JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG (1852-1943)

SUBJECT FILES, ca. 1885-1920
(PRIMARILY CONCERNING TOPIC OF
MEDICAL MISSIONARIES)
MISCELLANEOUS
FINAL PROGRAM
Second Annual
Clinical Congress
of Physical Therapy

and

Sixth Annual Meeting
American College
of Physical Therapy

October Thirty-first to November Fifth
Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Seven
Hotel Sherman
Chicago
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL THERAPY

Disraeli Kobak, M. D. - - - President
Chicago
J. C. Elsom, M. D. - - - Pres. Elect
University of Wisconsin
F. H. Walke, M. D. - - - First Vice-President
Shreveport, La.
Norman E. Titus, M. D. - - - Second Vice-President
New York City
J. U. Giesy, M. D. - - - Third Vice-President
Salt Lake City
F. J. Novak, Jr. - - - Fourth Vice-President
Chicago
Roy W. Fouts, M. D. - - - Secretary
Omaha, Nebr.
John Stanley Coulter, M. D. - - - Treasurer
Chicago

Publication Committee
Disraeli Kobak, M. D. Albert F. Tyler, M. D.
Roswell T. Pettit, M. D. A. R. Hollender, M. D.
A. David Willmoth, M. D.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
ARCHIVES OF PHYSICAL THERAPY,
X-RAY, RADIUM

A. R. Hollender, M. D., Chicago - - - Editor
A. F. Tyler, M. D., Omaha - - - Managing Editor

RULES GOVERNING THE READING OF PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS

No address or paper before the College shall occupy more than twenty minutes in its delivery (addresses of specially invited guests excepted) and no member shall speak more than five minutes nor more than one time on any one subject, provided each essayist be allowed ten minutes in which to close the discussion. This rule must be strictly adhered to.

All papers read before the College shall be the property of the College for publication in the official journal. Each paper shall be deposited with the secretary when read.

No paper shall be published except upon recommendation of the Publication Committee, which shall consist of the Editor as chairman and other duly appointed members of the college.

The General Headquarters of the Clinical Congress of Physical Therapy will be located at the Sherman Hotel, where all matters pertaining to the meeting will be cared for.

The Information Bureau and Clinical Congress Post Office are in connection with the Registration Bureau.

PLEASE REGISTER BEFORE ATTENDING SESSIONS

BRING YOUR A. M. A. CARDS

1
DIRECTORY OF ROOMS FOR GROUP AND SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Instruction Classes

Monday, October 31st, and Tuesday, November 1st

Group (1) Crystal Room
Group (2) Gray Room
Group (3) West Room
Group (4) Club Room

Joint Evening Session

Grand Ball Room

On Tuesday, November 1st, all groups except Group (2) meet in the same rooms as on Monday. Group (2) will meet in the Louis XVI Room.

Wednesday, November 2nd

Group (1) Crystal Room
Group (2) Gray Room
Group (3) West Room
Group (4) Club Room

JOINT SESSION AND FORMAL OPENING OF CLINICAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLY

Grand Ball Room

Sectional Meetings

Thursday, November 3rd

Section on Medicine — Pediatrics — Diagnosis — Endocrinology

Grand Ball Room

Section on Surgery — Gynecology — Urology — Orthopedics

Louis XVI Room

Section on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Club Room

Friday, November 4th

JOINT MEETING OF ALL SECTIONS

Grand Ball Room

The Commercial and Scientific Exhibits will be held in the Exhibit Hall on the mezzanine floor.

The Registration Desk will be located at the entrance of the exhibit hall.
ANNUAL COLLEGE BANQUET
Thursday Evening, Nov. 3rd

The Annual College Banquet is the main social event of the Clinical Congress and annual meeting. The fellows of the college are urged to be present. Guests of the meeting and their ladies are cordially invited. Some interesting talks will be made by prominent men in the profession. The toastmaster for this occasion will be the incoming President, Dr. J. C. Elsom, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Banquet Program

Introductory Remarks and Welcome.

DR. A. R. HOLLENDER,
Chairman, Convention Committee.

Physical Therapeutics in the Medical School Curriculum.

DR. J. C. ELSOM,
Toastmaster and President.

Progress of the American College of Physical Therapy During My Incumbency.

DR. DISRAELI KOBAK,
President, 1926-27.

Early Pioneers in Physical Therapy.

WILLIAM BENHAM SNOW, New York City.

Attitude of the County Medical Society Towards the Promotion of Scientific Physical Therapy.

DR. J. H. HUTTON, Secretary.
Chicago Medical Society.

The Literary Side of Physical Therapy.

DR. GEORGE B. LAKE,
Editor "Clinical Medicine and Surgery."

A Past President's Viewpoint Regarding Present Status of College.

DR. CURRAN POPE.

Informal Talks By Many Others to Be Selected By the Toastmaster.

MUSIC—ENTERTAINMENT

Banquet tickets will be obtainable at the Registration Desk and should be purchased as early as possible in order to enable the committee to make adequate reservations with the hotel management.
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**LUNCH ON**
INSPECTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

**DINNER**
INSPECTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

(SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR MONDAY EVENING)
PROGRAM
Monday Evening, October 31st
7:30 o'clock
Grand Ball Room
* * *
GEORGE AUSTIN WYETH, M.D.
New York City.
Scalpel not applicable to large percentage of cancer cases. Electrothermic methods offer an extension of surgery's usefulness. Excision by endotherm knife (so-called 'Radio-knife') sterilizes and seals lymphatics as it cuts. Tends to protect from danger of metastases and likelihood of recurrence, is cleanly, keeping field practically free from blood. Special technique. (Illustrated)

2. Hypersensitivity to the Action of Physical Agents. Such as Light, Heat, Cold and Mechanical Irritation.
W. W. DUKE, M. D., Kansas City.
A rather large number of individuals become sensitive to the action of light, heat, cold, or mechanical irritants and highly sensitive cases react violently to relatively small doses of the agent to which they are sensitive. Patients of this class can be given tolerance for such agents so that they can stand normal exposures.

3. X-Ray Diagnosis of Non-Tuberculous Pulmonary Diseases.
AARON ARKIN, M. D., Chicago.
Importance of x-ray in differential diagnosis. Bronchus carcinoma is not a rare disease. Clinical types. Primary and secondary lung tumors. Solitary or multiple sharply outlined shadows in the lung may be produced by tuberculosis, lympho-granuloma, syphilis, metastases, echinococcus, or benign tumors. Mediastinal shadows in several diseases will be demonstrated.

4. The Physiological Action of Diathermy in Pneumonia.
GAGE CLEMENT, M. D., Duluth, Minn.

Tuesday Evening, November 1st
7:30 o'clock
1. Physiological Effects of Heat.
PROF. A. J. CARLSON, University of Chicago.
2. The Therapeutic Effects of Heat from Various Sources.
JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M. D.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
Heat is one of the most potent and most generally applicable of all forms of phototherapy. It is the dominant factor in most hydriatic applications, and an active element in many forms of phototherapy. Heat kills pain. For highest efficiency it must be applied in an intensive manner.
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<td>9:10</td>
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**LUNCH ON**

**INSPECTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS**

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**CLASSES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1927**
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<td>Massage—</td>
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<td>Demonstration Clinic</td>
<td>Galvanic &amp; Sinusoidal</td>
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<td>Urology—</td>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Massage—</td>
<td>Ewerhardt</td>
<td>Eye, Ear, Nose &amp; Throat—</td>
<td>Denman</td>
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<td>11 to 12</td>
<td>Dermatology—</td>
<td>Lester Hollander</td>
<td>Urology—</td>
<td>Hirsch</td>
<td>Massage—</td>
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LUNCHEON

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<td>Demonstration Clinic</td>
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<td>Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—</td>
<td>Waddington</td>
<td>Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—</td>
<td>Novak</td>
<td>Demonstration Clinic</td>
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<td>Gynecology—</td>
<td>Chapman</td>
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<td>Wilmoth</td>
<td>Gynecology—</td>
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PROGRAM OF THE SECTIONS
JOINT SESSION
Grand Ball Room
Wednesday, November 2nd, 7:30 P. M.
OPENING OF THE CLINICAL CONGRESS
AND SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

Welcome—
A. R. HOLLENDER, M. D.,
Chairman, Convention Committee.

1. Address—Progress in Physical Therapy During the Past Year.
DISRAELI KOBAK, M. D., Chicago.
President of the College.
The evident function of critical co-operation by the formation of the Council of Physical Therapy.
The adoption of Physical Therapy in the curriculum of many important medical centers has practically eliminated the teaching of this branch of medicine from the hands of the itinerary teacher and manufacturer.
The elimination of mysticism and the introduction into the teaching of Physical Therapy by the standard of a critique of pure science.
Newer advances, limitations and future problems in the field of radiant energy—therapy.

J. C. ELSOM, M. D., Madison, Wis.
In a sense, Physical Therapy is a specialty in medicine, requiring special study, training and technic, but perhaps in no other specialty is a broad conception of medicine and surgery more necessary. The medical college is the obvious source of instruction; teaching problems differ in no essential detail from other subjects, but the method must be thorough, rational, specific and interesting.

SYMPOSIUM ON CANCER—Indications, Limitations and Technic of Electro-Surgical Methods.

GUSTAV KOLISCHER, M. D., Chicago.
Surgical diathermy furnishes great advantages in securing remote results in operable cancers. Also very useful in palliation of inoperable cases. Opens new avenue of thought concerning etiology of malignant tumors and prevention of recurrences.

4. Selected Surgical Procedures with Surgical Diathermy.
GRANT E. WARD, M. D., Baltimore.
General consideration of the uses of high frequency current in non-malignant surgical conditions. Resume of some experimental work done in an effort to develop a current which will permit operation on parenchymatous organs, without bleeding. Lantern slide demonstration.
5. Palliative Treatment of Inoperable Carcinoma.

JOSEPH K. NARAT, M. D., Chicago.

Tumor masses of inoperable cancers should not be left untreated because the toxic products of their abnormal metabolism are the main cause of cachexia: the frequently occurring necrosis of the cancerous tissues produces bad odor and discharge. Surgical diathermy is the method of choice for the removal of tumor masses in inoperable cancers, as it allows a delicate regulation and can be applied with less shock and quicker results than any other method of palliation.

6. The Value of Surgical Diathermy in the Treatment of Tumors of the Bladder. (Illustrated by Lantern Slides.)

A. G. FLEISCHMAN, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa.

Source of information obtained by the writer in the preparation of the communication and views of other investigators. Diagnosis of Tumors of the Bladder. Report of 15 cases treated by this method. Details in the technique of the treatment, and advantages gained by Surgical Diathermy. The superiority of this method over any other method at the present time for the Treatment of Tumors of the Bladder.

Discussion of the foregoing four papers by:

Disraeli Kock, M. D., Chicago; Clinton K. Smith, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Budd C. Corbus, M. D., Chicago; A. L. Yocum, M. D., Chariton, Iowa; A. David Willmoth, M. D., Louisville; Vincent J. O'Connor, M. D., Chicago, and Gustavus M. Blech, M. D., Chicago.

MEDICINE—PEDIATRICS—DIAGNOSIS

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Thursday, November 3rd, 9 A. M.

SYMPOSIUM ON DERMATOLOGY

1. The Relationship of Physical Therapy to Dermatology.

LYNNE B. GREENE, M. D., Kansas City.

Peculiar adaptability of skin to early experimentation with physical therapy. Apparatus applied in dermatology and uses described. Instruction in differentiating characteristic skin lesions amenable to physical therapy. Relation of action on skin to effects on entire economy.

2. Physical Therapy in Fungus Disease.

A. F. TYLER, M. D., Omaha, Nebr.

Brief history of Fungus Diseases. Citation of statistics showing relative frequency in mid-western agricultural area. Brief discussion of pathology. Discussion of the use of physical therapy in conjunction with the other methods of treatment of these diseases.
3. Some Recognized Uses of Ultraviolet Irradiations in Skin Diseases.

CLAUDE B. NORRIS, M. D., Youngstown, O.

Ultraviolet irradiations have been irrationally used by physicians and others who have had faint conception of its rationale and it is time for the delimitation of its field in therapeutics. Carefully checked scientific observations are safer than enthusiasms. Any favorable effect must be regarded as constitutional and local. Consideration of specific diseases of the skin advantageously treated by this means, with citation of causes and results.

4. The Evaluation of Physical Therapy in Dermatology.

LESTER HOLLANDER, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Roentgen ray, ultraviolet ray, electro-cautery and cryo-therapy have been potent factors in the development of rational skin therapy. We must bear in mind indications of therapy and these will be given. The talk will be illustrated profusely with lantern slides to show indications for the establishing of physiotherapy. Technique will be outlined, both in talk and formal paper.

5. The Infra-roentgen Rays (super soft x-rays) in Dermatology. (Lantern slide demonstration.)

JOSEPH JORDAN ELLER, M. D., and NELSON PAUL ANDERSON, M. D., New York.

Super-soft X-rays (also called Grenz or infra-roentgen rays) which have been investigated by Frank Schultz, Albero-Schoenberg, and Zehden, fifteen years ago, and at present by Bucky, Gabriel, Martenstein. H. Kirsch. and others. do not differ physically from the ordinary X-rays used today, except in their absorption coefficient. The super-soft X-rays have slight penetration power and are mostly absorbed by the upper layers of the skin. More than an erythema dose will not cause temporary epilation. By not exceeding 8 kilovolts effective, usual X-ray sequelae have been absent in author's observation. Use of super-soft X-rays in therapy.

Discussion of the foregoing papers by Edward A. Oliver, M. D., Clark W. Finnerud, M. D., Erwin P. Zeisler, M. D., and Francis Senear, M. D., Chicago.

6. The Treatment of Post-febrile Conditions with Special Reference to the Influenzal Type.

BENJ. H. SHERMAN, M. D., Dexter, Iowa.

Discussion opened by R. W. Fouts, M. D., Omaha, and H. H. Redfield, M. D., Chicago.

Septic sore throat, lung abscess, multiple lung abscesses, delayed resolution following pneumonia, bronchitis, especially when accompanied by a severe dry cough. Bronchiectasis.

7. Infections and Toxemia of the Biliary Tract with Medical and Physical Therapy.

HAROLD M. JOHNSON, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Discussion opened by Disraeli Kobak, M. D., Chicago, and Curran Pope, M.D., Louisville, Ky.

In physiology there is one statement on which I am going to base many of my ideas. Any agent that causes a hemolysis of red corpuscles increases the flow of bile. Therefore, any disease or toxemia which causes a disturbance in the circulatory system must react on the biliary tract or vice versa. Any disease of the biliary tract must act or cause a toxemia in the circulatory system which is going to have an effect on the rest of the body.

8. Some Types of Neuritic Reflex Pains and their Treatment by Physical Measures.

WILLIAM MARTIN, M. D., Atlantic City.

Discussion opened by J. E. Waddington, M. D., Detroit, and T. B. Lacey, M. D., Glenwood, Iowa.

These painful reflexes may be from a true neuritis or from an irritable nerve, such as perineuritis. Some knowledge of the great nervous system is essential and the local nerve distributions of parts involved. Types of referred pains include torticollis and occipital headaches, painful shoulder, elbow and fingers, precordial pain simulating true angina pectoris, backache, knee joint pains, spasm of the calf muscles and flat foot with painful heel and toes. Method of differentiating these given and a general resume of treatment, with some details of the more particular conditions.


H. H. REDFIELD, M. D., Chicago.

Discussion opened by Emil C. Duval, M. D., Chicago, and Ellis Freilich, M. D., Chicago.


MEDICINE—PEDIATRICS—DIAGNOSIS ENDOCRINOLOGY

Thursday, November 3rd

Afternoon Program—2 O’Clock


MAXIMILIAN KERN, M. D., Chicago.

1. Treatment of obesity is one of metabolism and can only be approached from that standpoint. 2. Whether obesity is of the exogenous or endogenous type the considerations are of paramount importance. 3. The use of the x-ray as a diagnostic and therapeutic agent in pituitary obesity merits serious consideration. 4. A study of the blood chemistry will frequently reveal a disturbance of the calcium
and phosphorus metabolism, and the ultraviolet light is the one known agent capable of influencing such conditions. 5. Ovarian conditions producing obesity are frequently influenced by x-ray, ultraviolet and diathermy alone or in combination.

11. The Perils of Obesity — What Can Physical Therapy Do?
J. C. ELSOM, M. D., Madison, Wis.
Alimentary and endocrine causes of obesity; abnormal deposits of fat are sources of danger and interference to the functions of muscles, circulation, respiration, and to many of the important organs (kidneys, liver, etc.). Exercise and diet have been greatly abused in reduction treatment. The dangers of mail order systems of reducing will be considered: each patient is a problem in himself. Medical treatment is frequently necessary. Use of physical agencies, and some radically different forms of treatment are suggested.

Discussion of the two foregoing papers opened by Curran Pope, M. D., Louisville; Frederick G. Morse, M. D., Boston; J. H. Hutton, M. D., Chicago.

12. Six Years’ Experience in the Treatment of Pneumonia with Diathermy.
HARRY EATON STEWART, M. D., New Haven, Conn.
Discussion opened by Lloyd M. Otis, M. D., Celina, Ohio, and Gage Clement, M. D., Duluth, Minn.

ARTHUR E. SCHILLER, M. D., Detroit, Mich.
Discussion opened by Chas. E. Stewart, M. D., Battle Creek, and Norman E. Titus, M. D., New York City, N. Y.
Review of literature on the measuring of the density of ultraviolet light. The inadequacy of methods of measurement up to the present time shows the need of a method which expresses erythema units in a definite system of measurement. This is important because, with a definite system of measurement, the erythema unit of any lamp either Carbon Arc, Iron Arc, or Quartz lamp may be expressed in terms of definite unit and thus may be repeated as required. The work of Dr. Janet H. Clark on the lithophone unit is reviewed. Lantern slides of comparative erythema and lithophone units will be shown. The value of this method will be self-evident.

J. U. GIESEY, M. D., Salt Lake City.
Discussion opened by Edwin N. Kime, M. D., Indianapolis, and W. B. Chapman, M. D., Carthage, Mo.
The need for a consideration of the various blendings and shadings of Physical Modalities. Physics and effects of the various modalities more commonly employed. "Aiming"—at the condition to be attacked. The building of the Physical Therapeutic Prescription simple or combined, for single or blended effect in a parallel fashion to the writing of a chemical prescription.

15. The Treatment of Diabetes.

T. T. GIBSON, M. D., Middlesboro, Ky.

Discussion opened by A. E. Schiller, M. D., Detroit, and M. J. Breuer, M. D., Lincoln, Nebr.

Some of the most probable causes of Diabetes, those organs which have to do with the production of Diabetes Mellitus because they fail to function. The correct blending of different wave lengths of radiation will restore to health a large per cent of cases of Diabetes.


JAMES H. HUTTON, M. D., Chicago.

Discussion opened by Curran Pope, M. D., Louisville, and Maximilian Kern, M. D., Chicago.

This paper will deal especially with x-ray and radium in the treatment of goiter. Toxic and non-toxic, exophthalmic and adenoma with hyperthyroidism. The same measures directed at the pituitary for the relief of uterine hemorrhage. The treatment of persistent thymus and the x-ray exposure of the ovaries for the purpose of rejuvenation and for uterine fibroids.

17. Constipation.

H. W. SIGMOND, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Discussion opened by Wm. Brams, M. D., Chicago.


H. HARRIS PERLMAN, M. D., Philadelphia.

Clinical survey. Artificial heliotherapy in selected cases and results. Indications, contra-indications and methods of application. Dangers. Study of 37 patients with chronic bronchitis, simple and tuberculous, and enlarged thymus. treated at the Quartz Light Clinic of the Jefferson Hospital.

19. The Use of Quartz Light in Pediatrics.

I.LOYD B. CLINTON, M. D., Carthage, Mo.

General remarks. Application to most common indications in diseases of children. Rickets, respiratory
tract, malnutrition, skin affections. Personal observations and case reports.

Discussion of foregoing two papers by I. Harrison Tumpey, M. D., I. L. Sherry, M. D., and Ralph H. Kuhns, M. D., Chicago.

SURGERY—GYNECOLOGY—UROLOGY—ORTHOPEDICS

Thursday, November 3rd, 9 A. M.

1. Physical Means in the Correction of Lower Backaches.
   F. H. EWERHARDT, M. D., St. Louis.
   Discussion opened by F. H. Walke, M. D., Shreveport, La., and H. E. Stewart, M. D., New Haven.

   The intention of this paper is to present diagnosis and therapeutic measures for the correction of certain lower back pains due to functional causes. Especially those concerned with incorrect posture, faulty position of pelvis, and unbalanced condition of musculature about the pelvic girdle.

   CHARLES J. DRUECK, M. D., Chicago.
   Discussion opened by A. David Willmoth, M.D., Louisville, and F. E. English, M.D., Saginaw, Mich.

   Physical Therapy is not a substitute for surgery or any other tried procedure, but is a valuable adjunct in selected disturbances of the pelvic bowel, such as Colo-Proctitis; Fecal Impaction; Rectal and Anal Tuberculosis. Ulcers and Malignancies: Peri-Rectal Abscesses and Fistulae and in the Post-Operative Convalescence.

3. The Treatment of Bones and Joints with Physical Therapy.
   FRANK H. WALKE, M. D., Shreveport, La.
   Discussion opened by Emil C. Duval, M. D., Chicago.

   Injuries to bones and joints are due to direct or indirect violence. Impairment of function and repair. Physical therapy valuable aid. Treatment of complications and sequelae.

4. The Use of Radium in the Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage.
   HAROLD SWANBERG, M. D., Quincy, Ill.
   Discussion opened by Henry Schmitz, M. D., Chicago.

5. Experiments with Diathermy in Surgical Schock.
   URSUS V. PORTMAN, M. D., Cleveland.
   Discussion opened by Distral Kobak, M. D.,
   and Gustavus M. Blech, M. D., Chicago.
   Rationale and results of the use of diathermia in the
   prevention and treatment of surgical shock as
   investigated at the Cleveland Clinic. Prevention and
   treatment of post operative pneumonia and collapse
   of the lung by diathermia.

   A. DAVID WILLMOTH, M. D., Louisville.
   Discussion opened by J. U. Giesey, M. D.,
   Salt Lake City, and F. L. Nelson, M. D.,
   Ottumwa, Iowa.
   Character of infection, the method of spreading,
   dangers of carbuncles especially those about the face.
   Effort to better control infection by the crucial in-
   cision. Use of the cautery. Advantages of this
   over carbolic acid. Disadvantages of the cautery.
   The great advantage of the High Frequency currents
   over any of the other known measures to control
   infection.

7. Present Day Status of Physical Methods in Surgical
   Diseases.
   GUSTAVUS M. BLECH, M. D., Chicago.
   Discussion opened by Carl Beck, M. D., Chi-
   cago, and Grant E. Ward, M. D., Baltimore.
   The therapeutic effectiveness of the diverse physical
   agents in surgical diseases can be properly evaluated
   only by a combination of clinical observations and
   theoretic considerations. Diathermy is valuable not
   only as a means of coagulating tissue, but as a non-
   operative method in a number of surgical conditions.
   Resume of indications and contraindications. A
   similar situation exists with reference to actino-
   therapy. Its value in certain surgical lesions and
   conditions, as shown by actual clinical experience.

