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 by 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.


Non-Alcoholic Kumyss

After careful and long-continued experiments, we have derived a method of preparing Kumyss which is not only free from alcohol, but also possesses other advantages of a superior character. Ordinary Kumyss contains a considerable amount of alcohol, due to the fermentation of cane sugar, which is added for the purpose of producing a certain flavor. The amount of alcohol depends, of course, upon the amount of sugar added and the age of the Kumyss. The sugar is made to ferment by the addition of yeast. Despite the fact that this contains yeast alcohol, and if the alcoholic fermentation is not complete, a variable quantity of sour taste is in addition. Ordinary Kumyss contains a variety of tricate substances, resulting from the development of the miscellaneous microbes which are usually found in soft drinks.

The improved form of Kumyss which we offer is made from sterilized milk, and by processes which render it absolutely uniform in quality. The method of manufacture is such that its ingredients are definite and constant. It is more palatable than ordinary Kumyss, in consequence of the absence of foreign microbes, and is particularly suited to cases in which milk is in its ordinary form disagreeing with the patient, in which cases Kumyss is almost always unsuitable. Cases of dyspepsia are rapidly benefited by it. It is also of great service in the treatment of gout, neurasthenia, or various dyspepsias.

It is extensively used in some of the largest medical institutions in the country, and has received the highest commendation from those who have investigated it. This Kumyss is in perfect and good quality, and will be shipped to any address at the following price:

Pint Bottles, per doz., $2.00.

SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

BIBLE STUDENTS’ LIBRARY.

We wish to call especial attention to the above important publication. It is now undergoing thorough revision as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness and other circumstances. Some of the last numbers issued and about to be issued are as follows:

Who Changed the Sabbath?

No. 195. This is the old title of a new and much better treatise which should be circulated everywhere. It is given by the temperance who did not change and who would seek to change the day, and it contains the forebearers testimony by Roman Catholic and Protestant witnesses. Price 3 cents.

Life, Its Source and Purpose.

No. 196. This is the most recent pamphlet by Elder Wm. Cover, on the positive side of the life question. It shows how we may obtain life in Christ Jesus out of the tomb. The last chapter, and there are nine in the little work, is worth the price of the pamphlet. Price 5 cents.

Tormented Forever and Ever:

Or God’s Test of Immortality.

No. 197. This treat contains all that is worth preserving in No. 196, and more. It is a small 32-page tract combined in one 16-page, and is of a worthy circulation. Price 3 cents.

The Christian Sabbath.

From a Roman Catholic point of view.

No. 198. This is the request for important request, of the articles in the Catholic Mirror which have recently appeared in the American Sentinel. The articles conclusively establish the incompatibility of Protestantism and the Sabbath as a true Sabbath, and that while professing tolerance along the line, we are following the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church. Price 4 cents.

The Identical Seventh Day.

No. 199. There are three stock objections against the Sabbath:

(1) The Roman Catholic (2) The Quaker (or Quaker Type). and (3) Time versus Time. These questions have heretofore been considered as two tracts, No. 7, 10, 11, and aggregating 14 pp. These three queries are now consolidated into one book, and these questions are found clearly in a tract of 8 pages. All essential arguments are given in No. 199. "The Identical Seventh No. 199. Price 5 cents.

The Waymarks to the Holy City:

An Exposition of Daniel 7.

No. 200. This is a revision of what was once No. 20. But as it needed revision, and as the former little item to some extent a misprint, it has been revised and issued under the above number. Price 3 cents.


No. 201. There will be two or three lessons on this book, and such quarter’s lesson should be prepared. Price 3 cents.

Prophecies of Light.

James C. Sturtevant.

No. 202. This is most worthy little work written by Elder J. C. Sturtevant some years ago. It is the book for circulation among those who are seeking light. It is freely circulated, and is issued as a number of the Library at 50 cents.

Christ Tempted as We Are.

No. 203. By Mrs. E. W. White. This is a most precious, comforting, and strengthening number. Price 4 cents.

Order by numbers. Address, PACIFIC PRESS, Oakland, Cal.
people in the spring of 1891, nearly three years ago. At that time some steps were taken which have since resulted in the organization of the S. D. A. Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association. The object of this Association is to do good in every possible way. It is non-sectarian in its purposes, in its organization, and in its plans of work. Its purpose is to establish, in all parts of the world, enterprises for doing good. Since its organization, which has only been completed within a few months, we have already something to show for the work which has been done.

[Here was given a sketch of the various phases of work in prospect or already in progress, included in the design of the communities at large,—a group of families living in the same building, but each having its own distinct family life.]

Another feature, which we hope to make characteristic of this institution, is the symmetrical development of the children. As a rule, children have not been kept in institutions of this sort for any great length of time; they are generally brought in for a short time, and then sent to individual homes. The consequence is, there has been, so far as I know, no systematic attempt at a thoroughly symmetrical plan of educational work for the children. Now we recognize, as must always be recognized, that children should have a threefold development, in order to be symmetrical,—a physical, a mental, and a moral development,—and an attempt is here made to give proper attention to these three elements in the nature of the child. In order to attain success in life, they must have a sound, vigorous body. The old Greeks wrote over the portals of their temples, "I would mind in a sound body." We propose to furnish the children in this Home with the facilities for obtaining a sound body, mind, and soul. So beginning with the earliest period of the child's life, while the little one lies in its cradle, much attention is given to its physical health. We have baby gymnastics, special exercises for the little ones, to make them use their legs and arms,—particularly their legs.

Every human being is born into the world with a very large head, and very small legs. A baby's legs are always small in proportion to the rest of it body; its legs are scarcely larger than its arms. But the little one lying in its crib, will need to have especial attention given to the growth of its legs and leg muscles. As the child grows, other and more vigorous exercises are brought into play. The child has its gymnastics, its calisthenics, its Swedish gymnastics, and some Delasoe exercises are brought in, in order to teach the child to relax his muscles as well as to energize them. Special attention will be also given to position.

The majority of people are deformed. I was sent for a few years ago to examine the students of a certain college within fifty miles of this city, and to my amazement I found that out of seventy-three young ladies there were only three who had not some deformity of their bodies. These deformities were provided for in some of our girls, and the same meal which is especially rich in nutritious material.

Attention is also given to proper dress. These little girls will never have any difficulty in breathing; their dresses are so made that they can grow up naturally. There is no reason why inherited and transmitting habits should not be corrected, and it is in order to accomplish this that we wish to keep these children here,—that we may give them the advantages of hygienic culture.

One effort in the construction of this building has been to secure the most thorough ventilation. We want these children to have all the vigor of youth. We want to train them to be all that we should not combine all the advantages possessed by barbarians with those of civilized life.

In the matter of mental culture also, we hope to give them the benefit of all the advance that has been made during the last half century. The education of the child begins as soon as he comes to us. The mother who has charge of the youngest babies, is expected to know just how children should be trained. As soon as the little one knows the difference between a red ball and a white one, just at that moment he begins to learn, and from that time the course of his education is a regularly graded one, while he remains an inmate of the institution. The end to be attained by a proper educational system, is especially to seek the symmetrical development of the child,—to give the child a right education; beginning with color, then form, size, and the things observed through the eyes and ears. These are the things the child is taught first. As soon as he is old enough to do more, there is something else for him to learn. There comes first the paper Sloyd, then the paste-board Sloyd, then the wood Sloyd, and later, the manual training; and we have a course of development which by and by leads up to instruction in the various trades. Every boy and girl will be taught a trade. Boys as well as girls will be taught to sew and knit, and girls as well as boys will be taught the use of tools. We intend to give the children an all-round education.

In relation to moral training: We shall endeavor to give our children such an education in morals as
will make them whole men and women,—true men and women, giving them back to life; each mother will exclude from her children everything which is vicious and artificial, and will give them only true books. You will not find any "yellow-covered literature" or novels here. The children will have the proper mental and moral diet, as well as the proper physical diet.

One thing, to which especial attention will be given (and which I think is perhaps more necessary than almost anything else) is the correction of faults. I think more children are injured by the method which is pursued in attempts to correct their faults in any other way. A father or mother often says, "I don't know what is the matter with this child; he is a good boy, but he is getting worse and worse every day, and I talk to him, and punish him, but it does no good." The difficulty is in the wrong method of correction. The penalty for wrong doing should not be arbitrary, but the effort should be to make the correction such that it is a stimulus to the development of the character,—conductive in its very nature. Very rarely, corporal punishment is necessary, but the punishment administered is such as takes hold of the brain and nature of the child, and transforms him. Many children who cannot be reformed in any other way, can be reformed by rational methods of treatment. In the institution, its whole purpose is to train up workmen for the Master. The institution has no endowment, and, fortunately, it has no debt. It is just even with the world, but it is dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions for its maintenance. So we hope that the interest which has been shown in our work and in the progress of this institution thus far, will continue so that we may have all that is useful for us.

