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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 unexcelled 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, J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Sup't, Battle Creek, Michigan.
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J. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Editor.

Mrs. E. H. WHITNEY, Aus. Editor.

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**CHILD-TRAINING.**

*A lecture delivered before the Missionary Matrons’ Class.*

By J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.

CONTINUED.

Many people have little idea how to train children, because they have not been trained themselves. How should they have any idea of the proper care of children? Huber, the blind Swiss naturalist, spent sixty years of his life studying bees through other people’s eyes. He planned all sorts of experiments with bees and carefully noted the results, and thus he learned more about bees than was ever known before. His book on bees is one of the most remarkable and interesting works on natural history that was ever written.

For sixty years he had been sitting at the feet of bees, as it were, and studying them. Then there was Sir John Lubbock, the eminent English naturalist, a nobleman and a wealthy man, who devoted many years of his life to feeding and tending ants. Just picture that great man feeding a little ant! He afterward wrote a wonderful book about ants. At the present day there are hundreds of eminent men who are devoting themselves entirely to the study of these little objects in nature.

Pasteur, a great French physician, has devoted years of his life to the study of scums, slimes, and molds. His great researches resulted in the discovery of germs, and by studying them thoroughly he found that they were often the cause of disease. He has explained this matter so that now we understand the origin of scores of diseases, and how they may be prevented.

Prof. Loeffler, of Germany, discovered the germ capable of producing typhoid fever, and he tested his discovery in this way: In Southern Europe, especially in Thessaly, there was a terrible scourge of field mice. They were destroying the grain so that people were in danger of starvation. Prof. Loeffler went down there with his little germ, and inoculated some of those field mice with the typhoid fever germ, and then let them go free. Some of the grain through which these germs had been diffused, was distributed to the farmers, who put it into the holes of the mice. Soon great numbers of the mice were taken sick and died, and others ate their dead bodies, and so contracted the disease, and thus the whole plague of mice was swept away by the little typhoid fever germ, and the people were saved from starvation.
Thus you see how great men have devoted their lives to the study of bees, ants, and germs—the little things of nature—and what great results have followed. Now turn from these things, and the thousands of great men who are worshiping at their shrines, to look at these little children! How much more interesting is a little child, with a soul as well as a body, with the possibilities of an eternity of existence! Consider that for that little child, everything depends upon the conditions with which it shall be surrounded, and the mould into which it shall grow. When we stop to think that the formation of this mould depends upon the mother or the teacher of the child, the responsibility becomes so great as to be beyond estimate. Who can measure the responsibility which rests upon the person who has the opportunity of training a child? Could we possibly imagine a more beautiful work than that of taking this undeveloped mind and putting into it the things that ought to be there, and then seeing the effect as we watch it from day to day? But the trouble is, the one who has the care of the child too often goes to work in a haphazard way. The child has faults, and the trainer sees them, but does not understand the cause of them. She does not know what makes the child do wrong. The mother says, “What makes my child do this or that?” She doesn’t know. But she ought to know enough of the mental psychology of the child to understand the reason why the child commits some particular act which perhaps seems to her to prove him totally depraved. There is a reason for it. There is always reason for a child’s faults. The mother needs to study the wants or necessities of her child, and she needs to be well versed in both mental and moral hygiene.

You may say, “This is a great work; who is sufficient for it?” The mother, then, needs sufficient skill and deftness to meet any emergency that may arise in the physical, mental, or moral condition of the child. This is indeed a great work. It needs constant diligence, constant observation, and constant exercise of tact. The mother must not be off her guard for a moment. She must know what is going on around her every moment. But there is great compensation for all this. If the mother has formed a rich, deep, fertile soil, she has the incentive for training herself; for she cannot undertake with safety to teach a child self-control unless she can control herself. I do not believe there is any other kind of work that is so uplifting in tendency as is his work of training children to a high and noble life, of endeavoring to help the little mind to grow up and expand, watching the developing bud as it expands, and feeling that you are putting your own soul into it.

The reason why Sir John Lubbock found his work so interesting, was because he was looking into the inner life of the ant. It was not the exterior of the ant, but what the ant did, that he was watching; and from what it did, he interpreted its purposes. By this study he developed the wonderful fact that the ant, in its work, showed evidence of intelligence and ability to design; and he announced to the world that the ant was an intelligent creature. When we see how the habits of the bee, did it for the purpose of looking into their inner lives, to learn their nature and habits. From these studies the great bee-keeping industry has been developed.

The teacher cannot fail to find the training of children interesting when she touches their inner lives. When she brings her life into close contact with the life of the child, she can see her own soul developing in the life of that little one. That is the kind of mother or teacher who will see good results developing in the life of that little one. That is the fruit of her labor.

[To be continued.]

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. NO. 2.

BY M. G. KELLOGG.

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island presents an interesting field for study when considered in its physical aspects alone, but when studied in connection with the unique community of people who make it their home, it becomes doubly interesting.

The island is located in Lat. 25° S. and Long. 130° W., in about the center of the Pacific Ocean. It is five miles in circumference, and rises in precipitous cliffs directly from the ocean to a height of more than four hundred feet. It is of volcanic origin, being composed of basaltic lava, which by its decompositions and the further addition of the material used for building purposes, has to be packed on the shoulders of the people, and so carried to its destination. All the produce of the island, and all that is sold to passing vessels or purchased from them, and all the material used for building purposes, has to be packed on the shoulders of the people, and so carried to its destination. The lumber is sawed by hand with pit saws.

When I was ready to go down to the landing, as I came away, I called for a young man to carry one of the boys, he replied that he considered himself boy enough for that. The northern end of the valley opens directly to the ocean, along which it fronts for a half mile, then gradually ascends for a half mile toward the interior, with a varying elevation of from 500 to 700 feet. Its easterly, southerly, and westerly sides are walled in by a rocky ridge 700 to 1100 feet in elevation. The rocky cliffs which rim this basin break off abruptly into the sea. There are no pools or streams of fresh water, and only three springs on the entire island, none of which are convenient to the village, one being at the foot of the hill, near the landing, while the other two are over the ridge. All the water required for domestic use, while we were there, had to be brought up a steep ascent of nearly 400 feet to the top of the above-mentioned ridge, on the shoulders of the men and women, the men usually carrying a ten-gallon can each, and the women five gallons. From the top of the ridge it is nearly a mile to the village, the descent being nearly 400 feet. Wheelbarrows are used for this part of the trip, each man or woman wheeling twenty gallons at a load.

When the produce of the island is ready for export, it is taken to the village, where it is loaded into wheelbarrows, of any kind on the island. The quaint cottages, nestled among beautiful groves of tropical fruit and forest trees, are built of boards and have thatched roofs. The blacksmiths have doors and floors of wood, but, with the exception of the governor's house, none of them have glass windows, wooden shutters taking the place of glazed sash.

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and straight, averaging five feet nine inches and a half in height. The women are shorter and thinner set, in proportion to their height than the men. Only twenty deaths have occurred on the island in thirty-five years. Three were under one month old, four were between sixty and seventy years old, and one was ninety-eight years of age. Few places can show a better average length of life; statistics gathered in California show a much shorter average. Of these twenty deaths, eight were accidental, three died under one month old, leaving only nine who died of disease. The domestic habits of the islanders are very simple, their principal diet consisting of fruits and vegetables, of which sweet potatoes form a large portion. The grains in common use in the United States are seldom used here, as none of them are raised on the island. Watermelons, squashes, beans, and Irish potatoes are grown, however. Goat meat, chicken, and fish are used to some extent, also a small amount of corned beef, the latter being obtained from passing vessels in exchange for fresh fruit. Rice is obtained in small quantities in the same manner. The magistrate of the island informed me that the entire income to the island from all sources was less than $200 per annum, and that from this sum 140 persons have to be clothed, and all their foreign bread foods purchased.

With this state of things I could not advise this people at once to adopt a strictly vegetarian diet, as their native foods are mostly carbonaceous; but I took the opportunity to teach them the principles of Christian temperance. I sat down to meals with this people several times when $200 is described in previous articles, and rice, or white bread, was the only food except oranges or bananas. Green bananas, breadfruit, and yams are all made into piña, and cooked in a manner similar to the sweet potato piña. Sometimes two or more of these articles are mixed and made into piña. Soups of various kinds are made from the same articles. I considered the bread fruit soup equal to any soup I ever tasted. The favorite method of cooking bread fruit was by roasting it over live coals while they were cooking fish. The fish are cooked by rolling it up in the green leaves of the banana, and placing it in the oven to bake, or on sheet-iron plates to be broiled over the coals. The fish was served with a sauce made of cocanut milk mixed with lime juice. Cocanut butter is made from cocanut milk. The milk is set over night for the cream to rise, which is then skimmed off, and beaten or stirred with the fingers for a few minutes, when the butter separates from the water. A little salt added gives it quite a resemblance in taste to our butter, hence its name. This butter will not keep long, however.

