JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG (1852-1943)

SUBJECT FILES, CA. 1885-1920
(PRIMARILY CONCERNING TOPIC OF
MEDICAL MISSIONARIES)

CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSIONARY SCHOOL

610.)

THE PEDICORD FARM.

Old readers of the LIFEBOAT will remember having heard something a few years ago about the Pedicord Farm. The matter has an interesting history. When the first class of the American Medical Missionary College met in Chicago a few years ago, the writer on meeting the class after they had been in the city two or three weeks and had been engaged in actual work in connection with the Life Boat Mission, and the Workingmen's Home, in talking over the work asked the class the question, What is most needed in Chicago? A member of the class, now Dr. Thomason who is spending some months in Dublin preparatory to taking an important position in South Africa, instantly arose and replied, "Doctor, we need a farm where we can send men who have made a start to serve God, and who want to get away from the city influences which have led them to drink and ruin, a place where they can live in the open air, work on the soil, and have a chance to learn to live wholesome, healthy and upright lives." The writer replied, "The good Lord owns all the farms in Illinois. He will give us a farm as soon as we are ready for it. How many will join me for one week in praying the Lord every day for the gift of a farm?" The right hand of every member of the class, numbering some thirty or more, was instantly raised.

The writer returned to his duties at the Sanitarium in Battle Creek. Every day earnest prayers were offered that the great Father who cares for the outcast tramp, and feeds the ravens when they cry, would in his good providence make provision for this great class of neglected human beings who wander friendlessly from place to place simply because they are without home and without friends, and unfortunately also without God in the world. The very last day of the week a gentleman who happened to be stopping at the Sanitarium at the time, asked for an interview, and in the course of it remarked that he would like to do something to help the

needy, and to encourage the good work which was being carried on in Chicago. The facts above related were mentioned to him. He at once exclaimed, "I have several farms in Illinois. You can have one for these poor fellows just as well as not. I would be glad to help them. I would like to establish something which wil go on doing good after I am dead." An attorney was sent for in the evening, and the deed of the farm was given, the farm to be used for this purpose.

The farm is located in LaSalle Co., not inconveniently far from Chicago, and arrangements are now being made for the utilization of this splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with excellent buildings and all equipments complete for successful agricultural operations in various lines. The only thing which has prevented the speedier organization of the work has been the the difficulty in finding the right persons to take charge of it, and also the lack of funds for stocking the farm, furnishing the buildings in a comfortable homelike manner, and to provide capital for carrying on the work until crops could be secured. Some of these obstacles are in part removed, but it will be neccssary to raise a couple of thousand dollars to put the work in good running order. Furniture, carpets, bedding, cooking utensils and other household necessities of every description will be very gratefully received. Books, pictures for the walls, bed room sets, and similar conveniences of plain and substantial character will be needed, and those who can make contributions of this sort will have an opportunity to aid in the establishment of a greatly needed work.

In giving this farm, the donor, Mr. Pedicord, after presenting the deed, though very feeble, arose from his chair, and walking across the room, smote his hands together with great fervor, exclaiming in a voice unusually strong and loud for him in his feeble condition, "I feel that I have done what God wants me to do! I feel that I have done what

God wants me to do! " and he was evidently greatly ~~pleased~~ blessed in his deed.

Many interesting circumstances which have been connected with ~~ti~~ this matter have shown most clearly that it is a ~~provi~~dential work, and all connected with the rescue work which has been now for ten years conducted in Chicago, have looked forward with great interest to the time when active operations might be begun. It is hoped that the means and the other necessities requisite for the opening of this work will be provided soon, so that the opening of the enterprise may not be longer delayed. The need for a place of this sort is in no way diminished, but rather increased. The LIFE BOAT and the Workingmen's Home have become permanent fixtures in Chicago, and have demonstrated again and again the value of the mission which they have undertaken to fill. The many earnest workers connected with the rescue work in the great City of Chicago will follow these lines as they go out to the many readers thousands of readers of the LIFE BOAT, for hundreds of needy souls are waiting for the beneficent aid which will be afforded by this gospel haven, when the time shall come for the announcement that the Pedicord Farm Home for Homeless Men is at last ready to begin its work.

J. H. Kellogg.

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(M d. Miss.)

SUCCESSFUL SELF-SUPPORTING CITY MISSIONS.

The Chicago Medical Mission, which has now been in operation some seven years, as from the start been working toward a self-supporting basis. It has from the beginning been the aim of the managers to put the work of this institution upon a strictly self-supporting plan. The difficulty at the start was the scarcity of physicians. It was not deemed expedient to call any physician from a more important position inconnection with a Sanitarium, and so the work was for several years carried on almost exclusively by nurses, with an occasional visit from a physician. Since the establishment of a medical college, however, it has been necessary to have one or more physicians constantly in the city, and this has been a great help to the work. The development of the dispensary work connected with the Medical American Medical Missionary College brings the workers into contact with a considerable number of poor but worthy people, and a great number of these are willing to pay something for their services rendered. A branch of the training school of the Battle Creek Sanitarium usually numbering forty to sixty persons is sustained by the work of the members of the class, who serve as assistant nurses, caretakers, and a variety of other capacities according to their proficiency and natural ability. The compensation received is variable, always moderate, but the work has been so abundantly prospered by a kind providence that this feature of the work has been for several months entirely self-supporting. The physicians also support themselves by their own earnings.

A knowledge of the principles represented in the medical college and the dispensary is gradually gaining ground in the city, so that the clinic is always large, and an increasing number bring something to pay for the services rendered them.

The Workingmen's Home earns from $100 to $150 monthly more than its expenses, while at the same time it has done a grand work in the sheltering of many hundreds of homeless men every night. All these

men are brought under Christian influence by the daily meetings held in the Home as well as by the Life-Boat mission connected with it. The manager of the Home, Bro. Williamson, has rendered most earnest and persevering service under the most trying circumstances and has been a great blessing to the work. We are glad to receive recent reports from similar Homes in different parts of the country, which show a decidedly healthy condition. The Philadelphia mission is more than self-supporting, has money in the treasury, although practically no money has been received, which shows evidence of most careful and economical management. Anumber of other equally successful enterprises of the same sort might be mentioned, but especially worthy of notice is the Workingmen's Home of Spokane, Washington. This institution has now been in operation for several years, has gradually developed an increasing degree of prosperity, until a few ~~xxxx~~ months ago it had accumulated $1,000 or more in the bank, and the managers became ambitious to carry out one of the plans which had been in mind from the start in connection with this institution, i.e., the establishment of a Sanitarium. A physician was called, and the $1,000 placed at his disposal with which to equip a large building which was rented for a small sum, and $100 a month was guaranteed to meet the expenses of salary and deficit in running expenses until the institution could be gotten upon its feet. The writer knows of no instance in which any Sanitarium has contributed materially to the support of a city mission, but here is one instance, at least, in which a city mission has started a Sanitarium. A very interesting circumstance, to say the least.

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Lines of Work in Chicago.

Branch Sanitarium.

Medical Missionary Training School.

A. M. M. College.

Workingmen's Home.

Life Boat Mission.

Star of Hope Mission.

The Maternity.

Children's Christian Home.

Free Dispensary.

Life Boat Service.

Prison Work.

News Boys Clubs.

Life Boat Publishing Co.

Visiting Nurses' Settlement.

Cottage Meetings.

Street Meetings.

Industrial Department of the Workingmen's Home.

Gospel Wagon Work.

Rest (Life Boat)

Good Health Hotel

Day nursery

615.6

CITY MEDICAL MISSIONS.

The Purpose of Medical Missions.-- A medical mission is not simply a dispensary or an institution for medical relief, but is ~~simply~~ a complete mission. Christ came to redeem man, physically, mentally, and morally. A medical mission is a place in which the whole gospel, which includes the gospel of health ~~included~~, is both preached and exemplified in daily practice. The one sole object of the medical mission, as well as of other missions, is the salvation of men, but the intimate relation of mind and ~~the~~ body, ~~the~~ health and ~~the~~ morals, is recognized as an important factor requiring careful attention and consideration.

A typical medical mission is as intensely evangelistic in its purpos and methods as a mission possibly can be, while at the same time it supplements the ordinary gospel and evangelistic methods by various forms of physical and medical relief, some of which require the services of trained physicians and nurses, while others can be carried on by individuals possessed of the necessary amount of tact, experience, and good sense, although they may ~~be~~ not have had ~~either~~ th advantages of professional training.

Departments of Work in a Medical Mission.-- A medical mission is naturally much wider in scope than ordinary gospel or evangelistic missions. An ordinary gospel mission with a medical attachment, such as a dispensary or a visiting nurse, is not a medical mission in the true sense of the term. The ~~s~~me may be still more emphatically said in reference to a gospel mission which simply distributes medicines or orders for medicines, or refers sick people to some physician who is willing to render assistance. We have nothing to say against missions of the character named. Every work which accomplishes good is to be commended, but a true medical mission undertakes to grasp the problem in a larger way. It gives as much prominence to the physical needs of the sinner as to his moral needs. Recognizing that disease is the result of

sin, and that the same power which forgives sin heals disease, working through appropriate means both for the enlightenment of the sinner as regards his lost condition morally and the way of escape, and also for the correction of his [illegible] wrong physical habits and the healing of his diseases.

In referring to the departments of the medical mission, it must not be conceived that these departments are really distinct and separate, for all are so intimately connected that there ~~is~~ can be no sharply drawn line between them. This is especially true as regards the gospel or evangelistic work. For convenience, however, several lines of work may be mentioned under the following heads:--

The Gospel or Evangelistic Work.-- Gospel work is conducted in two distinct lines-- (a) meetings; (b) personal work. Meetings are held in the hall or meeting room of the mission, on the streets, sometimes in saloons and other haunts of vice, and often in cottages. It will be profitable to devote a few paragraphs to the consideration of several of these different classes of meetings.

Gospel Meetings.-- It should be borne in mind that the purpose of the meeting is to rescue perishing souls and not to teach theology. There is one great truth which is paramount to all others, and which should precede all others, viz., that the Lord Jesus Christ came to save sinners, that he is able to save to the uttermost all ~~these~~ who come unto him. This is the one great theme appropriate to the gospel meeting. It is large enough, profound enough, and interesting enough to furnish material for profitable discourse every night in the year, without turning aside to dwell upon theological ideas, [illegible] of any sort, no matter how good or beautiful they may be in themselves. Such ideas provoke a controversial state of mind which is not conducive to conversion. Men are never saved by argument. Men are moved by conviction rather than by reason. The soul that has surrendered itself to

God recognizes a truth by the flavor of it, so to speak, just as one recognizes by the taste whether an apple is sweet or sour. Conviction comes from God;- and it is God's spirit moving upon the heart that leads to conviction, and not any line of logical reasoning of human construction, no matter how lucid or cogent.

It being settled that the subject matter of discourse in a mission should be pure gospel, not theology, it must be added that there should be no sermonizing. Some years ago the writer dropped in at a mission where a theological professor was delivering a sermon, a sort of dried specimen which had evidently been exhibited on many previous occasions. He had reached "fourteenthly." The most of his audience had already escaped, and the five or six people who remained appeared to be anxious to get away. The preacher, we understand, complained that his audience was unappreciative. The sermon was a good one from a rhetorical and logical standpoint, but the class of people who visit missions cannot be reached by such means. Red hot gospel shot is required. The hammer must beat the iron hard enough to heat it red hot, and strike off a shower of sparks at every blow. Prosy homilies, fine spun philosophy, sentimental maunderings, and stump orator eloquence have no place in a mission. Simple, straight forward, earnest heart to heart talk is what tells. Cheap talk, slang, jests, and self laudation are wholly out of place in mission work as well as elsewhere, and are peculiarly destructive in their influence. A man who seeks to rescue men from the tide which is sweeping them down to destruction must feel the power of saving grace in his own heart and life, and must be able to give from his own experience the evidence that "Christ redeemeth sinful men."

The Word of God has more saving power than the most eloquent or persuasive phrases which any mortal can formulate, and hence gospel talks should be well punctuated with appropriate and telling texts, which one should be able to quote from memory, giving the references. The follow-

ing are a few texts which have been in actual experience found wonderfully effective in striking conviction to the hearts of sinners or reviving hope in some despairing soul:--

Long speeches are entirely out of place in a gospel meeting. Twenty minutes is long enough for a gospel talk. Thirty minutes should be the extreme limit. Remember it is not the preacher who does the work, but the Lord Jesus Christ, and after all it is not so much what is said as ~~it is~~ the spirit with which it is said, which strikes conviction. Still, manner and method are important.

One of the most important ~~fields of~~ instruments for gospel work is the testimony of earnest Christian men and women. The testimony of one rescued man may do more for sinners than all the preacher can say. The testimonies should be short and to the point. It is well, if possible, to have before the general public meeting a meeting of the Christian workers and rescued men, for prayer and testimony, and a few words of counsel will help to direct those who testify in meeting, so that their remarks shall be appropriate, to the point, and not too much extended.

Singing is a matter of the utmost importance at a gospel meeting. There should be no show singing. Nobody should be invited to sing in a gospel meeting simply because he is a good singer. Those who sing should sing with the spirit and with the understanding. The singers must have the burden of [redacted] souls upon their hearts as well as the preacher. The songs should be simple, soul stirring, appropriate, varied. Small books containing the words should be distributed to the

audience, sothat a copy can be provided for at least every two persons, and all should be encouraged to join in the singing. It is well to begin the meeting with singing for ten or fifteen minutes, or even longer. This isone of the most effective means of gathering an audience. A good organ or piano, and if possible a cornet or some other good instrument, adds greatly to the musical part of the service. The music must be of a soul stirring character, and a number of good singers should be engaged to be present regularly to assist in this part of the service. Songs should be thickly interspersed during the service. Sometimes a single verse which just fits the moment, then after one or two testimonies, another verse or two of the same or some other appropriate hymn. The leader of the singing should stand up, beat time, and put all the vim and vigor possible into it. We do not mean, of course, that the singing should be coarse or boistrous.

The Invitation.-- At the right moment when the xxxxxx spiritual fervor of the meeting is at its height, an invitation should be given to those who desire to do so to make manifest their determination or desire to begin a Christian life. This is a most critical and delicate part of the duties of an evangelist. The writer was once present at a gospel meeting at which the invitation was given in this way. Said the speaker, after having arranged three chairs in front of the pulpit, facing the audience, "Now who of you men have backbone enough to come up and sit down in one of these chairs?" The speaker shouted and bellowed at the audience for ten or fifteen minutes and shook his fist in their faces, dared and challenged every sinner present to come forward and sit down and face the audience, but not a soul responded. The speaker had once been a prize fighter. If his audience had been composed of pugilists, he might perhaps have make a better success. A quiet, gentle manner is far more appropriate than a loud and boisterous appeal. An appropriate song, sweetly sung, such as "Come, sinner, come;

may be sung, one verse at a time.

A very common and appropriate plan is to ask all Christian people present to bow their heads in silent prayer that God may help those present who may be struggling under conviction, to form a right decision and to take a plain stand for Christ. Then, while the heads are bowed, an invitation is extended to those who desire prayers to raise their hands. Those who raise their hands may be invited to come forward or not, as may seem to be best under the circumstances. But in either case earnest prayer is offered in their behalf, and at the close of the meeting all these persons are invited to stay, and an after-meeting is held, preferably in a small room adjoining. Here the leader of the mission deals with each one personally. Or a better plan when several of the workers are present is to place each one in the hands of a personal worker to deal with. After a few words of conversation, perhaps additional instruction, including the reading of a few texts, the worker kneels with the penitent man, prays for him, and encourages him also to pray audibly, perhaps for the first time in his life.

In addition to the gospel meetings it is highly important to maintain a separate meeting for new converts, for Bible study and instruction in religious things, and mutual encouragement through the ordinary prayer and testimony service.

Street Meetings.-- Street meetings do not differ very much in character from the ordinary gospel meeting, and the same principles as regards matter and methods apply. The speaker must have with him a few good singers. A proper location being selected, several lively pieces are sung, which will almost always result in gathering an audience, varying in size from ten to fifteen persons to two or three hundred. A very large audience is not desirable, as it obstructs the street and provokes police interference, and the ordinary street noise makes it difficult for even a good speaker to make himself clearly

heard by more than one or two hundred persons. Few people have the qualities necessary for successful street preaching. One must have a strong, clear voice, a vigorous and effective delivery, and must be thoroughly wide awake, ready witted, quick to seize an advantage or to meet an emergency, self possessed, and above all sensible and consecrated. A clergyman who introduced himself to a street audience by clearing his throat, buttoning up his coat, and beginning his speech by saying, "It affords me great pleasure," etc., was instantly silenced by a tremendous roar of nondescript sounds, and shouts of "Take him away! Take him away!" He perhaps learned a lesson by the experience. A man who would succeed as a street preacher must make a home thrust the first sentence he utters, and must maintain a vigorous cannonading to the end of his talk, which should not be more than five to ten minutes in length. without some special reason for a longer discourse. The speaker should not allow himself to be drawn into a controversy of any sort, and will often find his ingenuity and ~~his~~ patience taxed to meet with ready gospel wit some of the sallies which will be made at him by irreverent listeners. One purpose of the street meeting is to advertise the evening meeting at the mission. The best time for holding the meeting is within half an hour or an hour for beginning the introductory song service at the mission. It is also on this account that the meeting should be held not too far away from the mission, so that those who may be interested can easily find their way to the mission.

Cottage Meetings.-- The purpose of cottage meetings is to reach a class of people who cannot be reached in any other way. In every large city there are to be found two classes of persons who seem to be almost entirely outside of religious influence. These are the very poor, who feel that they are excluded from church perhaps because of their inability to provide themselves the clothing which will secure to them a cordial reception by the ushers of the average church; and, on

the other hand, the very rich, who are supplied with all the comforts and luxuries to enable them to live in ease and contentment, with little thought to the future or serious matters which pertain to the present.

It is a very easy matter to organize cottage meetings among the former class, as they are, for the most part, very ready to hear the gospel. It is the case now as in olden time, the poor hear gladly. Arrangements are made for cottage meetings by calling from house to house, making one's business as an evangelist known, and after a little kind talk, proposing a meeting at some convenient time and place. In this way a small company can be easily gathered in by two or three hours' effort. It is generally best to make the appointment a day or two in advance, so that they may have an opportunity to speak with their neighbors and bring some others with them. In this way three or four of these persons will often bring in enough of their friends to make an audience of twenty or thirty persons. After the first meeting there will be found no difficulty in making a weekly or semi weekly appointment.

Cottage meetings must generally be held in the evening among the working classes, but not infrequently an afternoon meeting may be held, especially ~~[illegible]~~meetings ~~held~~ by women for women only. If possible, the leader of these meetings should be accompanied by two or three persons who will assist in the singing. The remarks made with reference to the singing at ordinary mission meetings apply with equal force to the cottage meetings. The gospel should be the exclusive theme, the meetings should be informal as possible, and should partake largely of the nature of a Bible study, all being encouraged to bring their Bibles and use them. An effort should be made to induce all professed Christians present to participate in the meeting by prayer or testimony, or both. The cottage meetings may be made tributary to the meetings at the mission, the time and place being always announced at the

close of the meeting.

How to Get an Audience.-- In the summer time bees are never wanting where honey is to be found. One great attraction most necessary for drawing an audience, in a gospel mission, is the spirit of God. When this is present, the fact will be discerned and the influence felt. Christ said, "If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." If those engaged in conducting a gospel mission hold up Christ before the people in a spirit of consecration and genuine earnestness, souls will be drawn to the place by an irresistable power. God works through means, however, in this as in other things. Meetings must be made interesting, the singing must be good. The more good consecrated singers who can be enlisted, the better. A good accompaniment of musical instruments, one or more, is almost indispensable. Meetings should be announced by cards. We give two or three good examples on the following pages. These cards should be distributed by rescued men and other workers on the streets, covering as much territory as possible within a half mile of the mission an hour or two before the services are to begin. Several should be located close by the mission, one or two at the door. Cards should not be forced upon people, but should be offered to all who pass, especially the class of people which the mission is intended to reach. If the mission is for men only, the cards should as a rule be given to men only. The cards will sometimes be rejected. In one instance a man offered a card not only rejected it, but spat in the face of the rescued man who offered it to him. His insult was met by the words, "God bless you, brother!" The kind words xxxxx struck deep into his heart. The next night he visited the mission, was converted, and for the last year or two he has been conducting a large mission in Canada, and has been the means of rescuing more than a thousand men.

Every man who comes into the meeting should be met at the door bya

pleasant faced, kind hearted usher, who should give him a hearty welcome and a warm handshake. At the close of the meeting, the workers should stand at the door and give each one as he passes a warm hand grasp, with an invitation to "Come again, brother," or "Come again, sister." A great number of those who belong to the unfortunate and oppressed classes are eagerly looking and longing for someone whom they can trust. A frank, cordial, friendly manner goes a long way toward opening the ~~door~~ of the hearts of these poor souls who have long lost all faith in humanity, and who have no hope in this world or the next.

At the close of the general meeting, an announcement should be made that meetings are held every night, and a cordial invitation given for all to come again. If some new speaker is to appear, his name should be announced, or if any specially interesting subject is to be presented, this should be announced. It is often useful, also, to have a bulletin board announcing the speaker and the subject for the evening. Large plain lettering on the windows should announce ~~##~~ gospel meetings every ~~night~~.evening.

(Transpose to proper place)

Gospel meetings, personal work, dispensaries, treatment rooms for giving ~~b~~baths of various sorts, electricity, massage, etc., free shower baths, free laundry, penny lunch counter, industrial department, employment or home-finding bureau.

New converts who are qualified should be at once set at work distributing cards. Some may be occupied during the whole day, others only during the[redacted]afternoon, or two or three hours before the evening service. Cards should be distributed not only on the street in general, but especially in the vicinity of saloons, dime museums, and police stations, jails, and prisons, to unconvicted and discharged prisoners, and at large factories at noon and at night when the men are leaving work for their meals. The proper distribution of suitable cards may be relied upon as one of the most effective [redacted] and certain means of securing an audience, but it must be perseveringly employed. The same effort must be made every day. A good audience tonight does not insure a good audience tomorrow night. People who compose the audience of missions are a shifting multitude. In many cities laws exist prohibiting the distribution of hand bills or dodgers, but with rare exceptions there is no law against the distribution of small, neat cards. In case the law is so worded as to include small slips such as those shown on another page, and exemption can generally be obtained by conferring with the mayor or police authorities, as we have always found city authorities ready to encourage genuine rescue work.

In some cities street preaching is prohibited, because of the disturbance which has sometimes been created through the blockading of the streets and the consequent interference with business/ In such cases no attempt should ever be made to evade the law or to defy it. The police authorities should be waited upon, but if no arrangement can be made whereby meetings can be he d, some other method must be adopted. A very successful alternative is the gospel wagon. The gospel wagon may often be used in holding street meetings, carrying the singers and the speaker from point to point, and furnishing a platform from which to sp speak. If meetings cannot be held, the wagon may be slowly driven from point to point, properly placarded, announcing the time and place of the

meeting, as for example:--

G O S P E L M E E T I N G
At the Medical Mission, 42 Custom House Place,
at 7: 30.
E v e r y b o d y W e l c o m e

A good corps of singers, accompanied, if possible, by a good organ and a cornet, will attract the attention of everybody along the street. Special attention should be given to those streets that are most frequented by drinking men, the tenement house district, the slum region generally, but the business streets should not be neglected. Care should be taken to avoid obstructing traffic.

Personal Work.-- Personal work may be carried on in connection with the mission in various ways. Every worker connected with the mission ought to be a personal worker, and should be engaged in personal work , so that everyone who comes into the mission will feel the effect of the accumulated influence. A man once said to the writer at the Chicago Medical Mission, "Doctor, there's no escape for a man who comes in here: he has got to hear the gospel. The man who lets him in at the door talks the gospel to him, the man who takes his name quotes scripture to him, the doctor who examines him speaks to him about his soul, and the man who gives him his bath tells him about the gospel meeting and of men who have been rescued from intemperance,and invites him to come." This is the way it should be. Every person connected with the mission should be a live worker, his heart burning with the desire to save souls. Personal work should be actively carried on constantly during the day by the mission workers employed in the mission building, in dealing with the persons with whom they come in contact in their work. There are always a

considerable number of men sitting about in the waiting room waiting for a bath or the arrival of the time for serving meals, or because they have no other place to go. These should not be neglected. In a large mission one person can give his whole time to dealing with these persons. One must, of course, avoid making himself disagreeable or obnoxious by undue pertinacity or obtrusiveness, but he should not fail to impress those with whom he comes in contact that the one thing which occupies his mind more than anything else is the salvation of their souls. A considerable number of persons may be constantly employed outside of the mission with advantage, visiting saloons, police stations, jails, prisons factories, and other places where large numbers of men are employed, at the noon hour when they are taking their lunch, and wherever men congregate. The tenement house district affords a most fertile field for personal work, house to house visiting. Personal work should be made to contribute to the building up of mission meetings, as persons who become interested may be invited to attend the meeting. Whether or not women should be invited to the meeting must depend on circumstances, the location of the mission, the usual character of the audience, etc. As a rule it may be said that if women voluntarily come to the mission, so that several are in attendance, others may be invited. The personal workers should always be armed with a Bible and a good supply of tracts, also cards giving the address of the mission, time, and place of meetings, and other information concerning the mission work. He must, above all, have his mind stored with a supply of scripture tects appropriate to the varyings conditions in which sinful men and women are to be found, and should be prepared to give a scripture text in reply to every objection which the infidel and sceptic, the agnostic, the backslider, the procrastinator, may bring forward. We have no space here to enter into the details of medical personal work. It is sufficient to say perhaps that there is no formula by which sinners can be saved. It is the power of God only that can convict men of sin, and the Word of

God is more efficient than anything which men can say.

Facilities Required for a Medical Mission.-- The nature and extent of the facilities needed for a medical mission depend much upon the kind and extent of the work which it is proposed to undertake. The simplest form of a medical mission must provide, in addition to the gospel meeting, means for serving penny meals and baths, with such medical assistance as can be given by a well trained nurse. A more elaborate medical mission will afford facilities for loding, the fumigation of clothing, laundry facilities, and attendance of the sick by a physician at a stated hour daily or on certain daysof the week. A complete medical mission, in addition to the above will have hospital facilities more or less extensive, according to the circumstances, and a corps of nurses to visit the sick in their homes.

A few words in relation to the fitting up of the several departments may be useful.

The Meeting Room.-- This must be located so as to be easy of access as possible, hence should be on the ground floor. It is next to impossible to conduct a mission successfully on the second floor. It should front on a well traveled street, so that the attention of passers-by may be attracted. The street should be one much traveled by workingmen, homeless, friendless, discouraged men. Proper announcements should be made upon the window, and also by means of a transparency which should be lighted at night. These announcements should be brief and in large type, but should state as clearly as possible the work of the mission. Such an announcement as the following will be very suitable:--

M E D I C A L M I S S I O N
Gospel Meetings Every Night.
A l l W e l c o m e.

If a lodging house is connected with the mission, some announcement like the following should be made:--

Lodging, 10c. Beds, 10¢ (or, Beds and Breakfast, 10¢).

Further announcements should be made on a bulletin put up beside the mission door, which may perhaps read something like the following:--

MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY. Hours, 11-12 Daily.
Penny Lunch, Free Baths, Free Laundry, Clean Beds, with bowl of hot soup, 10 cents. Gospel Meetings every Night. All Welcome.

The front of the building should be made fresh in appearance by repainting or cleaning. The windows should be very clean by daily scrubbing,. The front sidewalk and adjacent gutter should also be kept in a cleanly state. In many places it is necessary to sweep the sidewalk, scrub the threshold several times daily, but cleanliness is next to godliness, and must be made a prominent feature. The room should also be kept clean by daily scrubbing and frequent sweeping during the day. The whole interior of the mission rooms should be made bright and attractive. It is generally necessary to freshly kalsomine, sometimes to paint, the woodwork. A single coat of cheap paint costs but very little, and improves the appearance of a place wonderfully. Use light colors if possible, so as to brighten up the place. Cover the walls with scripture texts in large, neat lettering. The following are a few appropriate texts:--

COME UNTO ME, ALL YE THAT LABOR AND ARE HEAVY LADEN, AND I WILL GIVE YOU REST. Matt. 11: 28.

HE IS ABLE TO SAVE UNTO THE UTTERMOST THEM THAT COME UNTO GOD BY HM Heb. 7: 25.

THEN THEY CRIED UNTO THE LORD IN THEIR TROUBLE, AND HE DELIVERED THEM OUT OF THEIR DISTRESSES. Psa. 107: 6.

IF ANY SAY, I HAVE SINNED, AND IT PROFITETH ME NOT, HE WILL DELIVERHIS SOUL FROM GOING INTO THE PIT. Job 33: 27, 28.

THE SOUL THAT SINNETH, IT SHALL DIE. Eze. 18: 4.

BE NOT DECEIVED; GOD IS NOT MOCKED: FOR WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH, THAT SHALL HE ALSO REAP. Gal. 6: 7.

IF WE CONFESS OUR SINS, HE IS FAITHFUL AND JUST TO FORGIVE US OUR SINS, AND TO CLEANSE US FROM ALL UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. 1 John 1: 9.

THOUGH YOUR SINS BE AS SCARLET, THEY SHALL BE AS WHITE AS SNOW; THOUGH THEY BE RED LIKE CRIMSON, THEY SHALL BE AS WOOL. Isa. 1: 18.

THOU HAST MADE ME TO SERVE WITH THY SINS, THOU HAST WEARIED ME WITH THY INIQUITIES. Isa. 43: 25.

I, EVEN I, AM HE THAT BLOTTETH OUT THY TRANSGRESSIONS FOR MINE OWN SAKE, AND WILL NOT REMEMBER THY SINS. Isa. 43: 25.

RETURN UNTO ME, FOR I HAVE REDEEMED THEE. Isa. 44: 22.

WHO FORGIVETH ALL THINE INIQUITIES, WHO HEALETH ALL THY DISEASES. Psa. 103: 3.

YE ARE BOUGHT WITH A PRICE; THEREFORE GLORIFY GOD IN YOUR BODY, AND IN YOUR SPIRIT, WHICH ARE GOD'S. 1 Cor. 6: 20.

I WILL TRUST AND NOT BE AFRAID: FOR THE LORD JEHOVAH IS MY STRENGTH AND MY SONG. Isa. 12: 2.

The platform should be at the end of the room farthest from the door, so that the persons in the audience will sit with their backs to the door. A small platform, six or eight inches in height, should be provided with a small book rest. A pulpit is not necessary. Chairs are the most convenient seats, as they can be easily moved about. It is a good thing to have the chairs fastened together in groups of three to six. Cheap chairs may be purchased, or in many cases it will not be difficult to get them donated by dealers or manufacturers, who often have a lot of cheap chairs on hand which are not exactly saleable,

being somewhat shop-worn. If possible, get chairs which are alike in color and size, or nearly alike. If possible, have a few flowers in a conspicuous place at the evening meeting. Do not neglect to have a good supply of suitable singing books. Small books containing the words of popular revival hymns may be obtained for a small sum. The following are some of the very best books for mission purposes: Gospel Hymns No. 5, Pentacostal Hymns. Provide a good organ or piano. It is not usually difficult to get an instrument donated. A cornet is a great help. A person who understands music can learn to play a cornet sufficiently well to play hymns, in two or three months, with a good teacher. A small room should be provided opening off the meeting room, to be employed as an office, or for personal work, dealing with individuals privately, and for the after-meeting. Such a room is especially needed in cases in which the meeting room is used also for a waiting room in connection with the lodging house. The latter arrangement is not by any means the most desirable.

Bath Rooms.- Very extensive bath rooms are not ordinarily required. A full bath tub and a shower bath will accomodate fifty persons daily very comfortably, if there is a good water supply. For an ordinary bath the shower is preferable, as it takes less water and less time. The full bath should be reserved for special cases, as in cases of delirium tremens, requiring a prolonged neutral bath of 92° to 98°, cases of the opium habit, etc. Provision should also be made for a sitz bath and for giving enemas, hence it is necessary to have a water closet in immediate connection with the bath room. This is also a matter of convenience and economy in arranging the plumbing. At least two or three dressing rooms should be provided in connection with the baths. On the adjacent page will be found a conveneient plan. If possible, baths should be in the basement, with cement floor, so that there will be no inconvenience from leaking. When this can be arranged,

the floor should be made to slope toward the wall, where there should be a wide gutter sloping from one end toward the other. It is best to have an outlet immediately under the spray. This outlet should be large enough to prevent flooding of the floor while the water is falling. All the outlets must be carefully guarded by screens, to prevent clogging the sewer. Good traps must be put in, and the sewwer must be ventilated to prevent danger from sewer gas to the attendants, who have to spend many hours daily in the room. It is important to guard the health of the mission workers as well as to care for the sick who come in for help. All the baths should be placed on the same side of the room over the gutter, so that the rest of the floor may be kept dry. Sitz baths may be made of tin or wood. A copper full bath may be obtained for from $12 to $15. Metal baths are much better than wood, as they can be more easily kept clean by disinfection. When the baths cannot be arranged in the basement, the bath room should be as easily accessible as possible. When they cannot be conveniently arranged in the basement, the floor may be made tight either by a coating of lead or by closing the cracks with oakum or putty, then painting with a couple of coats, then tacking down over it ducking, stretching smoothly and putting the nails close together and painting the ducking several coats. A lead covered basin, three or four inches in depth, must be made under the shower bath, with a drain pipe passing straight down through the floor. The full bath and sitz bath must also be connected with a drain pipe passing through the floor. Drain pipes must be large, so that if necessary, all three of the baths may discharge freely at once. The location of the street sewer must be regarded in selecting the place for the baths, so that the expense of lead pipe or drain pipe may not be too great. If possible, the arrangement should be such that the water from the baths will enter the drain pipe beyond the water closets, so that it may serve a useful purpose for flushing the drain.

In the use of baths, it should be remembered that hot baths debilitate, while cold baths are tonic. Hot baths (98° to 106°) relieve pain, neutral baths (92° to 95°) quiet the nerves, and are hence invaluable in case of delirium tremens and the opium habit. The cold bath is a wonderful tonic for weak, debilitated men, and will sober a drunken man in an astonishingly short space of time, but broken down, weak, hungry men do not stand the cold bath very well. Hence a cold bath should always be preceded by a hot spray or some other form of hot bath for a few seconds. The cold bath should not be prolonged in such cases,-- should only be a short dash of one or two seconds. Hot baths produce a disposition to take cold unless followed by a cold application continued long enough to completely check perspiration and render the skin firm and smooth. These suggestions are important, as a misuse of baths brings a mission into disrepute, and thus defeats its object.

Water Closets.-- For a small mission one closet and a urinal will answer the purpose very well, but generally at least two closets and two or three urinals are needed. The closet seat should not be closed with wood, but everything underneath should be left freely open, so that the place may be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed daily, several times a day if necessary. Closets of the wash-out pattern should be employed, not the old fashioned plunge closet. Good closets can be obtained for $12 to $14. Not infrequently a donation of one or more closets can be obtained from large plumbing firms, and sometimes it is possible to get plumbing done gratuitously by plumbing firms or by rescued men who are master plumbers. It should be remembered, however, that in most large cities work cannot be done except by licensed plumbers, who must be approved by the proper authorities. The doors of the individual closets should be short, the bottoms at least eight inches above the floor, and no locks or fastenings should be provided. Sharp watch must be kept over this department, as closets are not infrequently visit-

ed by vicious men, who damage plumbing or obstruct a pipe by thrusting down rubbish of various sorts. The air of the closet must be kept as sweet as possible by good ventilation and cleanliness. These means are sufficient, if proper care is taken. The use of chloride of lime is necessary only when cleanliness is neglected.

Dormitory.-- The dormitory must be [redacted] made bright and clean and neat as possible. The bedstead should be of iron, plain, simple as possible. Wire [redacted] mattresses should be used [redacted]. Over these may be placed mattresses made of excelsior. Blankets, even though very cheap, are preferable to quilts or comfortables, as they can be washed. Pillows should be made of cotton or excelsior, preferably the latter, so that the contents may be changed frequently. The dormitories should be well ventilated/-- that is , the ventilation should be sufficient to prevent even the suggestion of a close, foul odor. A large amount of air is necessary for this purpose when the dormitory is occupied by men of careless, untidy habits. Eternal vigilance is necessary to suppress vermin in dormitories. Bedsteads must be gone over at least twice a week with a good insecticide. Kerosene oil is perhaps as good as anything else for this purpose. Every few weeks the mattresses must be fumigated in addition. Beds must on no account be infected in any way.

The Laundry.-- A laundry is very essential in connection with a mission, especially one which provides lodging. Laundry tubs, a dryer, and a hot water heater are necessary. The tubs may be made of wood, several placed together against the wall in a convenient place. Half a dozen tubs may be constructed at very small expense in this way. Earthern tubs are of course preferable if these can be afforded. Tubs and common washboards are preferable to washing machines in a laundry of this sort. A good heater, capable of heating at least two hundred gallons an hour is necessary for a mission of moderate size to provide water for both baths and laundry at the same time. Such a heater may be obtained for about $..... A heater known as the ..... is very

convenient for this purpose. It can be obtained through any plumbing house. The heater should have connected with it a hot water tank capable of holding ..... A large tank renders it possible to get along with a smaller heater, but there is no economy in such an arrangement unless the tank is well covered so as to prevent the loss of heat. It is evident that for convenience and economy in plumbing, the laundry and the bath room should be located near together. If the bath room is on the first floor, the laundry may be in the basement just beneath it. A hot air dryer is an essential. It is generally more inexpensive and economical , as it does not require a steam boiler. S Such dryers can be obtained at an expense of $75 to $150. Not infrequently second hand dryers can be purchased.

The Fumigator.-- A fumigator is essential, first, to aid the patrons of the mission in getting rid of vermin with which they become infected in cheap lodging houses, and second, to keep the bedding, mattresses, etc., of the mission free from infection. An ideal fumigator would be located at the top of the building, so as to prevent the fumes from invading the whole building. When the fumigator is in the basement, great precautions must be taken to prevent the suffocating fumes of burning sulphur from permeating the whole building. The fumigating room need not be large. A room six by eight will disinfect a large amount of clothing. The walls, if plastered, should be covered first with two coats of kalsomine made extra strong with glue, or the walls may be covered with ordina y wall paper, put on with plenty of paste. The paste will close the pores in the plaster. Lines should be run across the room a few inches below the ceiling, on which the clothing should be hung. Sufficient sulphur shouldbe used to provide four pounds of sulphur for each one thousand cubic feet of room contents. A room six by eight ~~by eight~~t feet will require about one and three fourth pounds of sulphur for each disinfection. Just as much sulphur will be required to disinfect a single garment in such a room as for the dis-

infection of a whole roomful of garments, as the efficiency depends upon the degree of saturation of the air with thesulphur fumes. Observe the following directions in burning the sulphur: after removing from the room everything that may be discolored by a bleaching agent, as all kinds of cotton fabrics, and getting all in readiness to close the room quickly and tightly, place in an old iron kettle some live coals, upon which throw the sulphur or powdered brimstone, setting the kettle on bricks, in a tub with a little water.

Another conveneint method is to place in the middle of the room, on a piece of sheet iron or boards, a few shovelfuls of wet sand. Place in the sand several bricks near together, and on the bricks two or three hot stove-covers, bottom upward. Put the sulphur on these, and there will be no danger of fire. A hot iron kettle answers equally well. Use six ounces of sulphur to each one hundred cubic feet of air to be disinfected. [illegible].

Lunch Counter.-- Lunch counters should be run on hygienic principles. Meat, cheese, pepper, mustard, pickles, sauer kraut, fried foods, and similar abominations must be rigorously excluded. The food must be well, though simply cooked. It is best not to undertake an extended bill of fare. A few simple things such as the following are best adapted to a lunch counter: bread, graham or whole wheat, milk, bean soup pea soup, vegetable soup, cereal coffee, either Caramel Cereal or home made, boiled eggs when not too expensive, stewed fruit, such as dried apples, prunes, and in certain sections peaches and apricots. The food should be so prepared that one dish of each kind may be furnished for one cent. One of the most satisfactory of all dishes is a bowl of good rich bean soup, with two or three thick slices of bread. Zwieback, or bread that has been sliced and baked in the oven until slightly browned, is preferable to freshbread, as it is easily masticated and more easily

digested. It is not necessary to vary the bills of fare much from day to day, as the men who patronize the mission in most places change so rapidly that but a comparatively few persons are steady boarders. Bean or pea soup is much more nourishing than vegetable soups. Bean or pea soups require no seasoning except salt, while vegetable soups require milk, cream, nut butter, or nuttolene for seasoning. The food is more conveniently served at a counter, at which it is paid for with tickets obtained at the office or cashier's desk, so the waiters do not have the trouble of making change. These counters may be either stationary or moveable. If necessary to give the lunches in the same room used for the meeting, the counters can be put in place temporarily, and when the meal is finished, they can be placed against the wall out of the way.

Great care should be taken that all food is well and thoroughly cooked, so that it may be wholesome and hygienic. Men taking their meals at the lunch counter should not an improvement in their health and loss of appetite for tobacco and liquor. Stale bread may usually be obtained from bakers at a fraction of the ordinary price charged. Not infrequently donations of bread may be obtained. Most of the vegetables used at the lunch counter can be readily obtained by donation, if the piblic are informed respecting the work and the needs in this direction. The following recipes for articles which can be avantageously served at a lunch counter we copy from Mrs. Kellogg's recent cook book, Everyday Dishes

Location of the Reading Room.--The first to ask, the first to get a seat. Please help to maintain quiet and good order in the Reading Room. Conversation is among the greatest annoyances to readers and should be carefully avoided.

Consideration for others requires that books and periodicals be returned promptly when no longer needed. In leaving the building, the key should be left with the janitor. Please do not ask to have books held for you.

Assistance.--The assistants at the desks are always glad to help readers to find books, but they cannot be expected to look up subjects. Please do not ask them to do so. Many questions can be answered by consulting the encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes, and bibliographies in the Reference Room. Readers are expected to be able to find books in the classified arrangement of the shelves. Inquiries which require the use of many books or which involve much labor cannot be answered.

Location of the Reading Room.--The Reading Room is on the first floor of the Delivery Building, directly opposite the Delivery Desk. It is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The Reading Room is in charge of the Superintendent of the Reading Room and Stack Service, who has general supervision of the books in the room and of the readers using them. The Superintendent's office is in the Reading Room.

Location of the Stack Service.--The Stack Service is on the first floor of the Delivery Building, directly opposite the Delivery Desk. It is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The Stack Service is in charge of the Superintendent of the Reading Room and Stack Service, who has general supervision of the books in the room and of the readers using them. The Superintendent's office is in the Reading Room.

Location of the Periodical Alcoves.--The Periodical Alcoves are on the first floor of the Delivery Building, directly opposite the Delivery Desk. They are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The Periodical Alcoves are in charge of the Superintendent of the Reading Room and Stack Service, who has general supervision of the books in the room and of the readers using them. The Superintendent's office is in the Reading Room.

Location of the Smithsonian Deposit.--The Smithsonian Deposit is on the first floor of the Delivery Building, directly opposite the Delivery Desk. It is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The Smithsonian Deposit is in charge of the Superintendent of the Reading Room and Stack Service, who has general supervision of the books in the room and of the readers using them. The Superintendent's office is in the Reading Room.

Location of the Newspaper Alcoves.--The Newspaper Alcoves are on the first floor of the Delivery Building, directly opposite the Delivery Desk. They are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The Newspaper Alcoves are in charge of the Superintendent of the Reading Room and Stack Service, who has general supervision of the books in the room and of the readers using them. The Superintendent's office is in the Reading Room.

Location of the Map Alcoves.--The Map Alcoves are on the first floor of the Delivery Building, directly opposite the Delivery Desk. They are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The Map Alcoves are in charge of the Superintendent of the Reading Room and Stack Service, who has general supervision of the books in the room and of the readers using them. The Superintendent's office is in the Reading Room.

enemies. An old Hindu proverb runs thus: "Begging is a sign of ~~xxxxx~~ atheism, for who would dig a little well to get a little drink on the bank of the Ganges?" The moral of the proverb is that the thirsty man would go to the river to drink instead of stopping to dig a well. So it is with raising money for theLord's work. All the wealth of the world is God's, everything is at his disposal. He can speak to the human heart much louder than any human being can. He can turn the hearts ~~xxxxxx~~ when the most eloquent human appeals fail. David said, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken,nor his seed begging bread.." Begging is certainly most unbecoming in a Christian. Instead of begging, simply present the work and ask God to move upon the hearts of people to give. Let the work make its own appeal. Present its needs earnestly emphatically, then let God move upon those who have means to contribute from their abundance

While we do not approve of begging, we certainly would encourage the adoption of every legitimate means of securing funds needed for carrying on the work in hand. A plan which is very satisfactory in many ways is to have a fund, and allow persons to subscribe regularly sums to be paid monthly, 25¢, 50¢, $1.00, or whatever the sum may be. Another excellent plan is to give those who desire an opportunity to undertake to support a visiting nurse, a mission worker, a bed in a lodging house. A plan which works very well in many places is to prepare and sell coupon books of one hundred tickets each, ten tickets on a page. (See accompanying page) There are those who make regular annual subscriptions of fifty to one hundred dollars, etc.. Many business men are in the habit of making gifts of this sort soon after the first of January each year. By laying the work of the mission before such persons, they may be inclined to turn the subscription for one or more years in the direction of the work presented. It is well to make the work as widely known as possible without seeking publicity, so that it may, if possible, meet the eyes of those who are anxious to help.

By judicious management, a large proportion of the work connected with the mission may be self supporting. A few persons must devote their entire time to the mission, but a much larger number may be employed who can devote three or five hours, more or less, as conditions may require, to the work of the mission, giving the rest of their time to such employment as may be necessary to afford them support. Canvassers may often adopt this plan with excellent success. Visiting nurses may organize themselves into small groups of four, six, ten, or any convenient number, a portion giving their attention to lucrative work, in nursing of patients who are able to pay regular prices, in the meantime laboring for the poor who are unable to pay anything, all the earnings to go into a common treasury. This plan affords an opportunity for a number to be supported by the earnings of the few. Many nurses are at present working on this plan in Chicago, and have succeeded in supporting themselves entirely, with the exception of the rent during last year.

Collecting Food and Clothing.-- By announcements through various avenues, such as our state papers, the Review and Herald, the Signs of the Times, the Medical Missionary, the Gospel of Health, and similar journals, the immediate needs of the mission may be brought before the people, and when properly presented, there is no difficulty in obtaining almost all the needed supplies of vegetables from farmers and others interested in the work. Christian Help Bands and other organizations can be induced to take hold of the matter of collecting partially worn clothing which can be sent to the mission in barrels. This should always be thoroughly fumigated before distribution, so as to avoid the possibility of contagion. It is a good plan to have the clothing arranged in a room by itself, and assorted according to the kind of garments and the quality, as in a clothing store. It is not a good plan to allow persons who apply for clothing to go to look over the stock of old clothes and help themselves. The distribution should be

under the care of a person of good sense and good judgment. Many persons apply for clothing for the express and single purpose of pawning it for drink. Impostors of this sort must be treated firmly but kindly, and should be dealt with the same as other sinners, in the hope of bringing them to an appreciation of their lost condition.

Auxiliary Department.-- One of the most necessary auxiliaries of a mission of the sort we are considering is an employment bureau or labor-finding agency. The person in charge of this branch of the work should make himself acquainted with the opportunities for labor in the city and vicinity. He should find out the needs of employers, he should watch the wants column of the newspapers, and see where men and women are wanted, and should keep a list of all possible opportunities of furnishing help. He should get acquainted with the street cleaning and street repair department of the city. He should take note of where buildings, or wrecking operations are in progress. H He should also keep a list of the applicants for positions. His fund of information ought to extent beyond the city itself. He ought to get into communication with the employers of farm help. This may be done through the insertion of notices in agricultural papers and in other ways. It is best, however, to get the information through the Medical Missionary or other of our religious papers, so that those who are sent out may be sent to Christian homes. Great care must be taken in sending men out for employment, to send only those who can be recommended, and who have given evidence of trustworthiness. If a man is an entire stranger, he may possible be helped by referring him to some employer, letting him make his own application, and taking no responsibility as regards his character.

Inductrial Department.-- An exceedingly useful auxiliary of the mission is the industrial department. Such a department serves two very important purposes,-- first, it gives an opportunity of testing the sincerity of those who apply for aid, by giving them an opportunity to

work in return for the assistance given them. Indiscriminate charity is without doubt highly demoralizing and represhensible. It encourages shiftlessness and vagrancy. This fact is so well recognized that little sympathy may be expected for mission work conducted without respecting this important principle. The common sense method of helping dependent persons is to help them to help themselves. Notwithstanding the importance of this department, it is one of the most difficult to organize and carry on of any connected with the city mission. Such a department needs first of all a shrewd business man to stand at its head, a man capable of organizing and carrying on a successful business of his own, a man who has had an all round business experience. Different lines of industry may be undertaken. Broom making succeeds sometimes. When ordinary brooms cannot be sold, long handled brooms for sweeping ceilings may be disposed of. The brush business, carpet and mat weaving may be successfully undertaken in some places, whenever an experienced weaver can be obtained who will tender his services gratutiously or for small compensation. The preparation of kindling wood is another very appropriate line of business when there is opportunity for the sale of such material. The kindling may be prepared either from pine slabs or from the wreckage of buildings which can be obtained at a low price. Chair bottoming, furniture repairing, shoe repairing, carpet cleaning, and other similar lines may sometimes be undertaken advantageously. The work must ordinarily be of such a sort that unskilled men can undertake it. Not infrequently, however, skilled mechanics, shoe makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and printers, and experienced workmen in other trades are rescued from the lowest depths of degradation, to which they have fallen as the result of intemperance. These men can generally find employment as soon as they become sober, or at least as soon as they become able to keep sober. It is a great advantage, however, to have some simple employment upon which this class of men can be employed, so that they can remain under the influence of the mission for a sufficient

length of time to become established in Christian ways and to become thoroughly rid of the appetites which have led them astray.

During the summer simple employment may often be furnished to a considerable number of men in the cultivation of vacant lots, which may be planted to potatoes, beans, peas, and other crops which afford opportunity for a considerable amount of labor. Sometimes arrangements can be made with the city for the cleaning of the streets, especially in the winter and spring,-- snow in winter, and mud in spring. Arrnagements can also sometimes be made with street car companies for the cleaning of crossings. The industrial agent must keep his eyes and ears wide open looking for jobs of every sort adapted to men of every sort.

Home Finding Department.-- This department should have for its motto, "There is a home for every man, woman and child who needs or wants a home." The writer hasverified the truth of this thought many times. Every man, every woman, every boy, every girl, who needs and really desires a home, can find one. God has a home for even the most undesirable and unattractive persons. Christians are exhorted in the 58th chapter of Isaiah to bring even the outcast into their homes-- the man,woman, or child whom nobody wants. Christ is in every man, woman, boy, and girl. Christ has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." It is only necessary to make Christian men and women appreciate this great truth, the foundation principle of all true philosophy, to open doors enough to provide a home for every homeless, wandering child of humanity, old or young. Hundreds of tramps, waifs, and friendless men have found homes through the agency of the Chicago Mission during the last five years. The work can be just as successfully conducted in hundreds of other places.

The Medical Missionary has for several years conducted a home finding work especially in the interests of boys and girls, and has succedded

in putting into good homes several hundred children at almost no expense. The Medical Missionary will undertake to find a home for any boy or girl, on receiving an accurate description of the child, with other necessary data, instruction concerning which can be obtained by addressing the Medical Missionary.

Mission Homes and Mission Farms.-- Every mission needs for complete success in its work a large number of country connections, auxiliary missions in country towns and villages. Mission homes and mission farms are essential as allies in the work of the city mission. It is not best to gather rescued men or women together in large numbers in city homes. The associationsof such such a place are not altogether wholesome. Persons of this class need to be gotten out of the city for their physical as well as their mental and moral health. They need to be brought into contact with the pure atmosphere of the country, and to be removed as far as possible from the allurements and temptations of the old life from which they have been rescued. There are, of course, individual exceptions to this rule, but its truth as a general proposition will be readily recognized. Mission homes and mission farms are needed, and Christian men and women must be made to appreciate that their homes, their farms, their possessions of every sort, are not their own in the sense that they are to be used exclusively for themselves or those immediately dependent upon them, but they are God's property for whom the recognized owners are simply the stewards.

From the Christian standpoint, everything belongs to God. Christians are simply the managers and distributors of the goods entrusted to their care. The unjust steward was condemned to be discharged from his stewardship when he wasted his master's goods, but when he began to distribute his master's property, to the poor and needy, he was commended and restored to favor. Every Christian home must be a mission. Every Christian's farm must be a mission farm. All who are connected with

city missions should labor to put this principle before all with whom they come in contact in the most forcible and earnest manner possible. By this means, and by this means only, will it be possible to successfully conduct and extend a work with the purpose of permanently benefiting those who come within the sphere of its influence. A careful list should be kept of all the names and addresses of persons who offer to conduct in connection with the mission a mission farm on which rescued men or women or both shall be employed. When persons are found needing employment in the country and suitable for such homes, a circular letter may be sent out carefully describing the individual or individuals, and thus opportunity will be afforded for the adaptation of individuals needing homes to the circumstances and conditions best suited to their cases.

Rescue Work for Women.-- In every large city, and in fact in almost every city, there is to be found a larger or smaller number of women who have fallen to the very lowest depths of human degradation. In large cities like Chicago the number of women of this class is probably not less than ten thousand. Almost nothing is done for this class of persons. They are generally looked upon as hopeless cases. This is probably true as regards the greater number. The majority are where they are, not as the result of accidant or some sudden misfortune, bbut as the result of causes which have been in operation fromearliest childhood. Not a few are weak minded, some are insane, many have distorted heads and distorted features, showing clearly that they are degenerates. They are the dregs of womanhood, as the men to be found in prisons, jails, and the gutter are the dregs of manhood. Nevertheless there are to be found among these wrecks of humanity a few who have by stress of peculiar circumstances, or by some misfortune or crime for which they are themselves little or not at all responsible, thrust down into the moral depths where they lead a miserable existence, a living death, looking and longing for an opportunity to escape, but finding none. It is to help such that rescue work must be organized and conducted in an orderly

and proper manner. No one should undertake this work who has not clear evidence of a call from God to enter upon it. It is difficult, discouraging, soul trying, and dangerous. One who enters upon this work must do so with the full understanding that life and health must often be imperilled, and trust in God for strength, grace, wisdom, guidance, and protection. In snatching one of these fallen ones as a brand from the burning, it often seems as though all the demons of hell were let loose to drag their victim back to perdition. This is work for mature, experienced women, not a work for young girls, and especially not a work for men. The usual plan is for two women, at least one of whom should be experienced in the work, to walk along some street which is frequented by women of the class they desire to reach. The hours for work are from nine o'clock P. M. to 1 A. M. At this time of the day, and especially between 11 and 1 o'clock, these women come out upon the streets to solicit. A woman of experience will quickly recognize a person of this class by her manner and conduct. It is not necessary to employ men for decoys, as is sometimes done. A woman who cannot readily recognize a suitable subject for missionary effort is not prepared to engage in this kind of work.

It is necessary, in connection with rescue work, to have some place where rescued persons may be taken in for a few days or even a week or two, until a permanent home can be found, but the writer is on principle opposed to the organization and maintenance of what are sometimes termed Homes for Fallen Women. Persons gathered into such places are usually those who desire simply an opportunity to recover from disease, or who seek diversion for a time to enjoy the attentions given them, and who have no expectation whatever of abandoning the life which they have led. It is true that some of these even may be rescued through the influence of the contact with Christian people, but experience has demonstrated that there is a much better way of dealing with this class.

Instead of gathering a considerable number of persons together representing all stations of degradation, from the girl who has made the first misstep to the hardened prostitute who have become inured to all forms of vice and crime, it is far better that these rescued persons should be brought into contact with one another as little as possible, and that as a practice they should be placed in homes where they may have the benefit of the concentrated influence of a Christian family brought to bear upon them. It is evident that such persons could not be properly received into every home, but there are enough Christian homes to take in all who desire to return to an upright life. It is only necessary that the sympathies of Christian people be enlisted, and the duty to take in the outcast placed clearly before them, to secure a sufficient number of mission homes to provide for all who need such care. God will never send a homeless wanderer to a mission for relief unless there is some means within the reach of that mission whereby relief can be given. In large cities it is often necessary to establish maternities or lying-in homes for those who have, through evil influences, been led into disgrace. The purpose of such homes is not simply to shield those who are sheltered in them, but to bring them under the influence of the gospel, so that they may be permanently rescued from the moral peril threatening them, through which they must almost certainly sink to lower depths of degradation without timely assistance. A maternity without the converting power of God actively at work in it can scarcely be regarded as other than an encouragement to vice.

Work for Young Children.-- A day nursery in which the children of poor parents are cared for, fed, and instructed, is often the means not only of saving an enormous amount of suffering, but of reaching the hearts of despairing mothers who could be reached in no other way.

The kindergarten, either connected with the day nursery or conducted independently, is another most advantageous means not only to helping children in a most effective manner, but of introducing a gospel wedge

into a home which may, by patient and persevering effort, be rescued from misery and degradation, and filled with gospel peace and sunshine.
A waif's shelter, into which small boys and girls needing homes may be temporarily received, is an important auxiliary of mission work, especially in large cities. These children are sometimes rescued from the street, sometimes from the jail and the police station, and are sometimes committed to the mission by dying parents who know not how otherwise to provide for their little ones. An orphan asylum is not needed for work of this sort, only a room or two where the little ones can be taken in and properly cared for until homes can be found. Work for children may be supported either by special contributions or by charging a small fee for care of children, in the day nursery, or for attendance at the kindergarten, or by a combination of both plans. In some instances the county authorities will co-operate in carying for these dependent little ones, as well as for those of older years.

Visiting Nurses' Work.-- The work of the visiting nurse is one of the most efficient means of building up a mission. As the nurse goes from home to home in the lower districts of the city, cases are constantly found which need the attention of the physician, and may be sent to the dispensary, or may be invited to the gospel meeting in the ~~aft~~ evening, or which require aid through some other of the mission agencies. Thoroughly trained nurses are needed in this work. Only those who have had opportunity for the best training should be tr sted with it. Novices are certain to do great harm. A visiting nurse must generally carry on her work alone and without the advice of a physician except in extraordinary cases. It is not easy to obtain medical advice for those who are unable to pay a medical fee, and especially for those who are generally understood to be "unworthy." Visiting nurse work may be supported either by a fund, by persons who will undertake to pay the board, a moderate salary, and expenses of a nurse, or several nurses may band together and undertake to support the work themselves, some working

for the wealthy who are able to pay for the services rendered, others working for the poor, the expenses of all being paid from a common treasury, into which all earnings and contributions are placed. This plan has been carried on successfully in Chicago for more than a year.

Work among Churches.-- Those whohave an opportunity to become acquainted with the needs and woes of humanity, by experience in a city mission owe a duty to the Christian people who, because of their more favorable surroundings are unacquainted with the awful misery and degradation in which vast numbers of human beings live. Mission workers should therefore consider it a part of their duty to go out among Christian churches of all denominations and place before them in the most eloquent terms which they can command, the awful misery and want and woe and sorrow and wretchedness into which humanity has fallen, and to enlist their sympathies in the work of rescuing the perishing. The daily experiences of our city missionaries are a veritable revelation to those who have not enjoyed a like opportunity for contact with the awful sores which are eating out the world's heart. Not infrequently men and women may, by seeing the work which is being done, and which needs to be done, be moved upon to contribute money, clothing, provisions, and other necessities for the work. Some, also, by seeing what can be done and what is being done by others, may be led to turn away from ambitions and follies and dedicate their lives to the same work. Others may, by seeing what God can do in a minute in the direction of transforming a hardened criminal to an ardent follower of Christ, be led to an increase of faith in the saving power of the gospel, and through a more complete surrender of self may be lifted to a higher spiritual level.

The mission worker is himself [illegible] cheered, refreshed, and strengthened by an opportunity to see how his work is appreciated, how it stirs to the depths the sympathies of Christian people of all classes, irrespective of denominational lines.

A Few Questions Answered.-- We will undertake to answer briefly a few of the practical questions which always arise in connection with the consideration of the management of a ~~xxxxxx~~ city medical mission.