THE DEDICATION OF THE HASKELL HOME.

By E. H. WHITNEY.

The last week before the dedication of the Home was a busy one indeed. Carpenters and housecleaners, plumbers and furnishers, were all busy with the last touches, and each dodging the other as they tried to get their work done. The last of the children were moved in and settled in their new quarters a day or two before the eventful day, and when it dawned at last, so well had all worked that only a few finishing strokes remained to be made.

All about the building, the grading had been done. The dedicatory service was given by Bishop Gillespie, President of the Board of Charities and Corrections. His time was limited, as he was obliged to take the train before the exercises were over, and he therefore spoke briefly. The Bishop expressed the kindly interest felt by the State Board toward this and all kindred institutions, whether established by churches, societies, denominations, or individuals.

Besides relieving the State of a large burden in the support of the helpless, they reach classes for which the State can but partially provide, and make for them far more satisfactory provision. Comparing the State with the denominational institution, the speaker said:—

ADDRESS OF BISHOP GILLESPIE.

"I think I have noticed sometimes a disposition to criticise our State institutions, and I think I have noticed that disposition particularly on the part of those who are interested in institutions for putting out poor children, especially the institution at Coldwater. But you must remember, my friends, that all State institutions labor under a very great difficulty, simply because they are State institutions. Take the matter of religion for example. Now you want to bring up your children in your own thoughts of divine things, in your own creed and your own ways of living. That is not only our desire, but the desire of all, and yet how can we be b hurdle-shed from the State institution, except in a very attenuated form, as we may say. There can be no teaching of creeds or catechism or the teachings of this or that denomination to which their parents have been attached.

"Now you have established an orphanage. Sweet and lovely is the name of orphan; and yet it is also a sad name; it means darkness and pain. It brings us to the sick room; it brings us to the bed of death and the last farewell. And yet, my friends, there is no class of dependents who have such a hold upon every kind and beneficent heart as has the orphan. You will never need to plead for these children. Show them and these buildings to the citizens of the State, and you will have all that you need. There is a bright side and there is a dark side to an orphanage, and yet it is something that we possibly, have such a thought as that? No, we cannot have such a thought as that. But the Doctor has told you this. He has voiced much of what I have thought about, and much of what you have thought about. He says that the children, when placed in this institution, will be kept here until they have learned trades and are prepared to leave it. And there, I think, is one of the difficulties with our State schools; a child comes into it to-day, and he may be put out to-morrow, while you have the opportunity to give children the proper training before they go out into the world."

"I think there is something else which should be taken into account in the training of children: Among children there is a great variety of minds, as well as great varieties of character, and very likely there are children here who are fit for something more than domestic service. Perhaps there are some here who have, for instance, native musical talent. Some may even have, in its infancy, the mind of the author,
program, they had pursued the usual tenor of their way without further interruption than the visit of the people who passed through the nursery on their tour of inspection.

But all was over at last; the jingle of sleigh bells ceased as the last visitors left the place. The long-bowed door that had come and gone. The children were at last sheltered under a roof of their own.

It would be quite unjust to conclude this account of the dedication and occupancy of the beautiful buildings of the Haskell Home without a word relating to the architecture and the architect. The problem which confronts an architect in the erection of a building of this kind is by no means an easy one. It is necessary, in the first place, that every dollar should be expended in the most economical manner possible; no superfluous ornamentation is admissible. The plan must be such as to accommodate the largest possible number of persons, and must furnish the most sanitary conditions as regards ventilation, heating, lighting, etc. To secure all these things and others which have to be considered, at the same time produce a building of the largest possible number of persons, and ever furnish the most sanitary conditions as regards ventilation, heating, lighting, etc. To secure all these things and others which have to be considered, at the same time produce a building of the kind is by no means an easy one.

A CHILD was told to bring her father's slippers, but she didn't want to leave her play. At length she unwillingly brought them, saying: 'I'm hungry, papa, but I guess you needn't say Thank you, because I only did it with my hands: my heart kept saying "won't."'

A SKETCH OF MR. HASKELL.

BY MRS. E. R. WHITNEY.

[Read at the Dedication of the Haskell Home.]

The question may arise in many minds, Why is this beautiful building, which we to-day dedicate to the cause of God and helpless humanity, called the Haskell Home? To some of us its story is already familiar, but to those even who know it best, it is a pleasant one to dwell upon. Over the portal through which you have entered, you noticed the words, The Haskell Home. On a tablet of limestone at the base of the tower corner is the inscription, "Erected by Mr. F. Haskell, in memory of his late husband." Who was this man to whose memory a loving wife has erected so beautiful a monument? and why should it be our privilege to assist at its dedication?

Mr. Frederick Haskell was born at East Windsor, Conn., Dec. 4, 1810. He was the son of Eli B. Haskell, a merchant of comfortable fortune, who served many years as a member of the New York Legislature.

The young man received a careful education and business training, and before reaching his majority, had gained marked prophecy of a successful future as a financier. When he began his business career he was a young man, Mr. Haskell brought his bride, Miss Caroline E. Aldridge, of Chazy, New York.

The era of railroad building had just reached the Western States. Mr. Haskell acted as superintendent of construction as well as architect, and has proven himself not less competent and reliable in this capacity, the expense of the building being found when completed to agree almost to a dollar with the estimated cost, omitting the expense of a few additions made to the plans after the estimates were completed.

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him in an unusual degree to the members of his household." It is now more than two years, it will be remembered, since the plan of making a home for our orphans and destitute children was definitely formed, and received the approval of the General Conference. Those of us who have been personally connected with the work, as well as others who have followed it with deep interest, have reason to remember with painful distinctness the months of waiting and anxiety as we counted the dollars coming slowly in, which were to build the home, and on the other hand the appeals from all sides which were not slow in coming in, for places in the Home for destitute children. One after another the children were crowded into the cottage after we thought we could take no more. There were difficulties and dangers in many ways,—danger to the health of the children; danger of overtaxing the caretakers; difficulties in the way of the proper management of the children in such crowded quarters. And yet more than a year after the formal recognition of the enterprise, there were only a few thousand dollars in cash toward the new Home. The managers had decided to make a beginning, however, small though it must be, and plans had been prepared on a very modest scale for buildings which could be added to later. In April, 1892, an event occurred which sent us to our knees in gratitude, as we had so often been before in anxiety and perplexity.

Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, the widow wife of the subject of the earlier part of this sketch, was spending a little time with friends at the Sanitarium. She was not an invalid, but a guest, and a woman of quick perceptions and ready sympathies. Without children, she found herself at the age of nearly threescore and ten with a splendid fortune at her disposal. Her quick perceptions and ready sympathies were often so quick as to be a source of embarrassment. She was a woman of quick perceptions and ready sympathies. Without children, she found herself at the age of nearly threescore and ten with a splendid fortune at her disposal.

Of this, however, we did not know, and when calling upon Dr. Kellogg in his office, she asked many questions about the Sanitarium and its work, and the Hospital, he little thought of what was passing in her mind, till she suggested that, as she was well pleased with what she had seen and heard, she would like to assist the work by leaving a few thousand dollars for it. Utterly surprised, and doubting whether he had heard correctly, Dr. Kellogg was at a loss what to think of the proposition, but began to explain the plan of the endowed work.

"Perhaps you doubt my ability to do what I propose. As I am a perfect stranger to you, I may perhaps properly explain that my husband died two or three years ago and left me with a considerable amount of money. I have thought of various worthy enterprises such as I have thought my husband would have been willing to encourage if he were to build the Home, and on the other hand the Dr. Kellogg then remarked that another enterprise which was in still greater need of assistance than the hospital work, was a home for orphans, for which we had been for some months trying to raise money, hoping to get an amount sufficient to erect a building where we could suitably care for the children of both sexes and all ages who were pleading for entrance.

"That," said the lady, "is just such an enterprise as I should like to assist, and I should like to talk with you further in reference to your plan.

A few days later Mrs. Haskell examined the plans which had been prepared for the building of an Orphan's Home. She at once recognized the fact that they were insufficient for the purpose, and in several ways might be greatly improved. After some thought she made a proposition which was almost startling to us, coming as it did from one who was so lately a stranger to us and our work. It was to erect the entire building herself, at a cost of $80,000, provided it might stand as a memorial of her deceased husband. Mrs. Haskell added, had been greatly interested in boys; he had reared more than one orphan lad to manhood, and had contributed many thousands of dollars to institutions for boys.

Mrs. Haskell's plan once formed, she did not linger about carrying it out. New designs were prepared and submitted to her, with which she expressed her satisfaction, and by midsummer the funds were in the hands of the committee and the ground broken for the new building. The only conditions made by Mrs. Haskell were that the building should bear her husband's name, that the work should be conducted in a broad and liberal spirit, and that its benefits should not be confined to sectarian lines. She was in harmony with the plan of conducting the work which was outlined to her, and with the arrangement that the Orphæan Home be under the same management as had been planned from the first conception of the work.

