Sanitarium Medical Missionary School

This School includes three departments, as follows:

A Preparatory School for Medical Students, in which young men and women who dedicate themselves to missionary work under the auspices of the institution, are assisted by instruction, and, when necessary, in special cases, by financial aid, to prepare themselves to enter some field as missionary physicians. The course of study consists of class instruction and practical work at the Sanitarium and in the Sanitarium Hospital, and additional studies at approved medical schools.

A Missionary Nurses’ Training School. In this department young men and women who are well recommended, and who are willing to devote themselves to missionary work, are received for training as missionary nurses. The course of training is more extensive and complete than that afforded by any other similar school in the world. The number of students in this department at the present time numbers more than 100.

A Health Missionary School. This department affords an opportunity for the education and training of suitable persons who are willing to devote themselves to health missionary work in the capacity of teachers of physiology and hygiene in seminaries and colleges, teachers of classes in physical culture, kindergartens, Sloyd, cooking schools, and other similar lines of philanthropic work.

The facilities afforded by the Sanitarium and Sanitarium Hospital are more varied and extensive than are offered in any other school for the training of missionary nurses. Several thousand patients are treated at the Sanitarium annually, and several hundred surgical cases are cared for in the Sanitarium Hospital each year. The Hospital facilities are unequaled by any hospital in the world.

A full account of the educational work carried on in the different departments of this school will be found in the Medical Missionary for December, 1892.

For further particulars, address,

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CHILD TRAINING.

[An address delivered before the Missionary Mothers' Class, by J. H. Kellogg, M. D.]

Unfortunately, the training of children is generally looked upon as manual work. Any girl ten or fifteen years old, who will be kind to the child, is thought to be good enough for a nurse-girl. "Baby-tending" is usually considered the worst kind of drudgery. I have heard mothers complain many times that they have to spend most of their time in taking off and putting on baby clothes, washing faces, etc., and they think that their life is pretty much thrown away, because they have little time to do anything else. Such mothers have not the smallest conception of the value of their opportunities.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY

AND HE SENT THEM TO PREACH THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND TO HEAL THE SICK.

VOL. III. BATTLE CREEK, MICH., U. S. A., AUGUST, 1893.

NO. 8.
its leaves, branches, and trunk. Pretty soon you will see the result of this careful gardening. The weakly plant begins to catch up with the much more robust one. By and by, as the result of this careful training, we see buds, and then blossoms on the plant.

This illustrates the careful training of childhood. Here is a little infant plant, which the mother may watch as it grows up. If she watches and trains it carefully, by and by she will see physical and mental growth and development, in which she will be interested. Let her put into that child's mind a thought to-day and then watch it. By and by she will see the result. Perhaps the child does not say anything when the thought is given; it does not know what to say. But that thought is a picture which the mother has imprinted on its brain, and that picture will remain there, and the child will resolve it over and over. Thus the mother can from day to day form the mind of her child. She can do the same thing with the mind of the child that the painter does on the canvas; she can put the right ideal into the mind; she can paint upon the fabric of its brain such an ideal as she wishes her child to imitate. The mother can do it, and the teacher can do it, and that is what the nurse-maid ought to do. But the mother who turns her child over to the nurse-maid, misses the most important opportunity of moulding the mind of her child. She misses it, because in infancy the mind is blank, or comparatively so; no seed has been sown. There is but the soil and the tendency to grow some kinds of seeds more thriftily than others. All the seed that goes into the child's mind is yet to be sown there, and the mother, nurse, or teacher—the one who has the care of the child—can put into that child's mind, can sow in that soil, any kind of seed that she desires. Now that is a most blessed opportunity; for after three, four, or five years have passed, and the child's mind is full of the most uncanny and noxious weeds, the rest of its life must be spent in uprooting those plants, the evil seed of which has been sown during its earliest years. So the first four or five years are the most important part of the child's life.

Then we may safely say, it seems to me, that the reason for looking upon the care of children as menial, is that it is not understood. And because it is not understood, this important work is done improperly. Proper training is doing for the child-plant what the skillful gardener does in rescuing the wild plant from the woods, bringing it under the best influences, and caring for it and training it and transforming it into a beautiful flower, as has been done, for instance, in converting the wild cranberry into the beautiful "snowball." If, instead of this, the child is placed under the control of a careless hired servant, the mind of the child is left to drift, drift, drift. Instead of being encouraged and developed, it is dwarfed and stunted.

The young mind is full of curiosity. It does not know anything at first, but it wants to know. It is like the little plant which puts out one shoot, then another, and another. Now suppose the gardener picks off the little bud; it grows another in another place, and the gardener picks that off. If this process is continued, the plant will be dwarfed and deformed. This illustrates the treatment of many a little child who begins to inquire the reason for this and that. The child wants to know the reason of things, and when one question is answered, he asks another. Answer that, he has still another one to ask. For the child's mind is empty at the start—it does not know anything; that is the reason why he must ask so many questions. It is just like an empty vessel that needs to be filled. But if you say to him, "Don't ask me so many questions; I don't want to be bothered with you," what is the result?—It cuts off the child's investigations in that direction. So he starts off in another direction, and by and by he asks another question, and his investigations are checked again. In this way these little buds that might have been splendid branches, bearing a wealth of beautiful blossoms, are nipped in the bud, and, mentally, that child becomes a dwarfed child; it is just driven in upon itself.

It is this repression that makes the change in the faces of the children. When a child is two or three years old, it is pretty, sweet, and bright. But when a child has been treated as I have mentioned, that bright look has disappeared by the time he is six or seven years old. Two-thirds of the children, when they reach that age, become still and blank in their looks. They are not so interesting and spontaneous as they used to be. They are no longer making those new and startling comparisons that were a delight to the parents. The child has lost his spontaneity. Why?—Because it has all been crushed out of him; the child has been dwarfed and stunted. He has been treated in the same manner as if the gardener had been around among the plants and picked off all the little buds that were just shooting out. This sort of training of the child is what results in so many dwarfed, one-sided brains.

Walking with God is done one step at a time. (To be continued.)

**MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, NO. 1**

**BY G. KELLOGG, M.D.**

Having been requested by the committee in charge of the foreign missionary work to accompany the missionary brigantine "Pitcairn" on her second voyage to the South Seas, as physician, I joined the company going out as missionaries, and at 12 o'clock, January 17, was with the others on board our little vessel all ready for the voyage. Bidding adieu to the many friends who had assembled on the wharf to bid us God-speed on our way, we glided swiftly past Fort Hunter Island, so that our course was quite direct, and we encountered no storms, nor did accident befal us on the way.