1. How do you deal with drunken men?

Ans. No precise formula can be given. Men differ as much in their characters when intoxicated as when sober, and being devoid of reason, require the utmost tact, patience, and Christian grace in their management. In general terms it may be said that the drunken man must be dealt with very firmly but with exceeding gentleness. If belligerent, anxious to fight somebody, any attempt to employ arbitrary measures or coersion will precipitate a row. If a drunken man undertakes to interrupt a ~~xxxxxx~~ meeting, he can generally be silenced by singing. If the interference is not malicious, but due simply to a lack of appreciation of the place and circumstances, it is a good plan to ask an experinced worker to sit down beside him and gently prompt him to quietude when he is disposed to make a demonstration. Prayer is an almost unfailing resource. A man who cannot be otherwise silenced will generally quickly subside if some brother is asked to pray for him, or if the whole audience is asked to bow their heads in silent prayer for this unsaved brother.

2. Shall the police be called upon for help to preserve order in meetings or at other times?

Ans. In general, no. It is possible that circumstances might ar arice which would render it necessary to call uon the police authorities for assistance, but such circumstances must be exceedingly rare. God has power to control all the elements of darkness wherever manifested. The writer might cite more than one instance in which persons who were screaming and tearing about like maniacs became quiet in a moment when two or three consecrated workers gathered in an adjoining room and in faith asked God to control the evil spirit. God's power is just as great to-day as in olden times when devils were cast out and demons have

great to-day as in olden times when devils were cast out, and demons have no greater power now than then.

3. Shall unworthy persons be assisted?

Ans. By all means. What human authority can decide who is worthy and who is not worthy? Is anybody worthy? Are you and I worthy The man who seems to be the greatest impostor may be less responsible for conduct which appears to us so condemning, than are we for sins which we are pr one to condone as weaknesses and failures. A man who is a deceiver, a liar, an impostor, needs moral help as much as another needs physical help,and perhaps requires more. He only lies for the purpose of emphasizing his need, fearing that he otherwise will not make a sufficiently profound impression to secure what he asks. We are not expected to give all men money nor to give all men food, nor to give all men clothing, but we should be ready to give with the right spirit something to every man who asks. Sometimes help accorded to an unqorthy man, so-called, a man whom we know is imposing upon us, is the most effictive means of reaching his hardened heart, and bring him to a sense of his unworthiness. Many instances might be cited to demonstrate the practical working of this principle. One or two will suffice.

A man taken in with many others from the police station one cold night a year or two ago, and who ran away the next morning without working for his lodging, as he promised, six months later walked twenty four miles to the mission to testify in the meeting that he had found Christ as the result of the influence of the gospel meeting which he attended and the kind spirit manifested toward him. For months he endeavored to make himself believe that the mission workers were, like himself, impostors, who were pretending to do their work from charitable motives, while they were doubtless well paid for it. But the seed sown grew in his heart, until he found the Bible, read the book of John, and was soundly converted

In another case a visiting nurse was dragged into a saloon by a

couple of fiendish men, and was there met by a dozen more ruffians who made no effort to hide their infamous designs, was delivered from the awful peril in which she was placed by a man who suddenly sprang to place himself by her side, pulled a loaded revolver and declared he would shoot the first man who laid hands upon her. He escorted the nurse to the door and she went forth from that fearful den safe and unharmed. God had sent a man there ready to deliver her. This man, as subsequent inquiry showed, was one of the most notorious crooks and gamblers in Chicago, and for all the writer knows is still plying his nefarious vocation. He too, had been taken in from the police station one night with a hundred others, most of whom were equally "unworthy" with himself, but his heart had been touched to some small extent, at least, by the Christian spirit, he saw manifested, and he recognized the nurse as one of those who assisted in the singing at the gospel meeting. Thus God honored the recognition of the principle that we should not discriminate against men because of their unworthiness. God causes his sun to shine upon the just and upon the unjust, and his rain to fall on the thankful and the unthankful who love him not, and he says to us: "Be ye perfect even as I am perfect."

4. Suppose donations of meat, pickles, sauer kraut, sausage, and similar things are sent to the mission. Should they be used?for the lunch counter? If not, how should the donation be treated? Should it be declined?

Ans. It is certainly clear enough that food of the sort mentioned, if they may be called foods-- some of them certainly are in no sense foods, cannot be placed before patrons of the mission as wholesome food, as it is one of the purposes of the mission to teach men obedience to the laws of health as well as obedience to what are commonly termed the Ten Commandments. Men are urged to renounce the use of tobacco, liquor, and all other harmful things because their bodies are sacred

temples, because God dwells in the body. It is hence evident that nothing ~~which~~ should appear upon the lunch counter which could be regarded as otherwise than wholesome. Of course those who make donations of the sort mentioned are not always aware of this feature of the mission work, and are not always prepared to appreciate it. Nevertheless the principle must not be sacrificed on this account. On the other hand, great care must be exercised to avoid giving offence. A butcher once called at the Chicago mission with a large quantity of meat which he said he thought would be of service in making the soup. When informed that we used beans or vegetables for soup, and without meat, he said, "Well, I want to help your work somehow," and presented a five dollar bill. Thisman was certainly sincere in his desire to help the work. It is important that the mission should stand by its principles every day and all the time. A departure from recognized principles in diet now and then is just a sufficient lowering of the standard to say to the public, "It is not a matter of conscience with us, or really a matter of principle, but perhaps a matter of policy, or convenience, or possibly a fad."

The brother in charge of one of our missions was once presented with a large quantity of bacon. He accepted the present with thanks, sold it, and with the money ~~which~~ thus obtained purchased beans enough to feed five times as many as the bacon would have fed, besides exchanging food which heaven has condemned for that which came straight from the hand of God. Such rubbish as sauer kraut and pickles should of course be dumped into the garbage barrel, although the donor might not be told that his gift was disposed of in this way. However, the writer conceives it to be entirely possible that the donation of such unwholesome food might be made the occasion of a tactful lesson in rational dietetics which would not be resented.

5. What should be the attitude toward newspapers and newspaper reporters?

Ans. By all means avoid seeking newspaper noteriety. Those who resort to this means xhxxx of making a mission popular with the public will have abundant reason to exclaim, "Vain is the help of man!" Somebody's wrath will be certain to be stirred up, and more harm than good will be likely to result. However, if the newspaper, through its editor or an accredited representative, voluntarily calls for information concerning mission work, modestly give a candid statement of the purposes and methods of the work, taking great care in so doing, however, to avoid any effort, direct or indirect, to gain glory or prestige for any individual, church, or society. Let it be clearly understood that the work is done for Christ's sake and humanity's sake, and that it is free from any other motive.

6. Shall women work for men?

Ans. As a rule, no. Exceptions are exceedingly rare. A gray haired, motherly, experienced, dignified woman could sometimes render help in a mission, especially if working in connection with her husband, but single young women can certainly find some more appropriate and profitable field of Christian activity. When young women have a great burden to rescue some leperous masculine sinner, there is good reason to fear that the devil is setting traps for their souls.

7. Shall men engage in work for fallen women?

Ans. It is certainly very rare indeed that the Lord calls men to engage in this line of work. It is a work especially for women, and experience has shown us to beware of men who manifest a special burden for this line of work. There are men enough to be saved to occupy the attention of every man whose heart is aglow with the gospel fervor, and who feels that God has called him to labor for the helping and uplifting of his fellowmen.

8. What shall be done with new converts?

Ans. Set them at work at once, distributing cards for the mission, hunting up and bringing in their unconverted fellows. Rally them every

day for a prayer and social meeting an hour or two before the evening gospel meeting, or at some more convenient time. Conduct Bible studies with them. Keep them steadily at work every minute. If they develop a rapid growth in grace, and seem to have a burden for souls, they may perhaps be profitably employed in connection with the mission. Such workers often make the very best mission helpers, but as a rule these persons are weak in will and lacking greatly in stability of character, hence they should be gotten out of the city as soon as possible and brought under more favorable surroundings on mission farms or in other mission homes where they can have the benefit of a religious atmosphere, a daily Christian example, and [illegible] Bible instruction.

9. Is it well to have occasional entertainments for the purpose of drawing an audience to the mission?

Ans. By no means. The mission hall is no place for entertainments or shows of any kind. Methods such as show singing, popular lectures, amusements, etc., are utterly foreign to the spirit which o ought to pervade a gospel mission. The eye of every worker must be kept single to the one purpose of the mission, viz., the salvation of men. Much prayer, a consecrated life, and downright earnestness on the part of every worker will exert a more powerful attractive influence than any human scheme that could be devised. Men who attend the mission meetings are not so dull of comprehension as they look, and will be very quick to detect the slightest thing which indicate a lack of zeal, earnestness, enthusiasm, or sincerity on the part of the mission management.

10. What shall be done with cases of delirium tremens and the opium habit?

Ans. The mission, unless it has a hospital ward connected with it, is not usually well prepared to deal with cases of this sort, but if one or two rooms have been set apart for the management of such cases, most marvelous results may often be obtained. Such cases should not be

undertaken without medical supervision, as death sometimes occurs in cases of delirium tremens, in spite of the best care that can be given. It is wonderful, however, to note the marvelous relief afforded by rational treatment, and the man who is recovering from delirium tremens, or who delivered from the opium habit is not infrequently in a better condition than ever before to receive gospel help, so that the opportunity he has won should be improved if possible. This is not the place for a description of the methods of dealing with these cases, but the writer has prepared a paper on this subject which will be published elsewhere.

610.6

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION.

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This Mission, established in the Spring of 1893 under the auspices of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, had for its foundation a gift of $40,000.00, placed in the hands of a board of trustees of the above named Association for the purpose of establishing this work, which from a small beginning has devel ped until at the present time the various lines of Christian and philanthropic work described in these pages are in active operation.

The head quarters of the work is located at 1926 Wabash Ave., the large building for many years occupied as the Home for the Friendless, but which has been leased for a term of years on exceptionally favorable terms, thanks to the generous consideration of the Board of Trustees who still control the property.

In addition to the central building, a large building, owned by the Association and located at 28 College Place, is occupied as a Sanitarium, the entire earnings from which are devoted to the maintenance of the various missionary enterprises conducted in Chicago.

Another large building, located at 2 and 4 College Place, is leased for use in connection with the Sanitarium.

Also another large building, formerly occupied as a church but fitted up during the World's Fair as a lodging house, is now conducted as a workingmen's home and mission, described later, located at 42 and 44 Custom House Place.

A commodius hall, located at 110 Sherman St. is leased and occupied by the Star of Hope Mission.

The several departments of philanthropic work which are now actively conducted in connection with the Chicago Medical Mission are

610.6

Foley at the San

A few weeks ago a man came to the Sanitarium giving the name of Foley. He was not very prepossessing in appearance, and claimed to be very poor. He had need of a slight surgical operation, which I performed for him without charge. He remained a few weeks in the surgical ward, then said to one of the physicians one day, "I can't stand this any longer," and went away. As he claimed to be very poor, a letter of introduction to the Workingmen's Home in Chicago was given him. He went to Chicago and the Workingmen's Home, and remained there a few days. During this time, while he was being entertained at the Workingmen's Home, he was, as he afterwards confessed, plying his vocation as a thief, robbing wherever he had opportunity.

One day, after he had robbed a man of $5, he dropped into a mission close by the Home to rest for a time. A gospel meeting was in progress. As he was sitting near the door he was surprised to see arise a man who had been a prison comrade. He was still more surprised when he heard him testifying of what the Lord had done for him in changing his heart and character. The impression made upon him was so great that he at once determined to give himself to the Lord and forsake his evil ways. As he afterwards stated, if the Lord could help so wicked a man as his old chum, he certainly could help him.

A few days later he met one of the nurses from the Mission who had recently been sent down to join the work, and was recognized by him. He said to the nurse, "You know me under the name of Foley, but that is not my name. My name is Shipley, and I want to confess to you now that my sole purpose in going to the Sanitarium was to get an opportunity to rob the wealthy guests who are constantly entertained there. I had several opportunities to obtain large amounts in this way, but I was prevented from doing so by the thought of the kindness which had been shown me, and the good which had been done me." The thought of this kindness followed the man to Chicago, and was probably the real thing

which led to his conversion.

This case affords an excellent illustration of the restraining power of God over evil men, and the protection which is afforded by the heavenly influence of Christian kindness and a consistent example.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen : One of the most serious of the many problems which present themselves for solution in every crowded center of population in civilized countries, and especially in the congested cities of our own country, is, What shall be done with the increasing numbers of homeless, friendless , penniless, hungry men ? The number of unemployed men who, at this season of the year, gather in to the great cities with the hope of being able to pick up a few of the crumbs which fall from rich men's tables, is annually growing larger, and, at the present time, by a most conservative estimate, may be placed at not less than one million. During the summer season a great share of these men find employment of some sort, either in connection with building operations carried on in the cities, or wandering about the country picking up odd jobs, and sleeping at night wherever night finds them,--beside a haystack, in a fence-corner, in an empty box-car, a dry-goods box, or a delivery wagon, in the sheltered corner of some open hallway, on the green sod along the lake front, or wherever they will be safe from the toe of the policeman's boot, or sheltered from an involuntary midnight shower-bath. But when the summer and autumn harvests are past, when building operations cease, this horde of unskilled men flock to the cities in the hope of finding more hospitable shelter, and where, if necessity compels, a dinner may be raked from the table refuse of a restaurant or fished out of a garbage barrel .

The Philanthropic Committee of the Civic Federation are prepared to present startling statistics respecting the number of men

who,lacking any other place of shelter, smother whatever manly and self-respecting instinct they may still have, and seek shelter in the police stations, the cold stone floor of which is, to the wayfarer, a downy couch compared with the only alternative, a frozen gutter. But before these poor men resort to a Police station for shelter, they exhaust all other resources. There are hundreds of humen beings who are, at this very moment, actually living in holes in the wall, in cellars, in coal-bins, to say nothing of the most dilapidated rookeries, of which there are almost countless numbers in certain postions of the city. I could take you to an underground place on Clark St. where a dozen men sleep in one bed every night,--a bed scarcely more than a dozen feet in length, consisting simply of a rough board platform built against the wall, the privilege for which each man pays the sum of five cents. The nurses of our mission at Custom House Place, in going out to care for the sick in the slum-district frequently find men sleeping in quarters not fit for animal pens . One poor old man crippled with rheumatism was found one day living in a coal hole under the sidewalk. He made no complaint, but expressed himself as greatly pleased with his new quarters which he had recently discovered, for the reason that it contained a few boards and and protection from the damp earth,and there was a means of entrance and egress which did not compel him to run a gauntlet of blows and curses, as was the case with the coal-hole in which he had formerly lived and which was unfloored and so damp that he was often obliged to lie down and sleep in the mud. Every winter, men are brought into our mission dispensary with frozen hands and

feet, the result of exposure while sleeping in a box-car on the lake-front. In mid-winter, our nurses regularly expect to see a few such unfortunates every morning. These are men who have not money enough even to pay for a night's lodging in the cheapest lodginghouse in the city. Often men who are thoroughly disheartened and discouraged through rebuffs, disappointments and misfortunes,--men who are perhaps only to a very small degree responsible for their unfortunate condition; they are the unfortunate creatures of bad heredity, of bad environment, and of neglected or onesided education.

After three and one-half years' frequent association with, and constant study of this class, I think I am justified in saying that the great majority are less deserving of discredit for what they are than are we who are more fortunate, deserving of credit for our happier situation. Some of them are men who have had good trades, but have lost their positions through the collapse of the firms for which they have worked. The great majority, however, are men who have ~~regular~~ no regular trade or occupation and through a lack of practical ability to earn a livelihood, --men who were dull boys, men of small mental capacity, lacking in practical ability--men who are naturally deficient in tact, in energy and pluck and ability to cope with the competing elements of the world. But they have not made themselves as they are. They were born so, and are no more responsible for their natural deficiencies than though they were born club-footed or short-ed or short-sighted, or with some other physical deficiency.

They are mental and moral cripples, either by heredity or acquirement, and must be treated as such.

I do not desire to enter into the discussion of the causes which have created this great army of unemployed and dependent men. This problem is a most complex one, and I do not profess to be able to solve it. I am quite willing to leave its solution to our professors of social science, and political economists. The thing which interests me most, and which I hope ~~interests~~ every intelligent man and woman in Chicago who has a heart and a conscience will be interested, is What shall be done with the homeless man of to-day? How shall he be assisted to find wholesome food for his hungry stomach to-day, and a clean pillow upon which to rest his head to-night? The surgeon called to a patient suffering from pain, seeks first of all, to relieve the pain, even before attempting to remove the cause of his patient's suffering. A profuse hemorrhage resulting from disease must be checked at once by appropriate means, the disease itself receiving attention later. So the homeless man must be housed; the hungry man must be fed. And the problem most important for the moment is, How can this be done in the most practical and economical manner, and, at the same time, without aggravation of the evil by encouraging and increasing the evil which it is sought to remedy.

I do not consider myself prepared to instruct the ~~numerous gentlemen~~ men and women whom I see before me, who have devoted years to the study of this problem, and who have had years of experience in its practical solution, but I have been asked to tell you here to-day what I and my associates have been doing for

three or four years back, in Chicago, and, to some extent elsewhere, and to report the definite results which have been obtained.

Something more than three and a half years ago, a couple of South African gentlemen who had discovered a diamond mine on their farm, placed $40,000 in my hands to be invested, the income to be used for work for the relief of the needy classes in Chicago under the direction of our Board. We began in a basement on Custom House Place, near Van Buren St. We were led to locate in this place by way of information obtained from police headquarters that this was the dirtiest and wickedest part of the city, and a place much frequented by homeless and friendless men. We provided conveniences for baths, half a dozen laundry tubs, a hot air drier, and placed a doctor and several nurses in charge. The first day or two there was nothing to be done. Then one of the nurses sallied out and gathered in fifteen or twenty dirty-looking newsboys, gave each a bath and sent him away smiling. The next day there were newsboys, and pretty soon the place became well advertised, and from that time we have had no lack of customers.

In December three years ago, we found early in the morning a long line waiting out of doors, some of whom had been waiting there from six o'clock in the morning, in the frosty air, without overcoats, without gloves, and with no other purpose than to get a chance to get a bath and wash their clothes. In handing out tickets, I found the number was 185. Later the number averaged regularly from 150 to 175. The Harrison St. Baths were not then opened and conveniences were not as good then as now, and we

find men appreciating greatly the opportunity of getting clean. They washed not only their underclothes and stockings, but their pantaloons, vests, coats, overcoats, hats, and even boots, the purpose being not only to get rid of the dirt but of the vermin with which they became infested in their cheap lodging houses.

A few months ago we had an opportunity to obtain , at a low rental, a furnished lodging house, which had been fitted up for World 's Fair patronage, but which had not been successful. Taking this in charge we fitted it up with laundry, funigating chambers, baths, kitchen, reading room, and other conveniences in addition to sleeping apartments. Although we adopted strict rules as to cleanliness, etc., prohibiting smoking and requiring order neatness in the habits of the men our patronage rapidly increased from thirty or forty to the present number, which is nearly 200.

More recently we added a penny lunch counter at which food was furnished at the cost of raw material. Food is so cheap at the present time that we ace able to service wholesome food in liberal quantities at one cent a dish. We are serving several hundred meals daily, and the number is increasing.

Our purpose is to give men who are in destitute circumstances a clean bed in a comfortable place, under wholesome influences, and to give them wholesome food at a minimum cost while they are in a destitute condition. If men are addicted to intemperance our workers, of whom there are fifteen or twenty connected with the mission endeavor to get acquainted with them and to lead them to reform. Our household is a rapidly changing one. If a man is out of work he comes to us for shelter, and as soon as he gets work again, he seeks more luxurious quarters. No one is turned away. The man who has no money is given an opportunity to work

in our industrial department, the chief feature of which at the present time is a rug and carpet factory.

This feature of our work, and the most recently established, has proved very successful, and promises to help sustain the work. In addition to ordinary rag carpets our men make very nice rugs from old ingrain and Moquette carpets. Small remnants of silk cloth are woven into beautiful curtains. The weaving is done by skilled workmen, others working at raveling, and others preparing the material, an employment which does not require any skill, so that it may be done by the clumsiest fingers. The men are paid a reasonable price for their work, and can easily pay for board and lodging by a few hours' work.

The work is not sufficiently lucrative, however, to make it a desirable business for a man who can do anything else. Men are gathered in for evening and afternoon lectures at which various subjects are presented of an improving character. If a man shows a disposition to reform some one of our corps of workers takes him in charge, and in every way labors to help him up.

Two persons only, connected with the mission receive a salary; the salary of these is very smalle-from ten to twelve dollars per week. The rest of the workers are missionary nurses or students of the Missionary College, who are in preparation for the missionary work in foreign lands, and are granted this opportunity to engage in their choosen life-work, receiving only their board and lodging for their services. All who have been connected with the mission have been astonished at the change wrought in large numbers of the men. Many remark that they have never before had a helping hand held out to them, and this is unquestionably true of some. Certain it is that lodgers appreciate the advantages of a clean bed with wholesome surround-

ings, and they readily coöperate with us in the use of the baths and fumigating chambers, laundry and other means of maintaining cleanliness and freedom from vermin. Many men are not employed because they have become discouraged and disheartened and have ceased to make the necessary effort to find employment. Such are helped by kindly encouragement and friendly assistance and soon find employment.

We find quite a large proportion of the unemployed are very glad to leave Chicago when they can see any prospect of obtaining a livelihood elsewhere.

We have several farms in Michigan, aggregating more than 500 acres . Our farms are largely cultivated as vegetable gardens which furnishs employment during the summer for from fifty to 200 persons, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ constantly .

To make a market for our farms we conduct a canning factory which employs some forty or fifty persons.

We think it very important that the unemployed classes of our great cities should be gotten out of the cities into the country and smaller country towns where wholesome employment can be found for them, and where they will escape the deteriorating influences of life in the slums.

City shelters are to be regarded, not as permanent homes, and should not be so managed as to make them desirable as permanent homes, but simply as temporary stopping-places where friendless and discouraged men can be brought under wholesome and elevating educational influences, and where they can be given opportunity to be, as far as possible, self-supporting while being helped and trained, and thus prepared to maintain themselves on a higher social level. The shelter should be a means, not of

making the homeless dependent man comfortable in the city, but of helping him out of the city to new country connections whereby he can find himself supporting employment elsewhere.

We have established a system of country agencies now numbering more than eleven hundred, through which we operate in finding homes for homeless children, and employment for homeless and friendless men and women. Through this agency we have, within the last three years found excellent homes for more than two hundred orphan children, and at an expense of not more than five dollars each. We find it possible to find a home for every child that needs a home, and I believe that by and intelligently directed effort we shall find that it is possible to provide a shelter for every homeless man, a clean bed, for every bedless man, and suitable and wholesome food for every hungry man.

It is certainly a most unparallelled paradox that in this country at a time when food was never so abundant and never so cheap, when corn is a drug on the market in our Western States at ten cents a bushel, that many thousands are at this very hour suffering for necessary food, to say nothing about proper clothing and comfor table lodging.

We find the medical supervision of our work important, even essential.

(Memo.)

A large proportion of men are sick from more or less unwholesome conditions which have impaired their health.

An important reason for getting them out of the city.

Disordered stomach and liver.

Coughs, bronchial catarrhs, ulcers, abscesses, and other evidences of badly disordered functions.

Chicago needs more shelters.

One shelter not sufficient.

The society which I represent could easily manage three or four more shelters.

We have fifty young men ready to enter immediately upon a work of this sort, prepared to give their time to the Board for their board and lodging.

On undertaking to make the work self-sustaining from the start.

Why not, if rent is free or one can pay even a moderate rent.

The city has kindly furnished water free.

The electric light company gives encouragement to furnish the lighting free.

We need larger resources for our industrial employment.

Can furnish employment for a thousand men.

Unlimited number of rags.

Thank the newspapers for their assistance in Chicago.

Also Bureau of Charities for coöperation and encouragement.

610.6

REPORT OF WORK IN CHICAGO FROM JAN. 1, 1897 TO JAN. 1, 1899.

No. of treatments given- -18009

No. of baths given,- -35483

No. of examinations,- 984

No. of surgical operations,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 385

No. admitted to the surgical ward,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 456

No. in the Maternity,- -- -139

No. of visits by the visiting nurses,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2934

No. of days' nursing,- -1557

No. of garments given away,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -2675

No. of cottage meetings held,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -391

No. of meals served,- -668325

No. of lodgings given,- -101091

No. of news boys given baths,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - --3868

No. using free laundry,- -52924

No. in attendance at Gospel meetings,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 250600

No. of Gospel meetings held,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -2851

No. of open air meetings,- -- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 183

No. of Testaments and Bibles given away,- - - - - - - - - - - - - 6383

No. of pages of literature distributed,- - - - - - - - - - - - - --3574000

No. of professed conversions,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - --~~7271~~ 3670

610.6

The formal dedication of the Home and Mission took place Sunday June 28th. Mr. S. Sherin of Saint Paul, Minnesota had charge of the services. The Superindent stated the plans and purposes of the work. Addresses on the needs and advantages of such philanthropic work by, Rev. Frank Crane D.D.,Pastor Trinity Methodist Church;Rev. W.H.Manss, Pastor Church of Redeemer;Bayard Holmes,M.D.;Mrs. Isabel Wing Lake;and Rev. L. McCoy of Battle Creek ,Michigan. All had the most encourageing words for the good work. Mr. Frank Wesells of South Africa rendered a solo and there was some fine singing by the American Medical Missionary College Students.

4 **HOW THE MISSION IS SUPPORTED.** (In bold type, larger than the others).

[redacted]

It The work has developed so rapidly that the expenditures have been far beyond the resourses provided for the work. Thus far more than .....thousand dollars have been expended in addition to the amount provided for by the endowment above referred to. The working corps has constantly comprised

The most of those connected with the mission work for no salary. The largest salaries paid are barely sufficient for a meager support. The principal expenses are for for ren , heating, lighting, and for such necessaries as beans, flour, oatmeal, laundry soap, etc. No solicitors are employed, and the only request for donations has been for worn clothing for men and children, to which a most liberal response was made by kind hearted men and women in nearly every state in the Union. Several carloads of such clothing have been received and distributed where they were needed. Great care is taken in such distribution, to inquire particularly into the conditions of the applicants for aid.

The mission has received many evidences of providential care, and assistance has frequently been received in most unexpected ways. One day an elegant turnout dashed up to the front door, and a flashily dressed man sprang out of the carriage and handed $5 in at the door, saying, "This is the kind of preaching I believe in." He provedto be the propreitor of a gambling resort.

A poor colored girl was brought into the mission one day, having been picked up on the streets by one of the visiting nurses. She was in the most unfortunate condition, suffering from a terrible pelvic inflammation, as the result of a criminal operation which has been performed but a short time before. She had been inticed away from her home in Kentucky by a dissolute barber, who had recently thrust her out, after treating her in a most chameful and cruel manner, leaving her to die alone among strangers in a great city. It was evident thata surgical operation would be required. The first thought of the attending physician was to send her to a hospital in the city, as it was evident the expense of caring for her would be very great, as she would require constant nursing for a long time. The second thought which

came was to send her to the Sanitarium hospital at Battle Creek, which is connected with the Chicago Medical Mission, being under the supervision of the same association. Taking out his pocket book, he found but five dollars, just sufficient to pay his own fare home. He returned the money to his pocket, saying to the nurse, "Send the patient to the hospital." Another thought came so forcibly as to seem almost like a spoken voice: "Give the nurse the money to buy a ticket for the poor girl: the money will be returned to you." The nurse was recalled, th money placed in her hands. Half an hour later, a boy placed an envelope in the doctor's hands, saying, "A lady just passed this in at the door, telling me to hand it to you." Unopened the envelope, it was found to contain twenty-five dollars, without the name of the donor.

Similar instances might be cited. The promotors of this enterprise and those engaged in it, are content to go forward in the work, trusting in kind Providence to incline thehearts of those who are interested in this kind of work in behalf of the unfortunate classes, to contribute their means to support the work by contributions of money or other necessities as the needs of the work may require.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in humanitarian work to visit the Working Men's Home and other branches of the work in the city, whenever they find it convenient to do so.

THE WORKINGMEN'S HOME AND MEDICAL MISSOIN and associated philanthropies are the outgrowth of the Medical Mission, Free Bath, and other charities that have been maintained at 40 Custom House Place and other points in Chicago, the past three years, by friends of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., at an expense of over $1000 per month, and without asking or receiving any help from Chicago people. The needs of the work had so increased that suitable headquarters were required, and it was decided to establish this Home.

The following are the leading features of this work, and of the other charitable enterprises immediately connected with it:—

A Clean, Christian Home.

A clean, cheery, comfortable home under Christian influences for workingmen at the low nominal charge of ten cents per day, with the following privileges: a clean, comfortable bed; free baths of all kinds, including shower and full bath; free laundry, with ample laundry tubs and hot-air drier, capable of accommodating one hundred men per day; and room in the lodging department for three hundred men.

Free Medical Care and Treatment.

A free medical dispensary for men from 12 to 1 P. M. daily, with a physician in attendance and trained nurses to dress wounds and give baths, electricity, and other treatments as each case may require.

Good Food at Original Cost.

A penny lunch counter, where good, wholesome, well-cooked soups, grains, sandwiches, and coffee will be furnished at one cent per dish.

The American Medical Missionary College Settlement.

Help for the homeless and friendless unemployed in the hour of their sore need, and an endeavor to place them in self-supporting and self-respecting positions where every idle hand will have honest toil and every hungry stomach wholesome food.

A Free Reading-Room,

Well supplied with good educational and religious periodicals and books.

Aid for the Sick Poor,

Through a system of visiting nurses, who go as angels of mercy to the wretched garret and cellar homes of these poor people, to bathe and dress a mother and a new-born babe, to dress a sore, a wound, or a crushed limb, to nurse a fever patient, or to soothe the fatherless and widow in the darkest hour of their grief. By pointing them to Jesus, the Great Physician, they seek to dry the tears, and drive sorrow from the hearts and homes of those who know of little else than distress and suffering. This department is one that is most needed and is most fruitful for good.

The Social Settlement,

At No. 744 West Forty-Seventh St., with its free kindergartens, kitchen-gardens, visiting nurses, friendly visitors, boys' clubs, physical culture class for girls, sewing classes, bath rooms, dispensary, gospel meetings, popular lectures on health and other subjects, and mothers' meetings. This will be maintained as in the past, and the facilities will be increased as the needs of the work demand. Here hundreds of mothers, children, and young people of the better classes of the poor are taught cooking and sewing, as well as how to nurse and care for the sick, and to preserve the health of the well. This work promises great results.

A Lying-In Home for Friendless Girls.

A rescue home for young girls, on Green street, maintained at an expense of $1000 per year, which is proving a great blessing to this unfortunate class.

Gospel Services.

A gospel meeting conducted at the Workingmen's Home 7:30 P. M. daily, by a competent leader, assisted by a corps of students from the American Medical Missionary College at No. 4 College Place, this city, and trained nurses from the Medical Missionary Training School of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

A simple, quiet, direct gospel effort, without noise or sectarian bias or creed teaching. The special object of this work is to aid men who wish to reform from drinking and other evil habits, by holding out to them a helping hand, and showing them the way to a better life.

A Country Home for Friendless Men.

A missionary farm, where hundreds of men can be employed in cultivating vegetables and small fruits, as well as at other labor, such as carpet-weaving. A training school will be conducted there under good religious influences. This farm will be made the means of restoring to usefulness men who through misfortune and intemperance have fallen into idleness and want.

An Industrial Department.

Active steps are now being taken for the organization of an industrial department in connection with the Workingmen's Home, in which men unable to find employment elsewhere or who are seeking to reform, or any one too weak to resist temptation and needing encouragement, may be employed at occupations which will give them food and shelter until they are able to obtain employment elsewhere.

The Financial Foundation of the Enterprise.

All this work so far has been supported by a few friends of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which is itself a philanthropic institution, giving all its profits not required for necessary repairs and improvements, to aid the sick poor. Two brothers in Cape Town, South Africa, have invested $40,000 in this work, the income from which is to be used always for the support of this mission in Chicago. The late Mr. Edward S. Peddicord, of Marseilles, Ill., a wealthy and philanthropic gentleman, gave a 160-acre farm near the above-named town to be used for the benefit of this mission work.

Heretofore, the people of Chicago have not been asked to contribute either money or material to this work, notwithstanding the fact that over $20,000 in cash have already been spent, besides employing from ten to fifty student helpers, trained nurses, kindergarten teachers, and two physicians, the past three years, and giving away 100,000 garments. On some of the cold winter days in the winter of 1893, as many as fifteen hundred hungry, freezing men have been given aid and shelter, and more than twenty thousand poor men have used the free bath and free laundry, with their soap, and hot water.

To meet the increasing wants of this work at the present time, a few thousand dollars in money, and such necessities as flour, and laundry and toilet soap, as well as clothing for men and children, can be put to the best of uses in eliminating poverty, sorrow, and distress from the hearts and homes of our overburdened millions, and in helping the poor to help themselves.

This Workingmen's Home and Medical Mission will be glad to act as trustee for any one whose generosity may prompt him to invest in such work for humanity. All philanthropic people are invited to visit the Home, and to favor the work with their sympathetic co-operation.

Yours in behalf of the suffering and unfortunate,

SUPERINTENDENT,

Battle Creek, Mich.

610.4

WORKINGMEN'S HOME.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD TO BE A MISSIONARY.
(Heavy displayed lines)

Not all can be doctors, not all nurses, not all can enter upon active missionary work in the great cities or in heathen lands, but all can enlist in the work, and have a part and place in it. Farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, teachers, canvassers, everybody can do something to help this good work along.

Medical missionary work, not being regarded as church work, but as individual work, a heart to heart work, the sum and substances of practical religion as defined in James 1:27 and Matthew 25 (please read), receives no appropriation from General Conference, conference, or tract society funds, nor from monies received by tithe offerings. The only provision made for this work is such funds as are raised by individual contributions, and especially such means as accrue from missionary farming and gardening.

This work was first organized as a means of aiding medical missionary work, and the General Conference, recognizing this fact, set apart the funds accruing from this source, to be used for the furtherance of medical missionary effort in the United States and elsewhere, especially those lines of medical and philanthropic work which come under the exclusive supervision of the Medical Missionary Association.

The Medical Missionary Association is the medical branch of the General Conference, especially organized for the purpose of developing, encouraging, and taking the general supervision of those special lines of medical missionary work which require medical and other training in addition to the preparation for ordinary evangelistic work. The association is compelled to look for its chief support to the products of missionary farming and gardening. Persons not engaged in farming or

gardening, as carpenters, blacksmiths, and other tradesmen, canvassers, nurses, and persons engaged in various other money making vocations, may render valuable assistance by devoting the proceeds of a certain amount of labor, as so many days or a year or a month, or so many weeks, whatever length of time can be consistently given to working for God and humanity. Quite a number who have adopted this plan have reported wonderful blessings and have been able to send in splendid financial returns as the result of their labors. We hope that some hundreds of such persons will send us their names as soon as possible after reading this appeal, so that they may be placed upon our list of regular contributors to the funds of the Medical Missionary Association. We are especially anxious to enlist in this good work at least

THREE THOUSAND MISSIONARY FARMERS.

Three thousand acres, producing each an income of $10, will give a splendid sum for the carrying forward of this most beneficent work. Money is needed, not for paying large salaries or large sums for expensive trips, but for supplying the necessary facilities for actual work to those who are perfectly willing to give their lives, their energies, their time, all they have, to the work of rescuing men and women who are going down to eternal death, and who ask for nothing more than a bare subsistence.

At the present time, more than one hundred young men and women are at work in Chicago in various lines of medical missionary work, toiling early and late, and with most magnificent results, there is scarcely one of the number who receives a salary. The greater majority labor a part of each day for the purpose of earning money to pay for board, room rent, etc., which are of course furnished at the lowest possible rate. A persons who has never gone down into the dark and dangerous depths of a great city can have no proper appreciation of the mental and physical strain of work of this sort, nor of the risk to life and health which

those engaged in it must constantly incur. If consecrated men and women are willing to give their lives, their time, their energies, to this work certainly those who enjoy the privilege of living amid pure country surroundings, supplied with all the comforts and necessaries of life, and especially with that greatest of all blessings, an abundance of pure air--a thing unknown in our great cities, where filthy gutters, reeking sewers, thousands upon thousands of smoking chimneys, are continually pouring out into the murky atmosphere a polluting stream of germs and poisonous gases-- ought certainly to be willing to devote a small share of their energy and time to the support of the great and beneficent work which means so much to thousands of homless, friendless, despairing mortals, who through this agency are being continually helped upward toward the light, and rescued from a fate which is often worse than death itself. A little effort, a little self denial on the part of each one of a large number, will afford this work ample support, and render it possible to enlarge and extend it to all the great cities of the United States.

Reader, how many acres will you plant and till for God during the season of 1898? Think seriously about the matter before answering. If you are not so situated that you can yourself undertake missionary farming or gardening, will you not undertake to enlist someone else in this good work? If you will, we earnestly ask that you take hold of the matter at once, and write us immediately the results of your efforts. Let us plant at least three or four thousand acres for God this spring, and then pray for an abundant harvest.

Letters relating to missionary farming and gardening should be addressed simply, MEDICAL MISSIONARY, Battle Creek, Mich.

610.6

Additional Notes to lecture "Dark Side of Chicago."

6,000 Saloons. Allowing 20 feet for each, would extend 12 miles, both sides of the street, or from Battle Creek to Marshall.

Harrison Police Station. Great central moral cesspool of the city, into which are gathered all classes of criminals--a sort of criminal stock pot in which are collected thieves, gamblers, sots, burglars, thugs, defaulters, murderers--every variety of criminal from the highway robber to the political asassin. Old men, old women steeped in crime; young men, young women just entering upon a career of vice and crime; little boys and girls guilty of some minor delinquency, perhaps, scarcely responsible for their acts, born into the world with an incubus of bad heredity, criminals by inheritance, thieves by instinct.

Description:

Divided into two corridors, each with a row of cells on one side and a stone wall opposite, 10 feet open space between. Three sides of the cells iron and brick, iron roof, stone floor, front side an iron grate, making each cell almost identical in appearance with one of the cages in a menagarie, in which wild beasts are kept. A solitary bench against the wall, on which the occupant can sit or lie, or can sit upon the floor. An open gutter at the back side the only sanitary condition. One corridor for men and the other for women. Men's corridor generally the fuller--every now and then a raid is made on the low dives, then the women's corridor is filled with drunken, brawling, swearing creatures from the brothels, --the most despised, most abused and most miserable of all humanity.

The Harrison Police Station always a sad place; on such occasions unusually sad. These wretched creatures crazed by drink and disease, now and then siezed with hysterical paroxysms, fairly rend the air with their wild, unearthly, hysterical screams.

Raids made for revenue only--every raid is a money harvest to the officers before whom these wretched creatures are brought for trial.

The open corridor occupied by tramps lying flat out upon the floor, heads upon their arms, sometimes packed in like sardines--head and tail fashion.

What is a tramp? Anybody compelled to travel as a tramp does, without opportunity to wash or change his clothes, would feel "bummy" in a week.

A Chicago Justice declared he could always tell a tramp by the ancient odor about him--not the tramp but the dirt to which the odor is attributable.

If tramps were horses instead of men, they would be cared for a great deal better than they are.

Conclusion of address:

"Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world:

"For I was hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in:

"Naked,and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

"And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." (Matt. 25: 34--36, 40.)

Christ's Gospel a gospel of good deeds, a gospel of brotherly kindness; no creed but the simple words so simple to comprehend in all their breadth of meaning, so impossible to obey without Divine aid and enlightenment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Memo. for Lecture--"Bark Places of Chicago."

How a large city differs from a small one, or a village.

Greater extremes--Merchant princess; ragged beggars.

Many churches; more saloons.

Great cathrdrals; greater theaters.

Palatial residences; dismal hovels.

In the city extremes meet. Society is stratified.

Few rich, many moderately comfortable, multitudes of poor, thousands homeless and penniless.

Worst specimens of humanity are not to be found in the jungles of Africa or South America, but in the cellars, basements, attics, and dives of great cities.

Growth of the criminal classes. Margaret, a public woman; 700 descendants and 4 generations--all criminals.

Thieves and other criminals gravitate to large cities--easy to hide in the great multitude. Less conspicuous than in small places.

Strange inconsistencies of the city--side by side stand the licensed saloon and the poor house; the brothel and the Hospital; the tolerated gambling hell and the penitentiary.

The saloon, brothel and gambling hell the ante-rooms of the poorhouse, the hospital and the prison.

The city, becomes a partner in the making of paupers and then supports them. Looks calmly on while men and women are led to physical and moral slaughter, then shirks the burden of caring for these leprous human wrecks.

Facts about the Mission.

Selecting a location.

Organizing and beginning work.

Sunday lectures at the dispensary.

Penny Dinners.

Distribution of clothing.

Mission Sabbath-school.

Work done:

157,000 patrons of the laundry.

25,000 Baths.

60,000 Dispensary.

100,000 Penny Dinners.

45,000 Visited at their homes.

30,000 Garments given away.

5,600 Saloons - 20 ft. 10 miles

10,000,000 for beer annually

Saloon tobaccos + cigars, Saloon, dime museum
Saloon, Saloon, concert hall, Saloon grocery, Saloon
Saloon, Saloon, tobacco & cigars Saloon,
ticket office

Interesting cases.

Describe a noon meeting; character of the audience.

Opening exercises; nature of the talk.

Temperance lecture with charts and experiments.

Lecture on tobacco, illustrated by a frog.

Lecture from the manikin.

Tobacco-Users Revival.
Tracts and cards.
Interesting cases.

AnEnglish Curate's son

Man whose sister was a missionary in New York, daughter a musician.

Foreman of a gang on the canal.

A Harvard graduate/ saved by Penny Dinner."

McKenna, a tailor./

The artist.

The school-teacher.

The burglar.

The gambler who bought Penny Dinner tickets.

Board of Trade man, 75 Dinner books.

Work of the Nurses.

Poor man making overalls at 2 shillings a dozen; 6 dozen a week; wife sick, 6 children.

Sadie, the colored girl.

Mrs. Moses.

The converted Magdalene.

Policeman's remark, "No clubs needed here."

The fighting Irishman's remark, "Feel sort of soft like."

"Hello Doc."

Hurrah for Dr. Kellogg!

Dangers connected with the work.

Emily seized by a ruffian in an alley.

Rosa.

The work at the Branch.

The Training School.

Daily prayer-meeting.

25 Self-supporting nurses.

610.6

The Dark Places of Chicago.

1. Public building. When we visit a large city, we are apt to inspect and admire the public parks, beautiful monuments, and the magnificent public buildings. We look at the bright spots rather than the dark ones. My purpose in presenting these views upon the screen this evening is to show you the other side of Chicago, which may be fairly considered as representing each one of the great cities in this and other countries; to bring into relief the dark places, to show you some of the plague spots, the social cancers, the moral ulcers, the spirityal Sodoms and Gomorrahs that abound in every one of the great centers of civilization.

2. A view up Clark Street. A long line of stores, small but prosperous places of business, little suggestive of the misery which they hide.

3. The back side of Clark Street--rickity tenements and miserable shanties infested with vermin, haunted by rats and roaches, damp, mildewed, stifling with heat in the summer, pierced with the chilly winds of winter, but swarming with the most miserable of human beings to be found on earth.

4. Another view of Clark Street. Not a respectable building upon Clark Street for a distance of a mile or two. Every second building a saloon, every third one a brothel. B.C. to Marshall.

5. Street in the vicinity of Clark Street. Two small tenement houses, each about large enough for two persons but accommodating from 12 to 20 huddled together without the slightest regard for health or decency.

6. Rear view of the average house on Sherman Ave.

7. Another rear view in the same vicinity. A battle of words between an old man who lived up stairs and an old woman who stays down

stairs. The old cat in the foreground the only really respectable individual in the neighborhood.

8. Another rear view of Clark Street, showing garbage wagon and general disorder.

9. A sample Chicago hovel with garbage heap for front lawn. Five of the dozen children living in it standing at the door.

10. A pair of twins--two houses with a crack of daylight between.

11. A tough neighborhood on Sherman Ave., showing Catholic Church and school in the rear.

12. Washing day--not a regular occurrence in this neighborhood for lack of conveniences. The same old tin pail serves the purpose for dishpan, bath-tub, wash-tub and soup boiler for a number of families.

13. Old ruins--an advanced stage of the delapidation and decay with which certain regions of every large city are affected.

14. One of the inhabitants--rear view showing small boy leaning against the corner of a shed, five children huddled about the door of the house in the rear.

15. Some more of the inhabitants--girls and dogs. Children swarm like may flies in these poor districts--not healthy children, but pale, hollow eyed, skinny sore eyes, sore ears, sore noses, hunch backed, crippled, one sided, misshapen heads, distorted faces, mentally and morally deformed as well as physically, burdened with an awful incubus of bad heredity, born to be drunkards, thieves, pick-pockets, tramps, to be lazy, thriftless, improvident, impure, and to finally people the prisons and hospitals.

16. Some more of the inhabitants--boys swinging their hats. Boys are boys even in the slums, and possessed of so much natural gaity of spirits that even the depression of poverty, the benumbing, paralyzing influence of the sin, vice, din and dirt of a great city, cannot altogether repress their natural instincts. When these boys found they

were going to have their pictures taken, they with one accord pulled off their hats and shouted a rousing cheer while I snapped the Kodak at them. Two seconds later every mother's son of them was fighting like a wildcat to get a peep into the Kodak and see his picture, which I vainly endeavored to explain to them was not ready for exhibition. "If a picture has been taken," said a little boy, "why can't we see it?" Come now, boss, be square," says the boy; "if a picture has been taken, let us see it."

17. Children wading in the lake.

18. Tootsie.

19. Girls carrying loads of lumber on their heads.

20. Boot blacks.

21. Banana vender's room.

22. Two tough colored women.

23. Some more inhabitants--boy, girl and goat. I saw the goat running up stairs in the house a few moments before.

24. Open place in the rear of Clark Street. The boys in the neigh borhood gather out of sight of the police and learn to gamble, and to engage inevery other sort of wickedness.

25. Same view; boys gathered in a wagon taking first lessons in vice.

26. Saloon just around the corner.

27. Another saloon. Impossible to get out of sight of a saloon in this neighborhood.

28. Another saloon close by. Poor old drunkard staggering in. Began by smoking stumps of cigars on the street and sipping beer from the kegs through a straw. Could have stopped once, but has now reached a point where rum is his master and leads him against his will.

29. Gambling house; young men spending their wages. Began with marbles; have now gotten to cards and faro,

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32. Obscene exhibition--Men looking into a window where vile books of every sort are offered for sale with no attempt at concealment.

33. An opium smoker just beginning.

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43. Brothel--women standing in the door.

44. Brothel--Interior view.

45. Entrance to a low dive.

46. Policeman passing by a low dive.

47. Young men looking down toward perdition Those who go into

these dives are frequently never seen again. Men and women are constantly disappearing in these large cities; what becomes of them the world never knows. It is in these haunts of infamy, in which are gathered the most debased of all creatures that wear the human form, that the most revolting and diabolical crimes are planned and carried out.

48. The Devil's lane--an alley back of the Mission where Dr. Rand was captured by four colored women.

49. Cheap eating house. Diseased meat, cheap, adulterated foods of every description, pickles, chow-chow, pepper, salt, peppersauce--the bill of fare an infallible recipe for producing indigestion and the natural consequence, an appetite for whiskey and an excited condition of all the gross appetites and passions. It was gratification of the appetite which led Adam astray at the beginning, and it is the gratification of depraved appetite which is one of the fundamental causes still in operation in leading Adam into sin.

50. A fashionable eating house--better food, better served, more wholesome surroundings, not free from harmful concomitants.

51. Interior view of a hovel--a tin pail and a coffee pot on the stove--cheap coffee in the coffeepot, nothing in the pail. A strange thing that ignorance always clings to what is worthless and neglects things of true value. The poor woman will keep her coffeepot suppoed although she has not a slice of bread nor a potato in the house. A poor man will keep his pipe filled, even though his stomach is empty, and manage to find some means of getting a glass of beer when he would think it [redacted] extravagant to invest in a glass of milk. Nevertheless, there cannot be any doubt that the poverty and misery at home are one of the causes which drive men to the saloon.

52. The Free Lunch Counter is one of the Devil's baits. Many a man has assured me that he had earnestly resolved never to drink again, and had been, through hunger, led to patronize a free lunch counter,

where he was compelled to buy a glass of beer in order to get something to eat.

53. A cheap hotel. How the poor sleep. We have had a glimpse of the homes of the poor of Chicago. There are those who are so poor they have not even a home--cannot afford even the small pittance necessary to pay the rental of a miserable shanty or a cellar on Clark Street. If they happen to earn half a do llar, they manage to pay for a lodging at a sheap hotel. If they have nothing, they must wander about until too weak to walk, then make a bed on the sidewalk; or, if disturbed by the police, will hide away in some doorway, or, if no better place is found, an empty drygoods box, a hogshead, a freight car, or, in summer time, the open space along the lake front.

54. A 15 cent lodging house--a dozen or more in Chicago, differing in quality, some making some approach to decency; all infested with vermin; sheets washed once a week.

55. Inside view of the lodging house. Beds arranged in tiers one above another, crowded as thickly together as possible--often several hundred in one large room.

56. In one lodging house which I found in a cellar, there was one bed which consisted of a platform built against the wall across one side of the room. I measured the bed and found it to be 10 feet in length. The woman who kept the place told me that it was occupied by 12 men every night. The bed was furnished with neither sheets nor pillows--simply some old ragged quilts thrown over the rough boards. There are thousands of men in Chicago who are thankful for such a bed as that.

57. A bed in the police station. The sun sets every night in Chicago, upon hundreds who have not even money enough to pay for so poor a bed as I have described. These have no alternative but to sleep on the doorstep, in a drygoods box, in some empty wagon, or on the Lake front, or to beg admittance to the police station and the privilege of

sleeping upon the floor behind the bars with drunkards and criminals of every sort.

58. Every night finds a number of such lodgers at the police stations, and some nights the number is so great that the entire floor of the corridors is covered with unfortunate men who have no where else to lay their heads. What would be the feeling of a father or mother in this audience if possessed of the knowledge that a son, even though a wanterer from home, had no place to rest except the hard stone floor of a prison.

59. The road from innocence to crime--Tootsie. Father a drunkard, mother discouraged, disappointed, dispairing woman, obliged to toil all day at the wash-tub to pay rent, purchase food and fuel, as her husband spends all his earnings for drink and the children run upon the streets. A little innocent boy soon learns the ways of wickedness.

60. Boy sitting in chair. Tootsie grown older; badly injured although not yet spoiled.

61. Boy standing with hat in his hand, pretty well trained in sin--knows about all there is to know about wickedness, but not yet hopelessly depraved.

62. Mike, growing old in sin.

63. Lying on the sidewalk--end of the first spree.

64. Policeman with a young man. Got too lazy to work, stole money to buy whiskey; in the hands of the police. Mike's sister felt quite proud because her brother had gone to the Bridewell. Came over to the Mission to tell the nurses about it; she thought it was so smart.

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66. Behind the bars. These poor people become so depraved that some of them actually consider it almost an honor to ride in the pris-

oners' van, and an honor to be noticed in the newspapers as a distinguished criminal. The code of morals becomes among these people, through the depraving influence of a bad education, completely reversed. Instead of "Thou shalt not steal," the commandment of the wicked father and wicked mother to the child is "Thou shalt steal." Instead of "Thou shalt not bear false witness," the command to the child is "Lie whenever you can make anything by it." If the child refuses, he is flogged.

67. Young man grinning with his hands in his pocket. Mike grown up.

68. Man with one hand in the pocket. Another product of this kind of training.

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74 Four girls.

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80. Woman behind the bars.

81. Girl knealing--pearls among swine. The task a great one, but possible to achieve much in the way of rescuing these unfortunates, especially the children.

82. Children of an Orphan Home. Noble efforts are being made by many, although these are quite inadequate to meet the demands. Hundreds

of children are gathered in annually by the various Associations and sent to good homes or placed in asylums.

83. Boys learning printing.

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86. W.C.T.U., Bethesda Mission--~~The Refuge~~.

87. *The Refuge.*

88. Temperance Lodging House.

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90. Children running to meet the nurse.

91. Sick girl on a bed of straw.

92. Christmas at the Mission.

93. Nurses starting out in the morning.

94. Dispensary.

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96. Laundry.

97. Sorting old clothes.

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99. The lodging room.

100. Noon meeting--500 drunkards.

101. Uncle Jo.

6106

Plate 1

Dark Chicago.

1. Public building. When we visit a large city, we are apt to inspect and admire the public parks, beautiful monuments, and the magnificent public buildings. We look at the bright spots rather than the dark ones. My purpose in presenting upon the screen this evening, the views which I have, is to show you the other side of Chicago, which may be fairly considered as representing each one of the great cities in this and other countries; to bring into strong relief the dark places, to show you some of the plague spots, the social cancers, the moral ulcers, the spiritual Sodom and Gomorras that abound in every one of the great centers of civilization.

2. A view up Clark Street, looking at Clark Street. A long line of stores, small but prosperous places of business, little suggestive of the misery which they hide.

3. The back sode of Clark street. Rickity tenants and miserable shanties infested with vermin, haunted by rats and roaches, damp, mildewed, stifling with dirt in summer, pierced with the chilly winds of winter, but swarming with the most miserable human beings to be found on earth.

4. Another view of Clark street. Not a respectable building upon the street for the distance of a mile or two. Every second building a saloon; every third one a brothel. B le to marshall

5. Street in the vicinity of Clark street. Two small tenement houses, each about large enough for two persons but accommodating from 12 to 20 huddled together without the slightest regard for health or decency.

6. Rear view of the average house on Sherman Avenue.

7. Another rear view in the same vicinity. A battle of words between an old man who lived up stairs and an old woman who stays down stairs. The old cat in the foreground the only really respectable individual in the neighborhood.

8. Another rear view of Clark street, showing garbage wagon and general disorder.

9. A sample Chicago hovel with garbage heap for front lawn, five of the dozen children living in it standing about the door.

10. A pair of twins--two houses with a crack of daylight between.

11. A tough neighborhood on Sherman street, showing Catholic Church and school in the rear.

12. Washing day; not a regular occurrence in this neighborhood, for want of conveniences. The same old tin pan serves the purpose for dish-pan, bath-tub, wash-tub, and soup boiler for a great number of families.

13. Old ruins. An advanced stage of delapidation and decay with which certain regions of every large city are affected.

14. One of the inhabitants. Rear view showing small boy leaning against the corner of the shed, five children huddled about the door of the house in the rear.

15. Some more of the inhabitants--girls and dogs. Not healthy children--pale, hollow eyes, skinny, weasant, sore eyes, sore ears, sore noses, hunch backed, crippled, one sided, misshapen heads, distorted faces, mentally and morally deformed as well as physically, burdened with an awful incubus of bad heredity, born to be drunkards, thieves, pickpockets,, to be lazy, thriftless, improvident, impure, and to finally people the pr isons and the hospitals.

16. Some more of the inhabitants--boys swinging their hats. Boys are boys, even in the slums, and possessed of so much natural gaity of spirits that even the depression of poverty, the benumbing, paralyzing influence of the sin, vice, din and dirt of a great city, cannot altogether repress their natural instincts. When these boys found they were going to have their pictures taken, they with one accord pulled off their hats and shouted a rousing cheer while I snapped the Kodak at them. Two seconds later every mother's son of them was fighting like a wildcat to

get a peep into the Kodak and see his picture, which I vainly endeavored to explain was not ready for exhibition. "If the picture has been taken," said a little boy, "why can't we see ~~it~~? Come, now, Boss, be square," says the boy, "if a picture has been ~~taken~~, let us ~~see it~~ look at it.

17. Children wading in the lake.

18. Tootsie.

19. Girls carrying loads of lumber on their heads.

20. Boot-blacks.

21. Bananna vender's room.

22. Two tough colored women.

23. Some more inhabitants--boy and girl and goat. Saw the goat running up stairs in the house a moment before.

24. Open place in the rear of Clark street. The boys in the neighborhood, out of sight of the police, and learn to gamble and engage in every other sort of wickedness.

25. Same view; boys gathered in a wagon taking their first lessons in vice.

26. Saloon just around the corner.

27. Another saloon. Impossible to get out of sight of a saloon in this neighborhood.

28. Another saloon close by. Poor old drunkard staggering in. Began by smoking the stumps of cigars on the streets and sipping beer from the kegs through a straw. Could have stopped once, but has now reached a point where rum is his master and leads him against his will.

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If they happen to earn half a dollar, they manage to pay for a lodging at a cheap hotel. If they have nothing, they must wander about until too weary to walk, then make a bed of the sidewalk; or, if disturbed by the police, will hide away in some doorway; or, if no better place is found,, an empty drygoods box, a hogshead, a freight car, or, in summer time, the open space along the lake front.

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99. Lodging room.

100. Noon meeting--500 Drunkards.

101. Uncle Jo.

610.6

THE WORKINGMEN'S HOME REMOVED TO BETTER QUARTERS.

We are glad to announce th t a more salubrious location and a more suitable and better equipped building had at last been xxxxxxxxx secured for the Workingmen's Home. The new location is ..... State Street, a building which was constructed a number of years ago by the United States government for a soldiers' barracks. The structure is a four story building, ... feet wide and ..... feet in length, with an excellent and well lighted basement and, a large yard in the rear. The ground floor is divided into two large rooms, which have been used as stores. The three floors xx above are devoted to offices and dormitories. The building has been used as a lodging house for a number of years, and is one of the best equipped in the city for this purpose. It has a large number of private rooms, each with a nice locker, and is admirably arranged for heating, ventilation, and general administration. The building is exactly what we have been looking for for several years, and it is with much satisfaction that we are at last able to xxxx get a few blocks away from the dirt and malodors of Custom House Place.

The Rock Island depot is just across the road and the place is easy of access by xxxx both the State street and Wabash avenue lines of street cars. The elevated road also has a station close by, so the location is as central as could be desired. A nice laundry, suitable treatment rooms, and all the necessary facilities for a well equipped medical mission, will be fitted up. One of the store rooms will be used for a kitchen and lunch room, the others for office and treatment rooms, the laundry occupying the basement.

The lodging department will provide accomodations for more than three hundred men. Arrangements can xxxxx be provided for feeding several thousand men daily, if necessary. The management have also under consideration the advisability of undertaking to carry out more fully a plan which has been contemplated for a number of years, viz., the establish-

ment of a general store for the benefit of the poor, in which goods will be sold at the exact cost, or lowest wholesale prices. If this feature is added, no goods will be offered for sale except the actual necessities of life, such as food, as milk, potatoes, and bread; fuel, such as coal, wood, and kindlings; perhaps worn clothing, and a few other necessaries. No attempt will be made to compete with the grocers or other merchants, and no goods will be sold except to persons whose cases have been investigated, so that it is known that they are extremely needy. Cards will be provided which will be distributed to charitable organizations of various sorts in the city, and one of these cards presented at the store will be taken as an indication that the one presenting it is in destitute circumstances and worthy of ~~xxx~~ assistance in the manner contemplated. The management of the Home have facilities for purchasing goods of every description at the very lowest wholesale prices and propose simply to give the needy poor the benefit of this advantage.

Quite a number of improvements in various directions will be added to the methods of conducting the Home. There will be better laundry facilities, better bath facilities, and better facilities for the care of the sick. The proximity of the Home in its new location to the Medical Missionary College will also be a valuable advantage, as doctors and nurses from the college will be more readily accessible. Gospel work of various sorts will be conducted in the Home as heretofore, but the gospel meetings will be conducted at another place which is now being secured at a point farther north on State street, probably in the vicinity of State and Harrison, a portion of the city which is greatly in need of work of this sort, but in which heretofore no effort of this kind has been made. A strong corps of evangelists has been organized to take charge of the mission, which it is hoped may be opened in a few days.

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The mission of the Workingmen's Home as a branch of the Chicago

Medical Mission has been chiefly directed toward the rescuing of men from the ranks of tramps, criminals, drunkards, and other of the destitute and vicious classes. During the five years since the mission has been established, and especially during the last two years since the opening of the Workingmen's Home, this work has been marvelously successful. The reformation of several thousand men can be traced directly to the influence of this enterprise. The Workingmen's Home has not been, as some have perhaps imagined, simply to furnish a rendezvous for tramps and criminals, but has been instead to make the place a sort of tramp hospital, in which gospel treatment of a thorough going character, mental, physical, and moral, has been applied by Christian physicians, nurses, and evangelists, and with most marvelous results in lifting men out of the quagmires of vice and intemperance, and restoring them to the ranks of useful members of society.

Within the three weeks preceding the writing of this article, more than a hundred men have been led by the influence of the Wokrin men's Home to start in new and better ways of life. Twice as many more have taken the same step within the same time as the result of efforts made in other missions connected with this work in Chicago and other cities not far distant.