8. Some Experiences with the Use of Radium in
   Urology.
   LEO C. DU BOIS, M. D., Chicago.
   Discussion opened by Harry Katz, M. D.,
   Chicago, and Wm. F. Martin, M. D., Battle
   Creek, Mich.
   The effect of radium on tissue in general. The use
   of radium in urology. (Historical.) The selective
   effect of radium on certain types of tissue. The use
   and effect of stimulating doses of radium on urethral
   pathology.

SURGERY—GYNECOLOGY—UROLOGY
ORTHOPEDICS
Thursday, Nov. 3—2 P. M.

   EDWIN W. HIRSCH, M. D., Chicago.
   Discussion opened by H. C. Rolnick, M. D.,
   Chicago, and A. G. Fleischman, M. D., Des
   Moines.
   The reduction in mortality following prostatectomy
   has in a large measure been due to properly reducing
   bladder pressure and blood chemistry before opera-
   tion. This paper details methods advisable and
   technic used.
10. The Role of Physical Therapy in Osteomyelitis.
   PHILIP KREUSCHER, M. D., Chicago.
   Discussion opened by Emil C. Duval, M. D., Chicago, Frank H. Walke, M. D., Shreveport, and
   S. C. Woldenberg, M. D., Chicago.
   Two varieties of osteomyelitis are differentiated: (1) Traumatic; (2) Metastatic. The treatment is
   vastly different in the individual types. Physical therapy is probably never indicated in the early
   stages. The focus must be removed; the sequestrum must be eradicated; the infected bone is fully exposed
   and brought as near the surface as possible. The greatest cause for failure of cure has been in the
   eradication of the infection from the soft parts. Here physical therapy plays its greatest role.

    WALTER F. MARTIN, M. D., Battle Creek.
    Discussion opened by A. E. Jones, M. D., Chicago, and Edwin W. Hirsch, M. D., Chicago.
    The object of the paper will be to outline the system of practical physical therapeutic methods as
    used in our daily work. We hope to show that more successful results follow the use of Dietetics,
    Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy, Rest and Exercise, when combined and used as a system in the treatment
    of the patient. Combinations of treatments as used in treating disease entities will be outlined.

12. The Therapeutic Value of Diathermy in Urology.
    LOUIS WINE BREMMERMAN, M. D., Chicago.
    Discussion opened by A. E. Jones, M. D., Chicago, and A. G. Fleischman, M.D., Des Moines.
    Although the discussion under this title necessarily must be rather comprehensive we will endeavor to
    bring to your attention the efficacy of diathermy not only in surgical lesions of the uro-genital tract
    but will consider its value in medical pathology. We will offer for discussion various modes of
    technique employed in the treatment of kidney, bladder, prostatic and vesicular lesions.

    FREDERICK H. MORSE, M. D., Boston.
    Discussion opened by Mary Arnold Snow, M. D., New York, and J. E. G. Waddington, M. D., Detroit, Mich.
    Alternating and direct sine currents in modern therapeutics. Importance of recognizing physio-
    logical action in impaired muscles and neuron when applying methods for restoration of function.
    Wave current stimulation used for relief of the various forms and degrees of paralysis, including
    hollow viscera as might apply to infantile and post traumatism and intestinal stasis.
(Illustrated with moving pictures.)
WILLIAM BIERMAN, M. D., New York City.
Discussion opened by J. U. Gieseey, M. D., Salt Lake City, and Chas. J. Drueck, M. D., Chicago.
Advantages of the use of the high frequency current. Its use also in the treatment of associated conditions, polypi, fissures and prolapse. Description of technics employed, coagulation electric clamp, desiccation, fulguration, grounded ouden: results.

15. Surgical Diathermy in Accessible Neoplasms.
F. L. NELSON, M. D., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Discussion opened by Gustav Kolischer, M. D., Chicago.

CLARENCE M. WESTERMAN, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Discussion opened by A. David Willmuth, M. D., Louisville.
A newly designed belt. Indifferent electrode which can be likened to the rim of a wheel. The active electrode representing the hub and the heat radiation the spokes of the wheel. More concentrated and centralized heat around orificial electrodes in treating pelvic disorders in both male and female by this method.

17. "Physical Agents in the Treatment of Hemorrhoids and other Rectal Diseases."
F. W. ENGLISH, M. D., Saginaw, Mich.
Discussion opened by Frank H. Walke, M. D., Shreveport, La.
Physical Agents in the Treatment of Hemorrhoids and other Rectal Diseases will include the ambulant methods of treating and curing not only hemorrhoids, but a multitude of organic and functional disturbances of this part of living anatomy which heretofore have required strictly surgical methods.

EYE—EAR—NOSE—THROAT
ORAL DISEASES
Thursday, Nov. 3—9 A. M.

1. The Treatment of Sinus Infections by Physical Agents.
FRANK T. WOODBURY, M. D., New York City.
Discussion opened by Frank J. Novak, Jr., Chicago.
2. Physical Therapy in Diseases of the Ear.
FREDERICK L. WAHRER, M. D. Marshalltown.
Careful differential diagnosis is essential to successful treatment. Middle ear disease is potentially dangerous and should receive careful consideration. Middle ear disease is secondary to nose and throat infections. Causative factors must be eliminated before treatment will be successful. No patient should be subjected to mastoidectomy until other methods fail. Physical therapy is not a substitute for other methods. It is an adjunct of great value.

3. Skin Affections of the External Ear.
LOUIS SAVITT, M. D., Chicago.

4. Radiotherapy in Selected Cases of Chronic Ear Suppurations.
IRA O. DENMAN, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.
Chronic Aural Suppurations favorably influenced by irradiation. First, those described in previous article in which potency of Eustachian tube is re-established by resolution of lymphoëdema in nasopharynx particularly the fossa of Rosenmueller. In this X-ray plays leading role. Second. Chronic suppurations with patent tube. Necrosis—the Scarlet Fever type. correlation of stimulative x-ray doses and Ultra Violet Rays.

HAROLD L. WARWICK, M. D., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Zinc ionization alone will not result in a permanent cessation of symptoms in every case of suppurative otitis media. Cases should be carefully selected and other foci about the head should be cleaned up. The technique presents no difficulties from physical standpoint. The apparatus is rather inexpensive and the results are uniformly good in selected cases.

A. R. HOLLENDER, M. D., and M. H. COTTEL. M. D., Chicago.
Review of preliminary report in Archives of Otolaryngology of April, 1926. A more extended use of the audiometer in diagnosis and check-up of progress made. Improved electrodes and technic. Report of over one hundred consecutive undifferented cases treated; results: conclusions.

Discussion of the foregoing five papers by S. T. Rubley, M. D., Monroe, Mich., Ellis G. Linn, M. D., Des Moines; Harry G. Thometz, M. D., Chicago, and Frank J. Novak, Jr., Chicago.
7. The Application of Physical Measures to the Head. 
WILLIAM A. LURIE, M. D., New Orleans, La.

Discussion opened by M. H. Cottle, M. D., Chicago.

A "Pioneer Spirit" is required to use physical means. The effect of this form of treatment is so different from the older forms that one may suspect a mistake in diagnosis was made or that pathology is changing. Our conception of pathology should be altered to conform to treatments by physical means.

8. Physical Aids as Adjuncts in the Treatment of Certain Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions. 
H. L. BROOKS, M. D., Michigan City, Ind.

Discussion opened by Thomas C. Galloway, M. D., Evanston, III.

Radium therapy for malignant growths involving the eyeball or orbital cavity. Status of radium therapy for cataracts. Roentgen ray for catarhral deafness when there are marked lymphoid masses in the neighborhood of the fossa of Rosenmuller. Diathermy stimulates healing and resorptive tissues reaction. Use of zinc ionization in suppurrative otitis media.

Afternoon Program—2 O’Clock

C. B. HOLMAN, D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.


10. Ultra Violet Rays in Dentistry. 

Discussion of the foregoing two papers by W. A. Lurie, M. D., New Orleans.

A resume by the authors of positive and negative results over a period of four years. Practical demonstration of technique with dry skull; also report of comparative results in treatment of pyorrhea with and without air-cooled therapy.

FRANK EDWARD SIMPSON, M. D., and ROY EMMERT FLESHER, M. D., Chicago.

Discussion opened by C. W. Hanford, M. D., Chicago; A. F. Tyler, M. D., Omaha; and Harold Swanberg, M. D., Quincy.

The diagnosis of epithelioma of the lip. Methods of treating the lip lesion. Methods of treating the lymph nodes of the neck. Advantages and disadvantages of radium or radon treatment. Technic of treatment. Results.

Conclusions: Radium or radon in large quantities is the method of choice in lip epithelioma. The use of at least 1000 millicuries of radon is necessary for the best results.
12. Electrocoagulation of Tonsils — Technic: End Results.
   GREGG A. DILLINGER, M. D., Pittsburgh.
   Discussion opened by Frank J. Novak, Jr., M. D., Chicago, and Raymond F. Elmer, M. D.,
   Chicago.
   Electrocoagulation of tonsils in use in France for fifteen years or more in cases in which tonsillectomy
   is contraindicated. Results in over 200 cases. Technic very important factor. Certain features
   make it appeal to patient.

   J. B. H. WARING, M. D., Blanchester, Ohio.
   Discussion opened by Frederick L. Wahrer, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa, and H. L. Brooks,
   M. D., Michigan City, Ind.
   The operation particularly from the standpoint of the physiotherapist. The proper equipment for this
   operation will be pointed out in more or less detail as also the proper usage of equipment in local and
   general anesthesia. Conclusions.

   ELLIS G. LINN, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa.
   New Orleans.
   Discussion opened by Wm. A. Lurie, M. D.,
   A helpful adjunct in acute head conditions, congestive and infective. Palliative and curative. Generally
   applicable. Valuable as rejuvenating factor in mucous membrane and submucous cellular structure
   atrophies. Supportive in actinic mucous membrane therapy. Treatments accurately delivered, not too
   prolonged, not too limited in contact area.

15. Ultra Violet Ray in Asthma.
   H. B. WILMER, M. D., Germantown, Phila.
   Discussion opened by A. R. Hollender, M. D.,
   Chicago, and A. E. Schiller, M. D., Detroit, Mich.
   The importance of the use of ultraviolet ray and the infra red ray in the treatment of asthma will be
   shown by report of a series of cases showing the different types and the method of treatment with
   the ray.

JOINT SESSION
Friday, November 4th, 9 A. M.
Grand Ball Room

1. Physical Therapeutics in Curriculum and Clinic.
   EDWIN N. KIME, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.
   Discussion opened by Norman E. Titus, M.D., New York, and Disraeli Kobak, M.D., Chicago.
   1. Principles and Methods of Teaching: A. Undergraduate students of medicine. B. Post-
      graduate students. (a) Internes and resident physicians. (b) Practicing physicians. C. Non-
      medical assistants: (a) Student nurses. (b) Lay assistants.

2. Visual Teaching in Electrotherapy (with Demon-
   strations and Lantern Slides).
   RICHARD KOVACS, M. D., New York.
   Discussion opened by Edwin N. Kime, M. D., Indianapolis, and J. S. Coulter, M.D., Chicago.
   Visualization of physics and mode of action of various currents essential for rational therapeutic
   application. Charts.
Readily performed experiments and demonstrations with galvanic faradic, sinusoidal, diathermy and static currents.

3. Clinical Experiences with Artificial Sources of Light in the Handling of Complications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

EDGAR MAYER, M. D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Discussion opened by Dean W. Harman, M. D., Ames, Iowa; R. T. Pettit, M. D., Ottawa, Ill.; and Ellis Freilich, M. D., Chicago.


CURRAN POPE, M. D., Louisville.
Discussion opened by F. H. Ewerhardt, M. D., St. Louis.
The basic principles of massage will be treated as well as the mechanical methods of manual and mechanical massage. Lantern slides will be shown, giving a pictorial illustration of the movements and also massage of the various portions of the human body. The simplicity and value of this agent will be considered.


JOHN S. COULTER, M. D., Chicago.
Discussion opened by Frederick H. Morse, M. D., Boston.
Importance of attempts to drive motor impulses from brain to muscle. Massage and electricity should only be used in these cases with muscle training.


J. E. G. WADDINGTON, M. D., Detroit.
Discussion opened by W. E. Howell, M. D., Chicago.
Health depends upon a normal appropriation of a balanced spectrum. In disease, however, it may be necessary to increase or decrease the constituent proportions of the chemical, chromatic, and caloric ensemble. Superior clinical results demand a superior knowledge of the physics and physiology underlying all the integrant factors.

7. Diathermic Penetration from the Clinician’s Standpoint.

H. D. HOLMAN, M. D., Mason City, Iowa.
Discussion opened by S. C. Woldenberg, M.D., Chicago.
Heat in relation to deep-seated lesions. Case reports. Equipment for convulsive heat. Clinical work in combination with the research laboratory, should enable us to select the best equipment. With heat playing such an important part in relation to the deep-seated lesions, it is readily seen why it is so important to establish the exact degree to which we get thermal penetration, by means of diathermia.

GEORGE B. LAKE, M. D.,
Editor Clinical Medicine, North Chicago, Ill.

Physical therapy has gone forward with a rush for the past ten years. The underlying reasons for developing niceties of technic are being investigated. Electrotherapy in its various branches continues to hold the center of the stage and hydrotherapy, vibration, massage, mechanotherapy and therapeutic exercise are too much neglected. Portable apparatus of all sorts is rapidly being developed so that physical therapy can be taken to the patient's bedside. More space in all medical journals is being devoted to articles on physical therapy, which is taking its proper place as a part of scientific medicine.

JOINT SESSION
Friday Afternoon—2 O'Clock


WILLIAM BENHAM SNOW, M. D., New York.

Discussion opened by John Stanley Coulter, M. D., Chicago, and Chas. E. Stewart, M. D., Battle Creek, Mich.

Diagnosis of types of arthritis. Traumatic arthritis. Its treatment by the static current. Arthritis of focal origin. First, removal of foci; then joint use of diathermy with the static current to remove infiltrations and fluids from the joint. Rheumatoid arthritis. As a rule of intestinal origin. Treatment by colonic irrigations, radiant light and heat and the static current. Conclusions.

10. Focal Immunization in Disorders Resulting from Focal Infection.

S. PESKIND, M. D., Cleveland.

Discussion opened by Benj. H. Sherman, M. D., Dexter, Ia.

Present methods of treating toxemias and infection that stand in relation to focal infections. Foci of infection as immunization centers through application of physical therapeutic agents. Theory and application. Illustrative cases.


CHARLES PACKARD, M. D.,
Columbia University, New York City.

Discussion opened by Albert Bachem, Ph. D., and R. W. Fouts, M. D., Omaha.

The biological effect of X-rays on the eggs of the fruitfly, Drosophila, is proportional to the intensity of the beam. Wave length (within the limits tested) is not important. The amount of effect is determined by the percent of eggs hatching after exposure. This is remarkably constant under similar experimental conditions.
12. The Effect of Ultraviolet Light on Food.

PROF. VICTOR E. LEVINE,
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr.

Discussion opened by Prof. Arnold B. Lucksardt, University of Chicago.

Physical and chemical effects of ultraviolet rays on carbohydrates, fats and proteins, on enzymes and on vitamins. Irradiation of foods in general and of oils and fats in particular will be stressed, and special attention will be paid to sterols like cholesterol and ergosterol. Theory to show the relation between gastro-intestinal activity, calcium, absorption and ultraviolet rays. Anemia, rickets, tetany, hypoacidity, and anacidity will be discussed in the light of theory.


PROF. ALBERT BACHEM,
University of Illinois, Chicago.

Discussion opened by Prof. A. C. Ivy, Northwestern University, Chicago.

Penetration of light through the skin not sufficiently well known. Increasing physiotherapeutic use of light in many diseases and increasing number of hypotheses to explain biological effects of the irradiation. The penetration was measured by use of a mercury quartz lamp, a Hilger Quartz Spectrograph and a special photoelectric cell. The measurements were made with specimens of whole skin, isolated epidermal layers. Keratotic growth, subdermal fat, preparations of melanin, lanolin, ear wax, serum, plasma, and finally fascia. Results and conclusions.

SATURDAY CLINICS

Cook County Hospital
American Hospital
Michael Reese Hospital
Wesley Hospital
Northwestern University Medical School
Rush Medical College
Edw. Hines Jr. Hospital

Bulletin regarding time and other details of these clinics will be ready on Friday, Nov. 4th. These bulletins will be available at registration desk.
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FINAL PROGRAM
Second Annual
Clinical Congress
of Physical Therapy
and
Sixth Annual Meeting
American College
of Physical Therapy

October Thirty-first to November Fifth
Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Seven
Hotel Sherman
Chicago
Mr. Edison

wishes to express his sincere appreciation

of the kind greetings of

Mr. John Harvey Hellog

whose felicitations have added greatly to the enjoyment

of the 81st anniversary of his birthday

Orange, New Jersey
A

CHEWING

Song

Dedicated to HORACE FLETCHER
By One Who Chews

Price 5c

Published By
GOOD HEALTH PUBLISHING CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
1903
A CHEWING SONG

(Dedicated to Horace Fletcher.)

BY ONE WHO CHEWS

Would you chew a long time? Ten listen to my rhyme. If you chew as I say You will chew for many a day;
If you eat so very rapid You will early be dilapid At old, old and bald and grey, And so again I beg to say,

Then chew, chew, chew, As one ought to chew. Just chew, chew, chew, For that's the thing to do.

Chew, chew, chew, That is the thing to do; Chew, chew, chew, Good food is good for you,

Chew, chew, chew, But only if you chew, That is the right thing to do.

Chew, chew, chew, That is the right thing to do.
2.
When one eats so awful fast,
His chance to masticate is past,
For the stomach cannot chew;
Hence, the proper thing to do
Is to chew, chew, chew,
When you've got a chance to chew.
Food that's rough and cornerways
Hurts the stomach, and dismays
The keeper of the mystic gate.
So don't forget to masticate,
But chew, chew, chew,
For that's the thing to do.

Chorus:
Chew, chew, chew, etc.

3.
Eat but twice a day,
That's the good old way.
Nothing eat at night,
That is eating right.
And chew, chew, chew,
As one ought to chew.
And don't drink at meals,
For your stomach feels
Better when you try
To eat food that's dry,
And to chew, chew, chew,
For that's the thing to do.

Chorus:
Chew, chew, chew, etc.

4.
And never chew a bone,
Let the dead things alone.
Eat grains and nuts and fruits —
For that's the food that suits;
And chew, chew, chew,
As one ought to chew.
Of mustard, pepper, spice,
Ginger, pickles, ice-
Cream, — the wicked stuff,—
Nothing is enough.
So chew, chew, chew,
The proper things to chew.

Chorus:
Chew, chew, chew, etc.

5.
You may smile when you chew,
But don't try to talk, too,
For perhaps you will choke,
And be sorry that you spoke.
Only chew, chew, chew,
As one ought to chew.
And never chew your thumb,
Your finger nails, nor gum;
And don't chew tobacco—
Co., makes your blood so black.
Oh, chew, chew, chew,
For that's the thing to do.

Chorus:
Chew, chew, chew, etc.

So if you want to live long,
Living always well and strong,
Don't take too big a bite,—
Only just a little mite:
And chew, chew, chew,
As one ought to chew.
Then slowly feed the living mill,
But let it grind as fast as 'twill,
And do not swallow in such haste;
Take plenty time the food to taste,
And chew, chew, chew,
For that's the thing to do.

Chorus:
Chew, chew, chew, etc.
Health Department Record

Our personal habits are the chief factors which influence our physical and mental well-being and determine our efficiency.

Published by THE ARISTOCRACY OF HEALTH
Battle Creek, Michigan
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The Code of Health

1. **Breathe Only Pure Air.** Live, work, play and sleep in the open air as much as possible and secure pure air indoors.

2. **Eat Only Wholesome Food.** Eat and drink biologically, — fruits, nuts, grains, vegetables, especially greens, milk and other dairy products. Avoid meats — flesh, fish, fowl, — also adulterated and other unwholesome foods.

3. **Evacuate after Each Meal.** Evacuate three times daily, or after each meal. If necessary take an enema at bedtime. Prevent putrefaction and offensive stools by changing the intestinal flora. Avoid drug laxatives. Use laxative foods and food accessories rich in bulkage and vitamins.

4. **Masticate Thoroughly.** Chew solid and semi-solid foods until smooth and nearly tasteless. Sip liquid foods slowly.

5. **Proper Daily Exercise.** Exercise sufficiently each day to induce perspiration and moderate fatigue. Walk more; ride less. Hike, swim, bicycle, work out of doors. Use "The Health Ladder."

6. **Maintain Correct Posture.** Hold the chest up when sitting, standing, walking, and, so far as possible, when at work. Do not slump.
Sit with chest held well to fore,
Feet placed squarely on the floor.
Stand head erect and lowered chin,
Hips held back and stomach in.

7. Rest, Relax and Recreate. Take proper rest by change of occupation, recreation and relaxation.

8. Sleep Eight Hours, more if necessary.

9. Bathe Daily. Take a cold water or air bath every morning; sun or light bath once a week if possible; soap and water bath twice weekly.

10. Avoid Poisons. Avoid alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, condiments and the habitual use of drugs of any sort.

11. Avoid Unclean and Infectious Contacts. Special dangers — persons with colds or other infections, visits to toilets, infected foods and food handlers.


14. Concentrate. At least twice daily, in silent seclusion, for five or ten minutes, concentrate the mind intensely upon physical, mental, and moral betterment. Note and follow the suggestions you receive.
SOME BESETTING SINS

Under this head are included certain habits which after long indulgence are often difficult to overcome, and on this account lead to the constant recurrence of zeros in the day's record. Among the most common of these besetting sins, may be mentioned the following: Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Tea or Coffee; Bad Posture, Unbiologic Eating, Petulance, Anger, Worry.

Health Accounting

Each blank page provides spaces for recording success, partial failure or complete failure. Perfect deportment is indicated by the numeral 1, failure 0, partial failure ½. Fourteen is a perfect score for one day, making a total of 98 for the week. Each week a special effort should be made to avoid at least two besetting sins. When success is attained, 2 may be added to the 7 days' score, making 100 the perfect week's score.

A person who really desires to acquire right living habits will find the conscientious and persistent use of this Health Department Record a valuable means of self-discipline and a training necessary for the attainment of definite health betterment.
The accompanying Health Code is a brief epitome of Rules for Right Living which should be carefully studied. A detailed account of the biologic way of living will be found in the volume entitled How to Have Good Health.*

A record of the results of each day's experience as indicated by a sense of fitness and general well-being is made by use of the simple signs +, — and 0. If satisfactory, the plus sign should be the last item in the day's record, opposite the words sense of fitness and well-being; if less than satisfactory, record — ; if wholly unsatisfactory, 0.

Treat the body as a delicate and nicely balanced machine, and in all things avoid excess.

Live the simple life.