Cocanut oil is made by thoroughly cooking the butter, and then letting it separate into oil and water, after which the oil is poured off. The oil is again cooked, and is then bottled. The oil is sent to the nearest town for sale.

The people of Pitcairn eat but two meals a day. They rise between 4 and 5 a.m., spend a half hour in reading the Bible, singing, and prayer, then go to their morning work in the vegetable garden, usually a quarter mile distant, or to the spring over the ridge for water. At 10 a.m. they take their breakfast, then spend a few hours in rest or in light work about the house, after which they walk as occasion may require until evening. At dark they take their supper, or dinner, and after family worship, with singing and reading of the Bible, they retire to rest.

I had the privilege of addressing the islanders twenty-eight times during my stay. Fifteen of the discourses being on health and temperance topics, based on the word of God. The remaining discourses were practical sermons, in which I endeavored to lift up the character of Christ, and show the object of his mission to earth, the importance of a living connection with him, and of an entire consecration to him, if we would be co-laborers together with him. Elders Cady, Cole, and Chapman also gave practical discourses, all of which were listened to with deep interest.

I was able to render some assistance to several people in a medical way, prescribing for a few who had slight ailments, opening several abscesses, searing up a boy's scalp, setting a broken leg, and extracting sixteen teeth. The patient with the broken leg was a girl eight years old, quite large for her age, who, after the accident, had been carried up the hill in the arms of one of the native young women, then one mile home.

The people of Pitcairn Island have made noble progress in Christianity, considering the many disadvantages under which they labor, but there is much for them yet to learn of Christ. While some have a just sense of their weakness and dependence on a Saviour, there are others who need to learn the first principles of Christianity. Not all comprehended that it is their privilege to be saved from the power of sin. We must plead earnestly with God to make the character of Christ our own. This he will do, if we only resign our will to him, allowing him to work in us as he shall see fit. May the Lord help us, and preserve us blameless unto his coming.

We soon leave Tahiti for a month's cruise in the Tubal Islands, 400 miles south of here, and then expect to return in time for the next mail.

**Says the Missionary:** It was a wise word spoken by a veteran missionary to a new recruit: "Don't work for the Japanese; work, work for Christ." This is the nerve of missions.
GENERAL ARTICLES.

As many of the people were living in small houses, and seemed to be poor, having very primitive ideas of cleanliness and housekeeping, there was apparently needed a gospel that would bring help in these directions. As a message that could cleanse the heart, I found that they were sickly, which, considering their circumstances, could not be wondered at. Being so far north, nothing would grow except a little grass. No trees grow, nor can vegetables of any kind be raised. All such necessaries are imported, and consequently, are very costly, so the poorer class get but little of them.

If some of our friends, who now at times are dissatisfied with a vegetable diet, could be transferred to Hammerfest to live on fish, as many there are doing, they might change their opinion, and come to long for vegetable foods. It seems to be self-evident, from the appearance of these people, living almost exclusively on animal foods, that the system undergoes a very undesirable change on such a diet.

I think that those who argue that fish is the best food have shown a lively interest in the afflicted, the heart is opened, and you can pour in heavenly balm. If you are looking to Jesus and drawing from him edge and strength and grace, you can impart his wisdom and strength to others, because the comforter is with you.

These statements from the Spirit of God show plainly in what esteem the medical missionary work should be held. The Lord has put it at the very front of the message of mercy.

There is a blessing in holding it in your hands, which others have experienced, and which the work of the Lord has mercifully placed in our hands needs very much.

There is a blessing in letting the Lord have everything according to his own will, which cannot be realized unless it is done in his own appointed way.

Although these Catholic women had education and refinement, and had come from the warm climate of southern Europe, they were hard at work, and said they enjoyed their labors among strangers with a foreign language in that cold, remotest North. They gained friends, both among parents and youth, who became attached to them in spite of prejudice, opposition, and sometimes persecution.

I have thought since, if faith in the Catholic religion will lead to the performance of such a noble work in self-denial and sacrifice, and they be blessed in it, although we know they disregard much of the Bible doctrine, what will not God do for us and his cause, if we go to work according to his example?

Our mission in Nordland, as well as everywhere in Scandinavia, needs, most of all, medical missionary workers. Who will now prepare themselves to help us?

MISSIONARY WORK IN ALASKA.

By Rev. S. H. King.

Abstract of a lecture at the Sanitarium, reported by Helen L. Manning.

Rev. S. H. King, pastor of the only white congregation in Alaska, spent a few days at the Sanitarium, and during the time gave two very entertaining and instructive talks upon this interesting and remote corner of our country. He has been in the work there for the past three years, and is merely taking a vacation now. He left his station at Juneau in February, and expects soon to return. He was the Alaskan delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, recently held in Washington, and besides attending its sessions, has been lecturing and awakening interest in the Alaskan work and its benefits and needs. Mrs. King and their two bright little boys accompany him, and the splendid health which they all enjoy, show that the climate can be endured, with proper care, if it does rain two hundred days out of the year. Mr. King became interested in the Battle Creek Sanitarium through some copies of Good Health which a lady brought there from St. Helena, California. Its vegetarian and health reform principles appealed to him as coinciding with his own views.

The journey from Alaska to the States occupies about six weeks. "Uncle Sam" generally makes the postal rates the same in all the territory over which our flag floats, and so a two-cent stamp will carry a letter from St. Augustine, Florida, to Point Barrow in Alaska. The missionaries are the postmasters in Alaska.

Alaska is two and a half times the size of Texas, and what its future subdivisions may be is still a problem. It was purchased by the United States twenty-five years ago for $7,200,000. It was then derided as "Seward's folly," but he believed in the wisdom of the move, and when asked what he considered the greatest act of his administration, replied, "The purchase of Alaska." If this generation does not so recognize it, the next will." His wisdom and foresight are now amply justified, for the seal industry alone has already more than brought in the sum paid, and in San Francisco has a contract for twenty years from 1886, at a rate which will bring in a revenue of nearly a million dollars a year to the government.

Alaska has besides, two other great industries, gold mining and fisheries. The placer gold mines depend upon the debris from rocks pulverized by the movement of the glaciers, and are fickle and uncertain. A fortune may be found in some rich "pocket," and again, a man may work for years with small reward. The gold bearing quarts, on the contrary, are rich and practically inexhaustible. The Treadwell quartz mill operated there is the largest in the world. Mr. King's labors are among the miners and their families in Juneau, a place of about two thousand inhabitants. He says the miners are the finest specimens of Americans, physically, that he has ever seen. They are tall, strong, shaven men, who are able to stand with their rubber boots on in ice water for twenty hours out of the twenty-four during the summer season, for they must work while the sun shines, since in the long winter they must lie idle. These placer miners hold the "pan" in their bare hands and stir the ice-cold water for the precious metal for hours together. One would think of it as impossible, but they have acquired endurance by nursing themselves to exposure. Mr. King had with him a "pan" which had belonged to the father of two of his Sunday-school boys. The "dirt" was in the value of about $150, which Mr. King paid when he got possession of it as the souvenirs of his trip. Mr. King was in the Treadwell quartz mill one day when they were cleaning up from a month's work. They had produced three gold bricks, each worth $5,000. He was told that this was his chance to get rich, for he could have the three bricks if he could lift them as they lay together on the floor.

There are seventy-six varieties of fish found in the waters in and around Alaska, ranging in size from the tiny speckled mountain trout to the largest halibut and whale. The herring, the cod, and the salmon, are found in every bay, inlet, fiord, and stream. Seventeen canning factories are doing a flourishing business. The majority of the salmon used in the United States are put up in Alaska, despite the "Columbia River" labels.

