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Sanitarium Medical Missionary School

HIS School includes three departments, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, address,

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Supt.
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.
MALTED GLUTEN
A New Food
For Dyspepsias, Anemics, and Neurasthenics.

This product is the result of a long series of experiments and a long and extensive experience in the treatment of maladies of the stomach and related diseases. MALTED GLUTEN is especially indicated in cases in which starch digestion is imperfectly performed, with resulting acidity, flatulence, eructations of gas, emaciation, and anemia. It is also very valuable in cases of gastric neurasthenia. In cases of dilution of the stomach, accompanied by sour breath and coated tongue, it is invaluable as a means of securing intestinal asepsis.

MALTED GLUTEN furnishes the nutritious food elements in a state of complete digestion. They are subjected to malt digestion and contain a considerable amount of alcohol, due to the fermentation of yeast sugar, which is added for the purpose of producing carbonic acid gas. The amount of alcohol depends, of course, upon the amount of yeast added and the rate of the fermentation, and is generally equal to the variable quantity of yeast sugar. In addition, ordinary kumys contains a variable quantity of added alcohol, resulting from the development of the miscellaneous alcohol which is usually found in milk.

The improved form of kumys which we offer is made from sterilized milk and has properties which render it absolutely uniform in quality. The method of manufacture is such that its constituents are definite and constant. It is most valuable because ordinary kumys is, in consequence of the absence of foreign microbes, and is particularly suited to the stomach in its capacity to digest the patient's diet, and to which natural "bile" retention is not necessarily a hindrance to digestion.

The principal ingredients are rapidly broken down by the digestive enzymes of the body. They are of great service in the treatment of gastric neurasthenia, or nervous dyspepsia. 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 its merits. This kumys is put up in pint and quart bottles, and will be shipped to any address at the following prices:

Pint Bottles, per doz. 2.00.

SANTITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
hersay. Sometimes I have handed a Testament to one of the patients who could read, and he would read to the others while I went on with the treatments. Again I have loaned them Testaments, or one of the Gospels, to take home to read, and some of them have become interested and have read the Gospel through. They have all seemed to be pleased with the Bible and other religious readings we have given them.

It has been our unanimous experience that we have been able to talk with them in their native language, and have experienced less difficulty on this account, when trying to explain a text of Scripture than at other times. So we have felt our way along, doing what we could, till we could see how to do more. In May we started the mission, and the medical work had prepared the way for school work. It had broken down prejudice and removed superstition to the extent that there were people ready to send their children to the school as soon as it was opened. Our school has continued to grow, and is giving very satisfactory results.

We have a Sabbath-school in connection with the day school,—which is something unusual in connection with the mission school in Mexico at the beginning,—with an attendance of from twenty to twenty-five each Sabbath. The teachers take up Bible lessons and sing gospel songs and explain them to the children, and some of them become very much interested. One little girl in particular, about twelve years old, after hearing the lesson one can go over it, repeating almost every word, and the lesson of the previous Sabbath as well. Nearly all seem to understand and appreciate the Bible lessons very much.

It is true that the priests are working against us. They have established a hospital within three blocks of us, the third established by them in Guadalajara since we began work there. Our friends in the city, who understand their way of working, say that the priests have done this in opposition to our work; that they are doing all they can to break it down, and that they will continue to do so. But notwithstanding this, we do not see any decrease in the attendance of those who come from day to day for treatment. But it is necessary to be very careful; to work faithfully, and avoid doing anything that the priests might use successfully against us. If we should violate the customs of the country in any marked way, so that they could make it appear as a scandal, they would use the circumstance to its fullest extent against us. We find it better to conform, as far as we can, to the ways and customs of the country, and not to the priests shall not have opportunity to prejudice the people against us on account of these things.

It is very encouraging to see the willingness of the people to conform to the laws of health when they understand that Dr. Wood frequently says that she finds the people even more of from twenty to twenty-five altogether to carry out the instruction which she gives them in regard to diet and dress than many in the United States, and it was a great surprise to her to find it so.

The people are very unfavorably situated for health, especially among the poor. It is almost impossible to give treatments in their houses because of the unfavorable conditions. The people are found lying on the ground without either conveniences or comforts. For this reason we have been asking for some endowed beds for the Mexican mission, where the sick can be brought in and cared for under better sanitary conditions than they can possibly have in their own homes.

A few weeks' hesitation she decided to come to the mission for treatment, but did so without telling any of her family or her friends, except the one who had recommended her to come. When she had taken treatment for awhile and received benefit, she told her family and friends, and brought her sister with her to the mission. Now she invites Dr. Wood and Mrs. Bartlett to her house, and her stepmother and her stepmother's sister are taking treatment.

**MEXICAN SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING SICKNESS.**

The Mexican peasantry refer all matters of health to the will of God, and eat, drink, and sleep with a happy disregard of hygienic laws. One of their pet beliefs is that the wind, as they express it, fresh air, we would say, is most harmful. Hence they close tightly at night their moldy-smelling, windowless, thatched cottages, and attribute the morning's headache to the influence of the sweet morning breeze.

In most of the settlements in one vicinity, there are no wells, only great earth-enbanked tanks situated below some local water-shed that they may be filled by the spring and summer rains. Here drink all the sheep, burros, cattle, and horses, with a grand uproiling of the muddy bottom, and here the women fill their clay water jars shaped like the ancient Greek amphoras. Long after a green scum has formed over the surface of the pond and every drop is animates with visible life, this water is used without boiling, filtration, or other precaution. The leucocytes inhabiting the bodies of these poplest must be redblooded fighters against disease germs, as both cholera and typhoid fever are of extremely rare occurrence. Not so with "la gripe," however, most probably because of the scanty clothing worn by the peas. During the last cold season, the Russian influenza raged as an epidemic, and not a few died of it.

A boy whose parents live near us, came home one night complaining that he was sick. With the explanation that he had been startled by something coming upon a rattlesnake in the field, he took to his bed, refused food, and lay in a state of semi-torpor. He replied rationally when addressed, but neither spoke nor moved of his own volition. In a few days' time he became unable to sleep at night and showed nervous excitement during the day. He was then taken to the hospital, and a doctor prescribed the time were indeed no symptoms of either brain fever or convulsions. As the lad bade fair to die in a rapid decline, I loaned his mother half a dollar with which to secure the services of a renowned curandero who lived ten or fifteen miles away. The above is the term given to those who practice according to "the power God has given them;" a licensed physician, who has his diploma, is called a doctor familiaro.

This particular curandero arrived the following morning, after being summoned by a runner on foot. He was a small, slight man with a weak, kindly face and sympathetic brown eyes. His manner was quiet and his presence peaceful. His dress was poverty stricken. A battered sombrero woven of strips cut from palm leaves sheltered his tumbled locks of graying hair. A soiled shirt of coarse domestic, a blue cotton shirt tightly wound about his loins, and worn sandals bound to his feet by broad thongs, was his dress. Over one shoulder he carried a folded blanket, once gaudily striped. This served as a top coat by day and a bed and bedclothes by night.

After inquiring into the details of the boy's sickness, the curandero directed that the lad should be laid on the dirt floor with extended arms, thus typifying the cross of our Lord. The dirt thus loosened was laid on the dirt floor with extended arms, thus typifying the cross of our Lord. The dirt thus loosened was laid on the dirt floor with extended arms, thus typifying the cross of our Lord.
the breast a light which is now shown, now hidden by the great flapping wings. These creatures beset any unlucky person who happens to be abroad. Should the poor mortal be frightened, he is thrown under a spell from which he awakens sore as if beaten from head to foot by vigorously wielded rods. The man who has courage and repeats the proper prayer, can overcome the evil spirit and put it to flight.

One Thomas Ortega, the owner of a burro pack-train, was attacked one night by a "bruja." He betook himself to praying with a brave heart, and struggled with the creature. First it appeared to be a bird larger than an eagle. Presently it took on the form of a pig, whereupon he drew his long knife to kill the beast. Then the witch stood forth in her proper womanly shape, and beheld, it was his sweetheart. After securing a promise that no charm should be cast upon him, Don Thomas let the maiden go, but he wed with another woman. The man in question honestly believes that he had such an experience.