Have a medical examination on your birthday, or at least once a year.

*Published by Modern Medicine Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.
## HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECORD

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The Aristocracy of Health

Application for Membership

Desiring to acquire information concerning the ideals and methods of BIOLOGIC LIVING and especially the newer knowledge of nutrition and methods of rejuvenation and race betterment through individual hygiene, eugenics and other means for promoting super health, and

Desiring to associate myself with other like-minded persons in keeping step with the great progress being made in recent years through scientific research regarding means for conserving health and physical and mental efficiency and the achievement of maximum longevity, I wish to become an

Associate Member of the Aristocracy of Health

and will cooperate with other members in spreading information about the work of the association in combating the use of alcohol, tobacco and other injurious habit-forming drugs and race-destroying agencies.

Name __________________________________________

Street and No. ______________________________________

City _____________________________ State ______________

Date ____________________________

Address: The Aristocracy of Health, Battle Creek, Michigan
 PHYSICAL RECORD

of

Name __________________________
Address __________________________
Position __________________________

Byrd Antarctic Expedition II.

Richard E. Byrd, Commanding
Dr. Joel E. Goltzwait, Chief Consulting Surgeon
Dr. Guy O. Shirey, Medical Officer

Disposition: __________________________

Remarks by Admiral Byrd: __________________________
1. Grip
2. Weight
3. Height
4. Temperature

Chest
5. Expanded
6. Contracted
7. Normal

Abdomen
8. Circum. at umbilicus
9. Subcostal angle
10. Development of upper abdomen

Posture
11. Rating A B C D
12. Vital capacity
13. Special Postural Deformities

Feet
14. Long. arch
15. Trans. arch
16. Hallux angle

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<td>Intestines- small-distension- mass</td>
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<td>Colon- tender-spastic-stasis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rectum and Anus- haemorrhoids- stricture</td>
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<td>Appendix- tenderness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liver- enlarged- small-gall bladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kidney- palpable-tenderness-mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EYE - Conjunctiva- reflexes- strain</td>
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<td>grounds</td>
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<td>VISION - rt. L Co.Rt. L</td>
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<td>near Rt. L</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAR- test</td>
<td>Defects</td>
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<td>NOSE-</td>
<td>Defects</td>
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<td>THROAT -</td>
<td>Defects</td>
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<td>TONSILS</td>
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<td>TEETH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Go to dentist for treatment underlined. Xray, Extraction, Cleaning, Straightening, Pyorrhoea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>RECOMMENDATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERVOUS SYSTEM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sympathetic- Parasympathetic Neuras, Psychas, Phobia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reflexes- Uneq., Exag.- Romberg- Tremor</td>
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<td>Gait- Speech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lymphatic System</td>
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BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Name
Position
Examiner
Date

ANTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

EYES: Pupil large Medium Small
Reaction to light - quick medium slow
" " ample medium small
Hippus - marked present absent

SKIN: Texture thick medium thin
Color- very dark Dark Medium Pale Very Pale

HAIR: Head crisp curled moderate curl straight
black brown Light brown Red blonde tow
Luxuriant Medium Scanty Bald (describe)

Body: Chest: curled medium straight
much medium Little none

Public: much medium little
extends toward unbilicus 0. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Back: present much little none

Sargent Test: White: quick medium slow
marked " little
fades quickly medium persists

Red: Quick medium slow
deep red medium pale red
fades quickly medium slow persists

MOISTURE: Very dry -dry- medium - moist- Sweats - profuse

HANDS Cold medium Warm
Moist " Dry
MEDICAL EXAMINER ESTIMATE.

Of Endocrine and Psychological Status.

(Note: Emphasize any point by use of the scale one to ten.)


Very broad - broad - medium - narrow - very thin.

Head: Big - medium - small

Broad - medium - narrow

Chin: Broad - medium - narrow - very pointed.

Profile: Very convex, convex - straight - Prominent forehead or chin.

Ears: Long - medium - round - big - medium - small

Lobes big - little - o.

Hair: Much - medium - little


Hard work signs: much - medium - little

(1 to 10% Pituitary:- Thyroid ___ Adrenal ___ Gonad** ___)

Parathyroid ___

PSYCHOLOGICAL

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS: Quick - medium - slow - dull - stupid.
Understanding: good medium poor.
Replies: concise helpful diffuse circumstantial fresh obstructive.

Co-operation: excellent good medium fair poor bad

(If below medium, specify on back of sheet.)
Information: broad medium poor lacking

Intelligent: intellecutal - thoughtful - keen

Good-natured - easy-going - Placid - Serene - Imperturbable

Irritable - sarcastic - argumentative - tense - worried peevish - under a strain.

Would he be a good companion on the tenth day of starvation?
BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Name______________________
Position___________________
Examiner___________________
Date__________ Hour_____

FEET
(Mark all defects: good fair poor)

Structure: Large Medium Small
Broad Medium Narrow
Sturdy Medium Relaxed

Toes: broad Medium Narrow short " Long

Arch: Longitudinal - Deep medium low Defective
Painful calcaneocuboid lig tender normal

Arch- transverse- Good medium poor defective
Painful metatarsal head tender normal

BIG TOE ANGLE
Bunion R Marked Little Good
L " " " "
R Infected Inflamed Tender Normal
L " " " "

Deformities: Hammer toes R L
over riding

Nails: Ingrowing: State the toes and grade the defect.

Varicosities

Peculiarities

Moisture Excessive Moderate Dry

These are perfectly capable feet in every way.

EXCEPTIONS: Minor

Recommendations.

Major

Disqualifying
BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION II

Scientific Staff

Senior Scientist and Physicist. ......... Dr. Thos. C. Poulter
Geologist and Geophysicist. .......... Charles Gill Morgan
Bioligist. ......................... Paul A. Siple
Personnel Officer and Medical Officer. .. Dr. Guy C. Shirey
Meteorologist. .................... William Haines
Radio and Electrical Engineer. ....... Dr. T. S. Me Caleb
Chief Radio Engineer. .............. John N. Dyer
Oceanographer. ................... Sven Edward Roos
Assistant Meteorologist. ............ George Grimminger
Assistant Physicist. ................ Dr. E. H. Bramhall
Assistant Biologist. ................. Alton A. Lindsey
Assistant Geologist and Surveyor. .... Quin Blackburn
Surveyor. ........................ Richard Blackburn Black
Zoologist. .......................... Earle Bryant Perkins
Archaeologist. ..................... Walter L. Misohn Jr.

Other members of the ice party will assist with the scientific program.
Senior Scientist and Physicist: ...............................Dr. Thos. C. Poulter
Iowa Wesleyan College
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

1916-1918  Professor of Physics, Iowa Wesleyan Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
1918-1919  U. S. Submarine C-4 one year in Panama.
1919-1923  Student assistant in Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, Iowa Wesleyan
College; B. S. Degree, Iowa Wesleyan College, 1923.
1923-1925  Graduate student and graduate assistant, University of Chicago,
Ph. D. degree, University of Chicago.
1925-1927  Head of Department of Chemistry, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Summer 27  Lecture tour State Universities of fourteen western states and B. C. Can.
1927-1933  Head of Department of Physics, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
1933  Head of Division of Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Astronomy.
1933  Arizona Meteor Expedition of the Midwest Meteor Association.
1927-1933  Director of Research and author of thirty articles published in the
leading journals in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, and Astronomy.
One of the leading authorities in the field of High Pressure Researches.
1933-1934  John Simon Guggenheim Fellow.

Member of the following organizations.

Scientific:
  American Association for the Advancement of Science.
  American Physical Society.
  American Chemical Society.
  Seismological Society of America.
  Midwest Meteor Association.
  Iowa Academy of Science.
  Illinois Academy of Science.

Fraternal:
  Theta Kappa Nu.

Honorary:
  Society of Sigma Xi.

Geologist and Geophysicist: .................................Mr. Chas. Gill Morgan
Geophysical Research Corp.,
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

1922-1924  Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
1925  Texas University, Austin. Electrical and mechanical engineering.
1925-1926  Radio technician, Dallas, Texas.
1926-1928  Southern Methodist University. Assistant and instructor in Geology
and Physics. B. S. degree in Geology, 1928.
Summer 28  Leader of geological party, Southern Methodist University; work in
Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona.
1928  Graduate work in Geology and Physics, Southern Methodist University.
  Instructor in Geology and Physics.
1928-1930  Geophysical Research Corporation. Chief Observer, computer, and
seismologist.
1930-1931  Harvard University, graduate work in Geology and Geophysics.
1931-1932  Mechanical Engineer for Charles L. Kribs, Jr., Dallas, Texas.
1932  Instructor in Geology, Southern Methodist University.
1932-1933  Geologist for Dr. Robert T. Hill, Dallas, Texas (consulting).
1933  Seismologist, Geophysical Research Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
112th Cavalry, Texas National Guard; expert; rifle, and pistol.

Member of the following organizations.

Scientific:
- Society of Petroleum Geophysicists.
- Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists.
- American Association of Petroleum Geologists.
- Seismological Society of America.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- Texas Geographic Society (charter member).
- Texas Museum of Natural History (Curator of Geology, member of Board, Librarian.)

Honorary:
- Theta Sigma.

Biol.ogist. ............................................. Mr. Paul A. Siple


1928 Selected by national competition from the Boy Scouts of America as its representative on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition I. Eagle Scout with sixty merit badges. Served on the Expedition as dog driver, taxidermist, and naturalist. Author of "A Boy Scout with Byrd".

1930-1932 Accepted scholarship and completed studies for B. S. Degree. Received Hardeman Award in Science for a biological report of Byrd Antarctic Expedition I. Majored in Biology and Geology. Student assistant in Biology.

1932 Published a semi-scientific book "Exploring at Home" dealing with biological work in Pymatuning Swamp of northwestern Pennsylvania, and an introduction to natural sciences for young students.

1932-1933 Eight months travelling as a student in countries of Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa.

Summer 33 Assistant to Admiral Byrd.

Personnel Officer and Medical Officer. ........................................... Dr. Guy O. Shirey

Major, U. S. A. Medical Reserve.

1914 M. D. from University of Tennessee.
Post-graduate courses in New York and Germany, France, Italy, and other European countries.
Served throughout the great war at the front in France. Began as First Lieutenant Texas National Guard and worked up to Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, A. D. C. to General Robert Lee Bullard. Eight years a leader in the medical profession in the Los Angeles Harbor, California.
Chief Surgeon for Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, in Argentine and Bolivia.
World Traveller. Known by the most prominent men in our own country and in many other countries.
Travelled many months in Europe, U. S. A., and Canada.
Recently gathered diet data for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition II.
Oceanographer. .................................. Sven Edward Roos
Explorers Club, New York

1923 After leaving school joined the Research-Ship, Skegarac of the Swedish Bureau of Fisheries during various cruises in the North Sea.

1923-1926 Served in the Merchant Marine under various flags on all oceans under both sail and steam. Three of these years with the United States Shipping Board.

1928-1930 Byrd Antarctic Expedition, most of the time aboard the City of New York. Cruised the waters of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the northern hemisphere during a leave from the expedition in the summer of 1929.

1932-1933 With the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on board the researchship, Atlantis, during various cruises in the Gulf Stream as well as the Yale Oceanographic Expedition.

After the return of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1928-30 remained on board the City of New York to accompany her during the cruise of exhibit as lecturer.

Assistant Physicist. ................................. Dr. E. H. Brambell
Plymouth, Massachusetts

1922-1926 Undergraduate training at Stanford University, mainly in engineering. A. B. June 1926.

1926 Three months construction work with Southern California Edison Co.

1926-1927 Graduate work in Electrical Engineering at M. I. T., Boston, M. S. 1927 in Electrical Engineering.

1927-1929 Three months in Germany and England.


1929-1931 Graduate work in Physics and Engineering at Cambridge University, England. Received Ph. D. June 1931.

1931-1932 Eight months in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain.

1932 Three months in Alaska on Cosmic Ray Survey under Dr. A. H. Compton.

1933-1933 One year as research associate at M. I. T. with Dr. Van de Graaff.

Member of the following organizations:
Institution of Electrical Engineering.
Cambridge Philosophical Society.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Assistant Biologist. ................................... Mr. Alton A. Lindsey
Ithaca, New York


1929-1933 Assistant in Biology Department at Cornell University and candidate for Ph. D. Degree.

Summers
1928-1930 Spent as Naturalistic Director.

Zoologist

1923 B. S. Bowdoin College
Summer 23 Bermuda Biology Laboratory
Summers
1924-1926 Woods Hole Laboratory
1926 A. M. Harvard
1927 Ph. D. Harvard
Summer 27 U. S. E. F. Oyster Investigation
1927-1928 Instructor, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
1928-1933 Assistant Professor, Rutgers University
Summers
1929-1931 New Jersey Oyster Investigation Laboratory.
1932 Mt. Desert Biological Laboratory.
Summer 33 Equipping home Laboratory.

Member of the following organizations:
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Society of Zoologists
Sigma Xi

Assistant Meteorologist

1924 1924 Entered Weather Bureau Service at St. Joseph, Missouri,
Later served at Trenton, N. J. and Kansas City, Missouri.
1929 Transferred to Washington, D. C. where he has been pursuing
investigations on wind measuring instruments, and had done work
in aerology (the meteorology of the upper air), including pilot
balloon work and the working up of kite, airplane, and sounding
balloons.
A. B. in Mathematics and Physics from George Washington University
Candidate for M. A. degree.

Surveyor and assistant Geologist

1923 B. A. degree, University of Montana.
1923-1928 Survey and timber appraisal in Washington, Oregon, California, and
British Columbia.
1928-1930 Member of Byrd Antarctic Expedition I, doing survey work in
Bay of Whales.
Summer 31 Engineering Department, Rainier National Park.
1931-1933 Graduate student at University of Washington. Candidate for
Ph. D. degree in Geology.
Summers

Earle B. Perkins

George Grimminger

Quin Blackburn
BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION II

Scientific Program

I. Aurora Observations.

A. Parallactic photographs of the aurora.
   Simultaneous photographs of the same aurora to be taken from two stations
   located about thirty miles apart.

B. Photograph of aurora through color filter.
   The color filters are to have transmission bands corresponding to the wave
   lengths of the spectrum lines of the aurora.

C. Relative color intensity comparison.
   Make such comparisons between various displays or between different stages
   of a rapidly changing display by means of the color intensity apparatus,
   constructed so as to take total intensity and intensity of seven different
   colors.

D. Spectrum of the aurora.
   Under the direction of Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observ-
   vatory, Flagstaff, Arizona.

   At the same time the spectrum is being photographed, make direct photo-
   graphs of the aurora in as rapid succession as possible, one with no
   color filter and one with each of the color filters. In conjunction with
   these photographs make frequent records with the relative color intensity
   apparatus. In some of the simultaneous photographs from two stations
   thirty miles apart use the color filters using the same filter for corres-
   ponding photographs.

   The relative color intensity apparatus contains seven photoelectric cells
   mounted behind four and a half inch condensing lenses. Color filters are
   mounted between the lenses and the cells.

II. Biology.

A. Make a plankton collection enroute to and from the Antarctic and in waters
   inside the Antarctic circle.

B. If we get into shallow water section to dredge for animals living near
   the ocean floor.

C. Set traps for sea life at different levels.

D. Pay special attention to microscopic marine life, classifying, describing,
   isolating, and preserving on slides, or alive where possible.
E. Collect bottom samples of sea ooze giving a microscopic examination for animal life.

F. Examination of water in fresh water ponds at mountains for isolated cultures of microscopic life.

G. Search for plant life (lichens) on mountains visited.

H. Proceed with a systematic study of bacteria of the Antarctic.
   1. Grow, isolate and preserve colonies from sea water.
   2. From intestinal tracts and blood of seals and penguins.
   3. From the air.
   4. From melted snow water.
   5. If possible carry on bacteriological work at the mountains to prove either the sterility of the air and snow, or collect and identify existing bacteria.

(The bacteriological work will be done under the direction of Dr. C. A. Darling of Allegheny College, who will assist in working up the report and classifying the bacteria.)

I. Make a collection of animal skins for a habitat group (probably to be mounted at the Museum of Natural History in New York, and be displayed there permanently as a memorial to the expedition.)

J. Make a collection of additional skins as directed by Admiral Byrd.

K. Make a collection of embryo seals at different ages from the seals killed to supply meat for dogs.

L. Bring back alive, if possible, a pair of Weddell or Crab-eater Seals (babies just past the nursing stage) and several penguins of both the Emperor and Adelie varieties.

III. Cosmic Ray
Under the direction of Dr. A. H. Compton, University of Chicago.

A. Make determinations with cosmic ray apparatus at various points enroute and on the Antarctic continent.
   1. Make determination at Chicago, or some place in the east prior to the sailing of the expedition.
   3. Make as many determinations as weather and sea conditions permit at widely distributed latitudes while enroute from Panama to New Zealand.
   4. Make comparison determinations with the other cosmic ray apparatus that will be in New Zealand at that time.
   5. Make cosmic ray determinations at Little America at intervals of about one month.
   6. Make determinations on polar plateau at as great an altitude as possible.
   7. Make determinations at closest point to south magnetic pole.
8. Make determinations at the closest point to south pole of uniform magnetization.
9. Report as many measurements as convenient on return trip.

IV. Color intensity distribution.
   A. In light from the sun.
      1. At different elevations of sun and observer.
      2. Under different weather conditions.
   B. In light from sky.
      1. At different elevations of sun and observer.
      2. Under different weather conditions.
   C. In light from clouds.
      1. Reflected light.
      2. Transmitted light.
   D. In light reflected from ice, snow, or water.

V. Elasticity of materials.
   Make a study of effect of low temperature upon the elasticity of various materials used in the Antarctic.
   A. Effect of temperature upon the archery equipment.
      1. Make a complete record of all bows taken on expedition, noting the construction.
      2. Use small wood samples to determine elastic limit.
   B. Make careful notes of any special elastic effects observed during stay in the Antarctic.

VI. Geology program.
   The structural and stratigraphic relationship of the rock masses of the Antarctic continent yet remains to be determined. The primary objective of nearly all previous expeditions has been to reach the Pole itself, and now that this goal has been successfully attained by several routes, scientists may very properly give their attention to the many interesting features of this comparatively unknown region.

   Among the many problems worthy of study are:
   1. Distribution of land crests: are there several large masses which would appear as two or more "continents" were the ice cover removed, or only one as has been generally supposed?
   2. Structural relationship of land crests: Does the structural grain divide the region as a whole into "east" and "west" Antarctica as has been suggested? Do the so-called Andean features extend from the tip of South America to Graham Land, King Edward VII Land and New Zealand to
connect the widespread Circum-Pacific Belt of mountain ranges?

3. What are the similar and dissimilar features of the four Lands bordering the Weddell and Ross Seas, Graham, Coats, King Edward and South Victoria? Is the hypothetical connection of these two seas substantiated by such a comparison, or disproved.

Investigations:

A. Lithology of Outcrops.
To determine accurate locations of all outcrops; nature and condition of the bed areas; elevation, dip, strike, and thickness of all exposed beds; to obtain hand specimens or samples of each type material in every locality or from each available exposure.

B. Paleoontology.
To collect as many fossils as possible, or samples for later study of the contained micro fauna, for the age determination of the different formations.

C. Dredging Operations.
To obtain as many samples of the material of the floor of the Ross Sea as possible, and from a study of the direction of ice movement, estimate the nature of the rocks beneath the ice, and their approximate location.

D. Structure.
To study the general and specific structural features of all surface rocks, nature and amount of faulting, folding, etc. To determine the age of the periods of greatest diastrophism. To compare this region with other regions of Antarctica and of the nearer portions of other continents, and to study their structural relationships. To determine to what degree the faulting of the rocks of the continent is reflected in the elevation of the sea floor, or of the continental shelf. Check the graben-horst theory regarding the Ross Sea depression.

E. Igneous Rocks; Vulcanism.
To locate any active or extinct volcanic conditions or igneous activity. To make a detailed study of all types of igneous material and compare with ultra-basic and acidic varieties of the Pacific and Atlantic areas. To determine the age of greatest periods of igneous activity in the Polar regions.

F. Glaciology.
Detailed study of the conditions of the ice, direction of movement, etc. These problems to be effected by the results obtained in the seismic program of determining the thickness of the ice.

VII. Geophysics.

The geophysics program will include both refraction and reflection shooting. Reflection shooting will be used to measure the thickness of the barrier
ice, determine whether it is resting on the rock below or floating on water and if floating on water the thickness of the water layer. Refraction shooting will be used to determine the velocity of sound wave in the various strata by means of which the composition can be determined.

The above methods will be used in an attempt to solve a number of problems:
A. To measure the thickness of the barrier ice in a great many places.

B. To determine whether it is resting on rock or floating on water.

C. To see whether the Bay of Whales, the crevassed area and other such points of interest are produced by the ice passing over rock projecting up from the ocean floor as is generally supposed.

D. To see whether the polar plateau is resting on a continent or the bottom of a sea, and thereby show whether that territory known as the Antarctic continent is a large continent or a sea filled with ice which is held in by the surrounding mountains.

E. If the Polar Plateau rests on a continent make as many widely distributed profiles of this continent as possible.

F. As a means of estimating the total quantity of ice in the Antarctic; a question of great Geologic interest.

VIII. Gravity determinations.
A. Determine values of "g" at points enroute, on barrier ice, and Antarctic continent. (At pole if possible.)

B. Determine variations in "g" as a means of studying the following:
1. As a means of determining the contour of the continent beneath the ice and snow.

2. As a means of showing that the Bay of Whales, the crevassed area and other such points of interest are produced by land or rock against the lower side of the ice.

3. To assist in determining the thickness of the ice and snow on the polar plateau.

4. To assist in locating the edge of the continental shelf beneath the barrier ice.

5. To assist in the study of the variations in the structure of the earth's crust.
IX. Ice Studies.

A. Make detailed studies of structure and stratification of ice and snow.

B. Ice Movement.
   1. As shown by aerial photographs.
   2. As shown by direct measurements.
      a. By drilling holes through ice.
      b. By displacement of stakes set in the ice.
      c. Non hydrostatic pressure and thereby flattening of large holes drilled in ice.
   3. By means of very sensitive automatic recording tilt meters.
      a. Irregular tilting due to ice movement.
      b. Continuous tilting in one direction.
      c. Periodic tilting.
         1) due to tidal effect.
         2) due to seasonal effect.

C. Ice stratification.
   1. Study and make detailed record of stratification in ice and snow in all holes drilled deep into the ice and snow, also use snow core drill.
   2. Make microscopic examination and save samples for chemical analysis of dirty layers separating strata.
   3. Make complete record of strata for comparison with other regions in an attempt to study seasonal precipitation, such record to include granular size, density, thickness, and any other identifying features.
   4. Drill several holes of different depths close together with method of measuring distance from top to bottom to study settling of the ice.
   5. Make photographs of different forms of ice crystals.