The methods used by the missionaries are much the same as elsewhere. For those who work among the Indians, the English language comes first. At Point Barrow there is a Presbyterian school of 150, presided over by Dr. Beausang, a graduate of the Michigan University. He may be said to have the hardest work and the brightest prospects of any man in the world. In the winter time, everybody in the
Japanese, and many believe that their ancestors attended school and are showing very reasonable progress, proved to hail from the All the white
ment to the wreathed condition of this fast perishing buff alo was to the North American Indians when the Thlingkets and deport reindeer for them from Siberia, and let introduced by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, formerly of Denver, Col. He drew the attention of the government to the people become herders instead of sailors. The men who jeered at the child did not see the jewel which could be taken out of those big boots and polished by the influence of Christian teachers into an ornament for the Redeemer's kingdom. Besides the Thlingkets and the Tchutces there is another considerable tribe in Alaska called the Aleuts. The Aleuts inhabit the Alaskan peninsula and the long chain of islands which extend south-westward into the Pacific Ocean to within a few hundred miles of the coast of Asia. The islands of the Alaskan coast number over twelve hundred, and form such a breakwater that between the main land and these islands is a passageway of inland sea which might be called the Great Salt River. In going from Port Townsend to Juneau, for over a thousand miles of the way, one is led to think that the voyage is made on a beautiful and smooth lake instead of on the Pacific Ocean. Possibility seaickness will be experienced very slightly at Millman Sound and Dixon's Entrance, two stretches of the open ocean which extend length, each. The Aleuts live on the seal industries. They have charge of several rookeries or breeding rocks. The two islands of St. Paul and St. George comprise the Pribiloff Group, and are situated in the Behring Sea, one hundred and eight miles north of Ooalosha, the United States customs port of the Aleutian Islands. Part of the year they dress in seal skins and the rest of the time in "store clothes" obtained from the traders.

It is fourteen years since the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church started in as the pioneers in the Alaskan field, in defiance of the Greek Church. They now have several missions among the Thlingkets, while the Moravians, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists are at work among the Aleuts and the tribes on the Yukon River.

Like all knowledge, missionary knowledge must be the fruit of labor; he that has nothing can give nothing, and he that labors not has nothing.—Sir E. H. WHITNEY.

A small and weak church is the very one which cannot afford to withhold contributions for the extension of Christ's kingdom in all the world.

"If I may, I'll come down and make your rounds with you to-morrow," I said to one of the visiting nurses at the Chicago mission, a few weeks ago. The hour and place of meeting were appointed, and nine o'clock the following morning found us ready to set out. The nurse had already been out to attend to some matters connected with her work, and was ready for a fresh start. A walk of a few blocks sufficed for us to lose ourselves in a narrow alley, where we picked our way between ash barrels and garbage boxes molding in dark corners or festering in the hot sun.

Suddenly the nurse turned, and with a kindly greeting to a row of children who stood regarding us with keen eyes from under their matted locks, disappeared abruptly through an opening in the wall. It proved to be a doorway through which she was wont to find her way to the place we were seeking, and descending by a short flight of narrow, crooked stairs, we found ourselves in a sort of cellar stable. Wending our way through, we emerged into a court, from which another crooked flight took us to a higher level again. Opening onto a platform which served to catch the overflow of housekeeping utensils from the various rooms within, we found two little faces, and one large face looking out. The hungry mother sat with her two children. A pale-faced little fellow was playing on the floor, and a sickly baby was in the mother's arms. The little thing was evidently suffering; the mother told of some digestive disorder, and was greatly troubled, as she had good reason to be. She, poor woman, was suffering from diseased eyes, and was nearly blind for the time. Fortunately the father had work, and the mother was receiving treatment for her eyes. Nurse gave some suggestions about the baby's care, left a remedy for it, made some sympathetic inquiries concerning the family and the neighbors, and we threaded our way back by the underground route.

At our next stopping place an old lady broken down by hard work was sitting with her household goods gathered round her. She was preparing to leave her room, and received the nurse's information that she had arranged for her to enter an old ladies' home with a half pleased, half grieved comment.

Passing an open door on our way to the next call, nurse stopped to give a word of cheer to a woman who was suffering from a large tumor. Her son, thrown out of work a few days before, sat near the door the very picture of discouragement, which the
mother's face reflected. The woman brightened up at
the nurse's greeting, and we passed on; the latter
told us a pitiful story of crime and sorrow that with
a little variation was repeated several times during the
morning.

At the foot of the stairs we were about to climb was a
Group of bright-eyed, dirty-faced, and frowzy-headed
to which they were added, including a baby that would
have delighted any mother's heart if it had been clean,
occupied the lower stair of the steep, narrow
flight. None of them made a move, but sat at
sitting at our open-eyed wonder. Nurse stepped
over the baby, and I prepared to follow before the
Group awakened to the proprieties of the moment,
and the women mounted by the wails of the
younger children as the older ones by cuffs and energetic
words tardily attempted to clear the stair-
way.

Once up, a different scene awaited us. The little
French baby whom we had seen at the dispensary
the day before, and his father, a bright faced, intelligent
young man, prematurely discharged from a city hos-
pital, were keeping house, while the young mother
was out at work. The father courteously offered me
a seat to the easiest chair in the room, the one in which he
had been sitting, with a broken bottom, and
which the sun had been clean, occupied the lower stair of the steep,
morning.

The room could not have been more than eight feet
square. The father, a handsome, swarthy Syrian,
reluctantly and said that if we could
just reach into the drawer. How my
wants in tender affection from the father, and that
the son to the nurse. The visitor was given the only
available chair in the room, and the women squatted
near the door. Others outside were looking on,
with children's heads thrust in between, while nurse
gave one woman instruction how to dress the sores that
covered the baby's body, bound up the
feet and ankles of another baby, helped to adjust the
splints on the legs of an older child, and discussed the
question of food with the mother of another.

As we passed out, followed by the thanks of the
mangers in mingled Syriac and English, we were
met at the corner by a bevy of children who ran
after us to beg nurse to "bring a flower next time.

But we did not tell of these, for we saw the pale little
boy in another tenement with a broken leg to whom
nurse would take a picture book next visit; the baby
for whose head, half covered with sickenings sores,
the nurse prepared and applied dressings; the at-
ttempts of the mother with glowing face to gesticulate her
thank-while she passed upon "Allah" to bless the
nurse; the colored woman who had narrowly escaped
death by burning, and whose terribly scarred face and
arms nurse had dressed for weeks, and other cases
too sad with sorrow and vice to dwell upon.

And up and down stairs we went, up fifth of all
grades, with the jargon of voices all around us, talk-
ring in all the languages of the East and West com-
\n
And now and then a clean room like a
in the desert, now and then a sweet, refined, or hopeful
face amid the crowds of weary or vicious ones,
and above all the swarming child life. "How many
children do you suppose there are in this house?"
we asked of one woman who was rolling up stairs
with a pall. Her surprise banished for a moment
the weary look, but it came back as she answered,
"O, I don't know, I have nine."

It was past noon when we stopped for dinner, foot-
sore and heart sick, yet thankful that some rays
of light and help might penetrate the mass. The nurse
quietly took down the record of her morning's work
as she waited for dinner, and only regretted that time
and strength would not permit us to accompany her
to the other side of the city, where, as she said, some
of her most interesting "cases" were to be found.

But O, the babies! Poor little scraps of
humanity struggling for life against such fearful
dangers. Born in such dens as many that we visited,
scarily fed, herded together like sheep, the only
wonder is that there is the faintest sense of right
left as they grow up. Yet the mothers love them as
do more fortunate ones; and those whose children
were sick gathered around the nurse with anxious faces to
see what could be done for them, listening with an
intensity that was almost painful at times, lest they
might let some detail of instruction slip. In one
small room, where a pile of mattresses occupied half
the room, and the small stove with a wash boiler on
it, a tub on the floor, and the dirty clothes nearly
filled the rest, a group of 3, each with a sick
baby gathered to her bosom, crowded in to show
them to the nurse. The visitor was given the only
available chair in the room, and the women squatted
near the door. Others outside were looking on,
with children's heads thrust in between, while nurse
gave one woman instruction how to dress the sores that
covered the baby's body, bound up the
feet and ankles of another baby, helped to adjust the
splints on the legs of an older child, and discussed the
question of food with the mother of another.

As we passed out, followed by the thanks of the
mangers in mingled Syriac and English, we were
met at the corner by a bevy of children who ran
after us to beg nurse to "bring a flower next time.

But we did not tell of these, for we saw the pale little
boy in another tenement with a broken leg to whom
nurse would take a picture book next visit; the baby
for whose head, half covered with sickenings sores,
the nurse prepared and applied dressings; the at-
ttempts of the mother with glowing face to gesticulate her
thank-while she passed upon "Allah" to bless the
nurse; the colored woman who had narrowly escaped
death by burning, and whose terribly scarred face and
arms nurse had dressed for weeks, and other cases
too sad with sorrow and vice to dwell upon.