"Las hacibecas," like the "bruja," have their power to work ill from Satan, but they cannot fly at night. In order that they should bewitch a person, it is only necessary to step in the foot-prints of one of them, or accept and use any article of food or drink from one. Should a poor suspect that a gift carries a spell with it, he sets such a thing aside for three days, when the presence of hairy caterpillars proves the truth of his suspicions, or their absence disproves it. The Maoris of Van Diemen's Land have the same superstition, one of their adepts being supposed to "tapu" or bewitch unto death, any object of his hatred who accepts an article sent by him, though a third person can handle the gift without injury. The Mexicans hold that there are two means of undoing such a spell and thus curing the resultant illness. One is to give the witch or wizard such a thrashing that he will be glad to tell the relatives of the affected person what "remedio" will prove efficacious. I am assured that in such a case the assaulted party can obtain no legal redress, as the sympathies of the judge would be with the same party.

"Hochiceros" are also supposed to be able to produce a violent pain even unto death in any desired portion of the body of an enemy. To do this, they make a doll and dress it after the fashion affected by the intended victim. This munific it forthwith transmuted by a long cactus thorn located according to the victim to be punished and upon its living counterpart. So long as this thorn is allowed to remain in position, just so long will all ordinary remedies fail to relieve the sufferer.

One case of heroic treatment reported to me by an ex-resident in the state of Chihuahua was that given by the curandero to a woman who was tormented by neuritic pains extending from the back of the head down the spine to the small of the back. They assured the patient that her suffering was caused by a scorpion who was playing tag within the flesh. To kill the animal, they applied red hot iron to the whole area affected by the pain. Relief was instantaneous and permanent.—Mrs. V. A. Lucier, in Popular Science News.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S. D. A. MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this Association called since the completion of the organization was held during the General Conference Council in February last. At the last meeting of the General Conference, two years ago, preliminary steps were taken for the organization of an Association to take charge of the medical missionary and benevolent work of the denomination, and a committee was appointed to formulate plans. The organization of the Home has not been sufficient to maintain a hospital for such cases. The managers of the Home have endeavored to establish a Sanitarium Hospital for such cases as need hospital treatment, as the most economical way of caring for them. Acute diseases are also carefully attended to at the Home, but the Home cannot afford to pay the expense of the care of children who need such constant individual attention as the cases mentioned would require.

THE HASKELL HOME.

Since the initiatory meeting of the Association held two years ago, the various lines of work which it was intended to carry on have made rapid strides. The Haskell Home has been erected, equipped, and put in operation. There are at present thirty-five children in the Home. Including several members of the mothers' missionary class who reside at the Home, there are sixteen persons directly connected with the Home family and its work. Three teachers are employed—a kindergartner, a primary teacher, and a teacher of slo,y. The Home is under the immediate supervision of a Visiting Committee, composed of Mrs. E. H. Whitney, Mrs. O. A. Olsen, Mrs. E. E. Kellogg, Dr. Kate Lindsey, Mrs. M. M. Mome, and Mrs. L. M. Hall.

The question is often asked, "What sort of children do you receive?" The Home is not a reformatory. It is intended to be a haven for children who have not been corrupted and spoiled, and who, though they may have become somewhat contaminated by wrong influences, may be rescued and properly trained.

Though a home for orphan children, the Home is not a home for imbeciles, nor a hospital for hopelessly crippled or invalid children. The funds of the Home are not sufficient to maintain a hospital for such cases. The managers of the Home have endowed a bed at the Sanitarium Hospital for such cases as need hospital treatment, as the most economical way of caring for them. Acute diseases are also carefully attended to at the Home, but the Home cannot afford the expense of the care of children who need such constant individual attention as the cases mentioned would require.

THE JAMES WHITE HOME.

The plan to organize a Home for the Aged was presented at the same time that the Orphans' Home was originally projected, the united enterprise to be a memorial of Elder James White. All who are acquainted with the history of the work will remember the circumstances under which the plan was changed, Mrs. C. E. Haskell, of Chicago, coming to Battle Creek and learning of our plans and our lack of funds to carry them out, offered without any solicitation on our part, as a home for imbeciles, and donated $30,000 for the purpose of erecting a Home for orphan children, in memory of her husband. Consequently the original plan of a building for both children and aged people was abandoned, and the enterprise was divided by erecting a building for orphan children separately. The money having been pressed upon us for the Orphans' Home, and there being no funds to erect a building of the necessary size for the Home for the Aged, there was no alternative but to erect the home for orphans.

Sufficient funds are on hand now for the erection of the Home for the Aged, but the managers are confronted with the serious question of the maintenance of the Home after it is built. The object of the Home is to keep the aged people from becoming a burden to their relatives and the State. The哈尔的 Home will involve a comparatively small proportion of the outlay when it is considered that the support of the Home after it is built will involve an expense of several thousand dollars annually. Up to the present time there have not been funds sufficient to support even the Haskell Home. The money for the support of the homes is being borrowed from the building fund. So, before the managers dare to go on with the erection of another building, they want to see some method devised by which the homes can be maintained. It ought not to be imagined, however, that the Committee have neglected to do what they could to establish a proper memorial of Elder White, for the work which has already been accomplished in an outgrowth of the James White enterprise, which must be regarded as a continuation of the plan of benevolent work devised by Elder White more than twenty years ago.

There are twenty-four old people now being cared for, most of them in two cottages on Washington Street. Four are at the Haskell Home. They are well cared for and quite comfortably situated. Four deaths have occurred in this Home since its establishment.

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

Another enterprise under the supervision of the Association is the Widows' and Orphans' Home. This was a line of work in which Brother White was very much interested. As soon as the Orphans' Home was publicly talked of, letters begun to pour in from all sides from widows asking to be admitted to the Home with their children. There were many widows who were strong and able to support their children if they could have a little help at the right time, but they could not work for them and train them properly. Some of them desired to obtain employment. Children so situated are often more destitute than full orphans, for the latter are at once recognized as candidates for the Home.

The question began to assume a serious aspect. What could be done with such cases? It was planned to provide intermediate and temporary homes for such cases as may be possible. We have a building, originally erected by Elder White, which is occupied by
GENERAL ARTICLES.

widows and their children. The latter attend school at the Haskell Home, and are cared for there during the day, while their mothers are at work, thus receiving education and training while the mothers are free to earn their own and the children's support. We have now six widows with twelve children. We have a long list of needy families and are able to supply with board and a ten-cent allowance for clothing, and a few of the families on our list aggregate twenty-one children, and there are sixty-four children among those thus situated. One hundred and sixty-five needy children in various circumstances have been reported during the two years, and over three hundred cases have been reported as suitable.

BELIEF WORK.

In close connection with the work for widows, orphans, and aged people, is that done under the head of "relief." Many cases have come to our notice which do not for various reasons come within the province of any of the homes. Those which can be referred to the homes are easily arranged for, but for the rest some other relief must be afforded, it being impossible for them to find employment in private families for children, aged persons, and others who are in need of the help that such a home will give. A list of homes open for such cases is kept at the office of the Association, and whenever a needy case is found that seems suited to the application, the case is referred to the home. In this way out of the 155 children reported during the past two years, fifty have been placed in homes. Five aged people have also found homes in private families. Forty-six cases of needy aged people have been reported.

In other instances special help has been found for special needs among those with whom the Association is in correspondence. The cooperation of agents and other friends of the work is greatly appreciated by the officers of the Association.

CHRISTIAN HELP WORK.