The success of the Chicago Medical Mission has been so great that Christian men and women in many other cities have been led to come forward and offer aid and support to similar enterprises in numerous cities. At the present time missions following closely the same plan are being conducted in St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Mailwaukee, Wis, Philadelphia, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., Nashville, Tenn., Lincoln, Neb., Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, Cal. Every week or two we learn of the establishment of some new mission which is following in the lead of the Workingmen's Home in closely connecting with the evangelistic work relief for the physical

necessities of the sinner. The free bath, the free laundry, the xxxx penny lunch counter, and medical aid and assistance are accomodations which are admirably adapted to supplement the ordinary evangelistic work of the gospel mission in a most effective manner. The relief afforded the suffering sinner softens his heart to yield to the influence of the divine spirit which is always knocking for admission.

The friends of the workingmen's Home who have so generously supported this enterprise in the past will doubtless be pleased to know that the work has been made nearly self supporting, until for some time back the running expenses of the mission have been pretty nearly met by the receipts for lodging and lunches. The Home would be fully self sustaining but for the fact that so large a number of men have within the last few weeks been taken out of the police stations, where they are compelled to sleep upon a cold stone floor, and given lodging and breakfast in the Workingmen's Home, with comfortable accomodations. This had added very considerably to the expense of the Home, as the number thus received each night has not infrequently exceeded one hundred persons. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Those who visit the police station have taken pains to select, as far as possible, such men as would be likely to appreciate the help offered them, and in this they have been very materially aided by the courteous officals, who have co-operated with us in this work in a most thorough going manner. Experience has convinced us that although many of the men thus helped are generally regarded as unworthy xx and incorrigible, the work is nevertheless highly profitable and fruitful in results. More than one man is to-day rejoicing in deliverance from the thralldom of vice and intemperance, who owes the fact to the invitation which he received to spend a night at the Workingmen's Home instead of lying upon the cold stone floor of the police station. Our only regret is that our limited facilities have not made it possible for us to conduct this

work upon a much larger scale. Next season we hope to be in position to undertake two or three times as much work in this line as we have thus far been able to do.

The Wokringmen's Home Street Cleaning Corps.-- A most salutary, and from many standpoints vital principle, and one which should be carefully considered by all who undertake to engage in relief work for the benefit of the destitute classes is that so far as possible the poor should be encouraged to help themselves, and that gratuitous charity is often likely to do fully as much harm as good. The problem of providing industrial work for persons seeking relief at a city mission is, however, one of the most difficult of all the various problems which present themselves for solution in connection with enterprises of this sort. How to find work for men in a city in which thousands of there are idle, especially during the winter season, is a problem not at all easy to solve. Broom making and peddling, wood cutting, manufacturing kindling, and similar enterprises, have proved successful to a limited degree in various places at different times, but often every avenue for employment seems to be closed, every line of industry being over-crowded to the last degree. What can be done in such a case? This was the situation which confronted our workers in Chicago recently. From fifty to a hundred men were brought in every night from the police stations, but there was no employment to furnish them, as our resources in this direction had already been taxed to the utmost. A happy thought occurred to one of the workers, to set these men at work cleaning the streets, as the city, through lack of funds had been compelled to suspend its street cleaning operations, leaving great quantities of mud accumulating at the crossings and in the gutters, obstructing surface drainage on warm days when the snow was melting, and giving rise to great inconvenience. The city authorities and the bureau of charities were consulted, a complete outfit of tools was obtained with which to do the work, and the city agreed to carry away the snow and dirt when put in piles. In one case a merchant

donated a large number of shovels. Finally a street cleaning corps of between seventy and a hundred men was organized. For several weeks this force has been at work upon the principle thoroughfares of Chicago, opening up the gutters and cleaning the crossings/ It has done most excellent and creditable work, supplementing the efforts of the reduced city force of street cleaners in a manner which has attracted the attention and favorable comment of not a few of Chicago's best citizens. The managers of the Chicago Medical Mission are interested in the welfare of Chicago as a city as well as in the welfare of its most destitute and morally depressed and degraded classes. The work of the Chicago Medical Mission is one that strikes the whole gamut of society. The twenty eight branches of the work being carried on in the city of Chicago reach from the slums to the marble residences on the avenues, and touch all classes between. The Chicago Medical Mission has identified itself with the ~~ø~~ interests of the city of Chicago, and ~~x~~as from year to year its work becomes better established and its managers more experienced in dealing with the various problems which come to them for solution, its work, we hope, will become more and more efficient as an enterprise representing a very complete and efficient form of Christian beneficence.

SUMMER SCHOOL LECTURE, Aug. 27/97.

Darkest Chicago.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D.

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MY friends, we are going to show you to-night upon the screen some true pictures representing some of the dark places in Chicago,--and not only in Chicago, but in every large city in our country. You cannot find a large city in the United States that will not have in it places which are darker than any to be found on the dark continent. The darkest spot,--the place where true religion shines the dimmest--is not to be found in heathen lands; the very darkest places--the very leper spots of humanity--are to be found in our large cities. But to those of us who live in the country, and have abundance of fresh air to breathe, and who associate every day with the things of nature, that are pure and sweet and good , the conditions of our large cities, the physical darkness, degradation, and crime, and the smoke and the soot and the dirt,--the physical impurity, and worst of all the moral corruption and impurity--it is really quite uncomprehensible.

I never go down to Chicago but what I am seized with a feeling of apprehension and dread when my train when my train is about to plunge into those dark places , and when I get into the very center of the city and go down into the slums of Custom House Place, and Sherman Street--into the dark alleys and lanes of the city, I really find it hard to breathe; I frequently find myself gasping for breath and when one is thus compelled to breathe that pestilential atmosphere, one can appreciate the condition of the people who live under such circumstances. When one considers the conditions under which these people

live, it seems a miracle that humanity does not succumb,--it does succumb. If you will look at the death rate of Chicago, you will find that it is thirty per cent., while that of Battle Creek is only about seven per cent.; In Chicago and in some other large cities, it is nearly four times as large as in the country. What does that mean? It means that the people in these large cities are dying off four times as fast as those in the country . One reason of this is the lackof pure air. ; And the impurity and physical crime and darkness are only an emblem of the moral darkness which covers the great centers of population.

It is a very sad thing that these great cities are multiplying at a very rapid rate --such as New York, Chicago, London, Paris-- in all the civilized portions of the world, and they are increasing in magnitude at an astonishing rate . The proportion of people living in the cities is increasing, and increasing at a most astonishing degree. Now the tendency of population to the cities is a very bad symptom; it is an indication that city life, with all its impurities, with all its repulsive characteristics, has come to be somehow fascinating to the people; that the people are acquiring a taste and a love for the fascinations of city life, notwithstanding the chances of death, notwithstanding the fact that in the city one cannot get a breath of pure air,-- you cannot go out in Chicago for half an hour, but what you will get your face and hands and hair all begrimed with the soot and dirt, so that one is obliged to wash his face and comb his hair when he comes in. It is impossible to keep clean cuffs and collars for five minutes when one is on the streets of Chicago. But notwithstanding the repulsive features of the city there is a fascination about

city life, so the~~m~~ ~~m~~ ~~m~~ population is rapidly centralizing in the cities, and losing their taste for the country. Of course, visitors to the city can see some very beautiful things in it; I suppose if you should go to Chicago you would see the beautiful parks and lawns and flowers and foliage and plants in the lovely greenhouses,--and you would be sure to take a walk or a ride over on Michigan Avenue and see some of the beautiful residences there and the fine buildings,--such as the City Hall, etc.

But I am going to show you some different pictures,--some of which people don't want to see when they go to the city, for they are not so interesting, and yet, from the standpoint of the humanitarian they are a great deal more interesting, and of a great deal more importance. When you come to the city on a visit, it puts its best foot forward; some resident of the city will show you about, and they will take pains to show you that portion of the city that looks the best; they will take you on the fanciest and the best paved streets and by the fanciest houses and the great emporiums of trade, and they will tell you about the wondefful progress of the city, and how much money has been expended in fitting up the parks with fine trees and in providing wonderful improvements; and they will tell you all the beautiful and the wonderful things about the city, but they won~~e~~t tell you the story that I am going to tell you. (Screen.)

Here is a picture representing one of the front streets (this is the Chicago University.) Here are some ordinary looking buildings which you will see as you go along the street, cornering on Clark street. (Screen.)

This is aside view of Clark street; this is occupied by tenement

houses; these buildings are occupied as stores. Now I am going to show you the other side of Clark street. (Screen.) Here is another view of the front side of Clark street; this is St. Lawrence Hotel; these are not exactly hotels; there are abundance of these in this region; they are a very cheap sort of hotel; meals running up from twenty-five to fifty cents; not a very high class of customers frequent these hotels (Screen.)

Now I am going to show you the back side of Clark street, so that you may see what is on the other side-- you will find it dirty enough there-- this is a back view of Clark street. If you will look sharp, you will see three or four little children peeping out of this verandah. You see the back side of Clark Street is different from the front side. (Screen.)

Here you see the faces of half a dozen little children looking upon the front lawn. This is just an accumulation of dust and stones and dirt and rubbish--that is the outlook they have -- instead of beautiful lawns and real homes, they have nothing but this miserable background to look upon. Three or four years ago while at the Mission there, I asked the children how many of them had ever seen flowers growing in the ground, and only three or four of them said that they had seen flowers growing in the ground. (Screen.)

There is another back view on Clark Street; these children have never been in the country; they have never been away from Clark Street they have never been inthe parks; this is the only view they have-- the one that I am just going to show you ; (Screen) They live in these old tenements until they are actually ready to fall down--until they are no longer safe. They haunt these old tenements and tumble-down buildings just as the rooks do-- that is the reason, I suppose, that these old buildings are called"rookeries ". These children are crowded

in there so thick that it is incredible how so many people can be kept alive in such places; they fairly swarm out of these houses. I want out there one day with a kodak, and took these pictures in that way. (screen.)

This is the kind of children we find there; they have all sorts of pets; here is one standing there looking at that goat. (screen.) Here are some of the denizens of the back side of Clark street--I will show you some more immediately. (screen.) There is a picture of some of the boys living in this locality. They are very strong looking boys; they are not very hrd-looking boys; they live in places unfit for cattle to live in; some of the places in which they live are no better than hog pens. I looked into one of these places, when I was a medical student. After climbing into a hole or hollow with a pair of stairs outside, I got into a hollow square in a big rock, as high as the buildings around it, and I fund in there hogsheads, and things of all sorts piled up together; I climbed up there, and found, living in a little bit of a shanty, an Irish family with and two dogs , three or four cats and a couple of pigs and six chickens. It was not as good a place as the country farmer provides for his pigs. (screen.)

Here is a little girl and boy,-- this litor little fellow did not feel very well when I took his picture; he thought there was something bad going to happen to him. These children have no spot for a playground, where they could have a game of ball, or see anything pure or natural, except the little bit of lake which they can see peeping out from some distance, between the buildings. They wade in the water, and have a little sport in that way, but the police often catch them at it, and they are punished for it in some way and driven off. Some of them have to work very hard, as soon as they are about sixteen years of age. You will scarcely find a child on the street there that

is more than ten or twelve years old. These streets are sometimes swarming with children, as I will show you, and the question with them is, how they will get a earn a penny, and get a living. (Screen.)

There is a picture of a couple of girls with a couple of lanks on their heads. See what a load this little girl is carrying on her head--two inch planks-- she is carrying eight of these two-inch planks three or four feet long, and she is carrying them on her head; she has to go four or five miles with them; they bring in piles of these; this is the only fuel they have. Some of these boys, as they get old enough, become newsboys. You would be surprised to see the homes they have. Some of them have no home but a barrel. They have nobody to look after them, but they get a living by blacking boots. (screen.) This is the "Boot-blacking Brigade." They have not bad-looking faces; some of them grow up to be very good business men. One prominent business man in Chicago got his start blacking boots, and is now worth a hundred thousand dollars. But many of them instead of becoming expert business men, become expert criminals. It takes the same kind of talent to become an expert criminal, as it does to become an expert business man; the same kind of talent which will make a good business man when turned in a perverse direction will make an expert thief or burglar. (Screen.) This is the picture of a scene on a street corner; they are selling bananas and other fruits--periwinkles, etc. They are brought there to ripen, and to sell when they get ripe. It is no wonder they are unhealthy, as they have been lying in these dismal holes in which they have been kept for six weeks, collecting germs. (Screen.)

Here is one of those cosmopolitan homes, of which I was speaking to you-- where the pigs, goats, cats and dogs live in the same place with the family. While I was trying to take this picture, the goat

ran upstairs three or four times.I think he must have suspected that I had designs upon him, and I could hardly get a chance for his picture, but I captured it as he came down the third time. These houses are not very cleanly. (Screen.)

Here is a view of the back side of Clark Street, and Sherman Street. These children who live in here are simply packed in there, in the back side of the house. They have no playground, except this. (Screen.) I will how you another picture of the same place -- here is a lot of Boys gathered together in a wagon, and they are learning tricks in gambling. There is a boy a little older than the rest-- he is teaching the rest how to gamble; they learn lessons of vice in at a very early age.

I want to give you some idea of the people living in these slums and the sort of environmentin which they live until they grow up, which will give you some idea of the sort of moral atmosphere there is for them in these districts. (Screen.)

Here is another view, of a street corner saloon, right close by this corner that I have shown you before ; there is a woman just going into that saloon. Just after this picture was taken, she walked into the bar and took a drink. The woman here go into the bar-rooms and take their drink, as common as the men do. It is a very common thing for a child with a great tin pail full of beer, just going from a saloon. I watched the children as they stopped to take a drink, when they had a big tin pail of beer. One of these girls is about six, and the other is about eight. I presume that they both had beer enough, before they got home. Well, their parents drink, and why not they?

There are saloons enough there, if they were placed side by side, to line a street twelve miles long, and it is said that more than ten

thousand people patronize them. They have free lunches in these saloons. This poor fellow has just staggered in to get a free lunch ; he is not able to pay for a lunch, and cannot get anything better.

One man who was a reformed drunkard told me that while he was a drunkard he had no difficulty in getting something to eat-- that he could get along by means of these free lunches, or some friend would treat him, or the bar tender would treat him because he was an old dustomer,-- but when he became a Christian, he nearly starved to death--except the Lord had helped him, he would have starved to death. The free lunch is made salt and hot, so that it will make the man who eats it thirsty, so that he will want to drink more. These lunches are composed of the vilest and most indigestible viands, and the only wonder is, that the poor fellows are not killed by their food, to say nothing about the bad liquors. The back ends of these saloons are nearly all of them furnished with gambling hells, or dives. (Screen.)

Here is a picture of one of these dives. The picture was taken surreptitiously--the gamblers did not know their pictures were being taken; it is not easy to take their pictures, and it is not always safe to do it, but this was a snap shot which captured them as they were all sitting at the table. One can find numbers of these cheap saloons, continually in operation. Young men are enticed there, and robbed of everything they have. Some time ago a young man came in from the country with sixty dollars in his pockets, and in passing by a certain spot he heard a man come out and keep saying "A dollar for a dime, a dollar for a dime, a dollar for a dime! A nickel for a penny, a nickel for a penny, a nickel for a penny.!" As he came by a certain door, the door swung open, and he could see in, and there was beautiful carpet, pictures, etc., and the other man kept singing out,

"A dollar for a dime, a dollar for a dime, " etc. The young man though that that ths a quick way of making money, and he thought he would consider it, after he passed by. So he went back, and the other man kept singing out, "a dollar for a dime," so he finally went in there, and as he went in there, he saw some men sitting at the table. They were what we xall "stool pigeons." So this young man sat down at the table with them. In less than half an hour, that young man had lost every dollar he had in the world. At first he made some small winnings, and he continued to play until he had won five dollars. Thenhhe put that up, and lost it. Then he tried it again, occasionaly winning a little bt the next time he would lose it all, and he kept playing, until he lost every dollar he had. Then the police dame down upon the gamblers, and they were taken up to the station, and he was taken in with the rest. He had never been arrested before, and he felt very unhappy. Fortunately a missionary came in and gave him a card, saying, " The Lord loves you," asking him into the Mission, and he was converted on the spot, and toeday he is a splendid evangelist, and souls are constantly being saved through kxx the influence of this young man. (Screech

Here is another view,--this is a Chinese gambling hell. It is strange, and yet it is true, that these Chinese gambling hells are patronized by civilized and cultivated human beings. One day as I was prowling around one of these back allies I peeped in the back door of one of the e places, and I saw a dozen men sitting around a table, engaged in this sort of game; as one of them opened the door a little I took a snap shot at them, but I only got the darkness--the men were beyond--the door was closed, and I escaped without observation, but I have no doubt but if you could shove open the door of any one of a thousadd of these places you would find the same thing going on. I have no doubt but what there is more wickedness done out of sight in

that city, than in any other city on this globe. It is a western city, and the supervision is not so good as it is in our eastern cities: crimes of all kinds are carried on almost unmolested in certain parts of the city.

Another business which is carried on in this part of the city is the sale of obscene literature. (screen.) When you see this sign on Clark Street or Sherman Street, it means the sale of obscene pictures. There are men inside of these places watching for those who may become customers, and when they see a young man passing, they will put something out that will entice him to come in there....(Screen.)

This is an opium den; this man has smoked his pipe until he is fast asleep--and he is sleeping a death-like sleep, for that is the kind of sleep they have when under the influence of that awful drug, which he has smoked. Notice this man's countenance. It is an amazing thing that these opium dens become so frequented, and so much frequented, by the civilized American people. (Screen.)

This is a Chinaman, over here, with his wife, smoking their pipes. They are now in a state of maudlin stupidity. It is said that hundreds and even thousands of people who are native born Americans have acquired this habit--the habit of smoking opium in these dens. I conversed with one young woman,--rather a bright young woman, who used opium. Said I, " How did you get into this habit?" She said, "A friend of mine invited me to go to an opium den with her, and I thought I would go and see what it was like, and having tried it and found that it was agreeable, I tried it again, and in the course of a week or two, I found myself a slave to it, and I cannot escape it." This young woman was finally rescued.

Some of the dives in part of the city of Chicago are simply awful to contemplate; some of these places in Chicago are more dangerous than any place you can pick out in Africa or South America, or in any wilderness. One would be safer in the densest forest of Africa than in one f these little allies. (Screen.)

This is an alley near the 12th Street depot, near the viaduct. The street has been built up there. Here are the houses, and here are little narrow spaces between them,-- between the brick walls and the viaduct, and the streets at the present time are higher than the tops of the houses; here are these spaces, which are just about large enough to let persons down into these ~~xxxxx~~places. These places are inhabited by pe haps the most conscienceless and the most brutal and the most ferocious of human beings that live upon the face of the globe. Sometimes a man will take a walk down that way, and that is the last that is seen of him. sometimes when one passes one of these places the door suddenly swings open, strong hands are thrust out and seize the man, and he is dragged in, and that is the last that is ever seen of him. People in Chicago are disappearing every week. You will occasionally see an advertisement in a newspaper that such a young man has "disappeared; any information concerning him will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded." The address is given, and it is continued in the pe~~xxxx~~r four or five times and is then discotntiued, and another human being drops out of sight,--he has disappeared, no one knows how, or where; he walked down past one of these dark places, and that is the last that is ever seen or heard of him. (Screen)

Here is the police station, near Custom House Place. There is a whole lot of criminals; these are gathered up every day, and carried to

the "Bridewell", by a four-horse team. Every day this four horse team carries off a great wagon-load of criminals, men and women who are so filthy and so wicked that they are no longer considered safe to go at large, and they must be shut up like wild beasts. (Screen.) Here are some poor fellows who have just been brought in, and are waiting to take their turn to be passed along up to the police magistrate, to have their case pronounced upon. (Screen.)

Here are some women waiting here, for their turn to come. These poor creatures have been dragged in along with the rest. Not infrequently we will find fifteen or twenty of these poor wretched women at the Harrison Street police station where they are kept in over night. I have been there and seen a dozen or more brought in during the night. (Screen.) Here are some who were brought in when a raid was made upon these vile houses, and they are waiting their turn. Here isthe judge, and here are some criminals who are awaiting their sentence. You will notice if you look at them carefully, that most of them have been there before. They do not feel embarrassed by their condition, and when they find out what the sentence is, they take it very cooly,--sometimes they are glad to get into the Bridewell for a few months, to remain there until winter is over.

As you go along one of these streets near the police stations on Custom House Place,--three or four doors from our mission, you will find one of the darkest places in Chicago. When we established our Mission in that place, it was pointed out to us by the Chief of Police as being the dirtiest and the wickedest place in the city, so we took this place, and began our work there.

When you come down you will see houses with signs like this; (Screen.) This whole street was made of such houses as these-- there

are signs on the doors--that the place was kept by "Miss Julia," Miss Lillie," "Miss Mary," or somebody else. That was an indication that that was a house of/ill repute. This is "Miss Josie's Place"-- they are not ashamed to put their names over their front doors, for they have lost all their modesty, and gone down to the lowest rank of humanity. Some of these persons are known as of a sort of aristocratic character; their houses are furnished like palaces, the doors will be opened, and you can see a photograph as you go by which will look like this; (Screen.) The people here are trying to look as if they were happy, although they are not happy. (Screen.) This is a stairway leading down by the viaduct,--they are dangerous places to go. This is a stair way leading down from Clark street. I was walking down there one day, and I saw one of the inhabitants coming out to get a little air ,,and sunshine, and as he did so, I took his picture. (Screen.) Here is the same stairway, and there is a policeman, closeby. Here are some young men peeping out and looking around--I suppose that is the reason the policeman is there--these young men are watching for their prey; the policeman walks about there every few minutes; he is looking down that stairway now, for he knows that is the most dangerous place in chicago. He knows that at any time he may hear a cry for help from there. It/seems strange that there are not some means that can be brought to bear by which this evil might be remedied,, but I am afraid these places are protected by those who should be the protectors of society; they are actually protecting these places and those who are engaged in this nefarious business. (Screen.) Here is a young man looking down the stairs, and here are a couple of others close by. Look at those faces, and see what awful wickedness is pictured there.

Here is a young man,--an inter-sting looking young man who is curious to know what is going on below there--and very likely he will be led down into that moral dungeon. (Screen.)

Here are some more of the denizens of these dark places--do you see those knives? They are often brought into use. From twenty-five to thirty persons come into our dispensary in a day who have been cut and bruised and hacked with knives. (Screen.) These women dwell in one of these places in this alley; you see a couple of men passing along there; here is a door and that is a door. Those are pig pens, or sheds for animals, or someth ing of that sort, but human beings inhabit those places, and these are the best houses they have to live in.

Now I am going to tell you a story. Some four years ago, when we first began to work in Chicago two of our medical students volunteered to go down there and live in the basement--to spend a whole day in the basement--it was a very pestential place; just around the corner there was this alley, and they arranged to spend a whole day there, just to brighten the lives of some of these people. People came in to have their clothes washed, and their old sores dressed,-- not only physical, but moral lepers, who were not safe to be touched; they have to be disinfected, for they are covered with vermin. These two friends of mine, medical students from the Sanitarium, volunteered to go down there and live with these people a day, and see if there could not be something done to improve their condition. Every morning there would be two or three of these poor fellows who had been enticed into this alley and knocked down, and sometimes their skulls would be cracked,, and they would generally have some wound upon their heads; they were knocked down and rendered insensible, so that they could be robbed. This has

got to be a regular thing. So when these young men went down there this day, the first thing after they got down therein the morning, they said "We shall have some from the alley, and we might as well go right in there, and go to picking them up, as to wait for someone else to do it." So they made it the first businessof the morning for one of them to go around to that alley, walking up and down to see if he could any one that had been foully dealt with, and he found there one poor fellow who was apparently most dead; he had been robbed of everything but his pantaloons. There he was , lying there with a great scalp wound in his head, and insensible. He took him up and carried him to the Mission and washed him up, and bound him up, and then he went away, and what became of him, the Lord only knows. In a morning or two this brother was walking around to see what he could find, and as he was passing one of these places, he suddenly found himself set upon by four great colored women, who rushed out and pounced upon him, and snatched him inside, before he could wink. Thy are all well drilled, they are taught like soldiers to go in perfect time,, so at the signal they all rushed out and seized him and dragged him into a dark hole, wherenhe could see nothing but those fiends grinning at him.

He stood there for a moment, and hardly knew what to think, but he finally said, "Friends, I guess you do not know who I am." They said they did not knww who he was, and said, "Who are you?" Said he, "My name is Rand, and I am from the Mission;" then they said, "We don't want anything to do with you," and pushed him out, otherwise we would not have had any Dr. Rand here with us to-day. If they had not pushed him out, they would have cut his throat. This is one of the traps in Chicago, in which human beings are trapped and captured; this is not an infrequent occurance, that people disappear in that way . These awful creatures are persons who have lost all their love for

humanity and all their sense for right and wrong, they have so far surrendered themselves to evil that they have lost all their human instincts and have reduced themselves to animals--beasts. Here is a free lunch stand. (Screen.)

If a man wants to eat beefsteak, he must eat diseased meat--he has to eat "lumpy-jawed" beefsteak from the Stock Yards--meat which has been sold for almost nothing. Sometime ago a gentleman had been at the Stock Yards for a number of years, and he saidthey had shut up their cattle at night, and slaughtered them the next morning; that they had some of them at the cheap restaurants, where they furnished a meal for a dime, and if a man was not able to lunch there, he could get a lunch here; he said he knew this to be the way in which they disposed of their meat, for he was inthe business himself.

Four years ago next September, we found people in Chicago who were almost starving to death; it was after the world's Fair, when great want came down upon the city; we undertook to supply this need by establishing the penny lunch and dinner table. One day we had as many as fifteen hundred men gathered tbgether there for a bowl of soup. (Screen.) Here is another free lunch stand, which feeds eight to ten thousand people a day; this is a trap to draw people into the saloon. We find our penny dinner is an excellent plan by which to capture souls--many who cannot be reached in any other way; by a kind word and our penny dinner, there are many who are willing to be helped out of their miserable condition.

Now it is no wonder in view of all these conditions which we find in these large cities that many people get into prison. They get behind the bars, and there is no telling when they will get out. Now I will show you a few more views of the condition of things we find in

Chicago. (Screen.) Here are some people who are sleeping behind the bars. This is a long corri dor, forty feet long, and it is packed just as full as it can be, and you can see just this sort of a sight there any night. Now in the midst of all this wickedness and filthiness, there are children living, and bringing up their children-- in the tops of these cells, and behind, and all around them, are families with sometimes half a dozen children; sometimes these tenements will have half a dozen children in them. (Screen.)

This picture shows a boy, familiarly known as "Tootsey;" he was a bright little fellow, and I tried to get him out of that place, but did not succeed,--I hope to do so yet, when he gets to be a little older, and after he looks about him, and don't find anything particularly inviting in his present situation. This is the house that Tootsey lives in,--now tell me what there is in that house to make it desirable for that boy to stay at home. It is common for our nurses to find a boy who comes to the settlement, and afterwards they go to see where he lives, and they find him living in a hole like this. Not long ago a public school teacher in Chicago confessed that she had once lived in such a hole as this--just a little hole--a little corner in a garret-- and got her dinners from the garbage boxes and barrels, etc; that she had done this for nine long years, but she had an impulse for something better, and went to school and climbed up without any assistance at all. It was a miracle of divine providence that she did not go down instead of up; but she was determined to climb up, and she did so, and is one of the public school teachers of that city to-day.

I have seen poor people taking their breakfasts out of garbage barrels more than once. I took a picture there of one man, while taking his breakfast out of a garbage barrel. (Screen.)

This was not a hard-looking boy at first; he had no amusements except what he got in the streets, and by and by such boys get hardened by what they see, for, " By beholding we become chenged," and he afterward becomes the toughest boy on the street. (Screen.)

You know as soon as you see this boy's face, that he is a bad boy. His heart has got hard, he has lost his xxxxxxxx love for his mother and his respect for his father, if he has any,; he has lost all respect for good and pure things. (Screen.) I knew this boy, in Sherman Street: That is "Pete"; if I should meet him, I would xxx shake hands with him, and he would tell me all about his life; he is only ten years old; see how old he appears for a boy of that age; he is old in sin--he has committed every sin which it is possible for him to commit. (Screen.) This is his sister, "Roxie"; he is proud of his wickedness, and his sister is proud of it. As soon as he gets to be a little older, he will be down by the curbstone, drunk--he gets drunk now, and gets into the police station, and after he gets there once he thinks it is not so bad to get there again; he gets familiar with that sort of thing. "Pete" was arrested not long ago, for stealing fruit. He was arrested and taken to the police station, and afterward he was taken to the Bridewell, to stay there three months. (Screen) This is the way he looks behind the bars--when a man gets behind the bars he has lost all respect for himself, and others have lost all respect for him, and he would as soon go to the Devil, as anywhere else. (Screen.)

Look at that amazing face,--and he was not posing for a picture when I took it, either; That is the sort of man we meet on the streets there sometimes--look at that face? He might have been one of nature's noblemen; see what a beautiful forehead he has, and yet he is one of the lowest men in Chicago; he begged money of me, enough to get a drink with, after I was done taking his picture. He might have been a grand good man, but it was the awful surroundings that made him what he came to be; he has a Daniel Webster head. he was fishing his breakfast out of a garbage barrel, when I came up and took his picture. This was "Poor Tom"; he had killed a man, and was haunted by a ghost. (Screen.)

Here are some poor women, seventeen to twenty years of age; I took their pictures behind the bars; they were ones as innocent and sweet as this little girl. (Screen.)

These children are earnestly pleading for bread -- when I got around to the back room, this child was making an earnest prayer for bread, for they had not had any bread that day-- and I have no doubt the Lord heard her prayer, for there are influences at work in Chicago which have a tendency to counteract this state of things; and onw of them is an Orphan Asylum. (Screen.)

Here are children it this place waiting their turn, as they do at the Haskell Home; there are a few children in institutions in Chicago, but comparatively few, so that many children are going down to destruction, who might be in homes of some kind, and be saved. (Screen.)

One stormy night some one passed along the street where two little children were talking together--one of them was Tommy, and the other was Tim. Tim said to Tommy, "How thankful we ought to be, that we have such a nice door as this to sleep behind"-- it was an awful stormy night,

and the wind was whistling, and the sleet was flying, and yet they were thankful to God that they had such a nice door to sleep behind. Many of these poor little fellows have no door to sleep behind. (Screen)

Here is an insidevfew of the Newsboys' Home, where a gentleman some time ago undertook to provide a hmmefor homeless and orphan boys, andxx give them a trade; these boys would have grown up reckless criminals if this had not been done for them. There has a little fund been raised for a Mothers' Rest in the Lincoln park; it is just a few doors from Custom House Place, but that has disappeared. It is conducted now for filthy lucre, rather than for philanthropy. There is a reformatory for women there; a good woman has been acting as matron, and these women who have been sent to the Bridewell as prisoners are now sent to this reformatory for women, and there they can get an honest living. I tried to do something for them one day--I visited this place and made a few remarks to the girls , and afterward one of the girls stepped up and said she knew me,-- said she, "I am from Battle Creek; that was my home, but I was persuaded to come down here to Chicago, and I got to like drink a little, and that got me into trouble and I got arrested, and I got sent up hereand I am going to get out in three or four years." Said I, "Are you going to reform?" "I don't know," she answered, "I have been thinking about it." Now that was one of our Battle Creek girls ; she had seen me pass hundreds of times; she had been convicted as a criminal, and gone down to the depths of wickedness. More than one Battle Creek girl has been enticed away from home to Chicago, and ruined. We see many of these people in Chicago that we have seen before. One of our workers was talking in one of our missionary meetings, and while doing so he looked over his audience, and he saw in the back part of the hall a familiar face--a woman who

had dropped in there, but she disappeared before the meeting was closed. The next night she came again, and after the meeting was closed she stepped up to the speaker and said "Mr. Harris, I know you; my name is so and so." She was a poor girl who came from the town where he did, had grown up to be a young woman, had come in contact with evil companions, and had been led away, and gone down into Chicago, and had gone down into the lowest depths of degradation. She happened to pass by the meeting, heard the singing, and went in, and, I am glad to say, she was rescued. Now our nurses go down into these very darkest places which you see here in these pictures. One of our pioneer nurses, who is in Samoa now, went down with me into this place in Sherman street, and the children came rushing out and came rushing up to her on all sides, and I took their pictures as they were rushing up to greet "Sister Louisa." She had waited on these little folks at one time when they had scarlet fever and had rescued them from the jaws of death; they all knew her--everybody knew her. A poor old drunkard came along and on seeing her took off his hat and made a polite bow to "Sister Louisa"--he made her a most tremendous bow, and would not move a step until Sister Louisa had passed. There was one poor woman with "sin" written all over her face and as she passed Sister Louisa, she gave her a half a dollar, to show thatshe was pleased with her work. I tell you this so you will see how our missionary nurses are working in these dark places. When they saw Sister Louisa coming, they would say to their children, "Here is Sister Louisa coming; run and wash your faces." She managed to get them to clean the windows, by scraping a clean spot on a window herself and calling the children up to see the sights, suggesting that it would be more convenient if each one would clean a

place for himself. Very often the floors were so filthy that you could not tell, whether they were earthen, tile, or wood; and the nurse would clean a place under the pretense of trying to find out what kind of wood it was; after scraping a place and saying "Oh, this is wood--what beautiful wood this is", she could get them to scrape the rest of the floor. (Screen.)

Here is a poor girl I found in the third story of one of these tenement-houses with nothing to eat, and the bed was nothing but a little straw. There was no pillow case for the pillow, nothing but a tick, and nothing but straw to lie on. She had been sick for a week, and I went up there to see if there was not something that could be done for her. This is the way many are suffering--and a little ways from there people are rolling in wealth. We do not know anything about the suffering here, we have everything the heart could wish for, and yet there are scores of thousands, who have the barest necessaries of life. A Christmas occasion was instituted for these people, and I took the picture of it; the children were wonderfully delighted with the pop-corn balls, etc. I gathered in thirty or forty of them. (Screen.)

This is a picture of our missionary nurses starting out in the morning to their labors--you can only see a part of them, but we had forty or fifty two years ago , and they worked all wimter down in these slums and back alleys and in these dismal regions . At the present time we have seventy five working there, and a little later we shall have a hundred. During the last twenty five years we have had more than a hundred. Four years ago I told the Chief of Police of Police of Chicago, that I wanted to find the wickedest and the dirtest place in Chicago; that our nurses wished to commence work in the city, and we wanted to find the dirtiest and the wickedest place in the city. He said--"You need not go two blocks away from here to find that place."

I found a basement which we cleaned up, and put in a half a dozen laundry tubs and a few appliances for treatment, and began work. (Screen) This is a view of the bottom of the basement; this looks like a window, but it only opens into a hole--the basement was entirely under ground; it was below the side walk; there was a little grating and a hole back there, and this window opened into that hole. (Screen.)

Here is a poor fellow with his foot bound up. Three or fourcore in every morning who have been beaten by policemen, or who have frozen their feet. (Screen.) This poor old colored woman had the sides of her face and arms scalded, and she looked as if she would die, and her face and xxx arms were all drawn out of shape, but the nurses attended her for weeks and weeks in the little corner where she lived, and finally took her down to this dispensary, where they treated her successfully. (Screen.)

One of the most interesting places that I ever saw in my life was our laundry. Sometimes we would find a hundred and fifty men outside the door, in line, waiting their turn at the laundry, to get a chance to wash their shirts; one cold winter morning there were a hundred and eight men, without gloves or over coats, waiting there in line for a chance to get clean. I sent an artist down there to make a picture of the scene as true to life as he could, and the only thing that he missed was that he did not get enough of them--he did not get only forty or fifty. Here is the laundry, and here is the big stove; here is the boiler, and here is the dryer--thirty or forty men are in the room, and they are all occupied--every place where there could be the least drying done, was occupied. These men, although they were jailbirds, highway robbers and thugs, many of the worst men in Chicago, and from the worst center of Chicago, would do their work there without quarrelling; the

only case, of a quarrel that I ever heard of was made when one man by accident got another man's shirt on; but that was searched out and made right without any trouble. Those men were all in rags, and we sent out all over the United states for clothing, and we have succeeded in clothing some seventy five thousand men, and more than two hundred thousand men have visited our laundry. (Screen.)

These are sorting over barrels of clothing which have been sent in. Here is Bro. Simmons, and here is Sister Louisa; she has found a neat little jacket for a boy; there was a poor little baby in a tenement house who was suffering from cold, and this was a new little jacket that was found in one of these barrels of xx garments, and it was just what the babyneeded. The nurses are delighted with these barrels of clothing, as they always find in them something that is exactly what is needed. When it was known among the poor people that these garments had come, they came out and filled up the streets, so that the police men interfered, and then they went in, and they filled the whole building. The building was filled so that it was impossible to proceed with the distribution of clothing. I never shall forget a sight that I saw one day--a mother and her two little children--so small that they hung hold of her dress as they toddled along. They were nearly frozen to death when they came in; they were all supplied with just the clothing they needed, which had been selected from these barrels of clothing. There is need for just this sort of thing all the time. (Screen.)

Here is a scene which you will see every night. They are packed in here like herrings. One evening I came up to the Harrison Street station and I put my face up to the bars, and I saw these poor people who had no

place to sleep, and they were packed in and locked in, just the same as criminals, and there was nothing but the hard floor for them to sleep on. About ten o'clock I called there, and asked "How many of you men would like to get a bed and a place to sleep to-night, and work to pay for it to-morrow?"--and it looked like the resurrection of the valley of Dry Bones. I supposed they were all asleep, but about a hundred and forty men arose immediately and came out of those cages where they had been sleeping and where they had been put in and packed in as thick as herrings-- the place was not wide enough for two rows of them, so they overlapped each other like herrings in a herring box. They came out and fairly ran the few squares between that place and the Workingmens' Home, and then our boys worked all night distributing clothing. Every man took his bath and went to bed clean, and while they were sleeping, their clothing was being fumigated, and the vermin destroyed. (Screen.)

This picture shows one of the cheap lodging houses in Chicago. These look like stalls for oxen. (Screen.) This is a cheap lodging house with a sub-cellar. I went down into this sub-cellar, and a woman had a big bed and a table combined about three or four feet high made of planks; I found that eleven men slept in that bed,, and it was not a dozen feet wide. (Screen.)This is a five-cent lodging house. (Screen.) Here is another one of these cheap lodging houses. Now we can see why these 140 men were glad to have an opportunity offered them to get a place to sleep. We did not find any of these men drunk, and very few of them were smoking. They were very poor, and they would all have been glad to work, if they could hot the chance. One night in the winter I went to a saloon keeper and asked for lodging for a number of men who

had no place to sle p. The saloon-kepper was merciful to them, and gave them a room; I went there, an found two hundred of them, who were slepping standing up. They were packed together solid ; they could not lay down, because the room was very full, and the men were very tired, and they slept standing up. Now think of that! While we are sle ping in our comfortable beds at home, many of our fellow human beings men in whom God dwells--these men live in this condition. Now this is not an over-drawn picture, for I have seen it with my own eyes, and you can see the same sort of thing in Chicago, at any time. (Screen.) This is a portion of our lodging house--a place where we can lodge three or four hundred. I remember the cold perions of last winter, we filled that house full every night, and gave them a breakfast in the morning. (screen.)

While I was speaking to them one day fromthe platform, I was accosted by a man right over by that boiler; there were two men there , one a tall man, and the other a short man, and the short man came up to me and said "Doctor, I am awful hungry, I have had nothing to eat for two days. Can't you give me a bowl of soup?" I gave him a penny to pay for a bowl of soup, and also one for the friend that was with him. I never heard anything of that man again until a few weeks ago. I was in Chicago a few weeks ago, and as I passed by the door of this lecture room there was a man there talking to the people, and I went in and sat down, and the man looked at me very sharply, and then in a little while he looked at me again, and he kept on looking at me, until he had finished his talk. He was talking about the Gospel, and he was telling the young people how to bring souls to Christ. I was spell-bound at the earnestness and sincerity of the man. When he had finished his talk he came up to me, put out his hand, and asked my name. I told him

"My name is Dr. Kellogg." He said, "O, I am so glad to see you," and he shook my hand repeatedly, and he hung right on to it. Said he, "Do you remember a man over at the Pacific Garden Mission, who was dirty and hungry, and askedyou for a bowl of soup?" Yes, I told him I did. He said, "I am that man." That bowl of soup saved my soul. I have said that a thousand times since that time. That encouraged me,- the fact that you gave me a bowl of soup encouraged me. Why Dr. Kellogg I was a thief, a thug,-- one of the worst men in Chicago; had been such for years and years; I was a drunkard and a liar and everything bad that could be; I wanted to reform, but could not; I made up my mind at that time that if I could not get a bowl of soup, I would go out and rob somebody; I used to knock people down and rob them for a very small sum of money, sometimes only ten cents; nothing was toobbad for me, for I was morally insane from drink. I was going to rob someone if I did not get that bowl of soup, but the bowl of soup came-- and then I thought that I would make a beginning, and I made the beginning, trusting in the Lord. The Lord sent me that bowl of soup and that encouraged me to make a beginning, and I have been going on ever since, and I have succeeded in establishing several missions." When I met him a short time ago, he said he had succeeded in leading two thousand men to a higher life. I tell you my friends, if you had no other opportunity of helping a soul, this one opportunity of helping aman who had been the means of aiding so many others, it would pay us for all our trouble. We don't know what the results of our work will be. There are, among the lowest of these poor men,, many a soul who might have been a great deal better, if he had had the opportunity, but they have not had the chance; they have grown up among these environments. (Screen.)

Look at these boys. This is a picture that I took of them as I found them on the street. Look at their faces. They are learning everything that is mean and vile and low,--once those little girls and boys were just as beautiful and innocent as these.. These children were born down here in the filth and crime of the slum alley, and when they have been gathred in and cleaned up, their faces shine. This little fellow would make a capital drunkard if permitted to do so. He loves to enjoy things,--look at his hand- he would make a splen did drunkard if he had a chance, but give him another chance, and he would be a humanitarian. Now these children have had a chance--someone has given them an opportunity. (Screen.)

Here you see the older classes of children from the same place. Now if these boys had been brought up on the street, they would have had the face of "Pete"--contrust these faces faces with the faces of these boys--they have the faces of noblemen as compared with the others; this is simply the effect of environment.

Now I am sure my good friend Dr. Riley would not be annoyed if I tell you how he came to be here. He is a man who has won such a reputation at the sanitarium, that he is known as a scientific man in all parts of the United States, and now he has charge of the Sanitarium at Boulder. Dr. Riley came to this town a little orphan boy, some twenty years ago; he was brought here from Boston. I did not know him then, but I remember he was brought here with a whole carload of orphan children. He was taken in charge of by the Methodist church when he was about ten years old, and a good farmer took him out on his farm, and he grew up on the farm, and the Lord has made a splendid man of him; that is simply because he had a chance. Now every one of these little children are entitled to a chance--and why do they not have it? Simply

because our selfish hearts xxxx xx lead us to keep hoarding up to squander for ourselves. (Screen.)

Now I put up this picture so you will see the difference between these children who have been turned away from the terrible influences about them, and those that have not. Now every one ofthese girls in this picture are just as bad as girls can be; they havebbeen educated in sin; they don't know anything else but what is evil; look at that face; I took that picture myself; I saw those girls every day, and knew them just as well as any girls that are in this room to-night, and I knew what their anvironments have been. They were born on Sherman Street, they were born in the slums and the brothels and the gambling hells, and they have always been associated with the people who xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx frequent these places. (Screen. Look at this girl's face. This is not a bad face, it is the face of a little girl who is trying to be godd, and her mother was obliged to keep her in the house as a sort of preventative from all that wickedness. (Screen.)

Here is "Roxie," "Pete's" sister; she came running over to our place one day, and seemed to bevvery happy, and said, "Pete has gone to the Bridewell." "What for?" "Oh, he stole something out of a grocery store, and the officers got him, and sent him up to the Bridewell." She thought it was a bright thing for Pete to get a ride to the Bridewell She knows more vice and iniquity than any girl outside of a brothel--a girl who is just as wicked and vile and just as worrput morally as it is possible for her to be,--and yetthat girl was "as smart as a whip," as the saying is. She used to come over to the Sabbath school, and she would have her lesson, and she was glad to come, and when I asked her about God, and the Bible, and religion, she was wonderfully interested; she had never heard of the Lord Jesus Christ, and wanted

to know where he lived; she knew someone by the name of Jesus living over in the next block, but she never heard of Jesus Christ, and wanted to know where he lived. Now what is that little girl going to be? she will be about what this little girl is. (Screen.)I found that girl sitting behind the bars in the police station, and I took her picture; I asked her to come outside, and she came outside, and posed for her picture. She did not seem to be abashed at all. She was sixteen years old, and she had run away from her mother in Indiana and had come to Chicago, and had drifted down into the very lowest haunts of vice in Chicago, and finally she had stolen some jewellery and was taken up for it, and there she is. She looks a little sober now; I/ had been talking to her. (Screen.) Here is a woman sitting beside her; she is about twenty-one. She and her husband were arrested for the third or fourth time. Some people have tried to rescue her from infamy, but she has gone down to the very depths.

Now I want you to see what the girls xxxxxxxxxx come to, when they grow up under these conditions; (Screen.) This poor old woman is a "hag," as we say; she got down to the lowest round of the ladder of humanity-- she went down and down and down, to the very depths of degradation, and she is simply waiting for death to claim her; she has been in prison times innumerable, almost. Look at this face.

One day there came to the Mission a man something over sisty years of age; when the opportunity presented itself, he got down on his knees and prayed; saying, "Oh, Lord, I/ am a slave to drink; I am a slave to tobacco; I have tried a hundred times to reform myself, but I could not. Take these appetites away from me," and the man was so earnest and so sincere that the Lord heard him, and the man arose from his knees with no more longing for tobacco or whisky than

you or I have, and in a few days he was weaned from these appetites, and so thoroughly was he weaned from tobacco that the smell of it made him sick. This man was "Uncle Joe", who afterwards cooked the soup on the basement; he was always up in the morning cooking bean soup; and he was up until late at night in this work, and giving himself wholly to it. In the spring he came up here, and kept our lawns smooth and clean. One day I remember a man came to me and said "Did you not day that Uncle Joe was a Chhistian?" I said yes,. "Well, " he said, "I do not know about that." "Why do you doubt his being a Christian?" I said. "Because I heard him swear to-day--he got awful mad, and swore." "Well, " I said, "I think he is a Christian, nevertheless,--I think he is a Christian, if he does swear, because the Lord hs rescued him from his evil appetites and he prays." So I spoke to Uncle Joe about it; I said to him, "One of the brethren said he heard you swear." Said he, "I did not know it",-- he was in the situation of the small boy who said he didn't swear, it swore itself; so he sought the Lord until he got rid of that burden, and I do not think Uncle Joe has said a bad thing for two or three years. He is down in Chicago now; we could not keep him from Chicago. I saw him at the Mission one night,-- he came in with a poor fellow who was so drunk that he could not walk straight and he brought him in and sat him down as tenderly as though he had been a very dear friend, after he had found him a nice seat;; and before the meeting closed, he broke down and prayed to the Lord to deliver him from the slavery of drink; he hated drink, but he said when he went by a saloon there seemed to be some power that dragged him in. I found that this man and Uncle Joe had been chums, and they haunted the free lunch counters, gambling hells, etc.; that they had associated together, and so Uncle Joe hunted him up and brought him into the meeting to be saved. (Screen.) Now look at that face--it did not look like the same

face--when Uncle Joe used to go around in these places and get drunk, he did not look like that man,--that is rather a noble face. He has a brother who is a judge in one of the Southern states. Uncle Joe learned to drink whisky when he was ten years of age, and drand ever since, until we found him in the slums of Chicago, where he had been for many years; but the Lord rescued him and saved him...

Now are you not ready to do something to help the work in Chicago?...

10.6

Office of the INTERNATIONAL

Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association

CHICAGO, ILL., 28 COLLEGE PLACE.
LONDON, 59 PATERNOSTER ROW, E. C.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 6, 1898

To The Public:--

The bearer of this note is duly authorized to engage in the sale of lodging and lunch tickets for the Workingmen's Home. The managers of this charitable enterprise, now located in greatly improved quarters at 1341 State St., have been laboring to make this work as nearly as possible self-supporting. But during the winter months it is difficult to accomplish this, because of the large number of men who suddenly find themselves friendless and penniless, and who have to be assisted until they can be gotten upon their feet and sent to homes in the country Since this enterprise was first established, nearly six years ago, housands of Homeless men women and children have been lifted out of the ranks of the paupers, tramps, thieves, and criminals of other classes, and have been made useful members of society.

You are cordially invited to investigate the workings of the Workingmen's Home in its various departments, and should you consider it worthy of your co-operation, any fee which you might contribute would be most heartily appreciated. Thus far the support of the work has been received in the way of small contributions from people of moderate means scattered throughout the country.

Very truly yours,

.....

Pres. Int. Med. Miss. & Benv'nt Ass'n

610.6

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING,

held August 15,1897.

Dr.Kellogg presiding.

Reports from the different branches of the work were made,all of which go to show that the work is in a progressive state.

The following resolutions were adopted:

I.That,since Mr.Wm.Penn Nixon has kindly offered to give us space for reports in every"Sunday Inter Ocean",Bro.Sadler act as special secretary of the General Committee to make a complete report of the proceedings of each meeting and of the statements made concerning the different lines of our work,and prepare the same to be published in the above named paper.

2.That the Settlement be represented in the General Committee. Miss Church was chosen as the Settlement representative.

3.That we act as a Committee to co-operate with Bro.Sadler in his work among the newsboys.

4.That a weekly circular or a card be sent to all converts of our missions in order to stimulate their courage.Committee appointed to look after this matter:A.J.Harris,W.S.Sadler,T.F.Mackey.

5.That Bro.Mackey be authorized to have photographs taken of the Star of Hope Mission.

That the advisability of continuing the lodging house and lunch department in connection with the mission be considered by a special committee. Appointed:- A.J.Harris,W.E.Williamson,A.P.Grohens,E.H.Mathewson,W.S.Holden.

A. P. Grohens
Sec

610.6

REPORT OF GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO WORK.
held Sept.5. 1897.

A financial report was first read which showed a total deficit for all the branches of the work for the month to be about $400.oo, and as the work willbe more expensive next month it was decided that we raise $500.oo a month from now on.

Bro. Mackey tho't we could get in the churches here, give a gospel talk, show up thew ork, and get a good collection. Bro. Harris also tho't this a good plan. Dr. Kellogg thinks that more pictures of our work and the men before and after donversion would be a good thing to arouse an interest in our work.

A committee consisting of Brn. Harris, Mackey, Williamson, and Dr. Kellogg was appointed to formulate plans for raising the $500.oo per month.

Bro. Habenslaben is much interested in our work and it was decided to give him special encouragement in a financial way.

Miss Church wants more workers at the Settlement. Miss Church wants two or three more. Dr. Kellogg wants some of the summer school to spend some time at the Settlement.

It was suggested that we must get some place to take.reformed people so as to get them away from the bad influence.

Bro. Mackey wants a week vacation. Bro. Calahan will take his place. It was suggested that Bro. Mackey go to B.C. and write up a short autobiograp y of the most interesting events of his life to circulate.

A collection in the Home was mentioned but nothing decided about it.

It was voted that Bro. Mackey be authorized to spend every noon at the Williard Hall also that the one in charge of that work be notified by Dr. Kellogg that Bro. M. had been appointed by our committee to do that work. The people at Williard Hall are very friendly to us.

The committee of finance held a special meeting Sept. 6.

W.B.Holden.

610.6

R E P O R T
of

Genral Committee Meeting, held Feb. 14,1899

at the Chicago Medical Missionary Training School .

Dr. Kellogg presiding.

1. Resolved, that we ask the Medical Students to attend the Missions and work under Bro. Sadler's and Mackey's direction in giving short talks and do personal work.
2. That the chair appoint a committee for the Children's Home.
3. That Bro. Wood take up some work ~~in~~ the Workingmen's Home, as soon as he can be relieved from the Life Boat Mission.
4. That Bro. Bahana be invited to come to Chicago and connect with the Life Boat Mission.
5. That the following be appointed a committee to arrange for the work and allowances of Bro. Wood and Bro. Bahana:- W. E. Williamson, Dr. Holden, and W. S. Sadler.
6. That a sanitary committee be appointed to look after the sanitary condition of the Training School building. Appointed:- Dr. George, W. E. Williamson and Chas. Hook.

610.6

G E N E R A L C O M M I T T E E M E E T I N G

Of Chicago Work. Held Nov.7/97.

It was a prevalent feeling that the work of the general committee had often been to no purpose, the time being spent with details which should have been looked after by permanent committees and as some of the committees previously appointed were not well understood, and besides several new features had been added to the work,

It was voted:-

I. That a sub-committee be placed in charge of each Branch of the work with power to attend to all details and matters of business connected with it, and make report to the General Committee.

2. It was voted that the chairman of each sub-committee submit to the General Committee a full report of that particular Branch of the work,at each meeting.

3. That the General Committee confine itself more exclusively to listening to reports and making such suggestions as might seem important for each sub-committee to carry out.

4. That the treasurer give a full financial report to the General Committee each month.

The sub-committees appoined are as follows,most of these having been previously appointed by Dr.Kellogg:-

Committees of management for the New Home:-

Miss Helman W. S. Sadler

Miss Church Miss Rummery

Luther Warren

Training School Committee:-

Dr.Mathewson Dr.Brighouse

Luther Warren W.S.Sadler

Prof.Beardsley Mina Rummery

Miss Church

Committee of the Star of Hope Mission:-

T. F. Mackey, W. S. Sadler.

Committee of the Working-men's Home:-

W.E.Williamson, Luther Warren.

Committee of the Rescue Home:-

Mrs.L.Aldridge, Dr.Brighouse.

Committee on Industries:-

W.E.Williamson, Dr.Holden

Bro. Hanson A.P.Grohens.

Committee of the Branch Sanitarium:-

Dr.Mathewson Dr.Brighouse

Dr.Holden A.P.Grohens.

610.6

Chicago Ill. 8/4/97.

J.H.Kellogg, M.D.,

Battle Creek Mich.,

Dear Doctor:-

The following are the minutes of the General Committee meeting last Sunday evening.

Bro. Mackay gave an account of a busy day in street work.

The average attendance at the Star of Hope Mission is 100 per night, with average number of conversions, five.

Bro Mackay has a convert formerly in the circus business, also a convert, apainter and rustic wood worker. Dr. Kellogg wants both of these men sent to B.C. Brethren Mackay, Harris, and Willson were appointed a committee to arrange for these two men to go to B.C.

Bro.Mackay was requested to send up to Battle Creek a co py of Christ before Pilate.

It was thought best for Bro. Mackay to attnd two or three camp-meetings this fall.

Bro. Sadler reported a good interest in the meetings att he Home.

Bro. Willson was requested to send a sample of the rugs on hand to the B.C. San.; also a letter in regard to advertising the carpet on hand.

It was voted to invite Bro. Larson to come down for a month to connect with the religious at the Home.

It was voted to secure a man and wife for the Settlement.

It was moved and carried that Dr. Ashley be invited to go to Battle Creek.

N. B Holden Secy Ro Tem.

General Committe Meeting held Tuesday August 3 1897.

Full attendance.

The following points and resolutions were discussed and adopted:-

1. That Bro.Willson and Dr. Mathewson form a committe to make investigation in Dr. Foote's case and report to Dr. Kellogg.

2. That Bro. Harris kindly assist Bro. Sadler in the religious work at the Home, and that he take charge of the meetings in Bro. Sadler's absence.

3. That the secretary write Dr. Kellogg with reference to expenses of Bro Mackey of the Star of Hope Mission.

4. That the Secretary negotiate with Dr. Kellogg with reference to Bro. Pope's expenses for transportation from the South.

5.That in order to make two small rooms out of one of the larger ones at the Rescue Home, Sister Aldridge be allowed to put in a light partition.

6. That Bro. Willson see Kennedy and Ballard with reference to the rent of building 42 Custom House Place, and the probability of having the lease cancelled.

A. P. Grahem Secy.

610.6

General Committee Meeting held Dec.16, 1897.

Dr. Kellogg presiding.

The most important question brought before the Committee was the one, " HOW SHALL WE TAKE CARE OF THOSE WHO APPLY FOR HELP, AND TO WHOM SHALL WE EXTEND HELP." The question was carefully discussed, pro and con, and Dr.Kellogg clearly defined the position in which we were placed and the conditions under which this work should be carried on.

The following motion was unanimously carried:-

"That the Medical Missionary Training School Rescue Dept. shall be opened to all who are in need of help and that every single case shall be carefully investigated before we refuse to give help!

The next thing considered was, how shall we take care of the children, who have no parents, as we do not have room to accomadate very many in our institution. The Doctor thought it our duty to see that everyone be taken to a home outside of the institution, to be cared for there, as it is not our object to keep many at our institution, or to harbor them for any length of time, but to pass them on as soon as possible.

The Doctor appointed the Home Managing Committee as a receiving Committee for all those taken into the Home, and also advised that we ask the counsel of Miss Rexford, Supt. of the Home of the Friendless, in regard to the matter of helping the unfortunate children.

It was moved and carried that we supply the poor men, who are taken care of in the hospital ward, with cheap factory garments, after having them take off their old dirty clothing, which could then be fumugated.

It was also moved and carried that we have a door put in between the surgical ward and the adjoining room to add to the convenience of taking care of the men. Dr.Kellogg further suggested that we require a promise from all persons whom we help that they find work outside as soon as possible after a fixed time.

The religious work of the Workingmen's Home was next taken up. The Doctor expressed regrets that this work had been so neglected, while there was a grand opportunity to do personal work among the men that passed in and out every day. He urged that we take hold of this work in an earnest way, and said that it would not be necessary to always have the same speaker for the evening service, but that others should take part.

Again referring to the work at the Training School the Doctor expressed surprise that there were quite a few workers who had not yet paid their incidental fees, notwithstanding that he had already given special instruction that all arrears must be pais up. The Doctor thought that it was a fault of management that instructions had not been carried out by the Committee, as they should have been done. It rather looked as though we were ignoring the instructions he had given before, and also ignored the rules of the Medical Mission Board. The Doctor thought that this was not intentional on anyone's part; but, under the circumstances he suggested that the whole general Committee be dissolved and a new Committee formed, including the various sub-comittees and officers.

The Doctor thought it would be a good plan to have a nominating Committee appointed that would draw up the plans for a new organization, and that this plan should be first adopted by the present

general Committee, and then referred to the Medical Mission Board at Battle Creek, subject to be ratified or changed as the board should see fit to do.

The Doctor's plan met ~~with~~ the approval of all and it was voted that the chair appoint a nominating Committee as suggested; appointed, Dr. Mathewson, Miss Helman, Luther Warren. This Committee was advised to go to work at once.

The Doctor also appointed a special Committee to look into the arrears, due by some of the workers, as reported above.

Committee appointed-- A. P. Grohens--W. S. Sadler--Miss Helman.

Meeting Adjourned.

A. P. Grohens
Secy.

610.6

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING
Aug 11 1897.

Full attendance.

The financial part of the work was taken up and discussed. Reports of Receipts and Expenses of the different departments for July were submitted by the Treasurer.

The Workingmens Home report was taken up first. The Home in its different departments shows a loss of nearly $150. for July. It was moved and carried that the Chair appoint a committee to look into the expenses, and if possible increase the receipts. Appointed, J.V. Willson,A.J.Harris,W.E.Williamson.

The reports for the Rescue Home, Gospel work, and Star of Hope Mission were read and accepted.

It was moved that Bro. Sadler have a talk with Bro.Pope and XXXXX arrange for an interview with Dr.Kellogg on Sunday.

Moved and carried that we allow Dr.Nelson the sum of $5.00 for carfare during the time he was engaged in the Dispensary work of the Workingmens Home.

Moved and carried that Dr.Mathewson and Bro.Sadler see that the program arranged for the nurses work at the Home be carried out properly.

That the Printing department be made a seperate department and be made to pay its own way.

A.P. Groves
Secy.

610.6

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

Held Dec. 26, at 10.00 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT: A.P.Grohens, Luther Warren, E. H. Mathewson, J. W. Beardslee, Wm. Hanson, W. E. Williamson, H. E. Brighouse, Evelene Helman, Louise Burkhardt, A. B. Olsen, M.E.Olsen.

Present by invitation, Miss Rexford.

Eld. Warren offered the opening prayer.

The meeting was called for the special purpose of considering what could be done in the way of opening up an institution, as a sort of an annex to our building on Wabash Ave., where men who have no warm place to go to but the saloons, could be taken in, and as far as the accomodations permitted, lodged over night. After thorough discussion the following recommendations were made:--

1. That the old College Settlement building on forty-seventh St. be used for the purposed above named.

2. That the chair appoint a committee of two to act with himself in studying the needs of the case, and making an approximate estimate of the expense involved in properly fitting up the house, also in recommending suitable persons to take charge of it; this committee to report at the meeting of the general committee on Tuesday, when it was expected that the superintendent, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, would be present.