And up and down stairs we went, up fifth of all
grades, with the jargon of voices all around us, talk-
king in all the languages of the East and West com-
\n
And now and then a clean room like a
in the desert, now and then a sweet, refined, or hopeful
face amid the crowds of weary or vicious ones,
and above all the swarming child life. "How many
children do you suppose there are in this house?"
we asked of one woman who was rolling up stairs
with a pall. Her surprise banished for a moment
the weary look, but it came back as she answered,
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to the other side of the city, where, as she said, some
of her most interesting "cases" were to be found.
EDITORIAL.

A NEW HOSPITAL IN SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Our Seventh-day Baptist friends, who have for more than forty years maintained a medical mission in Shanghai, China, have recently erected a hospital in that city. Dr. Swinney, who is superintendent of the hospital, in a personal note to the editor, speaks of the opening of the hospital and of the need of funds to carry on the work which has been begun. At the time the letter was written, January last, only one bed had been endowed. Dr. Swinney states that $25 will pay for a bed for one year. Here is a noble opportunity to do good. The actual cost of a bed in the Sanitarium Hospital, aside from all other expenses, is $200 per year, while other expenses amount to probably double that sum, making the actual expense of maintaining a hospital bed in this country from $400 to $600 per year. The cost of living is very much less in China than here. A day laborer receives but ten cents per day for his services. Rice, the principal food, sells for one and one half cents per pound. Twenty or more sick persons can be cared for in a hospital in Shanghai for the same expense as is required to care for one person in this country. Here is a good opportunity for any one who wishes to make his money go as far as possible in doing good. Dr. Swinney will perhaps pardon us for quoting a few paragraphs from her interesting letter, which will give something of an idea of the work in which she is engaged.

"The destitute and suffering occupied my attention often in the home land, but never such extreme cases came to me as I meet in this country. To do good to the least of His creatures is a pleasure, if we do it as unto the Lord; and to work both for their bodies and souls, is an increased happiness, where we find the darkness so intense."

"I was last night to see the wife of one of the officials at the camp, and could I sit down and talk an hour with you, I could not tell you fully all the strange things that occurred then and at other times in that family which I have seen, and the amount of superstition that holds its sway or power over them."

"I like the wife very much, she is a young and bright little woman, and at times has been very much interested in the gospel."

"To-day I was asked to take into the hospital a poor old lady. I go to-morrow to see if her case is curable, and if so, hope to have her immediately here. Two of our inmates returned home yesterday, a mother and her child about ten months old. The little fellow was so bright I asked the mother for his photograph, desiring to give you an opportunity to see his face and his wadded clothing, but she had none."

"We had the formal opening of the hospital last Wednesday, the 28th of December. Very many friends attended, both foreign and Chinese. I will enclose one of our invitations, and send a Chinese one on red paper which we used in inviting our native friends; will enclose it in one of our daily papers, also will enclose the hymns we used on the occasion. The exercises were mostly in Chinese, and after the refreshments, opportunity was given for the friends to go over the hospital. Since that time we have considered ourselves quite ready to take in patients."

"One branch of my work that I liked very much was visiting stations in the country, being away generally about three days, and returning early Monday morning. We could thus spend two days in treating the sick, and have the Sabbath to talk to the women. I regret to say that now I shall be able to do very little country work, as my time will be needed here in this place more than formerly. The hospital and the dispensary here, and the one in the native city, will engage all my time and heart."

Dr. Swinney is now in this country on a short visit. Her visit here will doubtless greatly increase the interest in the important work of which she has charge. We hope some of our readers will have the pleasure of hearing her before she returns to China, a few weeks hence.

DEATH OF ELDER BROKSEN.

It is not yet three months, as we write, since we held a meeting in the hospital parlor to bid farewell to our Scandinavian missionaries, some of whom were to sail May 13, and others a little later. Eld. Knud Broksen was present on that occasion, and his remarks concerning his previous work in the "Northland" were so full of interest that he was asked to write of his experience there for our columns. He kindly consented, and left with us, before he sailed, the article which appears in this issue, the first, we hoped, of an interesting series. But a providence as mysterious as it is sad, changed all within a few weeks after his arrival in Europe. Letters from those associated with him at the camp-meetings tell of his brief illness and peaceful death at the camping-meeting at Karlstadt, Sweden, June 28. He was taken with hemorrhages, severe from the first attack. Most earnest prayer was offered for him, and everything that skill and care could do was done, but the hemorrhages continued, each leaving him weaker, till he passed away two days after the first attack. He suffered very little, except from the repeated attacks of hemorrhage, and was full of peace and resignation to the will of the Lord. Sister Johnson, writing during his illness to friends here, says: "It does not seem possible that the Lord should let him die now, when he needs it. Surely he will be heard," but before the letter was mailed, the end had come, and the postscript which was hastily added says: "We can hardly express the sorrow which has fallen upon our hearts. Brother Broksen died at three this afternoon. All the meetings were for the time suspended."

Eld. Broksen had labored much in the Scandinavian countries, and everywhere was greatly beloved for his genial, kindly spirit, his sweet humility, and devotion to the Master's work. He had been interested in the lines of education carried on at the Sanitarium, and feeling that his usefulness would be greatly increased by a short course here, he came over at the request of the General Conference, and spent the winter in study as a member of the health missionary class. He took an active interest in the Christian Help work, which was organized during his stay. He left in excellent health and of good constitution, looking forward eagerly to active and more efficient service in his Master's cause. His help was counted on in many ways, and his sudden and unexpected death is a blow most keenly felt. But "my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord." E. H. W.

Is It a Mission Field?

The field which city mission work in this country presents seems a half-way step, at least, toward foreign mission work. Except the surroundings, which are American, we find all the other elements which enter into foreign work. Foreign languages, just as much of foreign habits of life and even of dress as they can bring with them and keep up on our shores, we find among the population of our large cities. The population of Chicago is classified by a contemporary as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<td>American</td>
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<td>Irish</td>
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This classification makes no mention of Syrians, negroes, and others whom the Exposition has attracted to the city, not as visitors, frequenting the hotels, but as more or less permanent residents, swelling in the poorer quarters of the city, and swelling its population greatly above the figures given.

If any one wishes to test his fitness for, and consecration to, foreign missionary work without a long and expensive journey, a few months' experience in such a city would help him to decide whether it would be profitable either to him or for the mission board to send him, and he would have opportunity also to choose his field among the different nationalities.

What a responsibility, too, lies in the fact that representatives of the different nationalities have come to our doors, where they are more accessible, not only because they are nearer, but because of the changes in their surroundings. If we cannot break to them the bread of life amid the favorable environments of our own civilization, what could we expect to accomplish if they were inter/woven in their own citadels of heathenism, whose blighting influence overshadows even those who go there to labor for Christ and his kingdom? If the conditions are too hard for us here, what would they be in the foreign field? Looking over the reports of our visiting nurses and of the Chicago Dispensary, we find that as to religious beliefs, our workers come in contact with Jews,
Greek and Roman Catholics, Buddhists, Armenians, and infidels; and as to nationalities, with people from all the countries of Europe and many of Asia and Africa.

E. H. W.

VISITING NURSES.—We are glad to note that the noble work of the visiting nurses is coming to be widely appreciated, and that associations are being formed in various cities and in various parts of the world for the purpose of carrying forward this most useful form of philanthropic work. In England there has been recently organized what is known as the “Rural District Nursing Association.” After a two years’ course of training, at an expense of $250, these nurses are sent out, each into a district including two or three thousand inhabitants. The poor at home are visited by means of a pony and donkey cart. The salary received by the nurses is barely sufficient for their maintenance, usually from $125 to $150 a year, including board and lodging.

MISS EMMA O. AMBROSE.

We were shocked and pained some weeks since to learn of the death of Miss Emma Ambrose, whom our readers will remember as an occasional contributor to the MEDICAL MISSIONARY. In 1878 Miss Ambrose went to Burmah as a missionary of the Baptist Missionary Union. Her work has been among the Bghai Karens, in the vicinity of Toungoo, a wild but interesting people, of whom we have had some graphic and touching pictures from her pen. She labored among them for eight years, when broken health compelled her to return to her country, where she remained two years. Considerable of this time was spent at the Sanitarium. She experienced great benefit from her stay, and was an enthusiastic advocate of the diet and methods of treatment with which she here became acquainted.

She returned to her field about three years ago, with health quite fully renewed. Frequent communications from her, some of which have been shared with our readers, have told of the great benefit derived from the lessons learned at the Sanitarium, and of the success she met with in her efforts to put them in practice in her distant field of labor.

We learn from a communication to the editor of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY from her friend and fellow-laborer, Miss Anderson, that Miss Ambrose has been greatly exhausted in caring for the sick during an epidemic and fell an easy prey to the same disease in her turn. She was taken sick July 8, and fell asleep July 20, "as the light of dawn broke over through the eastern clouds."

