

World of Missions.

From Judaism to Christianity.

Recently the Rev. Louis E. Meyer, of Hopkinton, Iowa, caused a sensation in the Hebrew Messianic Conference by declaring that 204,540 Hebrews had been baptized during the nineteenth century. He said 2,240 baptisms were in evangelical churches, 57,300 in Roman Catholic churches, and 74,500 in Greek Catholic churches. The average number of baptisms is 1,500 a year, excluding the Roman Catholic Church. Of these 800 are baptized in the Lutheran and Episcopal Church, 200 in other Protestant churches, and 500 in the Greek Catholic Church. "The Russian, Polish, and Orthodox Hebrew in general," said Mr. Meyer, "is as prejudiced as he was in the decades gone by. The American Hebrew, especially the Reformed Hebrew, is polite toward Christianity, tho' underneath the old fire of prejudice and antipathy still burns."—The Missionary Review of the World.

Public Speaking in China.

Among the many interesting incidental fruits of missionary work in China is the development of the art of public speaking amongst the natives. Though for countless generations a literary people, the Chinese have never made use of the power of public speech. Henceforth, however, this new element of power must tell on the destinies of the great empire. In one of his strong, incisive articles, in the *Chinese Recorder*, Dr. William Ashmore thus refers to this matter: "Here mention may be made of one incidental product of the work of missionaries not usually thought of. The art of public speaking and of influencing large audiences is, of course, an art of tremendous power. The Chinese have no such art. But the missionaries are teaching it to them. Their preachers are preparing the way for the increasing of a class of public speakers, who, in turn, will harangue audiences on civil and political issues on their account."—The Missionary.

"Los von Rom" Once More

Very striking accounts continue to be received of the "Away from Rome" movement in Austria. It is claimed that as the result of it 13,000 have become Protestants, while 7,000 more have joined the Old Catholics. During the last six months over 3,000 Catholics have come over from the Papacy—the number far exceeding the professing conversion last year. Among the particular incidents mentioned are the following:

After a conference held in Leitmeritz, 171 persons became Protestants. The evangelical community at Turn, near Teplitz, which numbered 50 persons three years ago, now numbers 1,100; and a new church to hold this great number is rapidly nearing completion. In Eger, after a sermon by Dr. Eisenkolb, 27 persons announced their intention of leaving the Catholic Church. Toward the end of a recent month the Protestants in Graz held a thanksgiving service for the thousandth conversion from Catholicism within their district. Every Sunday in Brunn there are services for the reception of newly converted Protestants; and the large village of Horschwitz from being an exclusively Catholic village, has become almost entirely Protestant during the past eight months. In Bohemia alone, since January, 1899, over 7,000 conversions have taken place.—The Missionary Review of the World.

Health and Home Hints.

Croup.

The first attack of croup usually begins with a slight cold, accompanied by a dry cough, says a writer in *The Public Ledger*. Baby will be hot and fretful, and grow hoarse. Hoarseness is one of the typical symptoms, and all hoarseness, even if unaccompanied by cough, must be watched, and baby kept in a room the temperature of which is 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Presently the voice grows gruff, the breath becomes hissing, and the cough becomes distinctly croupy in character, and the throat and entrance to the windpipe swells, so that there is great danger of suffocation. In fact, death may occur from either suffocation, exhaustion or convulsions. Baby often goes to bed quite well, and will suddenly wake up in the midst of an attack of croup. Sometimes there will be a fight for breath, and the attack will subside.

Send immediately for a doctor. Meanwhile, the great thing is to make the child vomit, and to effect this, in all houses where there are tiny children, a small bottle of ipecacuanha must be kept, and one teaspoonful given without any water, administered every five minutes till the child is properly sick. Once sick, poor baby is usually much easier, and the great danger passed. She may now be put into a warm bath, and kept there for a quarter of an hour, the water being maintained at the same heat the whole time by adding a little more heat carefully, so that the child is not scalded. Before the child is sick wring out a sponge in hot water and apply frequently to the throat. This often affords great relief to the small sufferer.

After the worst of the attack is over, baby must be kept in one room as long as she is at all feverish, and a steam kettle should be kept going the whole time, in order to keep the atmosphere moist, and so make it easier to breathe. The child must be fed on hot milk chiefly, and a little beef tea. The first attack is usually the worst and seems more alarming from its unexpectedness and the mother's ignorance of how to deal with it. Keep perfectly calm, and carry out the doctor's instructions to the letter. These directions are not intended to do away with the doctor—in all cases he must be sent for—but just to give an inexperienced mother some little idea of how to act till he does come.

It is such a good plan to keep a lettered emergency book, and write down a few simple directions that can be looked up in a moment, as: C.—Croup: Give one teaspoonful of ipecacuanha every five minutes till sick. Apply hot sponge to throat till sick, and so on.

Appropriate Gifts for Invalids.—Flowers and thrifty growing plants are acceptable offerings to the sick, and a rosebud or bunch of violets never comes amiss. When convalescence is established a new book or a magazine, and perhaps a little mechanical contrivance on which it may rest, will give real gratification. A pretty wrap which the invalid may wear, a pair of bedside slippers, or any other small or dainty thing which conveys a thought of individual ease, will always be rewarded with smiles. Aromatic extracts, perfumery in beautiful bottles, any little luxury in the way of fruit or delicacy prepared in another's kitchen, leaves gladness in its wake. The element of surprise breaks the tedious monotony of invalid life and is therefore to be sought for and regarded as restorative in its influence.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

HOW THE RAVAGES OF THIS SCOURGE MAY BE STAYED.

STATISTICS PROVE THAT MORE DEATHS OCCUR FROM CONSUMPTION THAN FROM ALL OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES COMBINED—HOW BEST TO COMBAT THE DISEASE.

The ravages of consumption throughout Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about 40 per cent. more than the number of deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figures are startling and show the urgent necessity for taking every available means for combating a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable. Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears. In proof of this take the case of Ildege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que., who says:—

"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several bottles my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe and pneumonia, which frequently develops into consumption. Through their blood-renewing, strengthening qualities they also cure anaemia, heart troubles, kidney and liver ailments and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine and the health-seeker should protect himself by seeing that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.