JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG (1852-1943)

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

SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR MISSIONARY NURSES

GRADUATING EXERCISES

SANITARIUM MISSIONARY NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

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J. H. Kellogg, M.D., Presiding.

DR. KELLOGG: This is the tenth public appearance of the Sanitarium Training School for Missionary Nurses. We will begin our program this evening with an anthem, "Lovely Zion."

ANTHEM.

DR. WINEGAR: The occasion of our being here to-night is certainly no ordinary one. As I look over the army of workers of our young people who have enlisted in such a noble cause, and these especially who have just finished their course of training and have reached that point where we are to grant them diplomas, as I say, as I look over this army of workers, my heart would sink within me if I felt that they were going out in their own strength--that they were going out depending upon human agencies, but when we realize that in our Father we have one who can fill every heart to over-flowing, and whose followers never know defeat, we can safely trust all to His hands. There is really no equipment complete until our hearts are filled to overflowing with the love of Christ that passes knowledge until we are filled with the fulness of God.

When we see the ordinary graduates,--from the ordinary schools, I may say,--we can read in each face their delight that they have passed from their school life, as it were, into what may be termed a sort of butterfly life, of society. Friends congratulate them because their labors are ended. But to-night as we look into the

faces of those before us, we feel quite different; we feel that this is not an ordinary time, and that these are not ordinary graduates from an ordinary school.

The studies you have been pursuing for the past few years have indeed been arduous; the tasks you have been called upon to perform have been very wearing upon your nerves and tiresome to your brains, as well as wearisome to your muscles. And yet these graduates have quietly and conscientiously performed the duties which were assigned them, and they have done this, not as I said of the ordinary graduate, that they may enter into the gay whirl of society, but they have done this that they might enter into a broader field of usefulness. We trust te-night, as we see this class before us, that they are not entering upon this life for any worldly fame or honor, but that it is from a deep love of humanity and to uplift them and raise them to a higher plain, where, looking out upon a broader horizon, they may behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world.

In our busy life we very seldom pause to consider what self-denying, and what patient heroism there is combined or connected with such a life. A nurse is called to witness the most sad scenes; her duties call her into places where she may have to meet the most dread diseases, and into the very jaws of death, as it were,, and yet she must meet all this with a cheerful face, no matter how much her may be aching, or how tired and fatigued her body may be. It is this spirit, it seems to me, that must have characterized Florence Nightingale, who is the ideal of every true nurse,--this spirit of live, sympathy, tenderness to others--kindness to all with whom she came in contact. And no doubt this was simply God's light shining through, which has been the means of breaking down ~~the~~ the prejudices, more than anything

false, which have existed against the trained nurse.

We know that there has always, until recent years, at least, been a great prejudice against the trained nurse, and this spirit of love and sympathy and tenderness which has accompanied the trained nurse, and those who have followed in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale, has been the means of breaking down this barrier. Since her day, much time has been spent in the preparationoof nurses, and to-day you have almost every facility for becoming proficient. It is not only a medical training, we must remember, that makes the nurse in the truest sense of the word, but the nurse really requires a more thorough preparation and a more earnest devotion than any sculptor or painter. We cannot compare at all the marble,--the cold, dead marble, as it were,--of the sculptor, or the dead canvassof the painter, to the living body, which is the temple of the Holy Ghost. →

← So, as I see this class before me to-night, I realize, as I believe every member of this class realizes, that you have had not only the training of the ordinary nurse, but you have, as a foundation, principles which are as lasting as eternity. Your work is not simply to go out to alleviate suffering by ministering to the sick, but you are to go to the uttermost parts of the earth, to carry the message of truth. You are to go out, not only as nurses, but as educators, teaching the people how to care for their bodies, how to prevent disease, and how they may become most useful in this life. Each of you will stand as a beacon light to the world, a center, as it were, of a holy influence, if you are only true to the principles which you have here learned to love.

There is great need for the nurse, the true nurse, to understand tht she cannot go in her own strength to do the work which she is called to do . She must remember,--every nurse must remember this--they must feel, in other words, that there is no service too humble for them; nothing that we do for the Master should be considered as too humble or too lowly for us. I sometimes wonder, as I see nurses going about their daily rounds, if their hearts are really just filled, as they should be, with the love of God. Do they realize that every patient they nurse is a subject--or really, a child--of God, and one to whom they can really minister the words of life. Let faithfulness characterize everything which you do; and remember that in every detail of your life by doing the little things well,-- in fact, it is only in this way--by doing the little things well-- that we can ever hope to meet the emergencies of life.

A very beautiful incident is told of a Swiss pastor which has interested me very much, and I thought it would be well to relate it before the class to-night,--it was this: The pastor was one day writing a letter to a friend of his, and he was taking very great pains, making each letter very carefully, when a friend said to him "If I were you, I would not take so much pains with that letter. Your friend is a very illiterate man, and he won't appreciate it,--he won't know the difference." But the pastor replied to him in this wise: The Lord Jesus is looking over my shoulder, and I am making every letter for his eye." So, in all of your work, however trivial the task may be, remember that the Lord Jesus is looking over your shoulder , and do the work as under his eye. If we will carry this principle with us

in all of our work, we will not be led astray; we will be ever looking to him, and He will be ever guiding us in the ways of truth and righteousness, and in every opportunity that presents itself to us, the Lord will impress upon our hearts just the thing we should do in that case, or for that patient, whatever it may be, and He will give us words of life to speak in that case, so we can indeed be lights unto all to whom we may go.

We want to remember another thought,--that we should be careful, and thoughtful, and trustworthy, in all that we do; that we should be faithful to whatever trust is confided to us. Now you know as the nurse goes out to meet cases, she has an opportunity that no minister has, she has an opportunity that no physician has, because she comes in close contact with the patient, or those for whom she labors,,--she comes, as it were, heart to heart with them. Hearts are opened up to her, and every nurse should be ready, when the heart is opened to her to receive it, to administer the healing balm which she alone can administer, to suffering humanity, It seems to me that this is the highest and most noble work that the nurse has to do,

The nurses who are before me to-night are more than ordinary nurses,--that is, you have a higher calling--you are called of God, and you should remember that with this high calling,--for there is certainly no higher calling than that of the missionary nurse--you should remember that with this high calling, there comes to you grave responsibilities in a double sense, for you stand between the living and the dead. You are to point the sin-sick soul to the great physicians; you are to form, as it were, the channel through which the light and life of the Savior can pass to suffering humanity, and in doing this you can be more help to your patients than you could possibly be in

simply administering to their physical wants.

It is this spirit of love and tenderness and sympathy which, as I said was the influence that prompted Florence Nightingale to do the work that she did. It is this same spirit of love and tenderness and sympathy should characterize every move that you make and everything that you do; and if you go out with this in view, remembering that you have back of you a strong and mighty helper,--one who is able to help, one who is able to direct you in all that you do, it seems to me that you cannot but be successful. The Christian and the Missionary nurse should know that there is no such thing as failure. You should ever be looking forward; you should ever be pressing, as the Bible injunction is, you should ever "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus," and ever remember that we are laborers together with God; that we are workers who needs not to be ashamed ; that we should go out among the lowly, into the most trying places, and we should not count our own lives dear. The real nurse goes wherever she is needed, wherever her services are demanded, and she goes whether there is any remuneration or not; she goes in the name of the Lord and with that consecrated life which characterized the life of our Savior, she goes to minister to discouraged and suffering humanity.

I think we can get a good lesson from the work of the Savior in this line: We must remember that Christ was not only the Son of God, but He was also the carpenter's son; and at one time, you will remember, he was commander of a small craft; at another time he was founder of a church. So that wherever opportunity presented itself, the Lord did just whatever was before him. So with this work: You should reach

put your hands, as it were, to help suffering humanity at every point possible. You should not simply feel that because you are nurses you can do only nursing--that that is all you can do--but remember that you should work in every capacity, wherever opportunity presents itself to be ready to lend a helping hand. It is not so much a moneyed service that the people want to-day, as it is real loving service,, cheerful service, service that is given freely, service that comes from the heart. That is what the people want. And I trust that everyone before me to-night is filled with that spirit; as they go out, may they go with no other thought than giving all there is of them.

As I said a moment ago, it is only by doing the very best we can in the little things of life that we may be prepared to meet the emergencies of life. We should not try to save our very best energies for emergencies, but give all there is of us to the little things about us, whatever they may be, and then the Lord will give us strength for greater things, open and the way will open up before us, so we can do greater things for the Lord.

And it is not so much what the world will consider great,--it is not in that spirit that you are to go to work; but you are to go out, not thinking of yourself, not caring for your own self,--except of course to take care of your health and your bodies, which the Lord has given you, but you should go, not counting your own life dear, if there is a chance for you to save a soul, wherever it may be, and whether it is in ministering to the sick, standing by the bedside and comforting sorrowing friends, or whatever it may be, remember that you are working for the Lord, and not for yourselves. I believe that every nurse before me tonight has enlisted with this view; that they have not taken up this work from any worldly standpoint, not from any selfish standpoint, not thinking what paths would reach a position of prominence in the world,--that

is not your object, I am sure. I believe that every nurse that has entered this class feels that they are really taking hold of a work whereby they can better benefit humanity, and in which they can do more for those about them than in any other way.

So we, as we see you go out from among us, look for great things,--not that you are going to be great as the world terms great, but we believe that xx you go in the strength of the Lord, xxxd to carry out the instructions that have been given you . This has been but the beginning, and I trust that every nurse here to-night feels that she has not finished her course of study, but has only just entered upon a course of study which goes on from day to day; that you will be diligent in your work wherever you may be; that you will not be seeking the wisdom of the world, but that which is derived from the true source of wisdom. As I have said, the service that is needed to-day is loving service. You know that we cannot give to others that which we have not ourselves, so, I would beg of you to-night, to go often to that fountain where you yourselves can be filled with love, and then it will be no effort to give out that which you have. If we are filled to over-flowing it is no effort to give it out to others,--indeed, it will overflow--it will flow out to others without an effort on our part.

So as we see you go out from among us we can only trust in the Lord that this may be so in each of your cases,--that you are going out to work for Him and not for yourselves; and you can certainly ask no greater reward than to follow in the footsteps of Him who came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

DR. PAULSON: You have in an especial manner, a particular reason for being here on this occasion. You have given your lives to a work which is greater than that which is represented by the ordinary nurse. The ordinary nurse is educated, it is true, but you are not only educated, but you have given your lives to the work of educating others. You are educating yourselves as nurses, and there was never a time when the world needed your services as much as now. There was never a time since Adam fell and brought sickness, pain, and death into the world when the tender services of the nurse were needed more than at the present time.

It seems to me that disease has become so frequent that each one to whom we speak, we ask him about his health,--we almost expect to hear him say "I am not feeling very well." There is a reason for all this. These things do not come without a cause. It is sad to say, and yet it is true, that one-half die before the age of five years. It seems as though before the helpless child has time to begin to break nature's laws, it is educated into it by its parents. Is there no one to rise up and stem this tide, and stop this plague?

We hear so much about yellow fever in the south,--what a stir was made when yellow fever reached New Orleans and cholera invaded the port of New York! But what was this compared with those multitudes who perish before they reach the age of accountability? How many die before their time. All this means something. It means that humanity are learning wrong habits; it means that either willingly or unwillingly, many persons are laying the foundations of disease and crime.

Now you have given your lives to the work of saving humanity--nottsimply saving them spiritually, but physically, as well, by the simple laying on of hands, as it were. It seems to me that I am beginning to understand the laying on of hands now in a sense in which I have never understood it before. It seems to me that the laying-on of trained hands in giving the various treatments which we have learned here,--it seems to me that what the Bible gave us in the laying on of hands was only a type or symbol of what our hands have here learned to do. In the same way, the pouring on of oil was looked upon in ancient times as the emblem of all treatment of the sick; it was only a shadow, as it were, of what you and I have learned to do, and what we are still learning, and what we expect to give ourselves to teach others to do. The true laying on of hands, the true anointing with oio, has been put in our hands; but may God grant that we may have the spirit of God, that great restoring agent, to aid us, for "It is God that healeth all our diseases."

If a man ever gets well, it is because God makes him well. God is in every man. Even now, if we recognize the fact that every human being that we see,--every manifestation that we see taking place about us, is simply God at work, even in disease. But that energy, that vitality that should be used in building up healthy and happy men and women, has now been diverted into wrong channels and wrong habits. It is our work in treating disease to study what God is trying to do in the human body and then to co-operate with him. That is true service. That is true prayer--that is dervice-prayer, and this may be mingled with verbal prayer as well.

Now in later years there has arisen a method of treatment wherein the symptoms of disease are somthered, and yet these symptoms of disease are the sentinels that would warn us of what is coming. The patient calls upon the doctor, and asks him for treatment, and after the treatment the doctor asks him if he feels better, and he says he is better, but he is no better, he is worse. When the doctor continues his treatment without an effort to treat the man instead of the disease, he is not working from the true principle. Now I believe, my friends, that God has imparted to us the true principles by which he desires the sick to be treated,--that we are to work in harmony with nature, and as we furnish the patient proper diet,--pure food, proper ventilation, and pure air,--it becomes a divine ministration,--God is in it. As we learn how to bring to the patient pure air, which is almost like the spirit of God, we are bringing to him a part of God, as it were. As we learn how to apply these simple physiological remedies, we are simply learning to work in harmony with God, and doing things as he wants us to do them, and can mingle our prayers with our work at every step, and God will hear and bless us; and as the heart becomes tender, we see it has all been God's effort to save the human being. He begins first to speak softly to the sinner,--He whispers to him "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" Then, He begins to say, "This is the right way, walk ye in it." If the eye is at first too dim to see the signal, if the ear is too dim to hear the still, small voice, God speaks louder, in the disease, and lets him reap the result of his works--not as an arbitrary punishment, but as a warning, and as he goes farther and farther into sin, by and by God begins to speak to him

through the avenue of pain, in a voice which is louder an more distinct than can be spoken to him verbally, or by any other signal, and then man often begins to recognize God. Just at that moment when his heart is oppressed and his body bruised and crushed, just at that time when you are winning him back to health, as you see the color coming back to his cheek, and as gratitude begins to spring up in his heart,--it is At that time you can drop into his heart the real meaning of all this,- you can tell him that this is the chastening of a loving father, who would have spared it all. You can mingle with all this the principles which will lift him up, and which will lift up the whole community, which needs it. And not only the whole community needs it, but the whole world needs it, and if we work upon this plan, we will thus be lifting many to whom we cannot ourselves go.

We often meet a man in our bath rooms who has been here only a few days, and who is all bowed down with pain in every joint and fiber and all bent over with the effects of bad habits which are discouraging and depressing him. In that situation, after some God-fearing nurse has found him and has been whispering to him the hopes of a better life and telling him that it is the Divine Power that has kept his heart going at the rate of sixty or seventy beats a minute, and that has enabled him to breathe eighteen to twenty times a minute; that that same powerwas anxious to save him from all his evil habits,--to help him over them, and to lift him into a better life. As I have stepped in to to see such a patient, he has said to me, "My case is all right; the Divine Physician is helping me;" and he was deeply grateful, and would go to sleep peaceably.

Sometime ago a gentleman who had attained to eminenceand had educated others for many years, was attacked in an unexpected manner, and at one time his condition was such that he fell into a fainting fit. As he was coming out of it, one of our nurses who was doing some simple things for him, saw that he was looking discouraged and downhearted and read him a few precious words from this book,--and by the way, this text comes in here very appropriately: "The Lord hath given me the tongue of the learned that should know to speak a word in seaso to him that is wearyhe wakeneth me morning by morning, he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned." (Is. 50:4.) It is a privilege to live so near to God that he can suggest to us, just at the proper time, the right words to pass to others that will be as healing balm to them,--as when the spirit came to Saul, that he should understand how to do as occasion required.

My friends, that is the foundation of all success in accidents and emergencies,--when we do not know what to do under this or that circumstance. But if we are all spirit-filled men and women, God has promised that when the occasion demands it he will flash into our minds what we shall say or do, and we shall be able to do as the occasion requires. Let that promise be a stay and a guide to you,--that you cannot be placed in a situation so difficult and so perplexing but that God, who has placed you there, will take care of you and lead you by his spirit.--The nurse talked with this man to whom I have just referred, quoted some of these texts and prayed with him, and the tears comme stealing down his cheeks; he had not thought of these things. That man became a converted man, and to day he is rejoicing in the Savior's love; he is rejoicing that God allowed him to become crushed and bruised that he might get an insight into a higher and better life

than he had ever known before. Oh, it is such a grand privilege to be engaged in this work. And such opportunities come to us over and over again, and may God grant that we may be faithful. I hope toenight that there will not be one of you who will fail in the performance of your duty; that when these opportunities offer you may all be prepared to meet them.

My friends, we are a life-boat's crew. We are preparing to go out to save humanity from a wreck. We are just "manning the life-boat" to save those who are going down everywhere. There is one of your number who has spent some time in the life-saving service upon one of our great lakes. I said to him the other day, "Suppose someone should get into a life-boat in case of a wreck, and undertake to manage the life-boat, and he did not understand the management of the boat and did not care anything for those who are going down?" He said, "It would be dangerous for them, and it would be dangerous for us." Now if you have gotten into this life-boat and have joined this crew, and the real object which you have in view is not to save humanity,--to be "fishers of men", it will be dangerous for you to be there. Why? You have joined an army of men and women who have been raised up to save men and women, and you stand in a dangerous position, and you stand in a dangerous position because you are in a situation where you can do tenfold more good than in any other, and hence you will be the objects of Satan's fiercest temptations; you will be,, more than all others, the ones who will be tempted on the right hand and on the left. You will be flattered and praised, and you will have everything to stimulate you to lay aside your pledge to serve God and humanity unreservedly. But if you recognize this fact from day to day,--and may God give you such a consciousness of your God-given responsibilities that when Satan comes to tempt you, he will "find nothing"--that you will fully

realize that you have joined this crew to save humanity at the time they most need it.

Now as you have been trained to tell others these principles which will save them,--as you have been taught to tell fathers and mothers these simple truths which will save their children and enable them to grow up as useful members of society; as you have been trained to tell humanity what they need in reference to diet, in reference to ventilation, in reference to pooper clothing, and other things, so that they may keep alive until that time when they shall have lived out the measure of their days. At the same time that you are doing this, you can be applying those simple remedies which will bring back to life again those who are going into an open grave. What a grand work!

May God help us that from day to day this object may grow deeper and deeper in our minds; that not a single one who is here to-night be missing around the "Great White Throne," but may it be said of each one of us, "Well done! Good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,"--and why? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." That is good enough for us,--encourage us to remain laboring faithfully at our posts, no matter what the sacrifice is.

DR. KELLOGG: Some of you have been coming here for year after year for the last ten years, and you have seen this company of nurses growing from year to year from a small company of half a dozen, a few years ago, to this small army which you see here at the present time. And those you see here represent really but a small part of those who have actually been trained in this school, and who have gone out into the world, in different parts of the world, and are now actively engaged in the work to which all these nurses have dedicated their lives.

A few statistics may be of interest to you: At the present time there are in training here at the sanitarium in the various classes, including a few who have graduated and are still here, 428,--the total number of nurses employed here at the sanitarium at the present time is 428. In addition to these there are 147 persons in the preparatory class, who have not yet entered the regular nurses class. Besides these there are 201 nurses who have already entered the mission field who are employed in the different missions in different parts of the world. Some of these are in very distant places,--in foreign countries; others are in this country. Of the total number, nearly one-third are in foreign lands,--some in the islands of the sea--in the South Sea Islands, some in the south Atlantic Ocean, some in South Africa, in Central Africa, in different parts of Europe, quite a number in Asia, Calcutta, in Northern Surpoe, in Scandinavia, Switzerland , England,--and in fact in almost every part of the civilized globe,--I think in every civilized portion of the lglobe our nurses are to be found. There are at the sanitarium at the present time, some 20 physicians, who have been trained, many of them, first as nurses, and then in medical schools,--the best schools in the country. In addition

tothese there are thirty other physicians employed in connection with the twelve branch sanitariums which are located in different parts ofthe world, and in the various medical missions which have been established during the last fww years . Fifteen of these physicians are in foreign fields. In addition to thi there are 89 medical students, making the total number of persons taking a course in medical training in connection with the Sanitarium at the present time, 664. There are , in addition to this, nearly 100 persons employed in the sanitarium at Chicago , with those employed in other departments of the institutions, making a total of 1010 persons employed at the sanitarium here and in the branch sanitarium at Chicago, at the present time, of whom 928 are employed here at the sanitarium, and nearly 100 at the branches in Chicago, making something more than 1000 persons. In addition to this there are employed in other branches of the sanitarium under the same general management and supervision, more than 500 persons, making a little army of more than 1500 apersons, whose lives are entirely devoted to the promulgation of the principles which are represented here to-night, and in the sanitarium and in the daily practices as well as the other beliefs and professions of those who are gathered here this evening

These dry statistics represent only xxxx in a very feeble way, the work which is actually done from day to day by these nurses. The work of the nurse or the work of the physician, is by no means of simple or an easy task. The burdens of the physicians and the nurse are really very onerous ones. The hurse as well as the physician is liable to be called on by day or by night, and we often find them working until the early morning hours; often without rest for twenty-

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four hours, sometimes not having time for food for many hours. I feel very proud, as I look around me, to see that notwithstanding this arduous work, there are no pale faces here; in looking over this little army I do not see any who look as though they were invalids, and yet I shall not be going wide of the truth when I say that many of these came here as semi-invalids--about twenty-five per cent. They came here for the reason that this institution is devoted to health and the fact that it was a health institution was an attraction to them; they came here hoping to find health for themselves, and a way in which to help others to health.

The demand for work of this kind as has already been hinted at, is increasing at a wonderful rate Just before I came down here to this meeting to-night, I had a conversation with a gentleman at my office in the sanitarium, in which he made a very earnest appeal for two nurses to go to the Klondyke region. Here is a chance for some one to volunteer. He promised transportation free. He is building a steamer for the purpose, and expects to take a large company to Dawson City next spring,--before the first of march--and he wants two young men to go with him as nurses, and promises them transportation free and board free, so that they will be taken on board at Seattle and landed at Dawson City without expense to themselves. There is an opportunity for some one to go into a splendid missionary field; I do not know of any better missionary field at the present time, or likely to be, next summer, than that. There will be thousands of stranded people there. The ordinary comforts and advantages of civilization are not yet provided, and it is a grand opportunity for some one to enter a splendid

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missionary field. I told this gentleman that I would present this matter, and I thought I would present it here. I hope that by the first of March there will be somebody ready to go to that distant field. I have long hoped that we might be able to establish a mission in Alaska, and here, it seems, is a way open by which the missionaries can be carried free, and an opportunity furnished for splendid work in that distant part of the United states. Xxxx

Appeals are coming from all parts of the world. Every foreign mail brings me a budget of letters larger than I can grasp in my hand, many of which appeal for help in all parts of the world.. Dr. Place is calling for help in Calcutta. Help is also called for in south America, also in Raratonga. There is also an island waiting for a missionary nurse, and on this island she can have the whole island to herself,--she can reign supreme; she can be doctor and nurse all in one There are no doctors to be found in going over many many leagues of ocean.

Now there are fields in the South waiting for active, earnest, workers. There is a vast multitude in the south waiting for help. There are some seven or eight millions of poor whites who are almost entirely without assistance. There are eight to ten millions of colored people who are in a most deplorable condition. Besides that, there are many more millions in different parts of the United states including the South, of people who are rich, but who need to be taught missionary principles,--how to eat and how to cook and how to dress and how to ventilate their homes, justsmuch as those poor primitive people who live in the mountains .

So there is an unbounded opportunity for all those who wish to do so, to go into this work. And I feel greatly encouraged when I see that there is not one of this great army but what is ready to go wherever duty calls them ; that there is not a single one but what has declared his intention to devote his entire life, or her entire life, to this good work for God and humanity. And it is a blessed thought, if we stop a moment to consider it, that in addition to the 664 who are here in training, there are 201 already in the field, making 865 trained nurses, in addition to 50 physicians, making really 900 trained workers--almost a thousand, including the nurses in other sanitariums, trained in other training schools ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and institutions under the same supervision and management and in accordance with the same principles, fully 1000 trained persons, ready to go to any part of the world where duty may call them to engage in this peculiar work. ¶ There is really no other organization of missionary work which represents precisely what this work represents. I had an opportunity to present this work before a Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, and I found the students, some 250 in number, wonderfully enthusiastic in reference to this matter, and I heard some of the young men whisperig to each other, "It would be a good thing to go up there and get that sort of a training." We see opportunities opening before us, such as we never dreamed of brought to us. At Louisville the other day at a meeting which I addressed in one of the large halls,--the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium--a gentleman met me and said he wanted to talk with me. He said "Doctor, I have twenty-five thousand dollars for you, whenever you want to start a sanitarium in this city. Soon after that another gentleman came up and said he had twenty thous-

and dollars in cash for me whenever I got ready to start in enterprise of that kind down there. I received a letter from a lady, who said she had a farm for ex-convicts, for me, whenever ~~X xax xready~~ I got ready to start a work of that kind,--said she, "I have a good farm for you, and will turn the whole thing over to you then." So there are opportunities and facilities offered us, more than we are prepared to utilize, and I feel very grateful indeed, to see such a large number of young men and women who are earnest and genuine in their consecration to this work.

Now I will ask the class who are to graduate this year to come forward and take their places on the platform: This class numbers forty-four. (Reading names and addresses.) You notice these persons come from many different parts of the world. The call for nurses has been so very great and urgent that it has been absolutely impossible to hold this class together, so that at the present time we do not see the full number of this class upon the platform; quite a number are already in the field, as it has been found absolutely necessary to send them out. (Reading names and locations of absent members.) At the present time Miss Johnson is in New York City, engaged in Christian Help work. Miss Lizzie Sargent is assisting in a Rescue Home, at Cape Town, South Africa; Miss LaPorte and Miss Ward are at ~~XXXXX~~ Nice, France, where they are engaged in self-supporting missionary work. They are spending the winter at ~~XXXXX~~ Nice, and report that they have met with excellent success; Mr. and Mrs. Lingle are in Honolulu,--I understand that they have recently gone to one of the adjacent islands, to begin independent missionary work; Mr. and Mrs. Hansen are doing self-supporting pioneer work at Nashville, Tenn., and I learn that they are having excellent success; Miss Julia Luccock is assisting Miss Bowen

at Mt. Meigs Industrial School for colored people, and is doing a good work, in giving instruction in health principles there. There are several others engaged in the organization of schools of health. The cities of Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati have been visited by our nurses, who have engaged in this work within the last six or eight weeks. Miss Richards holds an important position in the Colorado Sanitarium. Bro. Roth is in Basle, Switzerland. Seven out of this class have already entered the medical class; four are in Chicago they have begun the longer course of four years in the medical course.

It might be interesting to tell you something about the work in Chicago at the old Home of the friendless, where they have fitted themselves up a beautiful little home in one corner, where they look very much at home. They are keeping house together, going out nursing persons who can pay, where they have an opportunity to do so; working for those who cannot pay the rest of the time, and they just make a living. Other nurses are engaged in conducting a day nursery, and others in conducting a kindergarten, and they are having a delightful time in carrying forward this work.

Now I will read the Medical Missionary Declaration, which each one signs upon entering the class, and ask them if this is still their intention--to devote their lives to the medical missionary work. (Reading Declaration.) As many of you as still have the intention to devote your lives to medical missionary work, please raise your hands. (Hands raised.) I see that all hands are raised. Now before any nurse receives a diploma from this school he or she is required to take this solemn missionary nurses' pledge which I will also read in the presence of these nurses here, each one of whom will receive a copy and be expected to sign it and leave it with the secretary

of the school. (Reading pledge.). Now I will ask all those who are willing to take this pledge, solemnly and willingly, to raise their right hand. (Hands raised.) This is similar to the Hypprogratean Oath which physicians are expected to take, only it goes further, is it including Christian work.