Even in her delirium her mind turned instinctively to prayer and the word. She had often expressed a wish that she might see the work, and her desire was literally granted. On the morning of the 19th she was “reverently borne to the cemetery at Toungoo by those for whom she had prayed and labored.”

Next to Dr. Bunker, who sailed from Boston on his return to that field July 21, Miss Ambrose had seen the longest service of any one connected with the Toungoo Bghai Karen Mission. Her loss is deeply felt by the mission as well as her more immediate circle of friends. Our sincere sympathies, and those of many friends at the Sanitarium, are extended to the stricken band in that far-away field.

E. H. W.

INDIFFERENCE TO MISSIONARY WORK.

PROBABLY one reason why Christian people take so little interest in missionary work among the heathen is because of the general contempt with which the civilized human being looks down upon the savage. A closer acquaintance with uncivilized people, however, always serves to lessen this contemptuous spirit,—at least this is the case with persons of intelligence.

This is but the natural result of the discovery of the fact that however many disadvantages the savage may be laboring under, no matter what his color nor how great the depth of his ignorance of civilization, arts, and manners, he nevertheless invariably presents some points of superiority, some special aptitudes, special talents, inherited or acquired, or special knowledge, valuable even from the standpoint of the civilized man. It not infrequently happens even that the untutored savage who is commonly regarded by the civilized man as lost in unfathomable depths of moral depravity, presents some points of moral superiority; for example, the disciple of Buddha who might regard lying and stealing as not particularly sinful,—unless found out,—looks with horror upon the carnivorous habits of the English missionary, and upbraids him for taking the lives of innocent cows and sheep, and raises his hands in horror at the thought of a human being descending so low as to consume the flesh of a hog.

The North American Indian is certainly possessed of many of the most undesirable traits, but in one respect at least, he sets a good example to the whole civilized world,—he is never guilty of irreligion.

The Deity is always referred to in terms of great solemnity and respect. He will not even laugh at the missionary, God’s representative, notwithstanding he may make the most ludicrous blunders in his first attempts to speak to the Indian in his native tongue. Profanity is practically unknown among the Indians, at least in their own tongue, for such a thing as an oath is not to be found in the Indian tongue. What a lesson is this for so-called Christian civilization!

FRENCH DINNERS.

The great destination in Chicago among the thousands of unemployed, presents a wide contrast with the wealth and extravagance displayed at the World’s Fair. The interest in which seems so completely to occupy the attention of the public that the starving poor are forgotten. Since the first day of its opening, our Medical Mission in Chicago has been thronged with hungry men begging for a few cents with which to buy food. The workers connected with the Mission emptied their pocket books in the attempt to supply these needs which constantly confronted them, but without avail, as the hungry crowd begging for bread daily grew larger. The eagerness with which the plain bean soup and zwieback (toasted Graham bread), served every Sunday, was devoured by the scores of hungry persons always on hand, was evidence enough that the demand for food was a genuine one, and not simply a pretense to obtain money to spend for drink. After due consideration, we decided to add another department to our Mission,—what might be termed a Missionary Restaurant, at which a simple meal might be obtained for one cent. This enterprise, like other branches of our medical missionary work, has been a complete success from the first. Any hungry man in Chicago can now obtain a dinner for one cent. 51 cents for 100 dinners. Next month we will give a further account of this new departure.

Mrs. that has gathered with unfaltering greed until this time was spent at the Sanitarium. She experimented on the first day of its opening, and on that day many persons were turned away

HOME NOTES.

We have had several arrivals this month. A little brother and sister are added to the nursery and the wish that they may be a comfort to you. We would obtain new places for the two little baby girls came less than two weeks apart. Both of them are under two years old, and both of them spoken for long ago by those who will give them good homes, if we will spare them; then an older girl, tired and homesick when she came, but already bright and happy now, and full of affection for her mother when she left. The last arrival is a dear little fellow, born over the seas, who is learning English marvelously fast. It is to be feared that his three short years have not given him a hold upon his mother tongue that he can keep.

"WHERE do we put them all?” Well, it is hard to tell, but the appropriation of the school-room for dormitory purposes during vacation helped us out wonderfully. The large tent has got to go campmeeting, which sends our boys who have slept there into the house. We would soon have had to move them, however, on account of cool nights. We can get along patiently now, for hope grows brighter as the new building is finished room by room. "If only the boilers are in time," is our cry now, as we watch the movements toward completion.

The nursery babies and mothers are spending days occasionally at the lake as a relief from the bustle of the crowded nursery. And when they cannot do that, the fine weather has permitted them to spend most of the daylight hours on the lawn at home. The older children have also been living out doors as much as possible, spending hours at a time in the grove the past week or two.

A friend of the children sends his carriage and a driver once a week, and takes all the children who are old enough to enjoy it, out for a drive of an hour or more. The weather has been so fine this summer that no drives have thus far been missed on account of the rain.

A SISTER from the Pacific coast writes: "When the Medical Missionary makes its monthly visit, how eagerly I scan its interesting pages for news of our orphans as we have learned to call them, and since our little folks have added their mite toward their maintenance they feel as the little boy did who gave ten cents toward the ship, as though it belonged to him.

Her that has gathered with unfaltering greed until she holds the destiny of thousands in her hands, may be fair in profession, honest in dealing as the law requires, may be laboring under, no matter what his color nor how great the depth of his ignorance of civilization, arts, and manners, he nevertheless invariably presents some points of superiority, some special aptitudes, special talents, inherited or acquired, or special knowledge, valuable even from the standpoint of the civilized man. It not infrequently happens even that the untutored savage who is commonly regarded by the civilized man as lost in unfathomable depths of moral depravity, presents some points of moral superiority; for example, the disciple of Buddha who might regard lying and stealing as not particularly sinful,—unless found out,—looks with horror upon the carnivorous habits of the English missionary, and upbraids him for taking the lives of innocent cows and sheep, and raises his hands in horror at the thought of a human being descending so low as to consume the flesh of a hog.

The North American Indian is certainly possessed of many of the most undesirable traits, but in one respect at least, he sets a good example to the whole civilized world,—he is never guilty of irreligion.
And this reminds us of another package in which some of the work was done by an aged, feeble sister, whose life may have gone out before these lines reach our readers. How many loving thoughts are stitched into the articles sent by little fingers which can scarcely guide the needle for inexperience, or by feeble ones which are taking their last stitches, besides all those set by strong and skillful hands.

As an apron comes for "some little Home child" from two little sisters eight and six years old. They used their "candy money" for this purpose. And here is another, little Ruth, who also sends money that was given her to buy candy, for food for the children of the Home, and a little one of her own, for one of the babies. Let us hope that the consciousness of helping some one else will be sweeter than the candy they would have bought. That which their money has purchased surely will not make any one sick, as the candy might have done.  

E. H. W.

THE JAMES WHITE MEMORIAL HOME BUILDING FUND.

At the S. D. A. General Conference held at Battle Creek, Mich., in March 1861, a committee was appointed charged with the duty of raising funds for an institution to be known as the James White Memorial Home for orphans and feeble aged persons, to select a suitable location for the same, acting in conjunction with the General Conference committee. At the S. D. A. General Conference held at Battle Creek, March 28, 1861, an association was organized for the purpose of taking charge of this and other similar work, to be known as the S. D. A. Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

The persons named below are the trustees and officers of the association. A site has been purchased, but not less than $15,000 will be required for the erection of necessary buildings and their equipment with heating apparatus, and other necessary apparatus and furnishings. The building erected by Mr. Haskell for the accommodation of orphans is nearing completion; but as yet provision whatever for the accommodation of feeble aged persons, the few who have already been received on the premises, will need care and attention. Provision has never been made for this class, which has never been provisionally looked for the purpose. The need of further contributions to the erection fund of the James White Memorial Home is very urgent. Several thousand dollars must be contributed before the trustees will be justified in undertaking the work of building.

In order to give those who contribute largely to this and similar enterprises a leading voice in their management, the association has been organized that all those who contribute one thousand dollars or upwards will be known as founders and will be permanent members of the association. The sum which may have been deeded to this enterprise. It is believed that the remainder of the $50,000 needed for the organization of this enterprise will be speedily contributed by the friends of the work in South Africa.

DONATIONS TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN SANITARIUM.

At the recent solicitation of the brethren, and others engaged in work in South Africa, steps have been taken for the formation of an association to be known as The Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association in South Africa and the erection of a Sanitarium in that country. The late Mr. J. H. Kellogg, has already been made to this enterprise. It is believed that the remainder of the $50,000 needed for the organization of this enterprise will speedily be contributed by the friends of the work in South Africa.

