

Sanitarium Number

CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK

"Every one said to his brother, Be of good courage." Isa. XLI. 6.

VOL. II.

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBR., DEC. 17, 1912

No. 49

The Sanitarium Idea

FORTY-SEVEN years ago, a company of Christian people conceived the idea of getting back closer to nature's plan of living, and to nature's way for the restoration to health of those who are sick. This conviction assumed shape and materialization in the establishing of the Battle Creek Sanitarium in Battle Creek, Mich. At that time the word "sanitarium" was coined. There was no such word in the dictionary. Since that time the word "sanitarium" has not only found its place in the dictionary, but has made its way around the world. This institution made marvelous developments and rapidly attained world-wide fame. The great Battle Creek Sanitarium building, a cut of which is shown on this page, was destroyed by fire in the year 1892. While the sanitarium building was reduced to ashes, the sanitarium idea was not burned. It was indestructible, and from the ashes of that first Seventh-day Adventist denominationally owned and controlled sanitarium, seventy-four similar institutions have been established in forty-three states and

countries. All these institutions stand for the principles of the original Battle Creek Sanitarium idea.

It is the aim of the **OUTLOOK** in this special number to let the people of this great central west know that within our borders there is a sisterhood of medical and surgical sanitariums, established at a cost aggregating \$400,000, all

bine therewith the latest methods and appliances known to the medical profession.

Kansas has its sanitarium located in the beautiful, thriving city of Wichita. In the outskirts of the great, throbbing Kansas City is located the Kansas City Sanitarium. An institution of a similar character is located at Nevada, in the state of Iowa. The Dakotas have a thriving sanitarium located at Chamberlain, S. Dak. The state of Nebraska, rapidly coming to the foremost place as a corn and wheat growing state, boasts of two such institu-



Battle Creek Sanitarium, Destroyed by fire 1892

of which are conducted on the principles of the original Battle Creek Sanitarium idea, and com-

tions, one located in the beautiful village of College View, a suburb of Lincoln; the other one a hun-

dred miles west, in the city of Hastings, on the main line of the Burlington Railroad. In Colorado, with its world-famous summer and winter climatic conditions, a sanitarium is located in the beautiful city of Boulder. Many thousands of visitors flock to Boulder during the summer months, seeking relief from the intense, sweltering heat of the south and east. Here, at the eastern foothills of the "Rock-

ies"—at the very gateway to the Pacific Coast and fourteen hundred miles this side of "Golden Gate"—is found a winter climate which can not be excelled, either in California or Florida.

The particular advantages and special features of these several institutions, with illustrations representing them, are noted more at length in this issue of the *OUTLOOK*.

looking for a healthful, blood-making climate for the winter months.

Outside attractions and outside surroundings, it is true, do not make a sanitarium; but, other things being equal, an institution of this character located in the most favorable surroundings is best adapted to its work.

After several nights of broken rest and traveling, I dropped to sleep early, perfectly confident that the resplendent moon and the night-watch would look after things till daylight. I wakened early, and all the glorious coloring of a Colorado morning was spread out in riotous but harmonious extravagance on the sky. From either side of Sunshine Canyon, the muffled mountains rose in huge steps, and their undulating outlines were soon blended at the curve of the valley in a luxurious marriage. The profound stillness that precedes the bustle of the new day still held all nature spellbound, and emphasized the wisdom of the choice of this place as a natural location for a health-restoring sanitarium.

It was a magic morning. The light increased voluptuously. It bathed the whole landscape. The rays of the sun, shorn of their hot brilliance, slipped through a haze more tenuous than the thinnest mist, and lent a glamor to the whole landscape that can only be seen on an early morning in the foothills of the Rockies.

But this was no unusual winter morning for Colorado, and every changing day, and almost every succeeding hour, brings out new delights in the beautiful natural surroundings and resources of the Boulder Sanitarium, and the more I learned of this winter climate of Boulder, the more I asked myself, "Why go to California to spend the winter?" and the more I wondered why people should flock south and to the far west to spend the winter months when a more healthful and bracing climate can be found right here.