Another word before presenting these diplomas,-- a word by means of which I hope to impress upon these nurses a thought which will always remain with them in their work: When I remember that, after that wonderful event in the history of our Lord which is termed the Transfiguration, when the cloud and the voice and the glory had vanished, the disciples found themselves alone with Jesus, and as they looked about they saw no man, save Jesus only. Now I hope the thought ~~xxx~~ is already so thoroughly impressed in the minds of each one of these nurses, that God dwells in every living man and every living woman; that Christ and God being one, Christ must also dwell in every man and every woman, so that wherever we come in contact with a suffering mortal, it is Christ we see there,-- it is Christ we see in all Creation about us. So that wherever we may be, if our hearts are right and our thoughts are right, and our minds are enlightened, we will always see Jesus only.

I now take pleasure in presenting these diplomas as a token of the well-earned honors which these nurses have achieved, not only in the theoretical studies which they have pursued in, but their daily work, in their faithful and untiring labors for the sick in your practical training. You have shown yourselves worthy of receiving the highest honor which it is in the power of this Board to confer,--a certificate

that each one of these persons here is thoroughly qualified,--mentally morally and physically and in every way qualified to go out into the world in the capacity of a missionary nurse. (Presentation of diplomas)

Singing.

Benediction, Elder A. T. Jones.

610.7

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Before the Graduating Class of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Missionary Nurses, at the Sanitarium Chapel, Sabbath, June 8, 1907, at 10:45 A. M.

by

David Paulson, M. D.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men"; or, as the margin puts it, obscure men. There is the formula for true greatness. There are a great many young people who are spending all their days in obscurity and having an opportunity to meet only obscure men and to deal with obscure men. They are chafing under it, but they have not somehow learned the formula for true greatness; and it is here: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." There is another way in which we may fail up from becoming truly great, and that is recorded in Jeremiah the 45th chapter are these words that Jeremiah addressed to his stenographer who had followed him, who was writing out all those burning messages, not only to the people of Israel, but even to Babylon. By and by the poor fellow got discouraged. It was long hours; the outlook was not very good, and I suppose the pay, just like all missionary stenographers, I suppose the pay was small, and by and by he said it was hard, as I know a great many a good missionary stenographer has had to say in modern times: "Woe is me now! for the Lord hath added grief to my sorrow; I fainted in my sighing, and I find no rest." So there came into that man's mind a temptation to go and strike out for himself. He probably had, just as stenographers have today, a good opportunity to make a good living, and Jeremiah said these words to him: "Seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not."

The man who is diligent in the thing God gives him to do, who is loyal and faithful to it, he stands before kings; he does not stand before obscure men. The man who expects to take a shortcut course and strikes out for himself simply to seek great things for himself instead of seeking great things in the world, for humanity,--he is not going to win out. And there you have the two. Jeremish's stenographer, as I said, got an opportunity, as many modern stenographers have done,--I have found it in my own personal experiencetoo--to strike out for himself, and Jeremish's words of warning sound down the line--"Seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not". By the way, incidentally, he told his stenographer that if he would stay by him and stay by the truth, he said, "thy life will I give unto thee for a prey in all places whither thou goest." Jeremiah's stenographer was worrying for his life. It looked as though there was nothing ahead of him but death if he stayed in the right line, but Jeremiah assured him if he would stay by what was right, if he would stay loyally by the principles that had made him what he was, he should find his life wherever he went. And I believe that is just as true today. God never intended his people to be in small business. I believe that Joseph and Daniell are the normal type of what God wants us to be and intends us to be. I verily believe it in my soul. He called Daniel to stand on that dizzy height where he was a picked man, a marked man, placed over the 120 provinces of the then great world. We are gradually finding out in the last twenty or thirty years that they had civilization in Babylon and Assyria that was in no whit inferior to our own; in fact, there are indications that they had men in those days with giant intellects, perhaps superior to the men who walk the world today. 120 men were picked from 120 provinces, the three greatest men were picked from among them, and the chief of these was Daniel. But the road that led up to that dizzy height where he stood a man among men, his head towering high over all the rest of humanity, lay through the

den of lions. I am not so sure but that most of us who are here today, perhaps all, have a sure ticket to almost as great opportunities, but the road runs through the lions' den today just as much as it did then, and that ticket has stop-over privileges, and most young people avail themselves of the stop-over privileges when it gets to the mouth of the lions' den. Such a person says, "No, you are not going to catch me doing that; I am not such a fool; I will look out for myself"; so they come on this side of the lions' den, and they never know of the wonderful things over beyond. I think I have met some in my day who stopped off on this side. There was Joseph. He was a good boy, his father's pet, as a great many young people are. He wore nice clothes as a great many young people like to do; and he was a dreamer of dreams as most young people are. He dreamed of great possibilities in future; but that is all he was. He had no special backbone. He had not had the training and discipline to make him a man among men, so he was just an over-grown boy, a good fellow. In order to become the greatest man of that nation, as much as a thousand years before the time Daniel lived, it was necessary for him to pass through the necessary discipline; it lay by the way of great temptation that he withstood; it lay through the prison experience; and by and by Joseph almost virtually sat on the throne of Egypt; but, say, Friends, you and I if we are only dreamers of dreams today we will have to pass through some similar experiences. There have been wonderful improvements made since then, but God has not any better way of fitting up character today than he had three thousand years ago; and some of you who are sitting right here today if you have not had the first installment of that kind of experience, you will have it. May God help you to count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations, and rejoice in tribulation, knowing that it worketh out something. There isn't any short-cut way. Joseph, as I say, was simply a dreamer of dreams; but a few hours, a few days, a few months, a few years, and in a manner which we think was a hard, trying experience, but

that experience made him the man of whom it is said in Psalm 105, "He taught the Senators of Egypt wisdom." Some of you that have studied ancient history and some of the things that have been dug up in the monuments and quite recently know what it meant for a man to be able to teach the senators of Egypt wisdom. Our own senators of today need wisdom, and they need it right along our lines, and there are splendid young men and women sitting right here today that God will use to teach our senators wisdom and temperance which is a kind of wisdom that they will appreciate above all things; and wisdom with reference to the realities of living and all those things, my friends; but before you will ever have that opportunity, you will have to pay the price, and some of you are going to shrink when it comes to paying the price unless you see clearly what I am saying today, that you are, while paying the price of great opportunities, for every step that leads up to a great opportunity. When you are doing those things, somebody will say your a fool; but when you have done them, and they have led you into great opportunities that lie beyond, somebody will say you are lucky. But as I say, catch that truth and catch it clearly.

There is a chapter in the Bible that has been a help to me, and I only want to present to you just the things that have been helpful to me in my own individual study,--2 Kings 5th chapter, because it helps to bring out this very thing, of the right way to greatness, to true greatness, to greatness that is worth while. "Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria: he was also a mighty man in valor, but he was a leper." You might read of a party in modern times,--leprosy is not so common now,--you might read of his acts as a great man, a mighty speaker, a mighty statesman, or a mighty worker for God, but he was a dyspeptic, or a neurasthenic, or he had consumption, and it is just the same thing; it only needs one such thing to cripple the greatest of men; and you and I are going in various ways to be able

to help such if we are prepared for it. "And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife." It is put into very few words, but I want every one of you here to remember what that virtually meant. She was a slave, had been kidnapped by some company that had gone down there, and she was nothaving a nice time. She might have felt very irritated, and chafed under it, and felt she had been treated badly, and she had been treated badly. Every person who is to have a great opportunity for God will have been treated badly. Sometime in their life things that test the fiber in their lives must come to them. And this little girl was to have one of the greatest opportunities. I do not know her name. I hope to be introduced to her over in the next world, for there are several things not in the narrative that I want to know about, but thereis enough in the narrative to be a wonderful inspiration to us.

"And she said unto her mistress, Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy." I have known some people in modern times put under circumstances not so bad as this girl was, who would have said, "Good enough for him; I am glad he is having a hard time", and as we sometimes say in the language of the street, a sorehead, because they have not been treated right; so they fail to see the ideal. That girl was a missionary. She had been torn away from her mother's kitchen without warning, without having a chance to change her clothes, and been carried away there captive into a heathen country, and there she was, a mere child, as it were, but she still saw, she still carried with her the practical missionary spirit, the kind of missionary spirit that does not rub out, that does not wash out; it stays right by; it is woven into the very fiber. May God grant that each one of you have hat. "And one went in,and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. And the king of Syria said, Go to, go,and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel. And he departed, and took with him ten

talents of silver". A talent was fifteen hundred dollars; that is $15,000. That is a pretty good sized doctor bill. "six thousand pieces of gold",--that is probably as much in addition; that is now $30,000." "And ten changes of raiment." Not such suits of clothes as I wear. That was king's raiment. I imagine it would amount to as much as the other. It is more than likely he took along a fee for his treatment amounting to about fifty thousand dollars, which was a tremendous sum for those days. He was not a charity patient, in other words.

"And he brought the letter to the king of Israel, saying, Now when this letter is come unto thee, behold, I have therewith sent Naaman my servent to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his leprosy." But the king had been so busy looking after things he had not had time to do anything for humanity. So it is. It is entirely possible for you and me to get so busy looking after things that we forget to look after people; and that is what was the matter with this king. He had been so busy organizing things, fixing things up, he had actually gotten so far away from people he did not know how to heal sick people, and he actually did not know any one that did; all he could do was to rend his clothes. Somebody will come to you, not you sitting in the front rows, but all of you; somebody will come to you and say, "We want to know how to do this thing, how to do that thing;"and I hope for your own sake you will be able to do something besides sit and tear your clothes, and say, "I don't know what to do; I did have a chance to learn, but I had to do other things.

"And it came to pass, when the king of Israel had read the letter, that he rent his clothes, and said, Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy? wherefore consider, I pray you, and see how he seeketh a quarrel against me. And it was so, when Elisha the man of God had heard that the king of Israel had rent his clothes, that he sent to the king, saying, Wherefore hast thou rent thy clothes? let him come now to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel. So Naaman came with his horses

and with his chariot, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha." Elisha was running a little church school. There were two missionary training-schools in the land of Israel at that time. One of them was at Samaria, and Elisha was superintendent or president of this little school. Get this picture before you. There was Naaman; he had come twenty days' journey, at least, I suppose,to be healed. He had crossed swollen streams that were poorly bridged, clear up from Damascus, and with his horses and chariots, and his great retinue of men lined up in front of that little, humble school. It was probably improvised for the occasion, for Elisha. It was the greatest moment in Elisha's life from one standpoint,"and Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean." Elisha did not go to see him, did not make any examination, but sent a prescription out by one of his assistants, his office assistant, or, probably he taught the primary class, I do not know. "And Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean." He told him to go and take seven baths in the River Jordan. The River Jordan was twenty miles away. It is just the same as though a patient should come here and were given a prescription to go down to Kalamazoo to take treatment. Naaman had to go twenty days' journey. He had come to the king, and the king did not know what to do; he was sent down here, came to that humble place, and it looked rather suspicious to him . He had not yet learned that a principle is the great thing. When that nurse, you might say,--I do not know whether he was a nurse or not, but he was helping Elisha any way,--when he brought the prescription out that told him to go twenty miles and take some cold baths over in the RiverJordan,--some of you will say Naaman ought to have gone right away. Perhaps if you will put yourself in his place, you willknow what a tremendous test it was to Naaman, "But Naaman was wroth, and went away, and said, Behold, I thought, He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper." He

thought he would come out and do something for him. "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not wash in them, and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage." Naaman is dead long years ago, but his tribe is not dead. I have met some of them. May God help us not to belong to this tribe. Naaman saw nothing in the wonderful possibilities of little things. He despised it all; he was wroth. "And his servants came near, and spake unto him, and said, My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it? How much rather then, whenhe saith to thee, Wash, and be clean?" It is a wonderful thing, when a great man has not enough sense, if he happens to have a servant who has some sense. It appealed to these servants; they were not so high up but what it appealed to them that there might be something in that, so they persuaded him to go. Then he went and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, and his flesh came again. "Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God: and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean. And he returned to the man of God, he and all his company, and came, and stood before him: and he said, Behold, now I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel: now therefore, I pray thee, take a blessing of thy servant."

I want you all to notice that Elisha did not go out and hold any Bible reading with this man; he did not go out and preach to him; he did not give him any tracts, did not do anything of the kind, did not find out whether all his sins were forgiven. That man had a horrible skin trouble, and Elisha simply wrote a prescription, told him what to do to get rid of it. That is all. I do not say that is always an example for us. There may be men come to us who have got more soul trouble than skin trouble; then the proper thing to do is to prescribe for the soul first; but in this particular case, the man was suffering worse from his skin thanhe knew he was suffering from his soul, and the important thing was to relieve his physical trouble first. Then, of his own accord, he came back and said, "Now I know that there is no God except in Israel." Friends, you and I,

if we can write the right kind of prescriptions, we will have people sometimes come into our offices, come to us where we are, and say, "Now I know there is no God except in Israel. These experiences are sometimes necessary to enable us to see the wonderful possibilities there are in little things. A great man in Chicago,--if I should mention his name you would all recognize it,--came up here to be relieved of his suffering. He would get terrible cramps, get colic in his abdomen, and he was seized with one of those when I was here , in the evening, and he said to Dr. Rand, "There is no help for me but morphia." Dr. Rand said, "We will take you in the bathroom and do something for you there first." He said, "Oh, no, it is no use mentioning the bathroom." Dr. Rand said, "If we can not help you there, we will then consider the morphin." So he gave him a hot trunk pack, and he had not more than folded it around him than he was absolutely relieved. He said, "Doctor, that is wonderful; I never had any relief before in my life so quick as that. What did you put in that water?" Dr. Rand says, "That is simply water." He said, "Now, don't talk that way to a man like me. If you do not want to tell me what you put into it, say so. I thought you people were always glad to let your patients know what you do so they can do it at home." Dr. Rand says, "You are entirely right, but this is nothing but hot water and a blanket." He said, "Do you mean to say I have had nothing on but a hot rag?" He was thoroughly converted to what he learned that day. But there was something besides the hot rag. There was something besides the River Jordan. There was God that created the river Jordan. I thank God that you and I can e in the things we do--that we can see what Naaman did not see to begin with, ust what he did come to see. He went down there, took those cold baths, ound God there. He did not find him through Elisha, or through reading ose things are all right; the Christian will distribute tracts, he ose things, but he will do something greater than that; he will tvidual who is as much a stranger to God as Naaman was, will intro-

CORRECTION

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PRECEDING IMAGE HAS BEEN REFILMED TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR TO CORRECT A POSSIBLE ERROR

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duce him to God, until that man knows for himself as Naaman said, "Now I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel: now therefore, I pray thee, take a blessing of thy servant." He had come to pay his doctor bill now, and he said, "As the Lord liveth, before whom I stand, I will receive none. And he urged him to take it; but he refused." So, incidentally, that is the secret of Elisha's power, that is the secret. Naaman also saw God before him,--"Thou God seest me." It was so with Moses. That is why Moses could stand like a rock when everybody was criticising, pushing the wrong way,--because he had seen God. Elisha said, God before whom I stand,--get that vision before you,--that you are standing before God, and there are a lot of little, mean, miserable temptations that will never come around your way. You will be lifted up above them at once. "As the Lord liveth, before whom I stand, I will receive none. And he urged him to take it; but he refused." He was not paying any rent on the river Jordan. He received freely, he freely gave. He gave a little, simple advice. Why should he take fifty thousand dollars for that simple advice that had cost him nothing?

My friends, you and I have a right to take from people for things that cost us something to give them; but the things we have freely received, we will not have very long to give if we set a price on them. Naaman said, "Shall there not then, I pray thee, be given to thy servant two mules' burden of earth? for thy servant will henceforth offer neither burnt offering nor sacrifice unto other gods, but unto the Lord." I never understood that when I was a boy. It is dawning on me what thatmeant. You know, as he stood there and saw that man Elisha, Elisha grew larger, and larger, and larger in his sight; he first saw a man that was in touch with God, who could write on a piece of paper something that could bring such marvelous results. He saw a man so large there was not a taint of commercialism in him, but he was working absolutely for humanity; and as he looked at that man he got a new vision of humanity. Elisha represented a new type of humanity

type of humanity, and Naaman wanted to get a little of that earth that Elisha stood on. He wanted to load up two mules with that earth and take it home as a souvenir, so it would always seem to him as he knelt before that alter that there would be something more wonderful than to simply make an altar of Damascus dirt. I just came back from Atlantic City, and I brought a few little souvenirs for my wife and children. He wanted a souvenir; it was only responding to a sentiment that is in all our hearts; he wanted to build an alter of that earth that man stood upon. That only shows what a tremendous influence a large man has, as the poet said, "a sun-crowned man", ~~an idant man~~ a tall man. It only shows what an influence that has over humanity. "In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon: when I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." He wanted Elisha to pass on that question. He said, "Now, when I get home, the first thing I have got to do, my master will take me with him to the alter, he goes in kneels down there, and now when I kneel down there, God pardon me for that." There was at once a theological question raised as to what he ought to do to be safe. Elisha said, "You go in peace." "So he departed from him a little way. The minute he would try to settle that thing for his conscience, he would spring another one, and another one, and the first thing you know, all the sweet influence of that great service he had done would have been evaporated, gone away in thin vapor; but he simply said, "Go in peace." Elisha knew he could trust that man with God; God had worked that mighty miracle upon him, and he would trust him with his awakened consciousness. He gave him credit for being a man that would follow his conscience when he would be enlightened. "But Gehazi"-- we know his name although we do not know the name of the missionary that started this,--"But Gehazi, ~~said~~ the servant of Elisha the man of God, said, Behold, my master hath spared Naaman this Syrian, in not receiving at his hands that which

he brought: but, as the Lord liveth, I will run after him, and take somewhat of him." He knew that his master was a great man, but he says the master has not got much financial sense. He gave him credit for having lots of missionary sense, but he was not a financier. "I will go and get a fee from him." We call it today a tip. As Gehazi said,he was a good man; he had lived with the master; he had seen the power of that simple, Godly life that made Elisha such a great man, but he had not gotten lifted entirely above the tendency to commercialism; so he says, "I will run after him and get a little from him." "So Gehazi followed after Naaman, And when Naaman saw him running after him, he lighted down from the chariot to meet him, and said, Is all well? And he said, All is well. My master hath sent me, saying, Behold, even now there be come to me from mount Ephraim two young men of the sons of the prophets". They called all those students sons of the prophets. "Give them, I pray thee, a talent of silver, and two changes of garments." A man that will take that which does not belong to him, a man that has got that kind of commercial taint will lie every time when circumstances seem to demand it; so he said, "I will fix up a story; I will ask him for myself"; so that while Elisha would not take anything for himself, he was willing to take a little for Christian help work, for charity; so he thought that was the most likely story he could fix up. It sounds all right for a lie. "And Naaman said, Be content, take two talents. And he urged him, and bound two talents of silver in two bags, with two changes of garments, and laid them upon two of his servants; and they bare them before him." He did stand out for taking so much, but he gave way, says, Well, all right. And he began to get a vision of what he could do. Instead of being a servant he was going to have servants, to invest a little in land and in cattle,--a number of different things he had pictured in his mind of what he was going to do with that three thousand dollars. Everybody has a picture of how he can translate dollars into things; but when dollars go this way, they simply canker the man.

Gehazi could not carry the two talents himself, and that is where he got into trouble. That is what made trouble. My, what a lot of trouble a man gets into that has got to lie? Some great man said that the man who lies has to have a good memory, because he has got to fit every other lie he ever told. But the man who tells the truth does not need to remember at all, because it will fit every other truth in the universe no matter where it meets it. He fixed up one lie and he had to fix up another one. "And he urged him, and bound two talents of silver in two bags, with two changes of garments, and laid them upon two of his servants; and they bare them before him. And when he came to the tower"--he did not take them up to the school at all. "When he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and bestowed them in the house: and he let the men go, and they departed." What kind of a story do you suppose those two men told when they got back to Naaman?--"What did Elisha say about it? Did you see the students?" "No, there is something strange about that thing. No, that assistant hid it up at the tower, never went up to the school at all. It is something funny." Those men knew there was something crooked about that thing, that it was a rotten proceedure, and they went back and told Naaman. Say, friends, it was just one year later that Naaman gathered up that great army of Syria and came down, surrounded Samaria, hundered at those walls, beseiged the city just like Port Arthur was besieged. And the famine became so severe that two women agreed they would eat one's child one day, and the other one's child the next day. But the next day that woman hid her son, and it got to be a public affair. Elisha saw through the mist of the ages ahead, saw, and he heard already the rumbling of the coming storm, and he knew there was a great providence in the Lord sending that great and mighty general down there to learn that God was in Israel; but the short-sighted Gehazi, whose sight money had blinded,--he did not know the time in which he lived. He was ready to spoil that great providence simply for the sake of the fifteen hundred dollars or the three thousand dollars, and a couple of suits

of raiment. My friends, he sold the situation cheaply. As sure as God lives, every one of us who are here today will have an opportunity to spoil some providence, and may God help us to not do it! May God help us to be so true and so loyal to principle that when a temptation like that comes, then we can do like Elisha did, and see, and say, "How can I spoil the great providence that has come out of this? It is the work of the school. "And he let the men go, and they departed. But he went in, and stood before his master." He thought he could go right back and assist Elisha just as he did before. I have seen people do that same way.

You remember old Samson. He was a temperance reformer. He wore a badge. He wore his hair long. Samson went up and down the street and proclaimed he was a temperance reformer,--ate simple food, would not touch wine and all that, and it had made him a mighty man. The strict adherance to principle will make any man mighty. And he married that cheap girl from the Philistines, and the chiefs of the Philistines came to that girl and said, "Find out what is the secret of Samson's strength." She did not know, poor child, she had never had any experience,--she did not know what tremendous power they put into a man's life,--that right principles can take a raw-boned country youth and make him a man among men. She did not know why he was so strong, and she wanted to get the secret of it. By and by he said, "If my hair is trimmed off,--in other words, if I trample on my principle, I will be weak like other men"; and she persuaded him to do it. He went out to do some experimenting, went out to shake himself as before, but the Philistines caught him, and put out his eyes. That is the first thing the devil does to a man, so you say, "Can't you see that is wrong?" "No, I don't see it at all." The devil has put that man's eyes out. That is the first thing. The next thing he does is to bind their ankles. It may be the morphin habit; it may be the cocain habit; it may be the tobacco habit or some other

vicious habit. It binds him. The next thing you find Samson down there in the Philistines' prisonhouse grinding corn. The devil promises great things, but he can not deliver the goods. The Lord does not promise so much , but he fulfills his promises.

Some years ago there was a splendid girl I knew who had gifts of music, played beautifully on the violin. One day she came to me and said, "Dr. Paulson, I have got a great providence; the Lord has been good to me." She told how a good lady in Chicago had come to take her home; she was going to ride in an automobile in the park, and this woman was going to put her through the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and all that. It was almost as pretty as that thing the devil showed Christ when he said, if he would do so and so he could have all the kingdoms of this world. I said to that girl, "That does not sound like the Lord's providences. The Lord has got that in store for you and a lot more too, but you can not take such a short course to it. Stay right where you are, and when the Lord opens to you another step in his providence, it won't be a desirable thing, but you will know it is right." How many young people I have known in the last ten or fifteen years, who have been switched off by the devil opening an imitation up in the sky, and they chased after it like children do after a rainbow, and they never found it. I explained the thing to the girl. She said, "Why is it you people never want us nurses to have anything?" I said, "It is because I want you to have something", because she was a magnificent girl. She went away sorroful. She wanted that pretty badly, and she went and got it. Years afterwards I was out in a western camp-meeting, and a lady came to me, and she said, "Dr. Paulson, you are interested in the poor; give me a quarter to help a poor woman up here in a hotel get her trunk. The hotel people have taken her trunk to be sure they will get something for the room rent. I said, "What is the girl's name?" And I fund out that was our nurse. She had gone through--I have not time to tell you the winding path; but it was like Samson--she is grinding

corn. What she had in mind was all right, but she could not be on a throne in Egypt without paying the price, taking the necessary dacipline, going through the necessary hardship, being tested and tried, and she expected to jump right from where she was, a dreamer of dreams, right up to the throne of Egypt. The devil does things that way, and, as I said, he does not deliver the goods.

"But he went in, and stood before his master. And Elisha said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, Thy servant went no whither." He lied then. He told this lie a good deal easier than he told that other one. "And he said unto him, Went not mine heart with thee, when the man turned again from his chariot to meet thee? Is it a time to receive money." Ask yourselves whether it was a time to receive money, at least, from that source. Brothers and sisters, friends, those of you who can at all discern the clouds on the horizon today, who can at all hear the rumblingsm of the coming storm, who knows this old earth is groaning, as it were, under the curse,--I say to you, is it a time to receive money when you can not have money and character at the same time? If you can have both, good and well; but be sure you have character first; then you will have all you need of money. You may not have all you want, but you will have all you need. "Is it a time to receive money and to receive garments? This is what the poor fellow was thinking of, and he read his thoughts. "Is it a time to receive money, and to receive garments, and olive-yards, and vineyards, and sheep, and oxen, and menservants, and maidservants?" He had been a servant long, and he wanted to be where he could have servants, menservants and maidservants. "The leprosy therefore of Naaman shall cleave unto thee, and unto thy seed for ever. And he went out from his presence a leper as white as snow." He touched tainted money and it tainted him. Every bit of Naaman's money was tainted, morally or physically. At any rate, he caught the disease, and it clung to him, and he went out from that place leprous. The thing was already working in his system.

My friends, there is something in that chapter that appeals to me. You see the picture of that girl, under the most discouraging circumstances, true to her ideal. You see the picture of that man; he had a great opportunity, and he failed. Why, how do I know that? Gehazi did the best he could. He had some opportunities after that, just as you and I do if we mar and scar our soul. A few years later the king wanted to get straight the great things Elisha had done; he heard things from so many different sources. So he sent for Gehazi, and he said, "Tell me of the great things Elisha has done." He had seen Elisha work those mighty miracles, he had seen what a man true to his principles can do; yet, when the first temptation came to get some money, he sold it all for money. Some of you are going to have the same temptation before you are six months older, some of you before you are six weeks older, and when that comes to you, do read this chapter as I have come to read it, time ad time again. This chapter means something to me because I have had just exactly the same temptations, and I said "No, by the help of God, I won't be Gehazi." I would rather be that little girl whose name I do not know, who was away off in a foreign country, and she had not anybody to care for her, or any other thing of that kind, not knowing whether she would ever see her parents again, but she was true to her father's God, and a missionary, and a missionary to people who treated her mean. It is not so hard to be a missionary to people who treat us well; but when you are treated mean, then to turn around and be a missionary to people who treat you mean--some of you know just what that thing means. If you do not, you will, because God is putting you through exactly the same school he has put other people through, and you can simply settle for yourselves whether you are going to be great, or to fill an obscure mission, an obscure place, and it will keep you out of very great usefulness down here if it does not keep you out of the kingdom of God.

The king said, "Tell me, I pray thee, all the great things that Elisha hath done. And it came to pass, as he was telling the king how he had restored a dead body to life,that, behold, the woman, whose son he had restored to life, cried to the king for her house and for her land." I suppose the king drew a long breath and said, "It is pretty hard for me to believe that". "Behold, the woman, whose son he had restored to life, cried to the king for her house and for her land." That incident has been a wonderful encouragement to me right there. The womanwhose son he had restored to health,--by and by a famine came in the land so she simply had to leave, and she went down into the land of the Philistines, or somewhere, and when she came back seven years later,somebody had preempted her land. They simply took her land. Nobody would pay any attention to it. How can a widow get justice when the thing has gone for seen years? She did a desperate thing. She said, "I will go to the king himself." The king under ordinary circumstances would have said "Take that woman out; she is a lunatic." And the fact is the clerks and all those folks would keep her out. I have had occasion once or twice when I have had to go to see somebody who stood high in authority, and I know something about what kind of a gauntlet I had to run to get to him. That poor woman with her child,--how much show did she have to see the king? But God, the God of the widow and the fatherless, was working for her. That same God is working for you. There will be some project you have got in mind for God; it will look as though it was the most hopeless thing; but that same God will be working and will drop providences down just at the right time. It is a beautiful thing, one of the most interestings anybody can do to study the providences that come in your way when you are right. It is just as interesting to study those that come against you when you are wrong. So she took the desperate chance of seeing the king, and just as Gehazi got to the place where he said, "and he raised a dead body to life", and the king was questioning it, that woman burst in there and called for her house and for her land, and Gehazi

said, "My lord, O king, this is the woman, and this is her son, whom Elisha restored to life." Can you think of any circumstance under heaven that could have interested the king so much in that poor woman's case than that circumstance? I want to say to you there are a thousand providences you and I have missed. But it is a beautiful thing to get in touch with heaven. Prof. James of Harvard, the greatest psychologist in this country, and possibly in the world, wrote recently in a magazine called "Science", wrote and said that the scientific man who can carry on a living commerce with God has got a wonderful thing. The scientific man,--the scientific nurse, the scientific writer in any department of the world's work who can carry on living commerce with God, who can send things and get things back,--he has got a great thing. Something comes into his life that makes people who do not know anything about it wish they did. You people here who have not learned how to pray, how to talk to God and have God talk to you, do not know what you have missed, and you have not gotten all that is coming to you. If any of you people have ever felt sorry for a Christian, do not do it any longer. It is the real Christian, the one who is not simply the thing in pretense, but who knows how to talk to God and to have God swing his program into line. It is a blessed thing for one to know--

"No wind can drive my bark astray
Or change the tide of destiny."