Another important measure which has been put in operation is the Christian Help work. This was started as an experiment something over two years ago, but it has shown itself to be a project worthy of encouragement and winning its way among the people. Several agencies have been quietly at work here and there, though not continuously, for something more than a year. Mrs. S. M. Baker has visited the Pacific Coast, and spent some months in the interests of this work. Several auxiliary societies have been formed, and between fifty and sixty bands instructed and organized, besides eighteen volunteer bands, which are all doing excellent work. Bands have been organized on the Atlantic coast, in Brooklyn, so that the enterprise has really spanned the continent. Bands have been formed also in Australia, in South Africa, and more recently in London. Our statistics are not complete, for it was some time after the organization of the work before we could get the reports of the reorganized, and much of the work that is done is never reported. Up to the present we have fifty-six organized bands which have received instruction for their work, and seventeen volunteer bands.

In the last ten months since our reports have been tallied, there have been 15,094 visits reported as the result of 21,019 hours' work; 1758 persons have received medical care; 3386 have received food; 1719 clothing; 1400 have received other help; 7816 garments have been distributed; 1215 children have been gathered into classes in the Sabbath-school, sewing, or kitchen gardens, out of the 1971 that have been under the observation of the workers; 6115 gospel conversations are reported, and 343,063 pages of reading matter distributed. More than thirty per cent of this work has been done during the last three months, which shows that the interest in Christian Help work is increasing.

It is interesting to note the enthusiasm manifested in many of the reports. Many are learning that in doing for others their own souls are blessed also. The interest recently manifested, and especially during the General Conference, warrants us in believing that the growth of this useful and practical department will increase much more rapidly in the future.

The practical work done has not lessened the amount of religious work, as the report of Bible work and distribution of religious literature makes evident, while it has largely widened the sphere of influence of the workers, and has drawn in many workers who have been hiding their talent in a napkin in many instances, because they had lacked confidence in their ability to do the religious work alone. We speak of practical and of religious work, not because they are or should be distinct, but for convenience' sake, for religion which is not practical can hardly be called religion.

THE CHICAGO MISSION.

The Chicago Mission is now in its second year, having been opened June 25, 1895. The avowed object of the mission, "To advance the cause of Christianity, and to aid in uplifting the fallen, relieving the suffering and improving the condition of the neglected classes," has been steadily kept in view. Free nursing, free dispensary, free bath, free laundry, are advertised, and this has been literally carried out till quite recently a charge of a few cents has been made for medicines and soap. The reputation of the mission being well established, and its object understood, it was thought better for those who frequented the mission to feel that they were paying a little something for their privileges.

The location of the mission is in what is considered to be the worst part of the city. It has had an important work to do, and we believe it has been accomplishing it. It is the first mission opened in Chicago where the people could wash their clothes free of charge, and the first where medical care and attention were given entirely free. The work has increased from the first. It long ago became too great for its first narrow quarters, and new rooms were secured in the same building. It seems necessary that the work be still further enlarged. A better class of people are coming to the mission. At first it was largely the lowest of the people that came. Now a class of people come who appreciate better what is done for them. There is little good in carrying people over the hard places in life. The true object of all mission work should be not to carry people, but to teach them how to help themselves, to rely upon their own efforts; and the best work that is done is with those who, when lifted out of the squalor of discouragement into which they are plunged, will try to grasp for themselves the means to a better life.

Not all who are helped are fully converted, of course; that could hardly be expected; but if a man becomes convinced, through the Bible studies, or through the little talks given while treatment is being given him for his bodily sickness, that there is a better life for him, if the tide of his life begins to set the other way so that he will be carried up instead of pressed down and drawn under the current, there is some hope for him. The seed has made a lodgment, and who shall say into what soil it has fallen?

So much has already been said of this work in this journal that we will not dwell upon it, though it is a work of intense and ever growing interest. It has well proved its abundant right to the place it holds among the objects carried by the Medical Missionary Association. We are thankful to learn of the prospect that this mission will be extended.

THE MEXICO MISSION.

The medical mission in Guadalajara, Mexico, was established at the beginning of 1894, and has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. Mission work in Roman Catholic countries is always hard, and Mexico, in spite of the efforts of the Government to rid itself of the incumbrance of the priesthood, is no exception to the rule, as the masses of the people are still largely under the influence of the pseudo-religious institutions of the church. It has been, therefore, a genuine surprise to all who have been looking on, to watch the success of the experiment, and almost a surprise to those whose faith prompted the undertaking to witness the ready access which the mission workers have had to the people through the medical work. An article from the director of the mission, Elder D. T. Jones, and reports from the physician, Dr. Lillie Wood, which appear in this number, make it unnecessary to speak here more fully of the mission.

The number of treatments given in the annual report is 15,881. The number of patients treated gratuitously was nearly 4000. The mission has a little more than paid its running expenses this first year by its medical work.

The medical force is to be reinforced by Dr. J. H. Neall, who expects to be in Mexico with his family early in May. The presence of a medical man is much needed. Dr. Wood has a wide field among the working people, and he has a hearty desire that a man be sent to take up more extensive work among the men.

The climate of Mexico is not inferior to that of Colorado for lung diseases, and the location is a very desirable one for a sanitarium. The circumstances seem so urgently to call for it that the General Conference has voted $12,000 to establish a sanitarium at Guadalajara, and a sum sufficient to maintain schools for both boys and girls.

SANITARIUMS.

By the united action of the General Conference Committee as represented by its Chairman, Elder O. A. Olsen, and the Medical Missionary Board, it was recently decided that branch sanitariums located in this country should be under the financial control of the General Conference Committee, and that their medical supervision and direction should devolve upon the Medical Missionary Board.

The reports from the main institution at Battle Creek, and the younger institutions are all of an encouraging nature.

The Sanitarium Hospital reports 288 charity patients received since the last meeting, and 327 free surgical operations. There are sixteen endowed beds in which seventy-five patients have been treated. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan,

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The climate of Colorado is so favorable to the recovery of consumptives that it has become a sort of life-saving station for cases of this kind. Many valuable lives have been saved by a timely flight from less favorable climates to Colorado, and the need of a place wherever such cases are treated and nursing has long been felt. The Colorado Sanitarium has had forty-one patients during the past year. It reports one surgical operation and eleven cases treated free. Dr. O. G. Place, who has had a number of years' experience as a member of the medical faculty of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, is now located at Boulder, and has the local direction of the work. This institution is already nearly self-supporting.

At College View, Neb., a Sanitarium has been recently established. The basis of this movement was the gift of a building and lot for the purpose by A. R. Henry, of Battle Creek. Dr. A. N. Loper, who has also been a member of the Sanitarium medical staff, is in charge and the work is already beginning to prosper. At Portland, Ore., there is a fine opening for a sanitarium. Although on the Pacific Coast, it is a long way from St. Helena, and nearly as far from the Sanitarium at Battle Creek as it is from St. Helena. Portland is a seaport town, and the opportunities for a medical mission there are wide. A little has been done in these lines, but there is room for much more.

Leaving our own country and the institutions directly under the care of the Association, we find a good work projected in this line at Cape Town in South Africa. Here, through the generous donations of the Brethren Wessels, a site has been purchased, an engine house, barn, and other buildings erected, and a building which will cost from $25,000 to $30,000 is in process of erection. Two physicians, Doctors A. J. Sanderson and Mary Sanderson of the Health Retreat, have been requested by the Medical Missionary Board to go to South Africa to take medical charge of the institution when it shall be ready for work. At Fredricksburg, Denmark, where the Scandinavian College has recently been established, it is proposed to establish also a sanitarium at no distant date. A physician is preparing himself especially for that work. With each of these institutions it is expected that a medical mission will be established, and that the institutions themselves will be centers from which shall radiate the same principles concerning both physical and spiritual regeneration that form the basis of the work where it is already established.

OTHER Mission.

Our medical missionary in Rattonga, Dr. J. E. Caldwell, reports encouragingly. We may consider the work fairly started there. It is expected that a hospital will soon be erected there by the government.

Our missionary schooner, the “Pitaum”, has had a physician with it on the last two trips, and much work has been done at every place where the ship stopped long enough for it to become known that she had a medical man on board. Dr. M. G. Kellogg accompanied the “Pitaum” on the second trip, and Dr. Caldwell on the last. The former is now in Australia, and the latter is located at Rattonga.