In addition to the usual religious services of evening and morning worship, Elders Cady and Cole, and the writer preached occasionally on week-day evenings, and we had preaching services and Sabbath-school every Sabbath. At the request of the missionary company, the writer gave thirteen lectures on "Christian Temperance" and "Bible Hygiene," all of which were well attended and listened to attentively by the entire ship's company, including such of the crew as could be spared from duty.

After losing sight of land, the day we left San Francisco, we saw nothing but sea and sky for thirty one days. On Sabbath, February 18, at 4 o'clock P.M., Pitcairn Island appeared above the southern horizon, distant forty miles, and at 9 o'clock we lay to for the night, only eight miles from the island indicated. Pitcairn Island is a solitary rock rising abruptly from the ocean's depths to a height of more than eleven hundred feet. The island is less than two miles long, and is about three fourths of a mile wide. Its surface consists of a sloping valley facing north, around which, for seven eighths of its circumference, there runs a high but narrow ridge. The valley itself is from 300 to 600 feet above the sea level, while the elevated ridge has a varying height, being in some parts 700 or 800 feet, and in other parts reaching to 1000 or 1500 feet.

The village is built at an elevation of about 600 feet above the sea level, the cottages being scattered picturesquely about amid groves of cocoanut palms, and banana, mummy apple, orange, lemon, lime, and several more fruit-bearing varieties of trees.

As Pitcairn Island has neither harbor nor safe anchorage, vessels can lie off and on, for the business is transacted with the islanders. This is what the "Pitcairn" did during the time she was detained at the island, her cruising ground covering a distance of fifteen or twenty miles.
We were sighted by the people on the isle at daylight the next morning, and coming off to us in their boats, they took most of the missionary company ashore.

On reaching the island we were met at the landing by a large group of native women and children, who greeted us heartily, and kindly carried our band baggage up the hill to their village.

I have been much surprised at the physical strength of both men and women on the island. They have no beasts of burden, their only domestic animals being goats, sheep, cats, and an inferior breed of dogs.

As a consequence, all labor has to be performed by hand, and all the carrying of produce and luggage has to be done by wheelbarrow or on the shoulders of the men and women.

Consultation was held with Eld. Gates, after which it was decided that himself and Eld. Cady, accompanied by brother Edward Young, elder of the Pitcairn Island church, should go with the brig to the isle of Mangareva on a missionary prospecting tour, and that the remaining members of our missionary company should remain on the island, and hold a series of meetings, a sort of institute, in which we should present the principles of faith, consecration, temperance, and hygiene.

On February 24 the "Pitcairn" sailed away to Mangareva, taking with her the entire crew, and also the three brethren above named, leaving Eld. I. M. Cole and his wife, brother E. C. Chapman and his wife, sisters Cady and Andre, and the writer, on the island. The brig returned from Mangareva March 18, after an absence of twenty-two days, having been detained in her trip both ways by calms. Mangareva is but 300 miles from Pitcairn, yet it took six days each way to make the trip. Eld. Gates will write for the Review a full description of the isle of Mangareva, and of the eagerness of its people for Bibles and other publications in their own language, the Tahitian.

The missionary company remained on the island of Pitcairn from February 19 to March 25, a period of thirty-two days, during which we held fifty-five general meetings, thirty-three of them being conducted by the writer. Of these, five were prayer and social meetings, fifteen were preaching services, and thirteen were lectures on health and temperance. The other twenty general meetings, and about as many more for young people, were conducted by the other brethren. The meetings were all well attended, nearly the entire population turning out, and deep interest was manifested. It was the constant aim in every meeting to show the need of a close connection with God by living faith in his word.

In my lectures on health and temperance, the importance of our properly reflecting the image of God in our lives at all times was made the leading thought. My visit to Pitcairn Island will long be remembered. I made many warm friends while there, and trust that some were strengthened in the Lord, and learned important truths in matters of health.

We left sister Andre on Pitcairn Island, to take charge of the school. She was in good health when we left, as was also sister Gates.

Our entire company on shipboard are in excellent health and spirits, none suffering any more from sea sickness, although the condition of our ship between decks is still anything but sanitary.

On the present voyage, the cabin, state-rooms, galley, and sailors' quarters are on the main deck, and we consequently escape much of the suffering endured by those who went on the first trip; yet even now the bilge water gas finds its way to all parts, especially during calms.

Three of our company took bunks in rooms below deck when we left San Francisco, but they had to abandon them as they were getting sick. Two of our number sleep in the forecastle with the sailors.

Captain Christiansen, who is in charge of the "Pitcairn," daily proves himself a skillful navigator. The four able seamen are as fine sailors as ever manned a ship, and all are lovers of the truth which we prize so much.

We are quite crowded for sleeping room even now. We have several who are getting sick. The four able seamen are as fine sailors as ever manned a ship, and all are lovers of the truth which we prize so much.

Without self-sacrifice there can be no blessedness, neither on earth nor in heaven. He that loveth his life shall lose it. He that hatheth his life in this pulpy, selfish, luxurious, hypocritical world shall keep it to life eternal—C. Kingsley.
Coconut milk is obtained by grating the meat of the nut; a little hot water is then poured over it, and a little of it at a time is gathered up in a cloth or piece of fiber from the coconut tree, and squeezed, when a liquid is forced out which resembles animal milk. It is too rich with fat to be wholesome for common use, unless diluted with water, and three or four times its bulk of water is generally mixed with it. This takes the place of cow's milk on the island, and I like it better, for we can feel quite sure that it is free from disease germs. It is very good for use in cooking, and makes as nice or better balls than does cream.

When butter is wanted, they let this milk set over night, and a sort of cream rises upon it. Then in the morning, this is churned, and in a few moments' time butter is made in about the same way that butter is made from animal milk. The coconut butter, though, is always white. If the atmosphere is too warm, they cannot make butter, for it will turn into oil. This is the way it was on the island while we were there, so we had no butter; I did not mind this at all, for I have not used butter for some time. The Politesians use this oil for the various purposes for which fats are used in cooking. The milk can be prepared with almost any degree of richness, and believing that it is more wholesome than the oil, we encouraged them to use more of it in place of the oil.

Coconut milk is very good for use in cooking, and makes as nice or better balls than does cream.
was kept open and carried on in such a way as to be ready to close it up any day that it was necessary to do so. They continued in this way until it seemed clear that Providence designed them to make the store permanent. It was closed a part of each day to hold preaching services. The people之美 sick were cared for to such extent as we were able. The school and preaching service indoors and out, on Sundays, were maintained regularly, besides the constant witness we bore to our customers, to God's love and mercy to man in giving us a Saviour.