The man who knows that thing can not help but feel sorry for the man who does not. "When the king asked the woman, she told him. So the king appointed unto her a certain officer, saying, Restore all that was her's, and all the fruits of the field since the day that she left the land, even until now." She not only got back the land, but all that was raised on it in seven years. And she had a special officer to attend to it. That is the way the Lord does. He does exceeding abundant above all that we can ask or think.

The God is alive today, and I know him and some of you know him, and those who do not know him--I feel sorry for you. "Acquaint now thyself with

him and be at peace." May God bless all the young men and women before me. May each one of us step up higher, and higher, and higher every day. Remember that for every mount of transfiguration you have, you have got to go through a garden of Gethsemane; but be willing to do it. The common people heard Christ gladly who said, "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me",--not that he would save them all. When John the Baptist was preaching in the wilderness, every one was there listening to those matchless words that fell from that man's lips. When Daniel talked, great men listened, and Joseph taught the senators of Egypt wisdom. God is no respector of persons; he has no pets. That same God is working for you and me. I wish you would get hold of this thought,--that as far as you are concerned individually, the whole machinery of heaven is running for your special benefit. In other words, God is looking after each one of you individually, if you will let him, just as though there was no other soul on earth. The man who has hold of God's hand and God has hold of his hand, he can stand it all. Lincoln evidently knew he was on God's side. That is the thing to settle. That is why Lincoln stood where he stood. It is not generally known that Lincoln was a devout man, a man that sought the counsel of God at every step of the way. Many a time at cabinet meeting when Lincoln was not sure, he dismissed the cabinet meeting, went home, and on his bended knees he sought the counsel of God, and he walked back to the audience chamber, and all the great men could no more turn his purpose than to turn back the waters of Niagara. "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." But there is a way that man knows, and that way leads beyond, leads on to great heights, it may be dizzy heights.

I say to you, young men and women, if you have thoughts you dare not express, that you may one day reach the heights of intellectual greatness, do not smother those thoughts, but balance them by just practice. I used to walk a fence; if I had a pole to balance me, it went a great deal easier. I want

to say that, balanced by just practice, by God's eternal truths, you can climb to any height you please, and you will not become dizzy.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg: We have listened to such a multitude of inspiring thoughts this morning, it is impossible to add anything material to what has been said; but I have been thinking, as I have been sitting here, of how these nurses and others who have been taking a course of instruction here, will pay the world for what has been given to them. I am very glad that the institution here, the Sanitarium appears here this morning in its true attitude of a missionary institution, a missionary educational institution; and now, how are these pupils who are going out into the world going to pay the world for what has been given to them? Benjamin Franklin, about one hundred years ago, when in London was one day conversing with a poor American who met him and wanted a loan. He gave him fifty dollars. He said to him, "I will return this money to you." "Oh, no," said Mr. Franklin, "Oh, no; you can not pay this debt that way. I have trusted you without any security. Now I charge you that instead of returning this money to me, you shall help every poor man you meet in all your life. Every man you find in need, every poor fellow who does not know where to find help, if he comes to you, you help him, and that is the only way you can pay this debt to me. I was reading not long ago a note from somebody, I do not remember who,, and it contained a suggestion that struck me very forcibly. The writer was speaking about going to church, about Christians going to church. Now, he said, "the world has a right, the worldly people who do not go to church have a right to look you in the face and say, What have you to give?" Now, I hope, my friends, that the heart and the mind of every one that has been here will be on the alert always to give the very best there is to be given, the very best they have to give. I am sure you have something to give. This talk to which we have listened this morning has certainly been exceedingly inspirint. I am glad it is taken down so it can be printed; and what a beautiful thing it will be

when you go out from here to carry with you the spirit of this work, the healing work that is represented here. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is a sort of River Jordanto which many come to be cleansed, and how many thousands have been cleansed here! Now, if each one of you will go out and establish a little river wherever you are, a little Jordan, a pool of Bethesda in which all who come may be helped and blessed by God's helping power, what a blessed thing that will be.

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G R A D U A T I N G E X E R C I S E S

of Nurses' Training Class,

At the S. D. A. Tabernacle, Dec. 19, 1893 .

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Opening prayer, by Prof. Prescott.

Address with stereopticon views, by Dr. Kellogg.

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By these means, these persons are better prepared than they could have been in any other way, to appreciate the manner in which Providence has prospered this part of this great cause. Nearly twenty years ago, when the Sanitarium (then called "The Health Institute") was first opened conducted, the whole of our Sanitarium accomodations consisted of the one small building which stands east of the main building and one or two cottages. There were then two physicians, no nurses, one or two bath attendants, and two patients. These, in addition to a few persons interested in the house-keeping department, constituted the entire establishment . At the present time, we have more than twenty-five buildings, we have a constant family of workers of from 375 to 400 , a large part of whom are students engaged in the study of subjects pertaining to medical missionary work .

About ten years ago we started a training school for nurses. The length of the first course was three months, and we had one student. The next course was six months in length, and we had two students. By the following year, a year's course had been established, and a year later, a two years' course. The number of

~~and~~ The number of students has gradually grown, until at the present time you see we have considerable difficulty in getting them into the house. The present number of students in this department, including those who have graduated in the regular course and are taking post-graduate studies, is 250, and the number is constantly growing. We have also ~~between~~ thirty ~~and forty~~ medical students, who have entered upon their university course ten physicians and about the same number of medical matrons connected with the work.

So far from the work ~~instead of~~ being confined to this Institution, there are now several similar institutions established in diferent parts of the country. One flourishing institution has grown up on the Pacific Coast. Another similar institution is being started at Walla Walla, Washington. A few days ago, I received a letter ordering a whole sanitarium with a full corps of doctors and nurses to be shipped, as soon as possible to South Africa,--we were requested to send the whole thing, floors, windows, joists, rafters--everything except the brick and mortar must be shipped to South Africa. In about two months, it is to be put on board ship; about three months later it will doubtless land in Africa, and in about a year there will be a sanitarium there. Forty thousand dollars have been raised, and ten thousand dollars more will be raised for a missionary establishment in Chicago, where we have started a branch sanitarium.

Besides these lines of work which represent the money-earning feature of this work, we have many lines of philanthropic work. From the very beginning of this Institution, a large part of the earnings of the work has been devoted to charitable purposes. A a large number of sick people have been treated gratuitously. It was not desired, in our medical work, to turn away the needy

and suffering who must be cared for, and so, provision was made for this class from the beginning. Within a year from the establishment of the Sanitarium the stockholders directed all their dividends to be used forever for the benefit of the sick poor and the improvement of the Institution, and that is the reason why it has grown. There has been no distribution of profits. No person has ever received a penny from the earnings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. We are glad to see that the same arrangement has been made in reference to all the branches of the Institution. The branch institutionat Chicago was started for the purpose of maintaining a medical mission, and we have, at the present time, ten persons employed there, including one physician. We have various departments in the building, including a free dispensary, a free bath-house, and free laundry. Dinners, clothing , etc., are also distributed.to the poor . ..

The purpose of these exercises this evening . is to present before you our workers, to let you see what sort of young men and women have consecrated themselves to this work , and to show you something of what they have learned and what they intend to do, and to present the various features of the work in which they are engaged. But I should say a word more, in passing, in reference to our course of study. Our couse has been extended from one to three years. Those who have completed the regular two years' course,, but they enter the list as medical missionaries, receiving their badge as such , and are considered qualified for this work. At the end of another year, they will graduate, having completed the extended course which is now required. Those who will be presented before you having completed courses of study of three, four, and some for five years. This course of studies is more extended than any other similar course of study in the

world . It includes not only the study of the treatment of patients such as is given in hospitals, but it includes, in addition, the employment of all the various facilities which are employed in a well equipped sanitarium,--and many have taken a more extended course of study. We have not only a training school for nurses, but we have added a training school for mothers, and a training school for ~~the~~ a kindergarten in which is taught sloyd, clay-modeling, and other departments which relate to this educational branch. We have also added a cooking-school, as most of you know . We have also, in addition, a special course in microscopy and other branches relating to medical science, such as are studied by medical students generally, only, we have these courses taken up as post-graduate studies.

In order to give you some idea of the field into which these workers enter, I will have thrown upon the screen a few views which relate to the work in Chicago and elsewhere. Several months ago, I presented several views which were photographs taken from different parts of Chicago for the purpose of showing the condition of the people there. These photographs did not relate particularly to our mission in Chicago, except in a general way. But now I shall be able to show you a number of views which have taken expressly in reference to our work there, and to show you the field in which our workers are employed.

We have increased our force of missionary workers in Chicago until now we have eight or ten, and sometimes twelve persons constantly employed there, and the demand is so great that if we had one hundred trained nurses who are prepared to take up this work, they would not begin to completely fill the demands which are made .

Sister Louise will now come out and show you the uniform in which our nurses go about their work. (Sr. Louise comes out attired in plain brown cloak, cross, etc.) I want to call your attention to this cross . The cross is used by the Catholic Sisters, and hence some have objected to the nurses using it for this purpose. But my friends, I don't think the Catholics have a monopoly of the cross. There is this much that we should respect in our Catholic friends : they have carried the cross into regions where it would never have gone if it had not been for their indefatigable efforts. The white ground represents the purity of those who go about this work, and the red, white and blue represents their loyalty, if you please.////////..

The next exercise represents the work of the children.....

We next introduce nurses representing seventeen different countries.....

Then follows the reading of the Missionary Pledge....

Next is the class to be sent to foreign fields....

Closing prayer by Eld. A. T. Jones.

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Bishop Gillespie : I should be glad to be here this afternoon, even without opening my lips, and for the reason, (and I wish to state it to you emphatically), and because of the kindly feelings of the State Board of Charities toward all such institutions as this, whether established by churches, by societies, by denominations or by individuals . The attitude of our Board, I say, is one of gratification at the establishment of such institutions, and naturally so, because, cosider this fact: the erection of these institutions in this manner, greatly relieves the finances of our State. To illustrate: take, for instance the city of Detroit ; in that city, there are at present six hospitals and six orphanages, and there are at least twelve other institutions which provide for the various cases of necessity. And in our much smaller city of Grand Rapids, we have our four hospitals, and our five other charitable institutions. Now suppose all these institutions should be discontinued,--what would be the result? Why, that large amount of necessity would be thrown upon the State, and it would tell seriously upon the treasury of the State. And it would tell very seriously, my friends, upon your direct taxes, because your benevolent expenditures are taxes, although they are indirect taxes ,--but you do not complain of those . I remember, at the last Legislature, the matter of taxing benevolent educational institutions came up. Some thought there might be justice in taxing churches, especially those of very high value, but we all protested against taxing benevolent institutions, because we thought it would be suicidal on the part of the State to do so.

Then again, you must remember that the State cannot cover the

ground of necessity, and the truth of that statement may be easily shown. Take for instance, the sick : what could the State alone do for the sick? It has only a State hospital ; the only provision that I am aware of , is one made in the laws of the State about four years ago that where there are cases in the Poor-Houses who cannot be treated properly, they may be sent to the University Hospital, and the superintendents of the poor are to pay the expenses; and then, beside that, children may be sent from the State school at Cold Water and from the Industrial Home (I think), to Adrian for surgical treatment; but beyond that, the State has no provision for the sick, except our poor-houses.

Now we know that however well a poor-house may be managed, yet because of its noise and its various inhabitancy, that it is no place for the sick. What a contrast between a poor-house and the sick chamber of a home or the sick chamber of such an Institution as this which you have in your midst ! Look at the advantages of which the sick poor are deprived in a poor-house with the best treatment which is given them. And the remarks which I have made in regard to the sick poor applies to the aged poor. They cannot have that quiet and those associations which age craves and should have .

Then there is that large class of people who are sometimes called, in ancient lamguage, "the distressed in a state.". The poor-house is the only place for these people. But you know many of these people have been of very good social rank, and it is exceedingly trying to them to be transferred to the poor-house. They ought never to be placed there, and yet that is all the State can do for them. How very different from the homes that

we now find established in our large cities, and from those of such an Institution as that which you have in your midst for those who are distressed in a state .

Then again , take the case of poor children: I could say very much in behalf of our State school at Coldwater; it is a most admirably managed institution, but probably most of you know this fact, that when a child is put there, he is liable, at any time, to be put out and separated from the parent, and the parent is not allowed to know the whereabouts of that child, because when a person takes a child from such an institution, he of course does not wish to be annoyed by the constant visits and approaches of their parents. How different is that from a real children's Home, where no such necessity is imposed. My good friend Mr. Dewing of Kalamazoo with his warm, stanch heart, has established such an institution, but there is still the breaking up of the sweet, beautiful ~~traits~~ ties of nature there. Then there is the school for erring girls (too common, Alas! among us), which is called "The Industrial Home for Girls," at Adrian, a place of kind treatment, a place of education. Grant all that; but my friends, you cannot prevent the brand of "CRIMINAL" upon the brow of those girls who are sent there. The thing is impossible. I have talked with many of those girls, and I know the keenness of their feelings after they have come out from that home. It cann t be otherwise. And yet these girls are made criminals by the law, in order to be sent there. It is not that they are criminals before the law, but they have come under circumstances of temptation, their future looks dark, and so, by some forms of law, they are brought within these walls as criminals. How different is the institution where the erring girl can be taken and kindly treated, placed under kindly and wholesome

We have a medical mission started in Chicago at which more than fifty-thousand people have already been recipients of the benefits of the work which is being carried on there. At the present time, there are employed in Chicago, some forty young men and women engaged in doing work among the poor in the city. The mission established at 100, Van Buren St., employs ten persons, and there are twenty-five persons who are at work among the poor, visiting from house to house and doing good wherever they can. These persons are all praying nurses, including a physician. We have also a free dispensary there, at which the poor receive medical treatment, —not only drugs, but also baths, massage electricity -- in fact the poorest of them receive the same treatment given the wealthiest patient at the Sanitarium. We have also a place in Chicago where the poor can have baths for nothing; I think ours was then the only place where free baths could be obtained in the city. Since that time, a free bath has been established by the city, --rather, a place where poor people could receive a bath for five cents. But there are many who have not a single penny in their pockets, who are dreadfully dirty, and who would be glad to get clean if they had an opportunity, and I have been astonished to see the readiness with which many of them exhibit their desire to get clean. If you were at that end of Van Buren St. in the morning at 9 o'clock, you would find a line of men extending from the sidewalk to No.100, packed together and waiting their turn, as if they were waiting at the post-office, waiting for the Overland Mail, or waiting at the office for their pay; but, in-

stead of that, they are waiting there for a chance to wash their shirts, for we have, in connection with our free bath, a free laundry for any one who will do his own washing. This fact is not always understood there. A young man came in there one day with a bundle of cuffs, collars and shirts which he wished to have laundried, saing he would come for them. He was informed that the laundry was free, but the laundrying was not. Tubs, drying apparatus, etc., are provided , but the man must do his work himself.

We have also done quite an extensive work for the poor of Chicago, in the distribution of clothing; we have there a bureau for the distribution of clothing,--of clothing that is worn, or second-hand--to the poor who need something with which to clothe themselves; and you would be astonished to see how many people apply for this kind of clothing . Last week we gave out 2000 garments from our dispensary there , and it is a common thing to give out three or four hundred garments a day; the average is between three and four hundred daily. We have given out between 8000 and 10000 garments since cold weather began .

We have also a restaurant in Chicago where a man can get his dinner for a penny. We have a large patronage; some days , as many as 1400 people come there for penny dinners; the average is about 700 or 800 daily. We never have a day in which we don't get six or seven hundred good dinners at a penny apiece. And a penny pays for the dinner. You may think our dinners are poor, but they are found to be very satisfactory. The dinner consists of a large bowl of nice bean soup,--not bean broth, but good thick bean soup made of beans and bread well cooked and prepared in a way in which it is really appetizing. We have a reputation among our patrons there, as

furnishing the best soup in Chicago. We have selected bean soup because it is the most nourishing. A soup made of bones would have very little nutrition in it; a soup flavored with onions, pepper, etc., contains very little nourishment, but a bowl of soup made of beans contains more nourishment than a pound of beefsteak; ~~and~~ it ~~also~~ contains 34 % of the same sort of nourishment as is contained in beefsteak, besides other nutriment. That is the reason people find this soup so satisfactory.

We have other enterprises on foot in Chicago and elsewhere. We have just taken steps to start a medical mission in old Mexico, at Guadalaxara. I have a letter in my pocket which I received this morning in reference to this mission, and I was interested in seeing how successful it is already, being only about a week old. The first day it was opened, there was a poor beggar woman came there with a terrible sore; the next day she came back with two subjects; the next day there were six, and the next day there were nine,--and that is the last report that we have heard; but, at the rate the patronage is growing, I don't know how we shall meet it. We sent down one doctor and one nurse, and they have been so busy since they got there, they don't know what to do. They already have so much to do, that I think we shall have to send them more assistance. I am going down there myself in two or three weeks, to see what the outlook is.

In six weeks, we expect to start a medical mission on the Pacific coast, one in Portland, and one in Milton, Ore. About six weeks ago, we received an order from South Africa, asking us to send them a whole Sanitarium,--doors, windows, floors, and all other necessary materials, except the foundation, with doctors, nurses, domestics, workmen and everything necessary for carrying on

this institution. They have the money all raised to pay for it, they have sent the money here by friends who will pay down for the sanitarium as soon as it arrives there . Now that institution is to be carried on, on the same plan as is this . We propose to make it the nucleus for medical missions in South Africa, from which to send out missionaries to the heathen, both among the uncivilized and among the so called civilized people of that country. There are also many heathen people in our own country and among so called civilized people, and our effort in Chicago is to do something for this class of heathen, so we have selected the worst quarters in Chicago for this purpose. I went to the police station there, and told the officer in charge that we wanted to find the dirtiest place, and the darkest place, and the place that needed medical missionary help the most. "Well," said he, "you will find it right here ." So, about half a block from there we opened our mission, and, as an illustration of its beneficial effects, I heard a gentleman saying, the other day, that there had been a wonderful change in the atmosphere of that locality within the last six months,--since our mission opened there .

Now I have only given you a little outline of what this Institution is doing, and what it intends to do everywhere on the face of the globe . I should also mention, in this connection, the fact that we have started an enterprise which we call Christian Help Work. There is a great deal of suffering overlooked in every neighborhood and in every community, and this plan is working well as a means of finding and relieving such cases .

small boy could never think to hang up his coat when he came in. Whenever he would come in he would throw down his coat wherever he happened to be. He was always so brim full of something to talk about when he came in, that he would always forget to hang up his coat; he would never hang it on the hook in its proper place. He was punished for this in different ways, and for some time, but without doing him any good. By and by complaints were made about him that he was absolutely refractory. Then a new plan was tried. When the boy came in as usual and threw down his coat instead of hanging it on the hook, his mother told him he must put on his coat ~~and put it on~~ and go up-stairs and when he came down, that he must take off his coat and hang it the hook where it belonged. He did so, and was compelled to repeat the operation till he had hung his coat on the hook twenty times. The next day he was compelled to repeat the operation fifty times, and by that time he had formed the habit of hanging his coat on the hook every time he came into the room. That was a punishment that was reformatory in its character. By this punishment the boy had formed the habit of hanging up his coat, and it became perfectly natural for him to do it. I might illustrate the same principle in other ways, if it were necessary, but this principle is made prominent with us

613.12

(Med. Miss.)

The writer recently had the privilege of visiting both the Colorado and Nebraska Sanitariums, and found a grand work going on at each of these institutions. The College View Sanitarium is now fully installed in the fine large building which formerly constituted the North Dormitory of Union College. The building is equipped with well appoint-d bathrooms and all the facilities required for first class sanitarium work.- The house is full. The most interesting feature of the institution id the fine class of nurses, numbering nearly 50, A splendid class of young men and women who give promise of becoming capital mis ionaries by and by when their course of training is completed. A splendid training school is also being organized in connection with the Colorado Sanitarium, at Boulder, Colo. The young,people seem to be very earnestxin thexwxrkxx indeed, and are greedily laying hold of the instruction given them with the expectation of devoting their lives to medical missionary work in home or,foreign fields..

613.12

THE LATEST WORD ABOUT THE PROPOSED SANITARIUM IN ENGLAND.

Just as we are going to press the following letter, written from London, has been received from Dr. Olsen:

The above letter sets forth the situation just as it is. Our English brethren have been encouraged to purchase the property, have already made the first payment of $1500, leaving about $13,000 more to be paid at the end of sixty days, or about six weeks from the present time; hence the need of haste and the most earnest effort to raise every dollar possible and as quickly as possible. The time has certainly come for the establishment of this important work in England. The brethren have waited long and patiently. This is a critical moment and the effort must not fail. A generous spirit and an earnest and enthusiastic effort will raise the amount required, and a great blessing will be secured for the English field.

The General Conference has pledged itself to raise $20,000 so that if the collection amounts to more than $10,000 the English brethren will be doubly encouraged, for it will be onlyby the greatest sacrificex that the handful of Sabbath keepers there can raise so large a sum as $5,000 within this short time, and even then there should be an additional sum of two or three thousand dollars provided to constitute a capital with which to add a few necessary appliances, to pay the expense of advertising, to equip a training school for nurses, and to put the whole work on a safe and successful basis. So do not be afraid of giving too much.

The English brethren expected to have a health book to sell as a means of raising funds. The publication of this has been delayed, but the book will be in the field in a very short time and they can then quickly raise the balance of their share if they should not get every dollar in advance. They

can be relied upon to raise one dollar for every two dollars raised in this country if America should raise its quota first, and when we consider that there are only one thousand Sabbath keepers in all England and most of these are persons in very moderate circumstances who enjoy few of the comforts with which most of us are blessed in this country, we must recognize the fact that they have shown great courage and a wonderful spirit of self-sacrifice in agreeing to raise one third of the total amount to be invested in the health work in England. So do not be afraid of giving too much. Every dollar will be needed, and needed now.

613.12

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do, by this Agreement, associate ourselves with the intention to constitute a corporation according to the provisions of the one hundred and fifteenth chapter of the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the acts in amendment therof and in addition thereto.

The name by which this Corporation shall be known is NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The purpose for which this Corporation is constituted is,

To found a hospital or charitable asylum within the state of Massachusetts for the care and relief of indigent orother sick or infirm persons, at which institution may be received also patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefit there received, which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it from time to time from all sources, exclusively to maintaining itself, improving its condition and faculties, extending its benefits and usefulness, and facilitating and promoting its purposes, by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto; all of its said purposes being undenominational, unsectarian, philanthropic, humanitarian, charitable, and benevolent and in no manner directly or indirectly for private profit or dividend paying, to any one.

The place within which the Corporation is established or located is the _____ of South Lancaster within said Commonwealth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this_____ day of_____in the year of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

BY-LAWS.

I.

CONSTITUENCY.

The constituency of this Corporation shall consist of fifteen persons which at first shall be composed of the following named individuals:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Said constituency shall have perpetual succession in the following manner.

The term of service of the five folowing named mambers,-

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

shall expire at the first annual meeting as soon as their successors

are elected by a majority vote of the members of said constituency present at said meeting, from not less than five persons previously nominated by the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, a Corporation of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, and who shall serve for three years and until their successors are in like manner nominated by said Association and elected by said constituency.

At the second annual meeting the term of service of the following five members,-

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

shall expire as soon as their successors are nominated and elected by the same parties and in the same way and for a like term of service as the five members who were nominated and elected at the first annual meeting.

At the third annual meeting, the term of service of the remaining five members shall expire in the same manner, and their successors shall be nominated and elected by the same parties and in the same way and for a like term of service, as those elected at the first and second annual meeting. And so on at each annual meeting thereafter, five members shall be nominated and elected by the same process and for a like term of service.

Vacancies that may occur from any cause shall be filled at the next annual meeting in the same manner as is provided for the nomination and election of members to fill expired terms of service.

No member shall cast more than one vote for any one person either in the election of members of the constituency or Board of Trustees, but shall have a right to cast one vote for each of the members or Trustees to be elected as the case may be. No member shall vote by proxy, but must exercise the right in person.

At all meeting of members duly called, a quorum for transaction of business shall consist of such duly qualified members as are present and voting.

II.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

The business and affairs of this corporation shall be managed and controlled by a Board of_____Trustees having the power of Directors along with a President chosen from among themselves; and also a Secretary and Treasurer who ~~shall~~ with said Trustees shall be annually nominated by the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, a Corporation of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, and elected by the constituency of this Corporation in like manner as is hereinbefore provided for the nomination and election of members of said constituency itself.

Vacancies that may occur in the Board of Trustees or in any other of said offices, by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by said Board of Trustees only from persons nominated by a majority of the Trustees of the said International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

III.

DUTIES AND POWER OF OFFICERS.

I.

Trustees.

The Board of Trustees shall have full control and management of the affairs of this Corporation. They may by resolution provide for such subordinate officers as may become necessary from time to time in conducting the business of the Corporation and may at the same time prescribe their several duties. They may also delegate any of their powers specifically named, to a committee or committees to be composed of one or

more members, the majority of whom shall have power to bind the Board. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business.

2.

President.

The President shall have general charge of the prudential affairs of this Corporation. Shall preside at meetings of Board of Trustees and perform such other duties as the Board may require of him.

3.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceeds of the Corporation. He shall also be recording Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and shall keep a record of their transactions. And shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Board of Trustees.

4.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall receive all sums due the Corporation and all donations received for its benefit and shall disburse the same under the directions of the Board of Trustees. He shall keep an account of his receipts and disbursements and report the same annually to the Corporation and oftener if required. He shall execute such bond as the Board of Trustees may require.

IV.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The time and place of the annual meetings and giving notice thereof, shall be as the Board of Trustees may fix and direct. In case, however, they should fail to make provision for such annual meetings, then the same may be called either by three members of the constituency, or five Trustees of the said Internation Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association. by a notice of the time and place of said meeting published

not less than two weeks before the time thereof in some denominational paper of the Seventh Day Adventist of general circulation among said denomination.

V.

If this Corporation should at any time come to an end by statutory proceedings or otherwise, all its assets of whatsoever kind or nature, either real, personal, or mixed, or whatever situate or located, shall at once by operation of law become the property of the International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association, a Corporation of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, to be held by said Association for substantially the same objects, uses, and purposes, for which it is now held by this Corporation. And it shall be the duty of the then Trustees to make the proper and legal transfer and conveyance to effectuate this object.

VI.

By-laws number I and II in so far as they relate to the nomination and election of members of the constituency and the nomination and election of Trustees, shall remain unchanged during the life of this Corporation.

Following Pages
Are Best
Copies Available

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do, by the Agreement, associate ourselves with the intention to constitute a corporation according to the provisions of the one hundred and fifteenth chapter of the Public Statues of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

The name by which this Corporation shall be known is
NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The purpose for which this Corporation is constituted is,

To found a hospital or charitable asylum within the state of Massachusetts for the care and relief of indigent or other sick or infirm persons, at which institution may be received also patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefit there received, which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it from time to time from all sources, exclusively to maintaining itself, improving its condition and facilities, extending its benefits and usefulness, and facilitating and promoting its purposes, by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, and philanthropic reforms and effects as are germane, or auxiliary thereto; all of its said purposes being undenominational, unsectarian, philanthropic, humanitarian, charitable, and benevolent and in no manner directly or indirectly for private profit or dividend paying, to any one.