A medical mission is projected for the Fiji Islands, and a medical man, Dr. F. E. Braucht, equipped both as physician and dentist, is on his way hither. His wife is prepared to assist him as nurse. They will join other missionaries who are assigned to the same field.

From British Guiana there has been an earnest appeal for medical help to connect with the effort already begun there. In response to this appeal, Dr. B. J. Forchot has been sent recently. Both himself and Dr. Henry have had much experience in the work, and they are accompanied by an efficient native laborer, Brother Philip Giddings, who has a thorough equipment as a nurse and Bible worker.

The brethren who have pushed on to Zambesi will soon be joined by several from America, one of these a physician, Dr. Carmichael.

On the West Coast Brother K. G. Roulph, a mission-ary nurse, has been at work for something more than a year, much of the time alone. Reports from him are less frequent than from some of our missions, but those received speak of a wide field and abundance of work.

As our space will hardly permit the publication in detail of the statistics of the Association, and as a full report of the work will be issued in another form, we do not give them here, but our readers will be interested in the summary of work which we append.

| Number of orphans received at Haskell Home | 65 |
| Number of orphans placed in homes through Relief Department | 50 |
| Total | 115 |
| Adults—old people and widows received at homes | 30 |
| Placed in homes | 5 |
| Total | 35 |
| Number of persons treated as free patients during the last two years | — |

MISSIONARY GARDENING FOR CHILDREN

BY DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

It is quite a common idea that it is only mature persons who are to be considered missionaries; but if the real missionary spirit is found in the heart of a man, in nearly every case there will be found traces of it, even in his earlier years. Some of the most efficient missionaries who have represented the gospel in heathen lands are those who have cherished from childhood an interest in missions if not a desire to become missionaries. It is evident that the most effective way to develop missionaries is to foster this spirit in children. There is nothing that so fills a child with enthusiasm as the idea that he can be a missionary; and the oftener his attention can be called to the thought, the more permanent and lasting will be the effects seen in his character.
CHILD SAVING IN FRANCE.

I shall never forget the day that I visited the Deaconess' House in the Rue de Reuilly. The smoke of the Commune had been less than two years blown away, the blood stains of the murdered priests were not yet effaced, the ruins of demolished buildings not yet all removed. As I stood there under the trees of the garden, and saw on one side and another the traces of the havoc of that awful tragedy, I realized something of the courage, the entire faith, the questionless resignation to God's will, the absolute devotion to duty, which had kept those women there.

In that quarter of the city where men's passions raged fiercest, where bombs and balls fell thickest, those women lived unharmed. Dwelling in the secret place of the Most High, in the hiding of the Most Strong, they saw a thousand fall at their side, and ten thousand at their right hand, yet it came not nigh them. They were afraid neither for the terror by night nor for the arrow by day, nor for the pestilence that during that awful time walked in darkness, nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day; but trusting in the Lord, they continued calmly all their daily work, nursing the wounded, caring for smallpox patients, gathering in the orphans, succoring the widows, comforting the dying, performing the last sacred offices for the dead. It was God's own reward of faith that during all that dreadful ordeal none of the buildings stood which neighborhood entered their enclosure, not one of these tireless women fell ill, nor was struck by a chance bullet, nor met any indignity from the rude Communists.

As I stood beside the Deaconess sister in the deep peacefulness of that sweet June day, watching the babies of the Maternity School as they gambolled under the trees, it seemed nothing less than the miracle it was, that they were all there, alive, going quietly on in their appointed work. The Deaconess' House is a haven of retreat from the temptations of this wicked world from the time that a girl child is able to walk until she is twenty-one years of age. The day-nursery, we all know now what that is, but when, in June, 1873, I saw those fifty babies gathered under the care of the Deaconesses, there was not one in America nor in France. But I saw not one unhappy child. Every one of them seemed to be happy, as they gambolled and played and cried and laughed about.

Ministers have not frequently treated the word of God as a treasured work around which to festoon their own imaginations, instead of a mine from which to disentomb hid treasures.—F. B. Meyer.
in forty-three, the proportion among the Protestant juvenile delinquents is one in eighty-seven; the proportion of Protestants to the whole population, it will be remembered, being one in twenty-five. So much for twenty-three years of child-saving work.—TheCharityReview.

GAZALAND.

Dr. Liengme, of the French Swiss Mission to South Africa, made a pioneer trip of six months last year among the Zulus of Gazaland. The following is from Medical Missions at Home and Abroad:

"Medical skill, in the Lord's hands, has been one of the great means in attracting the favor of the king and his people. When it was known that I was a physician, the sick people came from great distances. One day I cured a deaf man by extracting a cork of wax from his ear. In a few days a number of people with ear diseases came from different parts of the country. The same thing occurred with eye diseases. Many doctors would have envied my opportunities. The consultation and operating room consisted of a tree, under the shade of which a small bench was fastened to the ground, and two trunks were reserved for the patient's use. Near by was a small tent containing the medicines; and that was all. The patient knelt, lay, or sat down. A piece of paper was spread upon the ground for the instruments, and the operation was proceeded with. Generally a crowd of natives looked on, unable to conceal their astonishment, and very often their fear. When a patient was quite restored after three days, with only a scar to tell of the tumor, their admiration had no bounds. "You are the king of the white man's he! he! he! that man, that is a surgeon!" they would exclaim. I have already told you that sick people came to live near us. At the end of our stay there were over sixty. If I had not been obliged to send them away, the number would speedily have increased. I was very sorry to have to send them away. Those poor people could not be comforted when they saw that they had come too late. A poor old blind woman had made a five days' journey, and I was obliged to send her home without having done anything to relieve her. Many others who excited our compassion had thus to be sent away. All our medicines were gone; I could not even satisfy their entreaties for "just a little, very little medicine to drink."

If you wish to be good, first believe that you are bad.—Epictetus.

AFRICA.

"Some figures will give you an idea of what has been done during our short stay in Gazaland. I performed thirty-three operations, of which eight were cataracts, three other eye operations, and four for hydrocele. I removed an inferior maxilla, with necrosis caused by a bad tooth which a native doctor had tried to extract. The patient was in a frightful state; he believed a muggle (witch) had put a rotten bone in his mouth. I operated also on five cases of tumor, which healed by first intention; and did some smaller operations, among which was the extraction of a bullet. We extracted seventy teeth. We had over 1400 consultations. Ulcers, burnings, bruises, wounds, were the most common complaints. There being no drop of medicine, the following were furnished: 160 Quish dry foods; 120 intestinal cases; 105 diseased ears; 98 rheumatic affections; etc., etc. There were several cases of hysteria and epilepsy, seven cases of leprosy, four of tubercular pneumonitis, etc. I had six white men, seven Banyans, and about twenty of the chief men of Goggonuwa under my care."

Dr. Johnston tells of how in his recent travels in Africa, when they came to large villages, his native carriers would go and tell about the power of the white man's medicine; and if they were hostile in their inclinations, there was the story told of how the white man had been seen to kill a man and bring him back to life; that all the white man had to do was to pass his hand over a man's face, and he died, and then pass his hand a second time over the man's face, and he lived. They referred to the effects of chloroform.

A MISIONARY'S PERPLEXITIES.—This perplexity comes to a herald of the cross: "One source of trouble to me has been marriages. I never could see why I was responsible for their outfit simply because I performed the ceremony. One young man connected with our mission asked me to perform the marriage ceremony for him. I told him to bring written permission from the bride's parents. He came back to me the next day and said, "They will not allow you to perform the ceremony because you do not make a proper "bandoobust."" I said, spend thirty rupees on them. He went to another minister of our mission, who collected thirty rupees for them and married them.

BARON HIRSCH'S EXPERIMENT.—All lovers of their kind should watch the colonial experiment of Baron Hirsch in colonizing the suffering Jews of Russia in Argentina. On the banks of the La Plata his agents have purchased a district comprising 367 square miles; the colonists now on the spot number over 50,000, and the cost thus far has been over $2,000,000. Each family is provided with a house, a farm of 190 acres, two cows, two harrows, eight to twelve oxen and cows, and food supplies until a crop is raised. This provision is in the nature of a loan, which must be repaid when the colonist is able. Some of the colonists have been shipped to Russia as being worthless. Whatever income the baron receives from the colonists will be expended, for the present at least, in taking up new lands.