There are scores of pleasant little side trips that one can take with the sanitarium as a "base of supplies," suited to the tastes and

Beautiful Boulder

As Seen by a Recent Visitor



N a late afternoon in late November, I stepped from a Colorado & Southern train in one of the finest little cities I ever visited. It looks clean, there are no saloons, and it is clean. You feel like taking a bath as soon as you get to town,

the street to get the railwayitis out of my limbs, wondering why I had brought my overcoat with me, and letting "Beautiful Boulder" percolate into my system.

And the sobriquet is well earned. Everybody seems to take a civic pride in his own dooryard; the residences are beautiful and varied in architecture; the streets are well-kept, shaded with sturdy trees; and you hope as you pass along that you look prosperous enough to be mistaken for a resident citizen.

Though but a city of 13,000 population, Boulder, Colo., has a well-equipped and efficient street railway system, and also hourly inter-urban electric service with Denver, thirty miles to the south. Here is located the large State University, a noted six-weeks' summer Chautauqua, several large hotels for summer and winter tourists (for Boulder is yearly growing in repute as a popular winter as well as summer resort), and last, but by no means least, or smallest, the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium.

Towards this latter place I was bending my steps, and was met at the door, as is every incoming guest, with the broad smile mapped out on the face of Brother Cook, and I began to feel at home before I could even scratch my name on the register.

It is a conservative statement to say that the location of the Boulder Sanitarium is as nearly ideal as conditions on this old earth will allow, especially for those who are



Boulder Falls

to be in keeping with the general surroundings.

I took a drink of the lusty mountain air, got my bearings from the sun, just slipping behind Green Mountain, and walked up

strength of every individual,—trips up Red Rock, Boulder Canyon, Flagstaff and Green Mountains, Estes Park, Sunshine, Two and Four Mile Canyons, Silver Lake, and the Arapahoe Peaks. Space forbids the mention of these in detail.

The sanitarium is nestled in the protecting arm of the foothills, and two minutes after leaving its beautiful lawn and the little Mirror Lake, you can be climbing the rugged mountainside.

A climb up Mount Sanitas is a moderate exertion for a short-winded "tenderfoot," and even if a person can refrain from using up all his descriptive adjectives on the scenery on the way up, he will eventually run dry on the summit.

Doctor Green, his wife, and the writer made this climb one afternoon. The trail winds upward about two miles from the sanitarium before the top is reached, about 6,500 feet above sea-level, and the scene from the top of Mount Sanitas is one as grand as human eye ever gazed upon. To the west, in plain view, though thirty-five miles away, are the ever snow-clad peaks of the Arapahoes, the bristling vertebrae in the backbone of the continent, the "Great Divide."

In front, facing east, one thousand feet below, nestles the sanitarium and the city of Boulder in the cradle of the valley. To the right, the spires of Green Mountain and Flagstaff with silent, reverential awe point heavenward; while to the left, in smiling beauty and sweet content, decked with sparkling lakes and shady groves, with fruitful farms and thrifty farmhouses, stretch the wavy, undulating outlines of the great plain, which slopes unbroken for a thousand miles to the far-away Mississippi.

We watched the sunset colors and scrambled down the mountainside in the brief twilight, and were soon at the sanitarium. A bunch of bruised and defeated football players from the State University were waiting to be plastered up and rubbed down; an urgent surgical case had just been brought in; one or two new patients had arrived; and I was forcibly im-

pressed that, after all, the *prime object* of this institution is to relieve suffering, and as the needs of these different individuals were quickly absorbed in the quiet and effective service of the institution, I could not help believing that all connected with the sanitarium realize just what its "prime object" is, and working together make an effective unit for the fulfilling of that purpose.

The Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium was established about eighteen years ago. The main building, with an annex containing the bathrooms, is a large brick building, 66x110 feet, and five stories high. The dining-room is on the fourth floor; the kitchen service and cuisine are just about perfect, though the view from the dining-room windows would be ample food for the first few meals. The nurses' dormitory and the surgical hospital are in separate buildings to the east and north of the main building, and about twenty small cottages on the sanitarium grounds are filled with guests during the summer season. The Sanitarium Food Company has a large and busy plant near-by, and manufactures a line of more than a score of health foods, which are shipped to all parts of the country. Altogether, the various buildings comprising the plant of the Boulder Sanitarium comprise more than a score in number, and make a little village all by themselves, on the 100-acre tract which belongs to the institution.

Several thousand dollars have been spent this summer in improvements and repairs, inside and out, and the institution is in excellent condition. Gentlemen and lady physicians and trained Christian nurses of both sexes are always on duty, and the nurses' training school has graduated scores of trained nurses, and another class will receive their diplomas in a few days.

As to the value and efficiency of the general sanitarium methods employed here, as in all sanitariums of this class, there is no longer any question, and as to the success and skill of the surgical department of the Boulder Sanitarium, it will be enough to say that Doctor Green, since connecting

with the institution something more than a year ago, has performed over three hundred operations, losing but one patient, a case of cancer.

You can help this institution just now by sending to it the names of those in your locality who are planning to spend the winter in the west or south. Many who are seeking for health in a change of climate could get help in this wonderful *winter* climate, as well as in Colorado's unquestioned *summer* climate, and with tonic treatments and rest and quiet at our sanitarium would be much benefited.

It would be much appreciated if you would send names of those contemplating climatic changes or needing medical help to this institution, or to one of the other sanitariums noted in this paper, so that these individuals could be corresponded with.

The sanitarium has just issued a beautifully illustrated forty-page catalog, showing fine views of Boulder, the mountain scenery, and the sanitarium, and if you will send a postal card request for this to the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder, Colo., you will be able to get, free of cost to you, a much better idea of this excellent institution and its beautiful natural surroundings, than is given in this brief article.

The sanitariums of the class to which this one belongs are set for the relieving of human suffering, the winning back to health by the use of nature's remedies, and the moral and spiritual uplift of every person who comes within the sphere of their influence.

For illustrated catalog and further information, address, Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder, Colo.

Since Jan. 1, 1912 patients have been admitted to four of the Sanitariums noted in this paper as follows:

	Patients	Deaths
Boulder, Colo.	830	8
Hastings, Neb.	352	10
College View, Neb.	394	10
Chamberlain, S.Dak.	863	13

Surgical Operations as follows:		
Boulder, Colo.	77	1
Hastings, Neb.	155	6
College View, Neb.	59	2
Chamberlain, S.Dak.	277	5



THOUSANDS of people with a tendency toward lung trouble, many of whom were quite far advanced in the stages of that dread disease, are to-day in robust health, simply as the result of living for a time in the health-restoring climate of Colorado. Any person desirous of securing a neat, substantial, five-room, modern cottage residence, with convenient and excellent outdoor sleeping accommodation, and within one block of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium, will find it an advantage to correspond with the editor of this paper.

The Road to Health



EAT pure food, well cooked. This is just what the Colorado Sanitarium Food Company is trying to help the people find.

This is the reason. Not a single food is sent from this factory that has not been thoroughly cooked by compressed steam or by oven heat. Now is the time of year when you should begin each day by drinking a steaming cup of Cereal Blend, followed by one of our many breakfast foods, all dextrinized and thereby greatly aiding in the process of digestion and tissue-building.

Our nut foods should largely supplant the lighter foods of the summer season.

Our crackers are far superior in nutriment to those usually found in the open market. In order to induce the people to try our foods, we are making this special price on the following trial order during the holidays:—

Ten . pounds (bulk) Salted Sprays, seven pounds (bulk) Fruit Crackers, Four packages Sweetened Graham Crackers, five two-pound or six one-pound Nut Cero, twelve packages Cereal Blend, twelve packages Tri-Grano, and six packages Crystal Wheat,—this we will furnish, f. o. b. Boulder, for six dollars (\$6.00), also one package of delicious

Cream Sticks free; offer good to Feb. 1, 1913.

