Battle Creek Sanitarium

Battle Creek! What memories that name conjures up—memories of other days—even the pioneer days, when the redmen of the northern lake region beat the bow and seasoned their faces with lead—braided their flowing locks with feathers that the porcupine and wild eagle, that they might appear more wild, if possible, than before. And as they painted the cheeks and braided the hair, the squaw-women sharpened the flint arrow heads and shaped new bows, that their lords might do battle to the death with other redmen.

And here at Battle Creek, way up in Michigan, a great battle one day did occur, and when it was over, and the sun kissed the range to the far west, the tom-toms were muffled and the squaw-women wrapped their heads in varicolored blankets and sped, foot with the going down of the sun, many leagues journey to the proverbial happy hunting grounds.

But that was many, many moons ago, and the Indian summer days and a new era has long since dawned. Now, in the Battle Creek of today, as it was decades ago, but instead of the cry of the savage, is heard the hum of industry and the cry is not the greeting of men and women of the Anglo Saxon race, but the cry of happy boys and girls, who know of Battle Creek's healthful ways only by tradition. And here on the edge of the famous battle between the redmen stands one of the most beautiful cities of the great Northwest; a city straight out between streets of the day dwell, month after month, as the years come and go, men and women who find health and happiness in that which they have long sought elsewhere—health.

When one speaks of health, the mind instantly turns itself to Battle Creek, for up there health is to be found as at few other places on earth.

Forty years ago there was only Battle Creek, a return to nature movement, with pioneer methods and many many seapects similar to those which led to the famous "Brook Farm Experiment," which under Nathaniel Hawthorne and Charlotte Movement of that period. This institution was, nevertheless, not a sow-edly non-sectarian, and was in a broad sense philanthropic, altruistic and reformatory. Its methods and results were the establishment of a monthly journal now known as Good Health and shortly afterwards the erection of a health institution called "The Health Reform Institution." The chief features of the institute at this early period were diet reform, dress reform and the use of water as a curative agent.

In 1876 the present management came in charge of the institution and with the consent and co-operation of the Board of Directors (the institution having been incorporated in 1866 before), a thorough reorganization was effected. Broader plans were introduced, the methods of treatment were based upon a substantial and thoroughly scientific foundation and the name was changed to the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Since that time the growth of the institution has been constant and rapid.

From year to year accommodations for patients and facilities for treatment were enlarged to meet the increasing patronage until February, 1902, when fire destroyed all but the two principal building stages of the establishment. The erection of a new building was speedily begun, and the following year, May 31, 1903, the present Sanitarium was finally erected as a result of more than $600,000, was dedicated. The cost of the entire establishment, including equipment, towers, dormitories, cottages and other buildings, has amounted to more than $1,200,000.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium as it stands today is recognized the world over as the most complete and thoroughly equipped establishment of its sort and the headquarters for physiologic therapeutics or natural methods.

Connected with the Sanitarium is a Training School for Nurses, in which from two to three hundred nurses are constantly under training.

These principles and methods have penetrated to the remotest parts of the civilized world, and thousands of men and women who have been trained in these methods are at the present time active medical missionary work in heathen lands.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium may be regarded as an epitome of the "constructive nature" idea in connection with its success in the restoration of sick people to health and hope to it annually many thousands of men and women, many of whom have been pronounced incurable, but who, through one of the rare exceptions, return a few months later to their homes prepared to enter again upon the battle of life.

There are many sanitariums in the world, but few, if any, that are so perfect on the same plane as that at Battle Creek. The secret of success in health is in no sense a money making scheme, and every cent that is made from patients who are able to pay for their accommodations is used to help those who have nothing but broken health. All over this country and even beyond the seas there are institutions are springing up everywhere under the mother plant at Battle Creek. One point in view is done one State street, in the center of the metropolis of the Middle West. Chicago, where hundreds of the city's poor are cared for as tenderly as if in the purest institution at Battle Creek.

In a few brief paragraphs one can tell little of the grandeur of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but a postal card will bring you a book that will tell all—all except the knowledge obtained by actual experience. That experience must be had at Battle Creek to be appreciated to its full worth.

This institution at Battle Creek was not built up in a day—it took years of toil to reach the perfected state, and the work has but begun—the great work is to come from rising generations who are inhaling ideas from the Battle Creek home, and what it stands for.

For Three Decades.

For more than three decades the present institution has been the center of a wonderful educational, philanthropic and reform movement which has finally crystallized in success undreamed of a few years ago, and in numerous eighty years ago, paid me a visit. She had received a letter from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she was confident they would help me. At her solicitation I gave up the doctor's treatment and took the pills in place."

"And were you cured as the result of taking her advice?"

"Yes, quickly and thoroughly. Before the second box was finished I felt very manifest improvement, and within a few weeks I was entirely well and could take up my neglected farm work. I continued the pills for a time, however, until eight boxes had been taken, although long before that I felt that every vestige of the disease had been eradicated. "Are there no more cures left?"