The place within which the Corporation is established or located is the village of South Lancaster, County of Worcester, town of Lancaster, within said commonwealth.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, we have here unto set our hands this _____ day of _____in the year of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

BY-LAWS.

I.

CONSTITUENCY.

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_____ _____

_____ _____

Said constituency shall have perpetual succession in the following manner.

The term of service of the five following named members,-

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

shall expire at the first annual meeting as soon as their successors are elected by a majority vote of the members of said constituency present at said meeting, from not less than five persons

or more if requested by a majority vote of the constituency, previously nominated by the International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association, a Corporation of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, and who shall serve for three years and until their successors are in like manner nominated by said Association and elected by said constituency.

At the second annual meeting the term of service of the following five members,-

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Vacancies that may occur from any cause shall be filled at the next annual meeting in the same manner as is provided for the nomination and election of members to fill expired terms of service.

No member shall cast more than one vote for any one person either in the election of members of the constituency or Board of Trustees, but shall have a right to cast one vote for each of the members of Trustees to be elected as the case may be. No

member shall vote by proxy, but must exercise the right in person.

At all meetings of members duly called, a quorum for transaction of business shall consist of such duly qualified members as are present and voting.

II.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

The business and affairs of this corporation shall be managed and controlled by a Board of eight trustees, having the power of Directors along with a President chosen from among themselves; who with a treasurer and secretary, after the first election by the incorporators, shall be chosen annually by the constituency of the trustees of the aforesaid International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association.

Vacancies that may occur in the board of trustees or any other of said officers by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled by said board of trustees until the next regular annual meeting; in the case of trustees, however, only from persons nominated by a majority of the trustees o fthe aforesaid International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association.

III.

DUTIES AND POWER OF OFFICERS.

I.

Trustees.

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committees to be composed of one or more members, the majority of whom shall have power to bind the Board. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum to do business.

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ANNUAL MEETINGS.

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In case, however, they should fail to make provision for such annual meetings, then the same may be called by three members of the constituency, or in case they fail to do so, then by five trustees of the said International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association, by a notice of the time and place of said meeting published not less than two weeks before the time thereof, in some denominational paper of the Seventh Day Adventist of general circulation among said denomination.

V.

If this corporation should at any time come to an end by statutory proceedings or otherwise, or should fail to use its property and effects for its corporate purposes as herein set out, all its assets of whatever kind or nature, either real, personal, or mixed, or wherever situate or located, shall at once by operation of law become the property of the International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association, a corporation of Battle Creek, state of Michigan or its legal successors, to be held by said association for substantially the same objects, uses, and purposes, for which it is now held by this corporation. And it shall be the duty of the then trustees to make the proper and legal transfer and conveyance to effectuate this object.

VI.

By-laws number I. and II. in so far as they relate to the nomination and election of members of the constituency and the nomination and election of trustees, shall remain unchanged during the life of this corporation.

United States signal service show that 340 out of the 365 days in the year are sunny days. With very few exceptions, every sunrise introduces one to a day ~~that is~~ filled much ~~full of radiant~~ bright sunshine. The summers are cool, breezy, and agreeable. The winters ~~are~~ mild, sunny, and invigorating. ~~The atmosphere is dry, balmy, and stimulating.~~

To fully appreciate the beneficial effects of climate on pulmonary troubles and ~~disturbance~~ disorders of the digestive organs, one must live for a few months in ~~this~~ the delightful climate of Colorado.

~~The Colorado Sanitarium is located at Boulder, a beautiful city of six thousand inhabitants, which~~ It is the home of the State University, one of the leading educational institutions of the West. Boulder is one of the oldest towns in the State of Colorado, and has a well-deserved reputation for ~~favorable climatic conditions, as well as~~ enterprise, culture, and industry, as well as climatic conditions. The committee appointed by the American Climatological Association reports Boulder as one of the most favorable health points in the State.

The Colorado Sanitarium is situated on an elevated and picturesque site overlooking the city, with the mountains in the rear and a fertile valley stretching out as far as the eye can see in front.

"What a beautiful situation for a Sanitarium" is the universal remark of those who visit the institution, ~~who are at all acquainted with sanitarium work.~~

The prevailing winds are from the west, and as the institution is situated on the west side of the city, with nothing behind except the foothills and mountains, ~~the~~ guests ~~of the institution~~ are never troubled with dust

or smoke, which is often a source of annoyance and hindrance in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The western breezes bring ~~to the institution~~ pure air which has travelled through cañons and over mountain peaks for a distance of two or three hundred miles without ~~even~~ coming in contact with village or city, and only now and then visiting ~~or with any dwellings~~ ~~except~~ a ~~few~~ modest hamlet~~s~~ of the diggers of gold and silver.

The water supply of the institution is as pure as the air. It is conducted by a system of closed reservoirs and pipes from the ~~the mountain~~ snows in the mountain ranges seven or eight miles away. The water is soft, ~~pure,~~ and delightful for both culinary and bathing purposes.

Methods:- The methods of the Colorado Sanitarium are the same as those employed by the Battle Creek institution. The physicians and nurses are all men and women of large experience, most of them having been connected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium for a number of years. The work is conducted on strictly scientific lines, and rational methods of treatment are used. The whole life of the patient is under the control of his physician. ~~His diet, his hours for rest, his exercise, as well as his medical treatment, all receive careful attention.~~

There is scarcely a case of pulmonary tuberculosis that applies to ~~us~~ the institution for treatment who is not entirely cured or greatly benefited. The cases ~~who~~ that are not benefited are those ~~who~~ that remain at home until the disease is so far advanced that help is impossible from any source. ~~In the treatment of these cases careful attention to the~~

~~nutrition of the patient is recognized as of the greatest importance.~~ In addition to such treatment as may be directed especially to the respiratory organs, the patient's diet, his exercise, his hours for rest, are carefully regulated. Such treatment is administered as will improve ~~his nutrition.~~

It is a usual experience of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis to gain from fifteen to twenty pounds in a few weeks after entering upon a course of treatment at the Colorado Sanitarium.

Under the ~~most~~ favorable climatic conditions, ~~such as are~~ present at ~~the Colorado Sanitarium~~ this institution, coupled with every advantage for the conscientious and scientific application of rational methods, there is certainly nothing that ~~is more~~ promising to the consumptive, ~~and as the records of the work of the institution would probably show, nothing~~ more beneficial or helpful than ~~the advantages offered by this institution.~~ the Colorado Sanitarium

For further information, rates, etc., address,

W. H. Riley, M. D., Supt. or,

Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder, Colo.

613.12

Proposition for the Establishment of Sanitarium Treatment Rooms in the city of _____

In response to an urgent invitation from leading citizens, the Battle Creek Sanitarium proposes to take immediate steps for the establishment in this city of treatment rooms for the administration of baths and other treatments, such as are employed in the Battle Creek Sanitarium and its branches in various parts of the world It is proposed to lease suitable rooms in a desirable portion of the city, and to equip them with appliances for giving electric light baths, electrothermal baths, hot and cold shower and spray or douche baths, full baths, shampoos, fomentations-packs, and all other hydriatic applications; also massage, manual Swedish movements, and corrective gymnastics. The appliances will be suitable for the successful treatment of chronic disease of all sorts. The work will be placed in charge of thoroughly trained nurses who understand the proper administration of baths, the administration of test meals, gastric lavage, and who are versed in medical dietetics, and all that pertains to nursing and health culture. The work will be conducted on the same principles as the parent institution at Battle Creek, that is, no one will receive any portion of the profits beyond a very moderate salary, and no profits (if any should accrue) will be handed over to any other institution or work.

As the enterprise is one altogether in the interest of the people of this city, it seems just to ask that some guarantee of financial support should be given as a business foundation. The public will not be called upon for donations, but it is asked that those who may be interested in the enterprise in their own behalf, or in behalf of friends, will purchase tickets in advance to the amount of $_____, to be paid when the treatment rooms are equipped and ready to open for business. These tickets will be made good for use at any time within one year, and will be made transferable. The enterprise will be financially independent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but the parent institution will co-operate with the work, and foster and encourage it in every possible way.

PRESIDENT, _____

SEAL

SECRETARY, _____

613.12

(Good Health.)

THE SKODSBURG SANITARIUM at Copenhagen Denmark enjoys a patronage the present season. Dr. Ottosen and his colleagues are doing excellent work in the three Scandinavian countries in instructing the public in the rational principles of living and training young men and women for medical missionaries and other lines of philanthropic work.

Mr. J. J. Wessles, one of the founders of the Claremount Sanitarium of So. Africa, recently made a flying visit to America, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends in Battle Creek. Mr. Wessles is a representative of one of the wealthiest and most distinguished of the Boer families of So. Africa, and has a large number of relatives in the war in that country. His brother, Gen. Wessles, conducted the siege of Kimberly. ~~His cousin,~~ Mr. Steyn, President of the Orange Free State, is his cousin; the two Generals Botha were his mother's brothers. Mr. John Wessles has taken no active part in the war, as he has been in Australia promoting the establishment of our Sanitarium in that country. The Claremont Sanitarium, the funds for which were chiefly furnished by the Wessles family is very full of patients at the present time, fully half the space being occupied by British officers, who speak very highly of the character care thich they have received there. One old British general through contact with the nurses and physicians while under treatment for his wounds has renounced the use of tobacco and spirituous liquors, and become a staunch advocate of the principles which the institution represented. Lord Roberts, a staunch advocate of temperance, was much pleased with the institution and, as mentioned in a previous number, his endorsements of the work has done much to extend the fame of this excellent establishment not only in So. Africa but in other English colonies as well. Dr. Anthony, who has been the medical superintendent from the

opening has recently returned after a few months spent as a volunteer surgeon on the battle field. Dr.Davies who recently returned to South Africa laden with medical honors from the London schoold, took charge of the medical work of the institution during Dr.Anthony's absence. Mrs.Dr.Davies, a niece of President Steyn, of the Orange free State, and who is now in London, will soon connect with the work in South Africa. During his visit, Mr. Wessels made arrangements for the developement of the Health Food business in South Africa and other extentions of the work which will soon be put into operation.

CLAREMONT SANITARIUM.

The Claremont Sanitarium was formally opened Jan. 12th, 1897, for the accommodation of patients. The success which has attended the work of the institution from the very opening to the present has been marvelous. The building has been crowded to overflowing from the very beginning and it has been difficult to accomodate all who come. Our patients are from the best people of the land. Physicians have been vary liberal in recommending patients to come to the institution.

Since the opening of the sanitarium 650 individuals have come in. The average number of new cases per week has been 10. We have performed about 70 operations, of which a goodly number were major operations, such as amputations, abdominal sections, etc. 1072 prescriptions have been made up in the pharmacy, and some 2000 bathroom prescriptions have been issued.

Our staff consists of 10 fully trained nurses. There are in the training school 10 first-year, 10 second-year, and at present no third-year students. A Christian Help Band has been organized. A number of indigent cases have been treated. There is always someone caring for the sick poor, and the Band bids fair to do good work in the future. The helpers number about 60 all told. The outside demand for nurses has been more than we can supply. We could easily send out all our nurses, but of course, this is impossible. We have often been short of help in the institution on account of not being able to recall those who were out nursing.

The religious interest is good. The department leaders meet every morning for a special religious meeting which is proving to be a source of blessing. The helpers have three meetings a week.

aug 26, 1899 We have built a home for the helpers and made an addition to the Sanitarium to accomodate about 100 more patients. A large new dining room, with a seating capacity of about 150 is being built. The first one had a seating capacity of 25. The new gymnasium, with a capacity to seat

about 300, is finished. Other improvements in the way of machinery, etc. have been made.

We have also started a little health journal, entitled "The South African Journal of Health." It bids fair to prove a great success as subscriptions are coming in daily, while as yet no efforts have been put forth in the way of canvassing. This paper stands alone in So. Af. as there is but one other medical journal, and that is published for the profession.

Bath rooms have been fitted up in Cape Town with apartments for both ladies and gentlemen. This has proved a great success in almost every particular, and a great number of patients have come to the Sanitairum through the influence of the work at the bath-rooms.

In addition to these institutions there is a Benevolent Home at Kimberly on the Diamond Fields. The opportunities for work are great, and our only cry is, "Where are the reapers?"

Good Points in the Construction of the Sanatorium

Schatzalp, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.

The whole thing built of concrete, including porch pillars and arches. Concrete supported by small rods.

Floor in parlor, dining room, and other public rooms, a combination of mosaic and terraza. The terraza chocalate colored, interspersed with bright squares four or five inches apart. The Mosaic white, with colored lines.

Concrete columns in parlor covered with marble. Hall floors covered with sand, felt, and linoleum. Linoleum fastened in place by a narrow bit of moulding next the floor, along the wall. Looks very well, noiseless and easy to clean.

Corners all rounded. For the most part no baseboard. Base rounded, the rounding stopping about three inches above the floor.

Double doors leading into rooms.

Broad porch ten or twelve feet. Long windows opening into the porches from the room, --directly from the room onto the porch. Porch partitioned off between rooms, allowing patients to walk about and lie out with privacy.

610.6

AUSTRALASIAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Secretary's Annual Report to the International Medical Missionary And Benevolent Association.

In the month of October, 1897, during the S.D.Adventist camp-meeting held at Stanmore, N.S.W., stpps were taken towards the formation of the general organization of the medical missionary work in the Australasian field. S.N.Haskell, W.C.White, W.D.Salisbury, A.T,Robinson, E.R.Caro, and A.W.Semmens were appointed to act as the organizing committee. The Committee selected A.T.Robinson as its Chairman, and E.R.Caro as Secretary. This committee held its first meeting October 31, 1897. From that date till April 18, 1898 the Committee held sixteen meetings. In addition to the work of preparing a form of organization, the Committee meanwhile exercised supervision over the several lines of medical missionary work and enterprises in the Australasian field.

At the meeting of the Committee held April 18, 1898, at Nth. Fitzroy, Victoria, articles of Association and conditions of membership were formally adopted. The name decided upon for the Organization was "The Australasian Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association."

Article V. makes the following provisions:--

"Section 1.- The work of this Association shall be directed, and its business controlled, by a Committee of eleven, as shall be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Section 2.- The Committee, in the first instance, shall be as follows:--

"A.T.Robinson, E.R.Caro, W.D.Salisbury, E.R.Palmer, and P.B.Rudge. to hold office until the first annual meeting; E.N. Haskell, A.G.Daniells, W.C.White, and A.W.Semmens, to hold office until the second annual meeting; and one additional member to be appointed by the International Medical Missionary & Benevolent Ass'n, of Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A."

The Managing Committee thus provided thereafter took the responsibilities of the work, proceeding in harmony with the Articles of Association.

At a meeting held April 18, at Nth. Fitzroy, A.G.Daniells was elected President; A.T.Robinson, Vice-President; E.R.Caro, Secre'ty, and E.M.Graham, Treasurer.

The new committee held seven meetings between the date last mentioned and August 9, 1898.

The first session of the Association proper was convened at Melbourne, Vic., August 6-14, 1898, in connection with the Central Australian Conference of S.D.Adventists. Two meetings were held. The Articles of Association that had been gotten up by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and which had been quite fully considered also published in the Union Conference Record, were unanimously

adopted, and forty-one persons signed the roll as members of the Association. The membership has since increased to eighty-three. The President, A.G.Daniells, presented the necessity of organizing this Association, and the work it was intended to do. Medical institutions, city missions, rescue industries, homes for the aged, orphanages, and other philanthropic enterprises were being established in these colonies. These would need the supervision and assistance of such an organization. it would be the duty of the Association to provide trained medical and other workers for these institutions, to assist in raising funds for establishing and conducting them, and to give general oversight to all lines of medical missionary and Christian help work.

Reports were presented by A.W.Semmens of the Sanitarium at Summer Hill, N.S.W., by A.G.Daniells of the work in W.Australia, by P.B.Rudge of the Health Food Business at Nth. Fitzroy, and by Dr. Caro of Bethany Home at Napier, N.Z.

The following persons were elected to fill the vacancies in the Executive Committee:-- A.T.Robinson, N.D.Falkhead, E.R.Caro, E.R. Palmer, W.D.Salisbury, and by appointment, G.W.Morse.

The first meeting of the newly formed committee was held August 15, 1898, at Nth. Fitzroy, when the following officers were duly elected:-- A.G.Daniells, President, E.R.Caro, Vice-President, G.W.Morse, Secretary and Business Manager, Miss E.M.Graham, Treasurer

Committees were appointed as follows:--

S.N.Haskell, A.G.Daniells, W.C.White, G.B.Starr, A.W.Semmens, E.R.Caro, and F.L.Sharpe, Managing Board of the Sanitarium at Summer Hill. G.W.Morse, P.B.Rudge, and E.C.Halsey, Managing Committee of th the Health Food Agency at Melbourne, A.G.Daniells, W.C.White, G.W.Morse, a Committee to frame By-laws. A.T.Robinson, G.W.Morse, C.P.Michaels, W.D.Salisbury, N.D.Falkhead, G.Hubbard, Dr. Rand, W. Knight, and A.W.Anderson, as Victorian Medical Board. A.G.Daniells, E.R.Caro, G.W.Morse, W.C.White, and E.R.Palmer, on location of the Health Food factory. P.B.Rudge, W.N.Thom, A.Chelberg, Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Brown for the Old People's Home, at Melbourne.

The Executive Committee has held meetings from time to time during the year, as has seemed necessary to give proper attention to the interests involved. The following is a summary of the most important business that has been transacted:--

At a meeting of the Committee held at Avondale School, Cooranbong, September 7, 1898, the Committee on the location of the food factory reported in favor of establishing the food manufacturing business at that place, with head business office and salesroom in Sy Sydney. The report was adopted and the Committee discharged.

October 5, the Committee purchased of Avondale School the saw mill building, most of the plant in connection therewith, and two acres of land, on which the same is situated, adjacent to Dora Creek. This property was secured to be fitted up and equipped as a factory for the manufacture of health foods. At the same meeting a committee consisting of W.C.White, G.W.Morse, P.B.Rudge, E.R.Caro, and ~~A.W.~~

A.W.Semmens was appointed to have in charge and carry forward the work of the manufacture and sale of foods, and to manage and control the necessary property, plant, etc., for such business, to secure needed buildings to be used as warehouses, stores, etc., fo the business. It was voted that this committee be known as the Sanitarium Health Food Co. It was also voted that the officers of the Association be authorized to secure legal counsel, and prepare a draft of articles of incorporation under such acts of the laws of N.S.Wales as shall be found most suitable for the needs of the Association, and that they present such draft of articles at the next meeting of the Association.

S.N.Haskell having sent in his resignation from the Sanitarium Board, G.W.Morse was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On October 7, 1898, the following persons were appointed as the Managing Committee for the medical missionary work and interests in N.Zealand, viz., E.W.Farnsworth, G.A.Brandstater, Mrs. M.Caro, G.Teasdale, and J.H.Camp.

The Sanitarium Health Food Co. Was authorized to take over the business of the Sanitas Supply Co., and make full settlement of the same.

December 17 the Secretary was authorized to correspond with M and Mrs. Lingle, of Honolulu, with a view of ascertaining if they could be secured to connect with the medical missionary work in this country.

December 29 a vote was passed requesting the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association to supply a competent physician for the medical work in New Zealand, and preference was expressed for Dr. F.E.Braucht of Samoa. It was also voted to request the International Board to supply a suitable nurse to connect with the medical work in New Zealand.

Further recommendations were made at the same meeting as follows:--

That Mrs. M.H.Tuxford, of Wellington, N.Z., remove to Sydney, N.S.W., to improve the opportunity that will be afforded her there for receiving such instruction in the Sanitarium Nurses Training School as will fit her for future usefulness as nurse or matron in connection with some of our medical institutions; that Louis Currow go to Melbourne to connect with the Helping Hand Mission; that Mr. H.C.Minchen, of Christ Church, N.Z., be counselled to come to Australia with a view of entering upon a medical course in the Sydney University, after spending a year at Avondale School; that Mr. J.S.Reekie be counselled to enter upon a medical course in the Sydney University with as little delay as possible, and that the Sanitarium Managers be requested to arrange with him for employment while taking such course; that Mr. Dores Robinson, of Melbourne, be encouraged to enter upon a medical course in the Melbourne University and that the Victorian Board be asked to arrange as favorably as possible for his employment while so doing.

The President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Ass'n were appointed a standing committee of advice to counsel and make arrangements with candidates for a medical course in Australasia,

At a meeting of the Committee held January 3, 1899, it was voted that Miss Maggie A. Green, of Calcutta, India, be invited to come to Australia to connect with the medical work.

A meeting of the Association was called for and held at Ballarat, Victoria, in connection with the camp-meeting, January 3o, 1899.

The minutes of the meeting are as follows:--

"Present, A.G.Daniells, W.C.White, A.T.Robinson, N.D.Falkhead A.W.Anderson, W.D.Salisbury, and G.C.Tenney.

The following request was received from the Victorian M.M. & B. Board:--

At a meeting of the Victorian Board of the above Ass'n held on the Ballarat camp ground, Jan. 30, 1899, the following resolution was unanimously approved,--

To meet the requirements of the work herein set forth, we request the A.M.M. & B. Association Board to appeal to the I. M. M. & B. Association Board for a man and his wife thoroughly qualified to take charge of the electric light bath institution in Melbourne; also an experienced evangelist to connect with the Helping Hand Mission; and a man and wife, qualified nurses, to establish medical missionary work in Hobart, Tasmania. We also ask the A.M.M. & B. Association Board to counsel us as to the best methods of conducting the work of the Helping Hand Mission in the interim while such help is being secured."

By vote the above request was received.

Voted, that we receive favorably the request of the Victoria M.M. & B. Board, and that we authorize the officers of this Board to appeal to the I. M. M. & B. Association for the help asked for.

Voted, That we renew our request to the I. M. M. & B. Ass'n for workers for Queensland and New Zealand."

W.D.Salisbury, Sec. pro. tem.

At a meeting of the Committee held February 19, 1899, W.C. White, as President of the Avondale School Board, presented the urgent needs of the School for a permanent instructor who could be permanently connected with the School, to teach physiology, hygiene, and practical nursing. It was voted to urgently request the I. M. M. & B. Association Board to supply and send to us a suitable person to connect with the schoold in the capacity mentioned.

The Secretary was requested to call a special meeting of the Association to be held at Melbourne some time during the month of April, for the purpose of taking action upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association.

At a meeting of the Committee held March 5, it was decided to proceed at once with the establishment of a medical mission in Adelaide, S.A. A vote was passed requesting the Sanitarium Board to give Mr. and Mrs. Semmens a leave of absence for six months in order to enable them to connect with the proposed work in Adelaide.

In harmony with this action, and arrangements made with the Sanitarium Board, a contract was entered upon with Mr. Semmens to go to Adelaide to ascertain what the prospects warranted. Towards the

last of March he accordingly went to that place for the purpose stated.

The President, A.G.Daniells, soon after had the oppertunity of Visiting Adelaide, and rendered assistance in getting the work sta started, a report of kirkxwill which will no doubt be given at another time.

The following requests to the I.M.M. & B. Association were voted:--

For a man and his wife, of first class qualifications as nurses and teachers, to connect with the medical missionary work in Melbourne, Victoria; for a properly qualified man to engage in the work of an evangelist in connection with the Helping Hand Mission in Melbourne; for physicians, preferably a man and his wife, to take charge of the Medical Mission in Adelaide, S.A.; for two trained nurses, preferably a man and his wife, to take the oversight of the medical missionary work in Brisbane, Queensland,.

A vote was also passed recommending that misses Jones and Harker, of W. Australia. be counselled to discontinue the operation of their bathrooms, and engage in outdoor nursing for the present. It was also voted at this meeting that the Chairman appoint a Committee of seven to act as trustees and managing board for the hospital that it is proposed to establish at Cooranbong, N.S.W.

The following persons were subsequently appointed as this committee:--

E.R.Caro, W.C.White, E.R.Palmer, P.B.Rudge, H.C.Thompson, M. Hare, and A.G.Daniells.

In harmony with the recommendations previously referred to, a meeting of the Association was called to convene at Nth. Fitzroy, Victoria, April 23, 1899. The minutes of the meeting, as supplied by N. A. Davis, Secretary pro tem, are as follows:--

"Present, A. G. Daniells, Mrssrs. N.D.Falkhead, H. Cammel, C. Prettyman, C. Steele, W. D. Salisbury, G. Hubbard, T. W. Skinner, and Mesdames Buncke and Seale.

A. G. Daniells in the Chair.

After prayer the meeting was formally opened by the appointment of N. A. Davis as Scretary Pro tem(The Secretary, G.W.morse being unavoidably absent), and the reading of the notice concerning the meeting as advertised in the Herald of Health of March 1, 1899.

The purpose of this meetingw as therein set forth to be To ament article 3 so as to enable the Society to register and become incorporated in Sydney, N.S.W.

A letter from the Secretary was read setting forth the advantages of registration. This was commented upon by the President and further explanation given.

Upon the motion of N.D.Falkhead, seconded by W.D.Salisbury, it was unanimously voted that art. 3 of the constitution be amended to read "Sydney, N.S.Wales," instead of"Melbourne, Vic."

Reports having been called for, the Chairman pointed out that the Association is not a great organization with large funds and power to open benevolent institutions, but rather an advisory board designed to counsel and secure workers. Its purpose and methods are well illustrated

well illustrated in its dealing with and responding to the call from Adelaide for the establishment of a Sanitarium in that city. As a result of their action in this matter, Bro. A.W.Semmens is now in ~~Ad~~ Adelaide, and has the work well under way. The Adelaide church has given £100, and is prepared to lean another hundred.

In N. Zealand Bro. G.A.Brandstater has opened a health home in Christ Church, and is now calling for a physician.

The work connected with the Sydney Sanitarium is growing rapidly.

Bro. N.A.Davis, the Mission Evangelist, reported progress in the Latrobe St. Mission in all its departments, and that, best of all quite a number of conversions had taken place during the past few month.

On a motion to adjourn, moved by N.D.Falkhead, seconded by WD Salisbury, the meeting was closed, the Chairman appointing July 6 as the date of the next convention.

A.G.Daniells,
President.

N.A.Davis,
Secretary pro tem.

At a meeting held April 27, the Sanitarium Board submitted the following report:--

Report of Committee re relations between Sanitarium Nurses' Training School and Avondale School.

The undersigned, having been appointed to consider the above named relations, hereby report as follows:--

1. That the curriculum adopted and now in force in and for the Sanitarium Nurses' Training School be recognized as prescribing the conditions, work, and methods for Avondale School, as pertaining to the course of study in question.

2. That students who have pursued the first year's course in question at Avondale School, for any period of time, and who may desire to connect with the Sanitarium Nurses' Training School for the purpose of completing the course, be required to pass a suitable examination.

3. Upon passing such examination, and meeting other necessay requirements as regards moral and physical conditions, they should be received into the said training school at such time as accommodation can be afforded by the Sanitarium.

4. That when received they shall be given credit for the full amount of time that they pursued the course in question in Avondale School, and for one half of whatever time may be lacking in order to make up a full year's work in the same.

5. That in respect to the Missionary Declaration, as prescribed in the said curriculum, the signing of the same shall not be required until the date of acceptance of the student into the Sanitarium Nurses' Training School.

Concerning the foregoing report the following action was taken:--

Voted, to adopt the above report, and ~~xmakexk~~ to make the conditions therein given applicable as pertaining to the relations between the Sanitarium Nurses' Training School and all other nurses' training schools or classes that may be carried on in connection with any of our institutions throughout Australasia.

The Sanitarium Board having requested that a physician be secured from America to act as house physician in connection with the Sanitarium, it was voted to request the I. M. M. & B. Association Board to send such physician at the earliest date possible.

The work of your Secretary has been(1) to carry out the several recommendations of the Board in the matter of securing workers from America, also with regard to the movements of the medical workers in this country. (2) To be in touch by correspondence and personal observation, as far as possible consistent with governing conditions, with the several medical missionary enterprises and workers in Australasia who are under the supervision of this Association. (3) To attend to all necessary details of record, correspondence, and other office work pertaining to the interests involved. In the matter of securing addtitional workers for this field but little has been accomplished. The Secretary has promptly and faithfully corresponded with different parties in harmony with the recommendations of the Board, but the responses have been for the most part quite disappointing. The I. M. M. & B. Association Board gave consent for the transfer of Dr. Braucht, of Samoa, to New Zealand, and the Doctor and his family are now with us ready for such programme as shall be agreed upon. In acknowledging the receipt of further requests for labourers from America, the Secretary of the I.M.M. & B. Association Board stated that as the President, Dr. J.H.Kellogg, was in Europe , no action could be taken until his return.