Frequently, after our business had increased some, small companies of natives from the interior would come to the store, as comfortable as possible, not in the hope of making any profit, but in the hope of getting some medicine. They found that we used no profane language, were kind and patient in all our dealings, and were willing to do the best we could for them. The natives were also cared for to such extent as we were able. One of our nurses was sent for in March to attend a poor woman who was very sick. She had a dying husband and two little children, and they were living in two tiny rooms bare of comfort. Seeing the condition of the sufferer, the nurse sent some one for the nearest physician, and he came and staid fifteen or twenty minutes. All that night the nurse worked to save the life of the mother and her newborn babe. There were no conveniences, no hot water, no cloths, but by skilful manipulations she was able to stop a dreadful hemorrhage and save the woman's life. As the nurse laid the new-born babe in the mother's arms, she saw a look of indescribable agony on her face. The nurse understood her thoughts regarding the dying husband and her three helpless little ones, and she knelt down and prayed in English, although the poor woman could not understand a word. But she seemed to know what prayer was, and was contented. While the nurse was praying, an Irish woman came into the store and was the deaconess who had made arrangements for the burial of his dead, but the woman made a good recovery and is caring for her children nicely now. We often have to hold our nurses back from doing this kind of work.

In Germany, the deaconesses go to the rich as well as to the poor, and the money received from those able to pay for services, is turned toward caring for those who cannot pay; but in Chicago we have not enough workers to do this. To go to the rich means to neglect the poor. In one single month we received calls for one hundred trained nurses to go to the poor alone, every one of which we had to refuse. I remember one case, that of a gentleman of culture who was suffering excrutiatingly. The nurse said that he could not have stood the draft upon her feelings for that one night, except that she was doing it "for Jesus' sake." The mother would come into the room morning, "What shall I do? what shall I do?" Both she and her husband were unbelievers. Our deaconess besought the mother to pray, but she refused; she said, "I don't know if a God is a God or not." But during the night she did get down upon her knees. A few days later, the father came to make arrangements for the burial of his daughter, for be it known, there are many burials in our great cities with no sort of a funeral service, not even a prayer—sometimes from necessity and sometimes from brutality. Our deaconesses often offer to do it, when there is no one else to do it. We asked this man if he was not going to have a funeral, and he said he had not thought of it, but finally we did arrange with him to have a prayer. The mother was unhappy in her domestic relations, and after the loss of her child, she shut herself in her room and refused to see anyone. Finally the nurse who had been there the one night called, and the poor afflicted mother admitted her. This opened the way for the visit of an evangelistic deaconess. To make the story short, we carried that woman on our hearts for about six months, and she and her husband were converted and sometimes came to call. But the cases of the very poor are still more distressing. The deaconesses do much, too, in nursing malignant diseases. Such a case came to our notice last year. A young woman who had rheumatism of the heart and was creeping along for a year, and we were called, and she had been there the one night called, and the poor afflicted mother admitted her. This opened the way for the visit of an evangelistic deaconess. To make the story short, we carried that woman on our hearts for about six months, and she and her husband were converted and sometimes came to call. But the cases of the very poor are still more distressing. The deaconesses do much, too, in nursing malignant diseases. Such a case came to our notice last year. A young woman who had rheumatism of the heart and was creeping along for a year, and we were called, and she had been there the one night called, and the poor afflicted mother admitted her. This opened the way for the visit of an evangelistic deaconess. To make the story short, we carried that woman on our hearts for about six months, and she and her husband were converted and sometimes came to call. But the cases of the very poor are still more distressing.
MISSIONARY DOCTORING AT POO, CENTRAL ASIA.

We do not think brother Shreve, our missionary at Poo, on the borders of Chinese Tibet, will quarrel with the title of this sketch, for which he has supplied the material. He is not a qualified medical man, nor was his predecessor, brother Pagell. Yet such medical aid as the missionary can and does render the simple mountainers of these remote villages is golden compared to the treatment of their diseases by their “lamas,” or Buddhist priests.

No profession is undertaken nor work entered upon by the Buddhists without the sanction and blessing of their lamas. Consequently, the idea of the medical profession is, with them, inseparable from religion. The lamas themselves are almost the doctors, and if any layman does take up the profession, he is looked upon as half a lama. The business is lucrative, for the superstitious people apply for medical aid on the slightest indisposition. If a man has a headache, he must go to the “amitschi” (doctor), and he is quite satisfied if the lama does nothing more than lay his hand on his head. The pharmacopoeia of the lama doctor is decidedly limited. He feels the pulse of his patient, and with both hands if more than lay his hand on his head. The surgical operation, for he knows it would result in death, is swept among the gypsies without the sanction and blessing of their lamas.

“One of course, such medical aid in their times of illness helps to draw these Buddhists nearer to us. Yet do not imagine, dear friends at home, that in every single case it affords us opportunity for a direct appeal to the patient about the salvation of his soul. If we made that a hard and fast rule, we should simply frighten them away, and lose touch with them altogether. We have to use tact, but you may be sure that, whenever and wherever it is at all feasible, we seize the opportunity to commend the gospel to them, as God’s cure for the ills of their souls.” — Periodical Accounts.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

The languages spoken in Africa, though of course perplexing to a stranger, are undoubtedly easy, both in construction and pronunciation. Speaking as they do in facility to the natural law of euphony, they are wonderfully accurate. When reducing the languages to a written form, missionaries find that if they can but discover any grammatical rule, it has almost no exceptions. African languages are not to be learned at all correctly by direct conversation with the natives. They are more accurately acquired by constantly listening to their conversation with one another. Their manner of conversing with a European is absurd and very misleading. Not only do they distort their own language greatly, but they are constantly usingoultdish sounds, which they think belong to the white man’s tongue, and which they in their sharpness have picked up.

Again, if a European wishes to be intelligible to the raw native who has not been tutored to understand the sounds of strange tongues, he must remember that African languages are composed not only of sounds of some of the same sounds of which he does not pay the closest attention to this, though he may be able to speak fluently to the natives in a white man’s store or town, he will require a person to interpret his words to a company of raw villagers. The Bushman’s language goes to an extreme in this respect; certain sounds and clicks accented differently, pitched in a higher or lower key, shrill or deep sounding, have all their different meanings; their language is consequently very musical. To hear the little children speaking and laughing in their play is often like listening to the tinkling of tin music boxes.” — F. S. Arnot, in Gurangue.

WHICH?

BY MRS. FRANK HATCH.