There is no better proof, says the Jewish Education, of the essential barbarism of even the most civilized nations of the world than is afforded by a comparison of the money they expend for the maintenance of physical supremacy as against the expenditure for mental improvement. In some tables recently compiled, the amount per capita expended by various governments for military and educational purposes is set down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Military</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8.69</td>
<td>9.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>6.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>6.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>7.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>8.03</td>
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<td>1.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MISSIONARY REVIEW.
DON'T FORGET TO PLANT A CROP FOR THE LORD.

Several times before we have made this suggestion, in the spring-time of the year, and never without finding that a number of persons have accepted the suggestion, and always with most excellent results. It is astonishing to see how a crop prospered in which the Lord is especially interested. If you want to succeed in business, just take the Lord in as a partner and see how you will prosper. If you do not prosper, one of two things must be true; either your business is one in which you ought not to engage, or it is not truly and wholly consecrated to the Lord.

We recall a number of instances in which persons who have adopted the plan have reported most successful results. One brother who planted a crop for the Lord raised twice as much as he ever had before; another who took the Lord into partnership with him in his canvassing business, nearly doubled his business record within the first three weeks after he made the vow to give one half of all he earned within a certain length of time, to the Lord, and this notwithstanding the fact that he was working in poor territory which had been canvassed before for the same book.

This plan is one in which almost everybody can engage. Even boys and girls can help by this plan, at least if old enough to plant corn and potatoes, and perhaps with the aid and advice of some older persons, they may properly cultivate and harvest a crop.

Just now there are thousands of professed Christians planting crops of various sorts, from which they expect to get returns when the harvest season comes. If such returns appear, it will be because God has watered the crop and allowed his sun to shine upon it, and has wrought in a marvelous and incomprehensible manner in each stalk of corn, in each head of wheat, in each hill of potatoes, each meadow, and each orchard—from whatever source the harvested crop may come.

Even though we are unthinking of God and our obligations to him, we may reap a bountiful harvest, for God is mindful even of the unthankful. But ought not his goodness and mercy to lead us to exercise thoughts of kindness and mercy toward those of our fellow mortals about us who have been less fortunate than ourselves?

When planting a crop for ourselves, why not plant a crop for the Lord as well? What farmer is there who could not spare an acre or two, or three, or even more in many instances, of land and not miss it? Cash is not always available. It slips through one's fingers so easily that when an opportunity comes to make a much-needed contribution to help along some good work, we find ourselves regretting that we have not the means to help. This plan insures something for God's work as well as our own.

We are going to adopt this suggestion this year and wonder how many readers of the Medical Missionary will undertake to plant and raise this season, a crop of some sort for the Lord. All may not have an opportunity to cultivate the soil, but every one can undertake to do some sort of business in which the Lord shall be a partner. We are very apt to engage in business without taking the Lord into partnership, perhaps at the best thinking that when the harvest comes, we will look the matter over and see how much we can spare for the Lord. This gives no opportunity for the exercise of faith. Of course we are speaking now of willful offerings and not the tithe, which is coming to be recognized as an obligation which all Christians owe to God.

Let all who will undertake to plant a crop for the Lord, send in their names. We will not publish them, if it is desired that we should not do so, but we will put them on file, making a list of all those who have taken God into partnership with them in their business for the purpose of preparing to make a contribution to some branch of the work conducted under the Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association. We hope to receive the names of four or five hundred persons who will undertake this enterprise.

A PRACTICAL WAY TO HELP THE POOR.

All who have any considerable amount of experience in philanthropic work, agree that the best and really the most helpful way of assisting the poor is to aid them to help themselves. To give a poor man money is often to do him an injury. Perhaps quite a large proportion are penniless and dependent, simply because they do not know how to make a wise and proper use of money. The needy are often in want simply from lack of forethought and because of improvidence. To give the poor the impression that they need make no effort for themselves, that all their wants will be supplied and all their necessities provided for, has, for a most damaging and demoralizing influence, except, of course, in the case of persons who are absolutely unable to assist themselves. A wise way of helping the poor who are able to labor, is to assist them in planning, in finding work, giving wise advice respecting the economical use of money, etc.

Just at this season of the year there is an opportunity in most people's set in operation a plan by which a large number of persons may be provided with ample provisions of food for the fall and winter months. There is to be found in every city, more or less vacant land which is unoccupied, Real estate dealers often have control of a considerable number of unoccupied lots or blocks, which, while waiting for purchasers, are overrun with weeds and garbage, and are a detriment and a blight to the vicinity. Real estate dealers are almost invariably ready to grant the use of such land for cultivation by poor persons without charge. Last summer more than 2000 acres of such land were cultivated in and about the city of Detroit, Mich., and with the result that a large share of the poor of the city were provided with an ample amount of potatoes, beans, and other similar vegetables to supply them with wholesome food during the winter months. Hundreds of persons were thus made comfortable who otherwise would have suffered keenly.

An Auxiliary Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association has recently been organized in the Battle Creek church, a number of bands have been formed, and are now busily engaged in organizing a work for the relief of the poor and needy of the city on the plan proposed. A new feature has been added, provision for the cultivation of land for widows and invalids who are not able to cultivate it for themselves. In cases of this sort the work is done by burden bearers of Christian Help bands. Thus there is an opportunity to provide for all. From twenty-five to thirty acres of land have already been offered, and the use of plows, cultivators, horses, and other necessary helps have been volunteered with such readiness that there is every reason to believe that the enterprise will be a grand success. There is room for work of this sort in almost every city.

We would earnestly call the attention of all members of Christian Help bands to this method of helping the poor, and would suggest that in many cases where bands are not organized, some kindly disposed person might do a grand work for the poor and nearly by interesting his neighbors in this plan, and organizing and looking after the work. Some one must take an interest to superintend the work, and give it such oversight as is needed to make it a practical success. There is no time to spare, as the season is already much advanced, and the work should be urged forward as rapidly as possible.

THE SANITARIUM IN MEXICO.

At a recent meeting of the Foreign Mission Board it was decided to raise $12,000 for the construction and equipment of a Sanitarium at Guadalupes, Mexico. Elder D. T. Jones reported at the late Annual Conference that there is a great demand for an institution of this sort, and it is believed that the establishment will be self-sustaining, as there are many wealthy Mexicans who would be glad to avail themselves of the superior advantages for recovery from sickness afforded by sanitarium methods. No appropriation was made from the regular funds, and it was understood that the money must be raised for this particular purpose.

The mission is greatly in need of this important addition. Providence has seemed to smile upon the work from the time it was begun, and the most excellent opportunities for usefulness have presented themselves with increasing frequency from the very inception of the work. Although scarcely a year has passed since the Mexican mission was started, it is already established upon a solid foundation, and has made more progress than missions generally do in eight or ten years, in getting access to the people and gaining their confidence and favor. It seems an opportune time to extend the work by the establishment of a small but fully equipped and properly arranged sanitarium, which will be the first establishment of the kind in Mexico, in fact, the first south of the United States.

Here is a splendid opportunity for persons of means to invest their money where it will unmis- takably do good. Where are the men and women
who will come forward to lay the foundation and move upon the hearts of some persons to contribute to this much-needed object. Doubtless many will be moved upon who will resist the impressions made, and fail to render the assistance which they could very well give. Perhaps the talents kept back and buried here will be taken away. More than once the writer has witnessed just such an experience. Persons who have an opportunity to help in such an enterprise, hoard their means in some bank or invest it in worldly enterprises with the expectation of a gain, and perhaps deciding against the idea with the idea that their purpose was to make the sum available, but who a number of years ago were worth thousands of dollars and might have done a noble work in a large proportion of the cases their conversion is due to this.

Persons are sure our readers will be more than gratified to see the work of Romanee the idea that their purpose was to make the sum available, but who a number of years ago were worth thousands of dollars and might have done a noble work in a large proportion of the cases their conversion is due to this.