Regarding the movements of the medical workers, medical students, and workers already in the Australasian field, the recommendations of the Board have been quite generally carried out.

A.B.

Our Work and Institutions.

At West Perth, W.Australia we have two lady nurses, Misses. Ruth Jones and Leila Harker, engaged in medical missionary work. For several months of the past year they were ~~mga~~ located in a private hospital operated by people of considerable influence. They were given quite favorable opportunities for securing patients and administering treatments. In one part of the hospital they had a bathroom equipped with their own fixtures, in which they performed ~~th~~ ~~work~~ their work. They also assisted in caring for patients other than those who received treatment under their direct supervision. Considerable work of value was done under this arrangement, but the relations between the nurses and some of those connected with the hospital not being so harmonious as was desired, this arrangement was discontinued some months ago. Our nurses stored their bathroom fixtures, and proceeded to engage in house to house nursing, and performing other missionary work. For the twelve months ending May 31, 1899, they reported work performed as follows:--

Number of free treatments given - -	259
Number of paid treatments given - -	215
Number of day's nursing paid for - -	221½
Number of day's nursing free - -	54
Total charges for services rendered - -	$560. 5c.
Total receipts - - - - - -	345.77c.

In order that the work of these nurses may prove successful to a desirable extent it is ~~desirable~~ that they have someone connected with them who is competent to attend to business management. As there seems no reasonable probability that we can secure such a person, we are considering the advisability of having Misses Jones and Harker connect with the work in other localities where we have institutions established.

Helping Hand Mission at Adelaide, S.Australia.

This is a mission for women, and is doing a good work. The mission is operated on rented premises , and the work is supported by public contributions, although a small revenue is derived from the earnings of the inmates. Laundry work is carried on, and is proving quite successful. The Matron, Mrs. Semple, is rendering very valuable service in that capacity, and the mission has the sympathy and hearty good will of the community in general. A very considerable amount of genuine Christian help work is performed in connection with the mission. Evangelical work is also carried on, and the results have been very encouraging. The mission has already outgrown its present quarters, and the managers are seeking for larger and more commodious premises. The work is under the immediate supervision of Conference labourers, Eld. J.H.Woods being the minister in charge of that part of the Conference.

Adelaide Medical, Electro, Hydropathic Institute.

This institution is also located at Adelaide, S.Australia, and is the youngest of our institution in this country. During the month of April of the present year Mr. and Mrs. Semmens were released from their connection with the Sanitarium at Summer Hill in order to allow them to go to Adelaide to respond to the urgent request of the friends in that place and vicinity for some kind of medical institution to be established under the auspices of the A.M.M. & B. Association. The friends of the cause contributed about $500 as free will offering and an additional $500 was secured in loans. A large and quite commodious building was secured in a central location, which was finished off in proper style for the operation of a bath house. Conveniences and appliances were put in whereby a large range of work could be performed in giving hygienic and hydropathic treatments. The work is fairly well under way, and a very encouraging patronage has already been received. The staff of workers connected with this institution consists of Mr. and Mrs. Semmens, Miss Mary Pallant, and Mr. Louis Currow. A properly qualified physician is very much needed to connect with this institution.

Melbourne Helping Hand Mission.

About ~~one year~~ 18 months ago the church at Nth. Fitzroy, Melbourne, was impressed ~~by the Spirit of God~~ to enter upon some line of work whereby assistance could be rendered to the poor and the outcasts of the slums of Melbourne. Committees were appointed to make investigations and look up suitable premises; and after a considerable amount of work had been done, suitable premises were secured at 224 and 226 Latrobe St., Melbourne. Here a large two-storey, commodious warehouse has been secured at a reasonable rental, and has been fitted up for mission purposes.

Solicitors were sent out, and donations in timber and materials for fitting up the building were received in good quantities, and the place was put in readiness for the opening. This took place on September 12, 1898. The opening services were conducted by the Hon. R.W.Best, Minister of Customs and Lands. We also secured the assistance of Dr. Howard, of Collins Street, as honorary physician.

The following report will show the work that has been done since the mission opened. Report of work done from September 13, 1898, to June 30, 1899:--

Full meals provided - - -	14,894
Penny course provided - - -	10,430
Beds provided - - - - -	7,757
Treatments given - - - -	706
Garments given - - - -	127
Gospel meetings, from Feb. 1 to June 30, '99	138

Attendance, from Feb. 1 to June 30, '99	5,409
Bible Class Studies " "	149
Attendance - - - -	1,995
Professed conversions - - -	48
Men supplied with tools - -	2
Employment obtained for men - -	29
Total earnings - - - - -	1723. 98c.
Total expenditure - - - -	2335.00

It will be noticed by the above report that fitting up the institution and paying our running expenses up to June 30, has cost over £2000, and the total earnings of the institution were only £1723. 98c., leaving an overdraft of £611.2c.

The institution is patronized by people who have met with misfortune through drink and other causes; and we find that much good is being done by the work, and the assistance that the mission offers to those who are homeless. The rear part of the building has been fitted up as an industrial department, where wood is chopped and furniture repaired, also some articles of furniture manufactured. This department is where work is provided for those who come to the institution without means. The departmenthas almost paid its own way up to the present time. Mr. G.Hubbard is the manager of this mission, and Mr. N.A.Davis the evangelist. They are assisted from time to time by other workers, and on the whole the mission is proving very successful, and already commands the highest regard and respect of the community.

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Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Summer Hill, N.S.W.

The business has continued to be carried on in the same building, viz., Meaford, Gower St., Summer Hill. This building and its equipment are entirely inadequate in every particular for the demands of the business, thus rendering its operation extremely difficult and often embarrassing to a serious degree.

July 1, 1898, the institution was being operated by Dr. Caro, Mr. and Mrs. A.W.Semmens, assisted by Mr. G.T.Shannan as analyst and nurse, four lady nurses, one gentleman nurse, a cook, errand boy, and laundress;--twelve persons in all. The removal of Mr. and Mrs. Semmens to start the work in Adelaide rendered a partial reorganization necessary, by which A.G.Daniells became president of the Board, G.W.Morse Treasurer and Manager, Mrs. M.H.Tuxford, Matron, Mr. and Mrs. G.T.Shannan head nurses, Miss Alvie Blunden as Accountant, office clerk, and stenographer.

A recapitulation regarding the force of Sanitarium workers for the year ending June 30, 1899, gives the following results:-- Number employed at beginning of year, 12; number added to the force during the year, 17; number send out to connect with the work elsewhere, 7; voluntarily retired, 1; present number of force, 21; net gain, 9. The number of patients for the year closing June 30 was 285. The majority of these were from N.S.Wales, but there were also patients from all parts of the Australasian colonies and N.Zealand.

The net charges for the year were $ 11030. 55c. This does not not represent the entire earnings of the institution, but simply the amount of charges that have been made for services that have been rendered. A large amount of free work has been done, but as no record of free work was kept previous to the month of May of the present year, it is not possible to give the figures of the same. The free work for the month of May amounted to $ 569. 06c., for the month of June, 438. 30c.

The total number of surgical operations performed by our medical Superintendent during his connection with the institution is 127. Of these, thirty-three were major operations, and many of them of a very serious character. Notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory and inadequate facilities for this class of work, the results have been gratifying in nearly every case, especially in the good recoveries made by the patients. In a number of instances the direct interposition of Providence in behalf of the sufferers has been manifasted in a marked manner.

Regarding the spiritual interests at the Sanitarium there is abundant cause for gratitude and encouragement. Without exception the entire family, from Medical Superintendent to the errand boy, are devoted Christians, and endeavour to connect closely with the Lord in alltheir work. At family worship the room is invariably filled with helpers and patients. Many of the patients take frequent occasion to express their gratitude with the Christian lives and examples that they constantly observe among the helpers.

The Bible studies with the nurses, which constitute a portion of their regular studies, are deeply interesting and profitable. Occasionally a religious service is conducted on Sunday evening, to which there is a general invitation.

All things considered, the experience of the past year in connection with the Sanitarium and its work affords abundant cause for gratitude and encouragement. It very strongly emphasizes the conclusion that this kind of work is in harmony with the will of God. It demonstrates that in the prosecution of this work many golden opportunities are afforded for bringing the precious light of a complete gospel to the favorable consideration of our fellow beings. In the dissemination of present truth, and in the work of preparing the way for the coming of the Saviour, no more potent agency exists.

Since the Lord has so signally set the seal of his approval to this work, it certainly behoves us to go forward as energetically and expeditiously as possible in the work of securing a suitable site and building with proper equipment for the work.

Newcastle Branch.

Newcastle is a city of about 100,000 inhabitants situated about 100 miles north of Sydney. During the camp-meeting that was held there last December and January, a very wide-spread interest was

awakened in behalf of the medical missionary work, and the demands became very urgent for the establishment of the medical work on a basis adequate to the demands. On account of the great scarcity of workers it was with great difficulty that arrangements could be made for opening the medical work in response to the demands that existed there. However, after much thought and planning it was finally arranged for Dr. S.C.Rand to go to that city and engage in medical work as best he could under the circumstances. We have endeavoured to secure and equip bathrooms. but have failed to do so up to the present time. Dr. Rand has engaged in the practice of his profession, and has met with very encouraging success. He has had a nurse also with him in his work, and they have done what they could to apply the rational methods for the treatment of disease. Dr. Caro has made frequent visits to that city and given a large number of lectures on health and medical topics, which have been well received and have resulted in a wide spread interest among the people along these lines. Mrs. G.B.Starr, assisted by others, has been conducting cooking classes for several months, and these also have been well attended and successful. Thus there is a very wide spread sentiment existing in that city on behalf of health principles, as well as in the rational methods for the treatment of disease. Quite a large health club has been formed, also a medical club of several hundred members . This medical club is an arrangement whereby the persons who become members receive the services of the physician of the club. The members make regular monthly or quarterly payments. This club is being operated quite successfully, and the results are proving very satisfactory. A properly equipped institution where various kinds of bath and other treatments can be given is very much needed.

Avondale Health Retreat.

For several years there has been an evident and growing demand for a hospital or some similar institution at Cooranbong. Through the generosity of friends in America who had learned of the situation quite a liberal amount of money has been contributed for this enterprise. Avondale School Board gave a nice tract of land of 15 acres in a favorable location for a site. The erection of the building was commenced in June, and has been pushed forward as fast as circumstances would permit. It is now near completion, and will undoubtedly be ready for occupancy early in October. The building is a wooden structure of two stories, and is constructed with a view of securing an abundance of sunshine in all parts for the greater portion of the day. Both stories are provided with broad verandahs. The main building will contain twelve rooms. Additions will be build containing kitchen and necessary bathrooms. The Retreat will be operated as a home for convalescents, a place of rest and recuperation for worn and tired weary ministers, missionaries, and other evangelical labourers, also as a place for the treatment of the sick and suffering of the community. Being in close proximity to Avondale School, the opportunities will be excellent for the students to do Christian help work, and for the members of the Nursrs' Training Class to have very valuable practice in connection with their regular school work. It is expected that a physician will be connected with the institution who will also teach physiology, hygiene, and practical nursing in the school.

The Sanitarium Health Food Co.

It was wisely decided that the manufacture and sale of health foods in this country should be one of the lines of work carried forward by the A. M. M. & B. Association. Accordingly it was planned that the Association should appoint a committee of five persons to have this work in charge. The Locating Committee selected a site at Avondale, in close proximity to the school. The site consists of two acres of land within a few minutes walk of the school buildings. This land, together with a large frame structure 60X62 ft. in size, two storey high, was purchased of Avondale School. In the building was an engine and boiler, which were also purchased. A brick addition 28X40 ft. has been erected and finished for the bakery, proper. In this building is placed the reel oven and most of the bakery machinery. The other portions of the building will be used for the various processes in the manufacture of cereal and nut foods. A portion of the main building, 20X60 ft., will be finished off later on as a part of a canning factory. The building committee have gone forward with their work, and have the buildings almost completed and partially equipped with

machinery and fixtures for the business. Operations have alreat been commenced, and the results thus far have been highly satisfactory. The oven is giving most excellent satisfaction, and all the products thus far have been of very superior quality. Some further equipment by way of machinery and fixtures is necessary, and will be procured in the near future., and put into operation, and then we will have a very complete factory. By having the factory located in such close proximity to the school, there will be a xcellent opportunity for students to engage in labours whereby they can partially be partially self-sustaining in their school work. The evidences seem very encouraging that our health foods will have a large sale when once we get a suitable line on the market and proper arrangements made for their sale. The Health Food Business will constitute one important part of the work of our common cause ~~in connection with the Third Angel's Message.~~

At present the working force of our factory consists of a Superintendent, head baker, engineer, and four helpers, or apprentices. The committee appointed to have this work in charge has been named the Sanitarium Health Food Co. They are directly amenable to the general Association, and will carry forward their work in harmony with general instructions received from the Executive Board of the Association.

Home for Orphans.

This is an institution quite recently extablished in Summer Hill, N.S.W., a few blocks distant from the Sanitarium. Two cottages have been rented, and suitable persons employed to have the buildings and the work in charge. Dr. Care, the Medival Superintendent of the Sanitarium, was the prime mover in the starting of this orphanage; in fact, up to the present time he has been the principal person to take burdens in this connection. Seven orphan children are now being cared for, and prosperity has attended the work from the first. Intimations were given to qyite a large circle of friends of the needs of the intitution, and considerable liberality has been manifested in the donation of furniture and fixtures, the supplying of cash with which to pay the rent, and also in other respects, so that the needs incident to the work have been quite fully met. It is believed that this is but the beginning of what will eventually grew to be a large and prosperous institution for the care of orphan children.

Old People's Home.

Something upwards of a year ago a plan was adopted and put into effect for the establishment of an Old People's Home at Nth. Fitzroy, Melbourne. A building was rented and persons secured to have the same in charge. Furnishings suitable for the

The home were supplied through the kindness of friends, and thus a home was started for several aged and homeless people. This enterprise received quite a generous gift by the legacy of Mr. Tucker, who left to it three cottages. This property is held by three trustees, and it is confidently expected that at a no very distant date they will be able to realize a fair consideration by the sale of the same, which can be used in maintaining an old people's home. Although, as yet, the work accomplished by this enterprise is comparatively small, yet it is believed that it is the beginning of what will develop into a thoroughly creditable and some what extensive institution.

Christ Church, N.Z., Health Home.

This institution is very similar to that which has been started in Adelaide, South Australia. A building was rented and fitted up for the giving of bath and other treatments, and has now been operating a little upwards of a year. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brandstater have had the work in charge, and have been assisted by one nurse and one or more helpers. Its location is at Christchurch, a flourishing city of upwards of 100,000 population. The facilities for giving treatments have been quite meagre, but excellent success has attended the work thus far. The enterprise has a good standing in the community, and the indications are that a properly equipped institution of this kind, having connected with it suitable physicians and nurses, would have a prosperous career. The true principles of medication and hygienic living find a ready response with the people of this locality, and there is urgent demand for the extension of the work. A large number of the friends of the cause in this locality are deeply interested in this line of work, and will undoubtedly unite in the near future in the erection of a building suitable for carrying the work forward with the desired success. It is expected that Dr. F. E. Braucht, who has been conducting a Sanitarium at Samoa for the past four years, with marked success, will connect with the work at Christchurch, New Zealand.

Bethany Home, Napier, N. Zealand.

This institution was opened in the month of February. 1898, as a home for released female prisoners. The work is carried on in a rented cottage capable of accommodating about ten persons. It is presided over by a matron, Mrs. Alice Parr, and has had a successful career since its opening. The institution is under the general supervision of a committee, of which Mrs. M. Care is the Executive. It has received the hearty co-operation of a large number of the people of the community, who have contributed liberally towards its support. Since the opening of the home, it has enlarged its sphere of operations so as to take in fallen women and outcasts. It has already afforded very substantial aid to a large number of unfortunates of the three classes mentioned, and in the majority of cases the results have been all that could be desired.

In connection with the work of furnishing a home and caring for the physican needs of the inmates a good deal is done by way of ministering to their spiritual needs. There have been a goodly number of complete reformations and instances of persons being entirely rescued from the ways of sin to the ways of Christian living.

The prospects for the work are encouraging, and there is already a need for much larger and better accommodation.

G. F. Moore
Secretary
Ex. M. M. of N. Carolina

BRIEF FOR COMPLAINANT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT FOR EXEMPTION FROM
TAXATION BY
NORTHERN ILLINOIS MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

THE HONORABLE BOARD OF REVIEW AND THE STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Attention is directed to the fact that the decision of the question here in issue hinges solely upon the proper constructions to be given the phrase, "INSTITUTIONS OF PURELY PUBLIC CHARITY," as used in the tax exemption statutes when sought to be made to cover claims of exemption from taxation in cases such as the NORTHERN ILLINOIS MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION. A thorough search through all the Illinois decisions gives but little aid in connection with the construction of this phrase, as thus applied, as it seems the question has never been directly before the Supreme Court for decision, the nearest approach to this being in a dicta in the case of--

People vs Seaman's Friend Society etc., 87 Ill.246, where the Court intimates a doubt whether this phrase could be made to embrace institutions other than those founded and maintained solely by the State, as contradistinguished from institutions founded by private enterprise for the dispensation of public charity. This distinction was approvingly referred to in the later case of--

Catholic Knights vs Board of Review, etc., 198 Ill. 441.

When the language used in the dicta of the 87th

Illinois case is carefully and critically considered it will be seen that it was never intended to be applied to institutions such as the Moline Sanitarium, for in defining the institutions coming within the doubt expressed only those are mentioned founded by private enterprise for the distribution of private and not public charity, excluding the large number of institutions founded by private effort, and supported by private contributions and donations, which are engaged exclusively in dispensing public charity in its broadest sense.

In interpreting the legislative meaning in the use of this phrase it would not be out of place to call attention to the fact that under the amended Revenue Law of 1905, which, however, was not in force when the assessment now being attacked was made, the word "purely" has been omitted, and the words, "with a view to profit," have been inserted between the words "used" and "for," on the last line of this paragraph.

A well settled rule of construction requires that everything enacted by the Legislature must be presumed to have been with some definite purpose. Applying this rule here, I think it could be safely presumed that this amendment to the Revenue Law was made in view of the probable effect of the dicta of the Supreme Court in the two cases already referred to, so that it might be understood that it never was the legislative intent to exclude all institutions founded and endowed by private enterprise, but for purely public charity, from the benefits of the exemption statute. As what has been said by the Supreme Court on this subject is merely dicta, and of no binding force, and besides, as it is manifest from what is to follow that if this dicta had been thoroughly and duly considered the Court would not

have given it place in either of the decisions referred to, the numerous decisions of the courts of other states construing the meaning of this identical phrase as applied to claims for tax exemption under exactly similar circumstances to the case here presented, should be given full effect in determining the question involved.

This identical phrase, viz, "INSTITUTIONS OF PURELY PUBLIC CHARITY, " is contained in the constitution of Pennsylvania in relation to the matter of tax exemption, and has been construed in that state by a number of decisions, to denote, in its broadest application, all gifts to promote the wellfare of others, including what is done in giving gratuitously in the relief of the public burden, or for the advancement of the public good.

Burds Orphan Asylum vs Upper Darby School Dist., 90 Pa. St. 21; Fire Ins. Patrol vs. Boyd; 120 Pa. St. 624; Philadelphia vs Masonic Home, 160 Pa. St. 572.

The word "PURELY", as here used, has been held to mean "wholly," when applied to privately endowed institutions, as distinguished from institutions supported and maintained solely by the state.

Episcopal Academy vs Philadelphia, 150 Pa. St.565; Grey St. Infirmary vs Louisville (Ky), 65 S W 11; Trustees Ky. Female Orphans School vs Louisville, 100 Ky. 480.

It is thought, in conclusion, that what is contended for in behalf of Complainant could be best presented, and probably better understood, by quoting from a brief on this same subject prepared by the writer for the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association vs City of Battle Creek, recently decided favorably to such contention. Particular considera-

tion is invited to what is contained on pages 5 to 10 inclusive of this brief prepared for the use of the Michigan Court, wherein is included the matter here quoted:

Philadelphia vs. Pa Hospital for the Insane, 154 Pa. St. 9.

"It appeared that the managers of the hospital maintained upon the land in question a building reserved exclusively for the use of patients paying a higher rate than others. The object of the trustees in maintaining this department was to make a profit. But no actual profit was relized, after taking into consideration the value of the grounds and improvements and costs of maintenance. The apparent profit was used in extending the hospital's capacity for good among the destitute members of the community, and no portion inured to the benefit of any person concerned in administering the charity. Held: Property exempt on ground of its being a public charity."

Again it has been decided that excess of receipts over expenditures in the case of a strictly denominational school, supported wholly by pay received for tuition, does not render the institution any the less a PUBLIC CHARITY, and therefore entitled to exemption:

Episcopal Academy vs Philadelphia, 150 Pa. St.565, where it said:

"There are no stockholders or other persons who have a pecuniary interest in the property, or any right to participate in its earnings, or any control over them, except through trustees, and for the purpose of the trust. It is maintained almost wholly by fees for tuition charged to the pupils, who are divided into three classes: those who pay the full price fixed by the trustees for tuition,

those who pay one-half price, and those who are admitted without charge. The two improtant questions presented upon these facts are, first, do the purposes of the organization of the school bring it within the definition of a PUBLIC CHARITY?"

The Court, after tracing through a number of cases the greatly broadening definition of the term charity, as used in this connection, goes on to say:

"In view of these cases it may be safely said that whatever is gratuitously done or given in relief of the public burden, or for the advancement of the public good, is a public charity. As no profit or pecuniary return is reserved to the giver, or any particular person, but all the benefits resulting from the gift or act goes to the public, IT IS A PURELY PUBLIC CHARITY, THE WORD PURELY BEING EQUIVALENT TO THE WORD WHOLLY. The School may, therefore be regarded as a public charity."

In--
Trustees of Ky. Female Orphans' School vs Louisville, 100 Ky., 470,
the Ky. Court of Appeals, defining the term charity, as used in this connection, held, that it is not restricted to the relief of the poor or indigent as a class, but includes whatever is gratuitously done in relief of the public burden, or for the advancement of the public good, and in support of this proposition quotes approvingly from
Episcopal Academy case, 150 Pa. St. 565,
as follows:

"1st. Whatever is done or given gratuitously in relief of the public burdens, or for the advancement of the public good, is a public charity. Where the public is

beneficiary, the charity is public, and where no private or pecuniary return is reserved to the giver or to any particular person, but all the benefits resulting from the gift or act go to the public, IT IS A PURELY PUBLIC CHARITY, the word purely being equivalent to wholly.

"2nd. A denominational school property, vested in trustees for the purpose of affording encouragement to the education of youth, is a purely public charity, although the school is not open in the same way to the general public as to persons connected with the religious denominations, but the general public are admitted as vacancies occur, and, when admitted, upon the same terms with all other pupils.

"3rd. An institution founded and endowed as a purely public charity does not lose its character as such under the tax laws if it receives a revenue from the recipients of its bounty sufficient to keep it in operation."

It has also been held that where a farm, used as an open-air sanitarium, although cultivated and operated for profit, was nevertheless such a public charity as to entitle it to exemption; and that it is sufficient if the main object of the institution is one which entitled it to exemption.

St. ex rel. Henderson vs Lessueur, 99 Mo 552.

A hospital supported in part by private charity, all the income of which is used for its maintenance, IS PURELY A PUBLIC CHARITY.

In re Nelson's Admr., 8 N W R, 595 (Minn.)

It would seem that the only requirement is that when the institution seeks exemption, its character, whether created by charter, conveyance, articles of association, or voluntary rules and regulations, shall be that of a PURELY PUBLIC CHARITY. IF IT VIOLATES ITS IMPLIED DUTY

TOWARDS ITS CONTRIBUTORS, EQUITY WILL AFFORD RELIEF. Nor is it important that the trustees are all Catholics, and therefore the institution is controlled and managed by Catholics.

White et al vs Smith, 189 Pa. St., 222.

As to just what facts and circumstances go to constitute an institution a public charity is well summarized in--

Underhill on Wills, page 198:

"The more fact that an institution, though it is carrying on a public charitable work, is partly supported by private subscriptions from those persons who, in return, enjoy peculiar privileges, or that exacts payment from those of its inmates or beneficiaries who are able to pay, does not alone deprive it of the character of a public charity. If the institution, whether it be a library, a home for the aged, or a hospital, is not conducted with a view to making a pecuniary profit, all of its surplus income being expended in increasing its resources, and if the public, or any definite class of the public who are unable to pay, are entitled to the use of the facilities created, it is a PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, though it may be conducted by a private corporation."

Attorney for Complainant.

THE SURREY HILLS HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

Caterham, Surrey, England.

Although various lines of our work have been carried on in Great Britain for twenty years or more, we have had no sanitarium or health institution until the present time. About four years ago the Drs. Kress came to England to start sanitarium work, and made a splendid beginning at Redhill, Surrey, but on account of the failure of Dr. Kress's health, he was obliged to leave the country, and the institution was at once closed. There has long been an urgent demand for health institutional work in this field, and many have been the enquiries with regard to this work which we have received during the last three years. We believe that the readers of "The Medical Missionary" will be interested in a brief report of the new sanitarium, which has recently been purchased.

The institution is located ~~at the top~~ in the upper part of the Caterham valley among the beautiful hills of Surrey. Caterham is a town of about 9,000 inhabitants, and is one of the stations of the South-Eastern Railway. It is situated about seventeen miles from Westminster Bridge, and different parts of London are easily reached in the course of about three-quarters of an hour or less by rail. The charm of the surroundings of Caterham is beyond description. Caterham is more like a large straggling village than a town, and it possesses many pretty residences and country houses of the upper classes. "That such a salubrious and fascinating place should have tempted men of rank, wealth, and learning to make it their home is not to be wondered at, for here they enjoy a bright, clear, dry, crisp atmosphere, refreshing breezes, and panaramic views. The high reputation of the place for salubrity, and for fertility of the soil has always been maintained." There are many places of historic interest in the neighbourhood, such as the War Coppice, the Roman Hypocaust at Fletchingley, the Harestone Valley, Mr. Long's tower at Whitehill, and the famous picture in Chaldon church. Speaking of the beautiful views from Whitehill, we quote from a booklet describing the Caterham district as follows:--

"There is Whitehill, whence you command a most extensive tract of country bounded by the Sussex Hills. You might well fancy yourself hundreds of miles from the Metropolis, somewhere in the region of Wales. Near this is the War Coppice, with its whisperings of the Roman legions. Picnic parties can fix on no more charming spot. To such, in short, as may be looking for a quiet rural neighbourhood in which to fix their residence, and whence they may reach the city as readily by rail as by omnibus from Clapton or Bayswater, we simply say, "Go and look at Caterham; go and roam for a few miles over the Surrey Hills!"

