the meaning of many of the symbols of the book of Revelation.

Nebuchadnezzar's Dream – In chapter two, king Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon dreams a dream, but upon waking cannot bring it to mind. The king then calls the wise men of his kingdom to tell him his dream, and its interpretation, to which they answer, “there is none other that can shew it before the king, except the gods [or God], whose dwelling is not with flesh” (Daniel 2:11). The king, seeing their hypocrisy, determined to put them all to death, but God had other plans. He would have all men “know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men” (Daniel 4:17). Read Daniel 2:12-30.

The Image – In the king's dream he saw a great image made up of different metals, the meaning of which is given us in verses 39-42, where the successive metals are said to represent the successive kingdoms which are to bear rule over the earth to the close of time. A key to understanding prophetic language is given us by the prophet

Daniel: speaking of the head of gold, he says, “Thou (king Nebuchadnezzar) art this head of gold” (verse 38). The image's head of gold here represents Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon. The symbol of a king is further explained for us in verses 39 & 40, where we are told that the breast & arms of silver, the belly & thighs of brass, and the legs of iron represent the kingdoms which should come “after thee”, i.e., after king Nebuchadnezzar. Thus we can see that a king stands as the symbol of his kingdom. This key unlocks the mystery of the ten horns of the fourth beast of Daniel 7, and the beast of Revelation 17, which are said to be “ten kings”, i.e., the ten kingdoms which they rule. This fact is also told us in Daniel 8:20-22, “The ram which thou sawest having *two horns* are the *kings of Media and Persia*. And the rough goat is the king of Grecia: and the great *horn that is between his eyes is the first king*. Now that being broken, whereas four [horns] stood up for it, *four kingdoms* shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power.” Thus a king represents or is the symbol of his kingdom (see also Daniel 2:44).

The Stone – The last of these kingdoms is represented by a “stone cut out without hands”, which smites the image upon its feet, utterly destroying it. The destruction of all earthly kingdoms is here symbolically represented. However, the question naturally arises, Who or what is symbolized by this stone? The angel gives us the answer, saying, “In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, . . . it [the stone] shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever” (Daniel 2:44). The stone is said to be the kingdom of set up by God, but what is a kingdom without a king? Who is its king? See Revelation 19:11, 14-16 & Psalm 2:6-9. In the above passages this rider from heaven upon the white horse is represented as the King of kings and Lord of lords, God's chosen king, the one that “shall rule” or “break them with a rod of iron”. Moreover this ruler of the nations is called “my Son” by God, who said moreover, “this day have I begotten thee”, designating him as the only begotten Son of God; there is only one of whom this is said (see John 1:14; 1 John 5:1). Consider the words of Jesus himself, “If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth [Grk. out of] and came from [Grk. out of] God; neither came I of [Grk. from] myself, but he sent me” (John 8:42). And Christ confirms his identity as the stone in the following words concerning himself, “And whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken: but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder” (Matthew 21:44).

In our next issue we will be considering more of the important symbols brought to view in the books of Daniel & the Revelation.



California Family/Youth Camp! July 24-29, 2012

Hosted by Pacific Virtual Fellowship and Smyrna
Gospel Ministries

PVF/SGM Family & Youth Camp – July 24-29, 2012, will be combined into one. Spiritual talks will be held amid the lofty peaks of Lassen Volcanic National Park, interspersed with hikes along beautiful mountain trails. Healthful vegetarian and non-dairy meals will be provided by the hardworking ladies of PVF and Smyrna (thank you ladies!). This will be a true campout, so remember to bring your camping gear. If you are unable to bring certain of your own items, we have some extra things, such as tents, tools, sleeping bags, etc. Let us know if you will need to borrow some of these things.

Location: Butte Lake Group Campground – Group sites A, and B, Lassen Volcanic National Park

GPS Info. (Latitude, Longitude):

40.565, -121.30528

40°33'54"N, 121°18'19"W

Access to the Butte Lake area is via a dirt road off Hwy 44 east of Old Station. From Redding, drive 63 miles east on State Highway 44 to Old Station. From intersection of State Highways 89 and 44, continue east on State Highway 44 for 11 miles. Watch for sign to Butte Lake Campground. Turn right and continue for 6 miles on a rough gravel road.