The building hired is a two-story structure with a large hall upon the first floor, 129 feet in length; another hall on the second floor, with ten living rooms. It is hoped to form here a sort of missionary "settlement," where poor women may be brought together and taught sewing, healthful cookery, and other useful things pertaining to the home. An excellent place will be afforded, also, for kitchengarden and kindergarden work. The first floor is large enough for furnishing a room for a meeting, medical offices, dispensary work, and bath-rooms for the treatment of the sick. The work will open at the new location about the first of May. The work will still be carried on at 40 Custom House Place, as heretofore, and it is hoped that as it advances, more and more tangible results of the good accomplished may appear.

A similar work ought to be done in every large city in the land.

ROMANCE VERSUS REALITY

There is so much in missionary life and experience that can scarcely be put upon paper, lest it discourage or disgust the readers at home. So much that the far away labor is in foreign fields, dare not write home lest he be misunderstood, that the majority of us who remain behind are apt to gain too roseate an idea of foreign mission work. We scent the "spicy breezes" blowing "soft o'er Ceylon's sail," till the fragrance charms our senses, but the "vileness" of the "man" of whom the same stanzas speak we can only measure from the neighbor who we perhaps consider particularly bad. The rhythmical music of the "coral strands" and "shining sands" down the clanking of "error's chain," in which the heathen are bound, bowing down to idols of wood and stone. The sickening, numbing sights and sounds of heathendom usually come to us softened and modified if they come at all, and unless we can read between the lines, we can know little of what our far-away missionary friends often experience.

In the mission fields where pioneer work has opened the way for many of the comforts and associations of the homeland, the inconveniences and deprivations are greatly lessened; but there are stations so remote from civilization that they are removed so entirely from civilization that they are isolated from the helpful surroundings which count for so much in our lives.

We are sure our readers will be more than gratified with the good news this month from the Chicago mission. Sometimes the work has been very discouraging, and it has seemed almost like sowing seed upon stony ground, but our faithful workers have persevered, and it is a great delight to them to see, particularly within the last few weeks, special evidences of God's blessing and favor in their work. Every week several — sometimes a considerable number — of men are reclaimed from the lowest depths, and there is every reason for believing that in a large proportion of the cases their conversion is thorough.

The mission work is enlarging to such an extent that it has been found necessary to lease another building in a different part of the city. The new location is near the corner of Union Avenue and 47th Street. The building hired is a two-story structure with a large hall upon the first floor, 129 feet in length; another hall on the second floor, with ten living rooms. It is hoped to form here a sort of missionary "settlement," where poor women may be brought together and taught sewing, healthful cookery, and other useful things pertaining to the home. An excellent place will be afforded, also, for kitchengarden and kindergarden work. The first floor is large enough for furnishing a room for a meeting, medical offices, dispensary work, and bath-rooms for the treatment of the sick.
the surrounding darkness. There are unwritten
romances in the history of missions, not to point to
those already written, that are more thrilling than
any fiction. Yet it is ever and ever will be true that it
is only through travail of soul that sheaves are
gathered in.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Since our last issue, several of our family have
taken their departure more or less directly for the
fields to which they have been assigned, Dr. and
Mrs. Braucht to sail with the “Pilgrim” for the
Fiji Islands, Dr. and Mrs. Ferciot to sail April 23,
for British Guiana, Dr. and Mrs. Neall and little one
to join the mission at Guadalcanal, Mexico, where
they will probably arrive early in May. These are
all now or soon will be directly on the way to their
respective fields of labor.

April,17, Dr. A. C. Carmichael, of California, sailed
for Africa to join the company in Zambesia. W. A.
and Mrs. Anderson, G. B. and Mrs. Tripp, and Mrs.
Harvey, left the week previous, the latter to join her
husband who is already in that country.

More recently Brother Philip Giddings, a young
colored man from British Guiana, left to join Dr.
and Mrs. Ferciot. Mr. Giddings came this to the San­i­
tarium nearly four years ago to prepare himself for
more efficient work among his people, and by his
conscientious, faithful labors, his steady effort in the
purpose for which he came, has won the confidence
and approval of all who have known him. A
stranger in a strange land when he came, he leaves
behind him many warm friends whose regret at
parting with him is softened by the thought of the
usefulness which awaits him. Mrs. Tripp has been
an interested and capable member of the mothers’
missionary class, and others have shared more or
less in the privilege which the Sanitarium affords.

The physicians mentioned above have all been
connected with the Sanitarium in various capacities.
Dr. Braucht is a graduate of Rush Medical College,
of Chicago, and has spent his vacations with us.
He with Mrs. Braucht have spent most of the past
year at the Sanitarium in study and investigation in
various lines. Mrs. Braucht having taken all she could
in that time of the nurses’ course. Dr. and Mrs.
Ferciot were both graduates of the Sanitarium Train­
ing School for Nurses, belonging to the class of ’90.
Dr. Ferciot has since taken a medical course at the
Miami Medical School.

HOME NOTES.

FOUR MORE LITTLE PEOPLE at the Home this month,
two of them having come all the way from England,
with the story of a sad life written on their little
faces. Fortunately they are quite young, so that
there is no room for a great many pleasant things to
be written in their lives yet, and we hope it will be so.
Two others, older children, little brothers, came only
two days later. Their faces told the story of brighter
lives, until shadowed by that greatest of all sorrows
of a mother, whose little ones in the nursery, have a plot of ground for his
future. Mrs. Braucht having taken all she could
in that time of the nurses’ course. Dr. and Mrs.
Ferciot were both graduates of the Sanitarium Train­
ing School for Nurses, belonging to the class of ’90.
Dr. Ferciot has since taken a medical course at the
Miami Medical School.

Two and a half-year-old baby boy had done “all he could
to help. He gathered the apples every day and was
very much interested in the home and babies. A
baby who can be a help is a real joy! Mrs. Tripp
has been

chicken dresses; Mrs. Johnson, $10; Mrs. Howlett,
$200; Ind. Tract Soc’y, $50; Iowa Tract Soc’y, $177;
Mrs. Albert Kelley, $1; Monroe church, $5; Mrs.
Littenbery, $1; New Sweden S. S. M., J. W. H., $5;
Chris Nicolinus, $4; Edgar Nelson, $1; C. A. Osgood (J. W.
H.), $50; A. M. Paxton, $1; J. W. Perfor, J. W. H., $10.50; R. H. Peterson, $5; Panama Co., $20; J. M. Van
Ostrand (J. W. H.), $100; Win. Tract Soc’y, $10; Mrs.
Laura Brauce, pr. pillow slips, dried apples, comfortable
Myron Coran’s pr. shoes and rubbers. Mr. C. E. Green,
beretka Mr. and Mrs. Fred Held, clothing Lillian
Kelley. Mrs. Cora Murby, clothes Mrs. E. M. Perkins,
covers for chair cushion; package of clothing; per
Mathilda Johnson; S. D. A. So; Norwich, Conn., bbl.
print, etc. Mrs. C. G. Smith, work basket and thread;
no name (Duluth, Minn.), box clothing.

Forms of Bequests of Real Estate and Personal Property to the
S. D. A. MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—I give and bequeath to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, of the city of Battle Creek, Mich., a body corporate under the laws of Michigan, ........................................ dollars, to be paid in ............... days after my decease to the
Treasurer of said Association, to be applied to the general expenses of the James White Memorial Home, the Haskell Orphans’ Home, or any other benevolent enterprise under the supervision of the Association, may be named if it is desired that the sum bequested should be devoted to some special purpose.

FOR REAL ESTATE.—I give and devise to the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association of the city of Battle Creek, Mich., a body corporate under the laws of Michigan, to its successors and assigns forever, all that certain (here insert description of the real estate), with the appurtenances, to be applied to the general uses and purposes of said association. (The C. G. Smith, work basket and thread; no name (Duluth, Minn.), box clothing.)
Our Medical Missions

CHICAGO.—MONTHLY REPORT.

Baths given...

Dressings applied...

Packages of food supplied...