You turn away From whitened walls, from human seed, and say, “My soul, be still,” And stiil with Dead Sea fruit he soil to fill, And wander at its spawning shrill. You could not go to Source of streams, roses of him. To tell of love, and all the noble heart Where peaceful souls, and wanderers find a home?

The cup you drink Holds self-damned these most daily drinks,— That chalice that turns naught, and walk with God, Along the deeply pitted Saviour trail.

That Perfection May Befits with at, strug­ gle, and gives the promised rest. To thee; it is not. Unknown to you are weary blistered feet? Is it wonderful and compact?“ No baste?” you say, “Of another living one, dead. No treasons now: No chance of life, Snow-bite, no prominence, and sought but thankless till, and save.”

Think you the Lord Could offer once recreant to his own? He holds for those who do this pleasant, And freely given, in royal measure. Earth holds no bliss. “No so high, so noble, Ta won and win. So4, desired: despairs weighty a m of sea; To those three beacons, to none enter in. No heart is said, That holds the treasure of all things glad, And more beryl Where shelter is the rugged Child. With woe, and peace, and heaven, and Jesus left.” — The Messages.
COLD PHILOSOPHY.

We have a strong suggestion of what the world would be with no guide and no help but moral philosophy, in the teachings of Herbert Spencer. Mr. Spencer believes in the survival of the fittest, or as stated otherwise, death or the non-survival of the unfit. His philosophy seems reasonable enough; when read or studied, one can find no logical fault with it. There seems, in fact, to be a law operating in the world which causes the unfit and the evil to perish. Recognizing this law, Mr. Spencer considers it his duty to help the law along, or, at any rate, to put no obstacles in the way of its successful operation. He has been strongly opposed to any form of aid to the needy by the State, and now has gotten so far advanced in his philosophy that he places himself in opposition to private charity as well, or, at least, only tolerates private charity as a sort of necessary evil growing out of the weak sentimental nature of our nation. According to Mr. Spencer, the principle of the survival of the fittest implies that "each individual shall be left to experience the effects of his own nature and consequent conduct." This law, according to Mr. Spencer, "if left to operate in all its sternness, . . . would quickly clear away the degraded."—that is, if all the well would separate themselves from all the sick; if all the rich would close their eyes and cease all attempts to reform those who are looked upon as wicked, and who perhaps acknowledge themselves to be bad,—then the poor and the wicked would in time, if not immediately, die off; the sick, from want of care; the poor, from cold and starvation; the wicked, from the destructive influence of their own vices. Then what would we have?—A world free from sickness, sin, and misery,—a millennium?—Scarcely. We see in our mind's eye, instead, a race of selfish bigots, an era of Pharisaical righteousness such as was possessed by the priest and the Levite who "passed by on the other side." According to Mr. Spencer's theory, the man who fell among thieves and was robbed, ought to have been robbed because he was not strong enough to defend himself against the thieves, and the thieves being stronger than he, were the "fittest" to survive; consequently the good Samaritan ought to have followed the example of the priest and the Levite, and passed by on the other side, in which case the poor fellow in the bushes would certainly have died. A very "unfit" subject he must have been, covered with bruises and perhaps maimed and disfigured for life, and a most revolting spectacle he must have presented, since the righteous priest and the upright Levite were so frightened at the ghastly sight that they crossed over to the other side of the highway so as to keep at as great a distance as possible. It is clear that Mr. Spencer's system of moral philosophy excludes Christian philanthropy, and has no kinship with the infinite love which sends the rain and the sunshine upon the unworthy and the ungrateful as freely as upon the upright and the thankful, which gives life and joy and the pleasures of existence to the worthy and the unworthy indiscriminately.

Left to itself, Mr. Spencer's scheme of morals would soon work out its own destruction. The very neglect of the needy, the degraded, and the suffering, which it involves, would result in closing up the springs of human kindness, in hardening the heart, and increasing self-love and self-adulation, until we should have, not a race of saints, but a world filled with creatures as unlike the God-image in which man was created as are those whom Mr. Spencer would declare the most unfit to survive. Mr. Spencer's scheme of securing the "survival of the fittest," by the neglect of the unfittest on the part of the "fittest," would inevitably result in making the "fittest" unfit to survive as the unfittest. The very effort made by the comparatively good, to help those who are comparatively wicked and degraded, is a necessary means of grace to those who seek to become righteous. No man who has before him an opportunity for helping others, for relieving the suffering, comforting the distressed, or enlightening the ignorant, can neglect such an opportunity without suffering a moral damage. If Mr. Spencer would join the Salvation Army, or some other active Christian organization long enough to get some idea of what true religion and genuine morality are, he would discover the fact that those only are the "fittest" to survive who are the most ready to render aid and service to the "unfittest."
"JOTTINGS FROM THE PACIFIC"

We are glad to be able to give our readers this month a number of interesting items concerning the medical missionary phase of our work of mission ship, the "Pitcairn." The illustrated article from Dr. M. G. Kellogg, and the article from Mrs. Cady on the foods of Pitcairn Island, will be read with interest, as well as the extracts from private letters with which we have been kindly favored. They give some phases of the work which are not so clearly shown in communications to our other periodicals. Dr. M. G. Kellogg's article is the first of a series which we hope to illustrate from photographs sent by him.

After speaking of the cordial reception the ship's company received from the islanders, including Sister Gates and his family, who are making their home there, Miss Andre says: 

"It would rejoice your heart to see the natural waist and ruddy glow of the cheeks here. The erect, well-proportioned figures, the strength of all, especially of the women, is simply astonishing. A young woman will wheel in a barrel twenty gallons of water over steep hills, for a distance of two and a half miles, and do an extraordinary day's work besides.

"The climate, the whole is very desirable. There is usually a cool breeze, and one needs a light covering at night."

Sister Andre writes of the blessing of the Lord that she has experienced, and her gratitude for his guidance and help which she realized in her work after leaving Battle Creek, and while detained unexpectedly on the way. She is "so thankful for the privilege of being a help to some one."

Sister Gates writes of her own work and surroundings as follows: --

"Just before the "Pitcairn" came, we sisters had arranged to have some meetings to learn how to give some of the simple modes of treatment for the sick, and I thought I would give them some recipes in our cooking, so that they might have some change in their food; but Dr. M. G. Kellogg is now occupying the time to instruct the people. His talks are excellent, and the people seem very much interested in what he says. When the "Pitcairn" leaves, I will resume my work, and will write you of my success.

"It is so dry here some seasons that we can raise scarcely anything but potatoes. I wish there were some yams and taro, so that Dr. M. G. Kellogg could analyze them, and see what is their nutritive value. I think the yams are excellent, and the taro also, in some of the islands. The better I think is mainly starch. We have appreciated very much the Sanitarian food sent us.