General Information for campground:

- There are no electricity/water/sewer site hook-ups at this campground.
- All equipment must fit on the site pad.
- Six licensed vehicles are allowed per site (some may need to carpool).
- Campers must have a valid entrance permit/pass before camping.
- An entrance fee of \$10.00 per vehicle will be collected at the campground.
- No motorized boats are permitted on the lake.
- Pets must be on a 6-ft. leash, must not be left unattended, and are not allowed on park trails.

CAUTION: Bears frequent the area; all food and scented products must be kept in the bear boxes provided at each campsite.

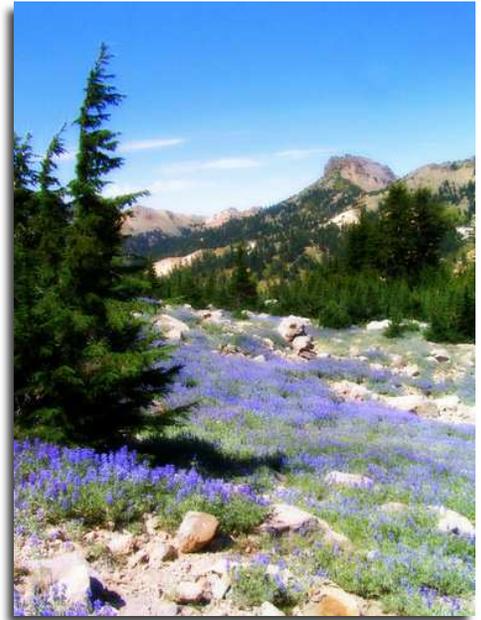
Within Facility:

- accessible flush toilets
- amphitheater
- boat ramp
- canoeing
- drinking water
- food storage locker
- hiking
- kayaking
- lake access
- parking area
- picnic tables
- ranger station
- recycling
- swimming
- trailheads
- trash collection
- vault toilets
- visitor center

Attention: All meetings will be held out doors, so bring appropriate clothing:

Necessities Check List:

- tent (make sure your tent has all its stakes and ropes, etc.)
- sleeping bag
- pajamas
- flashlights and batteries
- socks and underclothing
- camp clothing (thick, durable, washable, and modest – e.g., denim)
- casual, appropriate outer clothing for Sabbath (suits are not recommended)
- comfortable hiking shoes
- 2nd pair of shoes for around camp (in case first pair becomes wet or damaged)
- warm jacket and/or sweater (evenings and mornings can be cool at 6,000 ft. elevation)
- hat or other head shade
- soap, shampoo (natural and biodegradable products are recommended)
- toothbrush, tooth powder/paste, comb, and other personal hygiene items
- towel and washcloth
- Bible, notebook, small S.O.P. book/s, and pen or pencil
- toilet tissue
- medium sized bowl and sponge for bathing



All photo's were taken in Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Optional Check List:

- sleeping pad(s) (for those who don't like a hard bed)
- mosquito repellent (citronella oil works well, and there are other good natural repellents)
- mosquito netting for the face with wide hat and long sleeve shirt/jacket
- camp chair(s) (for those who prefer to sit in a chair)
- rope for a clothesline and emergency tent repair
- solar heated shower bag(s)
- toilet tissue
- pillow(s)
- "moleskin" or equivalent to help prevent blisters
- first aid kit (important!)
- bathing suit(s) for both swimming in the lake and/or bathing
- bucket for night time use (if you are prone to going to the toilet at night)
- hammer for driving tent stakes, and any other handy tool
- musical instrument(s)
- herbs, essential oils, charcoal, or any other "medicines" you might need

Please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to come, so we know how to plan, and how much food to prepare! :-) Thank you!

Seventh Day Home Church Fellowships

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