Again reading from another pamphlet "The Surrey Hills," we read:--

"A trip to the War Coppice, one mile and a half from the station by the valley, two miles by the hill top, should on no account be omitted. The most pleasant route is to walk or drive up the great hill, from the top of which is a view of the Harestone valley, not to be missed. Turning to the left again, by Mr. Long's Tower at Whitehill, whence a noble view is obtained, a Surrey lane conducts to the War Coppice. One stand here 700 feet above the level of the sea. Looking

to the South, Wouth-East, and South-West is a most magnificent prospect; far down and within ken, lie Godstone, Bletchingley, Nutfield, Reigate, Redhill, while successive ranges of undulating hills occupy a vast panoramic expanse of richly wooded country terminated only by the Brighton Downs, some forty miles distant, which alone prevent a view of the sea. This is a favourite spot for picnic parties. Besides its beauty and historic interest, there are woods to ramble in, wild flowers to cull - many rare ones. The War Coppice is suggestive of the long past. In the Surrey Archeological Society's Collections, Vol. 5., there is a very interesting article on the War Coppice. Views the most delightful and of vast extent are commanded in every direction. Northwards, Caterham, and the country beyond to the Crystal Palace, and Southwards, over the wealds of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, language fails to convey a just idea of the glorious scene, spreading itsel out to the far distant horizon. Some people wonder how it is that, on this chalky soil, the trees grow so rapidly, the crops are so plentiful, and the gardens are so luxuriant and prodigal of flowers. But the agriculturist understands the explanation. Coleman in writing on "The Causes of the Fertility and Barrenness of Soils," says, 'the fertility of the lower chalk is so marked that in many instances it has even been brought from long distances, at a considerable expense, and applied as dressing to other soils.' Professor Way states that 'the chalk marl in many districts has been extensively quarried for manure; wherever it outcrops, the soil is distinguished for its fertility.' The chalk marl is of all others the marl which has been most extensively applied as manure in all parts of the outcropping of the chalk hills. Even in very remote times it seems to have been most highly appreciated. We need hardly observe that it is a most fertile soil, suitable to almost every crop. Beyond the agricultural advantages of the soil, there is, however, another, which the residents and pedestrians in the district especially value - we mean its capacity for drying quickly. Very shortly after even protracted and drenching rains the ground becomes quite fit for walking over; and as its powers of absorption quite prevent the accumulation of rain pools and and areas of mud, the whole district is free from those unwholesome in luences, which elsewhere follow a period of damp. No one can conclude his rambles over, and observations upon, this lovely district without coming to the conclusion that for a residence it is one of the most charming places in England."

Space forbids our saying more of this most delightful location, which is so exceedingly well adapted for our sanitarium. Although away from the smoke and fog of London, it is within the free delivery system, and so we have practically all the advantages of the great Metropolis, as well as the charming quiet and restfulness of the Surrey Hills.

It was in the month of November that we first learned of the Surrey Hills Hydropathic institution through a real estate directory. We went at once to visit the place, and found it admirably adapted to our needs, and at such a reasonable price. We at once laid the matter before the British Union Conference Committee. After they had visited Caterham, they promptly voted unaimously to take steps to secure the place, provided that the necessary funds could be secured. Then we laid the matter before our friends in America, and to make a long story

short, about the middle of February we received a draft for £2,050 from America towards the purchase of the place, which ~~amounted to~~ Cost £3,030, not including the Government stamp tax, and solicitor's fees, probably another fifty or sixty pounds. The transfer was made on the afternoon of Thursday, March 5, and we secured the new sanitarium absolutely free from the burden of debt. Mrs. Olsen and I at once moved into the establishment.

We are now busily engaged in having it put in order for guests. There are some repairs and alterations that must be made, amounting to perhaps £70, or possibly a little more; and then there is the medical equipment, which is a very essential detail of a sanitarium. There is absolutely no medical equipment there at the present time, no medical office, or medical or surgical appliances; and such an equipment will entail an outlay of several hundred pounds, but as we are not in possession of the money, we must wait patiently until we secure it. It is the policy of our board of directors to incur no debt in the conduct of the new institution, and we trust that this will be possible to carry out. Really we ought to have another thousand pounds for repairs, ~~which properly speaking will be much larger~~ than those already mentioned, for medical and surgical equipment, and for capital with which to run the institution. This certainly is not too large an amount of money, and then we shall have the institution on a sound basis, and able to do successful work. We have several splendid bathrooms, but they contain no apparatus, save a couple of bath tubs and a couple of marble slabs for giving shampoos. Considerable apparatus is needed in order to put these bathrooms in proper order for the sanitarium treatments.

We are very thankful that the place is so nicely furnished, and we appreciate more than ever before the splendid opportunity, which the Lord's providence has given us in obtaining this institution. It is well worth double the money that we are paying for it. The furniture alone is probably worth a full half of the £3,030, and it is of very substantial quality, much of it mahogany, walnut, oak, and other hard wood. The rooms are fitted up with electric bells, ~~and indicator~~, which adds greatly to their convenience. The place is also provided with cisterns for ~~the~~ soft water, and ~~also~~ a boiler so that the soft water can be utilised in giving baths ~~which~~ as desired. ~~There is also a splendid furnace for heating the water for the bathrooms~~, which can be run at a small expense, as coke is used in firing it. Running the furnace so as to provide us hot water necessary will probably not cost more than a 1/- a day (25 cents.) for firing.

We cannot find words to express our deep feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to the hearty response and generous donation, which we have received from our friends in America. We, too, over in Great Britain, ~~have laid hold, and~~ have worked hard to raise our share of the purchase price. A thousand pounds has been raised by less than nine hundred Sabbath-keepers, and almost all of it has been paid in by the brethren and sisters in the course of a couple of months. The conferences have advanced the balance in behalf of the churches and of pledges, which will be paid later on. In fact, fully eight hundred pounds out of the thousand pounds were paid by before the first of March. We do not have the exact statement as yet, so we cannot give

the exact amounts. Our task over here amounted to an average of $5. apiece for every Sabbath-keeper, and this is a large amount of money to collect in so short a time. We feel thankful to all those who have assisted in this work, and ver grateful to our Heavenly Father, whose blessing has attended the effort. It has been a means of encouraging our brethren and sisters throughout the field in a most wonderful way, and we believe that the effort will result in great good to all the churches and companies. We have received many words of encouragement from the isolated Sabbath-keepers, telling how anxiously they have looked forward for years to such a move, and how glad they are that the step has now been taken. We hope to be able to receive patients early in April, but the formal opening will not take place until the months of May, when we hope to be able to have completed some of the necessary repairs and alterations.

Just a word in reference to the name of the new institution, the word "sanitarium" usually refers to a place where consumptives are received for treatment, and the word is usually spelt "sanitorium." A health institution such as we know a sanitarium to be is hardly known in this country, but the word "hydropathic institution" appears, as far as we can learn to more nearly meet our wants than anything else, so it has been decided to call the new institution "The Surrey Hills Hydropathic Institution." We have already received many applications from would-be patients and guests, and we trust that we shall have a full house during the summer. At least this is the prospect at the present time. It would have been well if we couldhave secured the place a couple of months earlier, so as to have had moretime for the repairs and alterations. If the funds come in well for us to push this work, we shall still be able to open in good season for the summer's work.

We wish to express our hearty thanks and appreciation of the generous donations, which have been sent to us by our American friends, and we earnestly request that the new enterprise may have an interest in your prayers, that it may be conducted in such a way as to prove a blessing in this country, and a means of lifting up and encouraging those who are sufferers who may come under its roof.

GOOD HEALTH,

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine
Devoted to Hygiene and Health.
1s. 6d per year, post free to any country in the Postal Union.
One penny per copy of Newsdealers.
Telegraphic Address, "Uprising," London.

451 Holloway Road,
London, N.

March 13, 1903.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg,

C/o The Sanitarium,

Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Kellogg:--

I am enclosing a little article for "The Medical Missionary" concerning our new sanitarium at Caterham. You may use the entire article, or as much of it as you think best. As soon as the foliage is out, I shall have special photographs taken, and will furnish you with a complete set. It is too early to do this at the present time.

I also enclose reports of the Belfast Sanitarium, and of our educational work during the past year.

I trust this will find you in health, and of good courage. Do not for a monet lose your courage, doctor, The medical missionary work is booming as it never has for years, and to the Lord we give all the praise and the thanksgiving. The Lord has given us a grand and glorious victory over here in England, and to Him we give the praise and glory, for it is all His doing.

We are just now getting out the April number of Good Health, and are printing 55,000 copies. I am sure we would do 60,000 just as well, but people over here are conservative, and thought better to print 55,000, and so I have agreed. Twice in the past we have not had copies enough to fill the orders which have come to us, and I think that will also be true of the April Good Health. The magazine

is getting more securely established every month. Recently we had a letter of appreciation from a gentleman who especially mentioned your article entitled "The Essence of Beauty." I shall send you a copy as soon as possible.

I note what you say about my coming to the General Conference, but you doubtless can very well understand that I have no say in that matter at all. Had the Medical Missionary Board given me an invitation to go, I might possibly have been able to arrange it, but under the circumstances I think it is better for me to remain here, and personally look after the equipment of the new sanitarium. I prefer very much to be engaged in doing work rather than to spend time in argument and discussion. There is a vast amount of work to be done, more than we can possibly accomplish. We need more workers sadly in this great field. May God take pity on us, and send us more workers is my daily prayer.

With kind regards, and a most hearty greetings, I am, as ever,

Your friend, and brother,

Alfred R. Olsen

EH.

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613.12

The South Lancaster Sanitarium.

The present month being the anniversary of the opening of the South Lancaster Sanitarium, it is interesting to notice briefly the progress of this youngest member of the sisterhood of sanitariums during its first year. With no other introduction to the people of New England than the reputation of the parent institution at Battle Creek, it has enjoyed an excellent patronage from the very first. Even during the winter months the institution was frequently filled to the last room. Not only has the patronage been encouraging from point of numbers, but among the guests have been leading thinkers and educators who have been drawn to the institution to learn more of the principles of health and right living which are inculcated by its work. At the beginning of the present summer it is encouraging to see a number of the former guests returning and bringing new friends with them.

It has recently been necessary to add another building to the present capacity of the institution, and the prospects are that all a available rooms will be filled during the summer.

It is of interest to notice some of the factors which contribute to the advancement of this young institution. First and foremost is the fact that this institution is conducted on distinct principles with reference to natural and physiological living, which is the first cause of health; which principles are being demonstrated to be right and are fast being accepted by those who are the most interested in the matter of health.

Another factor is the fact that the same methods of treatment are employed which have proven so remarkably successful at the Battle Creek Sanitarium for many years. This young institution thus has the benefit of the excellent methods which have been developed by the long experience of the parent institution.

Furthermore, these scientific advantages of the sanitarium are greatly reinforced at South Lancaster by the most desirable natural advantages. The sanitarium is located in the midst of most beautiful surroundings. While enjoying all the modern facilities of transportation and business, it is practically a country home away from the turmoil and traffic and trials of city life. Nothing could be more conducive to health than summer in a place like this. The whole landscape is covered with verdure. The air is kept constantl pure and refreshing by circulating among the innumerable leaves of the trees and flowers which take from it the carbon compounds and give back to it pure, vitalizing oxygen. Many a ~~feeble~~ vital taper which is burning low in the close, contaminated air of our large cities would burn with a new light and a new life if placed in proper surroundings in an atmosphere like this. The blood is purified by pure air. Then there is rest for tired nerves on every hand. There is the shade of magnificant old trees which is inviting to repose during the day, and cool breezes which are conducive to sleep at night. There are th fresh fields and flowers, the rocks and river, and new attractions on every hand to ~~attract~~ break the ~~attention~~ bonds of the busy brain. Surely the subtle influences of nature go a long ways in supplementing even the best mothods known to the science of medicine in bringing back the harmony of body and mind which is necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health.

613.12

THE NEW SANITARIUM AT SO. LANCASTER.

The writer has just returned from a visit to So. Lancaster for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the opening of a Sanitarium there in the near future. After a few hours conference with Elder Cottrell and Bro. Wilcox of the Academy, the necessary details were perfected and it is expected that the Sanitarium will be opened about the first of June, when it is hoped all the facilities will be in readiness. It is possible that arrangements may be made to receive a few patients before this time, as one or more physicians will be on the ground several weeks before the time announced for the opening.

On behalf of the Medical Missionary Board I wish to express our appreciation of the interest shown by the New England friends in the Medical Missionary branch of the work in the generous gift of the fine building which has been set apart for thi work. The Sanitrium enterprise will be prosecuted with vigor by the Medical Missionary Board through its representatives, who will take charge of the institution, and with the co-operation of the friends in New England it is believed that the work will speedily achieve the most gratifying degree of success. There is no part of the country in which health principles are more needed or in which a sanitarium can find a larger and more needy field for work than in New England. By an earnest co-operative effort, and the adoption of the principles of rational living, the So. Lancaster Sanitarium may be made the center of a grand and beneficent work.

CORRECTION

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PRECEDING IMAGE HAS BEEN REFILMED TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR TO CORRECT A POSSIBLE ERROR

613.12

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613.12

A SEASIDE SUMMER SANITARIUM.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium management have organized and are conducting a sanitarium in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, the institution having been opened for guests June 1. Suitable bath arrangements have been fitted up, and a competent corps of physicians and nurses has been provided, and it is the intention to make the institution a success.

For circulars giving full information concerning rates and the numerous attractive features in the locality, address,

SANITARIUM,

West New Brighton,

Staten Island, N. Y.

(The above is to be printed in display type, yellow paper, opposite side of granose circular, and tipped into Good Health.)

SKODSBORG SANITARIUM, DENMARK.

The medical missionary work was opened up in the vicinity of Copenhagen and Skodsborg, Denmark, during the summer and fall of 1897. While the way for the introduction of this work there has been opened up in a marked and wonderful manner, there have been many difficulties and discouraging features to contend with, but the Lord has shown his approval of the efforts of our workers there and has sent them deliverance in time of greatest need.

The work there is making wonderful progress and is coming in favor with the best class of people as well as the lower classes.

A sanitarium has been established at Skodsborg with a branch institution at Copenhagen, about eight miles from Skodsborg. The patronage has grown to such an extent that more room is imperative. Many of our young people of Europe are strongly impressed with the importance of this line of work and are anxious to receive instruction and training in the institution at Skodsborg, but on account of lack of room and workers who can devote their time to the education of these young people, it is impossible to admit them to the institution.

The work is under the direction of Dr. J. C. Ottosen. A training class for nurses has been organized at Skodsborg with Dr. Ottosen and wife, Brn. E. Arnesen, H. P. Hansen, Sister Hallin, and others, as instructors.

In Sweden the health work has been opened up by Bro. Chas. Kahlstrom, and is meeting with good success, a church having been raised up at Gotland as the result of his philanthropic work. These efforts have created much enthusiasm in medical missionary lines.

About three years ago the medical missionary work was opened up in Norway by Sr. Alma Andersen, with excellent results. Treatment rooms have been opened in Christiania where our workers, Srs. Alma Andersen, Lina Andreasen and Alma Hansen are meeting with good success.

GUADALAJARA SANITARIUM.

The Guadalajara Sanitarium was built in 1896.

Its influence upon that portion of the city has resulted in a general improvement of the streets and buildings, which before were in a somewhat delapidated state. The price of property has advanced from six to ten times as much as it was when the site for the Sanitarium was purchased in the fall of 1895.

The enterprise has the good will and cordial support of the state and city officials.

This is a broad field for labor. People come from a radius of 100 miles around, in one's, two's and sometimes whole companies of people and stay in the city several days.

An excellent class of patients is patronizing the Sanitarium.

CHICAGO BRANCH SANITARIUM.

This institution was opened at 28 College Place in the spring of 1893. It has accommodation for 25 house patients and as many more from the outside.

The helpers, numbering 25 or 30, are all deeply interested in active missionary work.

Aug. 31, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND BRANCH SANITARIUM.

In a general way the work ~~is~~ was conducted as nearly as possible on the plan of the parent institution with some necessary modifications in the program.

At present there are about forty guests in the house, some of whom wish to remain as long as we are able to continue the work here. ~~Ta~~ The usual feeling when patients leave us is that they have been benefited by their stay and have learned how to better care for themselves after going home. We are of good courage in the work.

With few exceptions , the patients appreciate the religious features of the work and tell us they feel at home when they awake in the morning and the first sound that greets their ears is some familiar Gospel song.

The number of patients received from May 1, 1898, the date of opening, to Oct. 1, 1898, when the work closed, was 105. The number of charity patients during that time is 6. 5 surgical operations were performed.

The total number of persons employed in the institution was 42. There were 3 physicians and 12 nurses employed.

Quite a number of those who visited the Sanitarium became deeply interested in our religious views. Four accepted the Sabbath during the summer and others are studying.

SUMMER HILL SANITARIUM, N. S. W. AUSTRALIA.

This institution has been in existence only about two years, and though begun under difficulties, it has grown steadily. There are thirteen nurses at the Sanitarium and 32 at the Avondale school, making 45 in training. The patronage is good, the work everywhere meets with favor, and the greatest difficulty it has to encounter is lack of room. The work has been under immediate direction of Mr. and Mrd. A. W. Semmens. Dr. Caro, the present superintendent, connected with this work during the past year. A cottage has been taken in addition to the first building, and every bed is occupied

During the two years, the institution has been running, 7500 treatments have been given, about $200 worth of charitable work has been done. One year ago, there were only three nurses working under the direction of the Medical Missionary & Benevolent Association in Australia. At present, there are in New South Wales, two physicians, four trained nurses, fifteen nursesin training, and 32 students studying in this line. I In Victoria, there are three trained nurses; in West Australi, two, and in New Zealand one. There are six persons employed in the Health Food business.

In West Australia the nurses are gaining the confidence of physicians and people and meeting with much encouragement. They have been offered rooms for their work in a hospital with excellent advantages and on most reasonable terms.

A Helping Hand and Medical Mission has been established in Melbourne, Australia, and a Rescue Home is being carried on in Napier, New Zealand.

SAMOA SANITARIUM.

Dr. Braucht and wife arrived there and the work was organized in Oct., 1895.

Until Jan. 1, 1897, some 2500 patients were treated.

About an acre of land was purchased and a suitable building has been erected.

Another acre of land has been leased across the street, upon which is a small building for a native hospital.

The work has been a financial success,,but owing to the great amount of medical work and the scarcity of workers, not much has been done in evangelical lines. "Steps to Christ" has been translated into the native language and they expect to translate "How to Live" next.

Medical work has a good reputation among natives and a number of serious surgical operations have been performed with good results. Natives are well impressed with the fact that we always have a season of prayer before undertaking surgical operations.

One physician and 5 other helpers are employed in the Samoan Sanitarium.

The attendance at the Sab. School is increasing, but so far all who come can speak and understand English.

The greatest need of that field is more workers. Good openings for families to engage in self-supporting missionary work.

INSTITUT SANITAIRE.

Basel, Switz.

Work was opened up here in March, 1896, Dr. J. Curchod is medical superintendent. Dr. P. A. DeForest is superintendent of the Training School for nurses which has an enrollment of 6 students in the first year and 7 in the second year.

136 patients have been received during the last two years. This may seem small, yet in truth we have come in contact with double ~~the~~ that number of people who have taken bath room treatment only. These are reckoned as transient patients and are not counted.

$426.80 worth of charity treatments have been given.

The Basel people are increasing in number among our patients, which is a good sign.

While there has been no organized efforts along Christian Help lines, since the opening of the work here, an active interest has been taken in such work and the workers here are beginning to understand that this is the only way to reach a certain class of people.

21 persons are employed in this institution, 15 of whom are ~~xxx~~ nurses.

KEENE, TEXAS, SANITARIUM.

The work in Keene, Texas, is meeting with much favor from the townspeople.

The Texas conference has offered a course to its workers in which the health work is made a prominent part.

The building occupied as an office and bathroom was so small and the facilities so poor that the building was sold and it was decided to put up a more suitable building, which has been begun.

The workers there feel the need of a bakery in connection with the Sanitarium.

E.W.Mathewson, M.D.

Feb. 7, 1899.

HONOLULU SAITARIUM.

The Sanitarium seems to fill a long felt want in Honolulu. The medical missionary work is gaining a foothold and as it increases we see some wonderful results.

A good work is being done among the children in the way of kindergartens, dressing wounds and sores and cleaning them up in general. A great reform seems to be the result. Sr. Milla Johnson ~~is~~ has been devoting her time to this line of the work. The best people of the city are much interested in it. A Sunday School has been organized ~~in a hall~~ which consists chiefly of natives and Portuguese.

Loud calls for help comes from that source.

At the present time there are four nurses connected with our work in Honolulu. A physician and two other workers are on their way to this field.

COLORADO SANITARIUM.

Since the establishment of the sanitarium at Boulder, in July, 1896, nearly fifteen hundred patients have been received and treated, besides a large number of transients .

The medical work is under the direction of W. H. Riley, M.D. ~~The sanitarium family consists of some fifty workers, most of whom are trained nurses.~~ In the fall of 1896 a nurses' training ~~class~~ school was organized in which about forty nurses have received instruction.

An Association, known as the Colorado Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, was organized soon after the dedication of the institution at Boulder.

Although the institution is only two years old, $8000 worth of charitable work was done during the year 1897.

The main building is a five-story brick structure, 100 feet in length by 60 feet wide, with a large wing on the rear. Besides the main building there are three large cottages, which contain 14 rooms each. There is also a large building devoted to the manufacture of health foods.

The advancement that has been made during the past two years is encouraging. Christian love and sympathy prevail throughout the work.

The total number of persons employed in the institution is 80.

There are 7 physicians, 34 nurses.

There are 24 students in the training school. 10 nurses have gone out into the field to work.

(COPY FOR ANOTHER A DVERTISEMENT)

THE GUADALAJARA SANITARIUM,

OLD MEXICO

Assures first class United States accommodations with skilled physicians, ~~and~~ trained nurses, baths, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, Sanitarium methods and advantages. The one place in Old Mexico where an invalid can be made as comfortable as at home. The ideal winter climate for invalids who are compelled to go South.

Address

Guadalajara Sanitarium,

Guadalajara, Mexico.

(Copy for Advertisement)

O L D M E X I C O.

is the ideal place for invalids who cannot endure the rigors of a northern winter. Altitude, 5000 feet. No rain during the winter months, glorious sunshine all the time. Tropical fruits, fresh strawberries and garden vegetables daily, everything an invalid wants. Heretofore the only drawback has been the lack of comfortable accommodations. This difficulty no longer exists since the GUADALAJARA SANITARIUM supplies United States accommodations, doctors, nurses, and all the comforts of a first class Sanitarium. Delightfully located at Guadalajara. Good water, lovely prospect, Sanitarium methods of treatment, skillfulphysicians and nurses,-the one place in Mexico where an invalid can have all the comforts and advantages to be found in the United States.

For circulars, address

Guadalajara Sanitarium,

Guadalajara, Mexico.

613.12

TRANSLATION.

Sanatorium Ulm, Recreation Home "Villa Zeppelin" at Michelsberg.

Resort for rest and recreation-seekers.

The institution lies near the city, ten minutes' walk from the depot, upon an elevation. It has a beautiful, restful situation and commands a fine view of the city and of the whole vicinity.

The villa was built in the seventies by Count Zeppelin, known far and near as the brave knight and air-shipman. A large garden, park like, surrounds the same. The villa contains in the basement the kitchen, the waiting room and resting room for transients, the bath cabins, etc. On the second and third floors are the patients' rooms; and on the first floor are found the sitting room with enclosed veranda, the physician's office and his residence.

In fitting up the patients' rooms, everything possible was done to make them convenient and in this way to make them feel content to be away from home.

New Ulm is a city of over 50,000 inhabitants, is a German fortress and has a great deal of life and push. The citizens are hospitable, good natured, and always friendly toward strangers.

More than 100 railroad trains among which are the oriental express and fast trains to all European principal cities, come and go daily. The surrounding country offers great opportunity for the most delightful excursions.

There is a variety of amusements in the city: in the winter a well regulated city theatre, in the summer the opera theatre. Concerts and other amusements are many.

The fine organ recitals in the beautiful Munster (daily from 11 to 12 o'clock, free admission) are very profitable and remain bright spots in the memories of the many guests.

Patients who wish, and whose physical condition permits, have a good opportunity for hunting in an extensive forest, or fishing in the Danube and Bach fisheries for huch, graylings, pike and trout.

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The recreation home is elegantly and comfortably furnished according to the principles of the natural mode of living. The diet is a healthful one, mostly vegetarian, as meat is served only once a day extensively. The preparation of the food is accomplished with great care, so that even the perverted meat eater enjoys it.

There are many opportunities for training and strengthening the bod

Baths of all kinds, sweat baths, sun baths, in short all factors which tend toward making the health better, are used; diet electricity, water, light, air, movement, massage, etc.

All those who in the coarse of time have lowered their vitality without being really ill, find restoration by the return to the natural manner of living: Light, air, diet, water, and rest can do wonders.

Those who have sinned by too frequent eating, and that of meats, and by the use of too much wine, beer, whisky, tobacco, coffee and tea, those who have unduly strained their nerves through pleasures or exciting w work of any kind, those who have for some time breathed bad air, these can by the proper recreation cure prevent grave illness and an early death.

Stomach, kidney, bladder, diabetic, liver, intestinal and skin diseases, gout rheumatism, obesity, conditions of weakness, anemia, nervous and lung disorders, chronic constipation and many womans' diseases disappear of themselves, if the manner of living is again directed into the right channel

With the return to the natural manner of living comes again the harmony of soul. Health brings luck and contentment, and the doubtful practices, to refrain from which it takes a desperate struggle, are replaced by new, more glorious possessions, which consist of a happy disposition and a flourishing life of the soul.

In connection with the Recreation Home in Ulm there is a colony, "Forest Rest", situated upon the heights of the Swabian Jura range. Far away from this settlement (the nearest villiage is 5 km distant) in a sheltered, sunny place, partly in the forest, partly at its border, loom up the small log houses, each one a home by itself, designed for one or two persons furnished simply but comfortably. In a larger log house are situated the common dining room, the kitchen, etc.

God's rest reigns everywhere, which nothing can interrupt, unless it be the cry of the majestically circling bird of prey, the rustling of the fleeing deer, or the peaceful chiming of the bells of the villiage some distance away.

For strength and amusement gardening is engaged in, or excursions are taken, or at home all kinds of gymnasium exercises are taken. For those who feel so disposed, there is excellent opportunity for hunting.

The prices, room, board (3 meals daily), service, etc. range from M 4 and downward, daily.

Hot air bath	M 2.
Sun bath	.75
Hand massage	1.
Mechanical massage	2.
Electric full bath(with finishing bath & rubbing dry)	3.20
Carbonic acid bath (prepared with liquid CO_2)	3.20
Sitz, foot bath, half bath	M 1. to .50
Packs	M 1. to .50

Attentive and conscientious service rendered to all guests without respect of person.

The bills are to be paid weekly, in advance.

For further information, address the owner

Dr. Hartman.

613.12

For the last page of Good Health. August Number.

THE PORTLAND SANITARIUM.

One of the most flourishing and enterprising of the numerous branches of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is to be found at Portland, Oregon. Dr. W. H. Simmons, the Superintendent of this institution, has shown most commendable energy in pushing forward the work entrusted to his hands. Chiefly through his ~~effxxxxxx~~ persevering efforts, a fine building has been erected upon a most beautiful site, and a splendid institution has been ~~xequixxxxx~~ equipped. We are glad to hear that the establishment was filled even before it was entirely completed. There is a great field of usefulness before this institution which ~~xxx xxx~~ is the natural center for the great medical missionary work and reformatory work which must be carried forward in that section of the United States and in Alaska and other regions beyond.

613.12

(Medical Missionary)

A COLLECTION FOR THE CATERHAM SANITARIUM.

Altho the returns have not all yet come in, we are told there is evry indication that a very generous contribution has been made for the Caterham sanitarium. The Mission Board sent $10,000 as promised, relying upon the result of the collection to reimburse its treasury. Knowing that a somewhat larger amount would be required to pay the balance due on the property, amounting to some $12,500, the Medical Missionary Board arranged for a special collection among our various sanitariums. Up to the present date we are able to report the following returns from our various sanitariums:

Battle Creek sanitarium	$510.00
B. C. Sanitarium Food Company	250.00
Sanitas Nut Food Company	250.00
Boulder sanitarium	200.00
College View sanitarium workers	125.00
Detroit Sanitarium, managers and helpers	25.00
Chicago Sanitarium management	50.00

making in all $1410.00.

The Battle Creek sanitarium bond offered for sale has been purchased and the case has been sent to England with the instruction that it should be used in behalf of the Caterham Sanitarium, not as a part of the $10,000 contribution but as an addition to it. A portion was to be used for meeting the expense of plates for the health book to be sold as a means of raising funds for the institution.

The development of the English work will require the investment of a much larger amount of money than that which has thus far been raised. The general Conference obligated itself to raise $20,000 on the condition that the British brethren raise one half as much. The Conference has sent one half of the amount promised and will, of course, raise the other half as soon as may be. By adopting the same plan as has been in this country with Object Lessons, the English brethren can easily raise the $10,000 required without embarrassing any one and without detracting from the interests of any other work.