No. of persons using...

prescribed at dispensary...

visited by nurse...

Prescriptions filled...

Lunches given away...

Garments given away...

Tracts given away...

Visits by nurses...

If we only had space for them, the weekly reports of the nurses of the mission would often be interesting to read. To be sure they are mainly statistical, but to one who could see the stories behind the lines, they would be full of interesting experiences.

Here, for example, in forty visits made there are mentioned three destitute families with children, half a dozen chronic invalids, who were sent to the dispensary for treatment. Some of these doubtless needed only a little counsel and treatment to relieve them, other cases were more serious. There were two destitute old ladies, one of whom was put in a home for such cases and the other provided for at her home. A case of kidney disease was sent to the dispensary. There were consumption cases, maternity cases, and numerous cases of influenza or its results.

Babies in convulsions, abscesses, paralyzis, fever, dyspepsia, ulcers, goiter, diseases of the bowels, and cancer, mingled with the usual proportion of sick and destitute children and helpless and destitute old people, fill the next report that we take up at random.

In the column of "What was done" we find as much variety as in that of the "Conditions" just quoted. "Sent to the dispensary" occurs frequently, clothing, food, and various treatments, with "gospel conversations" and prayer and Bible study show how the days pass for the visiting nurses.

At the mission most interesting reports come of the gospel meetings held every evening. No effort is made to gather in the people from the streets further than the invitations given to those coming for treatment or laundry work, but there is a good and steady attendance, and scarcely an evening passes but some soul breaks away from the bond-
Brother R.—recommended our nurse to call on a very intelligent lady in moderate circumstances, with the view of doing Christian Help work. She found her to be quite a sufferer. At the time of the nurse’s first call she was almost fainting with the loss of blood, and had called in her neighbor, the nurse’s first call she was almost fainting with the usual feeling, and had since told her physician and other friends about it. She has read some of our papers, and takes special interest in the Good Health, because she says it has a picture of the Sanitarium on it. She thinks soon of having a very severe operation, and gives them treatment. At the time of writing she was dressing the wounds of two patients who have been wounded by a train. She had been suffering for years; had spent so much time, and gave her husband many opportunities to help others there. He at last gave her the book and laid it carefully back again, and she tripped past me she said she, “I shall be glad, indeed, when we get into our new quarters. Things are so inconvenient and uncomfortable here in this light stone box under an iron roof, which radiates the full strength of the tropical sun, making it like a bake oven in which to cook brains. Its walls are about two feet thick, and though the house is about thirty-six feet long. It has but two windows, and very small ones at that. I suggest that your missionaries be given the house-building before starting out. I should have been very helpless here had I not known something of masonry and carpentry.”

Brother A. W. Semmens writes from Sydney, New South Wales, that he has received a packet of letters in one mail from the members of the dear Sanitarium family. He appreciates this kindness very much and rejoices in the onward progress of the work. He and his wife attended the excellent camp-meeting held in Sydney last October. The dining-room was conducted on hygienic principles, and he thinks was appreciated. Since he has been in Sydney, he has had but little opportunity for Christian Help work. While in Melbourne, a pretty good start was made, but he has received no reports recently.

Brother and Sister Semmens are keeping a Mission Home for the Bible workers who are with the tent. Brother Corliss is conducting tent meetings. Broth er Semmens is doing Bible work, visiting and doing what he can to help the poor and afflicted. Dr. M. G. Kellogg and Brother Snow have baked a huge oven in which to cook brains. Its walls are very much, and place on one of the lower floora. The surgical ward is doing Bible work, visiting and doing pleasure work. We were reminded of this recently while calling on a Hospital patient. She was a young girl, over whose life the shadow of suffering had fallen earlier and more heavily than often happens, thank God. She had come alone to the Hospital. As the train was waiting at Detroit, a young girl, a child, I think she said, entered the car with a rose in her hand. “I sat leaning my head on my hand,” said she, “so tired and homesick that I could hardly keep back the tears, and as she tripped past me she tossed the rose into my lap, and oh, it did me so much good.” The sad face lighted up as she recalled the sweet messenger of cheer, and she turned quickly to the table beside her and opened a little book and said, “I have it yet. And here is one more of them.” She lifted lovingly from the box to show it to me and laid it carefully back again, and has since told her physician and other friends about it. She thinks soon of having a very severe operation, and gives them treatment. At the time of writing she was dressing the wounds of two patients who have been wounded by a train. She had been suffering for years; had spent so much time, and gave her husband many opportunities to help others there. He at last gave her the book and laid it carefully back again, and she tripped past me she said she, “I shall be glad, indeed, when we get into our new quarters. Things are so inconvenient and uncomfortable here in this light stone box under an iron roof, which radiates the full strength of the tropical sun, making it like a bake oven in which to cook brains. Its walls are about two feet thick, and though the house is about thirty-six feet long. It has but two windows, and very small ones at that. I suggest that your missionaries be given the house-building before starting out. I should have been very helpless here had I not known something of masonry and carpentry.”
CHRISTIAN HELP WORK.

VISITING FOR INVESTIGATION.

BY MRS. S. M. BAKER.

Visiting in Christian Help work is for two purposes: First, for investigation or observation, to ascertain the real or the special need in the family visited; secondly, the "friendly visiting" later to supply the need. We will consider only the first.

In the first visit, great tact as well as kindness must be used to obtain a truthful knowledge of the condition of the family. Sources of information in finding these families are, the overseer of the poor, physicians, philanthropic societies, church societies, etc. Often they are found by visiting the poor district at once, though this is not the best way, since we cannot always depend upon reports obtained in this way. When the name and reference are obtained and any other information it is possible to get from the one reporting the case, the home can be visited on some simple errand of inquiry, as looking for some one to wash or do plain sewing. But how can a decision as to the real needs of the family be determined in a hasty look around the home, and a short talk, perhaps with mother, the truthfulness of whose remarks may be questionable?

We too often take a narrow view of the nature of the help we are to give, or even of the possibilities of helping. A writer on this subject in the Charities Review thus pertinently puts the point: —

"If we are not rather held to [the visit] to mean a study of the entire history, character, and resources of the whole family, a gathering of all the information possible from every available source, with a view to searching out the real causes of need, and, so far as we can, applying remedies for their permanent removal; not ignoring, but looking beyond the present material need, and seeking to supply what can make the most of those needs that touch character, education, character, etc.?"

"Shall we presume, after a brief superficial glance, to determine on a course of action that may be far-reaching in its results and alter the very course of their lives?"

In regard to the introduction into the home the writer says:

"It is surprising how slight an introduction often suffices, but it is the only natural and respectful when we enter a strange house to give some explanation of our presence."

"If we expect frank replies to the inquiries we make, we can do no less than to be frank ourselves. Some of my duties are not easy, I am connected with any society, but I find no difference in the feeling toward those who do and those who do not. If the personal impression I make does not lead a family to lose sight of my official capacity, I have reason for dissatisfaction with my work for that family."

We need not necessarily tell them at once that we are connected with any organization, or with what one we are connected. Neither should we evade the question if it comes up as to the nature of our work, but it is best for them to know as soon as possible that we do not have funds for relief, but that we will help in other ways, all that we can.

Now, on entering the home, how shall we proceed? If there is sickness, the way is easily opened. If there is no sickness, we may win at once by a few friendly, cordial remarks on some subject of general interest, suggested at the moment, perhaps, by what the woman may be doing. Or the presence of children will often lead out into friendly chat. Children are often found at the gate or the door, and a few words of kindly interest, such as will win their confidence, or the giving of a pretty card or child's paper, as the Little Friend, will naturally lead the way to a friendly talk with the mother. If the conversation can be continued with the children, much valuable information may be obtained, which might not be so easily nor so accurately obtained to the parent. Thus it is a natural question to ask a child and calls forth less suspicion than when the question is put to an older person, as to whether the children attend school, and if not, why not. A child will innocently tell whether it is because he does not want to go, thus also showing the parent's indifference in the matter, or whether it is for lack of proper clothing.