One Sabbath afternoon, a few days after the arrangements were completed, a little group met in Dr. Kellogg's parlor and received the announcement of the help that had come to the work from so unlooked-for a quarter. Never, I think, will those present forget the sense of God's near presence as we bowed before him, to thank him for his wonderful answer to our prayers. To some of us at least, it was a precious lesson in faith that we shall never forget. Not for the gift alone were we grateful, but for the evidence that God could work for us in his own way and time, and that his plans were so far above our feeble comprehension. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are my ways your ways, saith the Lord." The remembrance of what God has wrought for us has helped us through many a time of perplexity since, and gives us hope for the future.

GENERAL ARTICLES.

HOME PICTURES.

BY E. H. WHITNEY.

There are hundreds of our friends who have with us looked forward with earnest longing to the time when the new building should be completed and the children have a permanent home. To be sure, the children have been far more comfortably housed and better cared for than they could have been in the homes from which they came, but having something better in view and so very convenient, we have all counted the weeks till we could make the change.

We know that the many friends who have contributed to the furnishing of the Homes and the maintenance of the families would have been very glad to be present at the dedication exercises, and we should have been as glad to welcome them, every one. What a company they would have made—the fathers and mothers, the grandfathers and grandmothers, and the troops of Sabbath-school children who have in one way or another remembered the Home within the last two years. I do not suppose the house could have held them all.

But happily there is another way. Though you could not come to the dedication, we can send...
The later cut gives a glimpse of the engine house, where also the laundry work will be done.

The arrangement of the rooms with reference to sunlight is one of the pleasant features of the building. The architect has so skillfully planned that there is not a dark or gloomy room in the building. The sunlight is one of the pleasant features of the building.

In the nursery, arranged so as to give the wee ones plenty of sunlight. The picture of the nursery was taken during "sleepy time." The table is evidently left as the little ones left it, with innocent kittens, jolly little pups, and long-eared, woolly rabbits mingling among one happy family. Beyond, in the dormitory, the nursery mother stands among the cribs, where the little ones are taking their morning nap. Katie has waked a little early, and sits perched in her chair against the opposite wall.

The windows overlooking the balcony on the front are in the rooms occupied by the kindergarten children. The rooms at present occupied by the girls and boys are on the south side of the building. The artist has given us a glimpse through the boys' rooms, looking from the door through which we are looking, are cupboards for the children's small belongings, as books, games, etc., and a few pictures which have been donated to them make bright places on the walls. Their extra clothing is kept in the wardrobe room just beyond the nursery, where each child has a place to himself.

The children go from their sleeping room to their bath and toilet rooms, those for the boys being in the basement and the toilet rooms for the girls on the first floor. The artist has shown us one of these rooms. In the middle of the room are the wash bowls and around the walls runs a shelf under which are hooks for the towels. The shelf is divided into small compartments, each containing the brush, comb, toothbrush, and mug of the child, and his towel hangs just below. The looking glasses are ranged along the wall above. They are very simple, but answer the purpose very nicely.

The bathroom in the basement is fitted up with several full bath tubs and shower baths, with a sufficient number of dressing rooms to expedite the matter of bathing a whole family at once. A glimpse of the kindergarten is given in another cut, as they sit in the play circle ready for some sort of game. They are grouped in the gymnasium, and at the left one sees the rows of clubs and dumb-bells which they have already learned to handle so dextrously. Beyond these in the corner the door opens into the Sloyd room, and through it we see one of the benches. Through the wide doors beyond the group is the kindergarten schoolroom, with its tables where the children work out with the various appliances the lessons of each day.

Opening from the gymnasium to the east and south are pleasant schoolrooms well lighted, and filled with blackboards in every available space. The children learn to handle the dishes very nicely, and rarely break them. In this they put to shame the careless ways of many older people. They enjoy their work, too, these little people, and are a merry company when they are all at work together.

Next is a group of girls eight or nine years old, busy with piles of plates and saucers. At the farther end, where the sinks are of ordinary height, the older girls are doing the heavier dishes. The mother of the girls' family has the oversight of this class in dish-washing. In the afternoon the boys' family will have their turn.

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One room in the basement is fitted with shelves...
for a linen room. We did not have enough counter-
panes, sheets, towels, etc., to make a very great show
at the dedication after we had taken enough for all
the beds and toilet rooms, but we had sufficient to
indicate how the room was to be used, and trust
that sometimes the shelves will be better filled.

Another basement room is fitted up with a
simple but convenient arrangement for putting away
the panes, sheets, towels, etc., to make a very great show
us to the stormy-weather playrooms which the latter
come from their play.

To take a long step from basement to attic brings
us to the stormy-weather playrooms which the latter
affords. Two of these rooms, one in each wing of
the building, give room for both boys and girls.
Thus far we have nothing but the rooms, but the
children take their treasures there and have plenty
of room to run and play or to sit with dolls and
other more quiet games. Sometime we will put in
swings, etc., but at present the novelty of having a
large room for their frolics is enough to satisfy
them.

On this same floor is a pleasant room, not very
large, but having a wide outlook through the sunny
windows. This, for the present, we have furnished
simply with some of the pretty rugs so kindly do-
ated by friends, a plain couch, table and chairs, and
a few books, and christened it the "Mothers' Rest
Parlor," a retreat for tired mothers who have to
spend their nights and most of their days in the
midst of the children. There is no mother, not even
the best, who does not need some place where she
can shut herself in for a little time each day for
consuel with the Source of strength and wisdom.

We have thus given you glimpses here and there
as we could of the new Home. You will want to
know perhaps how the family employ their time.
Let us look over a day's program. Except the
breakfast to do what cleaning may be necessary.
The girls and little children put their own rooms to
rights, the latter aided of course by their mothers.

At 7:30 they all meet for prayers in the assembly
room, and at 8 in the dining-room for breakfast.
The girls wash the dishes after breakfast, put the
dining room to rights, and reset the tables, part of
the younger family of children helping with the
knives, forks, and spoons. The boys meantime are
putting their rooms to rights, and the little children
play. There is usually time for a play spell for
all of the children before half past ten.

At this hour work begins in all the schoolrooms.
The little ones get out at half past one, and the older
ones an hour later. All the schoolrooms, including
the kindergarten, open into the gymnasium or are
near it, and the daily school session is interrupted
by gymnastic exercises.

The boys and another portion of the family of
little ones get the dinner work out of the way, and
the girls have a play spell. Then the boys have
time for a frolic, and the girls usually have some
work to do.

Each family keeps its own rooms in order, and as
there are no heavy carpets to sweep, the "many
circle" and prayers before their early bedtime. They
as well as the older children usually have a little
work in the gymnasium before retiring. The older
ones have their "home circle" exercise, etc., from
seven to eight, and are expected to be in bed from
that time to nine according to their needs.

This is the outline of the program for five days in
the week. One day the time usually occupied by
study is taken for extra cleaning, little tasks, and
recreation.

While looking through the Home it seems not amiss
to add a word with regard to its furnishing. Through
the Sanitarium we have been able to purchase sup-

Digitized by the Center for Adventist Research
plies and furnishings at greatly reduced rates, and the season of the year has also been the most favorable for our purchases. By this means, and through the gifts we have received, we have been able to have some things that we should not have thought we could purchase.

The piano, which is so useful if not essential a factor in the gymnastic and kindergarten, was the generous gift of a friend. We often wonder if he has any idea how we prize it; it was so hopelessly beyond our means.

One gift of furniture and bedding was especially worthy of notice. The family who donated it were just breaking up to move elsewhere. "We would rather give it outright to the Home," the donor said, "than sell it at a mere nominal price." This gift has saved us more than a hundred dollars' outlay, besides giving us some things that we should hardly have thought of buying. Every article was useful, and many were entirely new.

Our bedding has been donated. Other articles, such as rugs, clothing, etc., have borne witness to the interest the friends of the work have everywhere felt in it.

Hundreds of willing hearts have contributed bedding and clothing to the Home as they were able—coverings pieced by hands trembling with age and by little fingers just learning to guide the needle; socks and mittens knitted, and garments fashioned by busy mothers and grandmothers, with scant time to spare from the needs of their own families; and even suffering invalids have contributed to the supply. Children all over the country have shared their dolls and other toys with the Home family, and the practical gifts which have adorned the Christmas tree have come largely from the donations that were made especially for that purpose.

As an illustration of God's care, let us look at his dealings with one who used royally the provisions of the present without anxious thought for an unknown future. I refer to Miss Emma O. Ambrose, our beloved sister whose earthly life closed upon a mission field in Burmah last July. In a conversation several years ago, reference was made to the present and future safe prospects of a certain young lady because her father "had a bank." Miss Ambrose added, thoughtfully and yet with much earnestness, "My Father has a bank."