The Caterham sanitarium is practically a London institution, being located only 17 miles from the center of the world's metropolis. Similar institutions will be needed in the north of England, in Scotland, in Ireland, and perhaps in other parts. The prospect is that there will be a most phenonemal growth of sanitarium and medical missionary interests in England when the work is started. Thus far the efforts made by Dr.Olsen and his colleagues for the establisment of these principles in the Britist Islands have been crowned with a high degree of success, and Providence is blessing the work more andmore abundantly.

613.12

COLLECTION FOR THE ENGLISH SANITARIUM, FEBRUARY 7.

$15,000 Needed At Once.

WHO WILL GIVE $1,000?

How Many $50?

HOW MANY WILL GIVE $100 EACH?

How Many $25?

EVERYBODY

can give one dollar by making a little sacrifice.

"The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver."

613.12
Tor

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of the

CALIFORNIA SANITARIUM and BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

State of California.)
) ss.
County of Napa.)

We, the undersigned, desiring to become incorporated under the provisions of Act No.___ of the Public Acts of _____, entitled an "Act for the incorporation of hospitals or asylums in cases where valuable grants or donations have been made to trustees for such purposes," and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, and having received and having now in hand the gift of the sum of _____ Thousand Dollars (_____) as a foundation and endowment fund for said hospital and asylum as specified in the instrument of gift annexed hereto, and being duly authorized, qualified and directed to effect this incorporation, do hereby make, declare, and adopt the following Articles of Association, to wit:

Article I.

a. The name assumed by this incorporation and by which it shall be known in law is,

"CALIFORNIA ~~SANITARIUM~~ SANITARIUM and BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION."

b. The principal place of business of said corporation shall be at the St. Helena Sanitarium, St. Helena, Napa County, California.

c. The period for which said corporation is incorporated is in perpetuity, or for the longest period possible under the Statutes of the State of California.

Article II.

The object of said corporation and other matters pertain and auxiliary thereto, are as follows:

a. To found hospitals or charitable asylums for the care and relief of indigent or other sick or infirm persons, at which institutions may be received such patients and patrons who are able and do pay for the benefits they receive, and which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and

received by them from time to time from all sources, exclusive to maintaining themselves, improving their condition and facilities, extending their benefits and usefulness and facilities, and promoting their purposes, to such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are incidental or auxiliary thereto.

b. The performing of such work and acts as are allowed by the State to persons, with their property and funds and required for their main and direct purpose as aforesaid, of a benevolent and philanthropic nature, and also such work and acts as permitted as aforesaid, as are in the line of sanitary, dietetic, moral, and other hygienic and temperance reforms, by classes, lectures, and publications, and other appropriate means, and also such work and acts as permitted as aforesaid, as will oppose the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, and other narcotics, as well as of alcoholic liquors, disseminate the principles of social purity, find homes for homeless children and outcast men and women, and care for the aged and infirm; train and send out missionary physicians and missionary nurses, who shall engage in the propagation of the principles of hygienic and temperance reforms, and Christian philanthropy, and enter upon various lines of work as permitted as aforesaid, for the relief and betterment of the ignorant, unfortunate, and oppressed, and suffering, both rich and poor, without distinction to race or creed.

c. All of which work and acts shall be purely christian, charitable and philanthropic, and all of which shall be done with the means of said corporation, not needed for its own main and direct purpose, and all of which shall be, to-wit, without profit or dividend, direct or indirect, to the trustees or any of the members, or constituency or directors of said corporation.

Article III.

The name of the trustees newly incorporated are:

Article IV.

The number of persons who shall constitute the permanent board of trustees of this corporation, the mode of election or appointment of the first board of trustees, the time for which the trustees shall be elected or appointed, and the mode in which their successors shall be elected or appointed, and other matters germain thereto are as follows:

First.

The number of trustees of said corporation at its first named and permanently, shall be eight.

Second.

The mode of electing the first board of trustees shall be as follows, viz:

Immediately after the due organization of this incorporation the trustees so incorporated shall meet and proceed to elect from their number eight trustees to hold until their successors are elected and qualified at the annual meeting to be held in _____.

Provided, however, that if at the time of such election, any of said trustees be dead or incapacitated, then to that extent the remaining trustees incorporated, may choose others to take up said eight trustees.

At the annual meeting in _____, four trustees shall be elected to serve one year, and four trustees to hold two years, and so on, so that there shall be an election each year at the annual meeting, of four trustees, to hold office for two years. All trustees shall continue in office till their successors are chosen, and the meeting for the election of trustees shall be held annually, and shall be called in such manner and at such place as the trustees shall fix in the by-laws. All vacancies in the board by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall for the current term be filled by the board. Resignations shall be made to and accepted by, the board.

Third.

As to the mode of election of trustees to succeed those

so elected as the first board, we do fix the same as follows:

There shall be a body of electors or constituents, to be known as members, who shall have the qualifications hereinafter prescribed and who alone shall elect the trustees to be elected at the corporate meeting.

At all meetings of the members duly called, a quorum for the transaction of business to be done, shall consist of such duly qualified members as are present and voting.

Fourth.

Members shall be of two classes, viz:

Permanent members and annual members.

The following are hereby declared to be the conditions upon which persons may become or remain members of this Association, which conditions shall be signed by each member as evidence of his consent thereto, viz:

.

As a condition of becoming and being a member of the California Humanitarian and Benevolent Association, I believe and consent that the objects of this Association are and shall be,--

a. To found hospitals or charitable asylums for the care and relief of indigent or other sick or infirm persons, at which institution may also be received citizens and patrons who are able and do pay for the benefits received, and which institution shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by them from time to time from all sources, exclusive to maintaining themselves, improving their conditions and facilities, and promoting their purposes, to such extent extending their benefits and usefulness and facilities, to such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, and philanthropic reforms and efforts as are certain or auxiliary thereto.

b. The performing of such work and acts as allowed by the State to perform, with their property and funds and employed for their gain and direct purposes as aforesaid, of a humanitarian and philanthropic nature, and also such work and acts so permitted as aforesaid, as are in the line of sanitary, dietetic, dress, and other hygienic and temperance reforms, by classes, lectures,

and publications, and other appropriate means, and also such work and acts as be deemed as aforesaid, as will oppose the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, and other narcotics, as well as of alcoholic liquors, disseminate the principles of social purity, find homes for homeless children and outcast men and women, and care for the aged and infirm; train and send out missionary physicians and missionary nurses, who shall engage in the propagation of the principles of hygienic and temperance reform and Christian philanthropy, and enter upon various lines of work as permitted as aforesaid, for the relief and betterment of the ignorant, unfortunate and oppressed and suffering, both rich and poor, without distinction to race or creed.

2. All of which work and acts shall be purely Christian, charitable and philanthropic, and all of which shall be done with the means of said corporation, not desired for their gain and direct purpose, and all of which shall be, to-wit, without profit or dividend, direct or indirect, to the trustees or any of the members, or constituents, or electors of said corporation.

3.

I further declare and consent that it is a condition of my becoming a member of said association, that, at any meeting at which election of trustees is had, and prior to said election, a two-thirds majority of the members there present and voting, may drop me from the roll and remove me from the Association, if in their judgment I am antagonistic to the principles of the work of the Association, or, instead of dropping and removing me, I may, by a like vote, be suspended from all membership rights for such period as said vote shall fix.

4.

I further agree as a condition of my becoming and being a member of said association that I shall never have more than one vote upon any election, question or matter in which I have a right to vote in connection with said Association, that if I vote I must vote in person and not by proxy.

5.

I further stipulate that as a member, permanent or annual, I have no property rights in said corporation or in any of its property or funds.

6.

I recognize the fact that it may be considered and held by Courts, that under the constitution and laws of California, said corporation is not limited in its life to fifty years, but has a perpetual or indefinite existence, now, however that may be, I stipulate, agree and direct, that whenever said corporation comes to end and, be it by limitation of its legal life, or by being wound up by statutory or other proceedings, or otherwise, the then Trustees by the majority vote of all the then trustees, shall, in due form an manner, cause to be made a transfer of all the assets of said corporation, of every kind, name and nature, to such other corporations shall then be in existence to receive the same, and assume all debts, duties, and liabilities of said corporation, provided, however, that such receiving corporation shall be charitable and philanthropic in its objects and purposes and shall b non-profit, and non-dividend paying to any of its members, and which shall have for its aim substantially the same objects and purposes as the California Sanitarium and Benevolent Association, provided, however, that such change ever must preserve all legal essentials and spirit of the purposes of said association, and shall make no material change in or addition to the declared principles an conditions of membership as herein expressed, and shall reserve to me the same membership, and right to membership therein, as I

have made herein.

(Signature.) (Date.)

Fifth.

To become a permanent member a person must, at afforesaid, sign the Conditions of Membership (which signature may be made personally or by agent, authorized in writing, which writing shall be filed with the Association).

and also

come within one or more of the following classes, viz:

1st.

All persons who on _____, were the owners of one or more shares of stock in the Rural Health Interest association of Co. Contra Costa, and who sign said Conditions of membership, before ____, provided, however, that the board of trustees may, by a majority vote of the board, permit such qualifying signatures to be made after said _____.

2nd.

All persons who have given twenty-five dollars or more towards the founding and endowing of the association.

3rd.

All persons who shall give twenty-five dollars or more for its corporate uses and purposes.

4th.

All persons who have given twenty-five dollars or more to said former Rural Health Interest association, or any phase of its work, and who sign said Conditions of membership before _____, provided, however, that the board of trustees may, by a majority vote of the board permit such qualifying signatures to be made after _____, and provided further that the said board of trustees shall be the sole and final judges of the sufficiency of the evidence of such gift.

5th.

To become an annual member a person must sign said Condition of Membership (which signature may be made personally or by agent authorized in writing), which writing shall be filled with

the association.

Sec. Also

give at least five dollars and less than twenty-five dollars to the Association for its corporate uses and purposes during the fiscal year for which annual membership is desired. When such annual fee shall have reach twenty-five dollars to the Association for its corporate uses and purposes during the fiscal year for which annual membership is desired, when such annual fee shall have reached twenty-five dollars, such person shall be a permanent member.

Sec.

All membership--Permanent or Annual-- shall be and is strictly personal, and cannot be subject to transfer or succession, by purchase, gift, descent, or bequest, and the death of any member, Permanent or Annual, shall instantly terminate the membership.

Certificates of membership may be provided for by the by-laws but any such certificate shall be prima facie evidence only, and may always be impeached by showing that its holder has in fact never qualified as a member, or that his membership has been terminated by suspension, removal, death, or otherwise.

Article V.

The offices to be held in this corporation, the tenure thereof, the mode of selection of the incumbents, and the duties of such officers shall be ordained and defined by the by-laws.

Article VI.

The time and place of holding the annual meeting shall be such time and place as may be named in a notice which shall be published in such paper as is known to be most widely circulated among its membership, which notice shall be published for not less than two consecutive weeks within the sixty days prior to such meeting.

Article VII.

These articles may be amended at any time in any manner not

inconsistent with any of the terms or provisions of this instrument by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regularly called meeting. Before such amendment shall take effect, a copy of such resolution in duplicate shall be certified by the Secretary under the seal of the corporation, one of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and one recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Napa, California.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, We the said persons hereby associating, for the purpose of giving effect to these articles, hereunto sign our names, this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

_____ (L. S.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.)
) SS.
County of Napa.)

On this _____ day of _____, _____,
before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally
appeared

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

known to me to be the persons named in , and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same freely and for the intents and purposes therein mentioned.

_____
Notary Public.

613.12

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of incorporation under the laws of the State of California, and we do, therefore, make, sign, and acknowledge these articles of Incorporation and certify:--

FIRST,--The name of said corporation is CALIFORNIA MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

SECOND,--The purposes for which this corporation is formed are as follows:

To found hospitals or charitable asylums for the care and relief of indigent and other sick or inform persons, at which institutions may be received, also, patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefits there received, and which institutions shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by them, from time to time from all sourses, exclusively to maintaining themselves, improving their conditions and facilities, extending their benefits, usefulness and facilities, and promoting their purposes, by such sanitary, dietetic, hygienic, philanthropic, dress, and temperance reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto, and to oppose the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, and other narcotics, as well as of alcoholic liquors, disseminate the principles of social purity, find homes for homeless children and outcast men and women, and care for the aged and infirm; train and send out missionry physicians and missionary nurses, to engage in the promulgation of the principles of hygiene, temperance reform and Christian philanthropy, and enter upon various lines of work for the relief and betterment

of the ignorant, unfortunate, degraded and suffering, both rich and poor, without distinction to race or creed, and to manufacture and sell hygienic goods and sanitary products and to promote the objects of said institution by means of classes, lectures, publications, and any other appropriate methods, all of which work and acts shall be done without pecuniary profit or dividend, direct or indirect, to any person or persons, and to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, gift, devise and bequest, or any lawful means, such real estate, water rights and other property privileges, as may be necessary, useful or convenient in entering upon, promoting or maintaining the objects of said incorporation, and to sell encumber, or otherwise dispose of the same; and to act as trustee for any person or persons in holding lands or personal property; and to acquire and hold by purchase, gift, and bequest, stock or shares, and become a member or stockholder, in any other institution having for its object the treatment of invalids or sick people, and to sell, encumber, or otherwise dispose of the same.

And this corporation is not for profit.

THIRD,--The place where the principal business of said corporation shall be carried on is at Crystal Springs, near St.Helena, County of Napa, State of California.

FOURTH,--The term for which this corporation is to exist is fifty years, or the greatest length of time possible under the statutes of the State of California.

FIFTH,--The number of the Directors of this corporation shall be eight, and the names and residences of those who are appointed for the first year and until their successors are elected and qualified are:

N.C.McClure, residing at Healdsburg, California.

G.C.Martin, residing at Woodland, California.

W.T.Knox, residing at Oakland, California.

J.A.Burden, residing at St.Helena, California.

Thomas Coolidge, residing at St.Helena, California.

F.B.Moran, residing at San Francisco, California.

George H.Heald, residing at St.Helena, California.

SIXTH,--That there is no capital and no shares.

SEVENTH,--That no capital stock has been subscribed for.

EIGHTH,--That no person attending and voting at any of the meetings of this corporation shall hold or vote more than one proxy in excess of any other person so attending and voting.

NINTH,--That a meeting of the members of the Association has been held on the tenth day of June, 1888, at St.Helena, Napa,County, California, in accordance with the rules and regulations of this Association, at which the undersigned N.C.McClure was elected President, J.A.Burden was elected Secretary, W.A.Williams was elected Judge of elections, and J.H.Anthony and Henry Scott were elected tellers; and that at such meeting a majority of the members of said association was present and voted at the election herein mentioned; and at such meeting an election of Directors was held, and the eight persons hereinbefore mentioned were elected as Directors of this Corporation.

TENTH,--The mode of election or appointment of successors to the first Board of Directors, the time for which the trustees shall be elected or appointed, and other matters germane thereto are as follows:--

The annual meeting of said corporation shall be held on the .....each year.

At the annual meeting in 1899, four Directors shall be elected to serve one year, and four Directors to hold two years, and thereafter there shall be an election each year at the annual meeting, of four Directors, to hold office for two years. All Directors shall continue in office ~~for two years~~.until their successors are chosen, and the meeting for the election of Directors shall be held annually, and shall be called in such manner as shall be fixed in the By-laws. All vacancies in the Board by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall for the current term be filled by the Board. Resignations shall be made to and accepted by the Board.

Members shall be of two classes: Permanent Members and Annual Members.

The following are hereby declared to be the conditions upon which persons may become or remain members of this Association, which conditions shall be signed by each member as evidence of his consent thereto, viz:

As a condition of becoming and being a member of the California Medical Missbnary and Benevolent Association, I declare and consent that the objects of this Association are and shall be,--

To found hospitals or charitable asylums for the care and relief of indigent and other sick or infirm persons, at which institutions may be received, also, patients and patrons who are able to and do pay for the benefits there received, and which institutions shall devote the funds and property acquired and received by it, from time to time, from all sources, exclusively to maintaining themselves, improving their conditions and facilities, extending their benefits, usefulness and facilities, and promoting their purposes, by such sanitary,

dietetic, hygienic, philanthropic, dress and temperance reforms and efforts as are germane or auxiliary thereto, and to oppose the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, and other narcotics, as well as of alcoholic liquors, disseminate the principles of social purity, find homes for homeless children and outcast men and women, and care for the aged and infirm, train and send out missionary nurses, to engage in the promulgation of the principles of hygiene, temperance reform and Christian philanthropy, and enter upon various lines of work for the relief and betterment of the ignorant, unfortunate, degraded and suffering, both rich and poor, without distinction to race or creed, and to manufacture and sell hygienic goods and sanitary products, and to promote the objects of said institution by means of classes, lectures, publications and any other appropriate method, all of which work and acts shall be done without pecuniary profit or dividend, direct or indirect, to any person or persons; and to acquire and hold by purchase, lease, gift, devise and bequest, or any lawful means, such real estate, water rights and other property and privileges, as may be necessary, useful or convenient in entering upon, promoting or maintaining the objects of said incorporation, and to sell, encumber or otherwise dispose of the same; and to act as trustee for any person or persons in holding lands or personal property; and to acquire and hold by purchase, gift, and bequest, stock or shares and become a member or stockholder, in any other institution having for its object the treatment of invalids or sick people, and to encumber, sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

And this corporation shall not be for profit.

Believing that the object of this organization is to carry out benevolent work in harmony with the Gospel as expressed

in the inspired Word of God, I express my sympathy with all who engage in like work, and desire that so far as this Association is permitted to do so, it shall co-operate with all such in every good work which has for its purpose the elevation and improvement of mankind.

I further declare and consent that it is a condition of my becoming a member of said Association that, at any meeting at which election of Directors is had, a two-thirds majority of the members there present and voting, may drop me from the roll and remove me from the Association, if in their judgment I am antagonistic to the principles of the work of the Association, or, instead of dropping and removing me, I may, by a like vote, be suspended from all membership rights for such period as said vote shall fix, and that from such action I shall have no appeal nor resort to law.

I also agree that before any person, except a member of the Rural Health Retreat Association, shall be considered a member of this Association, after the organization of this corporation and after he shall have signed the declaration of principles, and otherwise complied with the requirements for membership, his name shall be submitted to the members of the Association at the next ensuing annual meeting, and if two-thirds of the members present and voting declare in his favor, he shall then be considered a member, otherwise, his application for membership shall be considered as rejected, and any sum which he may have paid as a membership fee shall at his request be ~~turned~~ returned to him, and the first order of business at such meeting shall be action on such application, and the second order of business shall be the revision of the roll of members.

I further stipulate that as a member, permanent or annual, I have no property rights in said corporation or in any of its property or funds.

I further agree that no person attending and voting at any of the meetings of this corporation shall hold more than one proxy in excess of any other person so attending and voting, and that I shall never accept or attempt to vote more than one proxy in excess of any other person in attendance on any such meeting. And no person who is not a member, shall hold or vote a proxy, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of said corporation a sifficient length of time before each meeting to make arrangements for an equal distribution of all proxies to be voted at such meeting.

In the event of my failure to attend any meeting, either in person or by proxy for a period of three years, I shall cease to be a member of said corporation and my name shall be dropped from the roll of membership without notice to me or right in me to appeal or resort to law.

I do also agree that this Association shall be and is allied to the International S.D.A.Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, that it is formed for the same objects and purposes, to support the same principles and to operate under the same general rules, and that the S.D.A.Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association as regards general polity of organization and work, and also that this Association shall and does recognize the province and rights, territorial and otherwise, of sister institutions, also organized and operating under the general supervision of the S.D A.Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

I recognize the fact that it may be considered and held by Courts, that under the constitution and laws of California said corporation is not limited in its life to fifty years, but has a perpetual or indefinite existence, now, however, that may be, I stipulate, agree and direct that whenever said corporation comes to an end, be it by limitation of its legal life, or by being wound up by statutory or other proceedings or otherwise, the then Directors by the majority vote of all the then Directors shall in due form and manner cause to be made a transfer lf aoo the assets of said corporation, of every kind, name and nature, to such other corporation as shall then be in existence to receive the same, and assume all debts, duties and liabilities of said corporation; provided, however, that such receiving corporation shall be charitable and philanthropic in its objects and purposes and shall be non-profit and non-dividend-~~bearing~~ paying to any of its members, and which shall have for its aims substantially the same objects and purposes as the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association: provided, however, that such change ever must preserve all legal essentials and spirit of the purposes of this corporation as herein expressed, and shall reserve to me the same membership and right to membership therein, as I have herein.

(Signature) (Dated)

_____ _____

ELEVENTH,--To become a permanent member a person must, as aforesaid, sign the conditions of membership (which signature may be made personally or by agent, authorized in writing, which writing shall be filed with the Association.)

And also those who come within one or more of the following classes, viz:

All persons who are owners of one or more shares of stock in the Rural Health Retreat Association of St.Helena, California, and who sign said declaration of principles and who transfer all their stock in the old company to this company.

All persons who have given Twenty-five Dollars or more toward the founding and endowing of this Association.

All persons who shall give Twenty-five Dollrs or more for its corporate uses and purposes.

All persons who have given Twenty-five Dollars or more to said Rural Health Retreat Association, or any phase of its work, and who sign said Conditions of Membership, and provided further that the said board of trustees shall be the sole and final judges of the sufficiency of the evidence of such gift.

To become an annual member a person must sign said conditions of Membership (which signature may be personally or by agent, authorized in writing, which writing shall be filed with the Association) and also give such sum as shall be stipulated by laws of this corporation.

All membership/ --Permanent and Annual--shall be and is strictly personal, and cannot be the subject of transfer or succession, by purchase, gift, or bequest, and the death of any member, Permanent or Annual, shall instantly terminate the membership.

Certificates of membership may be provided for by the By-laws, but any such certificate shall be prima facie evidence only, and may be impeached by showing that its holder has in fact never qualified as a member, or that the membership has been terminated by suspension, removal, death, or otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the said persons hereby associating, for the purpose of giving effect to these Articles, hereunto sign our names, this __ day of June, 1898.

_____(L.S.)

_____(L.S.)

_____(L.S.)

_____(.L.S.)

_____(.L.S.)

State of California:
: SS.
County of Napa :

Before me, W.A.Mackinder, a Notary Public, in and for the County of Napa, State of California, this day personally appeared J.H.Anthony, J.A.Burden, A.J.Henderson, Thomas Coolidge, and N.C.McClure, known to me to be the same persons who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation and acknowledged that they signed and executed the same voluntarily and for the purposes therein mentioned.

_____

Notary Public.

In and for the County of Napa,

State of California.

State of California:
: SS.
County of Napa :

N.C.McClure, J.A.Burden, W.A.Williams, J.H.Anthony and Henry Scott, being first duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself and not one for the other, that they are the same persons named in the foregoing Articles of Incorporation as the President, Secretary, Judge, and Tellers of Election therein mentioned, and that they have read the said Articles of Incorporation and know the contents thereof, and that the same are true, and also all matters therein stated in Paragraph 8, thereof, of their own knowledge.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ___ day of June, 1898.

_____

Notary Public

In and for the County of Napa,

State of California.

610.6

MINUTES.
of
MEDICAL MISSIONARY ORGANISING COMMITTEE
First Meeting
Held at Stanmore N.S.W. Oct. 31,1897.

The first meeting of the Medical Missionary Organising Committee was held in rooms occupied by Pastor S.N.Haskell, in connection with the N.S.W. Camp Meeting at Stanmore, on Sunday evening Oct.31,1897 Members of the Committee present, S.N.Haskell, W.C.White, W.D.Salisbury, and A.T.Robinson, the absent members being Dr Caro, and A.W.Semmens.

Pastor S.N.Haskell was elected temporary chariman, and A.T. Robinson temporary secretary, and the permanent organization of the Committee being deferred until such time as all the members are present.

All engaged in a fervent season of prayer for God's blessing upon the work to be inaugurated by this Committee, after which quite a lengthy informal talk followed, various suggestions being offered concerning the different lines of work to be provided for. The establishment of Bakeries and agencies for pushing the sale of the various lines of Health foods were considered.W.C.White thought Sydney presented advantages, as a distributing point for Australiasia, of import goods, owing to its being practically a free port, and suggested that Melbourne be made the chief manufacturing center.

The meeting adjourned to meet the following day, at 2 O'clock, no official business having been transacted.

A.T.Robinson,
Temporary Secretary

S.N.Haskell,
Temporary Chairman.

SECOND MEETING
Held at Stanmore N.S.W. Nov. 1,1897.

All the members of the Committee were present at the second meeting and a formal organization was effected. Elder A.T.Robinson was elected Chairman, Dr Caro, Secretary, and Miss E.M.Graham ~~Secretary~~ Treasurer.

By motion of Elder W.C.White, Elder Haskell seconding, a publishing Committee of three members consisting of three Elders Robinson and Daniells and Dr Caro, was appointed; the said committee to hold office until superseded by the permanent organization.

Following Pages
Are Best
Copies Available

It was moved by Elder W.C.White and seconded by brother Salisbury, that the Committee ask the UNION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE to cable Dr Lindsay, inviting her to visit Australia before returning to America, Carried.

On motion of W.D.Salisbury, the naming of the proposed journal was referred to this Committee, and it was further

Moved by Elder White that steps be taken to establish a Health Foods agency in Sydney, W.D.Salisbury seconding the motion; and by motion of the latter, the Chair appointed Elder White, Dr Caro, and W.D.Salisbury as a committee to report on the matter of detail in connection with the agency.

Dr Caro moved, and W.D.Salisbury seconded, That a committee be appointed to confer with brother Semmens with reagrd to a transfer of the Health Home to the management of the temporary committee.

The Chair appointed brother White, Dr Caro, and Elder Baker, and to this committee was referred also the consideration of the subject of furnishing the home, and providing a suitable staff to meet its growing demands.

Elders Danielle, Farnsworth, and Dr Caro, were chosen by the Chair as a committee for the prupose of studying the medical needs of New Zealand, and of offering suitable recommendations.

After appointing Elders White, Robinson, and Dr Caro as a committee on permanent organisations, a motion of adjournment to call of the chair closed the meeting.

Moved by Elder White, seconded by Elder Haskell, That Dr Caro be the Editor of the HEALTH JOURNAL.

E.R.Caro,
Secretary

A.T.Robinson
Chairman.

THIRD MEETING
Held at Stanmore N.S.W. November,97.

At the third meeting of the provisional Committee the Sub-Committee on Health Foods handed in a partial report, which was referred back to the Committee for Elaboration.

The Committee on the Health Home then reported that brother Semmens was perfectly willing to turn over the Home at any time, and recommended that brother Goodhart be requested to assist bro.Semmens in auditing his accounts and in making out his balance sheet. The question was referred back to the Sub-committee.

The committee on providing suitable medical labourers for New Zealand, then recommended that the organising committee do its best to secure a competent physician and two good nurses for New Zealand. The report was adopted.

It was moved that Stephan Dock and Miss Jennie Williams be requested to leave America early in the coming year. The motion was carried.

E.R.Caro
Secretary

A.E.Robinson
Chairman.

FOURTH MEETING
Held on Balaclava Camp Ground Nov.30,1897.

The consideration of a Constitution as presented by the Sub-Committee on Organization, occupied most of the time of this meeting, the report being finally referred back to the Committee for changes in harmony with suggestions offered.

The Committee on distribution of Medical workers, now in this field, presented a comprehensive report which was adopted as follows,

1( ) That the Sydney Health Home be taken over by the Medical Organising Committee at the earliest possible date, and that the Chair appoint a committe of three with power to act, for the purpose of arranging the terms of transfer,

2( ) That the Sydney Health Home be managed by a local board of five members appointed by the Medical organising Committee.

(3) That the Chair, W.C.White and Dr Caro be a committee to confer with brother and Mrs Shannon about entering the Health Home and to consider the subject of wages with them.

(4) That the consi deration of the cases of Mr Brandstatter and wife, and of Mrs Stephan Hare and wife be left over until after the New Zealand Conference.

(5) That a Conference Committee of A.G.Daniells Dr Caro and Robert Hare be appointed to confer with Mr Thomas Skinner and wife and with Miss Ruth Jones about going to Western Australia at the earliest possible date.

(6) That Mrs Edith Hare Reekie connect with the work in Australia.

(7) That we invite Dr and Mrs Nicola to come to N.S.W.

(8) That the Medical Organising board ask the UNION CONFERENCE to unite with the AUSTRALASIAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY BOARD in inviting Dr Silas Rand to come to Western Australia for the purp se of working in that colony, and that the International Medical Missionary Board and Foreign Missionary board be invited to send him at once.