X. Magnetic Soundings.

By means of a Herr Magnetic Balance make magnetic soundings for the following:

A. In an attempt to locate Amundsen's and other polar explorers' camps.

B. To locate metallic objects around the camp at Little America.

XI. Medical Research.

A. Sanitation program for the entire expedition.

B. A study of the types of Microorganisms that are found in men and other animal life in the Antarctic.

C. Systematic dissection of typical forms of Antarctic animal life.

D. A study of the physical effect of the Antarctic conditions upon the personnel of the expedition.
XII. Meteorological program.

A. Surface observations will include continuous automatic records in the following:
1. Barometric Pressure.
2. Temperature.
3. Relative Humidity
4. Wind directions and velocity.
5. Cloudiness.
6. Optical phenomena.

B. Upper air observations.
A. Pilot balloon observations will be made twice daily throughout the year.

C. Temperature Soundings.
1. By aeroplane whenever practicable.

XIII. Meteor Observations.

Two or three complete series of meteor observations will be made once each four weeks and at a time when the moon is at its lowest point below the horizon, together with such other observations as may be advisable because of meteor showers or weather conditions. All observations to be made using a field of vision of 90 degrees with a reticle having a solid angle of 50 degrees and pointed in the direction of the center of the field of vision. For all meteors observed within the reticle, the exact time, reticle coordinates of both ends of the trace, magnitude, color, and in some cases an estimate of duration, and duration of train.

A. Regular observation schedule.
1. Make observation of number of meteors over twenty four hours, continuous observation with reticle pointing in a southerly direction.

2. At four evenly spaced intervals in the twenty-four hours, three other men will observe for a two-hour period. During these periods, all four observers will not only make counts, but will report full data to the recorders, for meteors seen within the reticle.

3. At the same time the above four observers are operating, a fifth observer will be taking simultaneous observations with one of these observers from a station thirty miles away. The elevation of the reticles will be such that the two observers making simultaneous observations will cover the same region.

4. The four observers will rotate positions once each thirty minutes so as to cancel out any personal factors. In this way each one will observe in all four quadrants during the two-hour period.

5. Make observations during meteor showers, using reticle with special mounting for radiant observations.
6. Attempt to photograph meteors during meteor showers from two stations thirty miles apart (using same cameras as will be used for photographing auroras.)

B. Special Observations.

1. In addition to the regular observations, each two weeks meteor counts will be made for a short period once every twenty-four hours for the purpose of detecting showers.

2. Repeat most of regular observations schedule over as many successive days as seem advisable for the Eta Aquarids shower whose maximum occurs May 2-5 and has a duration of eight days, and the Delta Aquarids whose maximum occurs July 28, and has a duration of three days, together with similar observations for any additional showers that may be detected.

3. Make as complete a record as possible of all fireballs seen by all members of the expedition.

4. Watch carefully for all meteoric material or dust on the surface of the ice or snow and filter all water supply so that all such residue can be examined for meteoric material.

C. World wide meteor program.

The world wide meteor program will be carried on by as large a number of stations as possible, covering the range of latitude from the Antarctic to 50 degrees or 60 degrees north. The stations will be grouped with respect to latitude and designated by the meridian passing through the middle of the 20 degree longitude band containing the stations.

There will be three major groups, namely the 80th meridian group, extending from the 70th to the 90th meridian west; the 20th meridian group, extending from the 10th to the 30th meridian east; and the 140th meridian group, extending from the 130th to the 150 meridian east. In addition to these major groups there will be many other cooperating stations.

1. Those meteors seen in a 50 degree solid angle whose paths do not cross the boundary of this territory.

2. Those meteors whose path crosses the boundary in either direction.

3. Those meteors whose path is completely outside of the 50 degree solid angle.

4. Direction meteor is apparently traveling.

5. Direction in which observations are made and altitude of center of field.

In order to divide the sky for this work the observations will be made through a circle of wire approximately one meter in diameter with a small circular eyepiece placed at the proper distance so as to give a solid angle of 50 degrees. If the other type of station is used, two reticles similar to those that we will use in the Antarctic work will be necessary.
XIV. Oceanography.
A. Soundings.
A continuous line of soundings to be taken covering every water the expedition may traverse. These soundings to be taken every hour.
(Fathometer.)

B. Temperatures of sea water.
1. Recording surface water thermometers to leave a constant group of temperatures.
2. Temperatures at various depths to be taken with water sampling bottles in conjunction with salinity.

C. Deposits.
Collection of deposits to be made in southern waters outside of regularly traversed routes. This collection to be made at systematic distances apart and two types of samples to be used; namely, Sigabee snapper and corer. Coror used in securing a sample of the vertical distribution of ocean bottom, the sample itself visible in a glass tube made fast in the instrument.

D. Properties of sea water.
Determination of salinity.

E. Ice observations.
Formations, amount and apparent drift. A photographic record of all ice formations encountered is to be kept.

F. Current observations.
To be carried out during entire cruise over any water the ship may traverse. This also to be carried on at winter quarters in conjunction with tide observations by placing flow meter beneath the ice.

G. Tide observations.
To be carried on at winter quarters with automatic recording tide meters.

XV. Radio.
A. Studies of the Effective Heights of the Kennelly-Heaviside Layer and their relation to radio transmission phenomena.

B. Correlation of Ultra High Frequency Transmission, Reception, and Meteorological, and Terrestrial Magnetism data.

XVI. Seismology.
Establish seismograph station on ice at Bay of Whales.
Type of instruments:
Two McComb-Romberg seismometers at right angles to each other in a cave on the surface of the ice. This cave to be entered through a tunnel extending down through the snow. These instruments to be
either on a rigid mounting or a floating mounting, as seems necessary after measurements have been made to determine the relative stability of the ice. Important tremors recorded will be reported to Mr. H. E. McComb of the Seismological Society of America by radio so the data will be available for immediate use.

XVII. Terrestrial Magnetism.
Under the direction of Dr. John A. Fleming, director of research in Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

A. The regular program with the dip circle includes:
1. Declination with compass attachment.
2. Inclination with two needles, one polarity.
3. Total intensity with two intensity needles, direct.
4. Reverse polarity of the two dip needles.
5. Total intensity, reversed.
6. Inclination with two needles, polarity reversed.
7. Declination.
8. Make sun observations for true azimuth of mark and longitude and latitude of station.

B. Determinations to be made at as many widely distributed stations as possible. As many stations are to be reoccupied as possible.

C. Install a set of International Polar Year automatic recording magnetographs and obtain at least twelve months continuous record and as much more as possible.

XVIII. Thermal Radiation.
Make measurements of temperature gradient for all holes drilled deep into the ice or snow, either on the barrier or Polar Plateau.

A. Drill holes far back into the walls of the shaft leading down to seismology station so that such temperature measurements can be made at regular intervals throughout the stay at Little America.

B. Make Measurements of temperature at various depths for all core holes used in reflection and refraction soundings.

XIX. Ultra Violet Limit of Stellar and Lunar Spectra.
A. With sun at different distances below the horizon (about ten positions.)
   1. For stars as near the zenith as possible.
   2. For the moon or stars as nearly opposite the sun as possible.

The above to see if continued absence of ultraviolet light from the sun in the upper atmosphere of the earth permits a decrease in the concentration of Ozone.
Constitution and By-Laws

OF THE

MICHIGAN

Woman's Press Associat'n

Names and Addresses of Members.

Organized in

Traverse City, July 22, 1890.
Constitution and By-Laws

OF THE

MICHIGAN

Woman's Press Associat'n

Names and Addresses of Members.

Organized in

Traverse City, July 22, 1890.
MOTTO: "Let us as women learn to put down self and work for a cause."

MICHIGAN
Woman's Press Association

OFFICERS

For the year ending July 6, 1893.

Honorary President, Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone
President, Mrs. Belle M. Perry
Vice Presidents, Mrs. Sarah J. Latour
Mrs. Irma T. Jones
Mrs. Kate Brearley Ford
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ethlyn T. Clough
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jessie E. Castle
Treasurer, Mrs. Kate E. Ward

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Mrs. Aristine Anderson, Miss Mabel Bates,
Miss Mary A. Steward.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.
Mrs. May Stocking Knaggs, Mrs. E. E. Kellogg,
Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone. Mrs. L. E. Allen.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.
Miss Florence M. Brooks, Miss Myrta B. Castle,
Miss Helen L. Manning.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE.
Mrs. M. E. C. Bates, Miss E. Cora DePuy,
Miss Georgia Francis Kidder,
Miss Carrie M. Jackson, Miss Marna Ruth Osband.
MEMBERS.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Aristine, Detroit. Evening News.

ALLEN, Mrs. Lavilla E., Hillsdale. Contributor to Toledo Blade and other papers.

BARTLETT, Mrs. Alice E., (Birch Arnold). 112 Pine St., Detroit. Author of “A New Aristocracy.” Contributor to numerous periodicals.

BATES, Miss Octavia W., 53 Bagg St., Detroit. Contributor to Woman’s Journal.

BATES, Mrs. M. E. C., Traverse City. Author. Associate owner and editor of the Grand Traverse Herald.

BATES, Miss Mabel, Traverse City. Grand Traverse Herald.

BOWER, Miss Emma E., Ann Arbor. Owner and editor of Ann Arbor Democrat.

BROOKS, Miss Florence M., 311 West Franklin St., Jackson. Jackson Daily Patriot.

BUCK, Miss Gertrude, (Kittie Carew), Ann Arbor. Detroit Evening News and several U. of M. periodicals.

BUELL, Miss Jennie, lock box 137, Ann Arbor. Contributes to Grange Visitor, Good Housekeeping, and other periodicals.

CASTLE, Miss Myrta B., Battle Creek Youth’s Instructor.

CASTLE, Miss Jessie E., Battle Creek. Review and Herald.

CHILD, Miss Mary E., 130 Stewart Ave., Jackson Contributes to Youth’s Companion, Demorest and other periodicals.

CLOUGH, Mrs. Ethlyn T., Brooklyn. Owner and editor of the Brooklyn Exponent.

CLARKE, Mrs. M E., Manistique. Manistique Pioneer.

DE PUY, Miss E. Cora, Ann Arbor. Author. Editor of Literary Century.


DOUGHTY, Mrs. Eva C., Port Austin. Associate editor Port Austin Post.

EBERTS, Miss Alice E., Detroit. Detroit Tribune.

EMERY, Mrs. S. E. V., Lansing. Author. Editor of The Corner Stone.
FORD, Mrs. Kate Brearley. 401 Second Ave., Detroit. Author. Contributes to Wide Awake and other periodicals.

GALÉ, Mrs. Ada Iddings. Albion. Author. Contributes to Chautauquan and Inter-Ocean.

GEE, Mrs. Etta. Imlay City. Associate editor Imlay City Times.

GODOFFREY, Mrs. Nora A. Freeport. Associate editor Freeport Herald.

GOULD, Mrs. Alice M., Paw Paw. Formerly assistant editor Grange Visitor.

JACKSON, Miss Carrie M., Milford. Owner and editor of Milford Times.

JONES, Mrs. Irma T., Lansing. Mid-Continent Magazine.

KNAGGS, Mrs. May Stocking, 813 N. Sheridan St., Bay City, Bay City Tribune.

KELLER, Miss Frances A., Coldwater. Coldwater Republican.

KELLOGG, Mrs. E. E., Battle Creek. Author. One of the editors of Good Health.

KIDDER, Miss Georgia Frances, Kalamazoo. Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph.


MAGUIRE, Mrs. Alice, Lansing. Contributes to Farmers’ Alliance papers.

MANNING, Miss Helen L., Battle Creek. (Sanitarium). One of the editors of The Trained Nurse and contributor to a score of periodicals.

MINER, Mrs. Rena L., Saginaw. Saginaw Courier-Herald.

OSBAND, Miss Marna Ruth, Ypsilanti. The Ypsilantian.

PERRY, Mrs. Belle M., Charlotte. Associate editor Charlotte Tribune.

ROUSE, Miss M. Thayer, Dowagiac. Contributes to several periodicals.

ROWAN, Mrs. L. M., Petoskey. Newspaper contributor.

SPRAGUE, Miss M. Gertrude, Traverse City. Traverse Bay Eagle.

SPRAGUE, Mrs. Marie, Battle Creek. Michigan Patriot.

SPRAGUE, Miss Fannie M., Battle Creek. Athens Times.

STEWARD, Miss Mary A., Battle Creek. Good Health.

STONE, Mrs. Lucinda H., Kalamazoo. Contributes to Woman’s Journal, Unity, Mid-Continent and other periodicals.
SHAW, Miss Emma L., 281 Champion St., Battle Creek. Bacteriological World and Good Health. One of the founders of Wide Awake.

THOMAS, Mrs. Helena H., 110 Paris Ave., Grand Rapids. Contributes to Union Signal and other periodicals.

TOMLINSON, Miss Adah R., Lapeer. Formerly city editor Charlotte Republican.

VREELAND, Miss Genevieve, St. Johns. Clinton County Independent.

WARD, Mrs. Kate E., Allegan. Allegan Journal.

WHITNEY, Mrs. E. H., Battle Creek.

WILLSON, Miss Lou V., 525 North State street, Jackson. Contributes to College Hearth, Free Press and other periodicals.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ALLEN, James Lane, Kentucky.

BOLTON, Miss Fannie, North Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia.

D'ARCAMBAL, Mrs. Agnes, Detroit.

HALL, John M., Flint.

HOWARD, Mrs. Frank, New York. First president M. W. P. A.

MINER, Mrs. S. Isadore, Dallas, Texas. Dallas News. Charter member M. W. P. A.

MURPHY, Mrs. Claudia Q., Toledo, Ohio. Woman's Recorder. Charter member M. W. P. A.

SLEEPER, Miss Hattie C., Toledo, Ohio. Toledo Blade. Charter member M. W. P. A.

TOMLINSON, Mrs. S. J., Lapeer.
PLACES OF MEETING.

Traverse City, July 22–24, 1890.
Battle Creek, June 9–11, 1891.
Bay View, July 20–22, 1892.
Charlotte, January 17, 1893.
Detroit, July 5, 6, 1893.

Papers have been presented upon the following topics:

1. The Diagnosis, Etiology and Prognosis of the Woman's Press Association.
2. The Household Department.
4. Ethics of Our Profession.
5. Society.
6. Hustling.
8. The Coming Dress.
9. The Young Writer.
10. The Coming Woman in Politics.
12. The Prisoner Before and After Confinement.
15. Useful or Famous—Which?
17. "Pi."
18. What is the Best Training for Journalism? Can it be Taught in the Schools?
19. What is the Effect upon the Woman, and upon the Home Life of the Woman, Who Engages in Journalism?
23. Cannot the Woman's Column and the Society Column be Improved?
24. What Shall the Women of the Press Do at the Columbian Exposition to Show the Extent and Value of Their Work?

25. Topics of Newspaper Wit.

26. The Woman Editor.

27. Manners of Women Reporters.

28. Writing Advertisements—a Special Art.

29. How Can Newspaper Women Best Elevate the tone of Public Opinion?

30. Woman's Work in Connection with the Columbian Exposition.

31. What Should a Woman's Press Association Do for Women?

---

CHARTER MEMBERS.

MRS. BELLE M. PEKKY.  MRS. FRANK HOWARD.
MRS. C. Q. MURPHY.    MRS. ETTA S. WILSON.
MRS. S. ISADORE MINER. MRS. M. E. C. BATES.
MRS. E. E. KELLOGG.   MRS. E. B. WILMARTH.
MISS E. L. SHAW.       MRS. C. S. HAMPTON.
MISS ETHELYN T. CLOUGH MISS JENNIE O. STARKEY.
MISS KATE E. WARD.    MISS HELEN L. MANNING.
MISS CARRIE M. JACKSON MISS MYRTA B. CASTLE.
MISS M. L. DAUGHTY.   MISS MABEL BATES.
MRS. ALICE MCGUIRE.   MISS M. GERTRUDE SPRAGUE.
MRS. SARAH J. LATOUR.  MISS FLORENCE M. BROOKS.
MRS. M. L. RAYNE.     MISS HATTIE C. SLEEPER.
MRS. L. H. STONE.     MRS. M. E. CLARKE.

MISS E. CORA DE PUY.
CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.
This Association shall be known as the Michigan Woman's Press Association.

ARTICLE II.
The object of this Association shall be the general promotion of all matters of interest pertaining to the press, the elevation of the work and the workers, the mutual interchange of ideas and acquaintanceship for business and social purposes, and the fostering of a spirit of unity and good-will among all women doing newspaper work in the State.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Any woman, resident of Michigan, who is regularly connected, in a literary way, with any reputable newspaper or magazine, or who is engaged in literary work for publication, shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 2. Women who have been active members, or have been eligible for active membership, may become associate members, who shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association, except that of voting and holding office. Associate members shall pay the same dues as active members.

Sec. 3. Honorary members may be elected by the unanimous vote of the Association.

Sec. 4. Applications for membership must be in writing, and give the necessary facts as to literary connections and experience. Applicants must be recommended by one or more members of the Association, or by persons in good standing known to the Association. This application shall be investigated by the executive board, and if the applicant is found eligible the name shall be voted upon; if elected, the applicant upon the payment of dues shall become a member. A majority vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall elect.
ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected for one year by the vote of the majority of all present at the annual meeting, and shall be installed at that meeting.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of three members, to be elected annually, whose duty it shall be to have general supervision over all affairs of this Association. To this committee shall be added the officers, who shall have a voice in the deliberations.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall meet once a year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, due notice to be sent sixty days in advance.

ARTICLE VII.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, or shall be called upon the application of ten members, who shall make written requests for the same; not less than ten days' notice shall be given of such meeting, including a statement of the object of the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Constitution and By-laws may be amended as follows: The proposed amendment must be signed by five members, and the Corresponding Secretary shall mail a copy to each member for her approval or rejection. If two-thirds of the responses are in favor of the amendment, the same shall be adopted. Amendments may also be adopted by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting.
BY-LAWS.

Section 1. The President and the Vice-President shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall keep the records of the Association; shall publish as soon after adjournment as is practicable the proceedings of each annual meeting in pamphlets of uniform size; shall deliver a copy to each member of the Association, and also furnish a copy to the State librarian. She shall be reimbursed from the funds of the Association for expense actually incurred in the performance of her duty.

Sec. 3. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the official correspondence of the Association.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall collect promptly, at the annual meeting, all moneys and dues from the members, and shall pay over the same only by vouchers signed by the President and Secretary. She shall keep an accurate account of all the transactions of her office, and shall make a report at each annual meeting. It shall also be her duty, previous to the annual meeting, to notify members who are delinquent in payment of dues.

Sec 5. The Executive Committee shall have full management and control of the administrative affairs of the Association, shall prescribe and supervise the work of the Secretary, Treasurer, and employees, and shall submit a full report at each annual meeting of the Association. It shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur, and shall be authorized to perform such other duties as may be demanded by the interests of the Association.

Sec. 6. All dues and moneys shall be applied strictly for the legitimate expenses of the Association.
Sec. 7. There shall be an annual assessment of two dollars. These dues are payable at the annual meeting each year, and become delinquent sixty days after such meeting. The President, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer may remit fees sub silentio, when they deem it advisable, otherwise delinquent members shall stand suspended and their names may be stricken from the roll of membership by a vote of the Association.

Sec. 8. The Executive Board, after thorough investigation, shall have the power to annul the membership of any member whose conduct conflicts with the best interests of the Association.

Sec. 9. Order of Business—

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Unfinished Business.
5. Reports of Officers
The Great Western Type Foundry.

* * *

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

Type, Printers Material and Machinery.

Chicago, Ills., 183-187 Monroe St.

* * *

Is Up to the Times.

Makes Superior Copper Mixed Type

Is Entirely Independent

Of the Type Founders' Trust.

* * *

To the Michigan Woman's Press Association we extend greeting: The best is none too good for you. Buy the best, which comes only from

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

L. D. Harris,

Grand Rapids, Mich., representative.
For more than sixteen years the Battle Creek Sanitarium has maintained a health food department, at first for the benefit of its patients and patrons, later, and for more than a dozen years, with increased facilities to supply the general public. Within the last year, *MORE THAN 150 TONS* of the following named foods have been manufactured and sold:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Oatmeal Biscuit,</th>
<th>White Crackers,</th>
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<tr>
<td>Medium Oatmeal Crackers,</td>
<td>Whole-Wheat Wafers,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plain Oatmeal Crackers,</td>
<td>Gluten Wafers,</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 1 Graham Crackers,</td>
<td>Rye Wafers,</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 2 Graham Crackers,</td>
<td>Fruit Crackers,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plain Graham Crackers,</td>
<td>Carbon Crackers,</td>
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<td><em>(Dyspeptic)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat Granola,</td>
<td>Gluten Food No. 1,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avenola</td>
<td>Gluten Food No. 2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granola</td>
<td>Infants' Food</td>
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**GRANOLA, THE GEM OF HEALTH FOODS.**

Our GRANOLA, which has now been manufactured by us for nearly seventeen years, is unquestionably the finest health food ever devised, and is greatly superior to any of the numerous imitations to which its success has given rise.
TYPE FOUNDERS.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

FOUNDRY.

139 and 141
Monroe Street.

CHICAGO.

WRITE FOR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.
Better Plate Service
FOR
Michigan Papers

The American Press Association has just established an office at DETROIT, from which its complete Telegraphic News and general features in plates will be served to Michigan papers. The News service for daily and weekly papers is prepared with special regard to the needs of Michigan journals, and the exceptional advantages of Detroit as a distributing point will reduce transportation charges to a minimum.

American Press Association
DETROIT, 70 Larned St., West

You are missing the best there is if you are not making the utmost use of A. P. A. plates.

NEW YORK, 52-54 VESSEY ST.
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WASHINGTON, 929-931 D ST., N. W.
BUFFALO, 44-46 EXCHANGE ST.
PITTSBURGH, 525 LIBERTY AVE.
CHICAGO, 193-195 MADISON ST.
CINCINNATI, 62-64 LONGWORTH ST.
INDIANAPOLIS, 70-72 W. WASHINGTON ST.
ST. PAUL, 245 EAST FOURTH ST.
OMAHA, 110-1104 FARNAM ST.
ATLANTA 77 SOUTH PRYOR ST.
DALLAS, 143 EYAVY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, 610 SANSOME ST.
1905 MEETING
MICHIGAN WOMAN'S PRESS
ASSOCIATION
AT HARBOR BEACH, MICHIGAN
COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 14
Eight Boats a week between Detroit and Mackinac.

The most accessible of the upper lake resorts. Only 10 hours from Detroit by Boat.
Three square
Miles of water
In the Harbor
Affords the
Safest and most
Delightful
Facilities for
Boating, while
The open Lake
Is a sailing
Ground for
The more
Experienced.

A watchman
In the Life-
Saving tower
Is ever on the
Lookout for
Accidents, and
Every part
Of the Harbor
Can be
Reached in a
Few minutes
By the
L. S. S. crew.
Beautiful Drives Lead in All Directions From the Village.

The Best Of Roads For Driving or Bicycling.
THERE IS PLEASURE IN THE WOODS.
AND ON THE LAKE.
GOOD BASS FISHING

ON THE PIER
SAILING PARTIES ARE IN GREAT VOGUE.
Experienced Sailors may be Engaged by the Hour.