By language adapted to the playfulness of a child, questions can be asked as to where they got any little playthings they may have in their hand, however simple it may be. In the same tone and apparently for the same reason (of interest in them and their belongings) may be asked the question as to where the child got its hat or shoes or any other article of clothing, in this way avoiding the embarrassment of asking the mother whether they are receiving help from other sources, and also avoiding the temptation to untruthfulness in the matter on her part, as many will scheme to take all such assistance they can get. And still other information may be obtained in this way, as finding out by the simple answer, "Aunt Jane gave me my shoes," whether there are relatives, near or distant, who are able or willing to assist the family. It is the natural duty of relatives to look after these unfortunate friends, and it is only where this absen-
CHRISTIAN HELP WORK AT COLLEGE

VIEW, NEB.

I think you already know something of the interest the people in the district we work in took in the school. We first went to the school building to see the teachers and explained to them the object of our work, that it was to help the poor forsaken children of the locality, and not to get money. We were met with some resistance, but when we explained our purpose, they were willing to help. We started our work at 8:30 A.M., and had to go to some homes each morning to get the children. We had to work for several hours each day, and by the time we returned to the school, it was after 4:00 P.M. We worked very hard, and were often tired.

In this work, we have met with many difficulties, but we are determined to overcome them. We have had to face many prejudices, and have had to work against the current of the times. But we are not discouraged, and we are determined to persevere. We have a deep interest in the welfare of these children, and we are determined to do all in our power to help them.

We have started from small beginnings, but we are determined to grow and become strong. We have a band of Christian workers, and we are determined to make it a real help band.

MRS. W. M. NEWTON

Our Christian Help Notes are crowded out this month by other matters.
RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Two orphaned girls (Nos. 257 and 258), eleven and nine years old, need a mother to care for them. Their father is not able to work all of the time, on account of ill health, hence desires to place his children in private families. The children both have blue eyes and light hair, and are of a loving disposition. They are now living in one of the New England States. Will some kind friends in the East offer them a home?

No. 259, another Michigan boy, nearly two years old, with blue eyes and auburn hair, needs a home. The mother lives in hopes of sometime being able to provide for the child, but at present she wishes to place him in some good family.

A mother who has two half-orphan boys in her home says:

"We are well pleased with the boys. They have some faults, but who is faultless?"

She tells of an experience with one of the boys which showed much love and wisdom on her part and the good result which followed from the course taken. The child had a very quick temper, and would become very angry when things did not go to his liking. His new mother says:

"I did not scold him when he would get angry, but just let him alone until he got over it, then I would talk to him and tell him how sorry it made me to see him doing that way, and also how sad the good Lord was when he saw him so angry." One time he became angry because he was not permitted to go to a place of amusement which was not considered proper for him to attend. When he went to bed that evening, his mother started to give him the usual good night kiss, but he told her not to. She then asked him why he did not want her ever to kiss him again. The mother writes:

"I told him if it was his wish I would not, but it would make me feel very bad. So putting my hand on his head, I just said, "Lord, bless my boys," and left them for the night. I said nothing about it to him next day, just kissed Howard good morning as usual. The next night when I went to bid him good night as I had been doing for thirteen years, he said in a sorrowful voice, "Mother, I don't want you to leave the bed, when Artie threw his arms around my neck and said, "Mammy, aren't you going to kiss me too?" O, I am so sorry I talked so. I am going to be a good boy and do as the Lord wants me to. Do you think he will forgive me?"

From that time he has been a changed boy. He is now trying with the help of the Lord to conquer his temper. The mother says she could not think of giving the children up, as she and her husband have learned to love them as their own.

CLOTHING FOR THE POOR.

True call for clothing of all kinds and the numerous offers to supply assistance of this sort, have led us to organize a Clothing Department to receive and properly distribute new or partly used garments that can be utilized for the relief of the very poor. In connection with this work it is very important that persons who supply clothing should observe the following:

1. Clothes that are badly torn or repairable will cost more in money or labor than the garment is worth, and we are unwilling to accept such cases that can be repaired. Garments that are old, though faded, or which may be repaired by sewing up some, or may be resold at a few shillings judiciously taken in some part in which the fabric is nearly worn through, may be utilized to most excellent advantage. Old clothes, as they are always serviceable, or which have some serviceable part, should be sent. It is always much cheaper to buy clothes than to make them.

2. Floors should be repaired, or cut down, and a few stitches judiciously taken in some part in which the fabric is nearly worn through, may be utilized to most excellent advantage. Old clothes, as they are always serviceable, or which have some serviceable part, should be sent.

3. Feathered or downed garments are not wanted. They may not be serviceable, and are always more or less damp. They should, as a rule, be destroyed.

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

5. Clothing intended for the Chicago mission should be sent to Chicago Medical Mission, 40 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.
The members of the Salvation Army do not wear their uniform in foreign fields; they enter into the life of the people, wear their clothes, eat their food, live in such houses as those inhabited by whom they would reach. In all possible ways remove their old national identity and assume that of natives of the land in which they work. - Missionary Review.

Rev. C. B. Ward, a missionary in India for eighteen years, writes: "The year 1900 may see us with 1,000,000 Methodists in India. There are indications of such an upheaval as the world has never seen." The work of the church now is not to go out and win the heathen, but he says, "to take care of the incoming multitude. We have been doing the 'gleaning' a long time. The time for 'disciplining' and 'teaching' is upon us." - Gospel in All Lands.

The Moravians have three stations in Lesser Tibet, having begun their work there in 1856; they have eleven laborers, five of whom are wives; forty converts, and about seventy adherents. Other societies laboring among these people are the London Missionary Society at Almora, the Church of Scotland, and the International Missionary Alliance, with seven workers at Darjeeling; the Scandinavian Alliance, with three men and six women at Jel Pass; the Tibetan Pioneer Mission, with the labor of ten men; and the China Inland Mission, with two men in West China.

It reads like a fairy tale, what the Japan Mail of November 10 tells of the Red Cross Hospital at Tokio, to which a company of wounded Chinese soldiers were recently taken for healing. "It enjoys the reputation of being the best equipped hospital in Asia. The laboratories, the museums, the operating theatres, the medical inspection rooms, the wards, are all supplied with everything that science in the most advanced stage dictates. - bright, airy rooms, capital beds soft as to mattresses and coverlets, excellent food, a spacious garden for exercise, scrupulous cleanliness everywhere, uniform kind treatment and nursing, a complete absence from toil and suffering. It may safely be said that they never feared so sumptuously before." No wonder the prisoners were dazed, and feared they were being fattened for slaughter. - Missionary Review.

In connection with the Lutheran missions in India, there is a catechist whose salary is only $20 a year. For this sum he covers fourteen villages, with eight prayer houses. Besides this, a large part of his time he works in another field about as extensive. What Christian worker in civilized lands will complain that his work is onerous?

In Labrador there are 1339 Eskimo Christians, all under Moravian care. — Missionary Review.

In California the wives of married missionaries, there may be about 12,-

The new emperor of Russia is said to have followed the example of his predecessor in his attitude toward the Slavonic. Many families are still being sent into banishment.

The American Board has received $17,500 from the government of Spain as indemnity for the loss of property and other injury caused by the Spanish military force on the island of Ponape. The missionaries have been shut out from the island for several years, but by this settlement they are allowed to return.

A bit of news from the field: The new emperor of Russia is said to have followed the example of his predecessor in his attitude toward the Slavonic. Many families are still being sent into banishment.

Under the title "The Volatilizer" a new instrument for the treatment of consumption, colds, coughs, nasal catarrh, and all chronic diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs.

This instrument, which is the result of long experience in the use of various instruments in the treatment of various affections of the air passages, is intended for the purpose of applying medicated air to the nose, throat, lungs, containing drugs, and so forth. It has been tested in the treatment of a large number of cases at the Battle Creek Sanitarium and elsewhere, and is believed to be the best effective instrument for the purpose which has been devised. It is comparatively inexpensive and durable, being made of nickel and copper, so its wear is not so great. It is not only a Volatilizer but a Nebulizer as well.

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