FIFTH MEETING

Held on Balaclava Camp Ground Dec.1,1897.

The following resolutions were considered and past:-

That Dr Caro correspond with Dr Herbert Kellogg, giving him information about this field and of such of our plans and our present situation as will be of importance to him, And that he be invited to come to Australasia.

That Dr Caro visit New Zealand and then spend a little time in Sydney, before opening up work in Melbourne.

That Miss Leila Harker be advised to go to Western Australia at the earliest possible date to engage in nursing.

Consideration waw given to a verbal report from the Committee on Publication of the Medical Journal and a motion was carried that the paper be called as our first choice THE HERALDzOF HEALTH.

The Chairman annouced the Committee to arrange the transfer of the Helth Home. Mr Salisbury, W.C.White and Mr Haskell being its members, and a motion to adjourn to call of chair closed the meeting

SIXTH MEETING.

Held on Balaclava Camp Ground Dec.3,1897.

R REPORT of COMMITTEE on HEALTH FOODS.

Your Committe on Health Foods, recommend the following as a substitute of its former partial report.

(1) That a general agency be established in Sydney, for the importation and sale of Health Foods, Healthful clothing, and Sanitary and ~~Invalid~~ Invalids supplies.

(2) That the management of this business be under the directio of a Committee of three, appointed by the Medical Organising Committee.

(3) That the UNION CONFERENCE C ommittee be requested to assist the enterprise in securing £200 with which to conduct the business.

(4) That immediate steps be taken to secure a good travelling man to introduce these goods to the trade,

(5) That arrangements be made with the Book Agencies of our several Conferences and M issions, to supply their customers, and to act as general agents until agencies can be established.

(6) That we proceed at once to establish a Health Foods factory in Melbourne.

(7) That the management of this business be under the direction of a committee of five appointed by this committee.

(8) That the UNION CONFERENCE Committee be requested to assist the enterprise in securing £250 with which to conduct the business.

(9) That immediate steps be taken for the purchase od such necess ry machinery as a Biscuit cutting machine, Gronose Biscuit Press Dough Brake, Dough Mixer, and smaller tools, and also for the securing of a suitable location, and the building of an oven.

(10) That immediate steps be taken to make and p lace upon the Market, Gronola, and Caramel Cerial, and that these be followed by Gronose buscuits, and a general line of Healthful buscuits, and other foods , as quickly as possible.

(11) That the preparation of suitable cartons and a judicious advertising of these foods, receive immediate attention.

)12) That consideraticon be given to the advisability of securing as a city office the Vacant room adjoining the City office of the ECHO Company, at 343 Flinders Lane.

(13) That consideration be given to the advisability of renting a place near the ECHO office, and securing power from the ECHO Company.

It was further resolved that we invite Elder and Mrs Morse to come to Australasia after thoroughly acquainting themselves with the Health food and healthful clothing businesses and th leading features

of Sanatarium management.

Signed W.C.White
" W.D.Salisbury
" E.R.Caro.

SEVENTH MEETING

Held on Balaclave Camp Ground Dec. 5,1897.

The following resolutions were carried:-

That the verbal report of the Committee on Health Foods be accepted, and the Committee discharged.

That W.C.White, Mr Goodhart and Mrs Shannon constitute a committee for the importation and sale of Health foods.

That W.C.White, Mr Haskell, Mr Baker, Mr Semmens, and Mr. Jennett constitute a local board of management for Sanitarium in N.S.W

That Mr Salisbury, Mr Faulkhead, Mr Holsey, Mr Palmer and Mr Michaels be a committee for the management of the manufacture of Health foods.

The resignation of Mr Salisbury from the Committee on the transfer of the Sydney Home was accepted and the vacancy filled by the appointment of Mr Jennett.

Adjourned.

EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Balaclava Camp Ground Dec, 7,1897.

Present A.T.Robinson, W.C.White, and Dr Caro, and by invitation E.W.Farnsworth and A.G.Daniells.

The following resolutions were adopted:-

That Mr Robinson, Mr Palmer, and Mr Michaels be a managing Committee for the publishing department of the Australian Medical Organising Committee.

That Brethern Colcord and Daniells be associated with Dr Caro in the editorial work of the HERALD of HEALTH.

That the UNION CONFERENCE lend the Medical Organising Committ

£600, of which £300 is to be paid in thirty days, and the remainder in the next three months.

That we invite Drs George and Jesse Hare to come to Australasia to engage in Medical work.

That the choosing of a physician and nurses for New Zealand and all correspondane in regard to this matter be referred to a committee consisting of Brethorn Daniells, Farnsworthand, Care.

The report of the publishing committee was adopted as follows:-

Your Committee recommends,

(1) That the Aust. M.M. and B. Association establish a publishing department for the present to be managed by a committee of three and that the business affairs of the "Health Journal" be under the control of this Committee.

(2) That the HEALTH JOURNAL be a 16 page monthly with cover the size of Southern Sentinel. 12 pages of which shall be devoted to reading matter.

(3) That the name of the Journal be THE HERALD of HEALTH.

(4) That the journal maintain the following departments:-

General Articles, Editorial , Mother's department, and Simple Remedies.

(5) That three pages of the cover and four pages of the body of the Journal be open for choice advertisements.

(6) That we we guarantee to Advertisers a circulation of three thousand copies.

(7) That the price be 3d. per single copy, 2/6 per year post padd, or 2/- in clubs of four or more to one address.

(8) That we suggest to the managers of the publishing department, that they arrange with the ECHO publishing Company to print and circulate the Journal as follows:-

(A) The Aust. Med. Mis. Asso. to be allowed £4 per issue for editorial work.

(B) That the ECHO publishing Company be allowed £4 an issue for business management, and securing of advertisments.

)C) That all expenses of printing and circulation of the Journal, and all receipts from subscriptions and advertisements be divided equally between the ECHO Company and the Medical Association.

A.G.Daniells
E.R.Caro
A.T.Robinson.

Following Pages
Are Best
Copies Available

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Held on Stanmore Camp Ground, November 1st, 1907.

All the members of the Committee were present at the second meeting and a formal organisation was effected. Bld. A. T. Robinson was elected Chairman, Dr. Caro, Secretary, and Miss E. M. Graham, Treasurer.

It was Moved by Bld. W.C.Whitewand Seconded by Bro. Salisbury That the committee ask the Union Conference Committee to cable to Dr. Lindsay, inviting her to visit Australia before returning to America.

Note Elder White urged this so strongly that all gave in against our better judgment. especially as we did not expect her to come. He wrote to her (& to White Bay in appearance her) to spend six months or so in the School at Cooranbong)

By motion of Bld. White, Bld. Rankell seconding, a publishing Committee of three members consisting of Elders Robinson and Daniells and Dr. Caro, was appointed; the said Committee to hold office until superseded by the permanent organisation.

On motion of W.D.Salisbury the issuing of the proposed Health Journal was referred to this Committee, and it was further

Moved by Bld. White that steps be taken to establish a Health Food Agency in Sydney, W.D.Salisbury seconding the motion, and by motion of the latter, the Chair appointed Bld. White, Dr. Caro, and W.D.Salisbury as a Committee to report on the matter of detail in connection with the agency.

This is only a distributing Agency to stand until we can manufacture here.

Dr. Caro moved, and W.D.Salisbury seconded, That a Committee be appointed to confer with Bro. Semens with regard to a transfer of

the Health Home to the management of the temporary Committee.

The Chair appointed Bro. White, Dr. Caro, and Bld. Baker, and to this Committee was referred also the consideration of the subject of furnishing the Home, and of providing a suitable staff to meet its growing demands.

Elders Daniells, Farnsworth, and Dr. Caro were chosen by the Chair as a Committee for the purpose of studying the medical needs of New Zealand, and of offering suitable recommendations.

After appointing Elders White, Robinson, and Dr. Caro as a Committee on permanent organization, a motion of adjournment to call of the Chair closed the meeting.

Moved by Elder White, Seconded by Bld. Parkell, That Dr. Caro be the editor of the Health Journal.

A. T. Robinson,

Chairman.

E. R. Caro,

Secretary.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY)(ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

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At the third meeting of the Provisional Committee the Sub-committee on Health Foods handed in the following partial report;-

Recommended that a general agency be established in Sydney to import health foods, Dress and other healthful appliances and to sell these imports to the people through the agencies of canvassers and the trade.

As such business requires the management of a competent business man, recommended that the Committee favour an arrangement with Bro. Crothers to act as manager, provided that other enterprises favour his being placed for a time in Sydney.

Suggested that the agency for Victoria, S. Australia and Tasmania be offered to the Australian Tract Society, that for Queensland to the Secretary of the Queensland Mission and that for New Zealand to the New Zealand Tract Society and that an agency be arranged for in Western Australia as soon as a suitable agent can be secured, All such agencies to be general in their respective territories but not exclusive.

Further suggested that the above arrangement hold good from the time of commencement until the close of the year 1908 and that the profits accruing from such general agencies be employed in Medical Missionary work.

Recommended also that a list of retail prices be adopted, in as far as possible, with the idea of publishing a uniform retail price for food in the Health journal, and that the Tract Societies and other agencies be requested to undertake this work in a true missionary spirit which

will lead them to push the business and to accept and give such discounts as will build up the business with moderate profit to themselves.

Recommended also that if a suitable manager and proper agencies be arranged for, the Committee request the Union Conference to assist them in securing £100 for investment in harmony with the above recommendation

The report was referred back to the Committee for further elaboration.

The Committee on the Health Home then reported that Bro. Semmens was perfectly willing to turn over the Home at any time,and recommended that Bro. Goodheart be requested to assist Bro. Semmens in auditing his accounts and in making out a balance sheet. The question was referred back to the Sub-committee.

The Committee on providing suitable medical labourers for New Zealand,then recommended that the organising committee do its best to secure a competent physician and two good nurses for New Zealand. The report was adopted.

It was moved that Stephen Dock and Miss Jennie Williams be requested to leave America early in the coming year. The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. T. Robinson,

Chairman.

E. R. Caro,

Secretary.

610.6

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

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The first meeting of the Medical Missionary Organising Committee was held in room occupied by Pastor S. N. Haskell in connection with the New South Wales Camp Meeting at Stanmore, on Sunday evening, Oct. 31st, 1897. Members of the Committee present, S. N. Haskell, W. C. White, W. D. Salisbury, and A. T. Robinson, the absent members being Dr. Caro and A. W. Semmens.

Pastor S. N. Haskell was elected temporary chairman, and A. T. Robinson, temporary secretary, the permanent organisation of the Committee being deferred until such time as all the members are present.

All present engaged in a fervent season of prayer for God's blessing upon the work to be inaugurated by this Committee, after which quite a lengthy informal talk followed, various suggestions being offered concerning the different lines of work to be provided for. The establishment of bakeries and agencies for pushing the sale of the various lines of health goods was considered. W. C. White thought Sydney presented advantages, as a distributing point for Australasia, of imported goods, owing to its being practically a free port, and suggested that Melbourne be made the chief manufacturing center.

The meeting adjourned to meet the following day, at 2 o'clock, no official business having been transacted.

S. N. Haskell, temporary Chairman.

A. T. Robinson, temporary Secretary.

money, and they had enough money in sight with which to finish it. The Medical Missionary Board had nothing to do with starting the Portland Sanitarium in the first place. Dr.Belknap started it, then turned it over to the General Conference, and the General Conference turned it over to the Medical Missionary Board. The Medical Missionary Board took it with the understanding that they would do with it the best thing they could.

I told Eld.Daniels I saw no reason why we could not co-operate with them.

In reference to Los Angeles bakery, Dr.Paulson stated that when they were in California that the Doctor had not even encouraged them to put up a $5,000 bakery.

Geo.Thomason.

L

613,12

Memo. of conversation at Dr.Kellogg's residence between Dr.Kellogg, Dr.Paulson, and Eld.Daniels, relating to the establishment of the Colorado Sanitarium.

Dr.Paulson stated voluntarily that he knew W.O.Palmer was pushing the matter, and gave Dr.Paulson the impression that they were going to have a Sanitarium with which Dr.Kellogg would have nothing to do. At the time Dr.Kellogg told Dr.Paulson that the Conference were determined to have a large building--much larger than he would approve of; but that he felt it must be all right and that he was going to co-operate with them in every way possible. Dr.Kellogg outlined to Eld.Daniels the details of starting the Sanitarium, stating that the General Conference Committee voted and instructed Dr.Riley that no sum above $15.00 should be expended without an order from the General Conference. Dr.Kellogg did an operation for $200 which was used as a fund from which Dr.Riley could draw money for some necessary equipment. Dr.Kellogg stated further that the Medical Missionary Board was not in any way responsible for the debts of the Branch Sanitariums.

Eld.Daniels cited the Portland institution as an illustration that they had been encouraged by the Board or by Dr. Kellogg. Dr.Kellogg stated that the first he had heard of the Portland institution was when Eld.Decker came, who said to him, "We are building a Sanitarium in Portland. We have our land and have our building and are going to put it through; but do not ask for any endorsement from your Board because it is under the Pacific Coast Board." He said they had put in $7,000 of their own money; had bought the ground; and citizens had loaned them

613.12.

Portland (Oregon) Sanitarium.

for.

Mid Summer Good Health.

Use cuts in catalogue to illustrate.

W. R. SIMMONS, M. D.

[redacted], M. D., SUPERINTENDENT [redacted] MANAGER [redacted] SHAFFER, MATRON

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
. . . Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

The Portland, Oregon, Sanitarium.

The scenery which surrounds the beautiful city of Portland is, probably, unsurpassed, for beauty and grandeur, in any part of the United States, lying, as it does in the fertile, green and peaceful valley of the Willamette. In the distance, may be seen the snow topped Mts. of Hood, St Helens, Adams and Rainer.

Nearer by are the Willamett Heights, or the grand natural parks of the city from which, one may take a view of the city below, or the clear crystal waters of the famous Columbia to be seen in the distance.

The City of Portland is the Metropolis of the Pacific North West, having a population of over one hundred thousand. One has but to pass through

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
. . . Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

its busy streets to see that it is a city of industry, wealth, and great commercial importance. The number of large brick blocks and hundreds of residences being erected at the present time is a sure sign of its prosperity.

Its situation on the Willamett River gives it all the advantages enjoyed by any sea-port town: This with its many Rail Roads, gives connection with all the best markets of the world. The city is substancially built and is interwoven with electric and trolley cars lines. Water, as pure as the purest, is supplied to the city from Mt. Hood seventy miles away. With all its great advantages, Portland is assured of growth, prosperity and wealth.

The Portland Sanitarium is located on one of the quiet streets in

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
. . . Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

a beautiful part of the city, easily reached by street-cars and but a few minutes walk from the heart of the city. The grounds comprise an entire block and are covered with beautiful trees vines, and shrubery. Roses and flowers of all kinds perfume the air with their fragrance the greater part of the year. The grounds are on an elevation, which gives a commanding view of the river and city.

From the top of the Sanitarium one is held spell-bound by beholding the grandeur of scenery. To the North are lofty snow capped Mts. of St. Helen and Ranier. On the East is the majestic Mt. Hood which supplies us with its water, clear and pure. To the South one looks ~~down~~ up the fertile

W. R. SIMMONS, M. D.
[redacted], SUPERINTENDENT
[redacted] MANAGER
MISS M. E. SHAFFER, MATRON

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

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Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
...Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

valley of the Willamette and its surrounding country. A long range of green covered hills form the beautiful background of the West. One but beholds the sunset of a single day to see one of natures grandest pictures.

The building, itself, is large and commodious, surrounded by broad vine covered verandas and walks.

The treatment rooms are now located in a building at one side and are thoroughly equipped for giving all forms of treatments. The Sanitarium idea is that man must be trained out of disease into health. To smother symptoms is but to pull up the mile posts that guide us to our true destiny. The cause of every disease must be removed before the person is cured. It is but folly to beat the already

M. F. SIMMONS, M. D.
SUPERINTENDENT W. E. JOHNSON, MANAGER MATRON

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
. . . Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

over burdened beast, hoping he may yet draw a much larger load. So it is folly to whip up the little remaining vital energy by the use of stimulants. To get at the foundation of disease, one must have a very thorough knowledge of the existing causes. This information can only be gained by scientific investigation and examination of all parts of the body, as well as its secretions and excretions.

We can no longer regard disease as an entity, but an abnormal prevented action which must be brought to the normal before the system will recover or the body be restored. When a patient comes to the Sanitarium, he leaves behind him all his worry and cares and makes a business of getting well. Here he is first put

Treatment Department

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
. . . Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore..

the examinating process, to ascertain the true condition of his body. Questions are asked in regard to his tendency to and symptoms of disease. A scientific examination of blood and urine is made as well as an analysis of the stomach fluid when necessary.

He is supplied with the most easily digested ~~able~~ ~~of~~ foods exactly suited to his case and calculated to tempt his appetite and regulate the requirements of the body. When the examination shows that the body requires developing, systematic exercise is prescribed in the gymnasium. In the bath-rooms will be found equipments and apparatus for giving all forms of baths and application of water both hot and cold; electricity in all its forms and thoroughly trained nurses for massage

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
...Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

and manual swedish movements.
Thus the patient is not only surrounded by all the conditions necessary to develop health but, in addition he has the advantages of these wonderful curative agents to assist him along the road to recovery.
He is not only relieved of his existing troubles but he has learned how to care for his body and thus avoid the repitition of like suffering.
We do not treat by any set rules nor do we use any specific system or routine method of treatment. But includes all rational remedies and means which can only be furnished by a well equipped Sanitarium Every case receives the most careful attention from skillful physicians and thoroughly trained and competent

TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

Portland Sanitarium

Treats all Classes of Disease . . . . .
. . . Write for Catalogue and Terms

Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium

Portland, Ore.,

nurses, and every effort is made to make the patients stay at the sanitarium as profitable and beneficial as possible

In addition to the Sanitarium work we have a full line of Health Foods made by the same formulae that the Battle Creek, Mich. Sanitarium Health Food Co uses. These delicious foods are used on our tables and are also used by all our patients after leaving the institution. We are glad to say that we are now prepared to furnish these foods to all who may wish, them. We would be glad to furnish food circulars, catalogues and prices of Sanitarium treatments on application

As our institution is founded on philanthropic principles our rates are very reasonable, in fact, some of our prices quoted in catalogue are scarcely sufficient to cover expenses. Address any communication to Portland Sanitarium or W. R. Simmons, M. D., Supt.

1st & Montgomery Sts
Portland Oregon

GENERAL.

1. This was the first institution ever organized upon the Sanitarium plan. The word "Sanitarium" was coined here and the phenomenal growth within the fifty years since the present management took charge of it, has secured its recognition as the foremost establishment of the sort in the world. We know that these are strong claims, but by looking over our literature and especially by a short stay here we believe ---- will be thoroughly convinced that we are able to make good every claim we make.

2. The atmosphere of this place is bristling with up-to-date ideas about better living, how to cultivate vim and efficiency and long life and these are things in which every intelligent person is interested and which cannot be learned about too soon.

3. Having discovered the exact cause of the trouble in any particular case, then we are prepared to deal with it in an intelligent and scientific manner. It is important in every case for the patient to learn how to combat, by correct habits of living, the morbid conditions which may be found present. The thorough diagnosis which we make of every case that comes to us gives us an accurate foundation on which to base our prescriptions not only for treatment but for diet, exercise and the general program which is outlined for all of our patients.

4. The diet furnished upon our tables is strictly antitoxic although exceedingly liberal. The bill of fare always includes in wide variety the best fruits and vegetables obtainable prepared in most appetizing ways, besides entrees, breads and a host of dainty but healthful desserts, so that meats, condiments and all the other unhealthful concomitants of the ordinary hotel bill of fare are hardly missed.

This natural diet, together with the general tonic treatment,

including electric light and water baths of every description, various forms of electricity, massage, special gymnastic work adapted to the individual requirements as shown by the strength test which is made in every case, the general class work in the gymnasium which is a special feature of our institution and other physiologic measures of treatment which we employ, in connection with the delightful associations which our patients find here, affords the best possible opportunity for healthful rest and rapid recuperation of tired brain and nerves.

5. Even a short stay here proves very profitable for the majority of our patients, as in addition to the advantages mentioned, instruction is given us how to live after returning home to continue the improvement begun while here.

6. The entire atmosphere of this institution is one of buoyant optimism in the cultivation of vigorous health and efficiency. The measures of treatment in use here are not employed in a routine or haphazard manner, but the prescription for each individual case is carefully based upon the thoroughgoing investigation which we make of every case that comes to us.

3. Patients who come here do not enter for any specified period of time but are at liberty to go when they chose. Our women patients on an average remain about six weeks and our men patients about five weeks. Of course, it would be impossible for us to state without opportunity for making a personal examination just how long ---- ought to remain with us to secure the maximum results. We trust, however, that a few weeks would prove very helpful to ----.

4. From what ---- say of ---- case, we should advise ---- by all means to visit us. ---- are apparently suffering from difficulties which require personal and thoroughgoing attention. We are constantly treating many cases which seem to be similar to ---- and with excellent success. If ---- come here we will. first of all, make such an investigation of ---- case as we have indicated above and will then be prepared to apply the remedies necessary whatever they may be.

5. Yours of ---- received. ---- ought to come here prepared to remain a couple of weeks to get a good start and then doubtless we could give ---- some suggestions which ---- could follow successfully at home. It would really be necessary for ---- to have a couple of weeks here, however, in order to make a proper start.

6. If ---- think best to have ---- family physician write us a detailed account of ---- case, this might enable us to give ---- a more definite opinion as to what we should hope to accomplish for ---- by a visit here.

82-b

We are confident that ---- would find the surroundings and associations here very pleasant and enjoyable indeed. Invalids are not in evidence. The body of patients and guests, for the most part, seem to be people in ordinary health, and are a very intelligent class of business and professional men and women and worth-while people from other walks of life. The general atmosphere is quite uplifting rather than depressing. The prevalent spirit one meets here is one of optimism and helpfulness.

82-c

1. ---- must be treated according to the indications.

2. Sometimes the conditions can be relieved without surgery, but in other cases surgery is required.

3. Just what can be done in any particular case cannot be determined without first making a thoroughgoing personal examination.

4. We could not express an intelligent opinion as to what may be done in such a case without first making a thoroughgoing personal examination.

5. We could not undertake the responsibility of making a definite prescription for ---- without first having an opportunity to make a thoroughgoing personal study of the case.

LITERATURE.

1. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to the Sanitarium. This will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here.

2. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to the Sanitarium, including a copy of "The Sanitarium Book," a copy of a little pamphlet entitled, "The Measure of a Man," and a copy of a circular called "The Factor of Safety in the Human Body." These publications will give you a good general idea of our facilities and equipment and considerable detailed information concerning the various methods of examination which we employ and perhaps a new idea as to the importance of maintaining the highest possible degree of physical vigor and efficiency.

3. We are sending you, under separate cover, some of our literature and enclose with this a card of rates. These will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here and of our charges.

4. Among other things we are sending you a copy of a little pamphlet entitled "The Measure of a Man," which gives a somewhat detailed account of the various methods of examination which we employ. We are sending also a little circular called "The Factor of Safety in the Human Body," which may perhaps give you a new idea as to the importance of maintaining the highest possible degree of physical vigor and efficiency.

5. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to our institution and enclose with this a card of rates. These

will give you a good general idea of the methods andprinciples in use here and of our charges. In addition to other literature, we are sending you a copy of "The Measure of a Man," containing much detailed information on the subject of the examination which we employ and a copy of a little pamphlet entitled, "The Factor of Safety in the Human Body," which perhaps will give you a new idea as to the importance of maintaining the highest degree of physical vigor and efficiency.

6. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to our institution and enclose with this a card of rates which you may hand to your friend if you think best. These give a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here and of our charges.

7. I have ordered sent you some literature and enclose a card of rates which will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here at the Sanitarium and of our regular charges.

8. We are sending you with this, some of our literature including a copy of our illustrated, descriptive volume, "The Battle Creek Sanitarium Book." This gives a good general idea of the Sanitarium and the Sanitarium system. The enclosed card of rates will show you something of our charges.

9. We are sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to the Sanitarium and enclose with this a card of rates. These will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here and of our charges.

10. I am sending you with other things, a copy of our little pamphlet "The Measure of a Man," and a copy of another circular entitled "The Factor of Safety in the Human Body." These will give you considerable detailed information as to the various methods of examination which we employ, and perhaps a new idea of the importance of maintaining the highest possible degree of physical vigor and efficiency."

11. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to our institution which will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here.

12. I remain, dear Doctor

13. We are pleased to send you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to the Sanitarium including a copy of "The Sanitarium Book," a copy each of "The Measure of a Man," and the "The Factor of Safety in the Human Body," also a copy of a recent booklet entitled, "Origin, Purposes and Methods." These publications will give you a good general idea of our work, considerable specific information as to our facilities and equipment and the various methods of examination which we employ, and perhaps a new impression as to the importance of maintaining the highest possible degree of physical vigor and efficiency.

LITERATURE.

1. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to our institution, which gives a somewhat comprehensive account of our work and methods. We are sending you, also, other literature which you may hand to your patients if you think best to do so.

2. We take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to the Sanitarium, including a copy of our illustrated Sanitarium book and a copy of our little pamphlet entitled, "The Measure of a Man." These publications will give you not only a good general idea of our facilities and equipment but also considerable detailed information concerning the various methods of examination which we employ in investigating the cases of patients who visit us. The enclosed card of rates will show you something of our charges.

3. At the request of ---- of ----, we take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some literature pertaining to the Sanitarium including a copy of our illustrated Sanitarium book and a copy of our little pamphlet entitled, "The Measure of a Man." These publications will give you not only a good general idea of our facilities and equipment but also considerable detailed information concerning the various methods of examination which we employ in investigating the cases of patients who visit us. The enclosed card of rates will show you something of our charges.

4. At therequest of ---- of ----, we take pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, some of our literature pertaining to the Sanitarium and enclose with this a card of rates. These will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here and of our charges.

5. I have ordered sent you a copy of a reprint from the Journal of the American Medical Association exposing the "Kellogg Frauds," which perhaps will give you some interesting information. The man referred to is not in any way connected with me or the Battle Creek Sanitarium and never has been.

6. "We or I)have asked (our or my) publishers, the Good Health Publishing Company, to send you full particulars with reference to our various publications. I have also asked our Dietetic Department, the Battle CreekFood Company, to write you with reference to the Battle Creek diet system and to send you a price list of foods.

7. "The Factor ofSafety in the Human Body," presents a great number of new and highly interesting facts about the margin of safety as illustrated in the lungs, the heart, the liver and various other vital organs and tells how the safety margin is lost and how it may be protected and increased in time to save complete breakdown. The average man can easily doublt his efficiency and more than doublt his life expectancy by making himself familiar with the facts relating to the safety margin in his own body and regulating the habits of life in the relation thereto.

OBESITY.

1. Yours of ---- received.

You have evidently been somehow misinformed. We are not in any way connected with the manufacture or sale of any tablets or wafers for the reduction of flesh and do not consider it safe to recommend such nostrums.

We are sending you some literature pertaining to theSanitarium. This will give you a good general idea of the methods and principles in use here.

We are glad to tell you that we have excellent success in relieving obesity. We have constantly with us a number of cases of this sort. Our obese patients on an average lose about half a pound a day. We frequently see a loss, however, of a pound and a half an hour while under treatment by one particular apparatus which we employ. We recently had one very obese patient with us who lost thirty pounds in twelve days, but this rate is too rapid to be long maintained without injury. It is important that each case should be carefully studied and treated on its own merits.

If you desire further information on any point, please be free to write us.

Hoping you will decide to visit us and assuring you we will do our utmost to make your stay with us as pleasant and profitable as possible, should you come, we are

2. If ----(are or is) in need of treatment for the reduction of flesh, we should advise you by all means to visit us. We are constantly treating a number of similar cases and with excellent success. Our obese patients on an average lose about half a pound a day. We frequently see a loss of a pound and a half an hour, while under treatment by one particular apparatus which we employ.

Our treatment of obesity does not involve the use of drugs of any sort. We depend very largely upon the use of a special diet under the personal direction of a skilled dietitian, the use of various tonic baths and swimming and the use of electrical applications of various sorts, particularly the auto-

(over)