Sail or Row Boats Rented by the Season.
The Water enclosed by the Piers is warm enough for Bathing every day during the Season.
There are many beautiful stretches of beach along the Shore.
SUMMER RESIDENCE—South of the grounds of the Harbor Beach Resort Association.
Picturesque

Bits  

Of  

Scenery.

An  

Old Wharf  

In the  

Village.
Many

Attractive

Features

To the View.

Sea and

Shore

Alike

Lend
Panorama of passing Boats is a never failing Source of Pleasure.
CLUB HOUSE—Harbor Beach Association. Managed on a Co-operative Basis.
A Cottage Association with a central Dining Room avoids all the Annoyances of Hotel Life.
ATTRACTION EXTERIORS.
THE PUREST DRINKING WATER
BATH ROOMS IN EVERY COTTAGE
A COOL AND EQUABLE CLIMATE.
MAXES OUTDOOR LIFE DELIGHTFUL.
CENTER OF GROUNDS LOOKING SOUTH
Whale Logs Make Attractive and Comfortable Cottages.
DOUBLE COTTAGE—HARBOR BEACH ASSOCIATION.
BACK OF COTTAGES
Harbor

Beach

Association

The

Children's

Paradise
HARBOR BEACH RESORT ASSOCIATION

AT HARBOR BEACH, (formerly Sand Beach) Michigan, is only one hundred twenty miles north of Detroit, and is reached by D. & C. Steamers and Pere Marquette R. R. It is the most accessible of the upper lake resorts and its climate is surpassed by none. Its location on the Thumb of Michigan insures a cool and equable temperature where hay fever sufferers find immediate relief. The average mean maximum for July and August is only 75 degrees.

The boating and bathing are safe and satisfactory from every point of view. The beach recedes so gradually the water is only three feet deep three hundred feet from shore.

The Association is conducted on the co-operative plan by a board of directors. All money making features are eliminated, charges being regulated to cover cost and maintenance only. Cottagers, as a rule, take their meals at the Club House. These are furnished at cost and have always been satisfactory. The grounds are supplied with pure and palatable water from the village water-works. Every cottage is provided with the best sanitary appliances and every precaution is taken to insure the health and comfort of all.

For information in regard to rooms and cottages with further particulars, address,

SEC'Y HARBOR BEACH RESORT ASS'N,
Harbor Beach, Michigan.
THIS IS THE PLACE.
COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 14 IS THE TIME.
First Annual Meeting

of the

Woman's Press Association

of Michigan,

held at

Traverse City, Michigan,

July 22, 23 and 24, 1890.
Program

TUESDAY MORNING.

9 o'clock, Park Place Hotel Parlors,
Organization.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

2:30 o'clock, Ladies' Library Reading Rooms.
Prayer—Rev. D. Cochlin.

Welcome from the Ladies of Traverse City—Mrs. M. K. Buck.

Response—Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte Tribune,
"Women as Publishers"—Mrs. Ethelyn T. Clough, Brooklyn Exponent.
"The Household Department"—Mrs. Frank Howard, Detroit Tribune.
"Hustling"—Miss Florence Brooks, Jackson Patriot.

TUESDAY EVENING.

8 o'clock, Ladies' Library Hall.

Music.
Address of Welcome—Hon. Perry Hannah.
Response by Mrs. Etta S. Wilson, Telegram-Herald.

Music.
"Ethics of Our Profession"—Mrs. Eva C. Doughty, Gladwin Leader.

Music.


The Diagnosis, Etiology and Prognosis of the Woman's Press Association—Mrs. M. E. C. Bates, Grand Traverse Herald.

Music.
Program

Wednesday Morning.
8 to 12 M.—A carriage drive to Traverse Point, given the Association by Mr. S. Barnes.

Wednesday Afternoon.
2:20 o'clock, Ladies' Reading Rooms.

Music.

"Weekly vs. Daily Newspapers"—Mrs. C. Q. Murphy, Michigan Catholic.

"Women in Journalism"—Mrs. E. B. Wilmarth, Mt. Pleasant Democrat.

"The Coming Dress"—Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte Tribune.

Music.


"How I Entered Newspaper Work"—Personal Experience.

Wednesday Evening.
8 o'clock—Excursion on Grand Traverse Bay on the Steamer City of Grand Rapids, given by Hon. Perry Hannah.

Thursday Morning.
8:30 to 9:30 o'clock—Election of Officers and Final Business.
10 o'clock—Visit to the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane.
12 to 2:30 o'clock, P. M.—Lawn Luncheon with Mrs. Judge Ramsdell at the Ramsdell Fruit Farm.
Season

Summer Resort

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R.R. Association Order

THE FISHING LINE

No. 315

1896.
May 25, 1896

I hereby certify that Mr. J. H. Kellogg, residing at Battle Creek, Michigan, is a member of the Bay View Summer Resort Association, and has complied with the terms under which he is entitled to excursion tickets for himself and immediate members of his family.

From Battle Creek to Bay View and return

At one fare for the round trip between June 1st and September 30th, 1896. with return limit October 31st of the same year.

See inside of back cover.

Secretary.
Resort Association Order Check—1896.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Not Good if Detached from Certificate.
I hereby certify that the ticket issued upon this check is for the personal use of

an immediate member of my family, and will not be transferred.

Ticket No. .......... Form .......... Issued upon this Check
Resort Association Order Check—1896.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Not Good if Detached from Certificate.
I hereby certify that the ticket issued upon this check is for the personal use of

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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resort Association Order Check—1896.</th>
<th>Grand Rapids &amp; Indiana R. R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Good if Detached from Certificate.</strong></td>
<td>I hereby certify that the ticket issued upon this check is for the personal use of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an immediate member of my family, and will not be transferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket No.</td>
<td>Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO TICKET AGENT

MIK PCUR

R R.

AT

Battle Creek

YOU MAY SELL TO MR.

Dr. Stotelllogg

EXCURSION TICKETS TO

Bay View

AND RETURN.

16

Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

For use of himself and immediate members of his family, at rate of One Fare for the Round Trip between June 1st and September 30th, 1896, with return limit October 31st, 1896, upon the party named signing, in your presence, the attached checks, one of which must be detached for each ticket issued, stamped, number of ticket noted on same, and sent to Auditor with report, as authority for the sale.

OM Ruggles

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.
FAST TRAINS
WILL RUN VIA THIS LINE.

MAP OF THE
GRAND RAPIDS
AND INDIANA RR
Connections

A DAYLIGHT TRIP.
SEE SCHEDULES.
Fortieth Annual Meeting

AND

Battle Creek Food Products Banquet

GIVEN BY

The Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce

AT THE

Masonic Temple

Battle Creek, Michigan

Thursday, January 13, 1927

SIX FORTY-FIVE P. M.
Battle Creek Food Products Banquet

Menu

Fruit Cocktail

Roast Protose — Brown Gravy

Cranberry Sauce

Mashed Potatoes         Buttered Carrots

Baked Beans             Cottage Cheese

Bran Muffins            Butter

Cabbage Salad

Grape Nuts Ice-Cream    Cookies

Hot Postum Cereal

A Favor of Chocolate Creams, Honey Comb Chips and Butter Scotch

Health Chocolates       "Truly" Health Candy

Calhoun County Apples

Sweet Cider
Program

Toastmaster—Mr. George J. Genebach
President Chamber of Commerce

7.00 - 7.05 Invocation . . Rev. W. G. Studwell
Music . . Kellogg Band

7.05 - 7.50 Banquet
Introduction of Directors

7.50 - 8.00 Vocal Solos
a. "Hear Me! Ye Winds and Waves"
   . . . . Handel
b. "Rolling Down to Rio," Edward German
   Mr. Lawrence Mayer
   Alta Drever, Accompanist

8.00 - 8.20 Address, "The Beginnings" . .
   . . Dr. John Harvey Kellogg

8.20 - 8.30 Mass Singing . Mr. E. D. Schram, Leader
   Mr. Forney W. Clement at the Piano

8.30 - 8.50 "Cultural Assets of Battle Creek"
   . . . Dr. Paul F. Voelker

8.50 - 9.00 Mass Singing (Standing)

9.00 - 9.20 "Battle Creek: What It is and What
   It Can be" . Mr. W. J. Smith

9.20 - 9.30 Auditor's and Treasurer's Reports
Secretary's Report
The foods and drinks used in preparing the banquet were made and donated by the following Battle Creek concerns:—

**BATTLE CREEK COOKY CO.**—Cookies  
**BATTLE CREEK FOOD CO.**—Health Chocolates and Protose  
**BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM**—Cottage Cheese and a part of cookery  
**COGGAN, WALTER S.**—Floral Decorations  
**HEALTH SWEETS CO.**—"Truly" Health Candy  
**KELLOGG COMPANY**—Bran Muffins  
**MILK PRODUCERS CO.**—Ice-Cream  
**POSTUM CEREAL CO., INC.**—Hot Postum, Grape Nuts  
**TAYLOR CANDY CO.**—Candy Favor  
**STUART ACRES, Marshall**—Sweet Cider

Ask your retail merchant to supply you with food

**Made in Battle Creek**

*Samples of which will be given you by Postum Cereal Company, Kellogg Company and Battle Creek Food Company*

---

**SONGS OF THE EVENING**

**SMILES—CHORUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Flat</th>
<th>O Town O' Mine</th>
<th>A Flat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are smiles that make us happy,</td>
<td>Tune, “Sweet Adeline”</td>
<td>O town o' mine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are smiles that make us blue,</td>
<td>O town o' mine,</td>
<td>O town o' mine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are smiles that steal away the tear drops</td>
<td>Whate'er you start</td>
<td>You finish fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As the sunbeams steal away the dew;</td>
<td>Each night and day,</td>
<td>You'll hear me say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are smiles that have a tender meaning,</td>
<td>You're the best town in the world,</td>
<td>You're the best town in the world,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That the eyes of love alone may see,</td>
<td>O town o' mine!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And the smiles that fill my life with sunshine</td>
<td></td>
<td>O town o' mine!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the smiles that you gave to me.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D Flat</th>
<th>Michigan, My Michigan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Bells of St. Mary's—</td>
<td>A song to thee, fair State of mine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah! hear they are calling</td>
<td>Michigan, my Michigan!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The young loves—the true loves</td>
<td>But greater song than this is mine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who come from the sea;</td>
<td>Michigan, my Michigan!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And so my beloved,</td>
<td>The whisper of the forest tree,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When red leaves are falling,</td>
<td>The thunder of the inland sea,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The love bells shall ring out,</td>
<td>Unite in one grand symphony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring out for you and me.</td>
<td>Of Michigan, my Michigan!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Repeat)

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PRINTED IN BATTLE CREEK
Oglethorpe University
Suburbs of Atlanta, Ga.

[Signature]

is cordially invited to be present at the closing ceremonies of the Oglethorpe University Crypt of Civilization, on Saturday afternoon, May 25, 1940, at approximately 4:30 P.M., on the campus of the University, Peachtree Road, Atlanta. These ceremonies will officially close the door of the Crypt until it is opened in 8113 A.D.

[Signature]

Thornwell Jacobs, President

R. S. U. P.
The Scriptures

Psalm 46: 1, 2
Psalm 121: 1-3
2 Corinthians 5:
1 Corinthians 2: 9
John 14:1-3
John 11:25
1 Corinthians 15:35 58

Services
for
DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

Born
TYRONE, MICHIGAN
FEBRUARY 26, 1852

Died
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
DECEMBER 14, 1943

Services Held
at
SANITARIUM LIBRARY BLDG.
DEC. 18, 1943, 2:30 P. M.

Clergyman
REV. CARLETON B. MILLER
ELDER E. L. PINGENOT
REV. HENRY N. JORDAN

Interment
OAK HILL CEMETERY
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Crossing The Bar
Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the Bar
When I put out to sea.
* * * * * * * *
For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

—Tennyson
The Faculty and Senior Class of the American Medical Missionary College request your presence at the Graduating Exercises Monday evening, June the eighteenth, Nineteen hundred and six at eight o’clock, Tabernacle, Battle Creek, Mich.
Class Motto

In Omnibus Gentibus Salutem Tuam

Class Roll '06

Dell John Berggren
William Everett Bliss
Daniel De los Comstock
Beproux H. Deokhayan
William Colby Danscombe
Grace Anna Diu Guid
Heraldine Norman Graves
Robert George Edik
Charles Avery Hansen
Virgil Luther Fisher
Charles Wesley Heald
Lena Deola Holland
Roselle Landis
August Harold Larson
Lewis Adolphus Ravantare
George Runk

Henry Boller
Minnie Ethelyn Raines
Wells Allen Ruble
Lena Kellogg Sadler
William Samuel Sadler
Helen Ethelyn Vanderwoort
Horace Joseph Williams
THE ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NINTH DISTRICT W. C. T. U.
FOR 1884, WILL BE HELD IN THE
M. E. CHURCH AT REED CITY,
COMMENCING
Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 20th,
And continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, National and State Superintendent of Hygiene, will be in attendance and will hold a Normal Institute, at which the subjects: Hygiene of Food and its relation to Temperance, The Problem of Dress, Rest and Overwork, Ventilation, Household Hygiene, etc., will be discussed.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., member of State Board of Health, will be present and deliver two evening lectures. All lectures given by Dr. Kellogg will be illustrated with blackboard outlines and experiments, and the evening lectures by Stereopticon views.

Workers will come prepared to take as many notes as possible.

Every Union is entitled to three voting delegates.
The General Officers, County Presidents and District Superintendents are voting delegates by virtue of their office.

Each Auxiliary Union shall pay to the treasurer of the district a sum equal to five (5) cents per capita for the purpose of meeting district expenses.

Delegates desiring entertainment will please send their names to Mrs. N. L. McNamara, Reed City.

For railroad certificates address Mrs. C. J. Hood, Big Rapids.
Yours for "God and Home and Native Land."

LUCY F. MOREHOUSE, President,

ANN M. HOOE, Cor. Secretary.
THE ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
W. C. T. U. of MICHIGAN,
FOR 1884,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT FLINT,
COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, June 3d,
And continuing through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. It is confidently expected that Miss Willard and Mrs. M. A. Hunt, with others of national reputation, will be in attendance.

To the Unions:

In electing delegates to this annual meeting, remember the new rule in regard to representation. Every union is entitled to at least one delegate. Forty paying members entitles the union to two delegates, sixty to three delegates, adding one delegate for every additional twenty members. The amount paid to the State Treasurer during the year must correspond to the number of members represented, at the rate of ten cents to each member. (See State Minutes.)

The Treasurer closes her book one week before the State meeting. Any money reaching her after that date will not be credited in the report for the present year. Therefore, send immediately all remaining State dues. Address Mrs. C. B. Fox, Three Rivers, Mich.

As many unions have neglected to send the dollar which they intended to pay to the support of the Headquarters at Lansing, the fund for that purpose is sadly deficient. Please forward the dollar immediately to Mrs. J. B. Porter, Lansing, Mich.
The fund for papers for the lumber camps is yet behind. Let the unions that have not contributed send their offering to the State Treasurer at once.

This annual meeting represents the tenth anniversary of the organization of this State Union. The exercises of the first evening will have reference to this fact, and will be the

"HISTORICAL SESSION" OF THE CONVENTION.

We invite each union to send a thank-offering, and this thank-offering fund will be used for the purpose of extending our organization in the State.

Are we thankful for the existence of our own local union? Then let us aid in bringing other Christian women into this work. We need their aid, and might increase our membership and our strength ten-fold in this department of our work.

LINES OF WORK.

Are you ready, as a union, to enter upon another campaign for constitutional prohibition, circulating petitions and doing such other work as may be necessary with energy and enthusiasm? Do you regard this as the best thing to be done?

Are you ready to enlist heartily in circulating and urging the voter's pledge, in the interest of prohibition?

Will you work to secure prohibition in the vicinity of State institutions? It is believed by many that this might be secured and enforced.

Is there any other line of work in which you, as a union, feel deeply interested? Please discuss these topics and instruct your delegates, so that when they vote on questions like these they may know how to represent their unions.

Pray earnestly for God's blessing upon this meeting, and the guidance of the Holy Spirit in all our work.

Entertainment will be provided for voting delegates, superintendents of departments, and members of the executive board.

All names should be sent to Mrs. G. H. Holman, Flint, Mich., by the 15th of May.

It is expected that reduced rates of entertainment will be given at boarding houses and temperance hotels.

For railroad certificates, address Mrs. Chas. Kinney, Port Huron.
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED
of
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

THE THIRD ANNUAL NORTHERN DINNER
with
Mr. JOSEPH E. WIDENER, as host
and Complimentary Luncheon of
Mr. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS
in
PHILADELPHIA

October, 11th, 1932
Program

12:00—Members and guests gather at Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, preparatory to going together to Down Town Club, Ledger Building, Independence Square, to attend Mr. Curtis' luncheon.

12:30—Luncheon at Down Town Club, followed by brief addresses. Members will accompany their guests.

2:30—Inspection of Ledger Building, Curtis Publishing Plant and Independence Hall.

3:30—Return to Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to dress for dinner.

4:45—Leave Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by special busses for Wyncote to spend an hour with Mr. Curtis at his home.

6:30—Leave for Lynnewood Hall for the Third Annual Northern Dinner with Mr. Widener as host.

Some time later on at night the members and guests will leave Lynnewood Hall by bus for Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Members and Guests in Attendance:

JOSEPH H. ADAMS,
Inventor and philanthropist,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAY H. ADAMS,
Miami Beach, Fla.

JOHN W. ALIOATE,
Publisher, The Film Daily,
New York City.

CURTIS N. ANDREWS,
Philanthropist, Buffalo, N. Y.

H. TELLER ARCHIBALD,
Owner, Fanny May Candy Stores,
Chicago.

MORRIS ARCHER,
President, First National Bank,
Camden, N. J.

GENERAL W. W. ATTERBURY,
President, Pennsylvania Railroad,
Philadelphia.

EDWARD BALL,
Official du Pont Banks,
Jacksonville, Fla.

HUGH BANCROFT,
Owner, Wall Street Journal, Boston
News Bureau, Barron’s Weekly and
other financial publications,
Boston, Mass.

DR. JOHN F. BARNHILL,
Surgeon, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALFRED BARTON,
Secretary, Surf Club,
Miami Beach.

HARRY S. BASTIAN,
Realtor, Miami Beach, Fla.

C. U. BAY,
President, The Bay Company,
Bridgeport, Conn.

CALVIN P. BENTLEY,
Manufacturer, Owosso, Mich.

CHARLES E. BIRGE,
Architect, New York City.

E. A. BOOKMYER,
President, Beldner & Bookmyer In-
surance Co., Philadelphia.

REV. L. O. BRICKER,
Atlanta, Ga.

COLONEL FRANK BORNN,
Manufacturer of druggist supplies,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES H. BRIGHT,
President, Curtis-Bright Corporation,
Hialeah, Fla.

R. B. BURDINE,
President, Burdine’s, Inc.,
Miami, Fla.

LA VERNE P. BUTTS,
Road Equipment and Supplies,
Oneonta, N. Y.

JUDGE JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
United States Circuit Court of Ap-
peals, Philadelphia.

F. MOREN BABCOCK,
Editor and publisher,
New York City.

COLONEL WILLIAM P. BARBA,
Philadelphia.

DR. JOHN BARRETT,
Pan-American Union,
Washington, D. C.

J. LEE BARRETT,
Detroit, Mich.

MAURICE H. BENT,
Eastman-Dillon & Co.,
New York City.

GEORGE W. BENTON,
Editor, American Book Company,
New York City.

CHARLES S. BISSELL,
Hartford, Conn.

EDWIN L. BLABON,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MORRIS BOCKIUS,
Attorney, Philadelphia.

ROY BOOKMYER,
Philadelphia.

EDWIN C. BROOME,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
Philadelphia.

JAMES WRIGHT BROWN,
New York City.

JAMES L. BURLEY,
New York City.
J. H. CARSTAIRS,  
Vice president, Hialeah Park Racing  
Association, Philadelphia.

R. P. CATTRALL,  
Cleveland, O.

EUGENE B. CLARK,  
Chicago, Ill.

IRVING A. COLLINS,  
President, John S. Collins & Son,  
Moorestown, N. J.

JOHN A. COOK, JR.,  
President, Cook’s Casino,  
Miami Beach, Fla.

CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER,  
Author and president, Committee of  
One Hundred,  
New York and Miami Beach.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS,  
Curtis Publishing Company,  
Philadelphia.

GOVERNOR DOYLE E. CARLTON,  
Governor of Florida,  
Tallahassee.

J. B. CLIFTON,  
Beckley, W. Va.

COLONEL ARTHUR H. CARTER,  
Greenwich, Conn.

FRANK H. CAVEN,  
Director of Public Works,  
Philadelphia.

GEORGE CLARK,  
Daily Mirror, New York City.

W. W. CLARK,  
Moorestown, N. J.

LESTER COLLINS,  
Moorestown, N. J.

JOHN A. COOK, JR., II,  
Caldwell, N. J.

ROY J. COOK,  
Caldwell, N. J.

HENRY L. DOHERTY,  
President, Cities Service Corporation,  
New York City.

EUGENE H. DARRACH,  
President, Inter-State Car Company.  
Indianapolis.

LEE PRICE DOUGLAS,  
Broker, New York City.

FRANK L. DuBOSQUE,  
Retired official, Pennsylvania Rail-  
way, Great Neck, L. I.

W. S. DAUB,  
E. P. Ristine & Co.,  
Philadelphia.

HARRY S. DAVISON,  
Banker, Pittsburgh.

C. C. DE KLYN,  
Moorestown, N. J.

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Salem Glass Works,  
Salem, N. J.

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Paris, France.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Retired member of Orton Kent &  
Co., brokers, New York City.

VICTOR H. EHRHART,  
Banker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES W. EUSTIS,  
Boston, Mass.

DR. WILLIAM T. ELLIS,  
Swarthmore, Pa.

CHARLES H. EWING,  
President, Philadelphia and Reading  
Railway, Philadelphia.

RUSSELL A. FIRESTONE,  
Vice President, Firestone Park Trust  
and Savings Bank, Akron, O.

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE,  
President, Firestone Tire and Rubber  
Company, Akron, O.

MARTIN B. PARIS,  
Attorney, New York City.

BENJAMIN E. FARRIER,  
President, W. W. Farrier Company,  
Jersey City.

DR. F. F. FARVER,  
Dentist, Miami Beach, Fla.

C. B. FLOYD,  
President, Beach Contraction Com-  
pany, Miami Beach, Fla.
J. B. FORD,
President, Michigan Alkali Company.
Detroit, Mich.

GEORGE G. FOSTER,
President, American Piano Company.
New York City.

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER,
Yale University.
New Haven, Conn.

DR. FREDERICK W. FOXWORTHY,
Scientist, New York City.

FRANK E. GANNETT,
Owner, Gannett Newspapers.
Rochester, N. Y.

DUANE W. GAYLORD,
Publisher, American Farming.
Chicago.

AUGUST GEIGER,
Miami Beach, Fla.

ROBERT W. GIFFORD,
Capitalist, New York City.

NELSON H. GILDERESLEEVE,
Porter-Gildersleeve Corporation.
Philadelphia.