I, for one, will never forget these words and the lesson of trust which they conveyed. That she considered her heavenly Father as really her "banker," is touchingly shown by the following extract from a letter from her co-laborer, Rev. Truman Johnson, in the Ness, a little missionary paper published at Rangoon:

"While arranging her books and papers, an item was found, so characteristic of her whole life that I take space to mention it. The pages in one of her account books were headed, E. O. A. in account with her Father. In the credit column was regularly entered for each month, not one tenth, but one fifth of her salary. Beyond this, her free will offerings were many, the influence of a life so unselfish, so loving, so consecrated, cannot be estimated."

It was my privilege to be intimately associated with Miss Ambrose for nearly a year while she was in this country, at the Battle Creek Sanitarium to recruit her health, and to the above I may add what I gathered from her own lips, that whatever was left of her salary at the end of the year, after her current expenses had been met, she promptly turned into the mission treasury. She said that some of her friends exulted with her for doing this, telling her she should lay it aside for her old age and its possible helplessness. But her heart of love took in the great good which her offerings could do in the present, and she was confident that should she reach a period of helplessness, everything she needed would be provided then.

"It was an often expressed wish that when her work was done, she might be taken directly from her field of labor. This prayer was graciously and beautifully granted to her, but had the Father willed otherwise, who can doubt that her confidence toward him would have been justified in adequate provision for her wants? It is grandly true that "he who lays out for God, God lays up for him," whether it be simply increased treasure in heaven, or whether our earthly treasures are multiplied and increased likewise. He never fails to honor those who honor him with consecrated and substance.

The book that changes the hearts of men.

"The Bible is a power. Through my long missionary life," writes Mr. Moffat, "I have proved the soothing effect of the Bible on the most savage people, as well as on the hardest hearts. A little while after the gospel was carried among the Bushmen in Africa, and had made several converts, I met one day an old man of the station who was still a heathen. He seemed very much distressed.

"'What is it, my friend?' I asked; 'have you lost some of your family?'"

"'Oh, no,' he answered; 'no one is dead.'"

"'What is the matter then? You look very sad.'"

"'The man hung down his head; then he said hesitatingly, 'My son has just told me that my dog has eaten a page of the Bible.'"

"'Is that all?' I said. 'Don't be troubled. Perhaps I can give you another page just like it.'"

"'Oh!' said the old man, 'it is about my poor dog; he will never be good for anything again. He will not bite any one nor follow the game; he will become quiet and gentle like all the people who read your book. Have I seen the hearts of the bravest warriors changed into the hearts of women? It will be the same with my dog.'"

You may laugh, children, at the superstitious fear of this old man; I had hard work to keep from smiling. But while comforting him I could not help rejoicing at the beautiful testimony to the power of the Bible given by this poor heathen."—Selected.
UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

Unqualified medical missionaries, the leading medical journal of the world, has recently been complaining of the work of the Zanana Medical College in India, protesting against the practice of this college in sending out as medical missionaries, ladies who have received but a two years' course of medical instruction. The editor of the journal speaks upon this subject as follows:

"Both to medical women who have been at the pains to qualify, and to the natives, who think they of medical instruction. The editor of the journal ladies who have only undergone a two years' training, and who, but for the prestige of the missionary which may be useful; but that is a different affair from founding his religious propaganda on a false edge which he can of medicine, or, indeed, anything giving medicines broadcast, and doing every sort of work of these so-called medical missionaries is this:

"It was only under the combination of unfavorable and exceptional circumstances that we commenced it. Every one must admit that to commence in a hostile field, a month from the nearest port, with disease following with swift feet in the wake of famine and poverty, to continue with the thermometer at 101° F. during the heat of summer, it were no less wise than humane to have a reasonable supply of drugs. That is the premise of an unanswerable argument. Then to witness uninsured suffering unreined, and to see without sympathy bandaged, written with laboriously written and easily diagnosed diseases for which we had specific and certain remedies, would be unprofitably to act the part of the Littledo, instead of humanitarian ministering mercy in accord with the example of Christ, the dictator of your own heart, and the needs of the afflicted poor. That is the view-point which raises the question at once from one of policy to one of principle, and leaves the missionary without alternative until the home public is able to send a doctor to the field."

"Nothing could be better put; especially the last paragraph. Nor do we say a word against the practice under these circumstances described; but that is a very different thing from the doings of the people to whom we allude. That is a preacher spending himself upon the heathen should share with them his medicines, his shelter, or his food, is a Christ-like act of worship, and the responsibility he must bear is a religious responsibility. That he should force the contingency and go out prepared with second-rate knowledge is another thing altogether, and not so deserving of respect."

"The excuse for this sort of thing is that he is so far and that the women of the East are so utterly neglected, that any sort of help is better than none; and we would not deny that the plea would have some force if there were no other alternative, although it is clear that there is no finality in the argument, which is as good in favor of a training of one year as of two. But at the present moment, in England and even in India itself, women are being properly educated for the medical profession; and if the missionary societies wish to undertake medical work, they should at least be honest, and provide persons legally qualified to practice.

"For a long time back, completely equipped, true medical missionaries have been sent out by some of the societies, and have been doing splendid work. By all means let that work go on; but do not let it be spoiled by flooding the country with cheap shamans. For, after all, that is what it comes to; unqualified workers are cheaper than those who are qualified, and, moreover, are not so apt to desert, since they cannot stand for themselves. Not only is this all ethically wrong, but it is as bad as policy; few things could more add to the difficulty of providing woman doctors for Indian women than this plan of preoccupying the ground by a shlool of unqualified practitioners, and of native pupils even more feebly qualified still."

We quite agree with all that has been said above Dr. Hart, who is eminently qualified to speak intelligently upon this subject, and we quote his remarks here for the careful consideration of those who may, in their anxiety to engage in active work at the earliest possible moment, have overlooked to some degree the training which rests upon, the necessity of proper missionaries, and the difficulties which are likely to attend the efforts of a poorly qualified physician in missionary work.

**AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM BURMAH.**

Our readers will be interested in the following account of the labors and last sickness of Miss Ambrose, a missionary from Burma who spent a year at the Sanitarium. Miss Ambrose was engaged in the mission work which was established by the Jutons, and was one of the most successful missionaries in that field. While she was receiving treatment for maladies contracted while engaged in missionary service among the people to whom she had devoted her life, she was also imbuing hygienic ideas. She appreciated greatly the information received in regard to hygienic living and treatment while here at the Sanitarium, and did her utmost to spread a knowledge of these valuable principles among her associates after returning to Burma, and to make a practical application of them among the natives. We hope to be able to publish, at some future time, a sketch of this noble woman who laid down her life in the service of humanity.

TOOCRUG, BURMAH, OCT. 24, 1893.

J. H. Klingay, M. D., Battle Ground, Wash.

My Dear Sir:—Through my friend, Miss Ambrose, I have learned to esteem you highly and take pleasure in giving what information I can with regard to her sickness and also her work.

The first year after she came back she had a class in treatment and taught them to give massage and fomentations, salt baths, and oil baths. Since then there has been so much other important work to be done that there has had no class again, but the above mentioned treatments have been put in use among the pupils, as well as among the missionaries, and the natives have imbibed the idea of water treatment in cases of sickness, and will hand it down to their descendants. The use of the enema in cases of bowel trouble and hot water drinking seem to be favorite ideas with them. The hot water bags, the enema bags, and an abundance of hot water are indispensable weapons during the sickly season. Even the physicians who before had not thought of using them, are quite won over, and prescribe freely along these lines. As to foods, the grains and fruits have been much enjoyed by the natives, as well as the use of them in cooking. The natives live mostly on rice and curry. The most one can do to teach them to avoid peppers and other things injurious to the system, and to teach their eating salt right down, worse than American children would eat sugarc. Reforms in these things are slowly taking place among them.

This year we had a great deal of dysentery in school, and poor Miss Ambrose worked over the sick till she herself was taken with the same trouble. We hoped it would not be serious, but hope soon changed to fear. It seemed impossible to check the disease, and the doctor was compelled to increase the doses of medicines taken but without success. There is little to be done, and was glad when the dysentery was finally checked and there was no more need to give them; but the mind still wandered, the hands grew hotter, and we began to fear she was having fever—typhoid fever. It was so real, that our hearts almost stood still as we asked, "Can she rally from that? Poor child! she was too tired, and slipped away to rest. We are glad for her, but O the vacancy left behind her in our hearts, and homes, and work! Truly we miss her. Personally, I felt as though I should sink, but the Comforter whispered, "When they pass through the waters, I will be with them," and his presence gives peace. Thanking you for your interest in her and her work, for your kindness to her and your sympathy now, I am, Yours sincerely,

JONATHA ANDERSON.

BEGINNING MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN MEXICO.