Descriptive literature and price

lists gladly mailed upon request.
Colorado Sanitarium Food Co.,
Boulder, Colo.

Hastings, Nebraska, Sanitarium

O. H. Hahn, M. D., *Med. Supt.* Geo. A. Williams, *Bus. Mgr.*



ONE of the most thriving and enterprising cities of its size in the central west is Hastings, Nebr. The city has a population of about ten thousand. In the north-east part of this thriving little city is located the Hastings, Nebraska, Sanitarium. There is no institution in the city that is more generally well thought of and well spoken of by all classes of people in all professions than this health retreat.

On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 10, 1908, the building was opened for the inspection of the public, and as its opening had been well advertised, a large crowd of visitors passed through the building from then on until the evening dedicatory services, which were held in the then partially finished Seventh-day Adventist church. Over six hundred visitors inspected the faultless preparations for taking care of the sick, and over three hundred sat down to luncheon

delivered addresses, while Dr. David Paulson, of Chicago, delivered the principal address of the evening.

From the day of its opening until the present time, this institution has enjoyed a remarkably good patronage, wonderful cures have been effected by the blessing of God upon the methods used in treating the sick, and when surgical operations have been necessary they have been performed, and there have been some most remarkable recoveries in this branch of the work also.

There could, perhaps, be nothing said of more interest to those who are interested in our work, or to those who may be planning on coming here for treatment, than to speak a little more in detail of one or two cases.

One of the most interesting patients that we have had with us was a lady seventy-eight years old, a chronic case of gall-stones, with frequent acute attacks of extreme severity. From a professional viewpoint, her case was hopeless.



served in the dining-rooms.

That evening at the dedicatory exercises, the mayor of Hastings presided, and several of the most prominent men of the city occupied places on the platform, and

An operation revealed a large sac of pus, together with one hundred and eleven gallstones, averaging nearly the size of hazelnuts. Her recovery from the first day has been rapid and most remarkable.

Another case was a man with a tubercular limb, very much enlarged, discharging pus from thirty or forty openings. He "had suffered many things of many physicians," almost every school of healing having had a trial, with utter and absolute failure each time. The limb was laid open on the back side, from the knee joint up almost to the waist line. The bone was curretted, and all diseased conditions removed. Remarkable as it may seem, the man is well on the road to recovery. Space will not permit the mention of wonderful cures of cases of sciatica, inflammatory rheumatism, etc.

It is the aim of the managers of this institution to make the whole influence of the sanitarium one that is quietly cheerful, helpful, and Christian in character.

The general methods of treatment used here are the ones generally practiced in all our sanitariums, and these have come to be so well recognized, not only by those who have been patients, but also by the whole medical profession, that the influence of our sanitariums is steadily growing, and more and more good is being accomplished by them every succeeding year.

Our location in Hastings is very fortunate. Joining our property on the back is a beautiful expanse of about forty-five acres, well covered with beautiful trees, flowerbeds, a pretty lake, golf-links, and all kept up at the expense of the city, and yet free for all to enjoy.

In inside equipment our sanitarium is well prepared for all the work it is set to do. The building is a beautiful white brick structure, with every convenience and necessity for sanitarium work, thoroughly aseptic surgical ward, and one of the finest operating rooms in the state.

The nurses at first occupied a part of the main building, but the patronage increased so rapidly that it soon became necessary to provide other quarters, and at present the nurses' dormitory is about half a block from the main building. A nurses' training school is conducted in connection with the institution, and from twenty-five to thirty nurses are in

course of training constantly, in addition to the graduate nurses regularly employed.

The Nebraska Sanitarium from its beginning has been self-sustaining, and while this is very encouraging, it is not the most gratifying feature of the work. A large amount of free work is done each year, the discount and charity account for 1911 showing a debit of nearly \$3,000. In addition to the professional side, it is the constant aim of the management to teach people how to live,—how to live in health in this present world and be fitted to live eternally.