JOE H. GILL,
President, Florida Power and Light Company.
Miami Beach, Fla.

W. J. GOODALL,
Manufacturer, Indianapolis, Ind.

H. B. GRAVES,
Sunny Isles Ocean Beach Corp.,
Rochester, N. Y.

DR. J. RAYMOND GRAVES,
Physician, Miami Beach, Fla.

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Mexico, Mo.

HON. NEWTON W. GILBERT,
Former Governor General,
Philippines.

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Atlantic City, N. J.

BERNARD GIMBEL,
Gimbel Brothers,
New York City.

MARTIN GRIFFING,
Danbury, Conn.

EDGAR A. GUEST,
Detroit, Mich.

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Portland, Me.

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President-treasurer, Wade H. Harley
Gas and Oil Company.
Lexington, Ky.

CLARK HOLBROOK,
Retired Navy officer,
Red Bank, N. J.

MARK C. HONEYWELL,
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator
Company, Wabash, Ind.

LINDSEY HOPKINS,
Atlanta, Ga.

DR. WALTER T. HOTCHKISS,
Miami Beach, Fla.

HENRY SALEM HUBBELL,
Portrait painter,
Miami Beach, Fla.

DAVID HUYLER,
Retired candy manufacturer.
New York City.

ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON,
President, Federal Life Insurance
Company, Chicago, Ill.

STEVE HANNAGAN,
New York City.

L. S. HANNOLD,
R. C. A.-Victor Company,
Camden, N. J.

SAMUEL H. HEILNER,
Spring Lake, N. J.

EDWARD F. HENSLER,
Belmar, N. J.

CAPTAIN RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
New York City.

DR. THOMAS R. HOLLAWAY,
Philadelphia.

DR. HAMILTON HOLT,
President, Rollins College.
Winter Park, Fla.

LINDSEY HOPKINS, JR.,
Atlanta, Ga.

HARRY HOWDEN,
Philadelphia.
AUSTIN S. IGLEHEART,
New York City.

DR. EMORY R. JOHNSON,
Dean of Wharton School,
Philadelphia.

HERBERT JACKSON,
Attorney,
Cincinnati, O.

WEBB JAY,
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.,
Chicago, Ill.

L. E. JOHNSON,
President, Lynn Products Company,
Lynn, Mass.

RAYMOND T. JONES,
President, R. T. Jones Lumber Company,
Buffalo, N. Y.

J. JEFFERSON JONES,
Vice president, J. B. Lippincott, publishers, Philadelphia.

DR. M. B. JARMAN,

HAROLD JONES,
R. T. Jones Lumber Co.,
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

C. CLOTHIER JONES,
Advisory Management Corp.,
Philadelphia.

H. MORTON JONES,
R. T. Jones Lumber Co.,
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DR. T. DUCKETT JONES,
Boston, Mass.

DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG,
Head of Battle Creek Sanitarium,
Battle Creek, Mich.

W. NELSON KNAPP,
Retired,
East Orange, N. J.

S S. KRESGE,
Owner, Kresge Department Stores,
Detroit, Mich.

CHARLES S. KROM,
Manager, Essex-Sussex Hotel,
Spring Lake, N. J.

ROBERT KUHN,
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DR. HOWARD KELLEY,
Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.

DR. WILLIAM CHARLES KENNEDY,
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WARD D. KERLIN,
Mooresstown, N. J.

HAROLD KNAPP,
East Orange, N. J.

LAWRENCE C. KNAPP,
East Orange, N. J.

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Claymont Trust Company,
Claymont, Del.

GEORGE S. KROM,
New York City.

CHARLES S. KRICK,
Vice president, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

ROBERT G. LASSITER,
President, Robert G. Lassiter & Company, contractors, Oxford, N. C.

HUGH LARRICK,
Miami Beach, Fla.

WM. A. LAW,
President, Pennsylvania Mutual,
Philadelphia.

CHARLES LUDLAM,
Garden City, L. I.

DR. JOHN OLIVER LaGORCE,
Editor, National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT B. LEA,
Sperry-Gyroscope Company,
New York City.

ELISHA LEE,
Vice president, Pennsylvania Railway.

COL. HENRY D. LINDSLEY,
First Commander American Legion,
Dallas, Texas.

GEORGE HORACE LORIMER,
Editor, Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia.

DAVID I. MCCAHIll,
Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. McCARTHY,
President, John H. McCarthy Company, Boston, Mass.
JOHN W. McCOLL,
Toronto, Canada.

JOHN G. MCKAY,
Attorney, Miami Beach, Fla.

WM. H. MCKENNA,
McKenna Brass Company,
Boulder, Col.

A. C. McBURNEY,
Vice president, Cincinnati and Suburban Telephone Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROY C. MCKENNA,
Vanadium Alloy Steel Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAUL C. McROY,
Mooresown, N. J.

BYRON D. MILLER,
President, Woolworth Company,
New York City.

W. WALTER MARTIN,
Spring Lake, N. J.

RICHARD W. MASSEY,
Birmingham, Ala.

SAMUEL J. MASTERS,
Banker, Baltimore, Md.

D. RICHARD MEAD,
Mead Construction Company,
Miami Beach, Fla.

EDWIN MEAD,
President, Illions Bank and Trust Company, Rockford, Ill.

GEORGE W. MEAD,
Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

DR. W. W. MITCHELL,
Physician, Miami Beach, Fla.

HENRY WILLIAMS MORGAN,
President, Great Valley Anthracite Coal Co., Washington, D. C.

O. J. MULFORD,
President, Michigan Street Car Advertising Co., Detroit.

PERCY C. MADEIRA,
Coal Mining Operator, Philadelphia.

JOHN C. MARTIN,
Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

WM. B. MAYO,
Partner to Henry Ford,
Detroit, Mich.

WALTER L. MEAD,
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

EVERETT H. MILLER,
Philadelphia.

BYRON D. MILLER, JR.,
New York City.

JOHN D. MONTGOMERY,
Havana Post Corp., New York City.

CHARLES M. MOON,
Attorney, Miami, Fla.

MAYOR J. HAMPTON MOORE,
Philadelphia.

HUGH E. NESBITT,
Columbus Coated Fabrics Corp.,
Columbus, Ohio.

C. STEVENSON NEWHALL,
Vice president, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia.

W. W. NICHOLS,
Scarsdale, N. Y.

DOUGLAS NICHOLSON,
New York City.

FRANK A. OLDS,
Olds & Whipple, Inc., Hartford, Conn.

DR. W. DUNCAN OWENS,
Physician, Miami Beach, Fla.

GEORGE B. ORR,
Attorney, Philadelphia.

DeWITT PAGE,
The New Departure Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn.

F. M. PAIST,
President, F. M. Paist Company,
Philadelphia.

J. ARTHUR PANCOAST,
Pancoast Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

THOMAS J. PANCOAST,
President, Miami Beach Improvement Co., Miami Beach, Fla.

DR. CAYETANO PANETTIERE,
Surgeon, Miami Beach, Fla.

GEORGE HARRISON PHELPS,
President, Dorland Advertising Corporation, Detroit.

FRED A. POOR,
Chicago, Ill.

L. L. POWELL,
Real tor, Hendersonville, N. C.
NORMAN PANCOAST,
Sea Island Beach, Ga.
VINCENT PANETTIERE,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
DONALD W. PARSON,
President, Lynn Finance Corp.,
Lynn, Mass.
EDWARD B. PATTERSON,
R. C. A. Victor Company,
Camden, N. J.
DR. JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN,
Provost of University of Pennsylvania.
DR. WILLIAM PEPPER,
University of Pennsylvania.

IRVING J. REUTER,
Executive vice president, General Motors and president, Oakland Motor Co., Pontiac, Michigan.

JUDGE HALSTED L. RITTER,
United States Federal Court Judge, Miami.

J. HARVEY ROBILLARD,
City attorney, Miami Beach, Fla.

GEORGE B. ROBINSON,
New York City.

DR. C. F. ROCHE,
Physician, Miami Beach, Fla.

N. B. T. RONEY,
Owner, Roney-Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

CHARLES A. ROOT,
Uxbridge Worsted Company, Uxbridge, Mass.

C. J. ROOT,
President, Root Glass Company, Terre Haute, Ind.

GEORGE H. S. ROWE,
Insurance, New York City.

EVANS RANDOLPH,
Vice president, Philadelphia National Bank.

CHARLES A. ROOT, JR.,
Uxbridge, Mass.

FRANK A. SEIBERLING,
President, Seiberling Tire and Rubber Co., Akron.

OTTO G. SCHMIDT,
Construction engineer, Chicago, Ill.

CARL MYERS SCOTT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. E. CLAY SHAW,
Physician, Miami Beach, Fla.

O. E. SOVEREIGN,
Secretary-treasurer, The Aladdin Company, Bay City, Michigan.

J. JULIEN SOUTHERLAND,
Attorney, Miami Beach, Fla.

LESTER B. SPRAGUE,
Shawnee, Pa.

DANIEL C. STEWART,
Retired officer, Pennsylvania Railroad, St. Davids, Pa.

A. H. SWETLAND,
Retired, Cleveland, Ohio.

MARSHALL D. SWISHER,
Music publisher, Philadelphia.

J. B. STETSON, JR.,
Chairman of Board, J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia.

ROBERT SCOTT,
New York City.

F. F. SHOCK,
President, First National Bank, Spring Lake, N. J.

COL. FRANK B. SHUTTS,
Publisher, Miami Herald, Miami, Fla.

DR. OTTO SIEPLEIN,
Miami Beach.

CHARLES E. SIGLER,
Montclair, N. J.

J. J. SLATTERY,
Attorney, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR TRUMBULL SPRING,
Portland, Maine.

DAVID SMYTH,
City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

M. H. STANLEY,
Stanley Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio.

ARTHUR B. STEDMAN,
Atlantic City, N. J.

JOSEPH M. STEELE,
Philadelphia.

TYRRE STEVENS,
New York City.

ANDREW STEWART,
New York City.
JOHN STEVENSON,  

E. T. STOTESBURY,  

JOHN W. THOMAS,  
President, Firestone Company, Akron, O.

E. R. THOMAS,  
Retired automobile manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. TARADASH,  
Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH B. THEBAUD,  
Insurance and tax expert, Buffalo, N. Y.

COL. F. F. THORPE,  
Coppins Department Store, Covington, Ky.

J. A. TURRELL,  
Retired official, Woolworth Company, West Newton, Mass.

DR. MERVYN ROSS TAYLOR,  
Philadelphia.

LAWRENCE GIBSON THEBAUD,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

W. E. TORREY,  
Brown Brothers, Philadelphia.

M. W. TRUSS,  
Detroit, Mich.

DR. M. JOSEPH TWOMEY,  

GEORGE VAN SCIVER,  
Philadelphia.

EARL J. VAN SCIVER,  
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH VAN SCIVER,  
Philadelphia.

F. LOWRY WALL,  
President, First National Bank, Miami Beach.

COL. BARCLAY H. WARBURTON,  
President, Miami Racing Association, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. WARE, JR.,  

DR. WM. HENRY WATTERS,  
Boston, Mass.

W. G. WELBON,  
Vice president, Everglades Land and Development Co., Miami Beach, Fla.

W. J. WELLER,  
Retired, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOSEPH E. WIDENER,  
Philadelphia.

R. H. WILLCOX,  
President, Columbus Coated Fabrics Corp., Columbus, Ohio.

GAR WOOD,  
President, Wood Hydraulic Hoist and Body Company, Detroit.

GEORGE W. WILSON,  
Chicago, Ill.

DANIEL WILLARD,  
President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.

D. EVERETT WAID,  
New York City.

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR.,  
President, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia.

CHARLES B. WARREN,  
Nash Motor Company, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A. B. WESTON,  
Wood Hydraulic Hoist and Body Co., Garden City, L. I.

P. A. B. WIDENER, 2d, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLCOX,  
Columbus Coated Fabrics Co., Columbus, Ohio.

L. M. WILLIAMS, JR.,  
President, Virginia Central Railway, New York City.

GEORGE WILLING,  

HOWARD YOUNG,  
President, Howard Young Galleries, New York City.

PAUL M. YOST,  
Associated Press, Philadelphia.
RECEPTION AND BANQUET

TENDERED

DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

BY THE CITIZENS OF BATTLE CREEK

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY

February 26, 1942

AT THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM
PROGRAM

6:30 RECEPTION  (Music, Sanitarium Ensemble)
7:00 SINGING, "The Star-Spangled Banner"

INVOCATION, Dr. Patrick J. Maveety

~

MENU

FRUIT PLATE

STUFFED PROTOSE

BROWNED POTATOES  BUTTERED FRESH PEAS

GOLDEN COCOANUT SALAD

ROLLS  JELLY  ASSORTED RELISHES

NEW YORK CUSTARD ICE CREAM

BIRTHDAY CAKE

NECTAR  KAFFEE HAG

~

Community Singing During the Dinner Led by Mr. Paul H. Tammi
INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

SOLO, "On the Road to Mandalay" . . . . . Oley Speaks

MR. LAWRENCE MAYER
Mrs. Mayer at the Piano

GREETINGS . . . . . Dr. Henry R. Carstens
President, Michigan State Medical Society

GREETINGS . . . . . Mr. Leroy F. Sparks
President, Sanitarium Employees Association

\begin{align*}
\text{SOLOS} & \text{ "Invictus" . . . . . . Bruno Hahn} \\
& \text{ "I Love Life" . . . . . . Manna-Zucca}
\end{align*}

MR. LAWRENCE MAYER
Mrs. Mayer at the Piano

ADDRESS, Mr. Burritt Hamilton

REMARKS, Dr. Emil Leffler

RESPONSE, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg

"Auld Lang Syne"
AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

SMILES

There are smiles that make us happy,
There are smiles that make us blue,
There are smiles that steal away the teardrops,
As the sunbeams steal away the dew.
There are smiles that have a tender meaning
That the eyes of love alone may see,
But the smiles that fill my life with sunshine,
Are the smiles that you give to me.
Germany

Vegetarian Sanitarium „Eden“, Oranienburg
(20 miles from Berlin, metrop.-railway-connection, Stettiner Vorortbahnhof).

Physician Dr. med. von Kruska.

A school of natural therapeutic. Air and sun-baths, all sorts of waterbaths, mudbaths.


Daily terms 6 shillings including everything.

Prospectus sent on application.

* * *

Eden having about 700 inhabitants, is a garden village with about 60,000 fruit trees and was founded in 1893. The nearest railway station is Oranienburg about 1 1/2 mile away from Eden; trains from and to Berlin Stettiner Vorortbahnhof (Vorort — suburb) every half hour. — All inhabitants are bound by statutory law to abstain from taking alcohol and smoking tobacco. The opening of butchershops and the selling of meat in the village is strictly prohibited. — There is a school where during the summer time the children are taught in the open air. A hall for religious meetings is also to be found in Eden. — The surplus of fruit is sent to a well renowned factory where the famous Eden jam is prepared. — It is to be understand that only first class fruit and vegetables are grown in Eden and that consequently the patients in the sanitarium get the best of everything.
Alfred Rural Cemetery Association

OFFICERS

President J. G. Allen
Vice President C. C. Champlin
Secretary-Treasurer A. B. Kenyon

Trustees

Term expires 1919:
J. G. Allen, A. B. Kenyon, A. E. Main

Term expires 1920:
C. C. Champlin, H. P. Sherman, F. S. Palmiter

Term expires 1921:
M. B. Greene, F. L. Greene, V. A. Baggs

Auditors

C. C. Champlin H. P. Sherman
ALFRED RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Summary of the Proceedings of the Annual Meetings of the Members, and of the Trustees, Held January 16, 1918

At the annual meeting of the members, the annual report of the treasurer was read and adopted. M. B. Greene, F. L. Greene, and V. A. Baggs were elected trustees for the term of three years.

At the meeting of the trustees, the following officers were elected: President, J. G. Allen; Vice President, C. C. Champlin; Secretary-Treasurer, A. B. Kenyon. Committees were elected as follows: Sale of Lots, J. G. Allen; Improvements, Repairs, and Sexton, J. G. Allen, F. L. Greene, and C. C. Champlin. Investments, A. B. Kenyon, J. G. Allen and H. P. Sherman. C. C. Champlin and H. P. Sherman were re-elected auditors. H. P. Sherman and F. L. Greene were made a committee on trees in the cemetery.
Summary of Treasurer's Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1917

## Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance from last report</td>
<td>$419.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Fund Dues (including Special Care)</td>
<td>188.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Fund Fees</td>
<td>171.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund, setting of monuments, etc.</td>
<td>51.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>280.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate (Sale of Lots)</td>
<td>198.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment, one-half of Lot 86</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments matured</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Receipts:** $1,935.11

## Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>621.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Sundries</td>
<td>40.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamped envelopes and postage</td>
<td>24.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>12.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone rent</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Deposit Box rent</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinvestments</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Investments, Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance December 31, 1917:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Bank...$124 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Trust Co. 251 86—</td>
<td>376.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditures:** $1,935.11

## Notes and Securities on Hand December 31, 1917

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds: Belcher Land Mortgage Co. 6%</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
U. S. Gov't. Liberty Bonds
  4% .......................... 250 00
Certificates of Deposit:
  Farmers Loan and Trust Co.
    5% .......................... 2,800 00
Savings Bank Deposit:
  Washington Trust Co. 4% .. 251 86

$5,851 86

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1917

Assets:
  Investments .................... $4,850 00
  Savings Bank .................. 251 86
  Notes .......................... 750 00
  Real Estate .................... 997 50
  University Bank ................. 124 38

$6,973 74

Liabilities:
  Cemetery Association .......... $5,414 36
  Endowment ..................... 1,435 00
  General Fund .................. 124 38

$6,973 74

A. B. KENYON, Sec.-Treas.

Examined, compared with books, vouchers, and securities, and found correct.

C. C. CHAMPLIN,
H. P. SHERMAN,
Auditors.

Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1918.
PROGRAM

Northern Nut Grower's Association
Incorporated

Twenty-fifth Annual Convention

SILVER ANNIVERSARY
Twenty-five Years of Progress and Service

THE W. K. KELLOGG HOTEL
Battle Creek, Michigan

Monday and Tuesday, September 10 and 11, 1934

IMPORTANT
All sessions are open to the public.
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934

W. K. KELLOGG HOTEL

9:30 Call to Order — President Frey.

9:35 Address of Welcome — Mr. W. K. Kellogg.

9:50 Response — Dr. G. A. Zimmerman.

Business Session:
- Report of Secretary.
- Report of Treasurer.
- Reports of Committees, Unfinished Business, etc.

11:00 Nuts as Food — Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Michigan.

11:20 Nut Culture Work of the Living Tree Guild — Miss Dorothy Sawyer, New York City.

11:40 Work of the State in Advancing Nut Culture — Dr. J. H. Gourley, Horticultural Department, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Afternoon

1:30 Progress Report on Nut Growing in Ithaca, N. Y. — Dr. L. H. MacDaniels.

1:50 Some Random Notes on Nut Culture — D. A. Snyder, Center Point, Iowa.

2:10 Winter Injury to Nut Trees in Western New York — Prof. George L. Slate, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.


2:50 The Carpathian Region as a Source of Hardy English Walnuts — Rev. P. C. Crath, Toronto, Canada.

3:10 The Chestnut Situation in Illinois — Dr. A. C. Colby, Horticultural Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

3:30 Nut Culture in Ontario — George Corsan, Islington, Ontario.


4:10 Observations on Nut Growing in British Columbia — J. E. Britton, Experiment Station, Summerland, B. C.

4:30 Nut Growing on a Commercial Basis — Miss Amelia Riehl, Godfrey, Illinois.


5:00 Nut News from the Tennessee Valley — J. W. Hershey, Downingtown, Pennsylvania.


Evening

8:00 A Roll Call of the Nuts — Dr. W. C. Deming, Hartford, Conn.
9:00 Nut Culture in the North — J. F. Wilkinson, Rockport, Ind.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1934

This day will be spent in making an inspection of interesting points, and the following schedule will be observed, weather permitting:

9:00 A.M. Visit to the Kellogg Factory and Sanitarium.
12:00 Noon Lunch — Place to be selected.
1:00 P. M. Proceed to Kellogg Company Farm by motor bus and auto to visit Nut Trees, the Estate and Bird Sanctuary.
5:30 P. M. Motor Boat Trip Around Gull Lake.
6:30 P. M. Supper at Bunbury Inn on Gull Lake, with Address by Professor V. R. Gardner, Director of Experiment Station, Michigan State College, East Lansing.
7:50 P. M. The Ohio Nut Contest of 1933 — Carl F. Walker, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
8:00 P. M. Varieties of Stocks Recommended for Hickory Grafting — Dr. J. Russell Smith, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

INQUIRIES

Everyone is invited to take part in the discussion. Persons seeking personal information regarding nut growing should make their wants known either on the floor or to some official of the organization.
NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Incorporated
For Promotion of Interest in Nut Bearing Plants
Their Products and Their Culture

OFFICERS
Frank H. Frey, President, Room 930, LaSalle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, Vice-President, 32 South 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
George L. Slate, Secretary, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva,
New York.
Carl F. Walker, Treasurer, 2851 East Overlook Road, Cleveland Heights,
Ohio.

Directors
The Officers and —
Dr. W. C. Deming — Professor J. A. Nielson.
Program

of the

Eighteenth Annual Commencement

of

Oglethorpe University

Erlanger Theatre
383 Peachtree St.

Atlanta, Georgia

May 30, 1937
**Procesional**—James Springer, Master of Ceremonies.

**ALMA MATER HYMN**

Oglethorpe Glee Club—Directed by Professor D. W. Davis.

Fair Alma Mater, Oglethorpe,  
Thou didst for others die,  
And now above thy broken tomb,  
Thy God doth lift Thee high!  
For He doth live in every stone  
We worthily have brought,  
And He doth move in every deed  
We righteously have wrought.

We give to thee our lives to mould  
And thou to us dost give  
Thy life, whose pulse-beat is the truth,  
Wherein we ever live.  
And as the times pass o'er our heads  
In this we shall rejoice,  
That we may never drift beyond  
The memory of thy voice.

Fair Alma Mater, Oglethorpe,  
Thou didst for others die  
So now above thy broken tomb  
Thy Lord uplifts thee high!  
To all thy past of pain and toil,  
Thy future's brilliant goal,  
We promise loyalty and love;  
We pledge thee heart and soul.

Reading by George L. Shearer, President, Wendel Foundation.

**ECCLESIASTICUS: 44: 1-15**

Let us now praise famous men,  
And our fathers that begat us,  
The Lord manifested in them great glory,  
Even his mighty power from the beginning.  
Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms,  
And were men renowned for their power,  
Giving counsel by their understanding,  
Such as have brought tidings in prophecies.  
Leaders of the people by their counsels,  
And by their understanding men of learning for the people:  
Wise were their words in their instruction:  
Such as sought out musical tunes,  
And set forth verses in writing:  
Rich men furnished with ability,  
Living peaceably in their habitations:  
All these were honoured in their generations,  
And were a glory in their days.