A few months ago E.D. T. Jones left this country to take the preliminary steps for the establishment of a medical mission in Old Mexico. In December he reached Guadalajara, and selected a suitable location for the mission. The first of the year, four missionaries, Mrs. D. T. Jones; Sister Ida Crawford, a missionary nurse; Miss Orr A. Osborne, a teacher; and Miss Lillie Woods, M. D., a missionary physician, left this country for Mexico, reaching
their destination, a week later. Our readers will certainly be interested in the following extract from a letter written by Eld. Jones a week after the arrival of the missionaries:

"You will no doubt be anxious to hear how the Medical Mission starts off in Mexico. The workers came down here in the person of Mr. and Mrs. Wood left Kansas City Jan. 1, and arrived in Guadalajara Sabbath, Jan. 8. Miss Osborne and Miss Crawford left St. Louis Jan. 1, and arrived in Guadalajara Sunday, Jan. 9. All were well. They had no trouble on the road. The customs officers did not collect duties on any of their baggage. I had a house secure for them, and had everything ready for them to open the work there. We were all well, and everything seems to be going on very smoothly.

The second general gathering of the student volunteers for missions is to be held in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28 to March 4. The first convention was held in Cleveland, 1891, and was a large and enthusiastic gathering. The movement has passed the period of experiment, and the experience and wisdom that it has been gathering will doubtless be brought to bear on the coming convention. It will be an interesting and profitable occasion to all.

A FRIEND TO ORPHANS.

We feel very sure that the readers of the Medical Missionary will be glad to hear of the work of the Medical Missionary. Having already made plans to visit the orphanage, we were able to do so the following day. I met with the matron and was received by her with great kindness. She showed some sores on her neck which were in the process of healing. She was very thankful for the attention she had received and was eager to help any person in need. She invited me to stay for a few days and I accepted her offer.

The orphanage is situated on a large estate, with a fine view of the surrounding country. The buildings are well arranged and the grounds are beautifully laid out. The orphanage is run by the family, with the help of some of the older children. The children are well cared for and are given plenty of attention. The orphanage is well equipped with all the necessary facilities for the comfort of the children.

The matron said lately, "It is truly gratifying to me to be able to contribute so much happiness to all who are interested in this useful work. I feel that much credit is given me. All honor to those who have laid the foundation and built the edifice."

We had just finished our work at the orphanage when the door bell rang. Miss Osborne answered the call, and found a woman with a very bright little boy. The child was very ill and needed medical attention. Miss Osborne immediately took the child to the hospital and arranged for his care. The child was discharged the following day and is now doing well.

Two more boys have come into the family since our last report. The children who have recently arrived are getting nicely into running order. Several new members have been added to the family, and the children are very happy. The orphanage is now in a much better condition and the children are well cared for.

HOME NOTES.

India is getting nicely into running order at the Home. The children are settling into the transition program, and are getting nicely into running order. Several new members have been added to the family, and the children are very happy. The orphanage is now in a much better condition and the children are well cared for.

Mr. Griffin has been in India ten years. Mrs. Griffin had been in India for three years, having been engaged in sanitorial work prior to his marriage with Mr. Griffin. They have both favored the Sanitarium family with very interesting addresses upon India and its people.

We called on the orphanage family lately at rather an inopportune moment for the work, but much to our own entertainment. The family were preparing their clothes for the laundry. Not the mother only, while the children were running riot, but each little one from four to seven was looking over his garments. Some were trying to put on missing buttons or close up yawning holes. One amusing little fellow scarce four years old was putting on a pair of stockings, — his own, — and I am compelled to say that I have seen worse work come from much older hands. Another eager little man was engineering a darning needle and yarn through a gaping hole in his stocking. The mother confidingly remarked that she often had the work to do over before the clothes were ready to put on, but it is nevertheless a most valuable lesson to the wee lads and lassies to learn how to care for their own things.

The habit thus early formed will grow to be a part of their character, and it will not be a task for them to carry out later in life the principle thus early learned. Some of the older ones, both girls and boys, were doing quite good work, while one lately became a member of the family who had hard work to keep himself and his chair in proper relations, to say nothing of his work. They seemed to be enjoying their work and held it up anxioly to call our attention to what they were doing.

Sleep was brooding over the nursery when we tapped softly at the door, for it was the hour of the noon nap. Things looked much as they do in the cut of that department which is shown in this number. Three little cribs in a row held three girls, as sweet little ones as ever mother's heart need ask for. Two of them were well away into "slumberland," one grasping in her hand a tiny cup. The third, perhaps two years old, was evidently bent on going to sleep, and apparently disturbed by the murmur of our voices laid one little plump white band over her ear and pressed the lashes against her cheek with such virtuous determination not to be swerved from her purpose that we showed our approval of the baby's resolution by moving away. Two nice baby boys now in their second winter were also asleep near by.

The oldest baby, in his third year, informed us that we "dot nice baby out dere" and invited us out to see it, as if there could be nicer ones than those right around us! We found his "nice baby" in a chromo on the wall, the gift of some friend, sent recently.

But we always linger too long in the nursery.
In one of the schoolrooms we remarked a series of well-executed drawings on the blackboard. There were studies in physiology, well-executed drawings of the heart, lungs, etc., maps and free hand drawings, and various language exercises.

Several letters have been received of late saying that they have understood that we had plenty of bedding and that some could as easily put the matings, and varieties of language exercises. We have already intimated, we shall soon have to counterpanes, and towels are only sufficient for present need.

Many mouths to be fed, and the number is steadily increasing. We have found shelter in the Haskell Home? It is the intention to give in this number a glimpse of the inside appearance and working of the Home, and we feel sure that all will be pleased with what has been accomplished in the erection and organization of this enterprise; but without continuous support all this effort will be in vain.

WANTING AT ONCE.

Liberal contributions to the Maintenance Fund of the Haskell Home are needed immediately. The Home is finished, and the little ones with their care-takers have been moved in, and the work in the new Home has begun in the most promising manner; but alas, the fund raised for maintaining the Home is exhausted. Money for this purpose is needed right away, and our friends must not forget that the little ones have stomachs which must be fed, and tender little bodies which must be clothed, and that these good substantial meals must be furnished to each one of the hungry little mouths which have been received under the care of the Home; that clothes wear out and must be replaced; that a considerable sum must be expended weekly for fuel to heat our large building during these wintry days.

The cost of erecting the building for an institution of this sort is but small compared with the expense of carrying on the work. A continuous stream of contributions must be kept to the treasury supplied with the necessary funds. The number of the friends of this enterprise is so great that it is not necessary that a heavy burden should come upon any one; let all do a little. $100, $50, $25, $10, $5, even $1 or 50 cents, any sum, great or small, will be appreciated. It would be a great satisfaction to the managers of the Home if a good long list of regular subscribers could be secured. How many are there among the readers of this journal who could not spare so small a sum as 50 cents, once a month for the benefit of the little friendless little ones who have found shelter in the Haskell Home.

Editorial.

We have two pairs of mittens knit, as she said, by a "poor sick girl whose hopes of this life seem blasted." What a joy to think that in God's wonderful plan our seemingly blighted lives may yield blessings to others that we do not dream of. No doubt the widow who put her two miles into the treasury with the prayers of a long-suffering heart, thought her life was worthless, but her story has come down to us through the centuries, and has given courage to many another to perform a like service of love. There will be wonderful revelations both for and against us "when the mists are rolled away," so that we can see our past lives clearly.

In copying the names for the Maintenance Fund each month, we note several with which we have already grown familiar in this way. Evidently they are those who keep the Home in their thoughts, who plan and work for the money they send, and somehow we cannot but feel that they are real friends of the cause. Dear friends, these frequent reminders of your affection for the Home, be they ever so little in dollars and cents, form a bond between you and us.

Since we are speaking of wants and donations, we will say that there are other things than those mentioned which will be acceptable, since there are so many mouths to be fed, and the number is steadily increasing. Our friends will remember that we have fruit, no money to bestow, who would like to give in other ways, such things as they raise on the farm, perhaps, fruits, grains, vegetables, nuts, almost anything, in fact, in the line of eatables will be acceptable. If several put their contributions together, the freight will be less in proportion than if sent in small packages, and when possible the freight should be prepaid. Many of our friends have done this on our behalf already, and it has been greatly appreciated. Care should be taken that they be safely sent, not exposed to frost or so long on the way that they will be injured.

A DONATION comes with this message: "It is the proceeds of a crop which I have the pleasure of sending to you for the purpose. The crop was light, and the price was low, but I send what it came to. I hope the hard times will not hinder the work in this good cause or any other of the benevolent enterprises in which you are engaged."