S. D. A. MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION GENERAL FUND.

The development of medical missionary enterprises in various parts of the world requires a general fund which may be used for the support of medical missionaries. To such enterprises, an almost unlimited amount of means might be advantageously used in various directions in which assistance in the work of the association is badly called for. It is hoped that persons of means will remember this Association and its work in the distribution of their gifts, and that this beneficent work will also be well remembered in the preparation of wills and legacies.

Mr. & Mrs. Geobilike, $3,200.
Miss Eva Geobilike, $1,200.
Miss Virginia Geobilike, $600.

Forms of Bequests of Real Estate and Personal Property to the

S. D. A. MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION.

FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY. — I give and bequeath to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, of the city of Battle Creek, Mich., a body corporate under the laws of Michigan, the sum of $500, to be paid in one hundred dollars annually from my decease to 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 purpose.)

FOR REAL ESTATE. — I give and devise to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association of the city of Battle Creek, Mich., a body corporate under the laws of Michigan, to its successors and assigns forever, all that certain (here insert description of the real estate), with the appurtenances, to be applied to the general uses and purposes of said corporation. (The James White Memorial Home, the Haskell Orphans’ Home, or any other benevolent enterprise under the supervision of the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, may be named, if it is desired that the property bequeathed should be devoted to a special object.)

CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION FUND.

The foundation for the Chicago Medical Mission was laid by the donation of $4000 by President Ira H. and Mrs. S. P. Wessels. It is understood, however, that this sum is not to be expended, but to be invested in permanent buildings and appliances. From $50 to $100 a week will be required to keep this mission in operation. Donations are solicited. Each member of the Medical Missionary will contain a report of the work done. We know of no place where any sum of money, great or small, is more needed or will be more appreciated than in this enterprise.
The feeble patient who was reasonably better condition than when she came, and with reasonable favorable surroundings after she leaves here will be likely to continue to gain till health is well established. She will be able to leave soon. The Indiana Bed was occupied but a short time during the month, the patient returning home to making a steady recovery at last report, was able to in strength, and is fast losing the traces of her the new month.

The Mrs. -- is still gaining, though not yet quite ready to leave. The Mrs. E. E. Kellogg bed at the hospital last summer, and underwent a serious operation; and as I saw the great change that had been wrought for her, I could only exclaim, 'Praise the Lord, O my soul!' From a bedridden invalid for many years, she is able to do her own housework and has two boarders besides. As I saw her, I said to myself, What hath God wrought! Our people are arousing along medical missionary lines everywhere, and many questions are asked about the work.”

Here is a letter from a lady who occupied one of the Iowa beds for some months: “Find inclosed fifty cents, for which please send me the worth in the July number of Medical Missionary for distribution. I find those who are interested in them, and all the more so account of being so much benefited at the Sanitarium last winter. It still seems strange to people to come here and see me walking about the house and in the garden, after having to lie in bed so many years. I have to use my wheel chair now only when I go farther than a block away from home, and am gaining in strength all the time. People keep telling me how well I look. I still live on two meals a day, and eat Sanitarium food, with fruit and vegetables. I keep the health foods for sale, and advertised for in the medical paper. I have given some ten talks on healthful cooking. All who attended became much interested in the subjects. The gentlemen unusually outnumbered the ladies, and some of the children would cry if obliged to stay at home. We are in hopes a sister from the northern part of the State will come and hold a regular school. I had not facility for giving practice lessons. I could only give them other lessons as I went along with the subjects. I sold quite a number of copies of ‘Science in the Kitchen.’ An agent for the book has since come here.”

FROM CALIFORNIA.

MRS. S. K. SCHRAM, who was a member of the health missionary class a year ago, writes from Los Angeles, Cal. — “My health is improving all the while, my strength is returning slowly. The Lord is very good to me, so merciful, so tender, so loving, and patient with me. . . . I have given some ten talks on healthful living and scientific cooking. All who attended became much interested in the subjects. The gentlemen unusually outnumbered the ladies, and some of the children would cry if obliged to stay at home. We are in hopes a sister from the northern part of the State will come and hold a regular school. I had not facility for giving practice lessons. I could only give them other lessons as I went along with the subjects. I sold quite a number of copies of ‘Science in the Kitchen.’ An agent for the book has since come here.”

FROM SCANDINAVIA.

Good words come from the Scandinavian countries concerning the outlook for the work there. Elder Has­sell, writing from Denmark, says: “I am more and more interested in medical missionary work. . . . God has arisen to vindicate it. . . . In each of our meetings the question has been thoroughly discussed, and I think advance steps have been taken. There is quite a general desire to go to the Sanitarium to learn how to live and cook. It has been decided to call for some medical missionaries to come to Den­mark. I think Brother Ottersen is doing good work here, and he appears to be all enthusiasm. He sus­tained all we had to say from the Bible, by scientific arguments. There is now quite a sentiment in favor of health principles.”

Letters from our missionary nurses also speak of a growing interest in health principles and better ways of living. Their work at the campmeeting was much appreciated, and they themselves were spiritually re-

ENDOWED BEDS.

The Iowa Health and Temperance Bed,—Miss has continued to improve steadily. She is in a much better condition than when she came, and with reasonable favorable surroundings after she leaves here will be likely to continue to gain till health is well established. She will be able to leave soon. The Indiana Bed was occupied but a short time during the month, the patient returning home to making a steady recovery at last report, was able to in strength, and is fast losing the traces of her the new month.

The Minnesota Bed.—The occupant of this bed has had another surgical operation recently.

The Nebraska Bed.—Mrs. , who was making a steady recovery at last report, was able to go home as expected, and left us at the beginning of the new month.

The New England Bed.—Mrs. — is still gaining in strength, and is fast losing the traces of her ill health. She is enthusiastic to learn all she can while here that will not only be of personal benefit, but will increase her usefulness with others. She is the only one now accredited to this bed.

The South Dakota Bed.—The patient in this bed was in a condition which made a surgical operation necessary. She is already walking about again, and is rejoiced to find that she can do so without suffering.

The Mr. and Mrs. Tyszko Bed.—Miss —, reported last month, has recently gone away so happy and grateful that she could not sufficiently express her joy. She was able to get about quite independently when she left, and hopes to gain steadily in health and strength. She is anxious to become strong that she may use her strength in the Master’s service.

The Mrs. E. E. Kellogg Bed.—The patient in this bed is still gaining, though not yet quite ready to leave.

The Mrs. E. G. White Bed.—This patient, of whom we have previously spoken as having had an immense tumor of eighteen years’ growth removed, is still in the ward, though her improvement is steady, and has been from the first. So severe an ope­ration and one involving so much, naturally leaves a wound which takes time to heal. The patient is full of hope and courage and gratitude, and tells of the restoration of her health to which she is looking forward, with an intense satisfaction which it is pleasant to witness.

The Iowa Conference Bed has a patient since last report. She has had a surgical operation which has already relieved her from the pain she had previously suffered.

The Wisconsin Bed.—The patient in this bed has recently had a surgical operation from which she seems to be making a good recovery.

The Illinois Bed is quite recently occupied. We shall be able to speak more fully of this case later.

FREE SURGICAL WORK.

We have to report about sixty operations during the month, of which nearly half were free, though some of them were very critical ones. One of these was a lady who had been an invalid for some time, and had not walked for several months. She was able to get about quite in three weeks. She was the wife of a minister. She appreciated very highly the benefits received, and felt that this was the place of all others to which she should have come, and to which she should send others.

Miss —, the daughter of another minister, had a severe operation. She had suffered extremely from nervousness, as well as in other respects, but is improving.

WORDS FROM OLD PATIENTS.

The lady who occupied the Nebraska bed No. 2, writes to a friend: “I am a living curiosity to all the people here. It is such a source of wonder to see me walking about, when they were all looking for me to come home in my coffin. Yes, I have suffered enough these last three years for several persons. I am very thankful that I went to the Hospital, and O, so grateful for all that was done for me there. Of course I am weak yet, but I can walk and about and direct my work.”

Of another former patient a friend writes: “I recently visited Sister —, who occupied the Mrs. E. E. Kellogg bed at the hospital last summer, and underwent a serious operation; and as I saw the great change that had been wrought for her, I could only exclaim, ‘Praise the Lord, O my soul!’ From a bedridden invalid for many years, she is able to do her own housework and has two boarders besides. As I saw her, I said to myself, What hath God wrought! Our people are arousing along medical missionary lines everywhere, and many questions are asked about the work.”