"The febrile of February, a death occurred, which is the first since a sudden death in 1884. So you are we have much to be thankful for, in that death does not visit us often. We judge that the young man who died recently had Bright's disease. There are only two or three on the island who are sickly, and they can work very hard."

"I heartily think there is another island on the globe that is like Pitcairn for climate, etc. Our little girl that we took does not look like the same child. She is strong and hearty, and as happy and contented in a child could be. We are glad that we took her, and only hope that the bright jewel that Jesus will gather when he comes. We are expecting to take two of Brother Young's children soon, while he, with his good wife, goes to Mangareva to work for the people there.

"We are all interested in the Christmas present. All the little children gave their donations to the Home. When you consider how scarce money is here, you will see that the amount they gave is considerable. I am going to have all the children place a nice quilt to send to the Home, which I think you will prize. We may send it on the return of the "Pitcairn."

"From Mrs. Hattie Warren Read, whose interesting series of articles on the Sandwich Islands has just closed, we have also recently received a letter. She writes from the Tahitian Islands, --

"...sent us. We have been kindly favored. They give some..."

Our three-year-old Bertha left us a few days ago with a mother who wanted just her and no other. The little one had made such advancement in the kindergarten that we are sure she will make a very capable and energetic little woman as she grows older, if she has the right help, which we trust she will. We miss her bright little head from the nursery and kindergarten. It is hard to let the little ones go, even though we are satisfied that they are going into good homes.

"Some one may ask, "Why do you let them go? Have you given up your original idea of keeping them in the Home?" By no means. But the world is so full of "the cry of the children," and our Home is so small, compared to the need, that a few pressing cases have been received with the express understanding that they are to be placed in homes as soon as they can be found. Every little one thus placed makes room for one more, which is soon filled. But all this is outside of the original plan, which we have not abandoned.

"Doesn't the sight of our nursery, in pursuance of their mother's wish that they should be committted to our care to keep our doors open for them. The baby had already been promised, and stayed at a house or two in the Home. The two little girls next went over almost immediately to a father and mother whose hearts were large enough to hold them, and another homeless little one (not a Home child), leaving only a bright little boy of seven with us.

A DANGEROUS little fellow who had not even a grandparent to bring him, came also during the month. Our hearts ached for the dear little man, he seemed really homesick at first; but he is as bright and happy as need be now, and is already looking stronger and better.

Two sweet little baby boys, Harry and Donald, four and three months old respectively, have crept into the nursery, in spite of the fact that it was so far away from them. We were so used to having the little ones go, even though we are satisfied that they are going into good homes."

HOME NOTES.

"What shall we say of the new building this month? It is advancing these warm August days, and we are hoping to have one of the school-rooms to begin the fall term of school in, if we cannot have anything else. The attic, which is finished, is such a nice place for a rainy day play-room. Nearly all the rooms are plastered, and the carpenters are following the masons to finish the woodwork.

Four children who are fatherless and motherless were recently brought by their grandmother, in pursuance of their mother's wish that they should be committed to our care to keep our doors open for them. The baby had already been promised, and stayed at a house or two in the Home. The two little girls next went over almost immediately to a father and mother whose hearts were large enough to hold them, and another homeless little one (not a Home child), leaving only a bright little boy of seven with us.

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The James White Memorial Home Building Fund

The development of medical missionary enterprises in various parts of the world requires a general fund which may be used for any purpose or objects particularly designated by the donor. An almost unlimited amount of means might be advantageously used in various directions, and a considerable sum in the work of the future, inasmuch as it is desired that the sum bequeathed should be devoted to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Mission and Benevolent Association. The Association is loudly called for. It is hoped that persons of mean shall be well remembered in the preparation of wills and legacies.

S. D. A. Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association General Fund.

The forms of bequests of Real and Personal Property to the S. D. A. Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

For personal property— I give and bequeath to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, of the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, a body corporate under the laws of Michigan, dollars, to be paid in the manner and by the Treasurer of said Association, to be applied to the general uses and purposes of said Association. (The James White Memorial Home, the Haskell Orphans’ Home, or any other benevolent enterprise under the supervision of the Association, may be named if it is desired that the sum bequeathed should be devoted to some special purposes.)

For real estate—I give and devise to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association of the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, a body corporate under the laws of Michigan, to its successors and assignees forever, all that certain (here insert description of the real estate), with the rents, issues and profits thereof, for the use and benefit of said Association, for the purpose of promoting its objects as set forth in its articles of incorporation.
Mrs. -- has returned home. The lady is now doing well, with a fair promise of better health. She has benefited received. His place was immediately occu­
ing his sta y that will help to lessen his sufferings and whose case was progressing so slowly at last report, man who occupied this bed at last mention has since like another person. The other patient assigned to expect to be, but he was better, and learned mu c h dur­
ging this stay that will help to lessen his sufferings and improve his condition. He was very grateful for benefits received. His place was immediately occupied by a young lady who had already been at the Hospital for some time. Her case was a critical one, involving a severe operation as her only chance of recovery, and she is quite delicate. The operation was performed, and though her recovery has been tedious, and hindered by serious complications, she is now doing well, with a fair prospect of better health. She is very happy and grateful, as might be expected.

The Vermont Bed. -- Mrs. -- has returned home since last report. She left as soon as she was able to make so long a journey, and we trust her improve­ment will continue. She had discarded her wheel chair already. We miss her cheerful face and helpful spirit, as do many who have become endeared to us during their stay.

The Michigan Bed. -- This bed has been vacated since the last report. The patient is still gaining, and is already able to do light housework.

Nebraska Bed No. 1. -- Mrs. -- reported last month is improving steadily, and will soon be ready to return home.

Nebraska Bed No. 2. -- Mrs. -- was on the point of leaving, at last mention of this bed. She has returned home very happy and grateful.

The Dr. Lindsay and Mrs. Hall Bed. -- This pa­
tient, too, has left within the month. She was another who carried a bright face away with her.

Mrs. E. E. Kellogg Bed. -- The occupant of this bed has been mentioned as suffering from severe chronic troubles. She is gaining, if one may judge from her face, which certainly is more cheerful.

The Mrs. Getman Bed. -- This patient was in a very serious condition when she came, and has been very low. She is improving, though still feeble.

The New England Bed. -- One of the ladies who were accredited to this bed in last month's mention, has left since last month. She could not find words to express her appreciation, she said, of what had been done for her. She came feeling sad and home­
sick, but went away as though she were leaving home, feeling that she left loved friends behind. She spoke very earnestly of the kind care and attention she had received in times of severe suffering. She is better, though she should have remained longer. She felt obliged to return home, but hopes to improve further under the treatment prescribed, and with the informa­tion she has gained.