The chair appointed Dr. Brighouse and Dr. Kellogg to act in this capacity.

The committee learning that Bro. Haines would be in the city for a few days, invited him to take a little time in securing orders for rugs and carpets, and in soliciting donations for the Workingmen's Home of some busi-

ness men with whom he is acquainted, it being left with Bro. Grohens to make the arrangements with him.

The matter x of purchasing a certain lodging house on the West Side, near the Star of Hope mission was brought up, and Bro. Williamson read a letter from the proprietor. The committee appointed Williamson, Grohens, Hanson, Mathewson, and Warren to thoroughly investigate this matter, look the building over carefully, and report at the meeting on Tuesday.

A. P. Grohens, Chairman.

M.T.Olsen, Secretary.

610.6

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE, HELD BY ORDER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT J. H. KELLOGG, DEC. 23, at 2.00 P.M.

Members Present:-- A. P. Grohens, Dr. Mathewson, Dr. A. B. Olsen, Dr. H. E. Brighouse, W. S. Sadler, W. E. Williamson, M.E.Olsen.

The following action was taken:--

1. That we notify the various charitable organizations that we are willing to receive and lodge men at the home men whose cases they have investigated, and whom they consider worthy of such help.

2. That such men be furnished in addition to their night's lodging a lunch consisting of a bowl of soup or a cup of caramel coffee, with zweiback.

3. That a similar lunch be provided other men not able to pay, at the discretion of the one in charge.

4. That we recommend to the committee at Battle Creek that immediate steps be taken to procure another boiler for the home, for the reason that it is utterly impossible to accommodate more men than are now stopping at the home with the one in use at present, which is too far gone to be worth mending.

5. Tht Bro. Sadler be requested to call at the police stations explain the nature of our work, and hand to the officer in charge some coupons to be used at his discretion.

M.E.Olsen, Sec.

610.6

REPORT OF FINANCIAL COMMITTEE HELD IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITTEE ROOM MONDAY 10:00 A.M.
July 18,1898.

Prayer by Bro. Callahan.

Members present: Bros. Grohens, Callahan, Sadler, and Williamson; Dr. Brighouse and Mrs. Foy.

Bro. Grohens in the Chair. Mrs. M. S. Foy was asked to take notes.

1. LIFE BOAT MISSION was first considered but as there seemed to be no unnecessary expenses connected with it it was moved, supported, and carried that it be passed by. Expense $150.00

2. STAR OF HOPE MISSION. As Bro. Mackey was not present Bro. Grohens was requested to see Bro. Mackey about what the $8.00 for music for month of June was for. Otherwise no unnecessary expense. Expense $150.00.

At this point it was moved by Bro. Sadler, seconded by Dr. Brighouse that a detail weekly report be made (instead of monthly) by those in charge of departments requiring money and sent to treasurer. Carried.

3. DISPENSARY. $36.02 of expenses over receipts for month of June. Recommended by Committee that the Chairman communicate with Dr. Kellogg in regard to the Medical College paying expenses of Dispensary over its receipts as the work is maintained largely for the benefit of the Medical Students.

4. WORKINGMEN'S HOME reported as coming out even for the month of June, except the rent, and they think they will be able to pay that next month.

Bro. Williamson brought up a bill rendered by Bro. Sherman for plumbing, etc., which was thought to be too large. Committee recommended that Bros. Grohens and Williamson confer with him about the bill.

5. TRAINING SCHOOL. Expenses above receipts $150.00. As the bill of nearly $60.00 for working men was charged to the Training School when the work was done largely in departments that ought to pay for it it was voted by the Committee to recommend that each department be charged for the work done in that department, and that slips be printed for the different departments.

6. FOOD DEPARTMENT run behind $80.00 month of June owing to putting up of extra fruit, buying of cans, small family, changes, etc. It costs more in proportion to run a small family than a large one as running expenses are same.

7. PRINTING OFFICE pays its own expenses.

8. GOSPEL DEPARTMENT WORK (Bro. Sadler's Department). Expenses average about $200.00 per month.

9. OTHER GOSPEL WORK. The question was asked to what department Bro. Wood's salary should be charged.($13.00 per month, boards himself and pays 50¢ a week incidentals). Committee recommended it to be charged to Life Boat Mission as he was Janitor and door man there.

Case of Dr. Leach was considered, how long he was to be here, etc. His expenses are about $9.00 per month for board, incidentals, car-

fare, etc. Committee recommended that Bro. Sadler write Dr. Kellogg about him to see if he should remain or this expense be cut off.

The treasurer showed that there were about $250.00 more which had previously been charged to the Gospel Fund and asked to what Department this should be charged.

The Committee recommended that we keep the Gospel Department expenses at a minimum and that we only add to the $200.00 (expenses of Bro. Sadler's Department) such items as allowance and board of Bro. Brown and Bro. Hibbard, and others doing work for the Gospel Department only.

That other expenses heretofore charged to this department, such as railroad fare, expressage, office supplies, etc., be charged to Transportation and Sundry Expense accounts. Also that a Training School Rescue Department account be opened up in the Treasurer's book to include expenses of board, etc. for Sisters and boys Rescue Department. This altogether would lessen the Gospel Department's Expense about $175.00.

10. Moved and carried that Miss Black be requested to make a monthly financial report of Nursery Department to the Treasurer. Question as to what department pay Miss Black's salary. Had been paid from Gospel Fund. Recommend that $10.00 be paid from Training School Incidentals and $5.00 from Nursery Department.

11. MATERNITY and Baby Nursery paid its way in April and May, June about $30.00 behind.

RESUME:-- The total expense above all receipts as modified by the Committee for the Chicago work is as follows:

Star of Hope Mission		$150.00
Life Boat Mission		150.00
Training School Incidentals		150.00
Food Department of Training School		
WorkingMens Home		
Nursery		
Printing Department		
Surgical Ward and Dispensary		40.00
Gospel Work, Bro.Sadler's Department	$200.00)	
" " Allowance & Sundry Expenses	75.00)	
		275.00
Training School Rescue Department		100.00
Rescue (Maternity) Home		
		$865.00

~~Rent of the expenses~~ Rent of Training School and Working-Mens Home paid direct from Battle Creek.

The above expenses do not leave room for improvements and repairs or other extra outlays. The Training School rent is not included.

As the tithes of the Medical Missionary workers are to go into the Medical work it was recommended that the matter be explained to the workers and they pay same to Bro. Grohens or Bro. Sadler.

It was moved that this Committee hold a meeting the 2nd Monday in each month at 10:00 A. M. in the Training School Committee Room.

Committee adjourned until the 2nd Monday in August at 10:00 A.M.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

A. P. Grohens, Chairman; M. S. Foy, Secty.

610.6

Statement.

Workingmens Home & Medical Mission

for June, 1898.

Date June	Beds Free & Ind. Beds	Beds Contra	Beds Cash	Beds Total	Lunch Ind. Lunch	Lunch Contra	Lunch Cash	Lunch Total	Laundry Free Laundry	Laundry Cash	Laundry Fumigation	Laundry Total
1	33	6	61	100	285	11	530	826	12	5	30	47
2	40	3	70	113	260	17	481	758	12	7	36	55
3	37	4	59	100	291	39	450	780	8	3	18	29
4	33	5	75	113	285	61	464	810			37	37
5	44	4	57	105	273	32	567	872	18	12	14	44
6	38	6	64	108	303	23	421	749	5	10	26	41
7	39	4	71	114	381	56	497	934	8	3	26	37
8	40	4	69	113	289	61	458	808	6	5	28	39
9	41	3	61	105	288	68	531	887	6	3	15	24
10	45	2	53	100	283	58	411	752	10	3	24	37
11	42	3	61	106	280	66	371	717			35	35
12	41	2	69	112	277	88	598	963	23	10	26	59
13	37	1	56	94	268	37	494	799	6	6	23	35
14	41		65	106	305	61	477	843	4	5	31	40
15	42	1	68	111	269	34	483	786	8	3	36	47
16	41	4	61	106	334	62	516	912	4	1		5
17	41	4	56	101	345	59	400	804	3	2	28	33
18	38	1	92	131	285	46	467	798			45	45
19	43	1	62	106	232	34	571	837	16	13	15	44
20	48	2	72	122	239	50	472	761	5	7	43	55
21	40	1	73	114	328	33	519	880	5	3	32	40
22	40		63	103	284	19	472	775	17	7	30	54
23	41	2	52	95	274	32	520	826	8	4	18	30
24	42	3	52	97	289	37	486	812	9	5	26	40
25	36	1	68	105	239	51	546	836			34	34
26	39	1	59	99	140	33	665	838	13	14	12	39
27	33		69	102	219	24	479	722	6	8	28	42
28	38	1	58	97	258	26	502	786	5	7	22	34
29	36	1	58	95	257	31	533	821	21	6	21	48
30	38	*	51	89	293	11	485	729	8	8	21	37
	1187	70	1,905	3162	8,293	1,262	14866	24421	246	160	780	1186

610.6

Bro. S., an evangelist laboring in connection with the Medical Mission in Chicago had a very interesting experience the other day. He was invited Sunday afternoon to address a young peoples' meeting in a suburban city. After the meeting he started for his train and arrived at the Depot just in time to see the train pull out. He ran with all his might to overtake it, and missed it by five feet and was much disappointed as he had an appointment to speak at a meeting in the evening. To his surprise he received an invitation to speak in the evening at the same church where he had spoken in the afternoon. This he did with the understanding that the meeting was to be a gospel service. After speaking ten or fifteen minutes to his surprise the door opened and a man residing ten or twelve miles away and not in the habit of attending church walked in. He at once recognized him as H.....H..... a man whom he first met in a saloon of which he was a bar-tender and who whenhe handed him a tract, threatened to kill him, and as he was leaving threw a tumbler at him. By persevering effort, however, the bar-tender was brought to Christ and to his surprise appeared at the gospel meeting and gave a most earnest and inspiring testimony as to what the Lord had done for him. The result was a mighty stir in the congregation. At the after meeting twelve persons professed conversion. Bro. S. became still more convinced than ever that there are no accidents, but that all things work together for good to them that fear the Lord.

After the meeting in talking with H..... ,he found that he had never attended service in this church before, knew nothing of the gospel service, knew nothing of the character of the service being conducted, had only been strolling out for a walk, found the railroad and as the warm sunshine was inviting for out door exercise, had evidently been providentially led to arrive at the meeting just at the right moment to co-operate with Bro. S. giving the gospel to those who but for these providential circumstances would have listened to a sermon defending the higher criticism calculated to shake faith in the Bible rather than to bring sinners to Christ.

Opportunities are all about us if we were only ready to improve them.

610.6

Extracts in Regard to Work in Chicago.

I had a very interesting time in Chicago yesterday (Sunday). I talked to the men in the evening, and ten made a start; all interesting cases, all seemed sincere. About fifty testimonies were given in the prayermeeting. The workers are becoming more and more interested in personal work. We have about twenty workers in Chicago now who are all enlisted in personal work. They seize every opportunity to present the gospel to those who have not heard it, and with results which would seem to be most surprising and wonderful were it not for our knowledge of the fact that God is behind his word, and the work is his. Bro. Sadler told me a short time ago that he went down into the basement and found the engineer with two poor fellows on their knees laboring with them earnestly. He had found them in the back alley behind the Sanitarium. The colored boy has had some very interesting experiences. He brought a man up to the meeting whom he found on the street. The man told his story; he said: "This young man met me on the street and said, 'Are you a Christian?' I said, 'No.' He said, 'Why not?' I said, 'I don't know how.' He showed me some texts and took me off into an alley behind an ash barrel and prayed with me. I found the Lord and stopped drinking and using tobacco, and am happy."

One more item of interest I must mention. A few weeks ago we picked up a poor man who was sick and dirty and drunken. He was a gambler. He came to the Mission and got soundly converted. He has been with us now several months and we have found him a thoroughly earnest, sincere man. He engaged in any kind of work, even the humblest and although he seemed very bright and intelligent, he was willing to scrub, weave carpets, or do anything else, and we have become more and more attached to him. Last Sunday he desired to see me for a special conversation. I had a talk with him and was quite astonished at what he unfolded to me. A number of years ago his father, a wealthy lumberman, died and left something more than a million dollars' worth of property to his wife and four children. The property for the benefit of the children was not to be divided until the youngest girl was of age. After a few years the mother married a man who cared for nothing but her money. She was soon compelled to leave him on account of his cruelty. The children were driven away from home. The young man secured the will and with his mother placed it in a vault, where it now is. In eight months the young lady will be of age; then from one to two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property will come into this man's hands. He came to me and told me that he wanted to put this property into my hands to use for the Lord in such work as is being done in Chicago. We never dreamed this young man had any resources, but we treated him just as well as though he were rich. He is sick, has consumption, looks badly, and possibly may not live until the property is divided, in which case, under the terms of the will, the property will go to the heirs, so I cannot tell yet how the matter will come out, but we will take such steps as seem necessary and trust the matter with the Lord.

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The work in Chicago is going on in a wonderful way. Without the aid of any complicated machinery, and without the assistance of a single preacher or ordained minister, a wonderful gospel work has grown out of our medical work at the settlement, at the sanitarium, and at the workingmen's home in the city. Our nurses and medical students have taken hold of the work very earnestly, and within the last two months there has been a wonderful development in the work. We now have 104 regularly established cottage meetings, about four-fifths of these being gospel meetings, the others help meetings. Week before last there were 2400 persons in attendance at these meetings, including the workers at the mission. There were nearly 30 conversions.

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He was a most pitiable-looking object when he would come into the mission, with his curly black hair matted thick with dirt. Again and again he was cleaned up, but came back in the same loathsome state. About that time we started the penny lunches. He came into these; I sometimes met him and talked with him. Finally the persevering kindness touched his heart, and one night in the gospel meeting, when a call was made for those who were determined to lead a better life to raise their hands, this man, John Mackey, raised his hand. It was a poor, miserable dirty hand, black with soot, and his garments were so dilapidated, so completely in rags and tatters, barely hanging upon his body, that when his arm was raised, the loose rags dropped down to his shoulder, and there was stretched up before the audience of three or four hundred man a bare arm covered with filth and vermin. The man had determined to seek God, and was unconscious of the deplorable condition of his externals, so troubled was he about his internal state. Some men behind him jeered him, and said, "Look at Curly holding up his hand for a bed." But he was not disheartened. He turned around and said, "Curly's in earnest

this time, boys. Just watch him and see."

From that time to the present he has lived a consistent life. Although then he could neither read nor write, in a short time he had learned to read, and at the present time he seems to know his Bible by heart from beginning to end. You cannot mention a text which especially has the gospel in it with which he is not familiar, and can tell you just where it is. As soon as he was converted, he got right to work for others. His wife was so overjoyed at his conversion that she joined him They started a rescue home for fallen women. During the last winter 140 women have passed through this home, and 70 have been soundly converted and placed in good homes. Within the last two years and five months John Mackey ~~is~~ and his wife have established thirteen city missions. After getting a mission started, they turn it over to others, and go to work to start another. They have no society behind them; they have carried on their work altogether by faith, and at the present time John Mackey is recognized as the most successful evangelist in Chicago. I attended one of his meetings a few weeks ago, at the Star of Hope Mission, the last one he has organized. I found the room filled with between three and four hundred men, quietly listening to the gospel. He talked to them in a very homely, simple way, but in such a way as to take hold of their hearts. Last Tuesday this man came up to our sanitarium in Chicago and took dinner with the medical students and nurses. After dinner he told his whole story. You can imagine it was no small encouragement to them to go on in the work in which they are engaged. How I wish every Seventh-day Adventist family in the whole world could be engaged in this kind of work, each in his own community. It is not Chicago alone which affords opportunity for such work. Every town, city, and village in the world has an opening for just this same sort of work. John Mackey states that in the last two years he has seen under his labors, more than 700 sound conversions, not simply people who have raised their hands and asked for prayers, but men who have been soundly converted to God, and started out to lead new lives, and who, with the help of God, are maintaining the battels gainst temptation. He is not a Sabbath-keeper, but seems greatly drawn toward us, and I believe will become one of us. He asks some of our students every night to assist at his meetings. The gospel saved him and keeps him, and he knows how to save others.

The mission started in Battle Creek at the old Arnold saloon, has continued to prosper. There are forty or fifty in attendance every night, and many sound conversions. The simple gospel has a wonderful power in it; when men only realize that God is more anxious to save them than they are to be saved, it melts their hearts.

One week ago, when I was in Chicago, I talked to the students and called their attention to the wonderful truths expressed in the 43rd and 44th chapters of Isaiah, especially the first verse of the 43rd chapter, and the 24th and 25th verses. One of the students read these verses and then talked upon the theme which they introduced, at the gospel meeting in the evening. (The students take turns in taking charge of this meeting.) When he read the 24th verse, and called attention to the fact th that God himself serves in a man's sins, since he supplies the force with which the sin is committed, and that God forgives sins for his own sake because he is wearied with our iniquities, a big burly fellow sprang to his feet and burst into tears. Between his sobs, and with tears raining down his face, he cried out, in a voice so full of anguish that it caused every man in the room to turn pale: "Oh, that touches my heart: that God serves in my sins." Then he went on to explain that he had been an infidel all his life, that he was a lecturer against religion and the Bible, that he was, at that time, a leader of several infidel societies in Chicago, that he did not know why he was present at the meeting---he had

only dropped in there, as as he did so, though himself a fool for stopping. Now he discovered why it was; he could no longer be an infidel. After the meeting was over, one of the workers talked and prayed with him, and he seemed to make a full surrender to God, and started out to undo the work of his lifetime.

This work is laying hold of others besides the lowly. When we opened our Workingmen's Home last year, one of the leading physicians of the city, Dr. Holmes, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, came down and made some remarks. He was not a christian, was connected with no church, had no confidence in the religion of the churches. But he said, referring to the fact that our Home was established in an old church, "I wish all the churches in the land would go into this sort of business. I wish every church could be converted into a bath house for cleaning up the poor, the vile, the neglected. It is just the right sort of business for a church," and much more after the same strain. He spoke eloquently in favor of the work. Four or five weeks ago this doctor came to the Sanitarium to spend a week. His pretense was that he needed rest, but evidently his purpose was to learn more of our work. He interviewed everybody, went into all the meetings, slipped into the department meetings, where our workers tell their experiences in trying to co-operate with the Lord to save sinners. His heart was so touched that he went back, went into a meeting of socialists, of which he is a member, and before them all avowed himself to be a Christian. Since that his wife has come to stay a week with us, and Friday I received a letter from her asking me to send a man and his wife of our own people to live with them. She and her husband have both decided to be vegetarians, and to adopt fully our mode of life. I believe they want, also, to learn more of the truth. This lady is a leading woman in one of the most fashionable clubs in the city. Both she and her husband are well know throughout the whole city of Chicago.

610.6

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CHICAGO MISSION.

"Mr. B came to us in a drunken nervous condition three weeks ago. He was treated andgreatly relieved and sobered, and as the patient himself said, 'drew the first sober breath for six months.' Mr. B promised to leave liquor alone, but the next evening one of our medical students found him drunker than ever, and on the verge of the 'horrors.' Although late at night he received treatment,and was left to lie on a cot all night. The next morning he was given what little food his stomach could digest. For the last two weeks he has entirely abstained from liquor, has worked faithfully whenever he could get a job, and in appearance and manner is a good new being."

A Glimpse of the Visiting Nurses' Work.--"One day we gathered upabout six women and sixteen dirty ragged children on one trip. We formed quite a parade as we marched along the street,-- the women, the older children and ourselves each carrying a child, as some of these women had more than one child unable to walk, and people stopped on the street to watch us. One little girl ran up to me as we were passing and said with tears in her eyes, 'I would like to go and have a bath too, but I am too dirty and ragged.' How her little face brightened up when I assured her that that was just why we would like to have her come. These poor children had never had a bath before and they were a very different looking company after two hours of vigorous work ~~on our part.~~ in our bath rooms."

One of the workers writes:--

"A few weeks ago we cared for a man who had been drinking heavily. He straightened up, but could not get work. We gave him money to pay his fare to-----. Today he returned and called on us. He took me one side, and said he had some good news for me. 'The best of all,' he said, 'is that I have found Christ. The next best is that I have obtained a situation in one of the schools at W-----as assistant superintendent, at a salary of $65 a month to begin with.' He looked like a different man." a rejuvenated man.

"This sort of thing is a godsend to us poor devils as haven't any place to go to," remarked a sturdy Irishman as he emerged from the room from he had washed himself and his one shirt; and he drew himself up with an added air of self respect as he walked off.

"I tell you it makes a feller feel kind of soft-like to come down here," said a rough-looking Irishman, with a face so hardened that one instinctively wondered where the "soft" spot was, and he added in a confidential tone, as he donned the shirt he had just washed and dried, "We do like to be clean when we can."

One of the physicians relates the following incident:--

"

"I went out one afternoon with nurse M to see one of her patients for whom she wanted counsel. She soon left the main street for an alley. From this she went into a cross alley. Then I followed her into a passage between two buildings, threading our way in and out, from bad to worse until we reached a stable yard. Then she took me through the stable, and climbing up the stairs into the loft, I found her patient. After prescribing for the patient I started to return alone, leaving the nurse to administer some treatment. As I passed one of the most wretched and disreputable places on the route I found myself face to face with a large colored man. 'What do you want my friend,' ~~asked the doctor~~ said I, outwardly calm, but inwardly trembling somewhat. 'Is you de doctah from de ~~Pest-Ile Garden~~ Medical Mission, sah?' stammered the man. With a feeling of relief ~~the doctor~~ I replied 'Yes, I am. Can I do anything for you?' 'Won't you please come home with me and see my wife, sah?' Turning he followed the man through many dark passages at last reaching the wretched bedside of ~~the man's wife.~~ The poor woman She was the wreck of a once beautiful white girl, slowly dying of a loathsome disease at what should have been the prime of her life. In pitiful tones she told me and the story of her wrecked life, and listened eagerly as I tried to point her to the ~~Saviour of sinners.~~ "Light of the world" and made some ~~----------~~ blessed promises for her relief."

A few weeks ago a man came to the mission so intoxicated so that he could hardly speak. We spoke kindly to him and he told us that he had a sore foot. Upon examination we found his great

too badly crushed. While treating him we spoke to him [illegible] of the suffering and distress caused by liquor. He went away greatly relieved. After several visits he gave us the history of his life. He had been brought up in a drunkard's home, his father being a saloon keeper, and when only eight or nine years old his father made him drink until he was completely intoxicated. He had been using strong drink ever since. 'Since I came here,' he added, 'I have not touched a drop, though I have had several invitations to drink.' He came to our gospel meetings and one evening gave a very interesting testimony, saying that through the kindness that had been shown him, he had been led to see the love of God and henceforth he would serve God and lead a new life."

"A young man evidently from the higher classes of society and well educated staggered into the mission one day last week. He was too drunk to realise what he was doing or where he was. We gave him some treatment and the next morning when he left he was sober, for the first time in four months. He was without friends and money yet he carried testimonials from some of the most influential men in the city saying that he was a young man of marked abilities, but that drink had been his ruin. Later he said that he believed that God had directed him to our mission. He said, 'I have learned ~~something here that I could not have learned anywhere else~~, that I must lean on a stronger Arm than mine, and that although friends may forsake me, yet He

who died for me still remembered me, and called after me.' In a short time he found a permanent position with a druggist, but he is determined to remove all temptations in his power, consequently leaves all his money with a friend, and draws only for expenses. In the gospel meeting he said, 'Since I have been under the influence of this mission life has a different aspect to me. As I look forward, my path seems brighter. I see success where a week ago I saw dismal failure. Friends I am determined to become a Christian. It is my only hope. Pray for me."

One of the workers relates the following:--

"A few blocks from the mission I found two little newsboys whose faces and hands, bare feet and legs, were the color of the street. I sat down beside them and asked them about their work,--how many papers they sold, and what was their scheme for selling them, and they soon became much interested. I told them to come with me and I would show them how they could sell more papers. Hand in hand we ~~marched to Custom House Place.~~ walked to the mission. I took them into the bathroom and filled a tub with water, and invited them into a dressing room to take off their clothes,--a short task, for they had on only cotton shirts and knee pants. I asked them if they had ever been in the water. They said, "No." I got one little fellow into the water, promising to take care of him and not hurt him. He was terribly frightened, and

stood clinging fast to my arm, while the other boy looked on as if he thought it was surely the last of his comrade. I applied the soap and he began to turn white in spots. He soon found that I was neither going to frighten or hurt him, and at last sat down in the water and with a little instruction went on with his bath. The other boy now began to look anxious, and called out, 'How is it Jim?' 'O, it's fine. Can't be beat,' was Jim's response. Thus reassured Dick began begun to clamor for his turn/ 'Say, Mister, can I git in?' I consented , and he was soon making good use of his opportunities. Jim meanwhile was coming out white. You wouldn't have known him. I found some little shirts, pants, and hats, and soon had two new newsboys. When they left I told them to come back and tell me how many papers they had sold when the day was over. Toward evening the boys returned and they had nearly doubled their record in selling papers, and you should have seen the smiles on their bright clean faces as they told me of it. After that they acted as little missionaries, bringing in ~~the portents~~ dirty newsboys faster than I could attend to them."

One of the nurses relates the following experience:--

When returning from my work late one afternoon, I took a back street for a short distance, as it was much nearer. After turning the corner a woman passed me and waved her hand to two men, who were standing on the sidewalk ahead of me. As she

passed the men she stopped a few moments and spoke to them. As I neared the placed I noticed that it was a saloon, and when I attempted to pass the men, who were laughing and talking, they both seized my arms and pulled me toward the door. I resisted and asked them if they knew who I was, and what they wanted. They replied, 'We do not care who you are, but we know what we want.' They gave me another pull and got me just inside the door where, two men very poorly dressed, and whose faces wore the scars of sin and vice, came through the saloon, and one of them said, 'She is from the Medical Mission in Van Buren Street.' At that moment their hands fell from me, and they listened while the other two men explained that I was one of the visiting nurses. One who had had hold of me said, 'You cannot prove that she is from there,' ~~because she has no cross on~~.' At that moment a gust of wind blew my cape aside and exposed ~~the~~ cross. They moved back a step or two and said, 'Well, you are the only class of women in town that we ~~expect~~ respect.' The two who had ~~tried to~~ defend me said, 'Yes sir, you just let her go. She belongs to the medical mission where I go to have my foot dressed, and where I got this coat.' The other one said, 'There is where we can wash ourselves and clothes for nothing, and then go up and get a good hot dinner for a penny.' By the help of God I was calm and composed, and as I stepped out of the door the words of the precious promise came to me, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.'

One day a remarkably sooty specimen was brought in and placed in a hair by his comrade who had experienced the delight of getting clean. As one of our attendants stepped up to him, he exclaimed, 'Don't touch me, I am unclean, I am not fit to be touched.' His clothing and person were certainly vile beyond description, his long hair was matted with filth, his unshaven face was as black as possible, he was as thoroughly dirty as a human being could be, and with all the rest he was in a state of intoxication, yet he realised the fact thatt his condition was a loathsome one. After having a thorough bath and dressed in a suit of clean clothes his nearest friends certainly would not have recognized him. The contrast was something astonishing. We then entered into conversation with him and found to our amazement that he was a graduate of both Harvard and Yale Universities. Misfortune, discouragement, and the influence of a powerful appetite had dragged him down to the very lowest depths of human degradation; but a clean bath gave him a start Upi

"You have Wrought a Miracle."--Thus exclaimed a man who was brought into the mission a few weeks ago in a state of profound intoxication, by a friend who had visited the mission and through its ministration been sobered up, bathed and clothed in clean garments and his right mind. He was quite belligerent when brought in, and objected to having anything done for him, most of all objecting to a cold shower bath which he was invited to enjoy; He was finally induced to enter the bath, however,

but at the end of four or five minutes he suddenly sprang into the passage passage way exclaiming, "You have wrought a miracle. I am a sober man." And sure enough he was, the cool bath having lived sobered him up.

A girl who had lived the most abandoned of lives came to the mission for treatment. She was very ignorant, and had little idea of her condition, either physically or spiritually. She was given treatment and a place was found for her in a hospital during her illness. Her gratitude for the help in her time of need opened her heart to instruction. She was reformed, and found work by which she is gaining an honest livelihood. Many such cases might be related.

A few days ago a drunkard of twenty years' standing came to the mission rooms, driven to desperation, and on the verge of delirium tremens. He declared he would take his own life and end his misery, but after some of the workers had spent over an hour in conversation with him, he became calm and finding he had friends ~~through his~~ the door and by divine aid has ~~power of God has~~ started on a different road. Not only liquor, but tobacco has been given up, and we all feel very hopeful for him.

Among the many who have been helped through the influence of the mission is one character not likely to be easily forgotten. A tall,well-built man of over sixty years, but still erect, features strongly marked, and face deeply furrowed with hardship and exposure, a steady voice, and firm grasp of the hand,--this is uncle Joe.

When he first came to the mission Uncle Joe was a slave to liquor and tobacco. He had been addicted for more than half a century to two of the most effective agencies which the enemy of mankind uses in the degradation of men and the demoralization of society. He had never been a vicious man otherwise, and for many years had felt an earnest desire to break away from the bondage which held him in an iron grasp; but he found himself continually overwhelmed, defeated, and disappointed.

At last forlorn and miserable to came to our mission. Such an overwhelming sense of his condition and his helplessness without Divine aid here took possession of him that he was enabled to make a complete surrender and pray that God would take away from him the dreadful appetite which had wrecked his life, especially for tobacco which was his greatest stumbling block. When he arose from his knees the appetite for tobacco was absolutely destroyed, and Uncle Joe will testify to any one who will question him on this point that from that day to this he has not had the slightest longing for it. He lives a life of faith and consecration, and devotes every spare moment of his time to the study of the Bible and good literature, which will help him in the growth of grace.

A poor colored girl was brought into the mission one day, having been picked up on the streets by one of the visiting nurses. She was in the most unfortunate condition suffering from the result of a criminal operation, which had been performed but a short time before. She had been enticed away from her home in Kentucky, by a dissolute man, who had recently thrust her out after treating her in a most shameful and cruel manner. It was evident that a surgical operation would be required. After considering the matter it was thought best by the attending physician to send her to the Sanitarium hospital at Battle Creek, and this was done. A very critical operation was performed, from which she made a remarkable recovery. As she improved in health a realising sense of God's goodness and mercy in sparing her life came over her, and she was led to give her heart to Jesus. She returned to her home in Kentucky, very grateful for what had been feeling done for her.

One of the workers reports the following interesting case:--

"One day a man came to the mission to have a sprained ankle treated. He was a nice-appearing, well educated man and had filled the position of Professor of Languages in several ~~xkxxxx~~ schools. He had lost his wife after a long illness which had exhausted his means, and he had been compelled to give up his situation to take care of her. After his wife's death he drifted to Chicago in his search for employment. He found temporary work by which he managed to support himself while waiting for a

better opening, but being much depressed in spirits took to drinking occasionally.

His ankle did not seem to improve and on inquiry ~~from him~~ I learned that he was compelled to use the injured joint constantly through the day. We gave him such employment at the mission as he could do without hindering the recovery of his foot. He attended our gospel meetings and became interested in the Bible. Speaking of his experience later he said: 'When I sprained my ankle, I thought it was the worst thing that could happen to me, but now I see that it was God's way of leading me to himself.' He is now an earnest Christian man, and is filling ~~the~~ a position ~~of~~ as teacher of several languages in a college.

One of the physicians relates the following sad case:--

"One afternoon a young man about twenty years of age was brought to the mission ——— by a representative of one of the leading charitable institutions of the city. He was a total wreck having been addicted to the opium habit for some time. I learned that his father held a leading position in one of the largest stores in Chicago, while the young man himself had formerly been employed by a well-known clothing house. He was without food and clothing and in the depths of despair. He seemed to feel that there was no help for him. Even his own father has cast him off, threatening to have him arrested if he saw him on the premises again. I asked him should ~~he~~ an opportunity be offered him for improvement if he would take it.

He was so overcome he could scarcely speak, but finally stammered, yes. In this condition I brought him to the Sanitarium at Battle Creek. After six days' treatment he came to himself and wanted to know where he was. In a month's time he ~~im~~ had improved so much that he would not have been recognized for the same person having gained twenty nine pounds. The whole tenor of his life is changed and he has no desire to return to his old habits. His ~~xxxx~~ only desire is to show his appreciation of God's goodness to him by devoting his life to the uplifting of fallen humanity.

One day while serving penny dinners our attention was called to one poor fellow, who was wistfully looking on as the bowls of steaming soup ~~was~~ were being enjoyed by his companions. Upon inquiry we found that he did not have the one cent necessary to pay for his dinner. The attendant asked if there was no one present who would share his dinner with this poor man. Upon this one of the poorest-looking of those present pulled two pennies out of his pocket, saying--"This is all I have in the world, but I will give him half." This shows that the hardest heart can be touched, and no matter how low and degraded these men may be they have still some feeling left for ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ those in greater need than themselves.

The case of a young man who is a graduate of Aberdeen University is one of interest to our mission workers. He wandered into the mission on the verge of delirium tremens not knowing any thing of the place. He had started with brilliant prospects in life, but alcohol had been his ruin. We gave him some treatment, and when he became sober he began for the first time to realize the necessity of leading a different life. He remained at the mission for some time, and through Christian influence was led to see the need of Divine aid in overcoming the dreadful habit. He found employment and did not touch liquor for three months. Under the terrible temptations with which he was surrounded he fell, and came back to the mission in almost the same condition as before. He was again helped, and by God's grace made a new start. He is now striving to lead a Christian life and is working hard that he may be able to return to his parents in Scotland.

Another interesting case is that of a young man only nineteen years of age. Although young in years he was steeped in sin and vice. He happened in one evening to the gospel meeting, and one of the workers felt especially impressed to talk with him. He at first refused to listen, and sneered at all religion, but finally his attention was attracted by a verse of Scripture, and he came back the next day to hear more. He became an earnest Christian, and has proven himself faithful and trustworthy. He is now working hard to get an education that he may be better prepared to help others.

010.6

An Interesting Story of How the Lord Used a Young Woman Rescued From The Depths of Moral Degradation in the Salvation of Souls.

Twenty five years ago a priest betrayed an innocent girl. A certain man who knew the circumstances tried to induce the priest to make reparation or provide for the care of the girl. The priest would not do either, so the man wrote to the Bishop. The Bishop came and investigated the case with the result that the girl afterwards denied that the priest was guilty, but this man and his family were all excommunicated--the man knew too much.

For twenty five years he lived without hope, cut off from the church. He said, "I might just as well go out and steal or kill and be as wicked as can be, for it will make no difference to me now." Still he clung to his integrity of life and was hardnand unmerciful toward all wrong doers. His only son, a young man now fully grown, getting into bad company, became drunk one noght and for fun broke into a store and stole a bottle of liquor. He received the severest sentence for his crime, his father making no attempt to have it mitigated. In fact, the father thereafter ignored the boy who was sent to a reform school with a fourteen years sentence.

One night at twelve o'clock there came a rap at this man's door. Upon opening the door he saw his niece whom he had supposed was dead, standing there. It was over five years since she had been home, but now she came to bring him good news. Having been rescued from the depths of degradation, she could not sleep until she went to her people and carried them that which had done her so much good--her precious Bible. Her uncle did not know anything about her life of sin in Chicago; if he had he would not have received her. She was sure if he looked within the covers of the book he would not reject it, but still she was timid about venturing to give it to him.

The next morning, as she sat writing, her uncle noticed a book she was holding. "What is that book?" he asked her. "This, uncle, is the Bible, won't you look at it?" He took the book and he had scarcely read a dozen lines when he became much agitated. "Wife," said he, "here I have been all these twenty five years, am now old and gray headed, and have not known I could go to head quarters to have my sins forgiven." He became so interested that he read all the rest of that day. In the evening a few neighbors were invited in to hear some of the sayings of this wonderful book. The next evening from twenty five to thirty came, and xxxxxxxxx every night afterwards, reading and discussing. It was always twelve or one o'clock before they left. During the day the wonderful book was borrowed from family to family. Then they began to buy Bibles, and soon not another Bible was to be bought in town, but not less than twenty three families had each secured one.

The girl was asked, "How came you to have a Bible?" Then was given the story of her life in Chicago, her deliverance, and the wonderful Saviour she had found.

Her uncle was a changed man now and instead of casting her out he was even more kind to her. He bought two Bibles, one for himself and one for himself and one for his boy in the Reformatory. The Bible was sent to the boy with a kind, loving letter, and a request to read the book and find his Saviour. The boy answered, a broken hearted letter, telling how he had longed for a kind, loving word from his father and how he longed to be free. His father immediately set to work to have him released.

This remarkable conversion came as the result of ten long months of patient effort bestowed on what appeared to be one of the most hopeless cases that could be found. The girl surely gave no promise of any thing, yet God had used her in a remarkable manner, and the end is not yet. She was at home but ten days, but the people are reading and studying the Bible for themselves.

She wishes she had a better knowledge of the Bible so she could better teach her people. But her hope is that some of the young men or women may become converted, learn the truth and carry it to her people.

H. E. Brighouse.

CHICAGO WORKINGMEN'S HOME and MEDICAL MISSION,

42 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE.

. . OUR PLAN . .

We are endeavoring to build up a self-supporting Workingmen's Home under Christian influences.

Lodgings furnished at 10 cts. per night.

Our penny lunch counter provides food, served in liberal quantities at one cent per dish.

Baths and Laundry free.

COUPON BOOKS

Containing 100 one cent tickets are sold at $1.00 each. These books and coupons are numbered in series, the coupons are retained and returned to the owners of the books, and a new supply of coupons furnished for all coupons which have not been used within a reasonable length of time.

The management will be glad to place coupon books in the hands of responsible parties, making monthly collection for coupons which may be handed in.

Any one who desires to do so may send worthy persons desiring food and lodgings to the Home with a card of introduction. Such persons will be given opportunity to pay for their board and lodging in work in the rug factory, or some other branch of our industrial department.

If you desire a book of coupons or further information, address a postal card to **42 Custom House Place,** or apply by telephone, **718 south,** and one of our workers will call on you at such time and place as you may appoint.

J. H. KELLOGG,

28 College Place,

And Battle Creek, Mich. CHICAGO, ILL.

There is a shelter for every homeless man.

There is a good, clean bed for every bedless man.

There is wholesome food for every hungry man.

It is the duty of every Christian Community to see that the homeless, hungry man is fed.

"Municipal Charity" is not a wise remedy. Individual thoughtfulness, personal attention to the needs of the unfortunate, and co-operation, will solve the problem.

B. C. Idea

January 30, 1908.

Dr. Paulson Addresses Gospel Meeting.

In an informal talk given Sabbath afternoon in the Sanitarium parlor, Dr. David Paulson of Chicago gave the guests of the Sanitarium a bird's-eye view of the mission work carried on in Chicago slums by Battle Creek workers and pointed out the relation of Battle Creek ideas of rational living to salvation.

There is probably no more optimistic and enthusiastic slum worker in all Chicago than Dr. Paulson, and thousands of men and women have been helped to their feet and sent on their way to live godly lives through his ministrations and those of his workers. Incidentally during the course of his talk he paid a warm and loving tribute to Dr. Kellogg. After describing the founding and development of the Life Boat mission on Polk street, to which each Sunday night for seven years Dr. Kellogg went from his home in Battle Creek, and there personally worked with the lost men who gathered week after week, he said: "It was no theoretical gospel Dr. Kellogg taught. He put on his long white apron, that covered him from his chin to his heels, and served soup there for those hungry fellows year after year. After their empty stomachs were filled he talked to them about their souls for we believe that soup, soap and salvation are closely related. Hundreds of men were given an uplift, and just so sure as God rewards a man for faithful service, Dr. Kellogg will wear a crown in heaven for the work he has done down there."

The speaker told many touching anecdotes of reclaimed lives that had come to his notice in the work in the Rescue home for girls, now located at Hinsdale; in the dispensary in the stock yards district, where hundreds of poor are treated each month, and of the work done in the prisons. He closed with an eloquent plea for personal service—the sharing of the gospel with those who have never had a "chance" in the world. "The gospel," said he, "can't be talked; it can't be preached very successfully, but it can be lived. The best thing we can do is to commend the work—to reach out our own hands and help the distressed, the discouraged the down-trodden. You will find it more worth while than anything else you can find in this world to do."

CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION & WORKINGMEN'S HOME.

In the summer of 1891 a young lady, daughter of a Chicago banker, for a time patient at the B.C. San. returned home, there had a surgical operation and died. On her deathbed she exacted from her father a pledge that he would employ a San. nurse to work among the poor of Chicago.

In 1892, a trained nurse from the San. was sent to Chicago to work in connection with the Visiting Nurse's Assn. Soon there were nurses from the San. who volunteered to give several weeks' time to visiting among the poor of Chicago, their fellow nurses aiding them to meet expenses.

June 1893 a mission was opened in the same building with the Pacific Garden Mission, just in the rear, opening on Custom House Place. Dispensary, free baths, and laundry were opened, in the basement.From a dozen patrons at the opening, the numbers rose rapidly to several hundred every week. In six months there were ten trained nurses and physicians constantly engaged, besides half a dozen men who had been rescued by the mission from lives of misery and degredation.

Penny dinners were introduced during the fall, and continued through the winter, to meet the needs of the crowdsof destitute and hungry people who thronged the city during this season. For several months hundreds of persons were fed daily, the number sometimes reaching as high as 1500 in a day.

The penny dinners were temporarily discontinued in April 1894, when the opening Spring made life more tolerable for the vast army of the poor.

The following is only a part of the work done during the three years at 40 Custom House Place:

Baths given	38,374
Other treatments given	25,833
Dressings applied	9,494
Prescriptions filled	6,597
Packages of food distributed	546
Lunches given away	2,540
Penny dinners	75,000
People using laundry	32,679
Cases prescribed for	6,935
Cases visited by nurses	9,541
Garments given	34,306
Visits made by nurses	8,813
Gospel conversations held	17,041
Tracts distributed	13,442
Testaments given	157

Early in the summer of 1896, another change was made in the mission. On June 28, 1896 was dedicated the Workingmen's Home thus combining the lodging with meals.

REPORT OF WORKINGMEN'S HOME, JUNE 1 TO JAN.1? 1896.

Baths given	4,993
Other treatments given	1,728
Prescriptions filled	991
Lunches given away	9,875
Penny lunches sold	87,909
Nights lodgings	12,641
Conversions reported	43
Persons using laundry	3,218
Persons prescribed for at Dispensary	1,225
Garments given away	1,623
Gospel conversations held	600
Gospel meetings held	252
Testaments given away	414

REPORT OF MISSIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING

HELD IN CHICAGO, APRIL 8, 1899.

THE MATERNITY:- There are four girls at the Home at present. Sister Louise is away working, but she expects to make her home with us when out of work.

BRO. WILLIAMSON:- I have no special report to make this week. The work is progressing. Everything seems to be going in the way of the Lord. We have everything to encourage us to go on. The class of people who come to the Home now is a more hopeful class. Especially during the last five or six months, we can look back and see the change that has taken place. Even those who come for the "loaves and fishes," seem to appreciate it more than when they get everything for nothing. They consider it a good plan to work upon. There is also a great improvement in the men who are out of work. I think there will be great results in the near future.

BRO. CONNERLY:- I have enjoyed much of the spirit of the Lord this week at the Home. We have had some most encouraging meetings. One very wealthy man came to the meeting and said it was worth a ten miles walk to hear those girls sing. I have also had several talks and studies with this man and he seems very much interested. I praise the Lord for what he is doing.

BRO. ROCHAMBEAU:- The work at the door is improving. We are getting the people up to the front more.

BRO. ILIFF:- There has been fifteen professed conversions at the Star of Hope the past week. One of those who started has gone back, but the others are standing and have given their testimony regularly. Two of them are going out of town, but they said they would keep in touch with the mission. One of the boys went to work at night, and he sent a letter saying that he was trusting in the Lord. Jack ---- who is noted for his laziness and unwillingness to work has gone to work in the country. He has worked steadily for two weeks, and has bought himself a new suit of clothes. The Lord has surely gotten hold of him or he would not have worked so long.

Although the audiences have not been so large, yet there has not been a night when there was not a move. The night when we had the smallest crowd there were four bright conversions. I never keeptrack of those who lift their hands for prayer, for many will lift their hands and then go right away. I have visited among some of the merchants this weak and they seem to be interested in our work. I found it advantageous to tell them that it is conducted under the direction of the Medical Missionary Board. I feel of good courage. The Lord is keeping the drunks quiet and we have not had any trouble with them.

BRO. BEHENNA:- Thirty-four hands have been raised this week for prayer. There has been about seventeen conversions, three of which are very bright ones. To show the earnestness of one of the converts I will give you a day's experience. I got him a job. The next morning he walked to his place of work at 5 o'clock, went without anything to eat all day. After he finished his day's work he walked out to see his family which was several miles, then came back to the mission. For two days

he had nothing to eat but I did not know it. Another man for whom I got work worked hard all day without anything to eat.

The audience has been quite large this week. The least at any meeting was ninety-eight. The Lord has blessed the work and there have been some good conversions. Brother ----, one of the Life Boat converts is progressing finely. He is selling the Life Boat and is meeting with excellent results. This brother came to the mission but a few days after his discharge from the penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa. His life sketch will be in the special Prisoners' Number of the Life Boat. He has had a wonderful experience since his conversion. Another man shed tears when I spoke to him about Christianity. He said: "I regret that I did not come into the Mission before, when I look back." He had lost all of his friends. He is now earnestly seeking for light.

BRO. HUNTER:- I am very much surprised at the respectability of the audience at the Life Boat Mission. Every night we have a well-dressed, intelligent looking crowd. One man came in the other night but did not want to stay so I walked around a block with him, and he said: "I don't want to go in there." I finally persuaded him to go in and he stayed until the service was over. I then persuaded him to go behind the organ with me which he did. He told the Lord all about it; he just simply prayed the publican's prayer but it was from the heart. He is around the house here now doing well.

DR. BRIGHOUSE:- There has been one wonderful conversion at the Branch Sanitarium lately. This young lady has been with us about six months. She said she thought she had become so hardened that Christianity could not touch her in any way. After she was at the Sanitarium for a time, she became convinced, and she now knows that God has spoken to her soul; she knows the peace that passeth understanding. She says when she goes home they will try to convince her that she is not changed, but she says she knows she is.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD IN CHICAGO, APRIL 22, 1899.

x-x-x-x-x-x

BRO. CONNERLY:-There has been a good work done at the Workingmen's Home this week. There have been more Christian helpers the past week than ever before. We have enjoyed the personal work. The men have expressed themselves as more determined to serve the Lord, to seek the Lord, and to study the Bible than ever before. We have had a splendid spirit. There has been at least three conversions and I am well pleased with them, too. I have stayed at the Workingmen's Home five nights the past week, and I have had many good experiences. I have had no trouble in getting the men into the reading room and getting them to listen to me. The Holy Spirit must get hold of people before they will climb up so many stairs as they are obliged to in order to get to the chapel, but many come, notwithstanding the nice evenings to be out doors. I have enjoyed my work as never before. I am sure I am in the right place.

BRO. WILLIAMSON:-Everything looks favorable the last week or two. We have had a good attendance at the meetings. As far as the Home is concerned we are having more than we can do. The patronage at the lunch counter keeps up well. The Home is about supporting itself.

BRO. BeHENNA:-I can say that the Lord seems to be blessing the work at the Life Boat. The interest is increasing. I received a letter from Bro. Eastman, the brother who took home with him three of the converts, Brethren McKee, Lewis, and Homer, and he said when Bro. McKee got up and gave his testimony many were in tears.

The attendance at the meetings seems to be growing all the time Two or three nights people would have come in if they could have gotten seats. We will have to have a larger place. There have been thirty-five hands raised for prayers during the week, and eleven or twelve good conversions. There were three conversions last night, and one of the men who was converted did not want a bed or anything else. There has been a good supply of workers the past week.

SISTER BLACK:-Our work is going on very nicely indeed. Many of the children have been sent to good homes, and new ones have taken their place. Through the influence of Brother Ziegler, three of our children have been placed in good homes in Kansas. I have had letters from all of them, and they are all well pleased with the children and expect to do a great deal for them to educate them, etc. We have thirty-one children at present. We have been having a great deal of opposition from the the new matron of the Home for the Friendless, but in spite of all this the children come to us. Two more helpers have joined our corps of workers.

BRO. SADLER:-A very interesting case is that of Bro.----- who has been connected with the Fee School (colored) in Kentucky. He has begun to keep the Sabbath. He has taken his singers back home, and expects to unite with our people. He is going to Battle Creek to learn what he can. It was he who negotiated the matter with a view that the Fee School be turned over to the Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association. I think the Lord is sending some of these men around to us.

DR. ROSSITER:-I think there is a good spirit among the students and I believe they will take hold of the work and do the best they can. They have a great deal to do in the Dispensary. We have over twnety-five patients every day. I think the work in this department will be the means of much good, as many of the patients come back to take treatment and thus we have a chance to talk with them.

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1896

DR KELLOGG'S WORK IN CHICAGO.

The Working Men's Home and Medical Mission System of Missionary Work, recently established in Chicago by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, is an experiment worthy of note. This home and medical mission is situated at 42 Custom House Place, in the very heart of the so-called levee district, and is an outgrowth of the free dispensary and free bath that Dr. Kellogg and a few of his friends have maintained in Chicago for three years at a cost of over $1,000. per month. It is proposed to establish similar missions in other cities. The purposes of the home and mission work are:

1. To furnish a clean, comfortable, and cheery home to a large class of poor laboring men in large cities, who have no home or social advantages.

2. To aid the homeless, friendless, discouraged, heartsick, unemployed men in the hour of their sorest need, and endeavor to place them once more in self-supporting employment.

To aid the sick poor with free medical attendance and treatment as needed, both at the mission and through visiting nurses who go as angels of mercy and help to the garret and cellar homes of the poor, to bathe and dress the sick mother or baby, and render such services as the necessities of each case require.

4. To furnish to laboring men a clean, comfortable bed in a well-ventilated room in summer, and heated in winter, at ten cents per night, also free baths, free laundry and a free reading room, gospel meetings, with lectures on health and hygiene.

5. To furnish a lunch of wholesome, well-cooked soups, grain foods, and bread and coffee at one cent per dish.

6. To furnish work and training in school and workshop on the mission farm for the unemployed, many of whom are unable to get work in the

cities and who need building up physically before they can be helped morally.

Dr. Kellogg has no solicitors for money, nor does he himself solicit but receives and devoted to good purposes all ~~of~~ a kind providence prompts generous friends to contribute.

Francis H. and Henry Wessels, two brother of Cape Town, South Africa, gave Dr. Kellogg forty thousand dollars to be invested and the income to be always used for this mission. The late Mr. Edward S. Peddicord, of Marseilles, Ill. gave the doctor a $16,000 farm for this home. The farm is to be turned into a garden and will give work to four hundred men at one time.

Dr. Kellogg also maintains a "Social Settlement," at 744 Forty-Seventh St., Chicago, where there are free kindergartens, kitchen gardens, mothers' meetings with lectures on health, cleanliness and religion. Hundreds and of mothers and children avail themselves of these principles.

The doctor has, for years, maintained the orphanage known as Haskell Home, at Battle Creek, Mich. There is an elegant building on a farm of over 100 acres, and in it 104 orphans, all of them receiving the most systematic training physically, intellectually and morally. The children are divided into families of ten, and each family put in charge of a mother who is with them constantly. Dr. Kellogg and his estimable wife have no children of their own, but they have adopted fourteen, and a more cheerful and happy-appearing family is hard to find. His elegant residence at Battle Creek is all arranged with reference to the happiness and training of his family of children, to whom he is very much devoted.

The great sanitarium, of which he is head, devotes all its profits to philanthropic work, and last year gave about $100?00. It has now 500 students in training for medical missionaries. Dr. Kellogg is forty-

four years old and has been superintendent of the sanitarium for twenty-years.

Although Dr. Kellogg is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church, all his philanthropic work is organized and conducted entirely on the undenominational plan. The advisory committee is composed of members of various religious denominations. The chairman, S. S. Sherin, is a Methodist, and has been engaged in Christian and philanthropic work for the past twenty-five years. He became very much interested in Dr. Kellogg's work during the past year. He organized and was secretary of the Pan-American Congress of Religions and Education, held at Toronto, July, 1895. He looks for success in Dr. Kellogg's "missionary compound idea" in city missionary work, and proposes to make a campaign among the churches on that subject.

--New York Observer, August 6, 1896.--

WORKING MEN'S HOME AND MEDICAL MISSION.

THE WORKING MEN'S HOME AND MEDICAL MISSION and associated philanthropies are the outgrowth of the Medical Mission, Free Bath, and other charities that have been maintained at 42 Custom House Place and other points in Chicago, the past three years, by friends of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., at an expense of over $1000 a month, and without asking or receiving any help from Chicago people. The needs of the work had so increased that suitable headquarters were required, and it was decided to establish this Home.

The following are the leading features of this work, and of the other charitable enterprises immediately connected with it: —

A CLEAN CHRISTIAN HOME.

A clean, cheery, comfortable home under Christian influences for working men at the nominal charge of ten cents a day, with the following privileges: a clean, comfortable bed, free baths of various kinds, including shower and full bath; free laundry, with ample laundry tubs and hot-air drier, capable of accommodating one hundred men a day; and room in the lodging department for three hundred men.

FREE MEDICAL CARE AND TREATMENT.

A free medical dispensary for men from 12 to 1 P. M. daily, with a physician in attendance and trained nurses to dress wounds and give baths, electricity, and other treatments as each case may require.

GOOD FOOD AT ORIGINAL COST.

A penny lunch counter, where good, wholesome, well-cooked soups, grains, sandwiches, and coffee will be furnished at one cent a dish.

A FREE READING-ROOM,

Well supplied with good educational and religious periodicals and books.

AID FOR THE SICK POOR,

Through a system of visiting nurses, who go as angels of mercy to the wretched garret and cellar homes of these poor people, to bathe and dress a mother and a new-born babe; to dress a sore, a wound, or a crushed limb; to nurse a fever patient; or to soothe the fatherless and widow in the darkest hour of their grief. By pointing them to Jesus, the Great Physician, they seek to dry the tears, and drive sorrow from the hearts and homes of those who know of little else than distress and suffering. This department is one that is most needed and is most fruitful for good.

THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT,

At No. 744 West Forty-seventh St., with its free kindergartens, kitchen-gardens, visiting nurses, friendly visitors, boys' clubs, physical culture class for girls, sewing classes, bath-rooms, dispensary, gospel meetings, popular lectures on health and other subjects, and mothers' meetings, will be maintained as in the past, and the facilities will be increased as the needs of the work demand. Here hundreds of mothers, children, and young people of the better classes of the poor are taught cooking and sewing, as well as how to nurse and care for the sick, and to preserve the health of the well. This work promises great results.

A LYING-IN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS.

The rescue home for young girls on Green St., maintained at an expense of $1000 a year, is proving a great blessing to this unfortunate class.

GOSPEL SERVICES.

A gospel meeting is conducted at the Working Men's Home, at 7 : 30 P. M. daily, by a competent leader, assisted by a corps of students from the American Medical Missionary College at No. 4 College Place, this city, and trained nurses from the Medical Missionary Training-School of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

A simple, quiet, direct gospel effort, without noise or sectarian bias or creed teaching. The special object of this work is to aid men who wish to reform from drinking and other evil habits, by holding out to them a helping hand, and showing them the way to a better life.

A COUNTRY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS MEN.

A missionary farm, where hundreds of men can be employed in cultivating vegetables and small fruits, as well as at other labor, such as carpet-weaving. A training-school will be conducted here under good religious influences. This farm will be made the means of restoring to usefulness men who through misfortune and intemperance have fallen into idleness and want.

AN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT,

In which men unable to find employment elsewhere or who are seeking to reform, or any one too weak to resist temptation and needing encouragement, may be employed at occupations which will give them food and shelter until they are able to obtain employment elsewhere.

THE FINANCIAL FOUNDATION OF THE ENTERPRISE.

All this work so far has been supported by a few friends of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which is itself a philanthropic institution, giving all its profits not required for necessary repairs and improvements, to aid the sick poor. Two brothers in Cape Town, South Africa, have invested $40,000 in this work, the income from which is to be used always for the support of this mission in Chicago. The late Mr. Edward S. Peddicord, of Marseilles, Ill., a wealthy and philanthropic gentleman, gave a 160-acre farm near the above-named town, to be used for the benefit of this mission work.

Heretofore, the people of Chicago have not been asked to contribute either money or material to this work, notwithstanding the fact that over $20,000 in cash has already been spent, besides employing from ten to fifty student helpers, trained nurses, kindergarten teachers, and two physicians, the past three years, and giving away 100,000 garments. On some of the cold winter days

in the winter of 1893, as many as fifteen hundred hungry, freezing men have been given aid and shelter, and more than twenty thousand poor men have used the free bath and free laundry, with their soap and hot water.

To meet the increasing wants of this work at the present time, a few thousand dollars in money, and such necessities as flour, and laundry and toilet soap, as well as clothing for men and children, can be put to the best of uses in eliminating poverty, sorrow, and distress from the hearts and homes of our overburdened millions, and in helping the poor to help themselves.

This Working Men's Home and Medical Mission will be glad to act as trustee for any one whose generosity may prompt him to invest in such work for humanity, the aim of which is to give help to the homeless and friendless unemployed in the hour of their sore need, and to endeavor to place them in self-supporting and self-respecting positions, where every idle hand will have honest toil, and every hungry stomach wholesome food. All philanthropic people are invited to visit the Home, and to favor the work with their sympathetic co-operation.

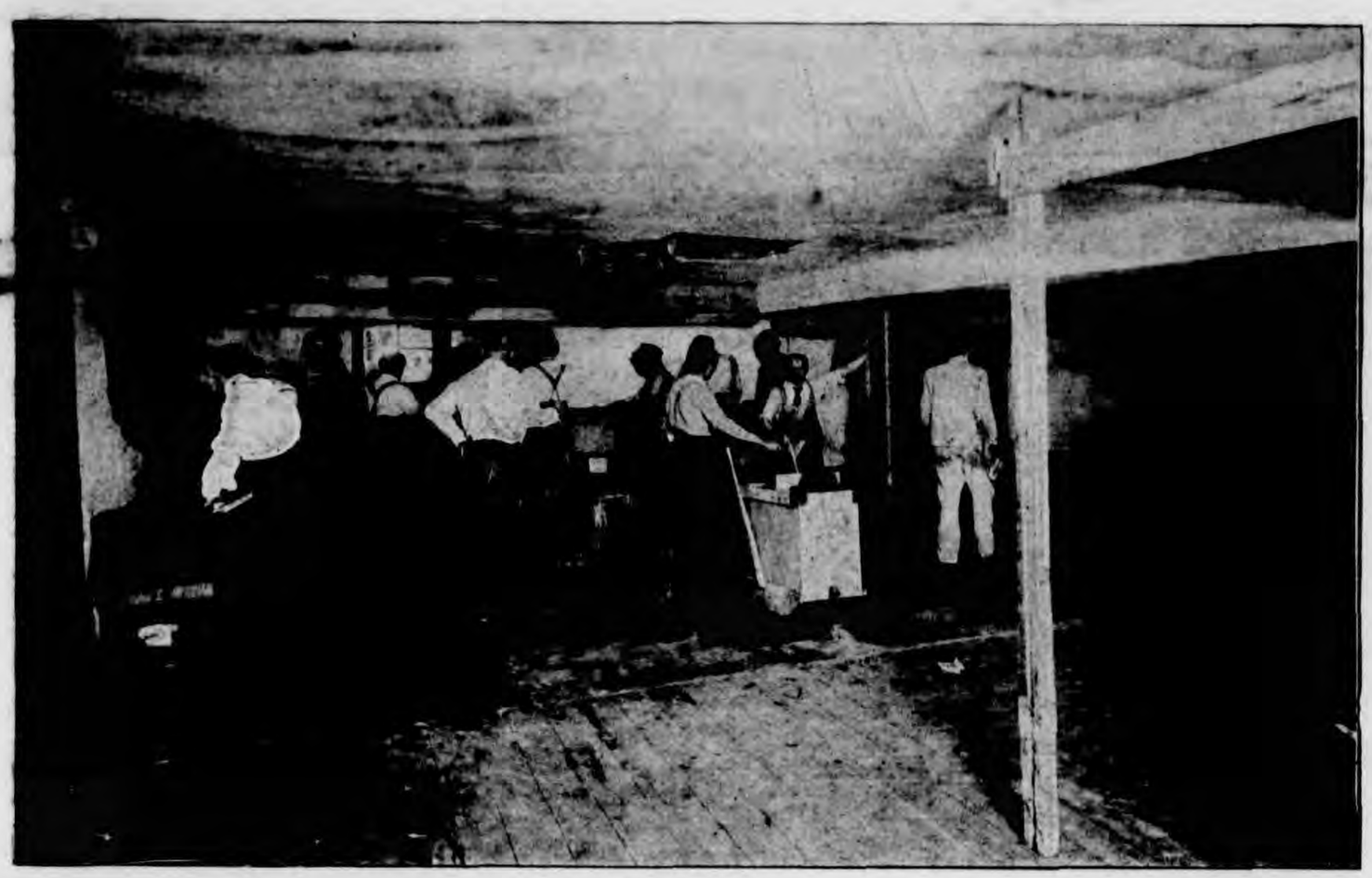
Yours in behalf of the suffering and unfortunate,

J. H. KELLOGG, Superintendent,

42 Custom House Place, Chicago,

or Battle Creek, Mich.