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FROM SCANDINAVIA.
freshed as they united with their own countrymen in seeking the Lord. Sister Johnson, who writes for herself, says: "I am glad the Lord is meeting with his people, and pour out his blessing upon them. I am so thankful for what he has done for me. I long to be full of his Spirit, so that I can bring a greater blessing to my work. My heart goes back to the Sanitarium often, he has done for me. I long to be full of his Spirit, so that I can bring a greater blessing with me to my work."

From the Missouri, among the missionaries went to Carlstadt, where they were also most cordially welcomed. Sister Nelson has been teaching a Finnish girl treatments, massage, etc., and educating her for a help in the work. Both Sisters Nelson and Johnson are as well as usual.

**MISS BUCKMUN'S WORK.**

We are again allowed to present some things from a private letter with reference to Miss Buckmun's work in Detroit. She says:"

"The cooking classes at the Young Woman's House closed with an enthusiastic interest, though they continued later than usual, as they began in the fall. Nearly, even of those who have taken two courses, want to take again next year, if we are there. My plan had been to begin calling on people at their homes as soon as the classes were closed, but the man's heart deviated his way, but the Lord directed his steps. I was called by a telegram to meet my sister, and my stay here has been richly blessed. She had an opportunity for Christian help work all about here. I was invited to give a cooking lesson at a church social. I gave them grumum gams, caramel coffee, eggnog, and angel cake. There was a special reason for each subject. The people all here are in the habit of using liquor in making eggnog, and their interest has been aroused in our way of doing it, by what had been said in the Detroit papers."

In the last that we published from Miss Buckmun, she spoke of how wonderfully she had been provided for in all her needs, though she went out much as the rest of us. She was surprised that she was well and living a different life. She has gone back to this life."

"My plans are subject to the great Leader; but if it is his will, I shall go back to Detroit after the campingout, and do what He is arranging for me to do."

**GOOD WORDS FROM THE CHICAGO MISSION.**

We have received very interesting reports from the mission this month. Brother Kress, who has been at the dispensary for several weeks, writes:"

"I have never engaged in any work that I liked better than the present, and I am thankful that I have had the privilege of spending a short time here. I would gladly spend all my life in this work. We have nearly every day from some one whom we have been instrumental in helping."

"A few weeks ago we cared for a man who had been drinking heavily. He straightened up and went to work. We gave him money to pay his fare to . . . . . . Thrice he returned, and called on us. He was a little son, and said he had some good news for us. 'The best of all,' he said, 'is that I have found Christ.' The next week was as strange as that, he was one of the schools at W. . . . . . assistant superintendent, at a salary of six-hundred dollars a month to begin with!' He looked like a different man. He made some inquiries about our work, asked for reading, and said he was anxious to learn more of us. I told him that I expected to leave Chicago in a short time. Tears filled his eyes, and he said, 'No, you cannot go.'"

"This man, I think, told me he had not seen a sober day for three years. He was certainly a most hopeless case from a human standpoint. Dr. Place, I think, will remember him, for he was here at the time. I sent him to the . . . . . a home for inebriates who are anxious to reform, but they sent him back, he was one of the lowest types of drunkards; they regarded him as past all hope. But God chooses the things that are not, to being to taught things that are. He has given up not only drink, but tobacco. The Lord has given him to get work, for three weeks he has lived a Christian life. He says he has new aspirations, and he does not look like the same man now. I should like to have a picture of him as he appeared when I first met him. I love this man as I do my own brothers. He is now reading 'Steps to Christ.' This will be a help to him."

"I have not entered this work for the money there is in it. Sometimes money will arise which perplexes me a little, but they turn out to be my best experiences and victories. I know the Lord is trying to develop his virtues in me, and for this purpose suffers me to be tried in various ways. I long to be like Jesus, that God's love, compassion, and patience may flow through me to the hearts of others. This is a place where one will become more tender-hearted and compassionate or become more hard-hearted. One is forced to go one way or the other. He meets so many objects of play, if he tries to do as little as he can for them, or does the work perfunctorily, he will soon lose all interest in these people in whom the Saviour was so much interested."

Ten days later brother Rand writes:"

"Our work keeps gradually increasing. We have some good reports this week. One case is that of a man whom we took in very weak and worn out from a hard life. He is now sea, well dressed, and living a different life. He has gone back to his family in the city, and it is going to work.

"A man came to see our work ; I showed him through the rooms. We were very busy at the time, had twenty or thirty poor men stripped and over the laundry table. I explained the work to him, and gave him a few of the good results we had seen. He put his hand in his pocket, and took out five dollars which he gave me. He could not have given better proof that his heart was touched."

"We have another very promising case of a drunkard. He is a lawyer by profession, and I know if he keeps on as he has started, we will have as good a case as that of Mr. . . . [the one mentioned by Rand]. We are so blessed.

"We are all well, and of good courage in the Lord."

And why should they not be, when they see souls plucked as brands from the burning, sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right mind? It means hard work, earnest prayer, aching hearts, and weary frames. And then the patient, anxious watching, and nursing back to life the tiny spark of manhood that had so near gone out that only Infinite Love could perceive it. But O, the joy that is shared with the angels, over 'one sinner that repents.'"

**REPORT OF CHINESE SCHOOL.**

This report is also for the month of August. The students being adults, most of whom are in business, it will be readily seen that the attendance must be irregular, that of Sunday being double, or sometimes more than double, that of any other day in the week. We give the report by weeks.

**REPORT OF THE CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION.**

The following report is of the work done in the month of August: —

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<th>Week</th>
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<th>Cases given medical care</th>
<th>Protestant conversions</th>
<th>Cases brought to dispensary</th>
<th>New persons treated</th>
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As will be seen, the work is steadily increasing. It has been decided in view of the hard times and the distress that inevitably follows the poor, to provide penny dinners of simple but wholesome and nourishing food, and lodgings for a few of the most needy cases. We will speak more fully of this in another number.

E. H. W.
RELIEF 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 friendly orphan 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, maladies, but are unable to obtain the skilled medical attention which their cases 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 the Hospital connected with this institution a number of beds, in which suitable cases are treated without charge for the medical services rendered. Hundreds have already enjoyed the advantages of this beneficent work, and the Sanitarium managers may participate in these advantages. Cases belonging to either class may be reported in writing to 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 authorized to do so. Facts communicated to any of our local agents in person will be duly forwarded to us.

It should be plainly stated and clearly understood that neither orphan children nor sick persons should be sent to the Sanitarium or to Battle Creek with the expectation of being received by us, unless previous arrangement has been made by correspondence or otherwise; as it is not desirable that everyone in need of accommodation should be forwarded to this city. The names and addresses of all such persons who do not require our assistance should be sent to the Sanitarium, and there they will be most efficiently cared for.

The name of our local agents is omitted this month so as to give more space for the presentation of cases needing immediate attention. We find that this phase of the work is developing much more rapidly than we had anticipated. Homes have been offered for nearly all the little ones whose names have been mentioned in these columns, and the interest which has been aroused in the work that we have undertaken has been far beyond our expectation. For this reason we shall not be able to publish the list of agents regularly, but will do so now and then, as space will allow.

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 of a pleasant disposition, and will make excellent children.

A SAD CASE (No. 118).—A boy aged nine, living in Michigan, has been bereft of a father's care, and his mother is blind, so he has been "neglected," the letter states, during the past two years. He needs to be under control, and will be a good boy under favorable circumstances. Will some good missionary take him, and train him up for a good and useful life?

TWO MOTHERLESS BAWLS (Nos. 129 and 130).—Two 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.

INASMUCH.—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 brown hair and brown eyes. 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), from Michigan, are in need of a home. One is five and the other ten years of age. Their mother died some two years ago, and the father is not able to care for them.

TWO MONGE YOBS (Nos. 133 and 134) are in need of a home. These also live in Michigan. They are three and five years of age, age, with brown hair and eyes. Here is a good opportunity for doing missionary work in bringing up these children to be a blessing to the world. Who will undertake the task?

SAD CASES look out at us from the photograph that has been sent of two little girls (Nos. 140 and 149) 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?

MOTHERLESS.—Another little boy and girl (Nos. 135 and 134), 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. 156 and 157) who are in need of a home or homes. The girl is two years 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 a 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.

WHO WILL HELP?—Here are two boys (Nos. 163 and 164) from North Carolina, who want homes. The father is dead, and the mother cannot support them. They are bright, intelligent boys, and, as the application says, would make somebody's home brighter. They are eight and eleven years old respectively.

No. 165 is a strong, healthy boy, nine years of age, who needs a home. He is in Michigan.

Eddie (No. 166) is a bright boy twelve years old, who needs a home. He is of a pleasant disposition, and will be a great help in some home.