More patronage still, every room occupied all the time, is the one thing remaining to make this institution a decided success. There are plenty of people who need just the treatment we can give, plenty who are able to pay for it, plenty who could be induced to come here if they were told of our institution, its work, and the results attending it. The object of this issue of the *OUTLOOK* is to give greater publicity to this branch of the work of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination,



and so we ask you, each one in whose hands a copy of this paper falls, if you are within our territory, and know of persons who need the help we can give, kindly drop us a postal, if nothing more, and give us the names and let us correspond with these parties and send them information in regard to what we would like to do for them, and have done for others. You can in this way, at very slight expense to yourself, not only help to relieve greatly the suffering in your neighborhood, but help to build up a larger work, a more effective work, and a more successful work in the relieving of human suffering.

College View, Nebr. Sanitarium

J. D. Shively, M. D., *Medical Supt.* Lars Neilson, *Business Mgr.*



It is said that there are three millions of people in the United States who are sick, so the crusade against sickness and disease is a very great one.

Let it first of all be understood that the doctor does not heal the sick, any more than the farmer grows the corn; he only cultivates the corn, while nature grows it. All that the doctor can do is to cultivate health. He must cooperate with nature, for God is the only healer. Ps. 103:3. "The real healing is inside the man. It can not be put up in bottles or dispensed in salves or ointment. Something may be accomplished by drug medication, but much of the benefit is like raising money by mortgaging a farm. Sooner or later, it must be paid back with

interest, or the mortgage be foreclosed."

It is an acknowledged principle of the sanitariums operated by Seventh-day Adventists that the free use of poisonous drugs often lays the foundation of a vast amount of disease and sickness. When attacked by disease, many will take drugs to relieve pain, but as one doctor has said, "There are two ways to relieve pain. One is to take drugs and benumb the nerve; the other is to remove the cause of sickness." By the use of poisonous drugs, recovery in many instances is greatly hindered, and even many lives are lost that might have been saved by the use of rational methods of healing.

So many patients have come to the sanitarium who have spent hundreds of dollars for drugs. They come to us as their last re-



Truly we have a very nice class of consecrated young people, who have a burden to be engaged in the Lord's work to help suffering humanity. We are very grateful for the good spirit that is felt among our family, and the work of our chaplain, Elder Seltzer. Recently four of our number were baptized.

From a recent patient: "Having spent the greater part of my life in hospitals and sanitariums, as companion to my mother now dead, I feel that I know something of how they are managed, and now being in the Nebraska Sanitarium for nervous trouble can appreciate the fine management and care manifested here in this large home, for it is nearer a home than any public place I have ever been in. Am getting well fast." From a patient.

sort. A large per cent get well, and nearly all receive help. If these natural remedies had been resorted to earlier in their ailments, how much sooner would they have recovered, and at a much less expense. It has been very interesting here at the sanitarium to see how disease yields to these natural remedies. Here we have had people suffering with rheumatism, nervousness, headache, indigestion, anemia, bright's disease, heart disease, and other troubles. The doctors have had most excellent success, both in their surgical and medical work, and the sanitarium has many warm friends scattered over the states.

Our nurses are doing very faithful work, which is appreciated by all. We quote from a recent letter received from a gentleman who had brought us a patient. He said: "In company with Mr. —, I roamed about your premises more than you perhaps are aware of, and I desire right now to express to you my appreciation of your institution, its equipment, cleanliness, comfort, the noble matron and her associates. It is remarkable to see such a very wholesome lot of young ladies as you have there, and who are so engrossed with their occupation. Of course, my stay was short, but I was very favorably impressed with what I saw. You are to be congratulated. Yours very respectfully."