MISSION NOTES



The Laundry.

"This sort of thing is a godsend to us poor divils as have n't any place to go to," remarked a sturdy Irishman as he emerged from the rooms where he had washed himself and his one shirt; and he drew himself up with an added sense of self-respect as he walked off.

*****

"I tell you it makes a feller feel kind o' soft like to come down here,"

A Corner in the Dormitory.

said a rough-looking fellow with a face so hardened that one instinctively wondered where the "soft" spot was; and he added in a confidential tone, as he donned the shirt he had just washed and dried, "We do like to be clean when we can."

*****

"Have you got something hot?" asked a man who came in while the soup was being served one chilly, drizzling evening. "Ah! that's better than a drink of whisky," he added heartily as he received the soup, and sat down with a sigh of satisfaction to the steaming hot bowl.

"You Have Wrought a Miracle."—Thus exclaimed a man who was brought into the mission in a state of profound intoxication, by a friend who had visited us before, and had, through our ministrations, been sobered up, bathed, and clothed in clean garments and in his right mind. The poor fellow was quite belligerent when brought in, and objected to having anything done for him, most of all to a cool shower-bath which he was invited to enjoy. He was finally induced to enter the bath, however, but at the end of four or five minutes suddenly sprang out into the passage way exclaiming, "You have wrought a miracle, I am a sober man!" And sure enough, the cold bath had sobered him up.

*****

One day a remarkably sooty specimen was brought in and placed in a chair by his comrade, who had experienced the delight of getting clean. As one of our attendants stepped up to him, he exclaimed, "Don't touch me, I am unclean. I am not fit to be touched." His clothing and person were certainly vile beyond description. His long hair was matted with filth, his unshaved face was as black as possible; he was as thoroughly dirty as a human being could be, and with all the rest was in a state of intoxication, but not so much so but that he realized the fact that his condition was a loathsome one. His clothing was pulled off and thrown into the furnace, as it was alive with vermin, and too ragged to be worth the trouble of purification. After being thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected, he came out sober, and dressed in a suit of clean but partially worn clothes; the transformation was so great that his nearest friends would not have recognized him. His face, instead of being as black as a negro's, was remarkably white, as he was in ill health and very pale. As he was now able to talk intelligently, to the amazement of all he proved to be a man of unusual culture and learning, having graduated at both Harvard and Yale. Misfortune, discouragement, and the alluring influence of a powerful appetite had dragged him down to the very lowest depths of degradation.

UNCLE JOE.— Many of those who have visited the Chicago Medical Mission will certainly remember Uncle Joe. A tall, well-built man of over sixty years, yet still erect, features strongly marked, and face deeply furrowed with hardship and exposure, but eyes bright as diamonds, a steady voice, and a firm grasp of the hand,—this is Uncle Joe. He had been a slave to liquor and tobacco since ten years of age. He had never been a vicious man otherwise, and for many years had felt an earnest desire to break away from the bondage which enchained him and held him in an iron grasp; but he found himself continually overwhelmed, defeated, and disappointed.

At last, forlorn and miserable, he wandered into a mission. Such an overwhelming sense of his lost condition and his helplessness without Divine aid, here took possession of him that he was able to make a complete surrender. He prayed that God would take away from him the dreadful appetites which had wrecked his life, and especially his desire for tobacco, which was his greatest stumbling-block. When he arose from his knees, the appetite for tobacco was absolutely destroyed; and Uncle Joe will testify to any one who will question him on this point, that from that day to this he has not had the slightest longing for it. He did faithful work as janitor as well as cook for some time. After having spent two years at the Sanitarium in Battle Creek, where he made himself generally useful, he is again back at his post at the Working Men's Home in Chicago, handing out bowls of hot soup to the hungry men.

*****

A case of special interest to the mission workers is that of a young man, a graduate of Aberdeen University. He had held a good position in life, and while on his way South to take a better position, stopped in Chicago, where he went on a drunken spree. He wandered into the mission on the verge of delirium tremens, not knowing what the place was. He remained with the mission family for a few weeks, and under the influence of Christian surroundings and the treatment he received there, became sober, and did not touch a drop of liquor for three months. He obtained a position and went to work, but under the terrible temptations of the city, he again fell, and came back to the mission for help; and was again lifted up. He was truly converted, and once more started to work. In the beginning we had given him some financial help, which he later repaid. He is now earning a good living, and expects to return to his parents in Scotland as soon as he is able.

*****

A young woman just twenty years of age was found by a visiting nurse in the streets in a most distressed and suffering condition. She had been enticed away from her home in the South some months before by a dissolute man on the promise of marriage, but instead was treated in a most inhuman manner, and so abused that she had been brought to a condition of terrible suffering. Her simple, straight-forward, honest story and open countenance told us that it was a case of misplaced confidence, and not one of depravity. On further investigation we found a dreadful state of affairs, which threatened the poor girl's life, and it was evident that something must be done immediately. The next day our patient was sent to the Sanitarium Hospital at Battle Creek, and found a place in an endowed bed. It was found that a surgical operation would be necessary, but her condition was such that her recovery seemed almost impossible. To the astonishment of all, the patient made a rapid and uninterrupted recovery, almost without suffering. As she gained in physical strength, she was moved to give her heart to God, and had a good Christian experience. She returned home feeling very grateful to the friends who had helped her in her time of need. We have since heard from her mother, who is a Christian woman, that her daughter is thoroughly converted, and is leading a pure and useful life.

*****

He Loved His Neighbor as Himself.— Few people have the generosity of the poor fellow who one day, in the mission, gave half of all he had in the world to another, a stranger who was even

more unfortunate than himself. The stranger came forward, and in a low tone asked the gift of a bowl of hot bean soup, as he was exceedingly hungry, having had no food whatever for two days. His features were pinched, and the hungry look in his face showed that he was telling the truth. He had not a cent in his pocket, and so could not purchase a bowl of soup, even at the small price of a penny.

Thinking that this would be a very good opportunity to test the generosity of the four or five hundred hungry men who were waiting to be served with soup, Dr. Kellogg asked their attention for a moment. Telling them of the situation of the poor man, he asked if there was not some one present who had two cents, and would divide with him. Instantly several scores of hands were raised, but before any one else could speak, a man on the front row of seats sprang forward and exclaimed, "I have just two cents; he shall have one."

When so little money will go so far toward relieving hunger and distress, how singular that so little is done in this way for the depressed and unfortunate classes!

A Visiting Nurse.

MANAGEMENT.

THE Working Men's Home and Medical Mission, at 42 and 44 Custom House Place, and the Social Settlement, at 744 47th St., are under the general supervision of the Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, which has its headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich.

This association has also the supervision of a number of other philanthropic enterprises, the leading ones of which are the following: The American Medical Missionary College, at 2 and 4 College Place, Chicago, Ill.; medical missions and hospitals at the following places: Guadalajara, Old Mexico; Honolulu, H. I.; Apia, Samoa. Another medical mission is just being opened in Calcutta, India. Medical missions are maintained in British Guiana; Trinidad; the Gold Coast; Matabeleland, Africa; Raratonga; Sydney, N. S. W.; and other foreign points. Charitable medical institutions known as sanitariums, which devote their earnings to the relief of the sick poor, are maintained at Battle Creek, Mich.; St. Helena, Cal.; Boulder, Colo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Portland, Ore.; Cape Town, S. Africa; Basel, Switzerland; and 28 College Place, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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REVIEW & HERALD, PRINTERS
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

.....THE.....

CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION

THIS Mission, established in the spring of 1893, under the auspices of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, had for its foundation a gift of $40,000, placed in the hands of the board of trustees of the above-named Association, by Francis and Henry Wessels, of Cape Town, South Africa, for the purpose of establishing this work, which from a small beginning has developed from month to month, until at the present time all the various lines of Christian and philanthropic work described in these pages are in active operation.

The headquarters of the work is now located at 1926 Wabash Ave., the large building for many years occupied by the institution known as the Home for the Friendless, but which has been leased for a term of years on exceptionally favorable terms, thanks to the generous consideration of the board of trustees who still control the property.

In addition to the central building, a large building, owned by the Association, and located at 28 College Place, is occupied as a Sanitarium, the entire earnings of which are devoted to the maintenance of the various missionary enterprises conducted in Chicago.

Another large building, located at 2 and 4 College Place, is leased for use in connection with the Sanitarium.

A large building, located at 42 and 44 Custom House Place, formerly occupied as a church, but fitted up during the World's Fair as a lodging house, is now conducted as a Workingmen's Home and Mission. It will be described later.

A commodious hall, located at 33 W. Madison St., is leased and occupied by the Star of Hope Mission.

The several departments of philanthropic work which are now actively conducted in connection with the Chicago Medical Mission, are the following: —

The Medical Missionary Training-School.

This is conducted in the large building at 1926 Wabash Ave. The course of instruction includes Biblical teaching in gospel principles, and instruction in personal evangelistic work, and in various lines of rescue work. In addition to this, elementary instruction in nursing is given, this branch

of the work being conducted in connection with the Training-School for Missionary Nurses carried on at the Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium. At the date of this writing (November 1, 1897) the total number of students in the Training-School is 125. The students, for the most part, live in the building. No charge is made for room. Food is furnished on the European plan — at actual cost. Consecrated, Christian young men and women who desire to devote their lives to work for God and humanity are received into this school without regard to their religious belief, provided only that they are well grounded in gospel principles, and are spiritually prepared to engage in active work for the saving of men and women.

The course of instruction is arranged for one year. Tuition is free. The average expense for table board is $1 to $1.25 per week. Various employments are afforded students whereby they are able to pay their way, devoting a few hours each day to this work. The purpose of this school is to prepare young men and women for various lines of city mission and rescue work in Chicago and elsewhere, under the Medical Missionary Board, or other regularly constituted missionary organizations. At the present time the number of missionaries at work in Chicago, under the International Medical Missionary Board, is 130, nearly all of whom are self-supporting.

The American Medical Missionary College.

This work, while a separately incorporated institution, is conducted under the general supervision of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, a portion of the commodious building at 1926 Wabash Ave. being employed for the purpose. The number of students in attendance at the College is about 100. The facilities afforded are fully equal to those of the best schools in the United States. The course covers four years. No charge is made for tuition. Both young men and young women are received. Only those are received who have consecrated their lives to medical missionary work as physicians, and who are recommended by some properly constituted missionary board. The students in attendance at this Medical College have an opportunity to gain an exceedingly practical experience in connection with the various branches of the work in the city, as well as at Battle Creek.

Dispensaries.

Two dispensaries, both medical and surgical, are maintained; one at 4 College Place, the other at 1926 Wabash Ave. Physicians and nurses are in

daily attendance at these dispensaries, at which patients receive not only ordinary prescriptions for drugs, etc., but baths, massage, electricity, and the various other rational measures of treatment, such as are employed at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Treatment at the dispensary is free. A small charge is made for medicine, except in cases where the patient is absolutely penniless.

Visiting Nurses.

A corps of trained missionary nurses, graduates from the Missionary Nurses' Training-School of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, have formed a settlement at 1926 Wabash Ave., in a portion of the building devoted to this purpose, and engage in work for the poor, devoting a part of their time to nursing those who are able to pay for their services. The number of nurses thus employed at the present time is eight. This corps is constantly growing in numbers by new recruits from the Battle Creek Sanitarium Training-School for Nurses.

There is no line of missionary work which is more needed in every large city, and none more helpful, than that of the visiting nurse. A missionary nurse not only ministers to the physical wants of the sufferer, but also points out to the troubled soul the Source of rest and peace.

The Day Nursery.

A day nursery has been fitted up, and is conducted by two trained nurses from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, at 20th St. Into this safe harbor a large number of little ones are gathered daily, while their mothers are employed in various vocations away from home, thus not only affording relief and assistance to careworn mothers, but a great advantage to the little ones, who are often found to be suffering greatly from the lack of home care. A few children are cared for both night and day in this department.

The Kindergarten.

This department, under the charge of an experienced kindergartner, gathers in the little ones of the neighborhood for several hours daily, giving them the advantages of mental and moral culture by the most approved methods, thus counteracting as far as possible the soul-dwarfing and body-destroying influences to which the majority of them are subjected in their homes.

The little ones, engaged in their various occupations with songs and games, afford a most charming spectacle in beautiful contrast with the

awful scenes which constantly greet one upon the streets in the immediate vicinity of Wabash Ave. and 20th St., where the kindergarten is located.

The Kitchen-garden.

This important means of child culture and home improvement is located in the same building as the kindergarten, and aims to reach a somewhat older class of children, who are, through the kitchen-garden, taught to respect and enjoy the ordinary domestic occupations at home, and learn to do a vast number of helpful things, which are much appreciated by the tired mothers who await them at their homes, and who think they have not the time, and generally have not the patience nor the aptitude, to teach them.

Free Laundry for Women.

This feature of the industrial branch of the Mission is to be found in the basement of the large building at 1926 Wabash Ave. The laundry is entered from 20th St., and affords facilities for twelve or fifteen women to engage at once in doing their family washings, being fairly well equipped with laundry tubs and steam dryer. The free laundry for women, while not so largely patronized as the free laundry for men at the Workingmen's Home, is much appreciated by those who have enjoyed its advantages.

Free Laundry for Men.

This department, one of the very first organized in connection with the Mission, is located in the basement of the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House Place. For the last four and a half years, from 50 to 150 men have daily made use of this laundry, the only means afforded in the city whereby a very poor man can cleanse his clothing from dirt and vermin.

Free Baths.

Facilities for free baths for both men and women are afforded in connection with the dispensary at 20th St., and free baths for men are provided at 42 and 44 Custom House Place. The latter baths are pretty well patronized. More than 200 men sometimes make use of the baths daily. The average number has never been less than 50 daily, during the last four and a half years.

The Workingmen's Home.

This establishment is, without doubt, the most complete enterprise of the sort which has ever been undertaken. The work is conducted in a

building formerly occupied as a church, but converted, during the World's Fair, into a cheap lodging-house. About four and a half years ago the present management leased it and put in baths, laundry, facilities for fumigation on an extensive scale, and various other improvements. Poor men are furnished lodging at 10 cents a night. Food is furnished at a penny a dish, giving poor men an opportunity to get a satisfactory meal for from three to five cents.

All the patrons are required to keep themselves in a cleanly state. Their clothing is fumigated, baths administered, and an infinite amount of pains taken to keep vermin in subjection. Accommodation was furnished for about 300 during the winter of '96 and '97, and more than 400 men were sometimes lodged in a single night. More than half that number were often taken directly from the police stations where they had to lie upon the cold stone floor.

As a rule, those furnished lodging are required either to work for it or pay for it; but exception is made in cases of worthy poor men who happen to be temporarily stranded, and all men who are starting in a new and better life.

The purpose of the Home is to serve as a sort of tramp hospital, where homeless and friendless men, the outcasts of society, may be rescued and restored by the combined influences of physical and moral means, medical relief, brotherly kindness, and the regenerating power of the gospel. The various departments in the Home are supervised by students in the Medical Missionary Training-School.

The Life-Boat Service.

This department comprises chiefly the rescue work for women, which is conducted by women. Married women of mature age, and trained nurses, go out upon the streets of certain districts between 10 P. M. and 1 A. M., and extend an invitation to their lost and fallen sisters who are so entangled in the intricate meshes of vice and sin as to be unapproachable in any other way. As the result of this work, some scores of lost souls have within the last few months been restored to society and their homes, and are to-day rejoicing in their deliverance from the very gates of hell.

The Maternity.

This institution is provided for unfortunate young women who have been led astray from virtue, but have not given themselves up to vice, and who eagerly grasp the helping hand reached out to save them from sinking lower into the yawning gulf which is open to receive them.

The building now occupied is too small for the purpose, accommodating only twelve beds. It is constantly full, and we are glad to be able to report that it is very rare indeed for a young woman who enters this shelter from a cold and scornful world, not to come out a converted and regenerated soul, and better prepared to meet the temptations and sorrows of the world than when she entered. There is no branch of the Mission which has been more signally blessed of Providence than this work, which has been from the first conducted purely as a work of faith, and without any regular provision for its support. But thus far all its necessities have been supplied. There is great need, however, that larger accommodations should be provided.

Gospel Missions.

Two gospel missions are maintained constantly, in which meetings are held every night,—one at the Workingmen's Home, 42 and 44 Custom House Place, the other at the Star of Hope Mission, 33 W. Madison St. The latter Mission has been most successfully conducted for three years by Brother Thomas Mackay, to whose untiring efforts, seconded by those of his faithful wife, the great success of this Mission must be, under God, chiefly attributed.

As the result of the work of these two Missions, many hundreds of men have been rescued from the ranks of tramps, drunkards, and criminals, and are now earning an honest livelihood and leading Christian lives. Almost every night souls are reclaimed at each Mission, the average number being five to seven at each. The number sometimes reaches more than double the figures named.

Cottage Gospel Meetings.

In addition to the gospel meetings held at the places named, numerous meetings are held every evening in different parts of the city, the number held weekly often aggregating more than 100, with several thousand persons in attendance.

Cottage meetings are found to be one of the most efficient means of reaching souls who need help, and who for the most part are not reached by the churches, nor by any other method of evangelistic effort. There are thousands of people living in poor tenement houses trying to maintain the family circle, but eking out a miserable existence because of sickness, misfortune, lack of natural tact or thrift, and who never appear in church for the lack of decent clothing. The gospel cottage meeting reaches not this class alone, however, but also the wealthy, who are not infrequently found ungering and thirsting for the simple truths of the gospel, and as eager to

grasp them when presented as their less fortunate fellow beings in the slums and tenement house districts.

Women's Clubs.

For the last two years a Woman's Club has been very successfully maintained in connection with the Medical Missionary College Settlement, which has been carried on at 744 47th St. Through the medium of the club, a large amount of exceedingly helpful and practical instruction has been given to the mothers of the middle and lower classes, respecting the training of children, the care of their homes, correct principles relating to dress, diet, cookery, etc. It has been exceedingly interesting to those connected with this particular branch of the work to note the improvement made in the homes represented in this Club. This is certainly a very profitable line of work, which, it is hoped, will be extended in the future.

Boys' Clubs.

A very extensive work has been carried on within the last year by the organization of boys' clubs, the membership of which has consisted entirely of newsboys, bootblacks, and other street boys, who have found in these clubs their only opportunity for mental and moral instruction and help.

More than 75 clubs have been organized, at which 3,000 boys have at times been in weekly attendance. This good work has been the means of saving many a boy from the prison and possibly from the gallows, and has been the means of introducing into hundreds of young hearts the first ray of moral sunshine which has ever entered, and has given thousands a strong lift upward. It is gratifying to know that this good work has extended to other cities. It is a line of effort which should be vigorously pushed in every large city.

Jail Work for Boys.

Through the invitation of the Reform Committee of the Woman's Club of Chicago, work has been undertaken for the boys confined in the city jail. This work, which is encouraged and to some degree supported by the Woman's Club, consists in daily visits to the boys, instruction in gymnastics, moral teaching, and personal work. A trained nurse, a young lady, and a young man, an evangelist, visit the jail daily, and the reports of their work show not only that there is great need of effort in this line, but that it can be made eminently successful by adopting right methods of appealing to the spirit of self-respect and manliness which is not altogether crushed out of the hearts of these unfortunate boys, even though they find themselves within prison walls, and the involuntary associates of villains of deepest dye and of every description.

The Industrial Department.

This department is carried on for the purpose of furnishing employment to the patrons of the Workingmen's Home, especially those who are entirely penniless, and those who, having determined to reform from a life of intemperance and vice, find themselves confronted with the immediate necessity of obtaining a livelihood by honest means; but being without character, and too often with little skill, are very likely to relapse through utter discouragement if left to fight the battle alone with so many odds against them. Two lines of industry, the weaving of rugs and carpets, and the manufacture and sale of Tampico brooms, have already been established, and it is believed that other industries may be developed in the near future.

Rescue Farms.

The farm colony affords one of the most ready and successful solutions for the problem, "What shall be done with the reformed tramp and the penitent ex-convict?" Left to struggle on alone, these unfortunate men, who are generally defective in what is commonly termed thrift, or tact in getting on in the world, are almost sure to relapse through the disheartening influence of continued rebuffs and failures in their unaided efforts.

During the last two years, the Battle Creek Sanitarium has conducted one of its large farms for the benefit of this class of men, a colony of whom have been employed to do the work of the farm under the supervision of suitable persons, whose duty has been not only to direct their work, but to lead them, both by precept and example, to a higher and better life. The results have been in the highest degree satisfactory, and the effort can no longer be regarded as an experiment. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to inaugurate much greater undertakings in this line.

Home Finding.

This department seeks to procure homes not only for orphan boys and girls of all ages, but also for rescued women, reformed men, and all classes of homeless and friendless persons who are suited to the environment of Christian homes. Thus far no difficulty has been experienced in securing homes for all who have needed help in this direction. Scores of men who have been redeemed from the gutter have been sent to splendid country homes where, surrounded by the sweet innocence of nature and the pure atmosphere of a Christian home, they have in most instances, for the first time in all their lives, had a good chance, and rarely indeed has it been that this first and only opportunity has not been well improved.

Scores of women who have been rescued from the very lowest depths of degradation have in like manner been helped up to the light and sunshine of pure and wholesome living.

Schools of Health.

This department, while not, properly speaking, a branch of the charitable work of the Mission, is purely philanthropic in character, and is conducted by the same general management. The purpose of the School of Health is to propagate and encourage ideas respecting the physical care of the body by means of lectures, cooking-schools, classes in physical culture, dress clubs, instruction in simple remedies, and first aid to the injured, in the circulation of reliable literature pertaining to health and sanitation, and other allied topics.

The Sanitarium.

We mention lastly this enterprise, for the reason that while it is not in itself a charity, it is immediately connected with the general scheme of the work, and is the one and only source of income whereby the work is supported.

The income thus far has not been nearly sufficient to meet the demands of the work. The Sanitarium is conducted on the same plan as the institution at Battle Creek, Mich., of which it is a branch, the physicians and nurses having all been trained in that institution. The facilities are similar in character, though much more limited in extent. Every dollar of the earnings of the institution is devoted to the charity work of the Chicago Medical Mission.

What has Been Done.

The following is a brief summary of what has been accomplished through the various lines of Christian and philanthropic work represented in the Chicago Medical Mission :—

Number of lodgings	73,743
Number of free baths	47,072
Use of free laundry	61,684
Number of patients treated in Dispensary	38,055
Number of visits made by trained nurses	11,469
Number of " Penny Lunches "	394,566
Number of professed conversions	1,460
Number of women rescued	65
Number of friendl's children placed in private homes	205
Number of garments given away	41,230

WHAT THE COST HAS BEEN.

Expenditures		$34,654.39
Net earnings of Sanitarium	$ 4,821.80	

Gross earnings of Workingmen's Home	6,463.35	
Donations	6,533.22	
Appropriated by International Medical Missionary Association	16,835.52	34,654.39

From the foregoing it will be apparent that it has been necessary to expend a considerable amount of money in prosecuting the work of this Mission. The Sanitarium is limited in its capacity to about 20 patients, and has been obliged to carry so heavy a load of charity in the free treatment of poor persons who have sought relief in addition to those who have been treated at the regular dispensaries, that the income from this source has been small.

Every dollar of the above has been expended in the most careful and judicious manner possible. The amount expended for salaries has been exceedingly small, no worker receiving more than the wages of a common laborer, and nine tenths of the persons employed receiving no salary at all. At the present time, out of the 155 persons employed in the Mission work, only three receive a salary, and of these no one receives more than $1 a day. The medical work at the dispensaries is done gratuitously.

Present Needs.

One of the most evident needs of the work is a permanent home, for which the sum of $100,000 is required. This amount would erect a suitable building, which might be used for the same purposes for which the Workingmen's Home is now employed. The lease of the building now occupied will expire in a few months, and then this branch of the work must be dropped unless some other suitable place can be found. The large cash outlay required monthly to meet the rent is one of the greatest embarrassments of the work, and is one which ought to be obviated by the raising of a sufficient sum to erect a suitable building which could be employed permanently and devoted exclusively to the purpose of rescue work for men.

There is no work more profitable to society than the reclaiming and reformation, and the settlement in homes, of tramps and criminals who infest our large cities. The growth of this class is one of the tremendous evils which threaten society at the present time; and a method of dealing with this evil which strikes at its root by reforming the man who is a burden and a menace to society, and bringing him to a higher social and moral level, is certainly one which must be recognized as worthy of encouragement and support.

J. H. KELLOGG.

1926 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., December, 1897.

COPY.

M I N U T E S

o f

MEETING ofthe TRUSTEES

of the

WORKING MEN'S HOME AND LIFE BOAT MISSION

Held at 28, 33rd Place, Chicago, Nov.11/04, at 8 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. David Paulson.

PRESENT : Trustees Kellogg, D. Paulson, M. W. Paulson, N. W. Paulson, Van Dorn, Otis, Sadler, Hoyt and Winchell.

ABSENT : Trustees Moon, Edwards, Christian, Morse, Jones, Cummings and Emmel.

Prayer was offered by Brother Hoyt, after which the President called for the Report of the Committee on Nominations. The Report follows :-

> Your Committee on Nominations, to suggest Managing Boards and Officers for the various Institutions and Departments of the Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission Corporation, would submit the following

R E P O R T

1. We would suggest that the work of this Corporation be divided into four Departments, as follows :-
   (1) The Working Men's Home
   (2) The Life Boat Mission
   (3) The Rescue Service
   (4) The Publishing Department.

2. The Working Men's Home Managing Board

M.A. Winchell	E. B. Van Dorn
W.S. Sadler	H. E. Hoyt

Officers

M. A. Winchell, Supt. & Manager
E. B. Van Dorn, Secretary
H. E. Hoyt, Treasurer.

3. The Life Boat Mission Managing Board

E. B. Van Dorn
W. S. Sadler
David Paulson
Fannie Emmel
H. E. Hoyt
Hannah Swanson
M. A. Winchell

Officers
E. B. Van Dorn, Supt. & Chairman
H. E. Hoyt, Secretary
W. S. Sadler, Treasurer.

4. The Life Boat Rescue Service Managing Board.

Mary W. Paulson
Fannie Emmel
Mrs. Nina Crane
Mrs. Lena Sadler
Mrs. Hannah Swanson
Mrs. Emma Van Dorn

Officers
Fannie Emmel, Supt. & Chair
Mary W. Paulson, Secy. & Treasurer

5. Life Boat Publishing Dept. Managing Board

David Paulson
W. S. Sadler
E. B. Van Dorn
H. E. Hoyt
F. J. Otis
N. W. Paulson
Eric Covert,

Officers
David Paulson, Editor & Chairman
W. S. Sadler, Associate Editor
H. E. Hoyt, Secretary
N. W. Paulson, Treasurer
Eric Covert, Circulation Manager.

(Signed) David Paulson
W. S. Sadler
E. B. Van Dorn
M. A. Winchell
F. J. Otis

MOVED by J. H. Kellogg, seconded by F. J. Otis, That the Report of the Nominating Committee be adopted.

Discussion of the Report followed, during which Trustee N. W. Paul son offered the following motion : That the name of Eric Covert be

stricken from the Report as Circulating Manager of The Life Boat, and that the name of E. B. Van Dorn be substituted.

Trustees Sadler, Kellogg, Otis and Hoyt spoke against the motion, Trustees D. Paulson and N. W. Paulson for it.

The MOTION was LOST.

MOVED by Trustee Kellogg and duly seconded, That each institution or Department be required to render an immediate Statement of Affairs to the Treasurer, including Bills Payable and Receivable, and Inventory

MOTION CARRIED.

The Board adjourned, to meet November 22, 1904, at 7 p.m. at 436 State Street, Chicago.

DAVID PAULSON,

President.

W. S. SADLER,

Secretary.

HWR.

Dedicated Jan 25/1894. Mrs. E. H. Whitney

The Waskell Home.

Total number of children received	679.
Number of children placed in homes	225.
" " " returned to parents or friends	422.
" " " in Home at present	11.
" " " died	21.

The James White Memorial Home.

Number of aged persons received	128.
" " " died	67.
" " " returned to friends	46.
" " " in Home at present	15.

610.6

For "Review."

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION.

It is now something more than eight years since the work of the Chicago Medical Mission began in a miserable little basement on Custom House Place. The work has steadily grown until now it is represented by a branch Sanitarium located at #28-33rd Place, with Dr. Paulson and more than twenty nurses in charge; a medical College close by with a corps of physicians and 120 students; a home for friendless working men which lodges between 250 and 300 men every night, furnishing facilities for baths and laundry, and a hygienic lunch counter at which hundreds are fed every day; the Life Boat Mission where hundreds listen to the gospel every night of the year and from which many hundreds have gone out with a saving knowledge of the gospel; the Life Boat Rest, on Clark Street, which holds out a helping hand to erring women; and a splendidly equipped Dispensary on Halstead Street where clinics are held daily for the benefit of the poor. A dispensary is also being fitted up at the Working Men's Home, and several Hospital wards are maintained at the Medical College building at 28-33rd Place.

I may also mention the Hygeia Dining Rooms, near the Chicago University, where several scores of professors and students daily enjoy the hygienic fare which is spread for them, which is one of the ligitimate outgrowths of the beginning made in the spring of '83. Lying-in wards, visiting nurses' work, cottage meeting work, and various other lines of missionary effort are being conducted in connection with the Chicago Medical Mission which has steadily grown from a small beginning in '83 to its present splendid proportions.

This work is ~~increasing~~ attracting an increasing measure of attention from all quarters. It has come to be one of the established

and reliable philanthropic enterprises of the Western metropolis. Police officials, officers of charitable associations, clergymen of all denominations, social reformers, physicians, and people of all classes who deal with reforms and social questions are well acquainted with the work and co-operate with it in a most encouraging way. The development of this work in Chicago has been a continued expression of Providential care and guidance. Many doors have been opened in most unexpected ways. There have been times when the way looked very dark and discouraging, but the clouds have all cleared away and the prospect before the work is in every way most encouraging.

In my weekly visits to Chicago, I am glad to note a steady gain in interest and enthusiasm. There is a spirit of earnestness on the part of the students, and push and energy on the part of both teachers and students which is most commendable. There seems to be a seeking after truth, and a desire to stand firmly for every principle of truth and righteousness, and a disposition to labor diligently for the promulgation of the glorious principles of truth which Providence has given to us for the world.

For several years past, a considerable part of the work has been carried on in a building located at #1926 Wabash Avenue. The building they had was very old, dark and gloomy, and while favorably situated, was by no means a deisrable place to live in. Recently, however, new, healthful, and pleasantly located quarters have been secured which is a great boon to the workers. Many most excellent improvements have been made in the work recently and others are in progress. At the present time there is no place on earth where young men and women who desire a preparation for work in behalf of their fellowmen can find the conditions more favorable for training, and especially for obtaining a

varied and profitable experience, than in connection with the Medical Mission in Chicago. Dr. Paulson is permanently located in connection with the school. Instruction is also given by Dr. Holden, Dr. Mary Paulson, Dr. Elmer Otis, and others.

All the different phases of our work are represented -- Sanitarium work, visiting nurses' work, city mission work, cottage meetings, various kinds of rescue work, schools of health, etc. Those who are anxious to obtain a preparation for work in any of these lines may address the undersigned, or Dr. David Paulson, 28-33rd Place, Chicago, Illinois.

J. H. Kellogg,

Battle Creek, Michigan.

P.T.

E. B. VAN DORN,
SUPERINTENDENT.

PHONE HARRISON 1111

The Life Boat Mission

(INCORPORATED)
471 STATE STREET

DAVID PAULSON, M. D., PRES
E. B. VAN DORN, TREAS.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1908.

Miss Julia Anna Hoenes,

Battle Creek, Mich:

Dear Sister:

Yours of April 15th duly received. Have not had time to send you the information you desired before. I have written quite at lengthsomething regarding our Chicago work, and trust it will be of use to you. I have suggested somethings you did not speak of. I hope you can use them.

This is Sunday morning and we are getting ready for ours days work. I am going out to the farm to plant Strawberries. Have set out 2000 but have 1000 more yet to put out. Mrs. V. has started to the police station to carry on the work there. Dr. Morse will speak tonight.

We are well and enjoying much of God's blessing in our labors for others.

If there is anything you desire to know more regarding our work here feel free to ask it.

Yours sincerely,

E. B. V.

PerALH.

610.6

MEDICAL MISSIONARY COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

In May 1895 was started the Med. Miss. College Settlement, situated about a mile east of the stock-yards, in a two-story frame building.The lower floor had a commodious hall, with bathrooms and dispensary in the rear. The second story is used for living rooms, and here the resident nurses, teachers, and workers in all departments live, and receive the neighbors, of whom they seek to make friends. Mrs. Baker was in charge of this work for some time.

See summary on page 68 of Year Book.

Children's Christian Home.

The Medical Missionary of Nov. 99 says as follows:

Miss black writes that the Home has sheltered 42 children during the last four months.

Messrs. Sears & Roebuck, of Chicago, rendered much appreciated help in meeting the expense of sending 2 nurses and 17 children to Wisconsin.

School began in the Home the middle of Sept. With Louise Paulson in charge of 20 bright-faced children, plump and happy.

CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION & WORKINGMEN'S HOME.

In the summer of 1891 a young lady, daughter of a Chicago banker, for a time patient at the B.C. San. returned home, there had a surgical operation and died. On her death-bed she exacted from her futher a pledge that he would employ a San. nurse to work among the poor of Chicago.

In 1892, a trained nurse from the San. was sent to Chicago to work in connection with the Visiting Nurse's Assn. Soon there were nurses from the San. who volunteered to give several weeks' time to visiting among the poor of Chicago, their follow nurses aiding them to meet expenses.

June 1893 a mission was opened in the same building with the Pacific Garden Mission, just in the rear, opening on Custom House Place. Dispensary, free baths, and laundry were opened, in the basement.From a dozen patrons at the opening, the numbers rose rapidly to several hundred every week. In six months there were ten trained nurses and physicians constantly engaged, besides half a dozen men who had been rescued by the mission from lives of misery and degredation.

Penny dinners were introduced during the fall, and continued through the winter, to meet the needs of the crowdsof destitute and hungry people who thronged the city during this season. For several months hundreds of persons were fed daily, the number sometimes reaching as high as 1500 in a day.

The penny dinners were temporarily discontinued in April 1894, when the opening Spring made life more tolerable for the vast army of the poor.

The following is only a part of the work done during the three years at 40 Custom House Place.

Baths given	38,374
Other treatments given	25,833
Dressings applied	9,494
Prescriptions filled	6,597
Packages of food distributed	546
Lunches given away	2,540
Penny dinners	75,000
People using laundry	32,679
Cases prescribed for	6,935
Cases visited by nurses	9,541
Garments given	34,306
Visits made by nurses	8,813
Gospel conversations held	17,041
Tracts distributed	13,442
Testaments given	157

Early in the summer of 1896, another change was made in the mission. On June 28, 1896 was dedicated the Workingmen's Home thus combining the lodging with meals.

REPORT OF WORKINGMEN'S HOME, JUNE 1 TO JAN. 1, 1896.

Baths given	4,993	
Other treatments given	1,728	
Prescriptions filled	991	
Lunches given away	9,875	
Penny lunches sold	87,909	
Nights lodgings	12,641	
Conversions reported	43	
Persons using laundry	3,218	
Persons prescribed for at Dispensary		1,225
Garments given away	1,623	
Gospel conversations held	600	
Gospel meetings held	252	
Testaments given away	414	

After having the Star of Hope mission in this place for perhaps 8 to 10 months, it was moved to the Winslow block, on East Main, near Mc Camly St. In this place the mission was conducted for only a month or two, then moved to Jefferson St. , about a block this side of the Grand Trunk tracks, where the work was in charge of a committee consisting of the pastors of the city, co-operating with the Sanitarium folk. Then Mrs. L. F. Allison came and took charge. The house across the street was rented, cleaned up, and the upstairs used for lodgings, they having had three or four private rooms and a dormitory in which could be accomodated 6 to 8 men. The douwnstairs rooms were used as dining-room and kitchen--they serving sometimes as many as 35 to 40 at one meal.

Mr. Collier and wife, newly married, succeeded Mrs. A. but they were not very successful. One of the boys made this remark: to Mrs. Allison : "When you were with us, we had a mother, but now we have a boss."

For a year or two there was no mission effort in the city. (Then follows Bro. Tenney's report on the next page).

RESCUE MISSION WORK IN BATTLE CREEK.

A little later in the fall of 1897 than the beginning of the work at the Marshall jail, Mr. Butler opened what was known as the Arnold Mission, on a side street but very near the heart of the city. The Chaney brothers, Sanitarium nurses assisted him much in the religious services which were held every night, while Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis lived there and were in charge of things. It was a very hard winter many men were homeless and out of work. There were beds for 80 men, and often 100 more would sleep on the floor. Penny lunches were served, about 20 a dayon the average.

In the spring of 1899, the owner wanted his place, and the Mission moved to a street directly off from Maple, where they were for only 2 or 3 weeks.

The winter preceding, Mr. B. Purchased a lot of timber, rented a farm, with house on it, and had 15 to 20 men working out there most of the time during the winter. Mr. Fred Hall was in charge. The boys called it "Camp Butler" and it proved a blessing to many of them.

The Star of Hope Mission was started by Tom Mackey in a corner room, pleasant store front, on Main St., two or three blocks below Jefferson, aboutthe middle of 1898.

Mr. Harry Monroe, from Chicago, Miss Albertson and Mrs. Mackey did efficient service at that time, also later Mr. Harry Behenna, a patient of Dr. Kress' at the Sanitarium, who was releived of his drug habits and converted about that time.

In October or November, 1898, a Gospel wagon with workers left B.C. for Kalamazoo on a Friday afternoon, most of the workers remaining for 9 or 10 days, holding meetings on the street each evening, visiting, etc., during the day. This work was in charge of Bro. Behenna, Mr. Butler spending the Sabbaths and Sundays with us.

BATTLE CREEK DISPENSARY.

From 1896 to 98, Dr. F. M. Rossiter did the outside practice, but had no office, except one at his residence.

Dr. Newton Evans succeeded him, but later in 1902 had an office for outside patients in South Hall. But he never kept reports of his charity work.

In January 1904, the first real dispensary was opened, in room 9 College building, in charge of Dr. Evans. The records were kept not in books but on cards, much of the charity work never being reported at all.

Dr. W.T.Thornton succeeded, then Dr. A.W. Nelson. In the fall of 1905, Dr. Colver came in as assistant. Since January 1906, Dr. Colver has had charge of the work and kept the records of his cases on cards which they claim have been lost.

The first column of the following is the approximate report of the work done during 1907, but not all charity; the second column, the report from Jan1 to May 1, 1908, accurate:

Consultations	1900	693
Bathroom treatments	2300	795
Phys. outside calls	1000	430
Physical examinations	250	95
Nurses calls	1700	560
Treatments in homes	400	124
Office treatments	1000	317
Operations	35	16
Surgical dressings	125	34
Garments given	1000	289
Garments received	1000	267

S.D.A. MEDICAL MISSIONARY & BENEVOLENT ASSN.

Your book report at the close of year 1896 says as follows:

"Something like 30 years ago, Eld James White organized what was termed the S.D.A. Benevolent Assn.The following brief summary of the missionary agencies under the supervision of this board, and of the work that has been done since its organization, give at a glance a partial report:

Physicians under direction of Board	48
Graduated Nurses under direction of Board	261
Medical Students under direction of Board	81
Student nurses under direction of Board	295
Sanitariums established	12
Bath and treatment houses	10
Medical missions	9
Missionary nurses in the field	133
Homes for destitute orphans	3
Homes for destitute aged persons	1
Rescue homes for men	2
Rescue homes for women	1
Social settlements	1
Persons treated at hospitals, missions, dispensaries, etc.,	109,207
Surgical operations performed	4,798
Missionary visits made	61,603
Christian Help classes held	1,648
Persons fed (free lunches or penny dinners)	184,754
Persons lodged (chiefly at Working Mens Home, Chic)	12, 641
Otherwise aided	31,825
Garments distributed	62,857
Gospel conversations reported	39,145
Testaments given away	571
Aged persons placed in White Mem. Home	40
Children placed in Haskell Home	175
Children placed in private homes	195

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO A.M.M.C. DISPENSARY.

Oct. 1, 07 to April 1,08

Number patients treated in the treatment rooms	1206
Number patients treated in homes	650
Number of calls made in homes	1025
Number of families assisted by food and clothing	32
Obstetrical cases	30
Total number of patients	2100

Eva Borden

THE MISSIONARY MOTHERS' TRAINING-SCHOOL.

Organizedlater part of1903. (See Page 126 of Year Book)

JAIL WORK AT MARSHALL.

In the fall of 1897, Mr. W. G. Butler began going down to Marshall, driving over, leaving P.C. in the morning about 9 A.M. or later, stopping over at Ceresco for church services and lunch, then going on to Marshall, conducting the services in the jail between 2 and 3 in the afternoon and driving home again.

The Chaney brothers, Frank and Albert San. nurses were his first helpers in this work. Later Bro. Fred Hall became interested, and they would take out crowds of 6, 7 or 8 persons often.

During the two or three years Mr. Butler was gone, in England, Mr. L. A. Curtis had charge of the work. For the last almost two years, the work has been in charge of Mr. Lewis C. Leake. Since the interurban runs out, the workers leave on the one o'clock car and return again to the city between four and five in the afternoon. For the last several months, Brother Leake's helpers have been mostly from the Philathea class.

NAMES OF SOME MISSIONARIES WHO WERE HERE EARLIER.

& Mrs. Rev. William Lacy	-- China-- Methodist	Apr. 20, 06
Prof. and Mrs. John Fryer	-- China -- S.D. Baptist	June 06
Charles Johnson (monk)	-- India	June 06
~~Gilmore Carter~~ Gilmore Carter	--India	Sept.06
Dr. Frank A. Keller	-- China--	Sept.19, 06
Dr. Lucy Gainor	-- China	Oct. 06
Rev. W.D. Smart	--Argentine -- Christian Missionary Alliance.	Oct.3,06
Mrs Addie N. Fields,--	Mexico W.C.T.U. worker	Nov. 4, 06
Rev. Gorham Tufts, Jr.,	--India --Independent Missionary	Nov.30, 06
Rev. John J. Bennings	--India --American Board	Dec. 3, 06
Mrs. Julia W. Oakey	-- India	Dec.20, 06
Mrs. and Mrs. I. M. Channon	--Kusaie, S.P.O.	July 6, 07

CHRISTIAN HELP WORK.

In Battle Creek, the work started with a little band of nine San. nurses, aboutthe fall of 1892.

After that bands of Christian helpers more ofr less fully organizedhave sprung up all over the countr in different conferences, and most urgent appeals are coming in weekly for organizers to go and help these wands to a more systematic organization and give them fuller instruction.

With a view to answering these calls, the Christian Help Institute was held in Battle Creek, in November, 1893. "40 persons were in attendance, of whom ten either are or soon will be in the field."
(January 1894)

THE HEALTH MISSIONARY COURSE.

This course was organized in December 1889 for the purpose of training young men and women to go out as missionaries of the gospel of health, laboring in the capacity of teachers of dietetics in connection with schools, as lecturers on subjects pertaining to health and temperance, and as instructors in the principles of physiologic and hygienic living wherever they might find opportunities.

The first year only 2 regular pupils were enrolled, although the number of persons present at the daily session of the class was 40 to 50. Each year the membership increased until, at the endof four or five years, 30 or 40 persons were in regular attendance during the six months of the course.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The first systematic attempt at educational work was in the organization of the Sanitarium School of Hygiene, Oct. 1877. It continued very sucessfully for a number of years, the attendance numbering from 30 to 60 students annually.

The first Nurses Training-Class was organized in 1883. The course was a short one--three months only,--and there were but two pupils in the class. The next course was lengthened to six months, and in 1884 a two-years' course was established.

In 1888 the Missionary Nurses' Training-Schoolwas organized--a class of volunteers--for a course of five years, the members of which pledged to devote themselves to missionary work for that length of time under the direction of the Sanitarium Board, and received instruction in advance of the regular training-classes.

In 1891 the Training-school for Nurses was converted into the Missionary Training-School. Up to that time anyone of good moral character and good health was received into the school, and the required course of study was only two years. When the school was limited to those who wished to use their knowledge for missionary work alone, the required time of connection with the school was placed at five years, two years of this to be spent in required study, with optional study later.

At the annual exercises of the Sanitarium Missionary Nurses' Class held at the Tabernacle in November 1893, 16 representatives of as many countries appeared on the platform in nurse's costume.

Near the close of the programthe nurses who were about to leave for foreign fields were called upon the platform.

Mr. & Mrs. Semmons --Australia

Mr. & Mrs. Replogle --South Africa

Miss Eva Stone --South Africa

Miss Ida Crawford-- Mexico

In Nov. 1893, there were 245 students in training in the nurses' course. 37 of these have graduated in the regular course, and are taking post-graduate studies.

With the beginning of the school year, Nov.1, 1893, the regular course of study was rearranged and made to extend over the greater part of three years, including some of the advanced studies which before had been optional.

Later a ~~ø~~ class was formed which combines the theoretical instruction of two years in one., especially for the benefit of those whose field of labor had already been appointed, with a time too limited to admit of a longer course.

In the spring of 1896 a one year course preparatory to the Nurses' Course was organized.

The Circular of Information, issued in 1907 states as follo "More than 1000 young men and women have been trained in this school for most beneficent and useful service to their fellow-men, and many of these may be found to-day standing faithfully at their posts of duty in home and foreign mission stations."

"Bible and Missionary Studies.--Since a distinctive feature of the Training-School is preparation for Christian philanthropic work, it is properthat the study of the scriptures should be made a prominent feature of the education and training. Bible study continues throughout the entire course. The first year is devoted to the study of the life and teachings of Christ. The second year and third year to studies of the books of the Old Testament, Missionary work and principles, and the lives and experiences of prominent missionaries."

GOOD HEALTH

In August 1866 the first number of the "Health Reformer" was issued, with H.S. Lay, M.D. as editor. The first article is by J.H. Ginley, M.D., on "Digestion."

Beginning in July 1868 the "Health Reformer" was published "Under the Supervision of An Editorial Committee of Twelve."

The March 1871 number bears the names--James White, Editor Mina R. Fairfield, Assistant. Just one year later, March 1872, only one name is mentioned in the editor's corner: James White, Editor.

Beginning with the July 1874 number, "J.H. Kellogg, Editor" is seen on the first page. W

With the January 1879 number the name is changed from "Health Reformer" to "Good Health", and about this time too Mrs. Kellogg took up her duties as assistant editor, a position she has held until now with several short interruptions.

THE GUADALAJARA MEDICAL MISSION.

Eld. D. T. Jones left this country for Mexico the latter part of 1893. After touring for some time, Guadalajara was decided upon, and here he was joined Jan. 8, 1894, by Mrs. Jones and Dr. Lillis Wood. Miss Ora A. Osborne, the teacher and Miss Ida Crawford, the missionary nurse arrived the next day.

On Feb. 25, the same year, Dr. Kellogg arrived there., also Mrs. Bartlett. The next day 81 patients called at the dispensary.

Apr. 1894 Med. Miss. says that a letter came from Dr. Wood reporting that 90 patients were received one forenoon. She reported as follows for February:

New patients received (Mexicans)	302
New patients received (Americans)	12
Patients treated (daily register)	1056
Outside visits	120

"Each patient has two to four treatments, i.e. bathroom treatment and treatment to eye, ear, etc. We average three treatments to each patient, which makes about 3000 treatments for the month."

Dr. Wood writes April 4th, 1894, sending report for March as follows:

New patients received	162
Treatments	1216
Nursing, days	28
Nursing, nights	28

Dr. Wood reports for the month of August, 1894, as follows:

Visits from patients during the month 1423 (average of 55 daily)
Daily register 1439
New patients examined 237
Outside visits 34
Receipts for treatments, visits, fees, etc., $~~36.17~~ 63.20
One operation, that of cutetting old ulcers of twelve years' standing.
"They are nearly healed now."

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper arrived at Guadalajara Sept. or Oct. 1894.

~~In Feb. 1895~~ Dr. Wood reports for Oct. 1894 as follows:

Daily register	1305
New patients examined	245
Outside visits	11
Outside treatments	13
Endowed bed occupied	6 days
Nursing day and night (2 patients)	16 days

In Feb. 1895 the Genl Conf. made an appropriation for the building of a sanitarium at Guadalajara, and also for the opening of a boarding-school.

In March 1895 Dr. J.H. Neall was added to the corps of workers, and two additional nurses followed a little later, one of these being A.J. Rice, who died a few months afterward.

In Jan 1896 Dr. Addie C. Johnson and a teacher were added to the mission force, and later in the same year three other workers, one of whom was obliged to return to the States on account of her health.

In Sept. 1896 two additional physicians were added to the medical corps, one of the others having previously returned to the U.S. The same month a branch mission was started in Ameca, 55 miles west of G. Dr. Johnson and one nurse in charge. The patients averaged 40 to 50 daily. Many were seen in their homes, in addition. Early in 1897, there were connected with the Guadalajara Mission and its branch at Ameca, 14 foreign and 3 native workers. Of the former, 4 are physicians, 4 nurses and 2 teachers; of the latter, 1 native preacher, the other 2 training for nurs

Dr. Alice M. Swayze reported for November 1896 as follows: for the dispensary only:

Examinations	170
No. treated	185
Treatments given	404
Outside calls	44
Outside treatments	25
Cash received	$75.30

The summary of the work in Mexico until Jan 1897 was as follows:

Pay patients	777
Charity	7394
Pay patients for 1895-6	733
Charity patients "	4919

LYING-IN WARD

at East Hall, in charge of Dr. Loize Elwell.

Opened to patients in April 07. During the first year, until April 08, there were 16 cases as follows:

April	1
May	2
June	1
August	1
September	1
October	2
November	4 .
Feb. 08	1
March	2
April	1

Of these 16 cases, two were charity cases. One of these charity cases paid $10.00

L.E.

THE HASKELL HOME.

In the Spring of 1891, Mrs. Aldrich had charge of the little ones at the Annex--Mrs. Mattie Stearns teaching the kindergarten, and Miss Amelia Zipf the older children.

Soon the children were moved into the building where now is the James White Memorial Home, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs.Geo. Miller, Mrs. Kellar being in charge of the nursery, Mrs. Bigelow having the family of boys, and Mrs. Miller the girls.

Jan. 25, 1894 was the date of dedication of the Haskell Home. Mrs. Bunkley, was matron, and with her were associated her daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Walston. A few years later, came Mr. and Mrs. Comins, who remained some over 4 years, Mr. C. being the Superintendent, and Mrs. C. the Matron. Mrs. S.M. Baker was there at that time also.

The first board of lady managers was as follows: Mrs. E. H. Whitney, Mrs. E. E. Kellogg, Mrs. M.M.Morse, Mrs. O.A.Olsen, Dr. Kate Lindsay, Mrs. L.M.Hall.

Total number of children received	679
Children placed in homes	225
" returned to parents or friends	422
" in home at present	11
" died	21

THE JAMES WHITE MEMORIAL HOME.

Number	of	aged	persons	received	128
"	"	"	"	died	67
"	"	"	"	returned to friends	46
"	"	"	"	in Home at present	15

In January 1893, six old persons previously cared for at the Sanitarium, were taken to Arnold Cottage, thus forming the nucleus of the James White Memorial Home. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Baker-Smith, in charge from the first, is the matron still.

The present building, corner Aldrich and Lincoln Sts., was occupied by the Home about March 1st, 1897.

Up to the date of Jan. 1, 1907, 40 old people had been received. Of these 8 went to relatives, after a longer or shorter stay, and 9 died, in each case after a lingering illness, continuing from a few months to two years. Physicians and nurses from the Sanitarium attended them in each case with constant and faithful care. There were 21 then in the Home.

BETHESDA RESCUE HOME.

Was opened in a farm-house, just north of the Haskell home, on the old Austin farm, by Dr. Ruth Bryant Leake, for many years a physician of the Sanitarium, and her husband, Lewis C. Leake, Oct.15, 1907. The first girl came three days afterward. Inside of a week or 1907/
two, two other girls came, one of them a married woman, who left again soon afterward, going to her husband.

The next girl came the first part of December. Later came a married woman, whose baby was born a few weeks afterward, and she left the home.

Two girls who came in 1908, and their babies, are still at the home, helping the Leakes with the babieswhose mothers have gone home, or to work.In addition, a little sich baby was taken a week or two ago, until it should be well. Then too, a little girl, whose mother was sent to the county jail on the charge of co-habitation, will be cared for for one year.

In all, seven babies were born, as follows:

Nov. 13,	07	Betheva
Dec. 15,	07	Bethven
Ded. 21,	07	Carl
Jan 18,	08	The married woman's baby
Feb. 5,	08	A boy of a girl there at present
Mar. 13,	08	A girl of a girl there at present

L. C. L.

B. C. Sanitarium Philanthropies.

SUMMARY OF A THIRD OF A CENTURY'S WORK.

The most convincing evidence which can be offered of the value and solidity of this institution, both as a beneficient agency and as a financial enterprise, is a summary of the work that has been accomplished by the institution in the thirty-five years of its existence, which is herwith presented.

Statement of gross and net earnings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium by periods of five years, ending 1901:--

	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	For the Sick Poor
5 yrs. ending 1871	$ 58,903.70	$ 13,322.94	$ 3,189.71
5 yrs. ending 1876	121,468.06	29,438.57	7,997.46
5 yrs. ending 1881	236,497.07	81,105.66	15,391.15
5 yrs. ending 1886	482,041.65	122,395.17	31,165.02
5 yrs. ending 1891	850,280.68	221,262.88	79,936.28
5 yrs. ending 1896	1,346,834.90	274,014.48	162,051.49
5 yrs. ending 1901	1,895,086.30	846,576.73	176,317.02
Totals	$4,991, 112.26	$988,116.43	$476,048.13

WHAT THE SANITARIUM HAS DONE WITH ITS EARNINGS.

From the preceding figures it will appear that in the 35 years the gross earnings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium amounted to $4,991,112.26 and the net earnings to $988,116.43. The gross earnings were nearly $5,000,000 and the net earnings nearly $1,000,000 of 20% of the gross receipts.

The following tabulated statement shows the average annual earnings in periods of ten years:--

First ten years' average annual gross earnings $18,037.17
Second ten years' average annual gross earnings 71,885.87
Third ten years' average annual gross earnings 210,711.54
Last five years' average annual gross earnings 379,017.20

It will be noticed there has been a steady and most remarkable increase in the annual earnings from the beginning up to the present time.

The question naturally arises, What has been done with these enormous earnings? A large part has, of course, been invested in necessary improvements in the institution, as the original investment was very small,--barely sufficient to pay for two or three wooden cottages and a few acres of ground, amounting in all to perhaps $30,000 or $40,000.

SUPPORT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

A large part of the net earnings has been expended for charitable and philanthropic purposes, the sum total of these expenditures amounting to $814,795.46. Of this sum, $476,048.13 has been expended in the charitable treatment of the sick poor and in provision for the needs of this class; while the sum of $247,247.33 has been expended in organizing and conducting for twenty years the Missionary Training School for Nurses, and for eight years the American Medical Missionary College.

It is impossible to organize and conduct a school in which provision is made for the careful instruction of from three to five hundred students without incurring a very large expense, not only as an initial expenditure, but in the maintenance and conduct of the work. Medical instruction is far more expensive than any other department of education.

The Sanitarium Training School for Nurses has been maintained as a free school, although the amount of instruction given is three or four times that ordinarily given in a training school for nurses.

The American Medical Missionary College was organized July 3, 1895, and dyly incorporated. The expense for seven and one-half years have been borne by the Battle Creek Sanitarium. During this time 193 students have attended the school. The American Medical Missionary College is not a cheap medical college, but provides the best facilities for instruction, and maintains so thorough a course of training that its students have no difficulty whatever in meeting the requirements of the m-

most critical givernment examining boards. To accomplish this has required an enormous expenditure.

The total charitable and philanthropic expenditure of the Battle Creek Sanitarium amounted during the last ten years preceding the fire, to an anual average of $58,561.

From the above resume it appears that the Battle Creek Sanitarium has earned and expended in charitable and philanthropic directions about twenty times the amount donated to it; and at the time of the fire the assets of the concern amounted to more than ten times the original investment, in addition to the numerous sums that have been given away.

--Dedication Booklet, p.169-171.

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(For Medical Missionary) and Life Boat. copy

AN EVENING AT THE LIFE BOAT MISSION

A recent visit to Chicago on other business gave me a chance to spend an evening at the Life Boat Mission, an opportunity which I never miss. It was indeed delightful to find this good work flourishing, and under conditions far more favorable than those under which it was started a dozen years ago, in an attic on Custom House Place. The new place is much cleaner and has been surroundings than the old place further down the street, and is much more sanitary,--a fact of no small importance for the workers who have been standing by this work during so many months and years.

I was glad to meet Brother Van Dorn and others of the regular corps on hand as usual at the meeting; also several medical students. The Life Boat Mission owes much to Brother Van Dorn. Without his faithful and persevering efforts it would not be possible to have kept the Mission open during the last three or four years. The Lord has wonderfully sustained his health while laboring for so long a time in the midst of most unhealthful surroundings. Removing his residence to the beautifuland healthful suburb of Hinsdale, where the new Sanitarium is located, has been a very great help to him.

After the usual song service Brother Van Dorn opened the meeting by a few appropriate words, and introduced the speakers of the evening, Brother McBride and his father. After a few well chosen words of exhortation based upon the experience of Peter in the prison, Brother McBride gave a brief

History of his conversion one year and seven months ago, at about this time in the evening. He was in a "barrel house" (a saloon) on State street, just opposite the Life Boat Mission. He said:

"I had not been outside of the saloon for four weeks, neither had I had my clothes off all that time. I was drinking steadily, and scarcely ate a mouthful. Twenty-five years ago I had left my home, and left behind a Christian father who had been praying for me all these years. I buried myself in sin and iniquity, and I felt a little reckless and thoughtless as regards religious and sacred things. While I was drinking and considerably under the influence of liquor, an acquaintance tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'Come, let us go over to the Mission.'

"I had never been in a mission in my life, and I did not know what 'the Mission' was. I thought it was another saloon, so I went along anticipating another drink as soon as I should get inside. But instead, when the door of the Life Boat Mission was opened, I said to myself, This looks like a church, and I heard church music, and some of the beautiful hymns which I heard when I was a boy. I wanted to back out, but a good Christian brother put his arm behind me and pressed me forward to a seat. By and by, when the sermon was done, some songs were sung. Then I heard men testify of how the Lord had taken the appetite for drink away from them. I said to myself, That is just what I want. I was tired of that life of sin, but I did not know how to get away from it. So when the invitation was given I was the first one to raise my hand, and I arose and came straight

down the aisle. I did not stop to ask who was looking at me, or what these folks were thinking of me; but I came down to the front seat and asked the good folks to pray for me. They did pray for me, and the Lord delivered me from the bondage of drink and sin, and I tell you I was glad to be delivered.

"That night, when the meeting was out, I stepped out upon the sidewalk. I was alone. One of my old friends said to me, 'Well, McBride, what are you going to do now?' Said I, 'I don't know.' I didn't know, but I believed the Lord would somehow take care of me. The snow was deep. I was poorly clad--hadn't any underclothes or any overcoat. My stockings were rolled down over the tops of my shoes. There was a big snow-storm that night. I waded through the snow up to my knees for a couple of hours, wandering back and forth, wondering what I should do. Finally I found my way to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms where I have often been ordered off the premises; but I slipped in without being observed, went into the library, found an obscure corner, turned a chair with the face to the wall, and sat down. By and by the closing hour came, the people all left, the janitor put out the lights without seeing me. Then it was all dark. In the darkness I slipped down on my knees, and I prayed the Lord most earnestly to forgive my sins, and to open up a new life before me, and to take me by the hand and lead me; and he did it.