This leaves two patients whom we have already mentioned, in this bed. One of them has had the surgical operation that it was thought last month she could not endure, and the other who was more fully men­tioned, is so far recovered from her operation that she has left the surgical ward, and is walking about. She will take some further treatment for chronic stomach difficulties before she goes home.

The Iowa Health and Temperance Bed. -- The lady in this bed carried in her face the marks of severe suffering when she came, and she looked so delicate that we should have prophesied a long and tedious convalescence for her. She was in a wheel chair, however, within a few days after the operation and has gained steadily. She is now getting about independ­ently, and has gained an enviable notoriety for rapid improvement, so that she does not look much like the sad-faced little woman that came here a few weeks ago.

FREE SURGICAL WORK.

As the matron of the surgical ward and the writer were passing one day through a room where patho­

gical specimens are temporarily set aside, the latter, recognizing some of the cases as free ones, remarked upon that fact. "Yes," replied the matron, "we have had some very critical and tedious cases this month, which, if they had been charged, would have been very costly. It is surprising how many such cases go onto the free list."

Of the thirty-four surgical cases for the month, twenty-one were free, and the majority were opera­
tions which are a specialty at this Hospital. In a number of cases the patients had suffered for a year. Some of them experienced speedily relief from the operation, and nearly all have made good recoveries. One poor woman whose one chance was that the operation might save her, it was found could not be operated upon.

One woman had through her long sufferings con­tracted the morpshine habit. She was treated for this before going into the surgical ward, and had over­
come the effects of, and the craving for, the drug be­
fore her operation. Though it was a severe one, and entailed much consequent suffering, she did not desire the morphine, and is making a good recovery.

She was in deep depression when she came, and suffer­ing night and day. The change in her is wonderful, and a cause of rejoicing to all who know her.

Mrs. -- is another case which has interested those who have watched her. She came in a state of discouragement and dejection which bordered on mental derangement. She has recovered steadily but quite slowly from the surgical operation, her mind has recovered its tone, and the shadows have lifted from her face.

A little boy had a diseased leg removed, which was not looked much like. We have discovered with reason, that he is not the only patient whom one would feel disposed to. Several cases have had the benefit of a free surgical operation, and have not been charged for the operation.

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a missionary training school," was the reply. "What we want is missionaries. We take no one into our school who has not a missionary spirit, who will not be a missionary while here, and a missionary when he goes away from this place." That's the idea exactly. What is the Sanitarium educational work carried on for?—To train missionaries. It is not physicians that the world needs. There are plenty of them now—one hundred thousand, or more, in the United States. It is not professional nurses simply that are needed. No, professionals are not lacking, not even professional missionaries; but the work needs genuine, practical, whole-souled missionaries; men and women of pure minds and unsullied hearts, with broad conceptions of the work of God, and ready to devote, not five years only, but their lives, to working for fallen humanity. These qualifications, supplemented with a thorough medical education, or a nurse's training, will prepare one to be used by God in the most advantageous way to carry forward his work in the earth.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION. Just at the last moment a failure of a link in the chain of reports hinders our giving a complete tabulated report of the work of the Medical Mission this month, but we expect to be able to give it each month hereafter.

That our readers may know something of the nature of the work in which the nurses and medical students are engaged, and how they are spending a portion of their vacations, we take just a glance, briefly stated and unembellished, from one of Bro. Caro's reports.

"Mr. G.—came to the free consultation Sunday, July 8th, and was sent to the dispensary for treatment by the physician in charge. He was suffering from extreme nervousness, consequent upon a protracted term of hard employment. After several days of regular treatment—cold spray externally and ice internally, to relieve the irritability and nausea of the stomach, the patient was enabled to obtain good employment, and when seen a week later, was described as being much better and improved." Mr. N.—was in a drunken condition three weeks ago. He was treated and relieved, and as the patient himself said, "I drew the first sober breath for six months." Mr. B.—promised to have liquor alone, but the next evening one of our medical students found him drunker than ever, and on the verge of the borers. Although late at night, he received treatment, and was left to lie on a cot all night. Next morning two physicians went with him to the stomach could digest. For the last two weeks he has entirely abstained from liquor, has worked faithfully wherever he could get a job, and in appearance and manner is a new being.

"W.—was induced, at the earnest entreaties of our physicians, to see the doctor at the dispensary to seek relief for the habit of opium smoking. He consented to give up his pipe, which is now in our possession, after receiving treatment morning and night. The terrible effects of the opium habit are gradually leaving him, and also the longings after the powerful drug. He reports that he is feeling much stronger, and his ambition and courage, which had deserted him almost entirely, are beginning to return.

"Mrs. N.—, a Syrian woman, was a sufferer from want of the kindness. For several weeks the mother and her three unfortunate children have been regularly treated by our nurses, and we are glad to report that all are doing well and looking much brighter and happier.

"Mr. C.—was first introduced to us at the free consultation, Sunday, July 9th, while suffering from acute tonsillitis, and unable to swallow any food. The tonsils had suppurated, and abscesses had formed. At length the abscesses broke, affording the suffering patient instant relief. He is now quite well, and is looking for work.

"Mr. M.—came to us with a wound on the forehead received during a drunken scene. The wound was treated daily, and healed without suppuration. The patient returned a few days ago for a bath, and was in a much better condition generally than when we first met him.

"Mr. S.—was a young man who had been severely burned on the arm from an explosion of a boiler. His case was rather a tedious one, but gradually he has recovered. His clothes were replaced by some fortunate children who have been sent to us by kind friends. Sometimes we were able to give him a little food. Mr. N.—has become a Christian and is working whenever he can find employment.

"A fine young man, Mr. H.—, came into the dispensary one morning with the cervical glands very much enlarged. In a remarkably short time the swelling was reduced. He returned yesterday to take a bath, and was looking very well and happy.

"Mr. W.—came to the dispensary with a gangrenous ulcer on the arm from an explosion of a boiler. His case was rather a formidable one, and all thought that the wound had not been dressed, and was alive with large maggots. We have dressed the wound daily, and have urged the man not to let liquor alone, as he has done this, and is working at present as a teamster.

Such work as this is calculated to reduce any sentimentality which the would-be missionary may bring to his or her task, to its lowest possible terms. It is therefore the best preparation possible for foreign mission work, and the best test of one's fitness for the foreign field, as it can be applied without the expense of transporting the missionary to distant lands. As the workers, from physicians to nurses, will testify, the pleasure is not that of novelty, but of helping, for Christ's sake, some of the suffering poor whom he has left with us. Of these he said, "Whosoever ye will ye may do them good, for he was given to us, and no lack of opportunity when the will is present.