The Kansas Sanitarium

L. L. Jones, M. D., *Med. Supt.* L. C. Christofferson, *Bus. Mgr.*



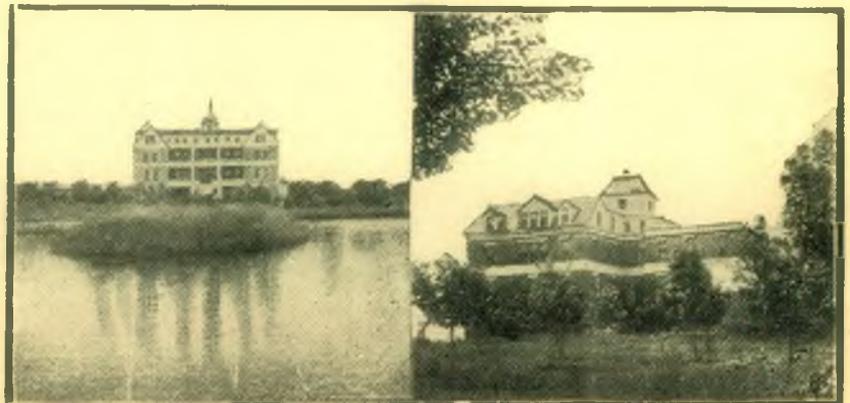
An ideal retreat, situated beyond the city limits, assuring quiet and rest away from the noise and bustle of city life; surrounded only by nature and God's out-of-doors. In the rush of life, nerve energy is weakened and general exhaustion or collapse results. The Kansas Sanitarium, by situation alone, offers satisfactory relief to such patients, and, in addition, the latest principles of physiological therapeutics are employed by trained nurses, under

the care of a competent physician, by whose constant supervision patients are given all the care needful for each individual case.

The line of treatment is the same as carried on in the sisterhood of sanitariums, as given in this issue of the *OUTLOOK*.

The situation of the Kansas Sanitarium,—away from the dust and smoke of the city,—makes it easy to obtain perfect asepsis in the surgical department, making possible favorable results that otherwise would be hopeless.

The Kansas Sanitarium is prominently situated in the center of a





beautiful tract of twenty acres, lying just inside the city limits, or about two and one-half miles from the central part of the city. This tract of land is admirably adapted to the necessities of an ideal home for invalids. Fruit trees and vines in abundance are yielding their products for the health of the guests, while thrifty young forest trees upon the spacious lawns add to the natural grace of the hillock upon which the building stands. A pretty little lake is found immediately in front of the sanitarium, thus affording a pleasant pastime for those who love boating.

The sanitarium building is a modern brick structure, slightly in appearance, and in arrangement especially designed for the care and treatment of patients by the methods used. The main building is four stories in height, and con-

tains offices, parlor, dining-rooms, gymnasium, and guest-rooms, many of which are supplied with hot and cold water.

A three-story annex contains treatment rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, and the surgical ward and operating room. The entire building is electric lighted and steam heated. A two-story dormitory, in connection with a spacious laundry, is a recent addition to the sanitarium plant,

Wichita, the peerless princess of the great southwest, is admirably situated at the junction of the Little and Big Arkansas Rivers. It is 1,300 feet above sea-level, and is in one of the richest agricultural wealth-producing sections of the United States. By geographical location, it is a health resort with a perfectly pure water supply.

Chamberlain Sanitarium

CHAMBERLAIN, S. Dak.

C. P. Farnsworth, M. D. *Medical Superintendent*



HE Chamberlain Sanitarium and Hospital, located among picturesque hills on the banks of the Missouri River, one mile south of Chamberlain, the most pleasant city of central and eastern South Dakota, is an institution where are used the latest appliances and methods known to mod-

ern medicine for the correct diagnosis and the proper treatment of human ailments. The building is a modern structure, with all the conveniences and comforts that money and skill put together could purchase. It has accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five patients, and is equipped with modern appliances, such as electric lights, hydraulic elevator, and a private telephone in each room.

Fifty-five private rooms in the building are equipped with hot and cold running water. Instead of the ordinary hospital bed cot, the private rooms are furnished with a double bed of the most comfortable and sanitary type.