" I spent the night there. The next morning I started out on a new road. I wrote a letter to my father. In a few days my letter came back to me. You can imagine

how I felt. My letter had been opened and placed in another envelope and re-mailed to me. It looked as though he had thoroughly cast me off and did not believe me sincere. It was three months before I found out that it was an error. He had written me a beautiful letter, and intended to mail it to me, but in his great joy and haste he made a mistake and put my letter in the envelope instead.

By and by I went to visit my father to tell him how sorry I was for the trouble I had made him, and to thank him that he had never given me up, but had kept right on praying for me all these twenty-five years until at last his prayers were answered. I am glad to have my Godly father with me here tonight, and I am glad to introduce him to you. We have been going around today having sweet communion together, and I am sure you will be glad to hear from him."

The aged father then arose, and with quivering lips told of the joy he experienced in the conversion of his son. It was indeed a beautiful picture as these two tall noble looking men, one with hair as white as snow, and the other with the gray hair of advanced middle age, stood there, both with their countenances beaming with the light of heaven. Said the father, "If it were not for the Life Boat Mission I should not be here in Chicago tonight. Probably neither my son nor myself would be here, so I say, God bless the Life Boat Mission! When my son was converted two souls were made happy--my son and myself." He then drew a vivid picture of the two classes of people in the world--the sons of darkness and the sons of light, and with earnestness he appealed to

the large number who were present, "Which are you?"
"If the light of heaven has shown into your soul and you have accepted it, then you are happy; you are a son of light: but if not, if you have rejected it, then you are a son of darkness."

When the good old father had finished his remarks and taken his seat, Brother S-----, also a Mission convert, who had added greatly to the interest of the meeting by singing in a remarkably rich, mellow voice the song "Gospel Bells," arose and expressed the delight he experienced in spending an afternoon with Brother McBride and his father, visiting various missions and prisons, and laboring to hold up the gospel light to those who were sitting in darkness.

The Secretary of the American Express Company, a tall, fine looking gentleman of fifty, in a few earnest remarks which appealed most forcibly to the heart of every one present, called attention to the efficacy of prayer, and figured out that in the twenty-five years dear old Father McBride had offered up nearly ten thousand prayers if he had prayed but once a day, while he doubtless prayed many times a day, for his wandering son, and now his prayers were answered.

Still another brother arose and told of the glorious things the Lord had done for him since he was brought into the mission drunk and had been converted. He had run away from home when ten years of age, came to America as a stowaway on a man-of-war, had plunged into every sort of vice and crime, and the Lord had finally rescued him through the agency of the Mission; and, through living a life of faith and

trust in the Divine power for saving help from hour to hour he had been kept from falling until the present moment.

Another brother testified that while drunk and on his way to the theater, he was so intoxicated that by mistake he stumbled into the Mission, and there found salvation from sin and deliverance from drink. It was the Star of Hope Mission. I had the pleasure of meeting this brother seven years ago, just after he was converted, and he recognized me at once, though I should not have recognized him. When I first saw him he looked wrinkled, old, and haggard. Now he was so changed I am sure his nearest relative would not have known him--plump features, no wrinkles, a happy clear look in his eyes, a clear complexion; he was indeed an entirely changed man. His wife, a very pleasant woman, was with him, and one of the brightest looking and most beautiful little boys of four years I ever saw. He presented the little boy as one of the blessings that the Mission has brought to him.

After the meeting a tall, broad-shouldered man stepped up, put out his hand, and introduced himself and his wife. He said, "You don't know me, but I know you. Seven years ago when I was in States prison I wrote you a letter and you answered it. Then I was in the Northern Indiana prison, at Michigan City. I had been sent up from the Southern part of the State as an incorrigible. I was sentenced on four or five counts with fourteen years of imprisonment before me. I got hold of a copy of the Life Boat. I saw your name in it, and that is why I wrote you. I was terribly lonesome. It was an accident that I got hold of the paper.

I must tell you how it was. You know in the prison we are not allowed to speak, and I got dreadfully lonesome and hungry for reading matter. I wanted a novel or something. I held up my hand so (showing me the sign). A man across the shop saw it, and he slipped into my hand a rolled up paper. I thought it was a lime novel. I didn't care much for novels, had gotten rather tired of them, but thought that would be better than nothing, so I took it. When I got to my cell I opened it to read it, and found it was the Life Boat. That is the way I found your name. You sent my name to Brother Sadler and asked him to write me, and he and Sister Sadler wrote me many letters. I kept in touch with them. By and by, through the letters and the Life Boat paper I was converted, and made such a good record in the prison that I was let out on parole five years ago. After a year I was married, and have been happy ever since. I have been attending the mission in Indiapolis. Now I have come to Chicago, and the first thing I did was to hunt up the Mission." This was a fine smart looking man, and seemed thoroughly converted.

The Mission was nearly filled with earnest men and women, most of whom joined in the singing. There was no disorder, but the greatest respect was shown by all present throughout the entire service. Any reader of the Medical Missionary who is passing through Chicago should be sure to visit the Life Boat Mission, and even an hour spent there will be most profitable and long remembered. Why should there not be a Life Boat Mission in every city in every community? There are men and women everywhere who know not the way of salvation, but are wandering in darkness. The Lord is

calling after them and readyto rescue them, but they know it not. The simple practical presentation of the gospel news at the Life Boat Mission appeals to men who have never before been made to understand the Lord is interested in all his children; that he is calling for every wanderer, and reaching out a hand to save if we are willing to be saved from the bondage of sin, and he is able to restore those who have fallen among thieves and are left wounded by the wayside both physically and mentally.

The evening experience very forcibly reminded the writer of the early days of the Mission when it was located in the top of a lodging house on Custom House Place, and the very first meeting when a great crowd was called in by means of a free lunch, among whom there were found a dozen souls hungering for the bread of life as well as sustenance for their physical needs. It is a blessed thought that every night of the year, without interruption, the Gospel light is held aloft in the Life Boat Mission, and the greatest of all truths, that salvation is offered free without money and without price to all who will accept of it, is explained in such a kindly earnest sympathetic way that men who have really come to feel their need of help are led to accept the invitation, and leave the path of sin and death to travel in the way which leads to life everlasting.

JHK v-m

Feb. 19, 1894.
B. C. Daily Jl.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg has gone to Guadalagara, Mexico.

Ed Rowlyn spent Sunday in Bella

A GREAT WORK.

What the Chicago Pacific Mission is Doing for the Destitute.

THEY ARE CLEANSED AND REDEEMED.

Free Medical Attendance Given to All Who Apply—How Relief and Help for the Fallen is Dispensed in the Slums.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At the rooms of the Pacific Mission, No. 100 VanBuren street, a noble work is being done in the interest of charity. Not only are souls being saved but bodies are being cleansed and redeemed.

The mission is two-fold, the one being distinctly evangelical, the other a medical mission under the direction of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, by whom it was established. Neither is dependent upon the other or in any wise conflicting. Both rent the rooms from Mrs. Clarke, occupying them at different hours. This explanation is necessary, as the two, the Pacific Mission and the Chicago Medical Mission, are often confounded.

Yesterday morning a reporter for the Inter-Ocean visited the place, led not by curiosity, but by a desire to see the line of work being done. It needed but one visit to show it in its entirety, and assurance can be given that nowhere in the city is more being done

many incongruous garments are often seen on the streets.

The rich have sent from their abundance as well as those of medium means, and glimpses were obtained of brocaded and fur-trimmed garments as well as of tiny gowns evidently once worn by a curled darling of some palatial home.

TRAINING FOR NURSES.

The nurses who visit day and night among the poor are drawn from the mission class of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and are all preparing to go to other work in foreign lands. No young misses are sent into the very depths of the slums, only old experienced hands being trusted with that. At the start there were but two district nurses; now there are thirty-six.

The mission is supported by the Benevolent Mission Society of Battle Creek, and is non-sectarian. Dr. William Hubbard is in charge during the absence of Dr. Kellogg. Dr. Kellogg himself is a man of remarkable charity as his work shows. Busy as he is in his sanitarium work, he comes every Sunday to Chicago and passes the day in the slums. He consoles the fallen, uplifts the weak-hearted, and follows in every way the precept which teaches that the guests of the wedding feast must be sought among the halt and the lame. The work is not pleasant. It must at times be offensive, but he treads the path as cheerfully as though it led through rose gardens and as though to his nostrils floated the odors of the spice of Arabia in place of those which come from neighboring kitchens.

ONE OF THE NURSES.

610.6

10

(Life-Boat.)

WHERE ARE THE HOMES FOR THE OUTCASTS.

"Let my outcasts sojourn with thee, Moab! be thou a covert to them from the face of the waster." (Isa. 16;4.) "Is not this the fast that I have chosen . . . . . that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house?" (Isa. 58:6.)

How many of the at least fifteen thousand homes into which the Life-Boat comes do we find affording shelter to one of God's outcasts? Perhaps one in ten thousand, scarcely more than that, we fear, and yet every one of these homes doubtless claims to be a Christian home. Can a home be truly dedicated to Christ, the door of which is not open to receive one of God's outcasts, who may be a homeless, friendless wanderer, whom nobody wants, for whom nobody cares, who meets frowns, cold looks, rebufs, scorn and curses from the world and neglect from those who claim to be Christ's followers. Is it possible that the sun of righteousness can be shining with undimmed radiance on a home which has no welcome vor one of these least little ones of Christ, many of whom are wanderers only because Christian people who claim to be followers of Christ fail to see Him in the person of his downtrodden and neglected children. It is to be feared that darkness rather than light reigns in the homes which have seen from the door one of God's outcasts, then turned away.

This may be the reason why deepest darkness has settled fown over many a threshold where the light of God's countenance ought to dwell for does not the Lord say (Is. 58:10-11) "And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul then shall th light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day; and the Lord shall guide thee continually and satisfy thy soul in drought and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water whose waters fail not."

Is your soul hungry? Feed some hungry soul, and you yill be fed. Is your soul in darkness? Enlighten some benighted out cast a d the light will shine into your heart and home. Are you a wanderer in the mazes of doubt and unbelief a'd foreboding? R-ach out the hand to help some wandering brother, to lead him into the path of life, and God says he will "guide you continually." Do you want guidance? Here is the way to get it. Seek to guide somebody else. What a b autiful plan is the gospel way. By feeding othe's we are fed. By enlightening others we are enlightened. By lea'ing others we are led.

This seming paradax is the simplest of propositions when one recognizes the fact that God does it all. When we feed the hungry bread in Christ's name, it is through yielding to the Christ-sprit that is in us that the kindly act is done, and in thus yielding we are fed; in yielding the straying brother towards the goal it is the Christ-spirit in us that is seekin- to lead him upward, and in yielding to the influence of this spirit to help our brother, we are also kelped led. Christ himself became perfected through suffering and the gospel plan set before us for the devedpment of Christian perfection is the sharing of the sorrows and afflictions and misfortunes of our fellowmen.

The work in Chicago and other cities is constantly bringing to light nmbers of men whom have long been downtrodden by their fellows, who have never had a chance to hold up their heads who gladly sieze theo opportunity offered them to rise into a better life, but after the start is ma e something more is needed. New environment, Christian surrounding an opportunity to study God's word, to develop a Christian character under favorable conditions, a fair chance to lead a Christian life. This the new convert from sin who has through misfortune missed the op-

portunities of a real Christian training, must have.

Kind readers think for a moment what you would be likely to be if your fathers and mothers were drunkards, if you had spent your infant days in a saloon. If you had grown up in a gutter, if your companions for twenty or thirty years of your life had been only criminals, thieves, drunkards, vagabonds, and that the only language familiar to your ears during all this time had been the language of the slums, of the brothel. A person born and brought up under such conditions, lacks that background of Christian training which is o essential an element in a stable character. He requires the best possible conditions to hold him up in his new life. He requires Christian principles on every side; like a man whose literary education has been partly neglected until he has reached mature years. He needs the best sort of tutoring to enable him to grow rapidly in the grace and the development of a Christian character. It is however surprising what rapid progress such men often make when a good chance is afforded them. Not infrequently these waifs in christ though grayheaded with years, through their perfect submission and complete surrender to the Lord ake more advancement in a few months under favorable circumstances than many Christians who live under the most favored circumstances have made in all their lives. ¶ Homes of various sorts are needed for those who are rescued from the perilous conditions of our great cities. Homes a e needed for men and women, for boys and girls.

All those who f el their hearts moved to open their doors to these repenting outcasts, these prodigals who have returned to their father's house, sent in their names and addresses to the Life-Boat, that through correspondence arrangements may be made to give these neglected sould a chance for both this world and the next. Country homes are especially desired. Thousands of homes are wanted right away. We could not fill them all at once, but the doors ought to be opened right away so that

God's sunlight may begin to shine in to get the home ready for the outcast man or woman, boy or girl, who is waiting somewhere to be led into a better way, and perhaps into your home. Get the home ready as soon as you can, and be assured that Christ will come into it in the person of one of his wandering little ones just as soon as the home is all ready for his reception.

66 610.6

M I N U T E S

o f

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Workingmen's Home and Life Boat Mission, held at 472 State Street, Chicago, on the 12th day of August, at 8p.m.

(1905?)

The meeting was called to order by the President, and prayer offered by Brother Winchell.

Present : Trustees David Paulson — M.W.Paulson
N.W.Paulson — W.S.Sadler
H.E.Hoyt — M.A.Winchell
Fannie Emmel — F.J.Otis
E.B.Van Dorn.

The following memoranda of Motions passed at the last meeting were ratified, as a quorum was not present at that time :-

1. Treasurer's Report for the months of April and May was read; Moved by N.W.Paulson, seconded by M.A.Winchell, that the Report be accepted. CARRIED.

2. Trustee Hoyt was requested to look up the matter of the Lease of the Rescue Home, and whether or not it would be advisable for the Association to buy the property, and to report at the next meeting.

3. It was Voted that the salary drawn by Mrs. Crane should be paid to Sr. Swanson, during the absence of Mrs. Crane, as Mrs Swanson carried on the work of the Home during that time.

4. It was Recommended that Trustee Cummings look into the work of Mrs. Odell, and then report to the Board; they in turn to report to the Lake Union Conference, said Conference having been supporting Mrs. Odell for hospital work, and she having opened an institution on her own responsibility; the Board felt that an investigation should be made, a report rendered to the Conference, and if the Conference recommended she be supported in that work, her salary would be paid.

5. It was Voted that the Board approves of the policy of the Editors of The Life Boat in making the magazine representative of charitable, philanthropic, health and soulsaving work in all parts of the world.

6. It was agreed that the Board approves the work of Trustee Winchell in improving the Workingmen's Home.

The Meeting unanimously ratified the above Motions.

After the reading of the Minutes by the Secretary, and their acceptance, Trustee Hoyt reported to the Board in reference to the Rescue Home, that the lease provided for the purchase of the property for the sum of $2800, to be paid for in twenty years at twelve dollar a month, without interest; and sinde we are now paying twelve dollars

per month, rent, and have to make our own repairs, he advised that the Corporation take steps to purchase the property. As the lease is made out to certain individuals, (members of this Board of Trustees) it was recommended that these individuals be requested to purchase the property and transfer the same to this Corporation, as the individuals secured the property before this Corporation was formed.

The following Report was submitted by Trustee Cummings concerning his investigations of the work of Sister Odell :-

To the Trustees of the Workingmen's Home
and Life Boat Mission :

Dear Brethren :

In harmony with the motion that was made before your Board July 3rd, that I be requested to visit Sr. Odell's institution on 33rd Place, and report to you the line of work that she is doing, I called there about seven in the evening and found Sr. Odell and she took me over her premises pretty well, and it seems to me as though she has laid a foundation for a good work here in Chicago among the convalescent hospital patients. I found one patient, an old lady who had lately come from the hospital, rejoicing in the third angel's message, and also another one who was sick in bed, that would put a great many of us who are strong in health, to shame, as regards spiritual matters.

The one thing I was fearful of, was whether she could meet her current expenses or not, but she informed me that so far she had met them.

The rooms need something in theline of furnishings to make them appear more home-like, but the inmates all seem to be happy and contented with their surroundings.

I do not see how Sr. Odell can find much time to devote to her hospital work outside of her institution..

Trusting that this report will cover what you wish to know, I am

Your Brother,
(Signed) Jay W. Cummings.

Following the report of Trustee Cummings, on Motion duly made and seconded by E. B. Van Dorn, it was Recommended that the President of this Corporation confer with the President of the Lake Union Conference concerning the status of Mrs. Odell's work and the matter of her salary. CARRIED.

The Resignation of Trustee E. E. Covert was then presented by the secretary, and on Motion duly made and seconded, was ACCEPTED. On Motion of Trustee Hoyt, seconded by M.A.Winchell, Lena K. Sadler was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Trustee Covert.

The secretary then read a communication from Trustee Christian, who, in view of the fact that it had been impossible to have a quorum of this Board for three months, and that his work made it impossible for him to meet with us, regularly, offered his resignation; and in view of the situation, and the difficulties to secure a quorum, for this Boatd, Trustee Christian's Resignatio was ACCEPTED. On Motion of Trustee Winchell, seconded by W.S. Sadler, Mts. E. B. Van Dorn was elected a member of this Boatd, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Trustee Christian.

On Motion duly made and seconded, the time for the regular meetings of this Board was changed, so that in future the monthly sessions will be held at 472 State Streety Chicago, at three p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month.

The Board then adjourned.

David Paulson, President

W.S.Sadler, Secretary.

HWR.

Chicago A. M. M. C. Auxiliary.

Oct. 1, '07 — April 1, '08.

Number patients treated in treatment rooms - 1206

" " " in homes — 650

" Calls made in homes - 1025

" families assisted by food and clothing — — 32

Obstetrical cases — 30

Total number of patients 2100

(For Medical Missionary)

AN EVENING AT THE LIFE BOAT MISSION

A recent visit to Chicago on other business gave me a chance to spend an evening at the Life Boat Mission, an opportunity which I never miss. It was indeed delightful to find this good work flourishing, and under conditions far more favorable than those under which it was started a dozen years ago, in an attic on Custom House Place. The new place is much cleaner and has been surroundings than the old place further down the street, and is much more sanitary,--a fact of no small importance for the workers who have been standing by this work during so many months and years.

I was glad to meet Brother Van Dorn and others of the regular corps on hand as usual at the meeting; also several medical students. The Life Boat Mission owes much to Brother Van Dorn. Without his faithful and persevering efforts it would not be possible to have kept the Mission open during the last three or four years. The Lord has wonderfully sustained his health while laboring for so long a time in the midst of most unhealthful surroundings. Removing his residence to the beautifuland healthful suburb of Hinsdale, where the new Sanitarium is located, has been a very great help to him.

After the usual song service Brother Van Dorn opened the meeting by a few appropriate words, and introduced the speakers of the evening, Brother McBride and his father. After a few well chosen words of exhortation based upon the experience of Peter in the prison, Brother McBride gave a brief

History of his conversion one year and seven months ago, at about this time in the evening. He was in a "barrel house" (a saloon) on State street, just opposite the Life Boat Mission. He said:

"I had not been outside of the saloon for four weeks, neither had I had my clothes off all that time. I was drinking steadily, and scarcely ate a mouthful. Twenty-five years ago I had left my home, and left behind a Christian father who had been praying for me all these years. I buried myself in sin and iniquity, and I felt a little reckless and thoughtless as regards religious and sacred things. While I was drinking and considerably under the influence of liquor, an acquaintance tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'Come, let us go over to the Mission.'

"I had never been in a mission in my life, and I did not know what 'the Mission' was. I thought it was another saloon, so I went along anticipating another drink as soon as I should get inside. But instead, when the door of the Life Boat Mission was opened, I said to myself, This looks like a church, and I heard church music, and some of the beautiful hymns which I heard when I was a boy. I wanted to back out, but a good Christian brother put his arm behind me and pressed me forward to a seat. By and by, when the sermon was done, some songs were sung. Then I heard men testify of how the Lord had taken the appetite for drink away from them. I said to myself, That is just what I want. I was tired of that life of sin, but I did not know how to get away from it. So when the invitation was given I was the first one to raise my hand, and I arose and came straight

down the aisle. I did not stop to ask who was looking at me, or what these folks were thinking of me; but I came down to the front seat and asked the good folks to pray for me. They did pray for me, and the Lord delivered me from the bondage of drink and sin, and I tell you I was glad to be delivered.

"That night, when the meeting was out, I stepped out upon the sidewalk. I was alone. One of my old friends said to me, 'Well, McBride, what are you going to do now?' Said I, 'I don't know.' I didn't know, but I believed the Lord would somehow take care of me. The snow was deep. I was poorly clad--hadn't any underclothes or any overcoat. My stockings were rolled down over the tops of my shoes. There was a big snow-storm that night. I waded through the snow up to my knees for a couple of hours, wandering back and forth, wondering what I should do. Finally I found my way to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms where I have often been ordered off the premises; but I slipped in without being observed, went into the library, found an obscure corner, turned a chair with the face to the wall, and sat down. By and by the closing hour came, the people all left, the janitor put out the lights without seeing me. Then it was all dark. In the darkness I slipped down on my knees, and I prayed the Lord most earnestly to forgive my sins, and to open up a new life before me, and to take me by the hand and lead me; and he did it.

" I spent the night there. The next morning I started out on a new road. I wrote a letter to my father. In a few days my letter came back to me. You can imagine

how I felt. My letter had been opened and placed in another envelope and re-mailed to me. It looked as though he had thoroughly cast me off and did not believe me sincere. It was three months before I found out that it was an error. He had written me a beautiful letter, and intended to mail it to me, but in his great joy and haste he made a mistake and put my letter in the envelope instead.

By and by I went to visit my father to tell him how sorry I was for the trouble I had made him, and to thank him that he had never given me up, but had kept right on praying for me all these twenty-five years until at last his prayers were answered. I am glad to have my Godly father with me here tonight, and I am glad to introduce him to you. We have been going around today having sweet communion together, and I am sure you will be glad to hear from him."

The aged father then arose, and with quivering lips told of the joy he experienced in the conversion of his son. It was indeed a beautiful picture as these two tall noble looking men, one with hair as white as snow, and the other with the gray hair of advanced middle age, stood there, both with their countenances beaming with the light of heaven. Said the father, "If it were not for the Life Boat Mission I should not be here in Chicago tonight. Probably neither my son nor myself would be here, so I say, God bless the Life Boat Mission! When my son was converted two souls were made happy--my son and myself." He then drew a vivid picture of the two classes of people in the world--the sons of darkness and the sons of light, and with earnestness he appealed to

the large number who were present, "Which are you?"
"If the light of heaven has shown into your soul and you have accepted it, then you are happy; you are a son of light: but if not, if you have rejected it, then you are a son of darkness."

When the good old father had finished his remarks and taken his seat, Brother S-----, also a Mission convert, who had added greatly to the interest of the meeting by singing in a remarkably rich, mellow voice the song "Gospel Bells," arose and expressed the delight he experienced in spending an afternoon with Brother McBride and his father, visiting various missions and prisons, and laboring to hold up the gospel light to those who were sitting in darkness.

The Secretary of the American Express Company, a tall, fine-looking gentleman of fifty, in a few earnest remarks which appealed most forcibly to the heart of every one present, called attention to the efficacy of prayer, and figured out that in the twenty-five years dear old Father McBride had offered up nearly ten thousand prayers if he had prayed but once a day, while he doubtless prayed many times a day, for his wandering son, and now his prayers were answered.

Still another brother arose and told of the glorious things the Lord had done for him since he was brought into the mission drunk and had been converted. He had run away from home when ten years of age, came to America as a stowaway on a man-of-war, had plunged into every sort of vice and crime, and the Lord had finally rescued him through the agency of the Mission; and, through living a life of faith and

trust in the Divine power for saving help from hour to hour he had been kept from falling until the present moment.

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After the meeting a tall, broad-shouldered man stepped up, put out his hand, and introduced himself and his wife. He said, "You don't know me, but I know you. Seven years ago when I was in States prison I wrote you a letter and you answered it. Then I was in the Northern Indiana prison, at Michigan City. I had been sent up from the Southern part of the State as an incorrigible. I was sentenced on four or five counts with fourteen years of imprisonment before me. I got hold of a copy of the Life Boat. I saw your name in it, and that is why I wrote you. I was terribly lonesome. It was an accident that I got hold of the paper.

I must tell you how it was. You know in the prison we are not allowed to speak, and I got dreadfully lonesome and hungry for reading matter. I wanted a novel or something. I held up my hand so (showing me the sign). A man across the shop saw it, and he slipped into my hand a rolled up paper. I thought it was a lime novel. I didn't care much for novels, had gotten rather tired of them, but thought that would be better than nothing, so I took it. When I got to my cell I opened it to read it, and found it was the Life Boat. That is the way I found your name. You sent my name to Brother Sadler and asked him to write me, and he and Sister Sadler wrote me many letters. I kept in touch with them. By and by, through the letters and the Life Boat paper I was converted, and made such a good record in the prison that I was let out on parole five years ago. After a year I was married, and have been happy ever since. I have been attending the mission in Indiapolis. Now I have come to Chicago, and the first thing I did was to hunt up the Mission." This was a fine smart looking man, and seemed thoroughly converted.

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calling after them and ready to rescue them, but they know it not. The simple practical presentation of the gospel news at the Life Boat Mission appeals to men who have never before been made to understand the Lord is interested in all his children; that he is calling for every wanderer, and reaching out a hand to save if we are willing to be saved from the bondage of sin, and he is able to restore those who have fallen among thieves and are left wounded by the wayside both physically and mentally.

The evening experience very forcibly reminded the writer of the early days of the Mission when it was located in the top of a lodging house on Custom House Place, and the very first meeting when a great crowd was called in by means of a free lunch, among whom there were found a dozen souls hungering for the bread of life as well as sustenance for their physical needs. It is a blessed thought that every night of the year, without interruption, the Gospel light is held aloft in the Life Boat Mission, and the greatest of all truths, that salvation is offered free without money and without price to all who will accept of it, is explained in such a kindly earnest sympathetic way that men who have really come to feel their need of help are led to accept the invitation, and leave the path of sin and death to travel in the way which leads to life everlasting.

JTK v-m

M I N U T E S

o f

FIRST MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the WORKING MEN'S

HOME AND LIFE BOAT MISSION.

The first meeting of the trustees named in the Articles of Incorporation of The Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission, held at Number 28, Thirty-third Place, Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, at 5 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of November 1904, for the purpose of the adoption of By-laws, and the election of officers of said Association, and the doing of all such other things as may be necessary and desirable in connection with the organization of said Association, or for the promotion of its business and affairs, pursuant to call and waiver of Notice for said meeting, signed by all of said trustees, which is as follows, viz.,

(Unnecessary to repeat here, as Call and Waiver was submitted and signed by all Trustees.)

There were present, Trustees David Paulson, W. S. Sadler, Frank J Otis, N.W.Paulson, H.E.Hoyt, E.B.VanDorn, Myron A. Winchell, Jay W.Cummings Mary Wild Paulson, Fannie Emmel, John H. Kellogg.

Absent, Trustees Lewis Christian, Allen Moon, William H.Edwards, J. F. Morse, A. T. Jones.

After prayer by E.B.VanDorn, a temporary organization was effected by Trustee David Paulson being called to the Chair, and Trustee W. S. Sadler elected temporary secretary.

The Chair stated that the first thing in order necessary for completing the organization of the Corporation, was the adoption by the Trustees of a code of by-laws.

On motion of Trustee H. E. Hoyt, duly seconded, a code of by-laws

was adopted by the unanimous vote of all the trustees present, which by-laws are as follows, viz.,

(See copy of by-laws sent herewith.)

On motion of trustee H. E. Hoyt, duly seconded David Paulson was elected permanent president of the Board of Trustees and of the Corporation by a unanimous vote of all the trustees present. Upon taking the Chair, the President announced that the next thing in order would be the election of a secretary and treasurer.

On motion of Trustee J. H. Kellogg, duly seconded, W.S.Sadler was elected permanent secretary, and H. E. Hoyt permanent treasurer of this Corporation, by a unanimous vote of the trustees present.

On motion of Trustee J. H. Kellogg, duly seconded, it was carried by a unanimous vote of all the trustees present, that the second Tuesday in each and every month at 7-30 o'clock p.m. be fixed as the time for the regular stated meetings of this Board of Trustees, to be held at No. 436 State Street, Chicago, Ill., of which meetings, in accordance with the provision of the by-laws, no notice need be given.

On motion of Trustee H. E. Hoyt, duly seconded, it was carried that the secretary of the Corporation be directed and empowered to procure a seal with the words "The Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A." in the circle around the outside, and some appropriate design within the circle, and that the same is hereby adopted as the seal of this Association."

On motion of Trustee Sadler, duly seconded, a MOTION was PASSED authorizing the Chair to appoint a Committee on Nomination to nominate the Managing Boards and suggest the officers and heads of departments for the various institutions and departments of this Corporation.

The Chair appointed as a nominating Committee to report at the

next meeting of the Board of Trustees,

Trustees David Paulson
F. J. Otis
W. S. Sadler
E. B. Van Dorn
M. A. Winchell.

On motion of Trustee J. H. Kellogg, seconded by Trustee Sadler, the following was unanimously CARRIED :

THAT we request the American Medical Missionary College to turn over to this Corporation The Life Boat Mission, The Life Boat monthly magazine, The Working Men's Home, The Life Boat Rescue Service, and everything pertaining thereto, to be used for the objects and purposes stated in the Articles of Incorporation, of this Association, and with the understanding that such exclusive use shall be the condition of the transfer of the property above-named (now owned by the American Medical Missionary College) to this Association.

The Meeting adjourned to meet at 8 a.m. Nov. 11/1904, at 28, 33rd Place.

DAVID PAULSON,
President.

W. S. Sadler,
Secretary.

HWR

COPY

B Y - L A W S

o f

THE WORKING MEN'S HOME AND LIFE BOAT MISSION.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Principles and Purposes

(a) The principles and purposes of this Corporation, in harmony with the objects set forth in its Articles of Incorporation, while essentially Christian, shall be nonsectarian, philanthropic, charitable and benevolent. The funds, property, and other resources of this Corporation, received by it from time to time, from whatever source, shall be enclusively used in maintaining itself and improving its facilities, and in promoting its work of reform, and not for private gain or personal profit to any person whosoever.

ARTICLE II.

Constituency.

The members of this Corporation shall consist of

(a) Ten persons elected for a term of two years by the Lake Union Conference, of Seventh-Day Adventists, at their regular biennial meetings;

(b) Ten persons elected for a term of one year by the constituency of the American Medical Missionary College at their regular annual meeting;

(c) Ten persons elected by the following named individuals :

a. Those in the service of this Corporation who have been in service continuously for more than a year next before said election and hold certificates to that effect from

the seeretary of the Corporation.

b. Those who have contributed five dollars to this Corporatio within one year, and hold the Secretary's certificate to that effect.

c. Those who have contributed fifty dollars to this Corporation, and hold the secretary's certificate to that effect.

The meeting to be held for the election of said ten members shall be called by the president of this Corporation, or in case he fails to do so, by any five of such persons, to convene at the usual meeting place of the Corporation, on the day fixed for the annual meeting, and preceding such meeting thereof. Notice of said meeting shall be mailed to each of said persons at their last known post-office address, at least five days before the time fixed therefor.

Whenever the same person shall be elected a member in more than one of the three classes enumerated, he shall not be entitled by reason thereof to more than one vote in any meeting of the constituency.

Twelve members present at annual or called meetings shall be constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE III.

Annual and Special Meetings.

The time and place of the regular annual meetings of the members of this Corporation shall be as a majority vote of the Board of Trustees may fix and direct, notice thereof to be mailed, postage prepaid, to the last known post office address of each of said voting members, not more than thirty or less than five days next before the time fixed for such meeting,and by like notice inserted once each week for two consecutive weeks next before the time of said meeting, in some newspaper

of general circulation in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois. In case, however, the Board of Trustees shall fail to make provision for such annual meeting, then the ages may be in like manner be called by five members of the said voting constituency.

Special meetings may be called in the same manner, and under like notice as is provided for the calling of annual meetings, except that notice by publication may be dispensed with.

ARTICLE IV.

Trustees.

The management and control of the business, affairs, and funds of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Sixteen (16) Trustees who shall be elected at the first annual meeting of the members, from those persons eligible to said office, eight of said trustees to serve for one year, and eight to serve for two years, and at each recurring annual meeting thereafter, eight trustees shall in such manner be elected to serve for two years, and intil their successors are elected and appear for duty.

There shall be no cumulative voting in the election of trustees each member having the right to cast one vote only for each trustee to be elected.

The Board of Trustees shall at their first meeting, to be held at the place of yhe annual meetings immediately after the adjournment thereof, organize, by electing one of their number president, and also electing a secretary and treasurer, neither of whom need be trustees. The office of both secretary and treasurer may be filled by the same person.

The said Board may also at such meeting, or any meeting subsequent thereto, provide by resolution for such other officers and agents as may be necessary for the proper management and conduct of the business

of the Corporation, prescribing their duties and their respective terms of service, and the compensation to be received.

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining trustees at any regular or called meeting, and the trustees so appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the members thereafter.

The Board of Trustees may appoint by resolution, a fixed time and place for regular stated meetings of the Board, to be held without previous notice thereof being required. The President, or in case for any reason he fails to do so, two trustees may call a meeting of the Board by giving twenty-four hours' previous notice of the time and place thereof, to each trustee, either by personal service of said notice, or by depositing the same in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the last known post-office address of the trustee or trustees so to be served.

A majority of said trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE V.

President

The president shall have general charge of the prudential affairs of the Corporation and shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Trustees and meetings of the members of this Corpration, and perform such duties as pertain to his office, and as the Board of Trustees may prescribe, and in case of his absence or incapacity, the Board of Trustees shall appoint one of its number who shall be vested for the time being, with all the power and authority pertaining to said office to temporarily serve in his place.

ARTICLE VI.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the

meetings of the members of the Corporation, and also of the Board of Trustees, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office and such as may be from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII.

Treasurer

The Treasurer shall receive, be the custodaian of, and account for all funds belonging to the Corporation, and shall disburse the same under the directions of the Board of Trustees. He shall keep a correct and detailed account of all receipts and disbursements, and report the same to the annual meeting of the Corporation, and oftener, if required by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII.

Amendment of Articles of Incorporation.

The Articles of Incorporation of this Corporation may be changed or amended by a majority vote of the members present at any regular annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, pursuant to the provisions of Article Three of these By-laws.

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HWR

M I N U T E S

of Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees
of The Workingmen's Home and Life Boat Mission
Held at 472 State Street, Chicago, Illinois,
on November 13, 1905, at One o'clock p.m.

Present : Trustees David Paulson, W. S. Sadler, Lena K. Sadler, N. W. Paulson, Mrs. N. W. Paulson, H. E. Hoyt, E. B. VanDorn, M. A. Winchell, and Fannie Emmell.

Absent : Trustees J. H. Kellogg, F. J. Otis, Jay W. Cummings, Mrs. Mary W. Paulson, Mrs. E. B. Van Dorn, Wm. H. Edwards, and A. T. Jones.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary then read a letter from Dr. J. H. Kellogg, offering for various reasons his resignation from the Board of Trustees, at the same time pledging his every support and co-operation with the work, and requesting that his resignation be presented at the next meeting. After due consideration, it was Moved and seconded, that in view of the near approach of the time when a new Board of Trustees would be elected, the resignation be laid on the table. Carried.

The Treasurer's Reports for the months of September and October were read and accepted.

On Motion duly made and seconded, action was passed authorizing the President and ~~Treasurer~~ Secretary to execute a Note for One thousand dollars, without interest, in favor of the American Medical Missionary College, that sum being the consideration paid by this Corporation for the Bill of Sale from the American Medical Missionary College under date of February 8, 1905.

There was considerable discussion with reference to various departments of our work, in particular the Maternity Home, concerning industrial work. No action taken.

The meeting then adjourned.

David Paulson, President

W. S. Sadler, Secretary.

R

M I N U T E S

of the Annual Meeting of the Workingmen's Home and Life Boat Mission, held at 472 State St., Chicago, Ill., at 2 p.m. Novr. 13-1905.

In harmony withbthe call of the Board of Trustees, made according to the constitutional provision, and the publication of the following Notice in the Daily News of October 28 and Novr.4-05, --

"Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Workinfmen's Home & Life Boat Mission, a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, will be held at 472 State St., Nov. 13, at 2 p.m.

David Paulson, President
W.S.Sadler, Secretary.

the meeting was called to order by the President promptly at 2 o'clock. On motion duly made and seconded, W.S.Sadler was elected secretary.

Following the opening remarks of the Chariman, the secretary made a brief statement concerning the time, manner, and date of perfecting the Corporation, and read from Article two of the Constitution respecting the voting membership, which states that 12 members of the 30 must be present to constitute a quorum.

The President then asked for the credentials of those who had been elected members of this Corporation according to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation :-

1. Ten members to be elected by the Lake Union Conferenc ------This Conference having held no seession since our Association was incorporated, these members had not been elected; therefore the Lake Union Conference was not representedat this meeting.
2. Ten members to be elected by the constituency of the American Medical Missionary College.-------The President stated that the situation was the same as that of the Lake Unipn Conference, the College not having held an annual meeting since our Corporation was effected; hence these members had not been appointed.
3. Ten members to be appointed by the donors and employees of the Corporation.-------The Secretary of this constituency, whose meeting was held two hours previou reported that the following named persons had been duly elected by Part C of the electoral constituency : W.S.Sadler, David Paulson, Mrs. C. Clough, Mrs. E.B.Van Dorn, Mercia Morse, E.B.VanDorn, H.W.Rose, H.E.Hoyt, M.A.Winchell, and N.W.Paulson.

It was then ascertained that only nine of the entire voting membership of the Corporation were present, and as it requires twelve to form a quorum, the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday December 19, 1905, at 4p.m., at 472 State St., Chicago, Ill., to continue the business pertaining to the Annual Meeting,and the election of the Board of Trustees.

In closing, the President stated that it would be desirable to adjourn this meeting until such time as the American Medical Missionary College constituency could hold its annual meeting, and thus enable the membership to secure a quorum. It was stated that this would be held in connection with a meeting of the Medical Alliance in Chicago beginning December 18-1905.

David Paulson, Pres.
W. S. Sadler, Sec'y.

HWR

M I N U T E S

o f

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

of the TRUSTEES of the

WORKING MEN'S HOME and LIFE BOAT MISSION

Held at 436 State Street, Chicago

on the 13th day of December, 1904

at 7-30 o'clock p.m.

Dr. David Paulson in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Trustee Hoyt.

PRESENT : Trustees N. W. Paulson, Mary Wild Paulson, E. B. Van Dorn, H. E. Hoyt, M. A. Winchell, W. S. Sadler, David Paulson, Fannie Emmel, and F. J. Otis.

ABSENT : Trustees Jay W. Cummings, John F. Morse, J. H. Kellogg, A. T. Jones, Allen Moon, W. H. Edwards, and Lewis Christian.

Following an extended discussion of the need of a thoroughly equipped hydriatic dispensary in the heart of Chicago, in connection with the work of the Life Boat Mission, during which the thought was expressed by various members of the Board that we should have such a Dispensary, also that the funds for its equipment should be raised by means od donations, etc. before the enterprise was inaugurated, upon Motion duly made and seconded, the following action was passed : "That we recognize the need of a thoroughly equipped and representative dispensary in connection with the Life Boat Mission; and the Chair be authorized to appoint a Special Committee of three to recommend plans for raising funds, and otherwise directing and shaping this work." UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED.

The Special Committee appointed consisted of the following : Trustees David Paulson, F. J. Otis, and W. S. Sadler.

On Motion of Trustee Sadler, seconded by Trustee Winchell, an action was passed requesting that all department treasurers turn over all trust funds which they may have or which may come into

their hands in the future, to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

CARRIED.

Moved by N. W. Paulson, seconded by H. E. Hoyt, that

"WHEREAS the Central Bible Supply Company, now engaged in the sale of Bibles, and contemplating the publication of small tracts and pamphlets on evangelistic subjects, has offered to surrender its business to this Corporation, to be carried on in connection with The Life Boat magazine,

AND WHEREAS for various reasons it is not thought best by this Corporation to take over this business, and to enter upon this work, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED THAT we encourage the Central Bible Supply Company to continue its work, and upon the condition of conducting its business in a co-operative manner such as to warrant our co-operation, that we pledge our hearty co-operation and moral support to the brethren who may be associated in the work of circulating the Word of God, as well as other evangelistic and reformatory publications, and since it is not deemed best for The Life Boat to enter upon this work, we therefore advise and sanction the continuation of this work as the best means of accomplishing the most successful work along these lines."

CARRIED.

After some discussion of the former arrangements entered into between the Central Bible Supply Company and the Life Boat Mission Board, the following Committee was appointed by the Chair to confer with the Central Bible Supply Company and arrange a satisfactory basis for the work : Trustees H. E. Hoyt, F. J. Otis, David Paulson.

The Secretary then presented the resignation of Trustee Allen Moon; and owing to the fact that there is barely a quorum of the Board located in Chicago, and owing to the inconvenience of obtaining a quorum at regular and special meetings, the resignation was ACCEPTED, on motion of Trustee Hoyt, seconded by N. W. Paulson.

Resignation :

Indianapolis, Ind.
Dec: 11-04.

To the Trustees,
Working Men's Home and
Life Boat Mission Assn.

Dear Brethren,

I hereby present my resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of your Association, and respectfully trust that my retirement may result beneficially to the working of your Board.

Allen Moon.

On motion of H. E. Hoyt, duly seconded, E. E. Covert was nominated and duly elected to fill the unexpired term of the vacancy created by the resignation of Trustee Moon.

The Meeting adjourned to meet at the time of the regular monthly meeting, the same being the second Tuesday in January 1905, at 7-30 p.m., and the place, 436 State Street, Chicago.

DAVID PAULSON, President
W.S.SADLER, Secretary.

HWR.

INDUSTRIAL
DEPARTMENT

WORKING MEN'S HOME

Rug and Carpet Factory.

SILK CURTAINS, TIDIES, LAP ROBES,

and various other
Hand Loom products are
also manufactured.

Save Your Old Carpets

And send them to us, and we will make them into rugs that will be worth more to you than the original new carpet. Call and see us or address

WORKING MEN'S HOME,

42 and 44
CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE,
CHICAGO.

INTRODUCTORY.

In calling your attention to our work, we do so with the utmost confidence that our

Rugs, Carpets, Tidies, Silk Curtains,

etc., will obtain the best recommendations from all who come in contact with them either as dealer or user.

Our Factory is Fully Equipped with the Most Modern Machinery,

and we have ample facilities for turning out the ***very best grade of goods*** in the ***shortest possible time.***

Do Not Throw Away Your Old Carpets,

but send them to us, and we will make your old worn-out Ingrain, Brussels, Moquette, and Wilton carpets into new and beautiful rugs that will equal in richness and design many high-priced Oriental rugs, and will last longer and stand harder usage. ***Worn Smyrna rugs should not be sent to us to make into new rugs, as they are not suitable. Threadbare and ragged portions of carpets should be cut out before sending to us, and thus save freight.***

Give Us Your Patronage,

and we will do your work equal to the very best at prices that defy competition. Our skilled workmen cannot fail to please you. All work guaranteed.

☞ ***City Work Called For and Delivered Free of Charge.***

. . . RUGS . . .

We can weave your rugs in one solid piece of any width from a few inches to 12 feet, and as long as desired. We make the rug complete. You furnish the carpet just as it comes from the floor, we clean it, hand ravel and prepare the material, furnish the warp, weave and complete the rug with fringe on both ends ready for the floor for ***$1.00 per square yard.*** Machine-raveled rugs 75 cents per square yard. No extra charge for borders on the ends, if the material is furnished. Fringe for machine-raveled rugs furnished at cost.

. . . RAG RUGS . . .

We can weave your rags into rugs of any desired width and length for 30 cents per square yard. The material must be furnished to us evenly cut and well sewed and wound into balls. We furnish the warp and do the weaving.

. . . RAG CARPETS . . .

If your material is even, and well sewed, we will furnish the warp and weave you a solid, firm Hit-or-miss Carpet for 20 cents per square yard, or Stripe to Match 30 cents per square yard, any width up to 42 inches. We charge 10 cents per square yard extra for carpets over 42 inches wide. Honeycomb and Warp stripes are made without extra charge when the width of stripe suits our convenience.

. . . SILK CURTAINS . . .

The material for silk curtains should be cut about three fourths of an inch in width, and neatly sewed together with the right side all one way. It would be well to fold the rags with the right side out when winding into balls. Gold, silver, or bronze tinsel woven in will add much to the beauty of the curtain, and will cost about 20 cents extra per curtain. We furnish crocheting silk for warp and do the weaving for 50 cents per square yard up to 43 inches in width.

INFORMATION.

It takes about 3½ yards of old carpet for 1 square yard of rug
" " " 4 pounds of Ingrain " " " " " "
" " " 5 " " Brussels " " " " " "
" " " 1½ " " rags " " " " " carpet
" " " 1 " of silk material " " " " " curtain

PRICE FOR WEAVING RUGS.

Hand-raveled rugs per square yard with warp and fringe . $1.00
Machine-raveled rugs per square yard with warp, no fringe .75
Rag rugs per square yard including warp 30

It adds much to the beauty of large square rugs to have fringe on the sides as well as on the ends. We will put the fringe on the sides at 12 cts. per yard, and on the machine-raveled rugs at the same price. We use only the best all-wool fringe, in colors to suit the rugs.

PRICE FOR WEAVING RAG CARPETS.

Hit-or-miss, including warp, plain or honeycombed, per square yard $.20
Striped to match, including warp, per square yard . . .30
Carpets and rag rugs over 42 inches wide, extra, per square yard .10

PRICE FOR WEAVING SILK CURTAINS AND TIDIES.

Forty-three inches wide or less, per yard with silk warp . $.50
Curtains over 43 inches wide will cost extra per yard . . .10

PRICES OF DIFFERENT SIZED RUGS, HAND-RAVELED.

18 x 30 inches . .	$ .45	4 x 7 feet . . .	$ 2.35
18 x 36 " . . .	.50	5 x 8 " . . .	3.35
24 x 48 " . .	.80	6 x 9 " . . .	4.50
27 x 54 " . . .	1.00	9 x 9 " . . .	6.75
30 x 60 " . .	1.15	10 x 13 " . . .	10.88
36 x 72 " . . .	1.50	12 x 15 " . . .	15.00

The difference betweeen hand- and machine-raveled rugs is, that the hand-raveled rugs have a longer nap, and are therefore prettier, and generally give better satisfaction.

Send your old carpets by freight, addressed to Working Men's Home, 42 Custom House Place. We pay freight charges one way on orders of $10 or more. All orders returned by express C. O. D., if desired, or by freight on receipt of remittance.

Address . .

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT WORKING MEN'S HOME

RUG and CARPET FACTORY,

42 Custom House Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Charity

" The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was followed by a terrible depression. Thousands of starving unemployed surged up and down the streets. There was no organized effort toward relief. The Salvation Army had not yet established its work. There were no free baths. A free bath was opened in connection with a free dispensary and a free laundry. Later a penny dinner scheme was organized which provided a satisfactory meal consisting of a large bowl of rich bean soup and any quantity of bread desired, for one cent, and fed 1,500 daily. The laundry served ~~x~~ 200 daily, and later a lodging house was added to accommodate 300. A visiting nurses' service in the slums and a creche were also maintained. Over 75,000 garments were distributed the first winter. Several other lines of rescue work were maintained in Chicago, where Dr. K. spent Sunday of each week during seven years.

Episode: The jail bird who got engaged to Sister Louise and tried to shoot me (Dr.-x-K) ZNo further particulars.

Cellar where eight Italians slept in a bed. Never took their clothes off. Men slept in delivery wagons. One thousand slept on lake front. Men with frosted feet and hands brough t in vermin as the weather grew colder. 20,000 starving men on the streets. Started penny dinners. $1 books. Dinner tickets used as currency in Chicago. Bought freely by merchants and bankers, gamblers and saloonists. Hired old Baptist church next door, which had become a cheap lodging house. Night's lodging and breakfast for work in cleaning the streets.

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After the many beautiful structures of the first Chicago World's Fair were built, many of the artisans who had constructed them were left stranded in that city and could not find work. As the City of Chicago did not make an adequate effort to meet the emergency, and the various governmental agencies which now render assistance in such cases were then unheard of, these men were without sufficient food and shelter, and winter was approaching. They had been sleeping on the ground on the lake front, and now sought protection from the cold in doorways, alleys, and even coal bins. Many died from lack of food and exposure. Dr. Kellogg could not sleep nights when he thought of the great misery and need in Chicago while he was well housed, clothed and fed. In desperation many of these men resorted to robbery to keep alive, and even murder was not uncommon.

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As has already been mentioned, Dr. Kellogg did not try to convert any of the men that he helped in Chicago to the Adventist faith, and this got him into trouble. A number of leading adventists wrote their leader, Mrs. White, who at that time was in Australia, that Dr. Kellogg was stealing money from the Sanitarium to build large buildings in Chicago to glorify himself and to help the unworthy poor. Mrs. White lost no time in getting out a testimony denouncing this work and wrote Dr. Kellogg asking him to sell the buildings and to return the money to the institution. As he had not used one penny of Sanitarium funds and had constructed no buildings, he did not reply to her letter but decided to discuss the matter when she returned to the United States. He went to California to see her. When he brought up the subject she did not appear to remember anything about it. She of course had been informed that the reports on which she based her testimony were not correct. Dr. Kellogg cited this as an example of how her testimonies, which were supposed to be the Lord speaking through her, were based upon information sent to her by leading lights in the denomination and that it sometimes was far from accurate.

An organization known as the Working Men's Home and Medical Mission was formed to help these poor men. For many years Dr. Kellogg spent week-ends in Chicago directing this work. In a booklet describing the purpose and activities of the Working Men's Home, we find the following statement: "A clean, cheery, comfortable home under Christian influences for working men at the nominal charge of ten cents a day (no one is turned away for lack of a dime), with the following privileges: a clean, comfortable bed, free baths of various kinds, including shower and full bath; free laundry, with ample laundry tubs and hot air dryer, capable of accommodating one hundred men a day; room in the lodging department for three hundred men a day.

"A free medical dispensary for men from 12 to 1 P. M. daily, with a physician in attendance and trained nurses to dress wounds and gi e baths, electricity, and other treatments as each case may require."

There was also a lunch counter where wholesome dishes were served at a penny each. Books of coupons were issued, each one good for a meal. These meal books almost became legal tender. Merchants purchased them in quantity and passed them out to persons who needed help.

An excellent reading room was well stocked with good books and periodicals.

A social settlement was established with a free kindergarten, a club for boys, sewing classes and a cooking school for girls. Instruction was also given in home nursing. A lying-in home for friendless girls rendered great service to many unfortunate young women. There were also gospel services which are described as "a simple, quiet, direct gospel effort, without noise or sectarian bias or creed teaching. The special object of this work is to aid men to wish to reform from drinking and other evil habits, by holding out to them a helpful hand, and showing them to a better life."

Dr. Kellogg brought some of the men who were out of work to Battle Creek to work on the Sanitarium farms or to work for farmers in the vicinity. He thought that the clean country air and getting away from the saloons and other temptations in the city would provide these men with the best possible conditions for rehabilitation. Many of the men liked farm work, but as they had not had any experience as agriculturists made some ludicrous blunders. One farmer who had planted a thousand choice raspberry bushes was anxious to keep them free from weeds and well cultivated to give them the best conditions for growth and development. Just before going to town one morning he asked one of the men who

had arrived a few days before from the Working Men's Home to hoe these plants. When he returned home in the evening he was surprised to see every one of the raspberry bushes hoed out but the weeds were still standing.

Dr. Kellogg had many interesting experiences in connection with this work. Here is a description of one of them in his own words:

"One of the toughest characters that came into the place was a fellow I will call Bill, which was not his name. He was a pickpocket, a burglar, a holdup man, and drank heavily. It was rumored that he had killed two men. He became enamored of one of our nurses, a very pretty girl, and he had almost persuaded her that it was her duty to marry him to do it.

"On my next regular trip to Chicago, I was met at the train and warned not to go to the place. Bill was in my office trying to persuade the nurse to marry him at once. He had told several people if it had not been for my interference, she would have married him, and that he was going to kill me on sight. As I stepped into the office, he immediately drew a gun and threatened to shoot me. I began walking toward him and told him to drop his gun. Noting that he seemed to be

irresolute, I kept on walking toward him, pointing my finger at him, and as I did so, his hand dropped. With my arm still extended, I placed my finger against his chest and backed him right out of the place. He did not marry the girl."

A visiting nurses' service was established. Although it was exceedingly dangerous for anyone to be out on the streets of that neighborhood late at night, especially for a woman, for fear of being slugged and robbed, the nurses went on their missions of mercy in perfect safety. On their dress there was a red cross. Late one night a nurse was answering a call when she was suddenly seized and dragged into a doorway. In the struggle to get free, her cape was pulled back revealing the red cross. The two thugs released her at once and apologized very humbly for their error.

The far-reaching results of even the smallest incidents in Dr. Kellogg's life are well illustrated by the following story:

(A)

One Sunday afternoon there walked into the establishment that Dr. Kellogg started in Chicago to feed the hungry, a miserable looking individual. Dr. Kellogg noted from this man's livid face and blood-shot eyes that he was a drunkard and was just getting over the effects of a prolonged spree. His bare toes protruded from large holes in his shoes, one sleeve of his coat was missing, his shirt was torn and his thick black hair was a matted mass. He was covered with grime from head to foot and harbored quite a few small creatures on his person. He gained his livelihood by robbery. He would hide in a doorway, strike a likely looking victim on the head with a blunt instrument, relieve him of his wallet and dash away in an alley. He had been in jail many times. He could neither read nor write. As a young boy he had run away with a circus and was a bareback rider. After he began to drink, however, he was discharged because he could no longer perform his act. He stepped up to Dr. Kellogg and said, "Doc, I have not had anything to eat for several days. I promised the Lord this morning if he would give me something to eat today, I would never steal again." Dr. Kellogg

put his hand in his pocket, took out a penny and handed it to him. Dr. Kellogg was offering a large bowl of bean soup and all the bread a person could eat for one cent. No one was allowed to go hungry, however, for lack of a cent. Dr. Kellogg told him that after he had eaten he could take a bath and would be provided with a whole new outfit. Many thousands of pairs of shoes and various articles of clothing which Dr. Kellogg had collected were given to the needy.

Dr. Kellogg did not regard this as an unusual case. Hundreds of other men had been treated in the same manner. Three months later a mission worker came to Dr. Kellogg and said, "There is a man on the south side of town who has started a mission. He is a forceful speaker and is successful in his work. He says that it was Dr. Kellogg's bowl of soup that saved his soul. He calls his mission The Star of Hope."

Dr. Kellogg sent for the man to see him. He said that he had been living a terrible life. He had once stabbed a man in the back for fifty cents. He became an ardent evangelist and spent the rest of his life in mission work.

Tom Mackey was the man's name. He converted Mel Trotter, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Mel Trotter converted Billy Sunday.

Small things sometimes produce big results. It thus appears that a bowl of soup and a few slices of bread were instrumental in lifting thousands of men out of the gutter and helping them to become good citizens.

Dr. Kellogg was also responsible for the reformation of John Callahan who did outstanding work as chaplain of Sing Sing prison for many years until his death.

610.6

Chicago, December 9, 1893.

REPORT OF CHICAGO MEDICAL MISSION.

Located at 40 Custom House Place and 100 Van Buren St. Office 28 College Place.

Departments: Free Medical and Surgery Dispensary, District Nurses, Free Obstetric service, Free Baths, Free Laundry Penny Dinners.

Mission organized June 1893, since which time work has been done as follows:

Free Baths,	7,800
Persons given baths,	5,270
Medical treatments, administered,	7,200
Number persons who have used Laundry,	6,500
Visits by nurses,	1,300
Garments given away,	2,500
Penny dinners, weekly, 5,000 to	6,000

J. H. Kellogg, M. D.

610.6

REPORT OF CITY MEDICAL MISSIONS.

No. of baths given,	39,619
No. other treatments given,	28,617
Penny dinners and lunches,	960,692
No. of lodgings,	109,853
No. using laundry,	52,954
Cases prescribed for,	1,584
No. of cases treated,	5,119
No. of visits made,	5,770
No. of garments given away,	5,084
No. of cases visited,	1,663
No. of gospel meetings held,	5,486
No. of cottage meetings held,	672
No. of gospel conversations,	19,388
No. of conversions reported,	9,129
No. of testaments and Bibles given away,	6,470

Personal Evangelistic work. No. of interviews

610.73

S. N. A.
Paper prepared for nurses convention
1892
Chicago

~~WHAT THE NURSE CAN DO IN THE HOME.~~

FROM A QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S EXPERIENCE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SAID SHE HAD FOUND, that THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE, THOSE FONDEST OF THEIR OCCUPATION, AND THE MOST THANKFUL FOR LIFE WERE THOSE ENGAGED IN SICK NURSING. THOUGH OUR EXPERIENCE ~~MAY HAVE~~ has BEEN A SHORTER ONE, AND THOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN AMONG WOUNDED HEROES, BUT IN THE HOSPITAL AND IN THE HOME, AMONG ALL GRADES OF SOCIETY, ~~WE~~ I me CAN HEARTILY RE-ECHO HER WORDS.

AS NURSES WE ALL UNDERSTAND THE REGULATIONS AND ROUTINE OF HOSPITAL WORK. NOT ALL OF US PERHAPS HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF GOING INTO THE HOME, AND TAKING FROM THE HANDS OF NERVOUS AND ANXIOUS FRIENDS, WHOSE VERY ANXIETY HAS LED THEM INTO ALL KINDS OF IMPRUDENCE, A SICK ONE WHOSE LAMP OF LIFE IS JUST READY TO GO OUT FOR WANT OF SKILLED CARE.

PERHAPS A WORD FROM US MAY BE A HELP TO SUCH IF A FEW BE HERE, AND MAY BE OF SOME ENCOURAGEMENT TO THOSE CHIEFLY ENGAGED IN PRIVATE NURSING, WHOSE COURAGE MAY SOMETIMES FLAG WHEN LACKING THE STIMULUS OF COMPANIONSHIP IN THEIR WORK.

THERE IS NO NEED TO SPEAK OF THE SACREDNESS OF THE NURSE'S CALLING, HOW, WHEN SHE ENTERS A HOME THE DEAREST AND MOST SACRED [redacted] THINGS IN THE FAMILY ARE ENTRUSTED TO HER CARE, THE LIFE OF THE DEAR ONE, and PERHAPS HER SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE. MUCH OF THE FAMILYL LIFE COMES UNDER the OBSERVATION of the nurse, even AND THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET IS often ~~SOMETIMES~~ REVEALED TO HER, SOMETIMES UNWITTINGLY, AND AGAIN WITH A HALF HOPE THAT ONE WHO IS SO HELPFUL IN OTHER THINGS MAY HELP HERE ALSO. THERE IS NO NEED TO SUGGEST THAT HER INFLUENCE, IF SHE BE DEVOTED, SELF-SACRIFICING AND INTELLIGENT may REACH ~~ES~~ OUT TO EVERY DEPARTMENT IN THE HOME, AND MOST VALU-

ABLE ARE THE LESSONS THAT IT MAY BE HER PRIVILEGE TO TEACH IN THE SAV ING OF TIME AND STRENGTH, IN THE LAYING UP OF THOSE RICHES BEYOND PRICE,— HEALTH IN THE BODY, KNOWLEDGE IN THE MIND, AND OF CHRIST IN THE HEART. ~~THE VALUE OF SUCH A NURSE~~ the IN THE HOME CANNOT BE ESTIMATED BY ~~INTRINSIC~~ material ~~WORTH, THE MEASURE OF VALUE OF ALMOST EVERY OTHER OCCUPATION.~~

EMERSON'S WORDS TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE CONTAIN A THOUGHT THAT APPLIES AS WELL TO THE NURSE. "I PRAY YOU MOST EXCELLENT WIFE, CUMBER NOT YOURSELF AND ME TO GET A CURIOUSLY RICH DINNER FOR THIS MAN AND WOMAN WHO HAVE JUST ALIGHTED AT OUR ~~DOOR~~ GATE,..... BUT RATHER LET ~~I~~ THAT STRANGER SEE, IF HE WILL, IN YOUR LOOKS, ACCENTS AND BEHAVIOUR, Y YOUR THOUGHT AND WILL, THAT WHICH HE CANNOT BUY AT ANY PRICE IN ANY ~~a~~ CITY." * ~~AND~~ IT IS WITHIN THE KNOWLEDGE AND PROVINCE OF THE NURSE TO GIVE SOMETHING MORE THAN SHE IS HIRED TO GIVE,—SOMETHING THAT MONEY CANNOT BUY,- TO HELP THOSE WITH WHOM SHE COMES IN CONTACT PROFESSION- ALLY TO A HIGHER PLANE OF LIVING, BECAUSE SHE COMES NEARER to THEIR INNER LIFE.