There be of them, that have left a name behind them,  
To declare their praises.  
And some there be, which have no memorial;  
Who are perished as though they had not been,  
And are become as though they had not been born;  
And their children after them.  
But these were men of mercy,  
Whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten.  
With their descendants shall remain continually a good inheritance!  
Their children are within the covenants.  
Their descendants shall remain forever,  
And their glory shall not be blotted out.  
Their bodies were buried in peace,  
And their name liveth to all generations.  
Peoples will declare their wisdom,  
And the congregation telleth out their praise.

Invocation: Prayer of Oglethorpe University—Read by William Watts Ball.

Father of Wisdom, Master of the Schools of Men, of Thine all-knowledge grant me this my prayer; That I may be wise in Thee. Sink Thou my foundations deep down into Thy bosom until they rest upon the vast rock of Thy counsel. Lift Thou my walls into the clear empyrean of Thy truth. Cover me with the wings that shadow from all harm. Lay my threshold in honor and my lintels in love. Set Thou my floors in the cement of unbreakable friendship and may my windows be transparent with honesty. Lead Thou unto me, Lord God, those whom Thou hast appointed to be my children, and when they shall come who would learn of me the wisdom of the years, let the crimson of my windows glow with the Light of the World. Let them see, O my Lord, Him whom Thou hast shown me; let them hear Him whose voice has whispered to me and let them reach out their hands and touch Him who has gently led me unto this good day. Rock-ribbed may I stand for Thy truth. Let the storms of evil beat about me in vain. May I safely shelter those who come unto me from the winds of
error. Let the lightning that lies in the clouds of ignorance break upon my head in despair. May the young and the pure and the clean-hearted put their trust securely in me nor may any that ever come to my halls for guidance be sent astray. Let the blue ashlars of my breast thrill to the happy songs of the true-hearted and may the very heart of my campus shout for joy as it feels the tread of those who march for God. All this I pray Thee; and yet this, more: that there may be no stains upon my stones, forever, Amen.

Baccalaureate Address—by Dr. John Francis Neylan.

Bestowal of the President's Medal for Distinguished Service upon Bernard M. Baruch.

BESTOWAL OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the School of Education, Dean H. J. Gaertner presents:

Ava Claude Ammons
Donnie M. Bennett
Minnie G. Carroll
Willie Fincher Cates
Julia Norton Clifton
Frank Gardner Dillard
Alice George
Alice Ellis Hart
Mrs. J. W. House

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the School of Fine Arts, Dean James M. Springer presents:

Pinky Jewell Gates

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Lowry School of Banking and Commerce, Dean Mark Burrows presents:

Homer S. Carson, Jr.

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts in School of Physical Education, Dean John W. Patrick presents:

Ernest Perry Clyburn
Stewart D. Clyburn

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the School of Science, Dean John A. Aldrich presents:

F. Fuessel Chisholm
Thomas E. Ewing

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the School of Literature and Journalism, Dean W. O. Stevens presents:

James A Pearson

For the degree of Master of Arts in the School of Education, Dean H. J. Gaertner presents:

Pearl Isadore Bennett
Sarah Ann Bradshaw
Thelma Eloise Brown
Clyde M. Carpenter
W. Paul Carpenter, Jr.
Noel Marshall Cawthon

For the degree of Master of Arts in the School of Literature and Journalism, Dean W. O. Stevens presents:

Mae Williamson
The degree of Master of Commercial Science upon JOSEPH ROGERS MURPHY, honored member of the class of 1920 of Oglethorpe University; student of banking and commerce, director of Social Security under the Federal administration in Georgia. Presented by—Judge Edgar Watkins, President of the Board of Directors of the University.

The degree of Doctor of Public Service upon JOHN GOLDEN, outstanding American representative of "decency first" in drama; beloved of millions whom he has entertained and aided in right living, playwright and producer of preeminent distinction. Presented by—Judge Edgar Watkins, President of the Board of Directors of the University.

The degree of Doctor of Public Service upon JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, founder, medical director and life-time president of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Service; his long life of great usefulness itself a demonstration of the wisdom of "practicing what one preaches"; surgeon, hygienist and therapeutic philosopher. Presented by—Judge Edgar Watkins, President of the Board of Directors of the University.


The degree of Doctor of Laws upon MARION SMITH, President of the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia; attorney of distinction; capable servant of city, state and nation. Presented by—Judge Edgar Watkins, President of the Board of Directors of the University.

The degree of Doctor of Laws upon GEORGE L. SHEARER, Treasurer of the Bar Association of the City of New York; benefactor of the crippled, the injured and the unfortunate; President of the Wendel Foundation; friend of presidents and paupers. Presented by—Judge Edgar Watkins, President of the Board of Directors of the University.

The degree of Doctor of Laws upon JOSEPH PATRICK KENNEDY, banker and business executive; Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission; Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission; student of society and industry; eminent leader of American thought and action. Presented by—Judge Edgar Watkins, President of the Board of Directors of the University.

From an Old German Choral. Arranged for Oglethorpe University by Geo. L. Hamrick.

ALMA MATER.

Lento

1. Hail to thee, our Alma Mater, Fair and exalted thy name shall be!
2. Children we, of noble Mother, Loy-al and faithful in serv-ing thee;
3. Dear and good the days thou gavest, Under the Old Gold and Black with thee;
4. Thy sweet memory shall follow, Gently to bless us for evermore;

Lo, thy sons and daughters praise thee, Hail, all hail, to Oglethorpe!
Sharers of thy fame and glory, Hail, all hail, to Oglethorpe!
Full of all life's deepest loves, Hail! all hail, to Oglethorpe!
In our lives thou livest ever, Alma Mater, Oglethorpe!
TO KNOW IS TO DO
AND TO DO
IS TO EXCEL.

CHICAGO

WE ARE OF THE FORCES
OF DESTINY - AND WHAT
WE WOULD WE WILL.

1833 • A CENTURY OF PROGRESS • 1933

COPYRIGHT 1932, BOOTH, MACKIN & CO., CHICAGO
The Fourth Annual Northern Dinner of the Committee of One Hundred of Miami Beach, Florida
Tuesday, October third
Nineteen hundred and thirty-three
The Drake Hotel
Chicago
Menu

Avocado and Berry Supreme

Green Turtle, Gourmet Celery, Mixed Olives, Nuts, Cheese, Kraut

Terrapin, en Casserole, Melba Toast, Maryland Split and Toasted Finger Rolls

Supreme of Guinea Hen, Thee, Potatoes, Lorette, en Nests, New Asparagus, Hollandaise, Trappe, aux Rose

Salad, Florida, en aspic Lorenze Dressing, Swedish Wafers

Bombe, Parisienne, suesede voile, Petits Fours, Demi-Tasse
Program

Fred A. Poor
Chairman Chicago Committee

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper
President Committee of One Hundred

Introductions

Hon. Edward J. Kelly
Mayor of Chicago

Hon. David Sholtz
Governor of Florida

Dr. Glenn Frank
President University of Wisconsin
Committee of One Hundred
Miami Beach, Florida

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, President
Harvey J. Firestone, Vice President
Webb Joy, Vice President
Charles T. Wettering, Vice President
Joseph E. Widener, Vice President

T. Leary Wall, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
David Wray, Treasurer

Joseph H. Adams, Chairman Executive Committee

Committee on Arrangements Chicago

Fred A. Peet, Chairman
Fred B. Sime, Treasurer

J.C. Elston, Jr.  C.A. McCulloch
John Hertz  Warren Wright
COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED
ANNUAL NORTHERN DINNER

SEATING ASSIGNMENTS

THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1933
# TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

## SPEAKERS' TABLE
- Joseph E. Widener
- General Robert Fechner
- Dr. Glenn Frank
- Honorable David Sholtz
- Clayton S. Cooper
- Hon. Edward J. Kelly
- General I. Thord-Gray
- Fred A. Poor
- Harvey Firestone
- Gar Wood

## TABLE NO. 1
- Otto G. Schmidt
- Carl M. Scott
- Alexander H. Squibb
- George A. Steiner
- Frank G. Steiner
- C. P. Johnson
- Howard C. Hunt
- Clark Holbrook

## TABLE NO. 2
- Walter S. Hammons
- Arthur T. Spring
- George C. Williams
- Harry B. Gear
- George W. Mead
- R. H. Willcox
- R. V. Willcox
- J. W. McColl

## TABLE NO. 3
- John W. Esmond
- Thomas J. Pancoast
- Irving J. Reuter
- DeWitt Page
- W. J. Weller
- Dr. John F. Barnhill
- Mr. Sholtz, Jr.
- W. J. Goodall
- Sen. Isaac M. Hamilton
- Mr. Sholtz, Sr.

## TABLE NO. 4
- Charles A. McCulloch
- Warren Wright
- Leonard G. Florsheim
- Edward E. Brown
- Abner Stillwell
- John G. McKay
- Benjamin H. Marshall
- Harold V. Amberg
- Eugene Ford
- Herbert P. Howell

## TABLE NO. 5
- Charles Crane, Jr.
- Arthur A. Clement
- I. C. Elston, Jr.
- C. P. Bentley
- R. L. Gale
- Mark C. Honeywell
- James E. Almond
- Irving A. Collins

## TABLE NO. 6
- Dr. Joseph H. Adams
- Dr. W. T. Gilman
- Byron D. Miller
- Byron S. Miller
- Alfred I. Barton
- R. W. Gifford
- Philo M. Gelatt
- W. G. Welbon
TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

**TABLE NO. 7 — PRESS TABLE**

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- Charles Selecman
- Walter A. Kochs
- W. N. Knapp
- Dr. E. C. True
- Herbert Pritzlaff
- Dr. W. Duncan Owens
- Charles W. Hills, Sr.
- Charles W. Hills, Jr.

#### TABLE NO. 16
- J. M. Stephenson
- Harold Vance
- Hugh E. Nesbitt
- M. H. Stanley
- George Dalgety
- Dr. D. Ward White
- John Eckerle
- Judge Edward T. Dixon

#### TABLE NO. 17
- George E. Crandell
- Wentworth Mackenzie
- David J. Molloy
- Dr. C. R. G. Forrester
- Weymouth Kirkland
- W. E. McFarland
- H. Teller Archibald

#### TABLE NO. 18
- C. A. McGuire
- Charles B. Warren
- C. R. Lindback
- Dr. John Harvey Kellogg
- Dr. James T. Case
- John Griffiths
- E. A. Thomas
- W. F. Whitman

#### TABLE NO. 19
- Albert H. Cordes
- William Gillespie Strong
- Rudolph Isom
- George Langford
- Hugh S. Larrick
- W. B. Louer
- William Taradash
- George Anson

#### TABLE NO. 20
- Clifford H. Beegle
- Frank Bornn
- S. T. Corydon
- A. C. Gillette
- John A. Prosser
- H. B. Graves
- E. R. Thomas

#### TABLE NO. 21
- Lawrence E. Johnson
- W. D. Ebinger
- George L. Elkins
- Edgar A. Todd
- Jesse G. Starr
- H. Sayre Wheeler
- George W. Wilson
# TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

## TABLE NO. 22
- Leslie Gooder
- Edwin T. Maynard
- William H. Kidston
- Allen P. Green, Jr.
- Allen P. Green
- Robert S. Green
- Lieut. Walter G. Staley
- Neal S. Wood

## TABLE NO. 23
- John W. Thomas
- Harvey Firestone, Jr.
- Raymond C. Firestone
- Leonard K. Firestone
- Russell W. Firestone
- B. M. Robinson
- J. J. Shea
- H. H. Hollinger
- W. E. Duck

## TABLE NO. 24
- Fred B. Snite
- Thomas D. Griffin
- Sigurd E. Naess
- Frederick B. Snite, Jr.
- Dr. W. H. Watters
- Dr. Burton Hazeltine
- Thomas J. Salsman
- Jesse L. Smith
- Dr. Henry F. Langhorst

## TABLE NO. 25
- Stanton Witter Mead
- Burt Williams
- Edwin B. Mead
- D. Ray Mead
- Eugene Abegg
- C. L. Lundberg
- A. J. Bigler
- John A. Stevenson

## TABLE NO. 26
- Charles S. Krom
- Joseph N. Vaill
- Frank E. Gannett
- John J. McConnell
- Raymond T. Jones
- Raymond T. Jones, Jr.
- Col. Henry D. Lindsley
- Charles L. Krum

## TABLE NO. 27
- W. L. Philbrick
- Flamen B. Adea
- Dr. Lopez Herrarte
- Dr. F. J. Payton
- Dr. F. F. Farver
- Dr. C. Panettiere
- Dr. A. L. Walters
- Dr. W. W. Mitchell

## TABLE NO. 28
- D. Richard Mead
- Lawrence Thebaud
- Guest of D. Richard Mead
- Joseph P. Thebaud
# Alphabetical List

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MEMBERS OR GUESTS NOT FINDING THEIR NAMES IN THE ALPHABETICAL LIST WILL FIND THEIR PLACES AT TABLES 29 AND 30.
COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED
ANNUAL NORTHERN DINNER

SEATING
ASSIGNMENTS

THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1933
# TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

## SPEAKERS’ TABLE
- Joseph E. Widener
- General Robert Fechner
- Dr. Glenn Frank
- Honorable David Sholtz
- Clayton S. Cooper
- Hon. Edward J. Kelly
- General I. Thord-Gray
- Fred A. Poor
- Harvey Firestone
- Gar Wood

## TABLE NO. 1
- Otto G. Schmidt
- Carl M. Scott
- Alexander H. Squibb
- George A. Steiner
- Frank G. Steiner
- C. P. Johnson
- Howard C. Hunt
- Clark Holbrook

## TABLE NO. 2
- Walter S. Hammons
- Arthur T. Spring
- George C. Williams
- Harry B. Gear
- George W. Mead
- R. H. Willcox
- R. V. Willcox
- J. W. McColl

## TABLE NO. 3
- John W. Esmond
- Thomas J. Pancoast
- Irving J. Reuter
- DeWitt Page
- W. J. Weller
- Dr. John F. Barnhill
- Mr. Sholtz, Jr.
- W. J. Goodall
- Sen. Isaac M. Hamilton
- Mr. Sholtz, Sr.

## TABLE NO. 4
- Charles A. McCulloch
- Warren Wright
- Leonard G. Florsheim
- Edward E. Brown
- Abner Stillwell
- John G. McKay
- Benjamin H. Marshall
- Harold V. Amberg
- Eugene Ford
- Herbert P. Howell

## TABLE NO. 5
- Charles Crane, Jr.
- Arthur A. Clement
- I. C. Elston, Jr.
- C. P. Bentley
- R. I. Gale
- Mark C. Honeywell
- James E. Almond
- Irving A. Collins

## TABLE NO. 6
- Dr. Joseph H. Adams
- Dr. W. T. Gilman
- Byron D. Miller
- Byron S. Miller
- Alfred I. Barton
- R. W. Gifford
- Philo M. Gelatt
- W. G. Welbon
### TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

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- Dr. E. C. True
- Herbert Pritzlaff
- Dr. W. Duncan Owens
- Charles W. Hills, Sr.
- Charles W. Hills, Jr.

### TABLE NO. 16
- J. M. Stephenson
- Harold Vance
- Hugh E. Nesbitt
- M. H. Stanley
- George Dalgety
- Dr. D. Ward White
- John Eckerle
- Judge Edward T. Dixon

### TABLE NO. 17
- George E. Crandell
- Wentworth Mackenzie
- David J. Molloy
- Dr. C. R. G. Forrester
- Weymouth Kirkland
- W. E. McFarland
- H. Teller Archibald

### TABLE NO. 18
- C. A. McGuire
- Charles B. Warren
- C. R. Lindback
- Dr. John Harvey Kellogg
- Dr. James T. Case
- John Griffiths
- E. A. Thomas
- W. F. Whitman

### TABLE NO. 19
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- William Gillespie Strong
- Rudolph Isom
- George Langford
- Hugh S. Larrick
- W. B. Louer
- William Taradash
- George Anson

### TABLE NO. 20
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- Frank Bornn
- S. T. Corydon
- A. C. Gillette
- John A. Prosser
- H. B. Graves
- E. R. Thomas

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- George L. Elkins
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- H. Sayre Wheeler
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Members or guests not finding their names in the alphabetical list will find their places at tables 29 and 30.
Reception

to

Dr. J. H. Kellogg

by

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bishop

at

Cairo Hotel

March 21, 1899

8:15 P. M,
Musical Program

1—TRIO . . . . . Allegro con fuoco . . . . . . Gade
   The Misses Kieckhoefer

2—VIOLIN SOLO . . . . Calabresa . . . . Bazzini
   Anna Kieckhoefer

3—TRIO . . . .
   a Serenade . . . . . . . . Pache
   b Norwegian Dance . . . . . Grieg
   c Rondo . . . . . . . . . Haydn
   The Misses Kieckhoefer

4—CELLO SOLI . . . .
   a Andante . . . . . . Goltermann
   b Scherzo . . . . . . Van Goens
   Marie Kieckhoefer

5—TRIO . . . .
   a Sous Bois . . . . . . Boisdeffre
   b Allegro Opus 52 . . Rubenstein
   The Misses Kieckhoefer

DR. KELLOGG
Menu

Nut Salad with Crackers

Malted Nuts Broth with Nut Sticks

Protose with Celery    Nuttose C. with Jelly

Zwiebach             Whole Wheat Wafers

Peanut Butter       Almond Butter

Granose Apple Pie

Oranges             Grapes

Apple and Pineapple Salad with Almond Dressing

Nut Bromose and Nut and Fig Bromose with Fruit Wafers

Fruit Coco          Caramel Cereal

Granose Biscuit with Coco Cream

Fruit Rarebit

Fruit Nectar
Moral control of intellectual power—that is a fine phrase and as true as it is trenchant. Today some of our leading universities have definitely proclaimed their abandonment of any attempt or obligation on their part to offer any moral element in the education which they furnish. It is not an exaggeration to say that, consequently, thousands of educated crooks are being graduated from American universities today. This will continue as long as such institutions are patronized by the public and financed by the states and private philanthropy. Our motto: “Good Minds, Good Morals and Good Manners” expresses the purpose of Oglethorpe University at a time when more than anything else, such a type of education is universally needed.

What Is A College?

Let us define a college as an institution where persons qualified to and desirous of receiving an education above the high school grade are given an opportunity to do so under the guidance and inspiration of those who have already done so. A college is a place, a method, a body and a spirit of knowledge. A college is a housing arrangement whereby young men and women of unusual quality and attainment may be brought into intimate and inspirational contact with adults of unusual quality and attainment. A college is an institution where all the wisdom and experience and truth hitherto gained by human beings is conserved for and imparted to those who are capable of further conserving and imparting it. A college is a time and a place where the best of humanity's past is interpreted by the best of humanity's present to the best of humanity's future. A college is a center of interest in, discovery of and propaganda for the truth.

What Is A College For?

The purpose of a college therefore is to supply the students with opportunities for the development of their talents and characters as perfectly, as wisely and as quickly (since life is so short) as possible. The purpose of a college is so to influence its students that ever after their contact with it they shall think more clearly, feel more nobly and act more ideally. The purpose of a college is so to quicken the senses and souls of its students that they may understand life better and enjoy it more abundantly. The purpose of a college is to supply the students with both the information and technique necessary to enable them to meet all life's necessities and temptations and accidents and opportunities as their lord and master. The purpose of a college is so to train its pupils that in the contest of life they may be successful intellectually, culturally, physically, financially, morally. In short the purpose of a college is to teach the student to make a living, not only, but also a life.
ried on December 27, 1936 in Florida. The couple are living in Crescent City, Florida.

---

Miss Henrietta Gunn who left Oglethorpe to take a position with DuPont in Delaware is now supervisor of the F. W. Dodge Company, Atlanta, Ga.

---

Alva Thompson (Tubby) spent several days in Atlanta recently. It was a pleasure to welcome him back to the campus again. Mr. Thompson is now with the DuPont people in Arlington, N. J.

---

Frank Gaither who used to be an announcer for Oglethorpe's radio station WJTL is now program director for Station WGST. Mr. Gaither married lovely Laura Causey, also an alumna.

---

Reavis O'Neal is in New York working for The March of Time.

---

Carol Moore is in business with the Home Owner's Loan Company in this city.

---

Louise Bode, Phi Omega and graduate of several years back, is connected with Radio Station WSB.

---

Oscar Beasley is with Rich's

---

Claire McDonough is buyer for the lingerie shop of M. Rich and Brothers.

---

Bill Borman who married Titian haired Jane Crenshaw, is in the City Tax Department at W. Palm Beach, Florida.

---

George Manassas, husband of Elizabeth Woolford, is in the theatre business in Fernandina, Florida.

---

Merriman Smith is in the newspaper business in Miami, Florida.

---

Andy Morrow, star football player on the Oglethorpe eleven, is now salesman for the Campbell Soup Company.

---

Miss Eugenia Patterson is doing splendid in the advertising business.

---

A card received by Dr. Thornwell Jacobs from Jimmy Burns who recently broke his leg in an automobile accident, brought the news that he is progressing nicely and is enjoying a vacation at Panama City, Florida.

---

A letter from Sam Gelband, 1935, revealed the fact that he is now a student in the Medical School of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, the place where Sir Joseph Lister did his famous work. He is nearing the completion of his first year and before very long will be a full fledged doctor. Sam worked in the Chemistry Department while at Oglethorpe, as an assistant to the late Dr. J. F. Sellers.
Moral Control of Intellectual Power

In the DECLARATION OF PURPOSE of the Roger Williams University of Rhode Island, there occur the following sentences:

"Brilliant minds must not be wasted for lack of stimulus of worthy purpose, nor used for selfish ends, nor turned to criminal channels for want of moral restraint. If the intellectual force developed by education is to be a power for good there must be awakened in every boy and girl a sense of self responsibility—the first attribute of character. Social responsibility to family and friends—and civic responsibility—to the state—will follow in due course. More subtle than thought is the power to choose its subject; more lordly than waves of violent emotion is the ability to master a wrong emotion; more decisive than any act in life is the inner volition that directs outward performance.

"Roger Williams University subscribes to the proposition that the goal of man’s quest for virtue through knowledge is the art of living—'right knowing, right feeling, right action'; that the chief aim of life is to obtain knowledge of the supreme good, and the chief aim of education to develop the powers to attain that knowledge; that character is not a quality, not a trait, not an attribute, but a complete structure which requires a wholesome morality as well as a healthy body and a rational mind. To assist the youth into whose hands American civilization must be transmitted to estimate and to choose what is best in modern living—this is the ideal which gave the new University birth.

"It will be built into each student’s life:

"That the underlying purpose of his education is positive service to society.

"That establishment of a definite goal of personal achievement, in accord with his native strength and talents, is necessary for his full development.

"That human experience has never yet realized more than a partial expression of the powers inherent in the soul of man.

"This is but a brief outline of the latest forward step in education. It is not a vision for already a campus has been offered. The corps of officers and instructors is being called and organized from the most inspiring and devoted leaders of youth.

"Firm in the conviction that they have found the way to a signal advance in educational methods, its founders invite all of like minds to proclaim their allegiance to the standards herein raised and to join with them in publishing broadcast the aims and spreading the evangel of the new ideal in education and of the actual existence of an institution of which this purpose is the cornerstone."