"Plenty of them. It is a year and three months there has never been the slightest symptom of a return of the disease, decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my wife, who had suffered for years, and she was himself suffering. He took eight or ten boxes before he was entirely free from the painful ailment."

"Do you believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are much in favor in the community?" asked the reporter. "Well, Captain Balfour are so well and favorably known that they sell by all druggists and are equally successful in curing neuralgia, sciatica and partial paralysis.

Intellectuality Not Evident.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the British statesman, went to a remote town near Boston to lecture, and on the train met a lecturer. Arriving at the station he looked about for the expected conveyance, but found none. After all the other passengers had disappeared, a man stopped and said: "Are you Sir Edwin Arnold?" On receiving an affirmative reply the man said, disappointedly: "Why, I expected to meet the other man. Sure, your honor, I'm sorry I kept you waiting, but I was told to look for a man without intellectuality." Sir Robert thought that under the circumstances he would not attempt to inquire what was the man's idea of intellectuality.

RAW ITCHING ECZEMA

Blotches on Hands, Ears, and Ankles Three Years. Speedily Cured by Cuticura and Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

Thanks to Cuticura I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema that I had for three years. First it first appeared on my hand, a little pimple, gradually spreading, itching and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful. Ten days after I began to use the Cuticura (a) treatment with Cuticura Soap (Ointment, and Pills, I was able to dismiss some from all parts of the United States and even from Australia and the Islands. S B. Hege, Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R., Washington, D. C.

Plan Monument to James Rumsey.

A resolution in the West Virginia legislature proposes an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of James Rumsey, pioneer steamboat inventor, in Berkeley county, at a point on the Potomac river. In connection with the plan Mr. James Rumsey, who, it is asserted, antedated Robert Fulton in the invention of the steamboat.

Twice-Told Tales.

Some tales never lose in the telling, and the tale of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup People will, and does, tell it over and over. Millions sufferers, is one of them. It positively relieves the little one from pain of indigestion, starts up the languid liver, regulates the bowels, relieves colic, and restores the entire system to health. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders.

"The Outlook," is a weekly newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday at $3.00 per year.

The first issue in each month is an illustrated magazine number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

More Flexible and Lasting.

Don't shake out or blow out, by using Defiance Starch. Defiance Starch is 50% thicker than possible with any other starch and one-third more for your money.

In the February number of "The Success Magazine," Jack Prevy and Ib begin a series of three articles under the title, "My Own Story."

The olive branch is the emblem of peace and the orange blossom is the emblem of war.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mercury is one of the best things out: and it is still better in—your pocket.

WAS CURED RAPIDLY

HESITATION IN TWO SEVERE CASES MASTERED IN FEW WEEKS

The Remedy Used by Mr. Schroeppel and by Captain Lefebure is Great Demand in Their Home.

In the winter of 1909-9 Mr. Schroeppel was confined to his bed by a severe attack of rheumatism. The disease was the most severe he had ever suffered. Physicians were called in, but they could help me. At his solicitation I gave up the doctor's treatment and took pills in its place."

"And were you cured as the result of taking her advice?"

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LEW WALLACE PASSES AWAY

Famous Son of Indiana Dies After Weeks of Severe Suffering.

WAS VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR

Gained Distinction as Soldier, Author and Statesman, Serving His Country in the Army and as Minister to Turkey.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15.—Gen. Lew Wallace, author of the "Prince of Ben-Hur," died Wednesday night shortly after 12 o'clock.

Gen. Wallace's death marked relentless fate suffering protracted over several months of time. An attack of stone trouble undermined his robust health and for three years he had been suffering a decline. All his life Wallace was a student, both general and physical, the strain of an aggravated attack of indigestion told severely on him during the last few weeks and he became so emaciated that his appearance alarmed his friends. His seventy-eight years gave him a strong resistance to the disease and after a brave struggle the lawyer soldier, diplomat and author passed away.

Worked to the Last.

During his long period of illness, and even toward his last moments, Gen. Wallace's mind was active and clear brain worked on his memoirs, a labor he had been following for some years.

Lewis Wallace was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., April 10, 1827. By every right of ancestry he was a fighter, and his inclination which he received. He was to the manner born. His father, David Wallace, was a fighting man, governor of Indiana in 1837 and to congress in 1841, from the Indianapolis district. The latter was a man of strong parts and of distinctive personality.

In his youthful days Wallace displayed a tendency to neglect the opportunities for study that his environment gave him. He hated books and schools and remained at the foot of the class. So it was impossible to avoid in this manner he acquired but little real foundational education.

Goes to the War.

**Previous to the outbreak of the Mexican war Wallace had undertaken the study of law, but when the first soldiers came he was among the first to enlist. He was not yet 20 years old. When the war was over he announced that he came back from the war to Crawfordsville. Their mates were married. Miss Susan A. Elston, widow of a pioneer of