A FRIEND sends two pairs of mittens knit, as she said, by a "poor sick girl whose hopes of this life seem blasted." What a joy to think that in God's wonderful plan our seemingly blighted lives may yield blessings to others that we do not dream of. No doubt the widow who put her two miles into the treasury with the prayers of a long-suffering heart, thought her life was worthless, but her story has come down to us through the centuries, and has given courage to many another to perform a like service of love. There will be wonderful revelations both for and against us "when the mists are rolled away," so that we can see our past lives clearly.

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Here is a suggestion which we would be glad to have every one of our readers adopt: On the first Sunday of every month, sit down and write a letter to the Haskell Home, and enclose such a sum of money as can be reasonably spared, say $1 or 50 cents, or whatever you can spare. If several unite their gifts so much the better. A long letter is not needed, just simply say, Here is $5 to help feed and cloth the little orphans at the Haskell Home. Send it encased in an envelope addressed to the Haskell Home, Battle Creek, Mich.

A thousand such letters a month would make the managers of the Home very happy, as it would afford the assurance that the little ones who have been brought here to save them from poverty and want, from ignorance, vice, and crime, may be properly providing for, and that the effort made in their behalf will not be a failure. As you sit in your warm, comfortable homes, and perhaps with luxuries besides, do not forget the little ones in the Haskell Home, and show your remembrance by contributing as often as you can to the Maintenance Fund.
SANITARIUM HOSPITAL.

THE ENDOWED BEDS.

We have several very pleasant and encouraging happenings to record this month in connection with our endowed beds. Among other things we have been looking over what has been done since the beginning of the Hospital work. Of the two hundred and fifty or so who have had the benefit of these beds, nearly all have been improved, most of them greatly so, and in some cases it has seemed almost "like a resurrection," as one sister expressed it. A few only have had to return home without help, for whom there seemed to be no human help.

Many of those who have left us with bright hopes of health, have expressed their gratitude in warmest terms; and though we are sure that in God who measures our work, we are just human enough to be glad of the appreciative words. Especially are we glad when they come back to us after months or even years have tested the strength of the patients, and proved their recovery beyond a doubt. Such letters, coming back to us "after many days," are a source of encouragement to us and an inspiration to go on in our efforts to help this class of helpless ones.

A letter recently received from the president of the Nebraska Conference says:—

"I am glad Sr.—it is with you, and greatly hope she may be benefited. The doctors and P.— said they could do nothing for her, and sent her to you as some possible, for they have much confidence in the surgical work performed there. I will only say in this connection that Nebraskas feels grateful for the surgical work done in our endowed beds the past year. May God bless you as he has in the past in this critical work."

A touching letter has been received from one of the first patients who occupied the Mrs. E. E. Kellogg Bed. She was an elderly woman, and had been a great sufferer for years, confined much of the time to her bed. Her husband had tenderly cared for her, lifting her in his arms and carrying her about the house when necessary for her to oversee her work. At last a tumor manifested itself internally, and the frequent and severe hemorrhages it caused threatened her life. She was one of the first patients brought into the Hospital when it was opened. She was a French woman, and could not understand or speak a word of English, but the sweet patience and trust with which she bore herself in her sufferings won all our hearts. The removal of the tumor checked the hemorrhages, and subsequent treatment greatly relieved other difficulties from which she had suffered so long and painfully. She learned how to care for herself, and a letter received some months after her return home told of continued improvement.

Now, five years later, she is passing through a sad experience. Her husband is fatally ill, and requires her constant care; but amid it all her heart is so full of gratitude for the health and strength which permit her to return his patient care for her during her prolonged sufferings, that she writes us a letter in which joy and gratitude toward those who ministered to her recovery mingle in every line with the references to the shadow hanging over her. It was a very humble home that was thus blessed, in a far-away State, but the joy at the mother's recovery was as great as if it had been a palace. What would that dear old couple take for the five added years of blessed association,—years which the letter tells us have deepened and ripened their faith,—and for the strength with which the devoted wife is enabled to minister to her dying husband? It was in such humble homes that some of the Savior's sweetest Spirit manifestations were given.

A lady who occupied the Nebraska Bed No. 2 some months in 1885, writes to ask about making some suggestions for the Haskell Home, expressing her own and her children's interest in it. She adds, "I was at the Hospital so long and every one was so kind, we want to return thanks in some way, and think this the best way. I want to take a baby to bring up as soon as I am able to care for one. I am not over-strong yet, but oh! I am so much better than I ever expected to be again, I can't be thankful enough for all that was done for me.

This lady had been a sufferer for fifteen years, and when she came here, her friends thought she could not live to return to them.

The Miss Ada Bed is occupied again by a patient from that Conference, who has recently come, and has already gone into the surgical ward. Her operation was quite a painful one, but she is doing well. We shall be able to speak more fully of her another time.

The Indiana Bed.—The young lady spoken of last month is still here, and still improving. She says she is already better than she ever has been before.

The Nebraska Bed.—The patient in this bed came last week in January. She was in a very serious condition, being very feeble, and so diseased that it was with grave apprehensions that her case was undertaken. The operation proved the diagnosis correct, but she endured it well, and feels very proud of the record she is making as a ward patient. She is a very bright, cheerful little body.

The Mrs. Gotzian Bed.—The lady mentioned last month in connection with this bed is much improved since coming here. She has had quite an experience with hospitals and doctors during the past years. Has been "patched up," as she says, several times, but soon relapsed. She is very glad to be here, and has full faith that her improvement will be permanent.

The Tyshickie Bed.—She has been a sufferer for fifteen years, and was with grave apprehensions that her case was one especially helpful to worn and nervous patients. One of the "mothers" needed a rest, and improved the opportunity to have a much needed surgical operation. She has gone back to her post quite rested, and with good results from the surgical work.

The Memorial Home Bed has been brought into requisition again for some of our valued Home workers. One of the "mothers" needed a rest, and improved the opportunity to have a much needed surgical operation. She has gone back to her post quite rested, and with good results from the surgical work.

Her place has been taken by another "mother" who had been carrying heavy responsibilities till she had become very much worn, and rest seemed imperative. She is improving.

FREe SURGICAL WORK.

Or the thirty operations performed during the month, just half were free. One of those was the surgical treatment of a face that had been disfigured for over forty years. The wound is healing over nicely and the operation promises to be successful.

Another very interesting case was that of a lady who was suffering from internal tumor, which necessitated the removal of the tumor and its attachments. It was necessarily a very critical operation, but though it was performed only a few weeks ago the lady is already feeling so well that she almost wants to get up and go to work. She is patiently waiting for permission to do so.

THE LONG RUBBER BAG FOR THE SPINE.

[Dear little woman whose health has failed in a distant mission field, has appreciated the rest and treatment she has had here. While spending a little time in the surgical ward, her thoughts found expression in the following which will be appreciated, especially by those who have had the same treatment. The treatment to which she refers is one especially helpful to worn and nervous patients, and her description of the conditions demanding it is graphic as well as rhythmical.—E. W.]

I am singing an ode to my long rubber bag. The rubber bag made for the spine.

If this subject seems strange, makes your interest flag. It’s because you don’t know the real worth of that bag. The long rubber bag for the spine.

Its poor body is tired, trying to work. Yet thoughts rushing on! So it is mine. Confinement of head, feet and hands without strength, irrespective while of pain, laid at length. Put in hot rubber bag to your spine.

How the burden of life has been at ease! Do hard things with a little combine?
We know our readers will be interested in the following correspondence. It is a letter which shows more than ordinary fine education, and of good social position a few years ago. He had not known a sober week for five years when he came to the Mission. The first letter was written to one of the missions workers soon after the man had "straightened up," to use a phrase current in the Mission. One can see, in spite of all this, a trace of the letter, what a battle he had fought and was still fighting.

"I think I told you that Dr. Kellogg had made an appointment for me to wait on him next time he came down. Owing to the fact that I have seen the reflection of the shadow of a job (I cannot call it anything more solemn), and that I believe that he was the doctor at that time. I am more sick of this, because I have the feeling that it might be the means of directing my little, erious useless and misguided life into more useful and noble channels. Still, I dare not by any means give up this disease (I) in order to see him. Although not making any money, I have a place to sleep, and something to eat, and that is quite an advance upon the last four days, cast and dry bread (when I could get it) for food. I work from six to nine. During the evening I attend the Pacific Garden Mission."
RECENT

S.M. BAKER

The Sanitarium bands give the following summary for the month of January:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band No. 2</th>
<th>Visits</th>
<th>Band No. 11</th>
<th>Visits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 409

Hours of work: 659
Persons given medical care: 31
Visits made by a physician: 10
Supplied clothing: 86
Baskets food distributed: 531
Given other assistance: 17
Gospel conversations: 119
Articles of clothing distributed: 813
New cases visited during the month: 30
Total number of cases under observation: 84
Children in families under observation: 66
No. of these children now attending classes: 4
Pages reading matter distributed: 783
Free-bath distributed: 2
Persons referred to leader for assignment: 4
Amount of donations (Christmas and other): $8.70

The working force of several of the bands has been considerably diminished this month by the absence of those who have gone to Chicago, and so have not reported here this month. Several are also away for a vacation.