The medical equipment consists of two medical offices, X-ray, pathological and chemical laboratory, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist's office, two large separate treatment parlors for men and women, gymnasium, operating room and surgical wards, pharmacy, and special treatment and exam-

ination rooms.

The patients are instructed by lectures, demonstrations, and otherwise, how to keep well after they leave.

A nurses' training school is carried on in connection with the sanitarium, and a large number of refined young women and men are in training all the time. Over twenty have graduated and are busy nursing.

The Chamberlain Sanitarium is an incorporated benevolent institution, but is dependent wholly upon its earnings for its support. The physicians in charge give their time and attention to the work, receiving a small salary in order to contribute their earnings to the support of the institution.

The advantage of this institution is that it has all there is, both in the medical and in the surgical departments, so that if the case does not yield to treatment the alternative of an operation is always easy and can be obtained under the same roof.

X-Ray Work a Specialty at the Chamberlain Sanitarium

The discovery by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen in 1895 of the kind of radiant energy known as the





Roentgen or X-Ray was at once recognized as giving a most important addition to the diagnosticians in surgery. The Roentgen ray is produced by passing a current of small volume and very high tension through a specially constructed vacuum tube of high exhaustion. Various generators of this current are in common use, viz., the static machine, the X-Ray

coil, and the apparatus known as the Snooks Roentgen apparatus. The apparatus used in our laboratory for diagnosis is a twelve-inch coil, manufactured by the Scheidel Western X-Ray Company. We have used intensifying plates so as to shorten exposure. The X-Ray has been used principally in the diagnosis of fractures, the presence of foreign bodies, and calculi. Now the X-Ray is throwing a flood of light on the processes of digestion, the position and condition of the gastro-intestinal tract, and also the condition of the thoracic cavity.

Relatives or doctors accompanying patients are invited into the operating room to view the operation.

For illustrated catalog, address the Chamberlain Sanitarium, Chamberlain, S. Dak.

in the city, at Park Avenue and East Fourteenth Street, and can be easily reached, in short walking distance, from five different street car lines.

The sanitarium is equipped with bathrooms for all kinds of water treatments. The physicians in attendance, in addition to the regular medical education, have made a special study of the science of hydrotherapy.

Surgery

Cases requiring surgery receive special attention, and surgery is promptly resorted to whenever other measures are seen to be inadequate for the relief or cure of the case in hand. We are fortunate in being located where we can have ready access to men who have become specialists in certain departments of surgery. We can call in and give our patients the benefit of special skill, both in diagnosis and operative work. Convalescence can be hastened in most cases by a suitable course of sanitarium treatment, both before and after operation.

Who Should Come

All cases will find sanitarium treatment most profitable, from those who are only "tired out" and need quiet rest, to those cases afflicted with the gravest maladies, but still amenable to treatment. Contagious diseases can not be admitted, as they would be a menace to other patients.

Those interested and wishing to acquaint themselves more fully with the work of the sanitarium may do so by calling in person or addressing Dr. G. A. Droll, 2301 East Fourteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas City Sanitarium

G. A. Droll, M. D., *Superintendent*



THE need of a sanitarium founded upon "physiological therapeutics" and "the return to nature's idea" was felt for several years by a number of people in Missouri who knew the benefits to be obtained in such an institution, and through their invitation and encouragement such a place was

opened in Kansas City in 1906, which has had a steady growth to the present time.

Location

Kansas City is one of the most important cities of the middle west, and is very accessible from the surrounding country on account of the many railroads entering it from all directions. The sanitarium is also centrally located



CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK

Official Organ of the Central Union Conference of Seventh day Adventists

Published Weekly - Fifty Numbers Per Year

Subscription Price - Fifty Cents Per Year

Advertisements, acceptable to the OUTLOOK, will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents per inch or fractional part of an inch, single column.

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Address all correspondence and make all remittances payable to CENTRAL UNION OUTLOOK, College View, Nebraska.

Entered as second-class matter June 6, 1911, at the post-office at College View, Nebraska, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.