THE PREVAILING IGNORANCE AMONG THE MASSES OF PEOPLE SIMPLY ON THE PREPARATION OF HEALTHFUL FOOD IS ASTONISHING. TO ANSWER THE PURPOSE OF NUTRITION, food MUST BE OF THE RIGHT MATERIAL AND PROPERLY PREPARED. BUT THERE ARE HOUSE MOTHERS WHO, EVEN IN THIS ADVANCED DAY OF REFORMS, ~~WHO~~ WILL TAKE TO THE SICK RICH PIE, CAKES, CREAMS, AND DAINTIES PRE- PARED IN THE MOST INDIGESTIELE MANNER, WITH WINES AND CONDIMENTS, AND ABUNDANCE OF SWEETS,—FOOD WHICH THROWS THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS INTO DIS- TURBANCE, AND HAS NO STRENGTH-GIVING POWER. EVEN THOSE WHO HAVE LEARNED THAT SUCH FOOD IS INJURIOUS TO THE SICK WILL STILL CARRY THEM TEA, ~~SO~~

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COFFEE, WINE, MEAT BROTHS, AND HOT BUTTERED TOAST, JELLIES, ETC., EXP EXPECTING THEM TO GAIN STRENGTH ON WHAT IS ONLY STIMULATING OR INDI-GESTIBLE.

"SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN" TELLS US THAT THE PURPOSE OF FOOD AT ALL TIMES IS TO SUPPLY MATERIALS FOR REPAIRING THE WASTE WHICH IS CONSTANTLY GOING ON IN THE VITAL ECONOMY. HENCE THE IMPORTANCE OFKNOWING THE COMPARATIVE VALUES OF FOODS IN THE CARE OF THE SICK, WITH WHOM THE WASTE IS GREATER AND THE VITAL FORCES LESS ACTIVE, IT IS NEEDFUL TO KNOW NOT ONLY WHAT FOOD IS MOST NUTRITIOUS, BUT ALSO WHAT WILL BRING THE LEAST TAX UPON THE WEAKENED DIGESTIVE POWERS. SOFT, WARM BREADS OF ANY KIND, FRESH, LIGHTLY TOASTED BREAD INCLUDED, ARE INDIGESTIBLE, FOR SIMPLE REASONS; FIRST, THEIR SOFTNESS ALLOWS THEM TO BE SWALLOWED WITHOUT PROPER MASTICATION, AND THE STARCH WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN ~~CHA~~ CHANGED TO GLUCOSE IN THE MOUTH GOES INTO THE STOMACH IN ~~HARD~~ LUMPS WHICH CANNOT BE EASILY ACTED UPON BY THE DIGESTIVE JUICES. TO MAKE IT STILL MORE INDIGESTIBLE, IT IS PENETRATED THROUGH AND THROUGH BY THE FAT OF THE BUTTER, AND FAT, WE KNOW IS AN EFFECTUAL BARRIER TO THE ACTION OF THE GASTRIC JUICE.

THE NURSE WILL FIND IT NECESSARY TO SHOW THE ANXIOUS WIFE OR MOTHER WHY FRESH BREAD IS IS PERNICIOUS AND WHY THE TOAST SHOULD BE BROWNED THROUGH, INSTEAD OF ON THE SURFACE ONLY. SHE MUST EXPLAIN THAT TEA AND COFFEE ARE ONLY STIMULANTS; THAT MILK IS TO BE EATEN AS A FOOD RATHER THAN TAKEN AS A DRINK; THAT CONDIMENTS ARE IRRITATING, AND BRING ABOUT THE CONDITION "NECESSARY FOR THE ACQUIREMENT OF A TASTE FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS"; THAT IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT "THE EVILS OF BAD COOKERY

AND ILL SELECTED FOOD EXCEED THOSE OF STRONG DRINK; THAT MUCH COLD FOOD OR DRINK IN THE STOMACH LESSEN THE TEMPERATURE, AND CONSEQUENTLY THE POWER OF DIGESTION; THAT MASTICATION IS THE ONLY PART OF DIGESTION OVER WHCIH WE HAVE DIRECT CONTROL, AND IS HABITUALLY SLIGHTED , AND THE FOOD THUS PASSED INTO THE STOMACH WANTING THE PREPARATORY STEP IN DIGESTION. SO IT MUST BE EXPLAINED THAT PROPERLY PREPARED CRACKERS, OR BEATEN BISCUIT, OR BREAKFAST ROLLS, OR ZWEIBACH, OR BREAD TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OLD ARE wholesome while LETTER FOOD THAT HOT SODA BISCUIT, OR FRESH RAISED BREAD, or fresh, half-toasted bread are not so.

SO MUCH FOR FOODS FOR THE WELL. NOW, FOR OUR VERY FEEBLE PATIENT, WHOSE POWERS OF DIGESTION ARE WEAK, the FOOD of a more concentrated MUST BE NUTRITIOUS, AND AND EASILY ASSIMILATED. DELICIOUS GRUELS, MADE FROM THE GRAINS; MILK, EITHER PURE OR MADE INTO JUNKET; EGGS PREPARED IN A VARIETY OF SIMPLE AND ATTRACTIVE WAYS; CREAM AND FRUIT TOASTS MADE FROM ZWEIBACH; REFRESING BEVERAGES, MADE FROM OF BAKED(?) MILK, ALMOND MILK, BARLEY LEMONADE, EGG LEMONADE, APPLE BEVERAGE; AND NATURES OWN DELICACIES, THE FRUITS, CAN BE ATTRACTIVELY ARRANGED, PLEASING TO THE EYE, AND PALATE.

——— THIS COMES NOT ONLY UNDER THE OVERSIGHT AND WORK OF THE NURSE, BUT ALSO UNDER HER TEACHING.

IF THE FOOD QUESTION ∅ COMES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE NURSE, EVEN MORE DO THE TREATMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PATIENT. THE RATIONAL MEDICINE OF THE PRESENT DAY IS REQUIRING LESS OF DRUGS, AND MORE OF NATURAL REMEDIES@ THE WIFE OR MOTHER TO WHOSE RELIEF THE TRAINED NURSE COMES WHEN SICKNESS ENTERS THE HOME, DOES NOT KNOW, PERHAPS THE STIMULATING OR RELAXING AND SOOTHING EFFECTS OF THE SIMPLE REMEDIES, HEAT AND WATER, HOW FEW REALLY KNOW THAT WHEN TIRED THEMSELVES, OR WHEN A C

CHILD IS TIRED OR NERVOUS THAT A HOT BATH, FOLLOWED BY A COOL POUR IS RELAXING TO TIRED MUSCLES, AND SOOTHING TO IRRITATED NERVES; THAT HEAT TO THE SPINE WILL REDUCE TEMPERATURE, LOCAL INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES, AND IN CASE OF EXCESSIVE NERVOUSNESS OR EXCITEMENT, THAT THE MOST SOOTHING EFFECTS COME FROM ALTERNATE HEAT AND COLD TO THE SPINE, ALONG WHICH THE NERVE CENTRES LIE.

HOW FEW, OUTSIDE OF THE TRAINED PROFESSION, UNDERSTAND THAT OF THE different forms Hydropathic ~~LINES OF WATER~~ TREATMENT, ONE WILL PRODUCE A TONIC EFFECT, ANOTHER A SEDATIVE, ANOTHER A MODERATE ELIMINATIVE, ANOTHER A FULL ELIMINATIVE effect; THAT ONE WILL DIMINISH PELVIC CONGESTION, ANOTHER will reduce CEREBRAL CONGESTION, AND SO ON THROUGH THE LIST OF AILMENTS AND REMEDIAL ~~TREATMENTS~~ measures.

THE RELIEF FROM PAIN WHICH A HOT SITZ BATH and bootbath WILL GIVE, THE INVIGORATING EFFECT OF A COOL SHALLOW BATH; THE SOOTHING INFLUENCE OF THE HOT SPRAY, OR ALTERNATE HOT AND COLD TO THE SPINE, sponging & THE COMFORT OF A BLANKET PACK OR HOME ARRANGED TURKISH BATH IN CONDITIONS REQUIRING THEIR USE; OR OF THE COOL WET SHEET PACK IN FEVERS; THE INDESCRIBABLE EXHILIRATION OF A SALT GLOW ARE SOMETHING KNOWN ONLY TO THOSE WHO HAVE ~~USED THEM~~ witnessed their magic working.

IN THE STRUGGLE WITH DISEASE ~~IN~~ WHICH THE NURSE HAS AIDED THE PHYSICIAN IN COMBATTING BY MEANS OF SOME ONE OR TWO OF THESE LINES OF TREATMENT, THE VALUE OF WHICH THE INTELLIGENT PHYSICIAN IS COMING MORE AND MORE TO APPRECIATE, SHE HAS INSTILLED THE IDEA OF THE RATIONAL USE OF ~~WATER~~ dietetics and of the simple and universal remedy, water, INTO THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE FAMILY, AND NOW THAT THE CRISIS IS PAST, SHE HAS COME TO THE WAITING TIME, OFTEN THE WEARY WAITING FOR THE RETURN OF STRENGTH. CAN THE NURSE DO MORE THAN TO SEE THAT THE

-6-DIETS, TREATMENT, FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE ARE MADE TO DO THEIR PART IN BRINGING THELONGED-FOR STRENGTH? THE LONG UNUSED MUSCLES OF THE PATIENT ARE WEAK AND ALMOST USELESS. ~~AS IN THE ILLUSTRATION OF OUR SCHOOL DAYS, THE ARM CONFINED IN A SLING TILL IT LOST ITS POWER COULD REGAIN IT ONLY BY EXERCISE, SO MUST~~ the patient ~~WHOSE MUSCLES ARE WEAKENED AND WASTED BY DISEASE AND DISUSE,~~ must find her strength in the use of it. ~~PRACTICE OF IT.~~ SHE MUST HAVE EXERCISE TO QUICKEN THE SLUGGISH CIRCULATION, TO STIMULATE THE NUTRITION AND CARRY OFF THE WASTE. EVEN WHILE STILL IN BED, SHE CAN BE LED THROUGH A GRADUALLY INCREASING SCALE OF EXERCISES. BEGINNING WITH HAND AND ARM FLEXING, AND FOOT and leg FLEXING, AFTER A ~~FE~~ FEW DAYS SHE CAN ATTEMPT HEAD ROTATING, OR ARM RAISING. PERHAPS SHE IS TOO FEEBLE TO RAISE THE ARM MORE THAN A LITTLE or a few times THE FIRST DAY, THE NEXT A LITTLE HIGHER, TILL THE ARMS CAN BE EXTENDED DIRECTLY UPWARD. THEN TURNING FROM SIDE TO SIDE, OR OTHER EXERCISE AS SHE CAN BEAR, BEING CAREFUL ALWAYS NOT TO OVER DO. AS SHE IS ABLE TO SIT UP IN A CHAIR TRUNK BENDING, TWISTING, OR ROTATING MAY BE ADDED TO THE OTHER MOVE~~ME~~MENTS; THEN THE BREATHING EXERCISES AFTER MEALS; THE QUICK AND THE ~~SLO~~ slow AND DEEP INHALATIONS AND EXHALATIONS, BROADENING THE CHEST, DEVELOPING THE LUNGS, ENRICHING AND PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND SENDING THE GLOW OF RETURNING HEALTH TO THE CHEEK.. THESE MOVEMENTS ARE ALL SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE MASSAGE, WITH ITS ACTIVE AND PASSIVE MOVEMENTS; AND THE PATIENT IS ON HER FEET IN QUICKER TIME, AND WITH MORE STRENGTH THAN SHE WOULD HAVE ~~BEEN~~ heal WITHOUT THE EXERCISE.

IN ENTERING A HOME, A NURSE CAN LIMIT HER WORK ABSOLUTELY TO THE ~~CA~~ CARE OF THE SICK, AND ON GOING OUT, CAN FEEL THAT SHE HAS DONE HER ~~WHO~~ WHOLE DUTY. SHE WILL CARRY WITH HER THE ABUNDANT GRATITUDE OF THE PA-

TIENT AND HER FAMILY; BUT HER PROVINCE CAN EXTEND FARTHER. IF HER HEART IS SINCERELY IN HER WORK, AND HER TRAINING THOROUGH, HER INFLUENCE WILL NOT STOP WITH TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF DIETETICS, OF VENTILATION, OF DISINFECTION, EXERCISE, THE USE OF HEAT AND WATER; BUT HER QUICK PENETRATION WILL MORE OFTEN THAN NOT FIND THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY LIVING BY FALSE STANDARDS, EITHER THROUGH IGNORANCE OR CARELESSNESS. ONE OF THE MOST PAINFUL AND APALLING ERRORS TO a WIDE-AWAKE NURSE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING HEALTHFUL DRESS IS THE PREVAILING IGNORANCE ON THAT SUBJECT, AND THE DISCOMFORT AND MISERY FOLLOWING IN the TRAIN. THE INEQUALITY OF WARMTH OVER DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY; THE WEIGHT SUSPENDED FROM THE HIPS; THE TIGHT BANDS AND STAYS ABOUT THE WAIST; THE SWEEPING SKIRTS; THE HIGH-HEELED SHOES; ARE DESTRUCTIVE TO THE COMFORT AND HEALTH, AND CONSEQUENTLY TO THE HAPPINESS OF THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES.

AT THE Battle Creek SANITARIUM WE ARE TAUGHT THAT THIS ERROR MUST BE CORRECTED training school ?

EXXREECERTXANDXEXAMRLEXXXXXXXXXXX BY EXAMPLE AS WELL AS PRECEPT, AND WE DRESS WITH EQUAL WARMTH FROM NECK TO ANCLES, CONSTRICTING BANDS AND STAYS are ENTIRELY DISCARDED, AND LUNGS AND LIMBS and ALIKE FREE IN THEIR ACTION. are

DRESS REFORM STRIKES UNPLEASANTLY THOSE WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND JUST WHAT IS TO BE GAINED BY IT, AND IT IS THE NURSE'S PRIVILEGE TO TEACH WHY THE OLD WAY WILL BRING DISCOMFORT AND IRRITABILITY, EVEN IF WORSE EVILS ARE ESCAPED. WE HEARD AT THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS THAT NINETY-FIVE DIDEASES AND DISORDERS COME FROM BAD DRESSING. THE NURSE WILL FIND IT AN ARGUMENT IN OVERCOMING THE PREJUDICE AGAINST THES MOST STUBBORNLY

-8- OPPOSED OF REFORMS THAT THE STIGMA IS BEING LIFTED , FIRST BY THE AXXXXXXXXX LEADING LADIES OF THE LAND AGITATING IT TILL IT IS BEING BETTER UNDERSTOOD, AND SECOND ~~THAT~~ because THE MASSES HAVE DISCOVERED TO THEIR SURPRISE THAT BEAUTY AND REFORM IN DRESS CAN WALK HAND IN HAND, AND THAT THE BLOOMER COSTUME IS ~~NOT~~ BY NO MEANS A REQUIREMENT OF REFORM.

WHEN THE NURSE HAS CONVERTED HER PATIENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF HEALTHFUL DRESSING, AND HAS SHOWN HER HOW TO ADAPT HER STYLE OF DRESS TO IT, SHE HAS PUT HER IN A POSITION, QUOTING AGAIN FROM AN ADDRESS AT AT THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS WHERE ~~THEIR~~ her LIFE~~S~~ MAY "BE GREATLY RICHER WHEN NOT HANDICAPPED BY DRESS".

IS THIS ALL A NURSE CAN DO? PERHAPS THE LIFE OF THE PATIENT HAS BEEN HERETOFORE ONLY FOR SELFISH PLEASURES AND AMBITIONS. IT MAY BE SHE HAS NEVER FELT BEFORE THAT "IT IS NOT ALL OF LIFE TO LIVE". AS THE NURSE MINISTERS TO HER FROM DAY TO DAY, SHE LOOKS TO HER FOR WORDS OF COUNSEL AND LIGHT ON A SUBJECT WHICH TO ~~HER~~ the sufferer IS DARK AND MISTY. THES IS THE MOST GOLDEN opportunity OF ALL THE NURSE'S WORK; AND IN THE DARK MOMENTS WHEN THE FRIENDS OF THE SUFFERER TURN TO HER FOR COURAGE AND COMFORT, WHAT COMFORT CAN SHE GIVE, IF SHE CANNOT BRING THEM TO THE FEET OF TH THE GREAT PHYSICIAN?

OFTEN IT IS THE UNREST AND THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF LIFE, OR ITS HURRY AND RUSH THAT HAVE BRUOGHT THE PHYSICAL SUFFERING THAT WE ARE CALL ~~ED UPON TO RELIEVE~~ TO ALLEVIATE, AND THE NURSE WHO CAN SHOW THE SUFFERR~~R~~ ER HOW TO FIND THE HIGHER STRENGTH WITH WHICH TO MEET LIFE WILL HAVE GIVEN TO HER PATIENT A HELP AS MUCH MORE POTENT THAN PHYSICAL MINISTRATIONS ALONE AS THE SPIRITUAL LIFE IS HIGHER THAN THE PHYSICAL. INDEED, AS THE TWO ARE SO CLOSELY AND INDISSOLUBLY LINKED, THE MINISTER~~ie~~

ING TO THE MIND DISEASED IS OFTEN AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE RECOVERY OF THE PATIENT. IT IS MUCH TO ALLEVIATE PHYSICAL SUFFERING; IT IS A ~~SA~~ SATISFYING WORK TO MINISTER TO THE ~~TO THE~~ COMFORT OF OTHERS, TO SAVE LIFE, AS IS OFTEN OUR PRIVILEGE; BUT AS THE LIFE BEYOND IS INFINITELY MORE THAN THIS LIFE, SO IS OUR SATISFACTION AND OUR REWARD INFINITELY GREATER IF WE CAN HELP THOSE TO WHOM WE MINISTER TO APPRECIATE THAT ~~LI~~ LIFE AND THE RELATION OF THIS ONE TO IT.

THE GRATEFUL THANKS OF THE PATIENT WHOM WE HAVE NURSED BACK TO ~~XXXX~~ HEALTH ARE VERY PLEASANT, BUT SWEETER STILL IS THE ASSURANCE THAT THE LIFE THUS RESTORED HAS TAKEN ON A NEW MEANING, AND HAS BEEN C CONSECRATED TO A HIGHER SERVICE THAN BEFORE. ~~NO~~

NOT ALWAYS CAN WE SEE THAT DONE IN THE HOMES OF OUR PATIENTS WHICH ~~W~~ WE WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE DONE; BUT IF WE WORK "AS UNTO HIM", SEEKING as results of our effort TO LEAVE ~~BEHIND US~~ HEALTHIER BODIES, PURER HOMES, SWEETER LIVES, AND NOBLER ASPIRATIONS, AS WE GO FROM HOME TO HOME, WE CAN SAFELY LEAVE THE RESULTS WITH THE GREAT PHYSICIAN UNDER WHOM WE SERVE.

NURSING IN HOMES, PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS.

The criticism has sometimes been made that hospital training schools for nurses did not accomplish all it is desirable in the preparation of the nurses for work in caring for the sick in private homes. Hospital work is necessarily somewhat routine in character, and necessarily runs in more or less definite ly fixed grooves, which is determined by the general class of work to which the hospital is devoted, or by the predilection of the superintendent or the house or consulting physicians. In hospital work, also, everything is done under the eye and, to a very large extent, under the immediate direction of the physician. The work in the public hospital is necessarily simplified as far as possible in consequence of the large number of cases which must be cared for by each individual nurse; and the facilities of public hospitals do not always afford so great a variety of remedial agencies, especially those of a hygienic or non-medical character, as might be provided if the business managers were at liberty to call upon an unlimited fund for the support of their work. The facilities of dietetic, electro-therapeutic, hydropathic, kinesipathic, and other hygienic measures of treatment furnished by the ordinary public hospital are, to say the least, very meagre, and consequently nurses trained in such hospitals do not always have an opportunity for acquiring thorough familiarity with these remedial means. This insufficiency is certainly very largely compensated for by the superior opportunities offered by experience and train-

ing in the treatment of emergency cases of various sort. Notwithstanding the hoppital is the training for nurses. When she leaves the supervision of her instructors and starts out upon the independent career as a trained nurse, longing for a more thoroughly furnished armamentarium in her battle with disease and suffering in district and private nursing; a well equipped Sanitarium provided with ample facilities for the administration of every form of hydropathic measures for the use of electricity in every form and for the utilization of massage, Swedish movements, Swedish gymnastics, and the various forms of physical culture, mechanical appliances for active and passive exercise, diet kitchens and surgical wards with every facility for aseptic surgery, and for the application of all rational hygienic, as well as medicinal and mechanical, agencies in the treatment of surgical cases, is certainly an ideal place for the training of the nurse for work in private homes, in district nursing, and, in fact, wherever her lot is cast. The course of training in such a school necessarily includes not only the subjects usually taught in hospital training schools, but theoretical and practical instruction in therapeutics, subjects of water, electricity, massage, manuel and mechanical Swedish movement exercises, medical dietetics, scientific cookery, and a thorough course in physical culture. My observation has been that nurses appreciate the last named feature quite as much as any other portion of such a course of training. The personal benefit which the nurse derives from the possession of strength, enduring muscles, perfect digestion, copious lungs, strong waists,

a back that never aches, an elastic step, a dignified and energetic dearing, are beyond estimate.. The training in physical culture, massage, Swedish movements, gives the nurse the full command of all the advantages to be derived from measures of treatment which operate through the muscular system in the treatment and care of disease, and which enables her to accomplish, in many cases, for her patient what cannot be accomplished by drugs or by any other means.

The resources afforded by electricity, especially galvanic and faradic currents, are not at the full command of a nurse unless she has had experience in this subject and has learned well their potency and modes of application to the great variety of morbid conditions to which they are adapted.. She must know more than this, she must have learned so well the secrets of the battery by which the current is produced, whether galvanic or faradic, that in case the instrument fails to work (which it is quite likely to do when it is needed most) she must give it the magical tough which will unlock its potent forces; or, if need be, she may construct out of the raw material a battery capable of accomplishing useful results.

The Sanitarium affords a specially favorable field for the student and applicant of medical dietetics. The absence of a regulation dietary makes it possible to adapt the bill of fare to the needs of each individual patient with a degree of accuracy which could not be attempted under less favorable conditions.

Facilities for the analysis of stomach fluids and other secretions affords a basis for the exact student of the dietetic needs of the patient, which affords the nurse educational advantages of no small value.

But perhaps the most practical advantage of all derived by the nurse from training in a well equipped, scientificaly organized sanitarium is derived from the daily and hourly experience of the use of hydropathic measures of every description. Water is a simple remedy which is universal today, and is a most convenient means of utilizing those most potent of therapeutic meacures, heat and cold, which act upon the central nervous system and through it the whole body in a manner a little less than marvelous. The nurse who is able to take the results of such a course of training into the home, into her work as a district nurse, or to a foreign field as a missionary nurse, is equipped for work of the highest usefulness, and feels a confidence in meeting every form of human malady not to be derived from any less thorough-going system of training. In the samitarium, private hospital and home, the nurse has the further advantage of an opportunity for the more exact treatment and study of her cases than in ordinary public hospital work, in consequence of the smaller number of patients usually placed under the care of each individual nurse. In well organized private sanitariums patients who require nursing usually receive the whole attention of a single nurse, and sometimes two nurses, one for the day the other for the night.

The application of so large a variety of measures of treatment gives the nurse an abundance of work to do, even caring for a single patient and one which might not be considered of a most critical class. As, for example, a case of rest cure patient: 7 A.M. Light rubbing and toilet. 8 A.M. First breakfast. 9 A.M. Gentle massage of the stomach for 15 minutes, then patient is allowed to rest 3/4 of an hour.while the nurse makes arrangement for the morning treatment. 10 A.M. Hot application to spine, cool saline sponge bath, followed by vigorous massage or general faradization. 12 M. Second breakfast. 1 to 3 P.M. Resting in room, insolation in wheel chair, hammock or cot on the porch or in the grove. 3 P.M. Dinner. 4-30 P.M. Light gymnastics or mechanical Swedish movements. 7 P.M. Lunch. 9 P.M. Sponging or rubbing of spine, and preparations for the night. The treatment is varied from day to day according to each individual case or to suit certain conditions.

In carrying out such a program the nurse will certainly find no time for idleness, and besides the treatment enumerated there is a vast number of little things to be done for the patient, such as reading, writing letters, keeping visitors away, doing little errands, and above all else making sunshine for the patient.

In the care of surgical cases fresh from the operating room there is of course much more to be done. The following, for example, is an exact transcript and copy of the hourly notes made by the day and night nurses in charge of a patient during the first 24 hours after the operation for removal of diseased tubes and

ovaries. The case was a critical one: Tubes distended with pus and adhesions numerous and dense. Operation completed 5 P.M., patient put in bed surrounded with hot bottles. Pulse taken every 15 minutes. Temperature every 2 hours. Drainage tube to be examined every three hours. 8 P.M. Nausea, ice bag at throat, fomentation at spine. 9 P.M. Fomentation at stomach, position changed. 10 P.M. Vaginal douche, ice bag refilled for application to throat. 12 P.M. Faradization to stomach and spine. 1 A.M. Bag over dressing, patient slept about 15 minutes. 2 A.M. ~~Anaemia~~ Enema to remove gas from bowels. 3 A.M. Drainage tube examined and fluid withdrawn. 4 A.M. Patient slept a few minutes. 5 A.M. Patient vomiting, application to throat and stomach renewed. 6 A.M. Fluid withdrawn with drainage tube, fomentation to stomach, ice bag at throat. 7 A.M. Hot vaginal douche, patient slept an hour. 8 A.M. Ice to throat, hot bags to stomach. 9 A.M. Faradization to stomach and spine. 10 A.M. Hot bag to back, ice to throat. 11 A.M. Fomentation to stomach. 12 M. Hot vaginal douche, fluid withdrawn from tube. 1 P.M. Ice bag to throat, hot bag to stomache. Patient slept an hour. 2 P.M. Cool compress to head. 3 P.M. Hot bag to spine. 4 P.M. Faradization to spine, hot foot bath. 5 P.M. Fomentation to stomach, cool compress to head.

Of course in the care of such a case there are innumerable other duties to perform, such as turning the patient, changing the head, rubbing the limbs, and a great variety of other attentions which require the constant and faithful service of the nurse.

The results of such assiduous attention on the part of a well trained nurse ought to be better than ordinarily attained, especially in the treatment of accute and surgical cases. But that these results are superior is abundantly attested by the records of private hospitals and sanitariums where such care is given. In one hospital with the work of which I am familiar, and in the wards of which many serious surgical cases, including an average of two or more abdominal, occur weekly, stitch abcesses rarely if ever occur even after tedious operations, peritonitis is almost absolutely unknown, and erysipelas and inflammation of the wounds are never seen. In my own wards I have seen 150 ovariotomies for removal of diseased uterus or appendages with an equal number of successive recoveries, and without a single case of peritonitis. xxxx

610.6

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE---CHICAGO.

It was Anno Domini,1836. The village of Chicago was astir. Citizen Eli B. Williams was President of the Board of Trustees,- that has governed since August, 1833 -- and there was good reason for the village to be astir and alert; but the activity was that which comes of the enthusiasm of success, and the alertness was to make the most of opportunities that were at hand, not to ward off disaster in the face of a losing battle; the battle was there but with victory. Since the village organization three years before, the population had increased more than seventeen fold; every eight months it had more than doubled, and it was now 3000 souls. People seemed to come from everywhere--they came by steamboat from across the lake, around the head of the lake by wagons and by the semi-weekly stage,often through the annoyance and hardships of a sea of mud, for there were no railroads or even good wagon roads. It was like the growth of a mining camp; the people felt the touch of destiny upon them. But it was of a modest destiny; they would put on airs after three years of village life, and become a city, and must, they said, eventually number a hundred thousand. They were planning to send a delegation to Vendalia, the capital of the state, with a petition to the forth coming session of the Legislature for a city charter. Yet they had not a rod of street pavement, and their sidewalks were of wood, uneven and shackly; when it rained, mud was everywhere, teams often becoming stalled in the chief streets--notably Lake Street, near Clark, where more than once a "No bottom" placard was seen, and an old hat with the words "Keep away, I went down here" -- and the sidewalks would often gush dirty water at the tread of a pedestrian. There were no sewers, not even a common drain, and the public water supply was through a service of pails, barrels and other containers, from the lake and river. Two rude bridges spanned the creek -the Chicago River- along the banks of which the primeval trees and shrubbery were still mostly undisturbed.

The houses and other buildings were of wood, and built with an evident purpose to make them tenantable at the earliest possible moment. But the country back of the town was fertile, inviting and great, and a canal was to be dug to connect the lake and the Mississippi. Prosperity was at hand; these people would have a charter and be a city.

One of the accessions that year was a young doctor from the east, who had two years before left his alma mater, the Jefferson Medical College, at his twenty second year, with the full measure of lore and wisdom of the graduate of that day, and with an unusual amount of professional ambition and executive force. With a fine presence, dignified, a trifle austere, active and industrious, he was bound to succeed and to lead. He had come with an ambition that had seized many another young practitioner, a desire to teach his science and art to the rising profession. Such an ambition seems to be nearly inevita-ble to every young man eager even for his own professional developement. In a new and growing town in a new country it meant the organization of a medical school, and Daniel Brainard would not be slow to seize an apportunity. He did seize it; he would have a charter also, and so the winter of 1836 & 7 gave a charter to the city of Chicago and one to Rush Medical College. Dr. J.C. Goodhue materially aided in procuring the Charter . Its issue by the Legislature antidated that of the City of Chicago by several days. The selection of the name was characteristic of Brainard; Rush had not only been a leader among physicians, but a leader among men, and signed the Declaration of Independence; his euphonious name had all good associations and no bad ones, and it would serve the purpose well.

After the charter# was secured, the practical difficulties of

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This is the first charter of an educational institution granted by the legislature of the state, as it is the oldest charter under which any school of any sort is now in operation in Illinois. (See charter in full, Appendix A.)

founding a medical college even for that time became more than ever apparent. It would not do to start till it could have a faculty respectable in numbers and ability, and some students, to say nothing of a suitable building and equipment. There was a College in Indiana that would be an active rival of this one, besides other personal efforts at medical teaching in neighboring towns, and the school must not be inaugurated until it could be sustained. But the greatest obstacle of all was the hard times.. This is an experience that comes to organized society periodically, and in 1837 it settled down over the whole country like a pall. Most of the people were really poor, and the few who had property in Chicago found themselves so cramped for ready funds that they were unable to devote a dollar to any cause or institution not an absolute necessity. Many were willing to help start the college but they could not.

Although Brainard soon began to teach anatomy and surgery privately to a few students, he and the friends of the movement did not feel secure in launching the college as an actuality till the autumn of 1843, and then half of the faculty had to be brought from distant towns; Dr. John McLean, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, coming from his home in Jackson, Mich., Prof. M.L. Knapp of the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, coming from Waynesville, Ill., to deliver hurriedly their course of lectures and return home. Prof. Bailey was the only member of the Faculty besides Brainard who resided in Chicago. Some appointments of Professors made by the Trustees at a previous time, in anticipation of the opening of the school, were revoked at a meeting Oct. 14th, of this year, and the Faculty finally announced was appointed. Some vacancies had occurred in the Board of Trustees in the six years the organization had lain dormant, and these were filled also at this meeting.

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The first "Annual Announcement of the Rush Medical College" was issued about the end of October, 1843. It was a four-paged leaflet the pages measuring four by six and one-half inches, and set forth modestly, among other things, and with some errors of typography, that: "The Rush Medical College was chartered by the Legislature of Illinois in 1837, but its organization hadbeen deferred to the present time, when the interest of the Medical Profession requires its being carried into full operation". "The superior facilities for medical instruction presented by Chicago cannot be denied by any one acquainted with the different towns in this region". "The Tristees have determined to lay the foundation of a medical school, whose means of teaching shall be ample in all the different branches, which shall be permanent and adequate to the wants of the community; which shall in all respects advance the interests and honor of the profession," etc. Abundant means of instruction in anatomy have for several years pasy been furnished in Chicago", etc.

The session was to begin Dec. 4th, and continue 16 weeks. The requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine were; three years of study with a respectable physician; two courses of lectures, the last in this school, (two years of practice to be accepted in lieu of one course); the candidate to be twenty-one years old, to have a good moral character, and to present a Thesis on some medical subject, of his own composition, and in his own hand writing, which shall be approved by the Faculty.#

The Faculty was as follows:
Daniel Brainard, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
James V.Z. Blaney, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.
John McLean, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
M.L. Knapp, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Women and Children
The Board of Trustees consisted of ; Wm. B. Ogden, Pres., Grant Goodrich Sec'y., T.W. Smith, Jas H. Collins, Justin Butterfield, E.S. Kimberly, M.D.,.Hon. John D. Caton, Rev. S.S. Whitman, J.H. Kinzie, E.D. Taylor, Mark Skinner, Jno Gage, Julius Wadsworth, Hugh T. Dickey, Walter L. Newberry. Geo. W. Snow, Norman E. Judd.
Ex.Off.; Hon. Thos. Ford, Governor, Hon. John Moore, Lieut. Governor, Hon. Sam Hackelton, Speaker House of Representatives.

The regusiar fees aggregated $75.00, and the graduating fee was $20.00.

The first course was delivered to a class of twenty-two students, of whom one received at Commencement the ordinary degree of Doctor of Medicine. The honorary degree was conferred on two practitioners.

The lecture room was one of the apartments of Dr. Brainard's office, in a modern building, at present numbered #49 South Clark Street near Randolph. A shed in the rear served for a dissecting room, rude benches served for seats.

Brainard's address introductory to this course was dignified in tone, and masterful in scope and treatment. He discussed the general subject of medical education, and touched upon the question then agitating the profession, of a creation of a National Board of Examiners for the Medical students seeking diplomas. His conclusion was that there was no legal power to appoint such a board. His final words deserve quoting in full: "We believe the school we this day open is destined to rank among the permanent institutions of the state. It will pass in time into other and better hands; it will live on, identified with the interests of a great and prosperous city."#

The teaching of the first course was all done by four men, and there is nothing to indicate that the subject of physiology was taught at all, although it was probably more or less dwelt upon by the teacher of Practice of Medicine. There were delivered each day an average of four lectures, the non-resident professors being naturally anxious to finish their work and get back home at the earliest moment possible. Anatomy was well taught, with dissections, but Chemistry was taught wholly theoretically.

The city at the time of the opening of the College had a population of 7850; 129 deaths had occurred during 1843!

The first announcement stated that good board and room could be obtained in Chicago at from $2.00 to $2.50 per week. Inquirers were referred for information to Prof. Brainard in Chicago, Prof. McLean in Jackson, Mich., and Prof. Knapp in Waynesville, Ill. Students were recommended to bring with them a standard work on each of the branches taught.

During the Summer of 1844 a building for the College was erected at the Southwest corner of Indiana and Dearborn Streets, at a cost of $3500.00. A lot had been given for the purpose by a number of generous citizens. The building was a one-story wooden structure, with a circular roof having a sky-light in the center, that gave an appearance at a distance and in a picture, that suggested to the late Prof. Allen--"Uncle" of a generation of students and graduates--the name of the "rat-trap". The building had a lecture room with deats in amphitheatre arrangement, and ante-rooms, dissecting room and chemical laboratory, and although rude and cheap, was, for that day, truly sumptuous. This building was to serve without change for eleven years. The cost of the structure was defrayed "partly by loan, partly by subscription, and the remainder made up by the Faculty."

The second course of lectures was given in the new building. Dr. Austin Flint, later of Buffalo, and finally of the city of New York with fame and honors, had become professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. The word Institutes sounds queer in our end of the century ears, but then as now it meant the "principles" of medical science. Flint delivered the address introductory to this course, and took for his subject:" The Reciprocal Duties and Obligations of the Medical Profession and the Public," and uttered many of the doctrines of ethics which, later, were incorporated into the code of the American Medical Association.

Dr. McLean became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics Dr. Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, Ind. took the place of Prof. Knapp

in the chair of Obstetrics, etc. and Blaney was relieved of all but the Department of Chemistry . Dr. W.B. Herrick became lecturer on Anatomy, thus allowing Brainard to devote his energies exclusively to Surgery.

This year witnessed the omission from the public list of Trustees the names of J.D. Caton, Rev. S.S. Whitman and E.D. Taylor. The name of Daniel Brainard, President of the College, as an ex-officio member of the board here appears for the first time. It was in accordance with a provision of the charter, but was omitted from the first annual announcement.

The course was a successful one, forty-six students attended, one coming from the territory of Iowa and one from the territory of Wisconsin, and there were at the close eleven new graduates.

The third annual circular entitled the "Announcement and Catalogue of Rush Medical College", was issued in the Summer of 1845, and bore the imprint, as for a year or more other college publications had, of a printing firm in "The Saloon Building, South East Corner Clark & Lake Streets." It was an eight page, 8 pamphlet, and on its back contained an advertisement of the Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal. It heralded the fourth number of its second volumn, and Prof. Blaney was its editor. The price was a dollare a year. "All communications to be directed to the editor postpaid". We learn also from the advertising pages that Messrs. S.F. Gale & Co. were booksellers and stationers at #146 Lake Street.

From the Board of Trustees the names of T.W. Smith and Gage ha d disappeared. Brainard was announced in the Faculty for the first time as"President and Professor of Surgery"; Herrick became Professor of general and descriptive Anatomy; Flint had gone off to more inviting fields in the East, and was succeeded by Prof. Fitch who resigned the chair of Obstetrics, etc., to Dr. John Evans of Attica, Indiana.

The fees for the respective departments were separate, for each of the six branches ten dollars, which, with the matriculation ticket, aggregated $65.00, or ten dollars (more than 13 per centum) less than the fees of the first year. The dissecting ticket was $5.00, and coupled with its announcement was this remarkable statement: "This is optional with the student to take or decline, but it is stringly recommended that each student practice dissection at least once during the course of xxx studies. One is left in wonder whether this hesitation is due to some debasing influence of rival schools or to difficulty, through popular prejudice, in procuring material. Brainard, anatomist that he was, must have felt a sense of outrage at the need of such a letting down; the necessity was dire indeed that could bring him to it.

The College, we are told, had among additions to its apparatus "A fine Microscope of sufficient power to exhibit the blood of globules, spermatic animalculae, the elementary tissues and pathological structures". Good board and room, with fuel, lights and attendance could be had in Chicago for $1.50 to $2.00 per week, so said the circular.

Students were referred to resident members of the Faculty and to Fitch at Logansport, Evans at Attica, Ind., and McLean at Jackson, Mich. Still one-half of the Faculty resided and practiced, except during a few weeks in the winter, outside the state of Illinois, and yet Chicago, in 1845 had a population of over twelve thousand sould (12,088).

During the session of 1846 & 7 there were exhibited to the class fifty-one surgical cases and operations, so the College surgical clinic was growing . Here was an average of more than three cases each week of the term.

Among the students at this term appeared Joseph W. Freer,

who, a third of a century afterward, dies full of years and usefullness, president of the College, and Ephriam Ingals, destined also to serve the Institution for many years and in manifold directions, and to long outlive his fellow student.

The fifth annual announcement, issued in 1847, gave a list of #Curators, without any statement of their duties, if they had any. They were representative members of the profession in seven different towns of the Northwest, and like the collaborators of some modern medical journals, were simply a list of strong men willing to be announced as friends of the institution; for in that day of struggle, it needed friends if it ever did. The list of Curators was only published two or three years.

Now, at the end of four years of College life, is announced the establishment of a public hospital to be under the care of the members of the Faculty,"who will give a regular course of clinical instruction". From Dec. 1,1846 to June 23rd, following, 442 cased had attended at the hospital and dispendary connected with it. Probably a large majority of the cases were those of the dispensary. During the season following, we learn that there were eighty patients in the hospit-al at one time.

This year no changes occurred in the Faculty, and none in the fees or other requirements. But the students were told that" a credit one year will be given on Professors' tickets if secured by endorsed notes."

A Summer course of instruction was promised for the season of

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#They were Drs. L.D. Boon, Chicago, Geo. Hulett, Rockton, Ill.,
J. Brinkerhoff, Chicago, R.S. Maloney, Belvidere, Ill.
F.S. Kimberly, " S.B. Thayer, Battle Creek, Mich.
C.V. Dyer, " Oliver Everett, Dixon, Ill.
P. Maxwell, " Geo. Haskell, Rockford, Ill.,
D.G. Clark, Beloit, W. Ter.

1846, but it did not materialize to any notable success.

There were in attendance during the fifth session(1847-8),142 students, and thirty were graduated at its close.

An addition to the College, to provide ample facilities for dissecting was made in the fall of 1847.

During the Summer of 1848 it was determined to establish a chair of Physiology and Pathology, although it was not fultilled at once, and was left blank in the annual announcement. No changes were made in the personnel of the Faculty except the appointment of Dr. J.B. Herrick, a brother of Prof. Wm. B. Herrick, as Demonstrator, but Dr. Geo Haskell was dropped from the list of Curators. The announcement says that during the ensuing term there would be seven lectures daily, including one hour in the morning at the Chicago Hospital. Students were advised to apply for information to Prof. Brainard, to Prof. Evans, who had moved to Indianapolis, and to Dr. J.B. Herrick at Vandalia.

The College had an eye to business as well as to dignity, and now reduced the munificence of its favors to impecunious students. It announced that this year " acredit of twelve months will be given for half the Professors' ticket only, if secured by a joint note, bearing interest". The following year the conditions of credit to students were again changed, and made to read as follows: "A twelve-month credit given on a secured note bearing interest. A reduction of one dollar on each ticket will be made to those who pay in advance"

The lecture course began the first Monday in November, a month later than usual, and continued sixteen weeks. One hundred students attended of whom twnety-one were graduated.

A spring course of lectures was announced to begin the last Monday in February, 1849 ,soon after the close of the winter course, and to continus eight weeks, Prof. W.B. Herrick was to lecture on Practical Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, and Prof. Brainard on Clinical

Medicine and Surgery, and Auscultation and Percussion. The fee for each teacher was $10.00.

There is no doubt this course was given, but to how large a class we are unable to say.

-III-

Chicago was now--in the near 1849--increasing rapidly in population, more than twenty percent having been added in a single year (so that the population had reached 2300), business was correspondingly active. Its stirring men were then as afterward reaching out for every advantage. New and fresh blood and talent were sought for Rush Medical College, and Dr. N.S. Davis came from New York City to be Professor of Physiology and Pathology,,and Prof. Thos. Spencer, previously of the Geneva Medical College, from Syracuse, N.Y., to take the place of Dr. G.N. Fitch in the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

The bow of the new Professorsis made for them by the College Announcement in the following fashion: "It may be added that he", -Prof. Spencer- "is familiar with the various forms of Malarious diseases from observation in the Western States as well as in the district of his former practice". Dr. Davis, "late editor of the New York Annalist", etc.,"was the originator of a plan for a National Association whose influence in the cause of reform and improvement has already been benificially felt."

In the new Western country at this time ague and other forms of malarial disease were remarkably prevalent. Nearly everybody had it sooner or later, and a doctor young or old was of little account to the people if he could not combat that class of disorders. The only good treatment was that of quinine, but for some unaccountable

reason# not all doctors used it, and so there was a vast difference in the success of different practitioners, and those who were bold enough to use quinine in large, albeit safe doses, were much sought and very prosperous. Of course the effect of cinshona bark on malarious diseases was well enough known to every one who had given any study to the science of medicine, but the diagnostic powers of many of the early practitioners was probably not very discriminating, educated, as they had been, without scientific clinical instruction. Many cases of malarial disease, supposed not to be such, were allowed to go untreated with quinine; and then many physicians had brought from the East a fear of the effect of large doses , and were timid. A doctor with Western experience and boldness in the use of the drug outshone them at once, and captured their business without intending to. An old practitioner, long since retired, a few years ago boasted that about the time in question he was one of the first physicians practicing along the Wabash River to use the quinine treatment fo chills and fever. It was to be expected that the College would impress on the public and profession that it could deal with this subject. Not only was the new professor of medicine capable in this line, but the annual circular said there had been 140 cases of malarial disease treated in the College and Hospital the previous year, or twenty-seven per centum or all cases treated.

In the annual circular issued in 1849, students were referred for information to Drs. Brainard, Blaney xxx Herrick and Evans at Chicago; McLean at Jackson, Mich; Spencer at Syracuse, N.Y; Davis at New York City and J.B. Herrick at Vandalia.

One reason lay in the difficulty in getting the money to buy it. It used sometimes to cost $5.00 an oz. $5.00 then was equal to the King's exchequer now.

The session of 1849 & 50 began two weeks earlier than usual. It witnessed an attendance of 104 students, of whom 42 were graduated at its close.

Thus the classes were gradually increasing; the College was becoming more favorably known every year, and the clinical work, especially in the demonstrative branch of surgery, might fairly have been expected to increase in even a greater ratio. Yet, curiously, this was not the case, for in the session of 1846 & 7, the number of operations before the class was 51; in that of '47 and '8 there were 50; in '48 - '9 but 57, and in that of 1849 & '50 only 39. In those four years the city doubled in population, and reached more than 28000 souls; there must have been an increasing class of indigent people to whom free surgical services would have been a great boon; the surgeon was the most renowned and able in the whole Northwest, and yet the College clinical work actually decreased. The explanation is difficult. Was it due to the sharp line the surgeon drew between those able and those unable to pay, and the rejection of the former class entirely; or was there in the growing town an increasing prejudice against a medical college on the part of the poor? Certainly it was not due to lack of fame or skill on the part of the professor.

About this time the community a few miles west of Chicago was greatly scandalized by the discovery that a private medical school at St. Charles had in its anatomy room, and perhaps partly dissected, the body of a young lady from a prominent family with hosts of friends, that had been taken from a grave near Sycamore, Ill. The despoilment of the grave had been discovered soon after burial. On a hurried investigation suspicion rested upon this school, and a large posse of citizens marched to the place, demanded the body, and, failing to get satisfaction, promptly stormed the premises with stones--they had fire-arms, but refrained from using them. The principle and a few students

made a vigorous defense, but on several of them being wounded, the principle himself being one of the number , they finally made terms by promising that the body should be found at a designated spot not far distant at a fixed hour the following day, whereupon the posse withdrew. The agreement was faithfully carried out, and the excitement finally subsided, but it could not fail to have reached and influenced the public sentiment of Chicago, and the whole country for that matter, and to have created a prejudice against medical schools everywhere.

Through a century of medical teaching in this country it has been the misfortune of the study of human anatomy that ardent, often unscrupulous men would occasionally violate the proprieties, and needlessly shock public sentiment by exhuming subjects where if known the feelings of the living would be outraged. Rush College has more than once suffered directly or indirectly in this way. Such occurrences have helped to wring from a reluctant public wholesome anatomy laws, but probably gentler influences alone would have sooner or later attained the same end. Whatever excuse, if any, there may have been for the foolhardiness of some of the body-snatchers, there was always some extenuation for the anatomists, in the baseness of the law, if not of the courts, that made it an offense for a surgeon to be wanting in a knowledge that it was a crime for him to gain.

The next announcement of the College, the eighth annual, issued in the Summer of 1850, contained a number of innovations. The opening of the course was set back again to the beginning of October. Beyond the appointment of Dr. John W. Freer to be Demonstrator of Anatomy vice J.B. Herrick, no changes occurred in the Faculty. "The College clinique" (sic), it was declared, "and the Dissecting Room will be open on the second Monday of October", etc. The conditions of the graduation were restated, and put more systematically and clearly. The Thesis "of his own composition and in his own handwriting", was changed to:

"written to himself". "Graduates of other respectable schools od medicine will be entitled to an Ad Eundem degree by passing a satisfactory examination, paying the graduation fee, and giving evidence of good moral and social character."

The most striking innovation, however, was a marked reduction in the fees that was made in this and the two following years, and argument in favor or in justification of it, in such terms as to indicate that a new theory of the highest purpose of a medical college for the general good had been adopted by the Faculty and Trustees, or that they had concluded to make this experiment in the hope of advancing the fortunes of the institution. The original fees of $75.00 had been reduced in 1845 to $65.00; now they were cut down to $55.00; the Dissecting Ticket was $5.00 and the tickets of Matriculation and for Clinical work in the Hospital were free. All graduates of respectable schools might attend free. The reduction, it was stated, was to enable men "who <u>will</u> practice medicine, to properly qualify themselves";"and to get rid of the many evils attached to the system of credits which has been too long practiced by the medical schools of the Northwest", etc. ---- "No credit will be given for lecture fees unless by special agreement with the Secretary of the Faculty#.

The next year a Hospital ticket of $5.00 was added to the list of fees, with the distinct disclaimer that the money went to the Hospital and not to the College. But the following year (1852) the general tickets were reduced to $25.00, but "must be paid invariably in advance by all except those who have previously attended two full courses in this institution". The reduction of fees, it was explained, was contin-

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The Secretary of the Faculty was now Dr. N.S. Davis, who continued to occupy the position till his resignation from the College in 1859.

ued as a further "step toward that system of free institution to which they", the Faculty, "have for several years aspired". The fact that the classes had been reduced since the fees were, was commented on as showing that the opposite effect to that predicted by many had resulted; better men had come, and the multiplication of schools had been stopped. "These certainly", said the circular "are gratifying results".

The U.S. Marine Hospital, on the east side of Michigan Ave., near River St., was, in the Summer of 1850 approaching completion. "The Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes " had been chartered by the Legislature in an extra session that had just been held. The Hospital had been organized, and included a lying-in department, from which much was hoped by the way of instruction, and the usual College "Clinique" in both medicine and surgery was to go on in this institution. The Hospital was opened in the old Lake House, Corner of North Water and Rush Streets. Prof. Brainard had charge of the surgical service, and Prof. Davis of the Medical.

Prof. Spencer did not continue lecturing beyond the single term of 1850-'1, and was announced the next year, and until 1857, as Emeritus Professor. Dr. N.S. Davis became Professor of Pathology, Practical Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Dr. W.B. Herrick assumed the department of Physiology, and Prof. Brainard was announced as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Prof. Herrick had charge of the U.S. Marine Hospital.

Now, for the first time, the work of each department in the College was outlined in the Announcement. Under Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, we read that the"new doctrin of menstruation and ovulation" would "be discussed". Prof. Davis was to lecture daily throughout the term, also to meet the hospital class in the wards of the hospital "at a stated hour each day, Tuesday always excepted,"

the conditions of graduation were made to include a hospital attendance of at least One term. The next year the Hospital of the Lakes passed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy of the Catholic Church, to be called thereafter Mercy Hospital.

-IV-

In 1855 Prof. Herrick had given up the teaching of Anatomy, and this had been assumed by Dr. Jos. W. Freer. Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson became Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, and Dr. Edmond Andrews, "Lecturer on Camparative Anatomy, and Demonstrator". The fees were raised to $55.00 without comment in the Announcements.

This year the College edifice was rebuilt--remodeled and greatly enlarged-- at an expense of some $15,000.00. It now had a capacity of 250 students without crowding, and was in many ways more convenient, than the old building .The money was obtained by the issue of bonds, which were mostly subscribed for by the Faculty.

The 14th Annual Announcement, issued in 1856, contained a defense of the hospital-ward clinical work, against detractors. Who the detractors were is not stated, but they could not have been of the general public. They were probably professional, and most likely in the interest of rival schools, for the argument is used against them that out of an average class of 115 students, at least 75 had taken a hospital ticket; This argument would have been worthless against any sort of disparagement but that of some rival school that was itself powerless to give such instruction. The incident, trifling as it was, shows the straits to which competition at that day had for struggling schools.

There were no changes in the Faculty in 1856 save the appointment of Dr. J.H. Hollister, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, instead of Dr. Andrews

The year 1857 witnessed several important changes in the Faculty. Prof. Evans retired from practice for other pursuits that have since brought him fortune and fame. Prof. Herrick ceased lecturing on ac-

count of ill health, and was made an Emeritus Professor. Dr. William Heath Byford, previously of Evansville, Ind., became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and Prof. H.A. Johnson was transferred to the chair of Physiology and Pathology. Dr. Jno. H. Rauch came from Burlington, Iowa to be Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

The Spring course of instruction, which had for some years been dormant, was, in 1859, taken up in the interest, and a session announced for the Spring and early Summer, the instruction to be given by Profs. Brainard, Davis, Freer, Byford and Rauch.

This year of 1859 witnessed (manifestly after the Spring course program was made) several important changes in the Faculty. A disagreement existed between the President and the Secretary of the College, and perhaps extended to others also, as to the policy and course of instruction in the institution. There were besides "diverse incompatibil-ities" that were personal. Both were men of strong characteristics and fixed notions and beliefs. Davis and his party were in favor among other things, of a graded course of instruction; Brainard and others were opposed to it. Davis resigned, and with him Byford, Johnson and Hollister. They, with others, founded at once a rival institution, known to history as the Chicago Medical College. The seceding members took with them the clinical service of Mercy Hospital.

To fill the vacant chairs, Dr. Johnathan Adams Allen was called to that of Medicine from a similar position in the University of Michigan; Dr. DeLaskie Miller, of Chicago, to that of Obstetrics, etc.; Dr. A.S. Hudson, of Iowa, to that of Physiology, etc.; Dr. Ephraim Ingals became Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, instead of Dr. Rauch. Dr. R.J. Rea, previously Demonstrator in the Ohio Medical College, became Professor of Anatomy in the place of Prof. Freer, transferred to a new department of Surgical and Microscopical Anatomy.

The organization of the Chicago Medical College as an offshoot from Rush is an interesting historical episode. It created, for the benefit of both, a laudable rivalry between two companies of earnest men; a rivalry not disturbed by another like factor for twenty years. The rivalry was of a manly sort and as free from acerbity as business competitors usually are. With the enormous growth of the city and of the character of medical teaching, with the recession into the past of the "diverse incompatibilities", and with the mixing somewhat of the blood of the two companies, the rivalry had, in these later years, come to be marked by such magnanimity, as makes every man larger whom it touches.

The graded course of instruction was a sort of shibboleth, and as such was useful, but otherwise was of little consequence to the new school, for while it made the study and graduation easier for the students, it did not add to the substance taught, or to the requirements or equipments of the student. The graded course was important only when, a quarter of a century later, higher and better work in the schools of the great centers of the country was made possible by the demands of the public and by University relations. Then graded instruction became a necessity for all progressive schools, since the more thorough modern medical teaching can only be done by such an arrangement.

In the Announcement of '59 and '60, reference to Mercy Hospital is omitted, and the "City Hospital", capable of containing 200 beds is given as the hospital clinical field of instruction.

The regular fees were raised this year to $40.00. In the requirements for graduation the hospital ticket is omitted, and the "Clinical instruction during at least one college term" is insisted on in its stead.

There was immediately organized in connection with the College, and announced in the annual circular, a "Preparatory School of Medi-

cine" with a corps of eigh teachers, not one of whom was a member of the Faculty of the College. Two lectures a day were to be given, beginning the first Monday in March, 1860, and continuing four months, in all 192 lectures. This was a most laudable undertaking for all concerned--the College and its fortunes, the students and the young teachers, several of whom were destined to be felt forcefully in the developement of ~~the~~ medical education in the years to follow. But since the branches taught were, with the single exception of chemical manipulation, a part of what was undertaken or promised to be taught in every medical college, <u>supplemental</u> would seem to have been a more fitting name than <u>preparatory</u> for it. A separate circular for this Summer school was afterward issued, showing some additions to the original scheme. There were to be six lectures, six clinics and six recitations a week. The clinical work was to be done on the City Hospital, the City Dispensary (in the north division of the City), and the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Informary. The fee for the whole course was $20.00, or $3.00 for a single ticket.#

This was the beginning of a system of Spring and Summer instruction in Rush College, given to a large extent, often exclusively, by teachers not engaged in the regular winter course, and having no official part in the government of the College, which continued, in one form or another, almost uninterruptedly till the regular course was extended to eight months in 1893. but why so useful and rational a means

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#The Faculty of the Summer School was as follows:

Geo. H. Anerman, M.D.,	Instructor in	Clinical Surgery.
E.L. Holmes M.D.,	"	" Materia Medica Opthalmology
J.P. Ross, M.D.,	"	" Clinical Medicine.
Edwin Powell, M.D.,	"	" Anatomy.
H. Webster Jones, M.D.,	"	" Obstetrics and Treasurer.
W.C. Hunt M.D.,	"	" Microscopy and Dis. Genito-Urinary Organs.
G.A. Mariner M.D.,	"	" Chemistry.
E.O.F. Roler, M.D.,	"	""Diseases of Women and Children.

of yeaching as that of recitations should have been thus inaugarated and then fropped seems explicable, but it is true that this kind of instruction requires relatively a large number of good teachers, and in the Chicago of that day good medical teachers must have been few.

In 1861 Drs. Hudson and Herrick ceased theri connection with the College, and Dr. Freer's title was changed to Professor of Physiology and Surgical Pathology.

A preliminary course of lectures of two weeks was instituted, beginning Oct. 2nd, and continuing till the opening of the regular course on the 16th, which later continued the usual period of four months. In this little course Prof. Brainard taught military surgery, xxx a most necessary subject at that time; Blaney taught Toxicology; Allen, Medicine; Ingals, Medical Jurisprudence, Rea, Comparative Anatomy of the Digestive Orgars, and Powell, Surgical Anatomy of Important Regions.

During the following two or three years, the College work, owing to the civil war and the general unsettled state of the country, naturally experienced some vicissitudes. The preliminary term was omitted in the fall of 1862. The Faculty still, "as formerly" had charge of the City Hospital during the College term, but it was before many months taken charge of by the government for a Military Eye and Ear Hospital, in which service it was continued to the close of the war; afterward it came back to the service of the Chicago public as a general hospital. But when it came back, it passed under control of the authorities of the County, since the City authorities had discovered that they were not obliged by law to maintain a public hospital. It became the County Hospital, and was continued at the same location--18th and Arnold Streets-- for ten years when its needs had far outgrown its capacity, and a new and larger hospital was built on the square bounded by Harrison, Wood, Polk and Lincoln Streets.

In 1863 Prof. Blaney was the Medidal Director in the army. Dr. E.C

Carr of Madison, Wis., filled his place in the College for two terms (1863-4 & 1864-4). Dr. Holmes became a lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the regular course, and Dr. Millier took the place of Dr. Rea as Secreatry of the Faculty, a position which he held for fourteen years. Dr. I.P. Lynn was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, a position which he held till 1866.

-V-

In the Announcement of 1866 the name of Dr. Powell was omitted from the Faculty. Dr. J.P. Ross was announced as a Clinical Lecturer at the "City Hospital", and Dr. R.M. Lackey became Demonstrator of Anatomy. There were promised four clinics each week at the City Hospital, which had been opened "by the authorities of Cook County since the close of the last session". Dr. Henry H. Lyman was Pathologist to the Hospital, and would make post mortems before the class.

This year was commenced the plans and preparations for another addition to the College building, one much larger than original structure, which was pushed to completion the following year. The corner stone was laid in May, 1867, with imposing masonic ceremonial. It was a large square building, simple in style and free from ornamentation, with two lecture rooms, one above the other, and the upper one an enormous amphitheatre with 625 numbered seats. There was a fine dissecting room and a modest chemical laboratory, and the building was well adapted to the teaching of medicine, especially by means of lectures to large classes.

Prof. Brainard was in poor health in the Spring of 1866, and went to Europe for rest and change. His health had been somewhat impaired for a year previous to his departure for Erope, but not sufficiently to prevent him from doing an ordinary amount of physical and mental labor. His disease was a functional derangement of the kidneys, diagnosticated by Trousseau and other distinguished professors in Europe as

"exaluria" . He returned in the fall much improved, and entered upon his course of lectures with his usual thoroughness.

Cholera, that was already epidemic in some of the cities of the Atlantic sea-board, broke out in Chicago in the Summer, and during the last days of September spread rapidly. The members of the Faculty, all engaged in active practice, soon became so over worked in attending the sick that it was difficult for them to be punctual at their lecture hours. "Prof. Brainard lectured at 5 P.M. on Oct. 9th and turned aside from the subject of surgery to say something to the class on the subject of Cholera". During that night (3 A.M.) he was himself seized with the disease and died the following evening. This was at the height of the epidemic; there were on the day he died a hundred deaths from the disease, which was a fearful mortality for a city of 200,000 population. Out of the small class then at the College three were lost by the disease. Prof. E. Ingals says: "That we would allow the class to assemble in this pestilence smitten city, or Dr. Brainard to return to it unneccessarily, shows how much our views have changed as to the mode of propogation of some diseases. Dr. Brainard and I were among the few physicians of Chicago who would then express the belief that cholera was contagious."