We are glad to give also a glimpse of the work of the nurses as presented in the letter which we quote below:

"Our work among the women and children is increasing daily, since we have been better acquainted with us, we have learned the way to the dispensary, bath rooms, and laundry. Some had a little trouble at first in finding the place, so we went after them to show them the way. We gathered up about six women and children who were suffering during one of our excursions. We formed quite a parade as we marched along the streets,—the women, the older children, and ourselves carrying a child, as the women could not expect to keep the child in the arm, and people stopped on the street to watch us. One little girl ran up to me as we were passing and said, with tears in her eyes, "I would like to go and have a bath, too, but I am too dirty and ragged." How her face brightened up when I assured her that that was just why we would like to have her come. These poor children had never had a bath before, and so we invited if they ever cleaned up, they replied that they sometimes washed their faces and hands. They were a very different looking company after a few hours of vigorous work on our part. Cleaned up from head to foot, they went home with bright, happy faces. Does it not seem good to see these poor children come to the bathrooms afterward, looking neat and clean, telling us how they carried out our instructions as to cleanliness and order. We wish all people would do as well as these who take up our offers of some of our little garments.

"We prize the clothing that was sent to us from Battle Creek, very highly. It was indeed a feast to Sister Ida and myself to unpack the boxes and find so many little garments for our poor, ragged people. We have had so many who have been so happy it makes these little ones to receive some of these little garments.

"We have a number of invalid women and children whom we treat at home and in the bathroom. I was called into a house to see a sick woman the other day as I was passing along the street. I found the woman lying on the floor, as there was no bed in the room, covered with a few old rags, the hot midday sun pouring in upon her, and an infant not quite a day old lying by her side rolled up in a salt sack. It is a custom of the Syrians to sprinkle their new born infants all over with coarse salt and roll them up for a time in an old cloth with their arms tied down as to prevent all motion. They believe that this kind of treatment will prevent the skin diseases from which nearly all Syrian children suffer.

"I first administered some treatment to the mother, who was suffering very much. Then I relieved the cast of its misery. Both mother and child dropped to sleep before I left the house, and slept for several hours. They are doing nicely. The mother and child seemed to be adjusted to the treatment, so we gave them some food.

"We all enjoy our work very much, and praise God for the privilege of being connected with this work.

LosAngeles.

The Chinese School is doing good work, and we shall be able to give a report of it next month. Several very interesting letters from the mission are also awaiting their turn.

E. H. W.
RELIB DEPARTMENT.

This department has been organized in the interest of two classes:-

1. Young orphan children.

2. The worthy sick poor.

The purposes of this department, as regards these two classes, are as follows:-

1. To obtain intelligence respecting young and friendless orphans and children, and to find suitable homes for them.

2. To obtain information respecting persons in indigent or very limited circumstances, who are suffering from serious, though curable, melancholy, but are unable to obtain the skilled medical attention in their cases may require, and to secure for them an opportunity to obtain relief by visiting the Sanitarium Hospital.

The generous policy of the managers of the Medical and Surgical Sanitarium has provided in this Hospital a number of beds, in which suitable cases are treated without charge, either for indigent cases or for those who have not been able to procure a hospital. Applicants have already enjoyed the advantages of this beneficial work, and it is hoped that many thousands more may participate in these advantages. Cases belonging to either class may be reported in writing to the editor of the editor of this journal.

The following list contains the names and addresses of persons who have kindly consented to act as agents for us in this work, and who have been fully authorized to do so.

Mrs. E. L. McCormick, Michigan.
Mrs. D. A. Snyder, Michigan.
Mrs. A. Hayes, Michigan.
John Wallace, New York.
A. D. Slocum, New York.
Mrs. P. R. Waddams, Kentucky.
Jas. Dunbar, New York.
J. E. M. M. Merritt, Massachusetts.

Two Motherless Boys (Nos. 115 and 116).--A bereaved father in Pennsylvania asks that a home be found for his two motherless boys, aged five and six years. They are both nice-looking boys, and said to be very intelligent and good. The father expects to give his life to missionary work, and cannot maintain a home for them.

A Sad Case (No. 118).--A boy aged nine years, living in Michigan, has been bereft of a father's care, and his mother is blind, so he has been "neglected," the letters state, during the past two years. He needs to be under control, and will be a good boy under favorable circumstances. Will not some good missionary take him, and train him up for a good and useful life?

Two Motherless Barns (Nos. 119 and 120).--Two of Christ's little ones are in sad need of a home where loving hands will help them and loving hearts defend them. They are four and five years of age, and live in Massachusetts. Both have blue eyes and light brown hair, and are very attractive. For three years they have been given only boarding-house care, and their guardian wants to find a home for them. He would like to have them together if possible.

INASHMICH.--Here comes a group of four little ones (Nos. 125, 126, 127, and 128). Their father is dead, and their mother's health is failing, so she sees it cannot be long that she can care for them. Who will open the door to them? Their ages are respectively eleven, nine, five, and four. They have dark eyes and brown hair. They have always lived in Kansas with their parents.

A Seven-year Old (No. 129).--A little boy seven years old, in California, has lost his mother, and the father has given him to some aged people who do not feel able to bring him up right. He is of German parentage, with light hair and good health. Will not some one make a home for him?

Two Brothers (Nos. 131 and 132).--Two boys of Michigan, aged one year and five years old, are in need of a home. One is five and the other ten years old. They are children of a family who died some two years ago, and the father is not able to care for them.

Two More Boys (Nos. 133 and 134) are in need of a home. These also live in Michigan. They are three and five years of age, and are carefully educated boys, with brown hair and eyes. Here is a good opportunity for missionary work in bringing up these children to be a blessing to the world. Who will undertak the task?

SAD CASES look out at us from the photographs that have been sent of two little girls (Nos. 139 and 140) about eight and nine years old, living in Michigan, who are just about to be turned away from home. How full the world is of trouble and sorrow! Cannot some one help to lift the sadness from these little faces?

Two Belgian Children (Nos. 141 and 142).--A boy and a girl, aged respectively ten and twelve, are reported from Pennsylvania. Their mother is dead, and the father is unable to support them. They are nice, smart-looking children.

Motherless.--Another little boy and girl (Nos. 143 and 144), in Kansas, have been left motherless, and the father's health is so poor that he is anxious to find homes for his children before he is called away from them. They are good children, well-appearing, and have good health. The little boy is nine and his sister six years old.