Looking over the reports of the different bands we find such items as these: Mr. — suffering from paralysis, had examination by Dr. , and has begun treatment. He is very grateful for the efforts made in his behalf.

Some hearts were made tender by the services rendered them. A number are rejoicing because of needs supplied.

"Estimatore," "poor," "sick," "out of work," are written against the names of most of those visited, and the latter story especially, "out of work," occurs in every combination with the others.

One visitor found an educated colored lady, whose health failed while teaching among her own people.

Another case was of a woman sick unto death. The neighbors were stirred up by the efforts of the band on her behalf to do something themselves, and afterward assisted in caring for her while she lived.

One interesting case was not found wholly in any one report, as it has covered months of time and hard work. A deserted wife and mother, a Christian woman, was struggling to keep her three children together, but her health failed in the attempt. The band workers found them in a damp, dirty basement, the mother and two children sick with typhoid fever. The band, aided by the church, cleared up the nest, removed the child unaffected to a temporary home, nursed the mother until death released her, and carried the children through a crisis that in both cases almost proved fatal. One and sometimes two physicians watched the cases, visiting them several times a day, and sometimes in the night during the worst of the disease. Since the mother's death the three children have been taken into the Haskell Home.

The Ann Arbor bands send the following summary of the four bands for December:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visits made</th>
<th>Persons given medical care or other assistance given</th>
<th>Visits made</th>
<th>Persons given medical care or other assistance given</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>56</td>
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</table>

Persons reported who are in need of further assistance: 32
Bible readings held: 39
Periodicals and books distributed: 1000
Books added to home library: 60
Held two kindergartens with an attendance of: 90
Gospel conversations: 14
Articles of clothing distributed: 12
New cases visited during the month: 3
New children brought into our Sabbath school: 14
New children brought into our kindergartens: 14
Gospel conversations: 14
Given other assistance: 14
Amount of donations: $8.80

This band reports a change of leader, Brother A. Palmquist having been appointed in place of Brother Randolph, resigned. The latter will work as nurse of the band, for which his long experience in nursing especially fits him.

The band in Denver, Colo., has just received its outfit. The leader writes:

"The work of the Lord goes on in Denver, with a small band of workers, but we have the support of the Sabbath School and the kindergarten. The children are doing well, and we are trying to teach them to come to the Lord through the bands."

The eight members of this band report seven days' work obtained for five people; nine pairs and 122 parcels sent away, 500 pounds of coal supplied, 6600 children of all, 126 pounds of potatoes, six baskets of food. We shall have to statistical reports from these earnest bands hereafter.

Christ's Help work in Detroit, Mich., and as we go to press, Miss Baker and Mrs. J. Q. Foy are on their way to California, to assist in a Christian Help Institute there. Miss Eva Wick and Mrs. Mattie Hawver are in Rockford, Ill., in the interests of Christian Help work.

Mrs. S. M. Baker and Mrs. W. C. Calston have returned from a successful month in organizing Christian Help work in Detroit, Mich., and as we go to press, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. J. Q. Foy are on their way to California, to assist in a Christian Help Institute there. Miss Eva Wick and Mrs. Mattie Hawver are in Rockford, Ill., in the interests of Christian Help work.

Christian Help Work.

MONTHLY REPORT.

S. M. Baker

We had quite a dressmaker's shop at our room.

"I had a patient yesterday who wanted massage to stomach and bowels. The first thing I had to do before he could have any treatment was to analyse her clothing and show her the difference between hers and healthful clothing. Of course she could see how useless it was to expect to receive any benefit until she had made some changes. One time while down in the city bathing, the patients and bath girls gathered about us to see how we were dressed, and exclaimed, 'How nice and practical,' and one lady claimed, 'How nice and practical,' and one lady

October 31st.

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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 friendless 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 may require, and to secure for them an opportunity to obtain relief by visiting the Sanitarium Hospital. The generous policy of the managers of the Medical and Surgical Sanitarium has provided in this Hospital connected with this Institution a series of beds for such cases, covered without charge for the medical services rendered. Hundreds have already enjoyed the advantages of this beneficent work, and it is hoped that many thousands more may participate in these advantages. Cases belonging to either class may be reported in writing to the editor of this journal.

Two little boys, eight and ten years of age (Nos. 177 and 178), are left without a home and kind care from any one. The only love they know is that from those who have taken the other. They are in Minnesota. They have blue eyes, light hair, and excellent health, and seem to be very affectionate.

Two sisters (Nos. 199 and 200).—Word from Pennsylvania tells of two little girls, ages six and eight years respectively, who have been left without a mother’s care, and their father is desirous of placing them in good homes. They have dark eyes and hair, are intelligent looking, and have had good training.

Two Dakota boys (Nos. 201 and 202).—We have received the description of two boys who are sadly in need of a home. They have not known a father’s care for six years, and their mother is no longer able to support them. The older, eleven years old, has black hair and eyes; the younger, ten years of age, has brown hair and blue eyes. They have had good training, and the greater part of the time they have spent in the country.

Five more children have found homes recently. No. 180 has gone to Maine; No. 183 to Virginia; No. 194 to Texas; No. 171 to Iowa; and No. 178 to Minnesota.

Three children who were waiting for an opportunity to go to their homes in the West, have left Battle Creek since our last issue. Word just received tells of the arrival of Nos. 180 and 187, and states that they “seem very happy in their country home.” The following is a letter written by them that they are greatly pleased with the children. Baby Harry (No. 188) has reached the home provided for him, and the new “mother” writes: “Baby seems quite at home, and we all love him dearly. We are well pleased with him, and he is truly welcome in our family. We feel that I have a work to do, to train him in the right way.”

In looking over our records recently, we found that since the opening of this department, thirty children have been placed in homes through the medium of this department.

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 reference. If possible these should be known, either personally or by reputation, to some member of the Board of Trustees.

CLOTHING FOR THE POOR.

Turn call for clothing of all kinds and the offers to supply them with clothing of the proper kind of goods and garments which can be utilized for the relief of the very poor and living among strangers, so the child is left in the world with no friends to care for him. He is now in Michigan. What family will welcome him as one of their number?

Two orphan boys (Nos. 200).—Two boys aged 13 and 11 years are sadly in need of a home. They have dark eyes and hair, and are in good health. They are also in Michigan. Who will provide for these children who are left in the world with no one to care for them?

Two orphans (Nos. 210 and 211).—Two boys, ages 15 and 17 years, have been quite neglected. They wish especially to accompany their applications by satisfactory letters of introduction or recommendations.

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 duly authorized to do so. Facts communicated to any of our local agents in persons 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 arrangements have been made by correspondence or otherwise; as it is not in the least our case that our accommodations are filled to their utmost capacity, and hence additional cases cannot be received until special provision is made.

Persons desiring further information concerning cases mentioned in this department, or wishing to present cases for notice in their columns, should address their communications to the editor, Dr. J. B. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.

We wish to state that those who apply for children will be expected to accompany their applications by satisfactory letters of introduction or recommendations.

The right kind of training, and hence will need careful watchcare from those who undertake their rescue. Has not some good Christian heart felt enough to take one of these lambs of the fold and bring him up for God? Surely the promise of grace and wisdom sufficient is not alone for those who minister to children who seem most promising. God alone knows what destiny awaits any one of his little ones.

LITTLE blue-eyed Harold, only four months old (No. 192), is a bright baby boy waiting for some one to catch him up to their heart and home. He is in Michigan.

Here is another Michigan baby boy (No. 194), seventeen months old, with blue eyes and light hair. How dreadfully it seems for such little wee men to be left out in the cold this winter weather. Surely some cozy little would be wonderfully brightened by their childish prattle.

Two little Swedish children, aged five and six (Nos. 196 and 197), demand a share of sympathy, for their father is dead, and their mother is too poor to take care of them. She has done the best she could, but is unable to do more. They have good health, and are nice appearing.

No. 195 is an orphan boy who has lost his mother and father, and has been living with his grandparents. They are very old, and cannot take proper care of him longer, so desire that a home be found for him. He is nine years of age, has dark eyes and light hair, and of fine appearance. Here is an opportunity for some real missionary work, for this little fellow has been quite neglected.

Two sisters (Nos. 199 and 200).—Word from Pennsylvania tells of two little girls, ages six and eight years respectively, who have been left without a mother’s care, and their father is desirous of placing them in good homes. They have dark eyes and hair, are intelligent looking, and have had good training.

No. 198 is an orphan boy who has lost his mother and father, and has been living with his grandparents. They are very old, and cannot take proper care of him longer, so desire that a home be found for him. He is nine years of age, has dark eyes and light hair, and of fine appearance. Here is an opportunity for some real missionary work, for this little fellow has been quite neglected.