On the death of the President, the Faculty closed the school and advised the students to return to their homes till the force of the epidemic was spent.

Brainard's death was a serious blow to the College and made a profound impression throughout the city. Known and recognized as the foremost medical man in the Northwest, people were dismayed that he was powerless to save his own life even, and thus many lost heart for themselves. But in a few days the epidemic grew rapidly less. The life of the city resumed the usual course, and the College lectures were resumed.

Valuable as Brainard was to the College, it had reached a point

where its life could not depend on an individual, and it went forward with its work without interruption. To the students who had known him and listened to him, his memory as a teacher, a surgeon and a great character, became at once a potent force that was to continue to the end of their lives. A great teacher does not die when his heart stops, but lives on in the work he has done; even in this life post hominem animus durat.

Dr. Powell finished the course of surgery for which he was commended in the Announcement of the following year. No other change in the personnellof the teaching corp was made during this course of lectures. But the Faculty changes required by the death of Brainard were made as promptly as possible. Dr. Blaney, the seniour professor, was chosen President of the College. Dr. Moses Gunn, then and for many years Professor of Surgery in the University of Michigan, was invited to the vacant chair. he accepted, to assume his duties at the end of the College year. Powell was made Professor of Military Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Dr. William Lewitt, who had earned an enviable reputation at the University of Michigan as Demonstrator of Anatomy, was called to that department here. Dr. E.L. Holmes was announced as Lecturer on Opthalmology and Otology. These changes and additions were all made preparatory to the course of 1867 & 8, the first one to be held in the new building. Daily clinics were announced for the U.S. Marine Hospital by Prof. Gunn and Dr. E.C. Rogers, the surgeon in charge; and by Dr. W.C. Lyman, Resident Physician, on Diseases of the Chest. The County Hospital would furnish four clinics per week, but by what teachers was not stated. The Spring course was referred to without details.

Prof. Gunn made a fine impression at the very beginning of his work at the opening of the course of 1867 & 8. He was thoroughly equipped as a surgeon; quick and accurate in diagnosis, rarely made a

mistake, and was a rapid and elegant operator. He was a fine lecturer, fluent, wordy enough and to the point, and in langnage always correct. He was tall and erect, a striking figure in the amphitheatre, as he was everywhere. Now, and throughout his career, he was thought by some to be guilty of a marked fastidiousness, if not a harmless vanity, a criticism he could hardly wholly escape, as he was given to the most tasteful if not striking costumes, especially on horse back, and always appeared with his long hair wrought in ample ringlets, which hung in immaculate about his neck, and more noticeable as it was how turning to gray. But to those nearest him, he was a man of the most serious purposes and perfectly genuine. He had fixed for himself a high standard and his respect for himself and his work was too great to allow him ever to fall below it, and he carried himself through his twenty years of work in the College on the exalted plane on which he began. He was different from Prof. Brainard, and did not attempt to dominate the Faculty but no one could say he was less a useful power in the influence and councils of the College.

After the Commencement in 1868 still other mutations occurred in the teaching force. A new chair of "Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest" was created, and Dr. J.P. Ross appointed to fill it. Dr. Lewitt dropped out of the Demonstratorship, and Dr. Chas. T. Parkes, a graduate of a few weeks--of the class of '68-- was appointed to the position. He had been a pupil of the Professor of Anatomy, who knew his strength and capacity and was satisfied he would not fail in any duty which he assumed. He took up the work in a business-like way and with an energy that was bound to succeed, and kept to this course through twenty-three years of service to the College, which only ended with his death in the harness as the sole Professor of Surgery.

In the Announcement of this year the writing of a Thesis as a condition of graduation was omitted for the first time and has never been

restored. It was wisely concluded that this condition was a hardship to the students since it was a serious burden to them at a time they were preparing for examinations; and that it was no reliable test of the students attainments.

In the winter of 1868 & 9 there was issued a little four-page announcement of the Spring course of lectures for 1869. The lectures were to continue from March 3rd, to July 1st. Prof. Blaney was to teach Practical Chemistry , and Profs. Gunn and Ross were to give "Cliniques" The teaching corp consisted in addition of the following named gentlemen with their branches respectfully:-

W.R. Marsh, Instructor in Principles and Prac. of Medicine.
C.T. Parkes, " " Anatomy.
J.H. Etheridge, " " Materia Medica.
H.M. Lyman, " " Physiology.
C.T. Fenn, " " Obstetrics.
I.N. Danforth, " " Toxicology & Med. Jurisprudence.
H.F. Chesbrough, " Demonstrator of Anatomy.
W.C. Hunt, " " Microscope Anatomy and the use of the Microsc (-ope.

Prof. Powell was Treasurer, and the fee for the course was $20.00

Twenty students atte ded this Spring Course, and presumably paid for it.

-VI-

The twenty-seveenth annual circulat appeared in 1869 with few variations from the previous one. Dr. Holmes was announced as"Professor of Ophthalmology". The following year his degignation was "Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear".

In 1870 Dr. D.A. Morse was appointed "Lecturer on Legal Medicine and Insanity". Dr. H.F. Chesbrough was appointed Clinical Assistant and Prosector of Surgery, and Dr. F.H. Wadsworth became "Assistant Professor of Physiology". This year the fees were raised to $55.00

In the winter of 1870 and '71 an announcement of the following Spring course was issued. Dr. Etheridge was to lecture on Principles and Practice of Medicine, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals on Materia Medica,

Dr. Parkes on Anatomy and Dr. Wadsworth on Physiology.

In 1871 the failing health of Dr. Blaney led him to retire from active work in the College. He resigned his professorship and the Presidency, and was appointed "Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy." He soon ceased to work entirely and only lived two years. Prof. Freer the senior member of the Faculty, was appointed President. Dr. Henry M. Lyman was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Prof. Ingals resigned the chair of Materia Medica, and Dr. Etheridge was elected to the position.

The course of 1871-2 opened auspiciously, and had proceeded only a few days when it was interrupted by the complete distruction of the college building and all its contents by the fire of Oct. 8th & 9th, a besom of fate which swept out of existence the main part of the heart of the city. In the confusion of the devastation, the college classes were scattered with the army of houseless and homeless people. Rush College existed only as a legal entity, in its vested rights and its Trustees and Faculty, some of whom were seeking places in which to live and resume business. Its only asset was the college lot on which there was a mortgage for an amount larger than its value. The place could be located in the wilderness of ruin that stretched north and south for miles, by certain landmarks of unburnt streets and by the river and lake. It was covered by a hige mass of debris of brick, mortar and iron, from which was raked out a few relics. Prof. Freer found the half melted stand of his microscope, and various pieces of Chemical apparatus which are now preserved in the College. The corner stone for a wonder preserved its contents.

In a few days the classes were called together again, some members from their homes at a distance whither they had gone for refuge, and lectures were resumed. Only a small minority of the students

failed to return, and very few went away to other schools. The universality and awfulness of the calamity made everyone tolerant of inconveniences, and the students seemed as cheerful and contented as ever before or since.

There was a little clinical amphitheatre in the top of the County Hospital Building, and the authorities generously tendered the use of it for a lecture room, and the Chicago Medical College promptly invited Rush to make use of its dissecting room. Both these offers were accepted, and with these facilities the course was carried through. What was lost in other directions was made up by the increase in the use and value of the clinical instruction, so the classes were in the end not losers by the change.

For a long time it had been a matter of regret to the Faculty that the College was situated more than two miles from the County Hospital, which had been for several years so useful a field of clinical study for its students, and which ought to continue to be. Now that the College was homeless, it was determined, after deliberate study of the situation, not to build on the old lot nor to build permanently at all till the location of the new Hospital was determined upon by the County Commissioners, and then to erect a College building near it. That there must before many years be a new County Hospital was certain, for the building is use was already wholly inadequate to the public needs, the lot was too small for the extensions that a growing city would soon require, and was not owned by the County. But when the move would be made and where no one could divine. It was self-evident that there must always be a hospital maintained by the public for the sick poor; it was bound to be eventually a very large one, and to have the largest range of illustrative cases for professional study. Under the circum-

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stances there was no other course in wisdom open for the Trustees but to build a temporary structure that might serve through the period of waiting, and so the "College under the sidewalk"came into existence. It was to a considerable degree literally below the sidewalk, although it rose several feet above it. It was a rude brick affair with a tar roof, an amphitheatre at one end, and at the other a laboratory over which was a dissecting room . It was unplastered within, very rough, and amazingly ugly,--it cost less than $4,000.00-- but it served its purpose for four years. At the end of that time, namely 1876, the College moved into its new and commodious structure on the corner of Harrison and Wood Streets, diagonally opposite the new County Hospital. The County had purchased a block of twelve acres of land, and had begun the construction of two large pavilions of the great hospital to be, which made it certain beyond a preadventure that for a century probably the location of this charity would not be changed. The Trustees of the College promptly took steps to build on the spot mentioned. The new building was planned according to the best light and experience of the Faculty and served acceptably for a number of years. From our stand-point of to-day it seems a little surprising that more space was devoted to a museum, large of comparatine anatomy and entirely unused by the students, than to all the laboratory and practical work put together. This building&lot cost some $75,000.00 and was mostly the contribution of the several members of the Faculty, the obligation of the corporation to them for the sums contributed being represented by bonds running a long period.

The corner stone of the new building was laid with the appropriate and solemn ceremonies of the Masonic Order on March 20th, 1875. Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier officiated, assisted by other officers and acting officers of the Grand Lodge and by the Oriental Consistory, the Chicago Commandary, and St. Bernard Commandary. The column marched

from La Salle Street to the Chicago site , the students of the College and the Faculty bring ing up the rear. The day was pleasant and a great concourse of people had assembled. Prof. Allen was the orator of the day, and nobody who heard his sonorous periods is likely ever to forget them. It was like Tennyson reading his own poems. The address was crowded with the history of the world, and the philosophy of the universe. Listen to its opening sentences:"Modern Rome is built upon the roofs of the ancient temples and palaces. Time, the most unsparing of levelers, has discrowned its seven hills, and piled the debris in the intervening valleys, until what neither Alaric and his hordes, nor the most distructive factions of his own people could overthrow, was buried in the indistinguishable mold of the centuries. The proudest monuments of Egyptian civilization peer forth, at rare intervals from the tops of the sand hills."

Prof. Allen's address ten months later, in opening the first course of lectures in the finished building was even more full of food for thought than the one just quoted from, although he so crowded it with penetrating wit and satire that it made a less profound impression. Perhaps no man who has lived and labored in Chicago has had a greater power of linguistic expression and force or a greater fund of classical lore for illustration than this remarkable man.

The contents, or a part of them, of the corner stone of the burned building of 1867 were deposited beneath that of the new building.

An arrangement was made with the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago, whereby it should occupy by a tenancy that was practically perpetual the first floor of the new College building. This compact had for one of its purposes the bringing together of a large amount of material for the use of the College. The dispensary was the result of a union of two independent organizations that were doing good work in the

West Division of the city, the Brainard Free Dispensary that had existed for several years, and the Herrick Free Dispensary, that was called into existence by the exigencies of the great fire. Both were named in honor of the former professors in Rush College, and both had been endowed by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society out of the funds given by the world for the relief of distress incident to the fire. A condition of the endowments was that the Dispensaries should perpetually attend such indigent sick as were sent them by the Society, a condition on which most of the private hospitals of the city then extant were endowed in various sums.

For two decades the arrangement with the Central Dispensary has been carried out by both parties to it with mutual benefit and advantage and with only trifling friction between them at any time. The attending physicians and surgeons of the Dispensary have, to a large degree, always been selected from among the junior teachers in the College; the College has alway s derived benefit in a clinical way from the association; the attendants and a lrage number of the students have enlarged their experience, and therefore their usefulness to the public, and the indigent sick have been as well and as faithfully attended as they ever are at the hands of a free dispensary. Some criticism has been made at times that many people have been attended who were able to pay, and probably there is some justice in the charge, but that the proportion of such patients is larger than is necessarily incident to free dispensary work and all efforts to pay for the poor, there is no good reason to believe.

-VII-

There was a spring course of lectures in 1872, held in the hospital amphitheatre, for there was no College building, and the Trustees were doing their best to provide a temporary one for the regular course to open in the fall. Dr. J.E. Owens had been added to this

spring teaching corps. But it was determined that thereafter there should be a spring course more complete in the range of subjects taught than any that had preceded, and to that ends the "Spring Faculty" so called, should be increased in numbers and perhaps talent by a competitive test of lecturing or concours. The Spring Faculty then existing, at the request of the College authorities, resigned in a body late in November 1872. Thereupon the Faculty of the College reappointed several of the lecturers, and the balance of the appointees were selected by concours. Several tournaments of that kind occurred in the new amphitheatre after the opening of the College in the fall, always in the evening and in the presence of both Faculty and class. At some of them each candidate for a lectureship was required to draw from a hat in the presence of the audience a slip of paper from many of the different topics, on which his subject was written, and then to proceed to lecture upon it for twenty minutes at least. At others the candidate was allowed to select his own subject and have it announced by the President Freer when the lecturer was introduced. All the members of the Faculty were supposed to be present so as to be able to vote intelligently on the performances of the candidates, but on one occasion at least several of them were absent, and so the two candidates of the evening had to repeat their lectures on a subsequent evening. The ordeal for most was a severe one , especially for the younger and more inexperienced; several came near losing control of themselves, and one of them, famous since both as a lecturer and practitioner, actually did faint to unconsciousness after his lecture was over. The judges were supposed to base their voting mainly on the excellence of the lecturing, and their was a general acquiescence in their fairness. But that the choice of teachers should have been made to depend so much on capacity to speak fluently is an interesting illustration of how completely the lecture was depended on to teach the science and art of medicine at that day.

The general attainments and qualifications of the candidates were to some extent considered in making the awards, and there had been no promise in terms that they would not be, yet the candidates and the medical public understood that the best lecturer would every time get the place, and this sort of a contest must have been on the whole rather unprofitable, since it tended to encourage young men to develope themselves in other directions than in the general knowledge of science, and powers of observation and investigation. The list of "Summer Course Lecturers" for 1873--"Summer Course" it was called in the Announcement although it was to begin on the first Wednesday of March, and end with June-- finally completed as follows:-

C.T. Parkes, Anatomy-- I.N. Danforth, Pathology--J.K. Owens , Surgery,- F.L. Wadsworth, Physiology and Histology-- L.W. Chase, Chemistry-- Walter Hay, Diseases of Brain and Nervous System--
Philip Adolphis, Obstetrics-- A. Reeves Jackson, Dis. of Women and Children,-- O.J.H. Adams,Gen. Therapeutics-- Jas. Nevins Hyde, Dermathology & Syphilis,-- Norman Bridge, Theory and Practice of Medicine --
P.S. Hays, Chemical Physics.

The last six or seven members of this corps had secured their positions as a result, to a degree at least, of the <u>concours</u>.

The Spring Faculty was soon afterward strengthened by the addition of Dr. E.F. Ingals to lecture in the new department of Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis; Dr. Albert H. Strong on General Therapeutics, afterward Anatomy; and Drs. Edward Warre, Sawyer and J. Suydam Knox on Obstetrics and Therapeutics respectively.

From this time forward for nearly twenty years, the Spring Course of lectures was dignified by being made nearly as extensive in range as the regular Winter Course, and it was more extensive in some directions, although most years it was shorter. Its full compliment of

teachers in the several departments was maintained, several didatic lectures were delivered each morning, usually not less than three, and some years four, while the clinics were held in the afternoon. In some of the departments an effort was made to have the lecturers of the spring supplement those of the Winter, but this was not always successful and in some departments it was never attempted.

After the new College building was occupied, some students took advantage of this course to finish their practical work in Chemistry, as they had before done and continued to do with their practical Anatomy, and they always found study at this time of the year more tranquil and less exciting, and so many of them prized and profited by it. At the close a written examination was usually held by the respective teachers, and the results reported to the Faculty, although the course was never permitted to be counted as a <u>course of lectures</u> in the conditions of graduation. The classes in the Spring grew to be quite formidable, some years reaching two hundred and fifty in number. The Spring)Faculty, on the advice of President Freer, organized itself, and, to some degree, conducted its own business independently of the regular Faculty of the College. Dr. Danforth was elected President and Dr. Wadsworth Secretary. The Spring Faculty meeting became at times an event; records were kept; announcements were ordered and gotten out, of course always under the censorship of the President or Secretary of the College, and the College paid the bills; and sometimes it was not only agreed how the Spring Course ought to be conducted, but how the College itself should be run. The Trustees and Faculty never knew how near their Spring and Summer men come on more than one occasion to making Rush College a truly great institution.

The didatic work itself was in many ways pleasant, as the associations among the teachers always were; but no progressive men of the

tenth decade of the century can look back at the talking and silent listening of that twenty years without some sort of lamentation at the wonderful amount of energy given away by the teachers, and the amazing patience of successive classes of students in trying to learn the science of medicine in this way, and to make it practically useful in professional lives. The quizzing done in some of the departments was one of the redeeming features of the didatic work, for that was real teaching, and of course the clinical work was always valuable as a means of learning the art of a doctor.

The Spring Faculty as an organization only lasted about ten years, after which this distinction was dropped in the Announcement. Several of the Spring teachers were from time to time promoted from some subordinate and substitute work# in the regular course, and from this time the Spring Course became less a separate work; indeed it became distinctly supplemental to the regular instruction of the Winter.

-VIII-

Prof. Rea resigned the professorship of Anatomy in 1875 and Dr. Parkes was at once promoted to this position. Dr. Albert B. Strong was appointed Demonstrator.

On April 12th, 1877, the College lost by death its second President During the Winter Dr. Freer had not been in quite as good health as usual, yet had concluded to perform his duties and deliver his lectures till sometime in March when symtoms of cerebral meningitis came on, and rapidly grew worse. He was conscious through most of his sickness and suffered greatly. It was the privilege of some of his juniors in the College to assist in caring for him during this sickness, and to

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#See list of "Faculty and Instructiors," Appendix , for details.

witness fresh proofs of his great mind and superb character. Many of his utterances in their terseness, richness of menaing and choice of language, were aphorisms of philosophy; while his gentleness of spirit and purity of soul were both a revelation and an inspiration.

Dr. Freer's history was peculiar and instructive. At the age of thirty he left his farm and began the study of medicine, prompted thereunto by the recent sad death of his wife under the treatment of some "old school" who bled her toward if not to death. He had had a good common high-school education, posessed a thoughtful, inquiring and rather skeptical mind and had the art of acquiring and classifying knowledge. He,had once before at the age of eighteen pursued the study of medicine for a short time. He became now a student under the preceptorship of Dr. Brainard himself, and was graduated in 1849. He commenced to teach in the College almost from the hour of his graduation and continued it uninterruptedly till his fatal sickness. He faithfully performed in succession the duties of Demonstrator of Anatomy; Professor of Anatomy; of Microscopical and Surgical Anatomy; of Military Surgery and Surgical Anatomy; of Physical and Surgical Pathology; of Physiology and Histology, and from 1871 of President of the College He was a rather unemotionable man, and, except to the thoughtful, an uninteresting lecturer, but a superior teacher; students kept what he told them -- aproof of the great teacher. He was blunt and incisive and called a spade a spade. He was familiarly known among the students as "Pap Freer" which was a sobriquet of the truest affection. He died as he had lived, universally respected in and out of the profession.

Prof. Allen the senior surviving professor, became, on the death of Freer, President of the College.

Several important changes occurred in the Faculty, as well other

as in the teaching and management if the College, in the Spring of '77. Dr. Powell resigned his professorship and the chair of Military Surgery was abolished. It has not since been restored. Prof. Lyman was transferred to the chair of Physiology, and had added to his duties the teaching of the Diseases of the Nervous System. Dr. Wadsworth was made Adjunct Professor of Physiology. Dr. Walter S. Haines was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to give practically his whole time to the College work in the department. The teaching of Chemistry in the Spring term, except in the laboratory, was omitted; thorough, although not extensive. laboratory courses were instituted, and the following year required as a condition of graduation.

This year (1877) witnessed the first announcement of any clinical work in the College, except in the department of Surgery. Prof. Gunn had always devoted Saturday afternoon from two o'clock to a surgical clinic which was kept up throught the year, and was uniformally successful and valuable, Now a clinic was announced on Diseases of the Nervous System, by Prof. Lyman; one on Diseases of the Heart and Lungs by Prof. Ross, and one on Medicine by Dr. Bridge; each to be held once a week throughout the year. The following year a clinic was announced to be given once a week by Prof. Hyde on Skin and Venereal Diseases. Thus was inuagurated a wider scope of clinical teaching in the College in addition to such work in hospitals and dispensaries, and these clinics have, with a single exception not only been maintained through all changes of teachers ever since, but have been from time to time amplified and added to. In 1880, four more clinics were added to the list, one by Prof. Owens on Orthopaedic Surgery; one on Diseases of Children by Prof. Miller and Dr. Knox (now conducted by Prof. Cotton); one on Gynaecology by Prof. Byford and Dr. Nelson, and one on Diseases of the Eye and Ear by Prof. Holmes. In 1882 the clinic in Orthopaedic Surgery was permenently dropped from the list, Prof. Owens having re-

signed his chair.

After the cessation of this clinic, there were still eight of at least an hour each occurring in the College building every week of the year, and in eight departments of Medicine and Surgery. In 1884 one was added on Diseases of the Throat and Nares by Prof. E. Fletcher Ingals, which has since been enlarged to include also Diseases of the Chest. At the same time a second clinic on Surgery was begun by Prof. Gunn, which Prof. Parkes, his successor, increased to three each week in 1890, and these have been continued by Profs. Senn and Hamilton. In 1890 the service in the department of Skin and Venereal Diseases was increased, to two clinics per week of an hour each. The supply of material for the clinics has very rarely been short, and usually there has been more than could be used to the best advantage. The cases have come in part from the Dispensary, but have been largely brought by the fame of the College. In the last few years many have come from the Presbyterian Hospital, while some of the teachers have found no difficulty in bringing many of their private cases for illustration and instruction.

During the last few courses of instruction, the College clinical work has attained really a surprising importance; no fewer than eleven clinics being given each week, and at least eighteen hours being devoted to them and in all of them senior students are brought in actual contact with the cases for study, diagnosis and operation. In the graded course of to-day the clinical work in reserved mostly to the Junior and Senior classes.

In 1879 Dr. Owens was appointed Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, a position he resigned in 1882. In 1881 Dr. Danforth was appointed Professor of Pathological Histology, and Lecturer on Renal Diseases ,but resigned the following year. Both these gentlemen immediately accepted

positions on the Chicago Medical College.

It was in 1879 also that at the request of Prof. Miller his chair was divided and a separate chair of Gynaecology created. To this Prof. W.H. Byford was called, and thus, after a lapse of exactly two decades this distinguished man and teacher came back to the institution that first enticed him to Chicago. He continued in the position till his death ten years later.

Measured in all ways, there have been few grander men in the College than Byford. He was almost wholly self educated, never having attended a school other than a medical college to the amount of a years time; yet he was not only an eminent physician and gynaecologist a pioneer in his day, but a singularly well informed man onall sorts of subjects. He was beside the author of several superior books on the subject of his specialty, and had acquired a working knowledge in reading and speaking at least two foreign languages. But he was greatest in what he was, in his personal character. He was the most imperturable of men, and had a serenity of soul that any man might covet. He had learned early in life that he "could not afford to eith-er give or take offense", and his life spoke this truth. He did not fritter away his energies upon trifles but kept them for the great purposes of life.

Dr. Daniel F. Nelson was appointed the following year Adjunct Professor of Gynaecology, and for many years gave the weekly clinic in that branch. In 1889 Dr. Nelson became Clinical Professor in Gyn-aecology, and in 1893 Emeritus.

-IX-

The Faculty suffered the loss by death of four of its senior members within the three years of 1887 & '90 inclusive. Prof. Gunn died Nov. 7th, 1887, Prof. Byford, May 21st, 1890, Prof. Ross in June 1890 and Prof. Allen in the Autumn of the same year. Prof. Ross

had on account of ill health, resigned his active duties a year or more before his death.

Prof. Parkes was transferred to the chair of Surgery, and the chair of Anatomy was taken by Dr. Arthur D. Bevan. Prof. Etheridge was transferred to the chair of Gynaecology, and Dr. D.R.Brower became Professor of Mental Diseases, Materia Medica and Therapeutics in his stead. Dr. Bridge who had for several years been professor successively of Hygiene and Pathology, and Adjunct in Practice of Medicine, was transferred to the chair of Clinical Medicine etc.

Prof. Allon had been failing in health from early in 1887, but continued to lecture although less frequently and often with the greatest suffering, till the close of the session of 1888 and '91 when he resigned his active Professorship, becoming Emeritus Professor, but retained the office of President till his death. The last year and a half of his life was passed in nearly constant suffering yet he spent it the main in cheerfulness and occupied his time in reading and in writing a history of his life for his children. His quick intellectual powers and resources were never shown more strikingly than during the first half of this period of sickness, whenever he could be found free from pain. His condition, wisdom, generalization of philosophy and wit were remarkable, as his career as a teacher of medical students was unique. No man who ever listened to a full course of his lectures, need be told this. His lectures were so crammed with wit and anecdote that to a beginner they were an entertainment of the rarest sort, but it was to the second year student and to the practitioner that the wisdom of the man shown through the wit. To such, his service was the greatest ever rendered by teacher to man, for he taught them how to think and to reason for themselves, a service Emerson had already taught the world at large.

Prof. Lyman was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine on the resignation of Prof. Allen, and on his death, Dr. Holmes, the Senior Professor became President of the College.

In 1889 Dr. Nicholas Senn was appointed Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology, as a collegaue of Parkes. He resigned in 1890, but on the death of Parkes early in 1891 he was appointed Professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Dr. John B. Hamilton being at the same time appointed Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

In 1888 Prof. Miller, after a service in the College of nearly thirty years, redigned his active work, and became Emeritus Professor. Dr. Knox was appointed to his place. In 1892 the chair of Obstetrics became again vacant by the most untimely death of Prof. Knox. The duties of the department were thereupon assumed by Prof. Etheridge, he having had since then the assitance of Dr. Stehman who was appointed Clinical Professor of Obstetrics. The next year Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals was appointed Professor of Laryngology, and in 1891 the title of his chair was changed to "Laryngology & Practice of Medicine", and in 1893 to "Laryngology and Diseases of the Chest."

Dr. Harold N. Moyer was appointed Professor of Physiology on the transfer of Prof. Lyman in 1890, but the following urar became Adjunct Professor of Medicine, and was succedded in the department of Physiology by Prof.Wm. A. Locy, of the Lake Forest University, who was succeeded the following year by Dr. John M. Dodson, who had been Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on the same subject in the Spring Course from 1889.

In 1891 Dr. Sanger Brown was appointed Prof. of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Wm. T. Belfield became Professor of Bacteriology. At the same time the teaching corps was enlarged by the addition of three Adjunct Professors of Medicine, Drs. Moyer, Herrick and

Salisbury, and numerous other auxilliary teachers made necessary, especially by the enlargement and change in character of the yeaching in the College. In 1889 the list of teachers outside of the members of the Executive Faculty, i.e., those who are the governing body of the College, and who sign the Diplomas, was 22, in 1891 it was 33, and in 1895 it has grown to 61.#

The great increase in the teaching force in the past few years has been made necessary by the introduction of recitation teaching; by the enlargement of the laboratory and practical work, soon to be described, and the rapid increase in the size of the classes, as well as their grading and classification to an extent no previously thought of.

A new feature was introduced into the curriculum in 1882 in the teaching of Dental Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Surgery, and constituted a recognition by the College of the fact that Dentistry is a specialty of medicine. Three eminent dentists, friends of the College, had long urged this step; they even advocated that all Dentists should be graduates in medicine, and two of them had attended the College and then graduated in 1880, while the other had received in 1881 the honorary degree of Medicine.

Dr. W.W. Allport was appointed Emeritus Professor of Dental Pathology and Surgery, and Dr. T.W. Brophy actively to the same chair, to give a few lectures each winter on those subjects; Dr. E.S. Talbot was appointed Lecturer on Dental Anatomy and Physiology in the Spring Course. Clinical Instruction in Dentistry was given in the Central Dispensary.

About the same time, in response to the sentiment just referred to there was organized a school in Chicago for the teaching of the

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The lists are given in the Appendix for these years respectively exactly as they appeared in the Announcements.

technical branches of Destistry to Medical graduates only, known as the Chicago Dental Informary Several members of the Faculty of Rush College joined with the Dentists in effecting this organization. The school was of the highest order of excellence, but had a standard that was, at that time at least, altogether too high for the publis to appreciate in any substantial manner. The movement demonstrated, what Medical schools in America have more than once found that in building institutions of learning depending on support of the public for an existence, you cannot move upward much faster than the public appreciation does. It was soon evident that the Dental School would be of greater service to science and humanity cast on a plan more in harmony with the habits of the time, and so it was after a few years transformed into an ordinary high class Dental School, and was called The Chicago College of Dental Surgery. It has in its new life become the largest dental school of the world, and is second to none in the thoroughness of its work and the equipment of its graduates. It is the Dental Department of the Lake Forest University, and has, opposite Rush College building, a large and beautiful college perfectly adapted to its needs.

Rush College has continued its instruction in dentistry. Dr. Talbot's title was changed in 1887 to "Lecturer on Debtal Pathology and Surgery".

-X-

It seems to have been, all through the history of Rush College, the impression of its friends that it ought if possible to be attached to a strong University. Very early in its carre negotiations were entered into for a union with a Catholic University projected for Chicago about the middle of the Century, and the arrangement was at one time evidently supposed to be consummated, for the College was in some publication advertised as the medical department of the University but it

must have been found very soon to have been ill advised, for no annual announcement of the College says a word about it, and the University was not created.

Early in the seventies a union was formed with the first university of Chicago, and the Announcement of 1874 and '5 was published as a part of that of the University, although it was distributed to the Profession mainly in a spearate form. But it was a union in name only; the college retained its autonomy, and had no sort of mutual relation of advice even with the University, and either could terminate the relation at any time. It is difficult to see how any advantage could have been expected from this rather misnamed union, for neither corporation was in any condition to help another--both were as poor as a church mouse; the University was in an agony of debt from which it could never extricate itself, and died a few years later; the College was living in a hovel under the sidewalk and very much wanted seventy-five thousand dollars for a new building. The College treated the union as tentative arrangement, and the relation soon ceased.

In 1888 the College made another alliance, this time with the Lake Forest University, a Presbyterian institution at Lake Forest, some twenty-eight miles north of Chicago, but the union was one that did not envolve any close university relations; the College retained its autonomy, and has conducted its work and business in its own way. The relation, such as it is, has been amicable in a high degree, but the friends of the College have not ceased to wish that it might be closer and more helpful toward a higher medical education and more scientific research. No scientific research is possible without expensive laboratories, outfits and endowments, and such are more easy of acquisition and management in a University committed to the business of general education and the care of vested funds. Yet the progress of the College

as made in the last few years toward higher education in medicine and in the creation of laboratories tends strongly to discredit the statement above made.

A new birth of the College into higher life and mission began on 1880 when it was resolved to insist after March 1885 on some definite condition of admission into the school. Prior to that time any male person beyond the years of adolescence could matriculate and enter the classes by paying the fee,,provided he had no deformity, untidiness of person or misfortune of birth that would make him offensive to the other students. For four years one of the sonditions of graduation had been that the candidate must have "such primary education as is clearly requisite for a proper standing with the public and the profession". Now that was soon to be striken out, and the College was to know before accepting a student that he already had some degree of primary education and so it committed itself to the postulate that proper education for the profession must in the nature of things be founded on definite other education; that a sufficient primary education is not desirable chiefly for a proper standing with anybody, but because a sufficient medical education is impossible without it.

In 1880 it was announced that after March, 1393 all applicants for admission to the College wuuld be examined "in the elements of physical science as taught in common school text books; in arithmatic to cube root". Matriculates of the College; graduated in Medicine; those who had passed the entrance examination of a respectable literary College, or who had been graduated from a high school, were to be exempt from the examination.

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In 1883 the policy was carried into full effect, and the details of the conditions were changed so as to admit without examination graduates of colleges, academies and high schools, and holders of county and state teachers' certificates, as well as special students not seeking the degree. The examination was to include the "writing of a brief paper on a subject to be given, and an examination in the elementary principles of physics and mathematics as taught in the public schools of the country". Arrangements were published, as to times and places of holding the examinations and otherwise, to make it as little inconvenient as possible for the students who were obliged to take them; and students were"advised to acquire, before coming to the college, the documentory evidence of their preliminary education, as indicated above, and thus save themselves the necessity of an examination".

These conditions stood without change till 1886, when the acceptance of a teachers' certificate was limited to that "of the first grade". In the re-stated "terms of admission" in the announcement of that year, is what is undoubtedly an error in print, for it is-declared that)not only are graduates of colleges, academies and high schools accepted without examination, but also those who have"a certificate of examination for admission to such an institution", that is, to a high school, which really means in most places grammar school work. This surprising typography was continued the following year, after which it was omitted.

The following year, 1889, the character of the examination was changed to cover " the branches of a good English education, including mathematics, English composition and elementary physics."

In 1891 the specified branches to be covered by the admission examinations included "the elements of algebra and geometry, English composition, elementary physics, rhetoric and logic". The following year the amount of algebra and geometry was specified (equations of the second degree for the former, and the first book for the latter).

In 1895 the elements of the Latin language were included in the examinations, and students found deficient in any of the branches were allowed to make up their conditions during the Freshman year.

Sundry universities and colleges having established science courses for students intending to study medicine, the graduates of some of them, it was declared, "are admitted without examination or previous medical study to the second year of the four required years in Rush Medical College" (Announcement 1894-5). Twenty such schools are named in terms, a list which well shows the popular demand among students for a thorough and special preparation for the study of medicine, or that the severer conditions of the best medical colleges have forced them to seek such preparatory schools - in either case a most hopeful sign of the times.

-XI-

Whether as a cause or a consequence of the new birth, the College was touched by the spirit of the new education; the impression was growing in the Faculty, by the insistance of President Holmes in particular, that the methods of teaching needed to be radically changed. There must be more laboratory work, more practical courses, more personal teaching, and if all these, then necessarily less didatic lecturing; and finally there must be more years spent in the College study. There must be introduced into this Medical College work more of the elements of manual training, and the work must be graded. The impression grew to conviction, and so in a half dozen years the course of study has been

metamorphosed completely.

Almost from the first of the occupancy of the new building in 1876, there had been some work done in what easily passed for a physiological laboratory, and later became one really, and here, quite a large number of students took, at their option, short courses in normal and pathological histology, and the microscopic examination of urine and other fluids of the body-- all to their life time profit. But the work could amount to little until it was required, and it became a condition of graduation for the first time in 1886.

In 1889 three other course of practical-- manual training-- work were required; one in Auscultation and Percussion; and in Obstetrical muhipulations, and one in surgical operations upon the cadaver.

In 1893 the course in the laboratory of Physiology was changed to "Physiology and Histology" in its designation, and a course was added in Pathology and Bacteriology. One was announced as required for Materia Medica, but owing to the unfinished condition of the laboratory it was really not exacted that year, nor was it for the next year, although the laboratory was finished, but it has been ordained as a requirement hereafter.

In 1894 three additional courses were instituted; one on Bandaging and minor surgery;one on the use of the Laryngoscope, and one on the Opthalmoscope and Otoscope, and in the fitting of spectacles. The course in Pathology and Bacteriology was divided into two, and the course on Bacteriology made optional till the following year.

Thus in the course of '95 and '96 there will be no less than twelve practical courses of instruction in which the student must do certain work in a work shop of some sort, under a Demonstrator whose certificate that he has completed the work in a satisfactory manner must be presented before his name can be considered as a candidate for the de-

gree. These courses are;

1	Anatomy (3 courses)	7	Auscultation and Percussion.
2	Chemistry,	8	Obstetrical Manipulation.
3	Physiology and Histology	9	Operatice Surgery on the Cadaver
4	Pathology,	10	Bandaging and Minor Surgery.
5	Bacteriology	11	Laryngoscopy.
6	Materia Medica & Therapeutics.	12	Opthalmoscopy. etc.

That the College takes these requirements seriously is evidenced by the fact that each student must pay $110.00 for the course named, to which he cannot even be admitted till he has paid for his matriculation and general tickets, eighty-five dollars.

For many years a part of the didatic teachers in the College were in the habit of quizzing their classes regularly on the ground already gone over in their lectures, but it was not till 1888 that any systematic effort was made to introduce recitation work, as a method of teaching to take the place of a part of the lectures, then a small beginning was made, and each year the work has been increased and added to till in 1894 -5 there were recitations from text-books in nearly all of the cardinal branches taught in the College; lessons were assigned and student and teacher were brought into as close intellectual relations in the recitations as in any school of general r citation. For convenience the classes are divided into sections, usually of not more than fifty, and each section has a teach who continues with it in each department throughout the year, and each section has a recitation in each department of the work for its class, once or twice each week. The recitation period is an hour, and strict markings on a decimal scale are kept of each student, which are used in promoting him from class to class and in his final graduation.

The great increase in the recitation teaching has led to a corresponding decrease in the number of didactis lectures. A decade ago, students in the winter course sat through four lectures of an hour each every forenoon except Sunday, and aften heard two in the afternoon, making over thirty lectures a week. Now there are only eleven each week, or an average of 1 5/11 didactic lectures each day for any one class to listen to, and correspondingly more time is devoted to clinical instruction and laboratory work.#

The change in the methods of teaching has made a large increase in the corps of instructors necessary, and a half dozen or more additional recitation rooms, as well as an enormous increase in laboratory space and facilities.

It was apparent early in the developement of the new education that the regular course in the College was altogether too short for the increase amount and scope of teaching. For many years the required course had been twenty-one weeks; the Spring course of fifteen to twenty weeks was entirely optional. In 1889 the regular course was extended to twenty-six weeks with no holiday vacation, which made half a year of severe strain of study and close application. In 1893 the course was made to cover eight months, beginning about the first of October and ending the last of May, with a vacation during the midwinter holidays. This necessitated the continuance of the Spring course of lectures; most of the teachers of that course found their hands more than full in the regular course with the new system of instruction.

But increasing the length of the regular course was ot enough;

#See schedules of lectures, clinics and recitations in the Appendix. -1- There were held, during the course of '94 and '95, recitations each week as follows; Anatomy 4, Physiology 3, Chemistry 2 , Materia Medica 1, Pathology 1, Medicine 3, Chest Throat and Nose 2, Surgery 1, Obstetrics 1, Skin and Venereal Diseases 1,- Total 18, But each recitation was conducted by some three or four different teachers lecturing in sections of the same class in separate rooms at the same time, so that at least fifty distinct recitation exercises occurred every sixty days, or an average of more than eight each day.

it could not possibly give time for all the instruction insisted upon, there was one further step necessary, and that was to require more courses of College work, and more years devoted to the study of medicine.

For a long time the College Announcements had been illuminated with pleadings to ambitious students of medicine to spend more time, take more courses of lectures, and do more work than was really necessary to be graduated. Courses of advised study were given in detail, most convenient and logical, and extending over at least three years of winter and Spring study in the College. For those who did this amount of work, or two thirds of it, a special certificate of honor was promised with the signatures of the Faculty and the Spring Faculty of the College. Quite a percentage of the graduating class received the certificate each year. But this was not enough. The Certificate of honor was never popular, and it is doubtful if many men ever really sought it, for it was not given for better work or higher attainments as shown by any test of examinations-- all students who attended the larger number courses received it. That document is prized which most represents a test of strength as well as time and labor in its acquisition, and no certificate that is less than the diploma is very precious, beside it. The thing the College saw as necessary was to make the diploma more valuable and harder to get.

It was for a number of years of the College history permissible-- by the terms of the announcements--for the candidate for the degree to attend either of his two required courses of lectures"in this institition" Afterward it was specified that the last one must be attended here.

In 1884 the College decided that hereafter, the two required

courses of lectures for the degree must not have been delivered "in one twelve-month". This was a step in the interest of encouraging College study to be distributed over a longer time.

In 1889 it was announced that after 1891 three full courses of lectures would be required, the three years of required College study being unchanged. In 1891 this rule was made effective, and each of the three full courses was required to be of "at least six months each". At the same time for all students matriculating in the Autumn of 1891 and thereafter four years of study was required.

In 1893 the rule as to the length of the required courses was relaxed, the words of "at least six months each", being omitted.

In 1894 it was announced that after May 1897 four full courses of lectures would be required for the degree. Then also the certificate of honor was abolished.

-XII.-

The system of instruction began to assume the graded character in 1880, when final examinations in certain branches were permitted at the end of the second winter course of lectures for three-year students. These branches were descriptive Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and no change was made in this program for twelve years; but in 1892 there were added to this list Detal Pathology and Surgery, Bacteriology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

In 1890 the course of study was thoroughly graded into first, second and third year work.

The first year included Anatomy with Dissections; Elementary Chemistry with Laboratory work in the Physiological Laboratory, and Materia Medica; and final examinations were permitted in Elementray Physiology, Elementary Chemistry and Materia Medica.

The second year included Anatomy, Advanced Chemistry with Uninalysis; Advanced Physiology, Therapeutics; Medicine; Surgery;Obstetrics

Gynaecology; Dissections and Clinical Work; Practical Courses in Auscultation and Percussion, Obstetrics and Surgery, with final examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Therapeutics.

The third year included Medicine, Surgery; Obstetrics; Diseases of Children; Gynaecology; Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Skin and Venereal Diseases and general clinical work, with final examinations in all the practical departments.

The following year Pathology was added to the work of the second year; Ausculation and Percussion was put in the third year and there were added also Pathology; Laryngology; Hygiene; Medical Juridprudence, and Orthopaedic Surgery. A fourth year was suggested of clinics, special courses, etc.

In 1893 there was a considerable rearrangement of the studies in the respective years. The final examinations of the second year were allowed to be deferred to the end of the third, and those of the third (the finals) to the end of the fourth.

In 1894 the years of College study were named formally freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior, and the studies of each given in greater detail in the Announcement.

Examinations were fixed for the close of the freshman, sophomore and junior years to ascertain the fitness of the student to enter the next class. At the end of the sophomore year students were admitted to final examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Materia Medica.

To satisfy a demand among students and in the profession, for a degree higher than the prevalent one, the College created in 1889 that of Doctor Medicnae cum laude, but on the sole condition that the candidates had "pursued their studies a fourth year". It was seen immediately that the conditions of this degree should for its own sake be made more severe, and so the following year it was required that: the candidate must not be a graduate in medicine. must not have been

unsuccessful in a previous examination for the degree in medicine; must have attended three courses of six months each, each course equivalent in time to those here, and the last in this college; must have studied medicine four years, and passed a satisfactory final examination in letters, general science and medicine, fulfilling all other requirements for graduation in this College.

The following year (1891) the conditions of this degree were much simplified, and read as follows:

"1st The candidate must not be a graduate in medicine.

2nd He must not have been unsuccessful in a previous examination for the degree in medicine.

3rd He must have studied medicine in this College four years, fulfilling all other requirements for graduation, and passing a superior final examination."

In 1894 another condition was added, namely, that the candidate must possess the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science.

From 1891 prizes for industry or proficiency began to be offered to the students. The Faculty founded that year the Benjamin Rush Prize of a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars to be given at each commencement to that member of the graduating class whose examinations shall have been the highest " in every department of medicine represented that year in the examination for the degree".

Dr. H. H. Brandt, then a member of the Board of County Commissioners and chairman of the Hospital Committee thereof, gave that year a prize of fifty dollars to the student passing the most successful examination for the position of interne in the Cook County Hospital.

In 1892 the Faculty established another annual prize called the Daniel Brainard Prize, in the form of a gold medal to be given to the student presenting the College Museum the best accepted dissection in Surgical Anatomy.

Prof. DeLaskie Miller founded an annual prize, which bears his name, of a set of Obstetrical instruments, for the best student in Obstetrics, the graduating class by vote to determine the best student. The following year the conditions of this prize were altered, to make its bestowal depend on passing the best examination in Obstetrics by a student receiving no other prize.

In 1893 Mr. Nathan M. Freer, a member of the Board of Trustees, in honor of his uncle, the late Pres. J.L. Freer and his father, the late Hon. L.C.P. Freer, for many years President of the Board of Trustees, set aside two thousand dollars the income from which is to be annually devoted to two prizes to be awarded for excellence in different departments of medicine, "to Members of the Middle and Senior classes respectively," i.e., four prizes in all annually." The subjects for competition, differing in consecutive years, are announced to the classes interested on the conclusion of the Christmas vacation".

It was early apparent when the scope and amount of study in the College began to be increased, that more space was and would be required for laboratory and recitation rooms; the College building was taxed to its utmost in every way and was insufficient even to for the present great increase in work was required. After considering the matter deliberately, and in all its bearings, the members of the faculty determined to buy another lot and erect a new building upon it for the school, so in 1893 was reared the substantial, new brick and stone laboratory building directly opposite the main College and edifice on Harrison St. It is five stories high, and has a frontage of one hundred feet. The Anatomical department is situated on the top floor, and is unconnected with the floors below it by even a stairway that is indoors. Its floor is water proof, and the tables are of iron and glass. The floors below this are occupied by laboratories of Chemistry, pathol-

ogy, physiology, histology, bacteriology and materia medica and by recitation rooms, an office and janitor's residence. All the ordinary laboratory work is thus tranferred to the new laboratory, leaving the main building to be made more useful for the increased clinical instruction now in vogue. The only laboratory in the old building is a new one in a room adjacent to the clinical amphitheatre, and fitted up as a clinical laboratory where the various tests and examinations of products of disease, tumors, lesions and fluids of the sick and of the body are made on the instant, as the exigencies of the clinics require. This laboratory is supplied with every necessary instrument of investigation and is attended by one or more expert laboratory instructors during every clinic. It is an adjunct to clinical study that, at this day, is absolutely necessary if the work is to be thorough.

The laboratories of the new building are fitted and furnished in a modern way, and appear to be perfectly adapted to their purposes.

The new laboratory building, including its lot and its fittings, cost upwards of $80,000.00 and was a gift to the Trustees by the Executive Faculty, as a memorial to its deceased members-- there do have fallen while in the service of the Institution, Professors: Brainard, Blaney, Freer, Gunn, Byford, Ross, Allen, Parkes and Knox."

The building was dedicated formally on Dec. 4th, 1893, just fifty years after the first course of lectures in Rush College was begun.

-XIII-

The part performed by Rush Medical College in the creation of the Presbyterian Hospital is one altogether creditable. The late Prof. Ross was perhaps more instrumental in the initiation of this noble

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"Insert here cut of tablets in the hall of the building.

charity than any other person, and he has been rightly named the founder of the Hospital, but several other members of the Faculty strongly seconded him in his early advocacy of it. Finally all favored it, and the College took the first step and expended the first money. It bought a lot, planned a small hospital structure and carried this nearly to completion before it was known that it would ever pass under the care of the Presbyterian order. The College was determined that there should be a new hospital. It was Ross himself, the staunch Presbyterian who enlisted the church of his faith in the organization of a hospital association for this purpose, when the little hospital adjoining the College was just being finished.

It was early in 1882 that the discussion among the Faculty and Trustees of the needs and possibilities of the proposed hospital had reached a point that promised success. Prof. Ross had secured from his father-in-law, the late Futhill King, Esq., ten thousand dollars as a gift toward a building fund for the proposed hospital on condition that he, the donor should have the perpetual right to "one free bed"in the hospital. The Trustees took this gift and other monies raised among the Faculty, and proceeded in 1883 to begin the erection of the first two wings of the future great hospital, on a lot they had already secured directly north of the College building. In the winter of 1883 and '84, the College and the Presbyterian Hospital Association already chartered by the state, made an agreement whereby the College deeded the lot and unfinished building (on which $25,000.00 had already been expended) to the Association on condition, among other things, that the latter should finish the building and open and maintain it perpetually as a hospital. The Association immediately took charge, finished the building, and opened it as a hospital in the autumn of that year. It was capable of taking and caring for eighty patients.

A medical staff was appointed of six consulting and fourteen attending members, of whom ten belonged to the faculty of the college.#

Very soon the hospital was full of patients, and more room was demanded. A plan for a main building to front on Congress St. was soon made, and the friends of the Institution and members of the religious order committed to its care were asked to contribute to the funds needed. Numerous gifts were made of liberal sums but not enough to warrant the taking of active steps toward the erection of an additional building. Finally, by the bequest of something over $200,000.00 to the estate of the late Daniel A. Jones, the Association was able to erect the magnificent front of the Presbyterian Hospital, making a home for the sick with a capacity of 300 beds. The newer structure is practically fire proof, and is named in honor of the chief donor, the "Daniel A. Jones Memorial of the Presbyterian Hospital". It is adapted to the needs of the sick to a remarkable degree. In 1904 and '05 a new operating amphitheatre was added to the hospital structure.

The Presbyterian Hospital has nearly always been well filled with patients--often it is overflowing; it has the prink and hearty support of nearly the entire Presbyterian order in Chicago. It has fulfilled a high mission to the sick already and is destined to still more exalted usefulness. The Rush College faculty has sent to it each year large numbers of patients, many of whom have been advantageous in clinical teaching.

#The consulting staff consisted of Drs. A. Adams Allen, R.C. Hemill, C.E. Wilson Brith, W.J. Isham, J.B. Doyle and W.T. Byford; and the attending staff of Drs. J.P. Ross, H.M. Lyman, Norman Bridge, Moses Gunn, C.F. Durkee, W.A. Bruhen, E.W. Whitney, D.L. Holmes, Lyman Ward, DeLaskie Miller, J.H. Knox, A. Levins Hyde, R.D. Mac Arthur, and J.A. Robinson. Dr. N.S. Davis was the president physician.

The Hospital has long since outgrown its capacity, and been obliged to acquire by purchase some neighboring houses for convalescent patients for the housing of its help and for a maternity department.

This latter has become so large a branch of the work under the able management of Dr. H.P. Stehman, for many years the Superintendent of the Hospital, that the Obstetrical cases are numerous enough to allow ecery member of the graduating classes of the College to attend one or more; indded each member is required to see at least one case. This service is of incalculable benefit to the poor women who are the patients, since the confinements occur with strict aseptic precautions, and under the direction always of the attendant or his assistant, as well as the undergraduates, conditions that are unspeakably safer and more comfortable than could be had at their homes.

Post-graduate instruction was undertaken in a modest way by Rush College as early as 1878 and was continued with varying success for several years. A course was arranged for practitioners for the last four weeks of the regular winter term. The regular lectures in the practical branches for that time dealt with subjects of special interest to such students; they attended the regular course, the Hospital and Dispensary; and several private courses, mostly of practical instruction were provided for such as could take them--such as operative midwifery, operations on the cadaver, physical diagnosis practical examination of the urine, use of the opthalmoscope, laryngoscope, etc. A fee of $10.00 was charged for each private course.

No material change in the practitioners course was made till 1881 when it was moved forward to the month of April. It had never been entirely satisfactory to have it occur during the last crowded four weeks of the regular term, for then the regular winter teachers, who taught the practitioners, were fatigued with their labors, and the

preparations for the close of the term, the examinations especially, seemed to occupy every moment of spare time. In the course of 1881 four lectures were given daily, the regular faculty, besides several courses of practical instruction. The fee for the entire course was fixed at $30.00.

This change in the practitioners' course proved to be more satisfactory to teachers and students, and it was continued to 1885 inclusive. But the classes were small, and the efforts to conduct a post-graduate school in the midst of undergraduate instruction cannot be said to have been very successful, and the college abandoned it as an announced part of its regular work. During the later years of greater clinical and practical instruction (or manual training) in the College, a large number of post-graduate students have come unannounced and uninvited to take such courses in the laboratories and clinics as in their own minds might profit them, and it is safe to say that they have received vastly more benefit than was ever possible in any of the announced Practitioners' Courses of some years ago.

-XIV-

One of the most encouraging signs of late years of Rush College is the growth among both teachers and students of what may be called the College spirit. The Alumni Association, which was organized in 1867, has regular annual sessions and has contributed to this sentiment and is steadily growing in its usefulness. The College students' monthly, The Corpuscle is its organ in which there is an Alumni department edited by one of them. On Commencement day of each year the Association holds it regular annual meeting, its members come together for a reunion, for discussion of the interests of the College, the Association and the profession in general. In the evening of that day the Alumni and Faculty sit down to a banquet conduct d by the Association. The Commencement day banquet has been an event ever since 1879,

and has contributed in no small degree to the College interests.

In the past ten years College loyalty has moved man alumni to perpetuate the memory of their respective classes in the most appropriate way in the fixing in the College building of permanent class tablets, each bearing beside the name of the class some fitting motto. The north wall of the great clinical amphitheatre has been furnished with a large number of oak panels to receive the class tablets; and regularly every class before the graduation, on a day set aside as class day, with appropriate exercises dedicates its class tablet, and most of the classes graduated before this beautiful custom was introduced have presented and erected tablets, so that there are only a few of the spaces left for the earlier classes that are unoccupied. How fitting and valuable this usage has come to be is shown by the list of tablets and the cuts of them here presented. The eloquence of the mottoes# goes to the soul of every true physician who reads them; "Virtute et labore;" " I obey"; "Medico ignorantia scelus", (in a physician ignorance is a crime); "res est sacra miser" (a sufferer is a sacred thing); "Seek the truth"; "faber quisquae suae fortunae"(every one the carver of his own fortune); " non minist rari sed minstrare" (not to be ministered unto, but to minister); "quod bonum est teneti"; "diligentia opportunitatus facit," and many more of like meaningful significence. The north wall of the amphitheatre is truly poetic speec.

The Faculty has contributed further to the same,end by decorating this wall with various mottoes and inscriptions and memorials of deceased members of the Faculty and Trustees. There are a bust in marble of Brainard by Volk, presented by Prof. Edwin Powell on the occasion of the opening of the first course of lectures in the College building Oct. 4th, 1876; portraits in oil of Blaney and Freer, by F.W. Freer, presented by the Faculty in 1878; a bronze medallion of Gunn, by Kritschmar, presented by the Faculty and the Alumni in 1889; a brass memorial

#See Appendix.

tablet to Brainard, presented by his son in 1890, and bearing the inscrip -tion: " To the memory of Daniel Brainard, the founder of Rush Medical College and its first Professor of Surgery. 1813-1866"; the life-size portrait of Allen by Phillips hung in the amphitheatre in 1890 but presented to the College by the subject himself in 1884, and during his life-time hung in the college office; a bronze bust of Parkes by Kritschmer, presented Sept. 29th, 1891 by Mrs. Parkes: a bronze memorial tablet of Ross presented in 1893 by Mrs. Ross, and bearing the inscription: "In memoriam Joseph Presley Ross; for twenty-two years professor of clinical medicine in Rush Medical College; the founder of the Presbyterian Hospital, and the leader whose energy and courage secured the funds for rebuilding the College after the great fire of 1871. 1828-1890"; a portrait in oil of the honorable L.C.P. Freer, for twenty-seven years President of the Board of Trustees, painted by his nephew, E.W. Freer, and presented in 1893 by his son, Nathan A. Freer; portraits in oil of Prfo. Miller and Prof. E. Ingals by Healy, and presented May 21st, 1894; a medallion in bronze of Knox by Hahn, and presented Dec. 4th, 1894 by Mrs. Knox; and finally a life sized bust in bronze of Byford by Taft,.and presented Dec. 30th, 1894 by his family, these are. it is hardly necessary to add, works of art of a high order and constantly a pleasure and an inspiration. And they are fitting memorials of men who have spent noble years of usefulness and honor in the service of the College.

The most notable inscription on the wall of the amphitheatre is this; "Dedicated to the quest of Knowledge that may lessen pain and prolong life". (Add other inscriptions)

This wall also bears in colossal size the design of the College pin, a beautiful conception for the purpose, and adopted by common consent a few years ago. A cut of it is here presented. Little things

count; sometimes they are more potent than some great things in determining the events of life, and the careers of men, and nobody can tell what an influence on the later students and alumni of Rush College may have been exercised by the custom of wearing the College pin, the College button, [1] and by the College yell. [2] A College or a school yell is always synonymous with some class doings, and possibly class hilarity, but class hilarity even is a thing that some times through the memory of men in after life, keeps them true to their better traditions and up to the mark of their best powers.

The College monthly Journal, The Corpuscle, is both a result and a cause of the spirit already referred to. This publication was begun in the Winter of 1890 & 1 and is under the editorial management of the students of the college, and is issued monthly. It is the official organ of the Alumni Assicoation. Of course it is, so far as the College is concerned an unofficial publication, but it has been conducted with such superior skill, discretion and good taste that members of the Faculty, notably the President, have heartily encouraged it, as they have no doubt it has contributed to the growth of the best College and personal aspiration and ambition among students and Alumni.

A pullication if possible more remarkable than The Corpuscle, is The Pulse, an annual begun in the Spring of 1894 and issued in the form of a book of nearly 300 pages. It is the work entirely of students below the senior class, and is a complete history of the classes, and all that belongs to them and most that interests them, of the College year, and in a way of the College itself, and is profusely illustrated, the drawings being also almost wholly the work of the students. The books show talent of a high order in literary, artistic and humorous directions and are a rare compliment to the qualities of Rush College student of to-day.

Another evidence of the class spirit is the growth of athletics

-1- The College button is in three colors, arranged in three triangles--

the colors are ruby red, black and orange, the first two being the col-
ors of the Forest University, and orange that of Rush College. (See
foot) -2- (Here insert the College yell.)

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among the students. There are a base-ball and foot-ball team in active life and work, and a department of athletics in the Corpuscle. While in the community, and perhaps among the Faculty there is some question of the value to the student of these games, there can hardly be a doubt that they tend to keep up the college ambition-- a thing that, under proper control and to a certain degree, is of great value to any school.

In tracing thus the story of Rush Medical College, we perceive an ideal example of a growth from a humble and poor beginning to a climax of success in every particular. It was like the growth of the western country as a whole. At the beginning the country was not only new, but it was very poor. It was a thousand dollar community and could not afford tenthousand dollar doctors. Any attempt to introduce such thorough teaching as in in vogue to-day would have made any set of men the laughing stock of the community, and of course they could have had no students. They even had to, or thought they had to at one time practically abolish their fees to keep the few students who were disposed to come to them, so great was the rivalry among schools that were springing up like mushrooms. The situation was then calculated to encourage mushroom schools. The things taught were what had to be taught-- the medical science had reached its zenith, Harvey, Jenner and a few others were praised for what they had done and discovered and all the questions possible of solution had been solved, there would be no further discoveries; anybody could start a medical college-- a few ambitious men and a few medical books were all that was required. A thousand dollars would fit up a rented building in sumptuous style for a medical college-- then it was only necessary to send out a few circu-

laws, and invite students to come in and become doctors and enter a profession of ease. No preliminary requirements were made, and none could have been at that time-- none ever could be till a popular demand had been made for a higher medical education.

It is an interesting fact that little change in the extent or character of the medical education of the country was made for a long time, and that then the progress was in jumps. Nobody dreamt of such a thing as a laboratory of investigation or of much investigation of any sort or degree. But there were all along the years men who longed for a better order of things; for opportunities if more thorough study and investigation, and for better medical teaching. But they could not move till the public was in some way ready. A few sterling and self sacrificing souls sought in and out of season to educate the public up to the better things and made better progress but it was very long before the public demand was felt by the schools, and then they all seemed to feel it together.

More than a generation after Rush College was born, a well equipped popular college in the metropolis of the country, rich in a great hospital at its back and a faculty able to give both their time and substance, determined that it would establish a higher standard of medical education, and announce a course somewhat similar to that of the best schools of to-day but was soon obliged to retreat and retract and go back to its former curriculum. Never was a worthier stand taken by any body of men, but they were ahead of the procession and the procession would not move with them. A decade after the procession was seized with the desire to move along the identical lines they had laid down.

Rush College has not attempted to force public sentiment or institute reforms ahead of the needs of the country, but has for many years constantly urged the Alumni and the profession to demand better educa-

tion on the part of the medical men, and letter work by medical colleges, as soon as the important public sentiment warranted it, reforms could be instituted that would not have to be driven up or carried on in form only for want of support. And who has made improvements step by step as conditions seemed to warrant, and not one of them have been abandoned, and not one of them has led to a lessening of the patronage of the school. They have been made from time to time in strict accordance with the fixed policy of the institution, maintained through its entire history, which is to equip its graduates in a high degree for the practical work of the profession.

Whatever criticism may stand against this Western College on the score of early lack of preliminary requirements on the scholastic side, none can be held against the thoroughness of the teaching of the art of the doctor. Conscious that this was the paramount service it could render its students, and that for the professional struggle it is the best gift of all, Such College has consistently held to this standard, and its career and that of its Alumni have proven it a great school for the real life difficulties of the practitioner, and the record of its graduates has shown in a surprising manner that they have either been equipped for their work above the average, or that the principle of natural selection has for them given place to luck.