BRENT.—A boy (No. 167) eight years old, has lately been bereft of his mother, and his father cannot care for him, so he asks that a home be found for him, and very soon, so the child may not be neglected. He is living in Michigan.

Another Boy (No. 168) from Michigan, ten years old, is in need of a home. He has lived on a farm, and is rather small for his age, though in good health.

Two BROTHERS.—From Pennsylvania comes another case of twoinstead of the usual two boys (Nos. 159 and 170), three and eight years old. They both have good health, the younger one has dark hair and eyes, and dark complexion, the older one, dark hair and light brown eyes. They have had good care, till their mother died, and have not been allowed to run on the street, so have good characters to recommend them.

A BROTHER AND SISTER.—These little ones, aged nine and six (Nos. 158 and 160) have lived five years without a mother, but have lived with their grandparents. The father is a cannavasser. They have blue eyes and good health; the boy's hair is dark brown and the girl's light. They live in Iowa.

Persons making application for children advertised in this department, are requested to send with their applications the names and addresses of two or more persons as referees. If possible these referees should be known, either personally or by reputation, to some member of the Board of Trustees.

CLOTHING FOR THE POOR.

The call for clothing of all kinds and the numerous offers to supply assistance of this sort, has led us to organize a Clothes Department to receive and properly distribute new or partly used garments, with which to fill the needs of the very poor. In connection with this work it is very important that a few points should be kept in mind and carefully observed:—

1. Garments that are too badly worn to repart will cost more in money or labor than the garment is worth, will of course be of no service. Garments that are old, though faded, or which may be easily repaired by sewing up seams, or made presentable by a few stitches judiciously taken in some point in which the fabric is nearly worn through, may be utilized to most excellent advantage. But garments so badly worn that they need extensive patching, or clothes which have become much soiled and grimy by long use in some dirty occupation, should find their way to the rag and clothing box.

2. Freight must always be prepaid. It costs as much to send 20 pounds or any amount less than 100 pounds as to send the full 100 pounds; consequently it would be well for those who think of sending clothes to be used in this department, to put to the best possible advantage in one shipment, so as to get the benefit of the 100-pound rates. We are obliged to ask that freight should go to the payee at cost, and that the benefit of the 20-pound rates be allowed to run on the payment of freight upon useless packages. Cloths that have been worn by patients suffering from any contagious disease, or from any other cause which, by any possibility, might be transmitted to another, 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 in, who, in the majority of cases, are quite inexperienced in such work; neither should those who unpack the clothes be exposed to the risk of contamination in such work; neither should those who unpack the clothes be exposed to the risk of contamination while preparing them for disinfection at this end of the line. Such clothes should, as a precaution against the possibility of almost infinite pains are required to render them usefully perfect.

4. All articles received are carefully assorted and classified, and are then placed as called for where they will do the most good.
The Missionary Review.

Twelve years ago the natives of the Upper Congo had never seen a steamboat. Now there are feet of twenty steamers on the upper river. — Missionary Review.

A Loyal temperance legion auxiliary to the world's W. C. T. U. has been organized in San Sebastian, Spain. This is the first White Ribbon Society in that country.

Seventy-six persons are reported to have died of cholera in Jeddah on July 11, and 440 in Mecca. The mortality among Mecca pilgrims since early in June exceeds 500.

The Waldensians have recently opened a new place of worship in Rome on the Via Merulana. During the week, there is a special service led by the world's W. C. T. U. Miss Taylor has been organized in New York, is said to have dispensed 3,000,000 in charities. — Missionary Review.

It is estimated that there are 800 Chinese in New York City, of whom 300 are Christians.

The armies of Europe number more than 22,000,000 men, to support whom costs $4,000,000,000.

Dr. C. W. Mattes estimates that in China the sum of $130,000,000 is spent annually in burning paper money in ancestral worship.

The Maharajah of Bhawanpur, an enlightened Indian potentate now in London, is said to have dispersed 25,000,000 in charities. — Missionary Review.

The A. B. C. F. M. mission to the Zulus has adopted the method of using brass musical instruments to call together their congregation among the Zulu Kraals. They go out playing gospel tunes, and soon gather a large congregation to whom the gospel is preached. Excellent results are said to have followed the meetings thus conducted.

Rev. E. H. Richards and his wife, of Bishop Taylor's Mission, are on their way to Manchouli to open a mission there. The Wesleyan Mission in England started a mission in the land in 1851. The Church Missionary Society of England also has a mission there. The Gospel in all Lands thinks that Central and Northern Africa are more needy fields.

A local medical society of merchants and manufacturers in London, is said to have dispensed $6,000,000 in charities.

Members of the Baptist Mission in the Congo have recently adopted the method of using brass musical instruments to call together their congregation among the Zulus. They go out playing gospel tunes, and soon gather a large congregation to whom the gospel is preached. Excellent results are said to have followed the meetings thus conducted.

The Basel Mission is mourning the loss of one of its small band of medical missionaries, Dr. Alfred Eckhard, who died at Aba, one of the Gold Coast Missions, last April, of fever. In 1891 the Church Missionary Society of England also has a mission there. The Gospel in all lands thinks that Central and Northern Africa are more needy fields.

Mrs. Annie E. Taylor of the China Inland Mission is added to the list of those who have tried to reach Lhasa, the capital of Thibet. Miss Taylor made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the city from the Indian side in 1887. Then she tried to get in from China, after living quietly on the border for about a year. She came within three days' journey of the city, when her approach was made known through the treachery of one of her servants, and she was turned back.

During the five years that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have been in the country, the work of the Mission has extended to 500 cities and towns. The "Salvation Harney" who work in the slums of New York City, have visited during the same period 24,811 saloons, 662 disorderly houses, and 450 "temptation houses," which provides a 70 per cent recovery rate for 15 cents, has hurried 600 under-15s. In the last twelve months 25,000,000 people have heard of Christ through the Salvation Army, and 28,570 have been converted. — Missionary Review.

The Belgian Roman Catholics are pushing their work in the Congo Free State. One order has five stations occupied by a dozen priests, extending from the coast beyond the last Baptist station. A mission started seven years ago, being built for use on the river. The Jesuits and Carthusian Fathers are also entering the field, and on the eastern coast are found the white fathers of the Congregation of Cardinalg Lavigerie. More than one hundred priests of various orders of charity have recently entered or soon will enter that country as missionaries. — Missionary Review.

The Countess Dufferin fund now amounts to $40,000, and by means of it, one hundred and three well-qualified women, physicians are kept at work among the women of India. Nearly two hundred more are studying in India, and yet others in England. Some 40,000 afflicted women received treatment last year. — Missionary Review.

The Chinese government has established a leper colony, which now has forty houses for leper parents.

It is estimated that there are over 20,000 cases of known leprosy in Japan. Hospitals for these poor creatures are greatly needed, and Japanese government has been organized in these for the work.

The work in China, five in India, five in Africa, and one each in Persia, Palestine, and British Columbia.

The first leper hospital at Hangchow, China, is in charge of Dr. Duncan Main, medical missionary of the Church Missionary Society. It has six wards of two beds each. It is for men only, but a building is greatly needed for women also.

It is estimated that there are over 20,000 cases of known leprosy in Japan. Hospitals for these poor creatures are greatly needed; the Japanese consider the disease so disgraceful that the person affected is shut up at once in a little room, which he never leaves till death.

Pater Rosco, the Norwegian missionary in Madagascar, two years ago established a leper colony, which now has forty houses, a church, and a hospital. A house is to be built for the children of leper parents. Of these there are 200, of whom 150 are baptized. In this "town of mercy" a Norwegian deaconess is employed, and another is expected. — Missionary Review.

These are the names of Europe number more than 22,000,000 men, to support whom costs $4,000,000,000,000.

Dr. C. W. Mattes estimates that in China the sum of $130,000,000 is spent annually in burning paper money in ancestral worship.

The Maharajah of Bhawanpur, an enlightened Indian potentate now in London, is said to have dispersed 25,000,000 in charities. — Missionary Review.

The A. B. C. F. M. mission to the Zulus has adopted the method of using brass musical instruments to call together their congregation among the Zulu Kraals. They go out playing gospel tunes, and soon gather a large congregation to whom the gospel is preached. Excellent results are said to have followed the meetings thus conducted.

Rev. E. H. Richards and his wife, of Bishop Taylor's Mission, are on their way to Manchouli to open a mission there. The Wesleyan Mission in England started a mission in the land in 1851. The Church Missionary Society of England also has a mission there. The Gospel in all Lands thinks that Central and Northern Africa are more needy fields.

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