Two Sisters (Nos. 199 and 200).—Word from Pennsylvania tells of two little girls, ages six and eight years respectively, who have been left without a mother’s care, and their father is desirous of placing them in good homes. They have dark eyes and hair, are intelligent looking, and have had good training.

A Baby Girl (No. 200).—This is a healthy baby girl five months old, and knows only a nurse’s care. She is living in Indians, waiting for some one to offer her a home.

Erwin (No. 203).—A bright, pleasant looking boy only six years old. His father is dead, and the mother very poor and living among strangers, so the child is left in the world with no friends to care for him. He is now in Michigan. What family will welcome him as one of their number?

Two Orphans (Nos. 210 and 211).—Two boys, aged 13 and 11 years are sadly in need of a home. They have dark eyes and hair, and are in good health. They are also in Michigan. Who will provide for these children who are left in the world with no one to care for them?

A recent letter from the father and mother of little Donald (No. 118), who left us last October for a home, tells that he is thriving finely and they think he is a nice baby. We are glad to hear of his doing so well.

Four thousand dollars were raised in the United States to be used in aiding the Sanitarium to secure more of the best clothing for the children. Such gifts as these will be most gratefully appreciated.

3. Clothes that are so badly worn that repairs will cost more in money or labor than the garment is worth, will of course be of no service. Garments that are worn, though mended, or which may be easily repaired by mending up seams, or made presentable by a few stitches puppetarily taken in some point in which the fabric is nearly transparent, must not be sent. Beggars are supported, not clothed, and to be made presentable by a few stitches puppetarily taken in some point in which the fabric is nearly transparent, must not be sent. Beggars are supported, not clothed, and to be made presentable by a few stitches puppetarily taken in some point in which the fabric is nearly transparent, must not be sent.

5. All articles received here are carefully assorted and classified, and are then placed as safe, and are not destroyed, almost infinite pains are not destroyed, almost infinite pains are taken to prevent loss to the proper distribution of such garments by those who think of sending clothes to be used in this department, to get the benefit of the 100-pound rate. We are advised to call that freight should be paid as a means of preventing loss to the wearer of the clothing. Goods are badly worn that they need extreme patching, crimping, or made presentable by a few stitches puppetarily taken in some point in which the fabric is nearly transparent, must not be sent. Beggars are supported, not clothed, and to be made presentable by a few stitches puppetarily taken in some point in which the fabric is nearly transparent, must not be sent.

1. Clotidng for the Poor.

2. Freight must always be prepaid.
MISSIONARY NOTES.

In 1891 the work in the Salvation Army raised $230,000 for mission work.

The remains of Bishop Huxley have been discovered and are now in the great Christian church at Mengo.

It is said that the medical missionary, of course having a good knowledge of the disease, has penetrated even to the imperial palace at Peking.

The Moravian congregation at Naxatam, Foo, celebrated the one hundred and fifty anniversary of its organization January 17th.

The higher classes of India are encouraging female education. At present only one in eight hundred of the women and girls of India knows how to read.

The Moravian school now have twenty-two missionaries and one hundred and twenty-four church members in the country.

In India religious stand as follows in the number of denominations: Hindus, 307,000,000; Buddhists, 8,300,000; Christians, 2,500,000; Sikhs, nearly 2,000,000.

Two daughters of Lt. Hing Chang, Viceroy of China, attended school in New England, and were converted to Christianity. Their influence, it is said, has made their father more tolerant toward Christianity.

Ten Japanese women occupy a far higher position than do their sisters of other eastern countries. Nine of the sovereigns of Japan have been women, and, as a rule, women are respected and cared for in Japan.

There is said to be in China a banker named Yen Quay, who is the richest man in the world. He controls some of the largest banks in the empire, and his property is estimated at $1,500,000,000. He started a hundred years ago.

The little Mennonite girl who made the following remark, hit upon a profound distinction between Christianity and all heathen religions: "I like your Jesus," said she, "because he loved little girls.

Our Mohammedan did not love little girls.

The treaties of Christian nations with Corea give the inhabitants the right to send missionaries to that country, and to circulate and well Christian literature, not merely in the open ports, but throughout the country that extends for 450 miles around those ports.

The joint missionary enterprise of the Moravians and Presbyterians to the natives of North Queensland, Australia, begun a year or two ago, is now thoroughly established. School work for the children, instruction in manual labor for the adults, regular preaching services and Bible study are maintained. The attendance at the school averages thirty three. The little church is sometimes filled to the last place.

Mr. J. H. HUNCHMAN and Miss Gertrude Quinns are expected in New York about Feb. 30th. They came to attend the Student Volunteer Convention at Detroit, Feb. 28th to March 4th, and the annual meeting of the China Union Mission to Toronto early in March.

According to late discoveries, Katanga, in the southeast part of the Congo Free State, is one of the finest parts of Africa, and a promising field for European enterprise. It is more than four thousand feet above the sea, and has a good climate, a fertile soil, and rich copper mines.

Dr. SELIGMAN, United States consul at Jerusalem, has carefully investigated the subject, and has stated that the number of Jews in Palestine is increasing very slowly but steadily.

He places the whole number at forty-two thousand, of whom twenty-five thousand are in Jerusalem.

The Empire Monopoly of China, on the occasion of the celebration of her June birthday, issued the various mandarins not to send her the usual birthday gift, but to use the money instead for relieving the poor. It is said that she gave about $90,000 to the poor of each province from her own purse.

It is stated that the colored people of the United States support seven colleges, several academies, and fifty high schools, in which there are 30,000 pupils. There are 1,100,000 colored children in the common schools and 24,000 teachers. More than 3,500,000 of the race can read and write. — Dealers' Free Press.

The Brussels treaty, signed by seventeen European powers, prohibited trade is alcohol over the vast African area extending from the Sahara to the Transvaal, or, if it did not prohibit it, burdened it with a heavy progressive tax. In the face of this treaty, however, traders in gin and rum are doing a business as flourishing as ever.

Africa will soon be civilized by the locomotive. The Dark Continent already contains thousands of miles of railroad, and many more lines are projected. The 2,000 miles between Mombasa and Uganda will soon be spanned by the steel rails, and such terrible isolation as once wore out the lives of Mackay and Thomson will soon be impossible.

Much is said about the hostility of the Chinese to the missionaries, but the inhabitants of the large town, So Yong, have just invited the English missionaries to rededicate a chapel, which had been closed for some years. The people had seen to their sorrow that the young men of the town were being raised up to gambling and opium-smoking, and felt that the missionaries alone could save them.

Not long ago they were surveying a railroad near Mombasa, the capital of the Manzali. The wise men of the city declared that if the railroad took the course marked out for it, the long nights of the sleepers, being driven into the ground, would honestly break the backs of the Chinese. After the managers of the line had been appeased, the engineers were ordered off. The affair was brought to the attention of Lt. Hing Chang. The viceroy commented the wise men for their real need, as well as for his own; that the railroad went through, compensating the matter by slightly varying the line.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

HEALTH FOODS.

For more than sixteen years the Battle Creek Sanitarium has maintained a Health Food Department, at first for the benefit of its patients and patrons, later, and for more than a dozen years, with increased facilities, to supply the general public. Within the last year more than 180 tons of the following named foods have been manufactured and sold:

OATMEAL BISCUIT, PLAIN MEDIUM OATMEAL CRACKERS, PLAIN MEDIUM OATMEAL CRACKERS, No. 1 GRAHAM CRACKERS, No. 2 GRAHAM CRACKERS, RYE WAFFERS, WHOLE-WHEAT WAFFERS, GLUTEN WAFFERS, WHITE CRACKERS,

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

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

J. B. KELLOGG, M. D.

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

OATMEAL BISCUIT, PLAIN MEDIUM OATMEAL CRACKERS, PLAIN MEDIUM OATMEAL CRACKERS, No. 1 GRAHAM CRACKERS, No. 2 GRAHAM CRACKERS, RYE WAFFERS, WHOLE-WHEAT WAFFERS, GLUTEN WAFFERS, WHITE CRACKERS,

Plain Graham Crackers (Dyspepsia), FRUIT CRACKERS, CARBON CRACKERS, WHEAT GRANOLA, ATENOLA, GRANOLA, GLUTEN FOOD, No. 1, GLUTEN FOOD, No. 2, INFANTS' FOOD.

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THE SANITARIUM,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Oldest and Most Extensive Sanitarium Conducted on Rational and Scientific Principles, in the United States.

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Unequaled Ventilation, perfect Sewerage.
Artificial Climates created for those needing special conditions.
Thoroughly Aseptic Surgical Wards and Operating Rooms.
All Conveniences and Comforts of a First-Class Hotel.
Incurable and Offensive Patients not received.

Not a "Pleasure Resort," but an unrivaled place for chronic invalids who need special conditions and treatment not readily obtainable at home.

For Circulars, address,
SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.