De Forest (No. 145) is a dear little Michigan baby, six months old, with black eyes, dark hair, and a bright face. He has perfect health, and will doubtless bring sunshine to the home that is opened for him. Who will give him a home soon?

A Little Brother and His Sister.--Here are two little ones from Florida (Nos. 158 and 159) who are in need of a home or homes. The girl is two years old, and the boy six years old. They both have brown hair and eyes, and are blessed with good health.

No. 160 is a little girl from Ohio, ten years old, whose father is unable to support her since he suffered from the grippe. She has clear complexion, and that rare combination, light hair and black eyes. With wise, loving care, she will be a happy addition to some family circle.

No. 162 is a little lady only two and one half years old, with fair complexion and a sweet, gentle disposition. Her home is in Michigan at present.

CLOTHING FOR THE POOR.

The call for clothing of all kinds and the numerous offers to supply a portion of this work, have led us to organize a Clothing Department to receive and properly distribute new or partly worn garments to those who are in real or prospective need. In connection with this work it is very important that a few provisions be kept in view and carefully observed:-

1. Clothes that are so badly worn that repairs will cost more in money or labor than the garment is worth, will, of course be of no service. Garments that are old, though good, or which may be easily repaired by sewing up seams, or made presentable by a few stitches judiciously taken in just the right place, in the opinion of the tailor, may be utilized to the extreme advantage.

2. Garments so badly worn that they need extensive patching, or clothes that are too soiled, and no amount of washing or mending would make them fit for use, will not be used.

3. Garments that have been heavily infected with smallpox, or any other contagious disease, or which have had any suspicion, and skin disorders of all sorts, as well as scarlet fever, measles, mumps, diphtheria, and smallpox--should not be sent. Infected clothes may be rendered safe by disinfection, but we cannot trust to the proper disinfection of such garments by those sending them; and, in the majority of cases, are quite impracticable. Such garments, whether clean or infected, are not likely to find a home. For some of these reasons the most infi nite pains are required to render their use perfectly safe.

4. All sorts of garments must be carefully and properly classed, and are then placed as called for where they will do the most good.
MISSIONARY NOTES.

The Missionary Review reports "a mighty spiritual movement" on the Moskito Coast, among the Nomo and Moskito Indians.

The Salvation Army Shelters in London for London lodging for more than four thousand homeless men and women every night.

The population of Cambodia is 1,000,000, and according to "Regnum Beyond", there is not one Protestant missionary in the country.

The first National Sunday-School Convention was held in Mexico City, in June last. There were sixty-five delegates, twenty-two of whom were lady teachers.

Miss Eliza K. Whipple, the Bellevue Medical Mission, Paris, has been closed the past year, on account of lack of funds. Special efforts are being made to raise it in the coming winter.

In New York City, 4,000 Jews, all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, have recently signified in writing their consent to the establishment of a Jewish temperance society, which is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The health annual session of the International Missionary Union held at Litchfield, Conn., in June, was attended by those who were present to be a very interesting and profitable occasion. One hundred and eight missionaries, representing sixteen different organizations, were present. The meetings continued a week.

Since it was opened by Dr. Mahlemberg, in 1838, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, has received for treatment more than 50,000 patients, and has 152 endowed beds. A new building of 1,000,000 is soon to be constructed, consisting of two semi-detached portions, which will afford facilities scarcely second to any other similar institution in the country.

There have been many statements of the enormous number of Jews to the Holy Land of late, estimating the number of Jews in Jerusalem as high as 50,000. The United States Consul at Jerusalem rejects that these estimates are greatly exaggerated, and places the number of Jews in Palestine at about 2,000, that in Jerusalem at about 25,000.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in New York, recently dedicated its new building, costing 45,000. It is eight stories high, and contains besides the offices, superintendent's rooms, etc., dormitories for both girls and boys, play room, dining and reception rooms, kitchen and servants' rooms, and the eighth story is arranged for an open-air play ground that can be inclined in stormy weather. — Missionary Herald.

The missions on the New Hebrides Group are suffering the effects of a hurricane which passed through in March last. The islands of Ambit, Mallico and Api suffered most severely. Millions of coconuts were blown down, and even the presence of man is unknown on those islands.

The Sanitarium in Paris is a school to train teachers, and many have already taken permission to erect on one of the East River piers a building on the island of Futuna is proving very destructive. The effects of a hurricane which passed through in March last. The islands of Ambrim, Mallicolo, and Api suffered most severely. Millions of coconuts were blown down.”

The General Hospital has maintained a Health Laboratory of Hygiene and onr Experimental Kitchen. For the benefit of its patients and patrons, it has given rise. The Battle Creek Sanitarium has maintained a Health Food Department, at first for the benefit of its patients and patrons, later, and for more than a dozen years, with increased facilities, to supply the general public. Within the last year more than 180 tons of the following named foods have been manufactured and sold:

**HEALTH FOODS.**

**Plain Graham Crackers (Dyspeptic),**
**Oatmeal Biscuit,**
**Medium Oatmeal Crackers,**
**Plain Oatmeal Crackers, No. 1**
**No. 2 Graham Crackers,**
**Rye Wafers,**
**Whole-Wheat Wafers,**
**Gluten Wafers,**
**Gluten Crackers,**
**Wheat Granola,**
**Avensola,**
**Granaola,**
**Gluten Food, No. 1,**
**Gluten Food, No. 2,**
**Infants' Food.**

Our goods are shipped to every part of the world— to Australia, New Zealand, India, Persia, and other foreign countries, as well as to all parts of the United States; and in every instance they have demonstrated their wonderful keeping properties. The following are a few of the hundreds of testimonials received from persons who have for years made use of our foods:—

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—This certifies that the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods, manufactured by the Sanitarium under the business name of the Sanitarium Food Co., are made under my direction and supervision, and that Granola and the other special foods manufactured by this company, are not made or sold by any other firm or person except those duly authorized agents.

**J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.**

Granola, the Gem of Health Foods. Our Granola, which has now been manufactured by us for nearly seventeen years, is unquestionably the finest health food ever devised, and is greatly superior to any of the numerous imitations to which its success has given rise.

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All sorts of Mechanical Appliances.
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Unequaled Ventilation, perfect Sewerage.
Artificial Climates created for those needing special conditions.
Thoroughly Aseptic Surgical Wards and Operating Rooms.
All Conveniences and Comforts of a First-Class Hotel.
Incurable and Offensive Patients not received.
Not a "Pleasure Resort," but an unrivaled place for chronic invalids who need special conditions and treatment not readily obtainable at home.

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