"Roger Williams University is founded in the belief that the particular aim that should transcend all others today is the moral control of intellectual power. Else education may increase potency for evil with ability to do good."
Bulletin of Oglethorpe University

Featuring

College Ideals
Joseph R. Murphy
Joseph R. Murphy

Joseph R. Murphy, of Atlanta, (Oglethorpe '20) has been appointed federal director of the social security administration in Georgia, at a salary of $4,800 a year.

Murphy is now in Washington taking a course of training in the social security school, preparatory to establishing state headquarters of the administration in Atlanta about April 1.

As federal director of social security, Murphy will assume duties and responsibilities overshadowing those of any other federal officer in Georgia. Through his agency the State Social Security Board, yet to be approved at the polls and appointed by Governor Rivers, will function in handling old age pensions and retirement benefits.

Murphy was appointed as the result of a competitive examination under the direction of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and with the approval of Senators George and Russell and Congressman Ramspeck.

Murphy stood first on a list of several applicants who entered the competition.

A native Georgian, born and reared in Clayton County, Murphy is 39 years of age. He has been actively engaged in business since graduation from Oglethorpe University in 1920.—By Ralph Smith in the Atlanta Journal.

How Much Is An Education Worth?

High School graduates who are wondering whether to go to college or not should read the following:

"Statisticians and research investigators have at last run down the elusive and much discussed dollar and cents value of a college education and have fixed it at $100,000. Their survey reveals that the average untrained boy goes to work at the age of 14, earns less than $1,700 a year, so that his income from 14 to 60, totals $64,000. The high school graduate, they find, starts work at 18, reaches his maximum income of $2,800 at 50 and by 60 has earned a total of $88,000. The college graduate, they learned, starts his career at about 22, has caught up with the high school graduate by 30 and at 60 is earning from $6,000 to $8,000 a year with a total earning at 60 of between $160,000
and $200,000. Figures from the same survey produced by the statistical department of Union Central Life Insurance Company show that out of 1000 children entering grade school only 23 graduate from college. Lack of funds is revealed as the main reason for leaving school and educational insurance is now advocated as a means of giving a higher percentage the "break" which a college degree assures."

Tom Long Saves Piedmont Limited

Many friends of the college read the story of the way in which Mr. Tom Long saved the Piedmont Limited from possibility of a very serious accident a few weeks ago. One of them, and one of the loveliest friends that the institution has, read the article and wrote to the President of the University as follows:

"I am sending you my check for Tom Long, a brave man; a very small reward for his action which saved the lives of many. Will you please give it to him (the amount it represents) I am taking the liberty of making it out in your name as I don't want him to know who sent it. I don't want any thanks. I just want him to profit by it. He has a strong face and though cast to play a modest part in life, he has made a great one for himself as hero."

This thoughtful and generous reward of merit was made in the form of a public presentation of the amount to Mr. Long before the assembled faculty and students of Oglethorpe University on March 4th.

Alumnitews

Miss Evelyn Wix and Albert Jackson Woodruff, both Oglethorpe alumni, were married at the Decatur Methodist Church on March Tenth.

Mr. Otis M. Jackson delivered an address before the Ad Club on Electrical Merchandising In Georgia on March 7th. Mr. Jackson is an Oglethorpe graduate and merchandise manager of the Georgia Power Company.

Luke Appling, former Oglethorpe baseball man and now leading major league hitter and member of the Chicago White Sox, signed a new contract on March 9th when he was to report in Pasadena, California, for spring training.

Miss Aileen Brown became the bride of Walter A. Guest, Jr. on February 20th. Miss Brown left Oglethorpe several years ago.

Mrs. Hardy Bass (Julia Henderson) is now in charge of the Red Cross for the DeKalb County Schools. Mrs. Bass and her twin sister, Harriet were members of the Chi Omega Sorority while at Oglethorpe and very popular campus citizens.

Miss Catherine Littleton and Mr. Chris Wooten were mar-
PROGRAM

Third Annual Conference of Health Officers and Public Health Nurses

CELEBRATING

SEMI-CENTENNIAL of PUBLIC HEALTH WORK in MICHIGAN

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LANSING
DECEMBER 12, 13 and 14, 1923

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Conducted by
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND
MICHIGAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
PROGRAM

All sessions will be held in the Central Methodist Temple House.
Capitol Avenue and Ottawa Street.

Wednesday, December 12

Session for Health Officers.
Presiding Officer, R. M. Olin, M. D., Commissioner,
Michigan Department of Health.

9:30—11:30—Registration.

11:30—12:00—Opening of Conference.

2:00—5:00—Problems of Health Officers.

Dr. Guy L. Kiefer
Dr. C. C. Slemons
Dr. Frank M. Gowdy
Dr. Robert B. Harkness
Dr. William DeKleine
Dr. Robert A. Stephenson
Dr. J. J. Griffin
Dr. William N. Braley

Henry F. Vaughan, D. P. H.
Dr. B. B. Godfrey
Dr. F. R. Town
Dr. Gertrude O'Sullivan
Dr. C. A. Neafie
Dr. A. H. Rockwell
Dr. A. A. Hoyt
Bureau Directors

Session for Public Health Nurses.
Presiding Officer, Elsbeth H. Vaughan, R. N., Assistant Direc-
tor,
Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing,
Michigan Department of Health.

9:00—12:00—Prenatal, Maternal and Infant Nursing.

Marie T. Phelan, R. N.,
Children's Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

12:00—2:15—Luncheon.

Presiding, Emilie Sargent, R. N.,
Chairman, Committee on Public Health Nursing,
Michigan State Nurses' Association.

Nutrition Work at the Michigan Agricultural College.
Marie Dye, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of Home Economics,
Michigan Agricultural College.

A Public Health Nurse for Every Community.
Mrs. Dorian Russell, President,
Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs.

Afternoon Session

Presiding Officer, Helen DeSpelder Moore, R. N.,
Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing,
Michigan Department of Health.

2:15—4:00—Prenatal, Maternal and Infant Nursing. (Continued).

Marie T. Phelan, R. N.
4:00—5:00—Projects in Poster Making.
   Juliet Bell, Assistant Director,
   Bureau of Education,
   Michigan Department of Health.

Evening Session

Presiding Officer, C. C. Slemons, M. D.,
Health Officer, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

8:00—Health Work Pays.
   W. A. Evans, M. D.,
   Professor of Public Health,
   Northwestern University,
   Health Editor, Chicago Tribune.

Thursday, December 13

Presiding Officer, William DeKleine, M. D.,
President, Michigan Public Health Association.

   Helen S. Mitchell, Ph. D., Director,
   Nutrition Laboratory,
   Battle Creek Sanitarium.

10:30—11:30—Some Factors in the Spread of Disease.
   W. A. Evans, M. D.,
   Chicago, Ill.

11:30—12:30—Garbage Disposal.
   Samuel A. Greeley, S. B.,
   Consulting Sanitary Engineer,
   Chicago, Ill.

Afternoon Session

Presiding Officer, John Sundwall, M. D., Director,
Department of Hygiene and Public Health,
University of Michigan.

2:00—3:00—Public Health Nursing Today and Tomorrow.
   Grace Ross, R. N., Director,
   Division of Nursery,
   Detroit Department of Health.

3:00—4:00—Child Health.
   S. J. Crumbine, M. D., Director,
   Public Health Relations,
   American Child Health Association.

4:00—5:00—Endemic Goiter as a Public Health Problem.
   O. P. Kimball, M. D.,
   Cleveland, Ohio.

6:00—Dinner for Water Purification Plant Operators.
   Presiding, Ed. D. Rich, C. E.
   Speakers, Samuel A. Greeley,
   Lloyd C. Billings,
   William D. Hatfield.

Evening Session

Presiding Officer, William DeKleine, M. D.

8:00—Improving the Milk Supply.
   Samuel C. Prescott, S. B.,
   Professor of Biology and Public Health,
   Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Friday, December 14

Presiding Officer, Andrew P. Biddle, M. D.,
President, Board of Education,
Detroit, Michigan.

9:30—12:30—Early Days in Public Health in Michigan.
   Emil Amberg, M. D.                                      Robert L. Dixon, M. D.
   John Harvey Kellogg, M. D.                              John L. Burkart, M. D.
   Frederick G. Novy, M. D.                                M. L. Holm, M. D.
   Angus McLean, M. D.                                     William Force
   Henry A. Haigh                                          Mrs. Lystra Grettter, R. N.
   Frank W. Shumway, M. D.

Afternoon Session

Presiding Officer, Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., President,
State Advisory Council of Health.

2:00—4:00—The Present and Future in Public Health.
   Richard M. Olin, M. D., Commissioner,
   Michigan Department of Health.
   George E. Vincent, Ph. D., President,
   Rockefeller Foundation.

4:00—5:00—Principles of the Spread of Infection.
   Don M. Griswold, M. D.,
   Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine,
   University of Iowa.

6:00—Anniversary Dinner.
   Toastmaster, Henry A. Haigh.
   Speakers, Frank L. Kedzie, M. S.
   Howard B. Baker, M. D.
   D. A. MacLachlan, M. D.
   Marion Spratt.

Evening Session

Presiding Officer, Guy L. Kiefer, M. D.

8:00—Public Health.
   George E. Vincent, Ph. D.
THE
SEQUENCE

SEALE HARRIS, M. D.
The Sequence
Seale Harris, M.D.
Professor Emeritus of Medicine
University of Alabama

The sequence of an alcoholic debauch, illicit sexual relations and venereal disease is the sad story that physicians have heard from the time of Hippocrates down to this good, or bad, hour.

Benjamin Rush, the great Philadelphia physician, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, who wrote the first American book on "Diseases of the Mind" (1812), in discussing the causes of illicit venery gave "drinking" the first place. He said: "Hence the frequent transition from the bottle to the brothel. It is because it is so common and natural that the former is generally mentioned as an apology for the disease contracted in the latter, by young men, in their application to physicians for remedies for it. The incestuous gratification of the sexual appetite, which was the first sin that revived in the world after the flood, was the effect, we are told, of the intemperate use of wine." As a cure for lust, Rush advised: "Temperance in drinking, or rather, the total abstinence from all fermented and distilled liquors."

In discussing the causes of disease of the mind Rush classed alcohol as the most important single factor. He said: "During the time Dr. Nicholas Waters acted as resident physician and apothecary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he instituted an inquiry at my request into the proportion of maniacs from this cause (alcohol), who were
confined in the hospital. They amounted to one-third of the whole number." In Rush's time the relation of syphilis to paresis was not understood as it has since become known through the use of blood and spinal fluid Wassermann tests; and, in the Pennsylvania Hospital in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, no doubt many of the cases of paresis in which syphilis was a factor were not listed as having been due to alcohol. It also is probable that in many of the one-third listed as being due to alcohol, syphilis was also a factor. Certainly, alcohol and syphilis are the two most important causes of insanity today.

The Alcohol Factor in Spreading Syphilis

The late Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, when at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, in impressing upon his students the sequence of alcohol, sex promiscuity and syphilis, coined an epigram which has been widely quoted. He said: "Man worships at the shrine of Bacchus early in the evening; he later falls at the feet of Venus,—and then becomes a devotee of Mercury for two years."

Dr. Milton Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine in Harvard University, in his authoritative book on public hygiene said: "Alcohol is the bedfellow of syphilis and gonorrhea. It is intricately interwoven into the warp and woof of sex hygiene. The story of many cases of sexual immorality begins with the influence of drink. Alcohol is generally accredited with increasing sexual desire. The unquestioned sexual excitement is not due to stimulation of the generative organs, but to the loss of self-control and the anesthetic
action of alcohol upon the higher centers of the brain."

Various authors give different estimates of the percentage of cases of syphilis in which alcohol was a factor, but all who have written on the subject agree that it is high. The late E. L. Transeau, of Boston, in discussing the relation of alcohol to syphilis, said: "Various investigators have found from 75 to 90 per cent of venereal infection, including syphilis, to have been contracted under the influence of alcohol. It is particularly noted that the exposure occurs not in the deeper stages of intoxication, but in the early stages in which the weakened higher mental faculties, the loss of self-control and the sense of responsibility, turn conduct over to passing impulses. This throws still stronger emphasis on the share attributed to alcohol."

The British Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases concludes: "The use of alcohol plays an important role in the spread of venereal disease. A single lapse due to the loss of self-control consequent upon convivial excess may lead to infection with disease which shortens life greatly."

Langman and Hunt, quoted in "Alcohol and Man," discussing the association of alcoholism and syphilis, cite Forel's statistics which showed that 76 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women were infected while drunk; other figures are 48 to 75 per cent (Lomholt) and 27 per cent (Harrison). These figures do not necessarily represent impaired resistance against the organism of syphilis, but rather reflect the carelessness and lack of precautions brought about by the intoxication.

Sir Maurice Craig, a celebrated English neuro-psychiatrist, in discussing the relation of alcohol
to syphilis and gonorrhea said: "In the (British) army it has always been recognized that alcohol and venereal disease are twin enemies of the soldiers."

**Alcohol and Prostitution in the United States Today**

It is significant that, with the recent increased consumption of alcohol in the United States, prostitution is flourishing; and all agree that in the past few years there has been a deplorable rise in the incidence of venereal diseases.

In the series of articles on "Prostitution in the United States" in *The Commentator*, March, 1937, Bascom Johnson pointed out the reasons for the fact that in the cities of the United States but little effort is being made by law enforcement officers, or any one else, even to curb prostitution. He stressed the relation of alcohol to prostitution and specifically called attention to the unspeakable conditions in Chicago in the following paragraph:

"Since the repeal of Federal and state prohibition laws, the old alliance between prostitution and the saloon has been renewed with enthusiasm on both sides. The public drinking places definitely favor the traffic in sexual relationships. While it should not be imagined that the conditions described are peculiar to, say, Chicago, a recent report from that city states: 'Vice in Chicago's saloon taverns flourished. Some saloons were simply houses of prostitution, having adjacent rooms used for vice; 'hostesses' soliciting at the bars and tables, then retiring with patrons to connecting rooms. In other cases street-walkers came into the saloons to solicit. Bartenders, door-
men, and toilet attendants served as agents for prostitutes. All of which presented a picture disturbingly like the bad old days before the War.'"

Jessie F. Binford, director of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, reports shocking conditions of lawlessness and vice under repeal. Describing the taverns, or modern saloons, she said:

"Boys and girls under age were patrons. Children watched prostitutes offering themselves to men and witnessed appalling scenes of intoxication and debauchery. The dancehall girls were shockingly young,—some in their middle teens. The character of the dancing in these places can only be described as revolting, an orgy of sexuality of the lowest order. . . . they (the girls) departed in automobiles with patrons after a night of heavy drinking and lustful dancing."

The indissoluble union of the liquor traffic with prostitution is no more in evidence in Chicago than in other cities in the United States; nor are conditions there worse than in the smaller towns and in the country, where road houses, night clubs, hotels, cafes, tourists' camps, and filling stations with beer licenses provide women for their patrons,—thus spreading venereal diseases. The public should know the facts regarding the ravages of alcohol and syphilis in their own communities; and when the good citizens learn the truth they will rise up in righteous wrath and drive out the purveyors of alcohol and syphilis.
Planned Attacks
to Eradicate
Syphilis

The first planned attack of Surgeon General Thomas Parran to make the people of the United States "syphilis-conscious" has been remarkably successful and the education of the public regarding the ravages of venereal diseases should be continued. The second onslaught of the United States Public Health Service on syphilis has been to find the cases of venereal disease and to supply adequate treatment, thus reducing the number of carriers of syphilis and gonorrhea.

The medical profession of the United States is cooperating cordially in this line of attack which not only will prevent many of the complications in untreated syphilis, thus reducing the general death rate, but in the future will prevent thousands of persons from becoming infected. Great good has been accomplished by informing the public of the truth regarding the prevalence of syphilis and gonorrhea; and the prompt and adequate treatment of those infected, and those who will become infected, is a forward step toward reducing the incidence of syphilis among the American people.

No doubt the next line of attack on the venereal disease problem will be to strike at its basic cause, i. e., sex promiscuity. If all illicit sexual contacts could be stopped, when those who now have venereal diseases pass out of the picture syphilis and gonorrhea would be eradicated; but the millenium, when all men and women will be good and true, has not arrived, and it is not yet possible to stop "illicit roving". Much good may be accomplished, however, by teaching adolescent boys and girls, and men and women of all ages, that sexual continence is not only right and
uplifting, morally and physically, but that it pays to "be good," because the person who never has any sex life except in monogamous marriage with one who is not diseased does not run any great risk of contracting syphilis or gonorrhea, two of the most serious diseases which afflict mankind.

Beer, wine and whisky are allies of prostitution and promiscuity in sex relations, and if the war on syphilis and gonorrhea is to be successful, boys and girls, men and women should be taught that if they would remain continent, and therefore not likely to contract venereal diseases, they must become total abstainers from all alcoholic beverages.

Teaching Chastity to Girls

Beginning even before the years of adolescence, every girl should be taught chastity; should have impressed upon her that her happiness in life and the future of the race depend upon each individual girl's being virtuous throughout her life. "Caesar's wife should be not only virtuous but above suspicion."

Even before adolescence every girl should be taught that alcohol in any form is a true toxin which should not be used by any person, and that if she would retain her chastity,—which is more precious than jewels and riches to woman,—she must be a total abstainer from all alcoholic beverages throughout her life.

"So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity,
That, when a soul is sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt."
Teaching Sex
Continence
to Boys

All right-thinking people agree not only that continence for women until legally married is right, but that girls are better off physically by being virtuous; yet many people have not learned that, biologically, the male of the genus Homo is better off physically if he remains continent until he is ready to propagate his species. Some of the best, strongest and most useful men who have lived were continent all their lives; and boys should be taught that sex-repression, except in monogamous marriage, is conducive to physical perfection, contrary to the teaching of dirty-mouthed pseudo-psycho-analysts, who usually are vicious humbugs.

It is true that the sex urge in the male is stronger than that of the female, and the teaching and the practice of continence in boys and men is more difficult, particularly with thousands of years of polygamous practice by males back of this generation. Yet much may be accomplished in preventing venereal diseases by teaching continence to boys before and during adolescence. It is also worth while teaching each boy that his hope for health, happiness, and prosperity, and his obligation to the race, lies in sexual continence until he is legally united with a chaste woman for the glorious privilege of rearing children to become strong, healthy and noble men and women.

An Opportunity
for Ministers
and Teachers

One of the greatest needs of this nation today is to follow the teachings of Moses, who thundered from Mount Sinai: "Thou shalt not
commit adultery!" From this commandment has come the sacredness of monogamous marriage, which is largely responsible for the home, and for all that is good in civilization. Taverns and hotels, with cocktail lounges and cabarets which serve liquors and provide rooms for immoral purposes, night clubs, road houses, cafes and drugstores and filling stations which sell beer and other liquors, prosper as they debase boys and girls, men and women; and not the least of the crimes of these enemies of society and the church is that they aid in disseminating syphilis and in destroying homes.

Ministers, teachers and other righteous people who have not been misled by brewery, distillery and newspaper propaganda regarding beer, wines, whisky and all other alcoholic beverages, should join with health authorities in their communities in the campaigns against syphilis. They can serve this country by teaching all classes of men and women, boys and girls about the sequence of alcohol, sex promiscuity and syphilis. "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free."
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The Liquor Traffic

Ida B. Wise Smith

The nation is aghast at the conditions resultant from legalized liquor. These will grow worse so long as a business which is determined to enrich itself by creating a demand which only it can supply is permitted to make and sell its wares.

There is one phase of the liquor question which receives little attention; yet it may well be considered most important of all. This is the spiritual phase.

It is not the spiritual effect upon the individual user which is now to be considered. Rather, it is that there is no other way for a Christian, a Christian nation or the Church of Christ to approach this vital issue than by the direct, imperative affirmation that the basic truth of the temperance reform is harmonious with the program of human and spiritual liberation proclaimed by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount.

For the Christian there is a dual responsibility,—personal example and personal action. To be effective these must be affirmative, not negative. Can the example of the Christian be less than abstinent in face of conditions everywhere seen? “Am I my brother’s keeper?” is answered by “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.” Loving him so, we shall “neither eat meat nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or is made weak.” “Destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Christ died.” “Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.”

Dare the Christian drink alcoholic liquors which cause so many to stumble? Dare the Christian home serve cocktails and thus help to cause the formation of the drink habit? “To the glory of God” is the test.

In the days of long ago God spoke to the people through His prophets. It was a direct word. He revealed Himself a God of Nations as well as the God of the individual. He was not sparing in His warning to those who drank wine and beer. (Distilling had not yet been discovered, so all the admonitions of The Book are against the drinks the liquorites would have us believe harmless.) Sterner even than those warnings were the denunciations of the nations which permitted drink and the rulers who allowed it to be
the nation’s policy. Drink has ever been one of the causes of the decadence of nations. If ours is not to be one more such, Christian citizens must arouse to their responsibilities. “Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right.”

Drink is ever accompanied by gambling and social vice. Christian citizens, do you realize that in these three years of legalized liquor there has also been repealed most of the legislation for the safeguarding of society secured in a hundred and fifty years? Have you any idea of the impending chaos of legalized lotteries, gambling, racing, prize fights, bull fights, red-light districts?

Oh, my country, called of God to be the exemplification of His kingdom in the earth, founded by those who loved His name, honoring the God of nations in every paper of state,—is it to depart utterly from Him? What can be its fate unless the “people who are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land!”

The healing of the land was contingent upon the turning of the people to God. So must it be in these critical days.

Granted the individual Christian and the Christian citizenry do their duty, these still leave untouched the most vital phase of the program which must be undertaken to rid our social order of the horror of drink. Higher than either of these and wholly essential at the present moment is the Church of the Living God, which goes beyond even the mandates of science or social welfare and recognizes the spiritual laws involved.

It is time for the Church to arraign and attack the liquor traffic, not as a mere dispenser of poisonous beverages, but as a century-long system of exploitation of the weak, under cover of which every other species of organized graft, lust and corruption seeks to enlarge its field of hapless victims.

Will not the Church frankly clarify the menacing relations of the relegalized liquor traffic to all progress of organized religion, and thereby call to a more militant standard of united endeavor every informed and sincere Christian in this nation?

It can be done. It is our Christian duty to perform. “For this purpose the Son of Man was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil.” (Said Shakespeare, “O, thou invisible spirit of wine (alcohol), if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!”)

The public mind must be permeated with the spiritual nature of the temperance movement. In the spiritual mind there is strength and power. Prayer is the one weapon we can wield of which our opponents have no knowledge.
THE VALUE OF SOYBEANS AS HUMAN FOOD

DR. CHAS. E. FEARN
Director Soya Food Products, Chicago, Illinois

Much has been written from time to time extolling the value of soybeans as a human food, but mostly it has been far too general, with too little information as to the practical application in every day diets, or clear and concise description of the advantages to be gained. To my mind, there is an almost unlimited field here for the exploitation of the soybean, and one which, when properly developed, has every prospect of a large consumption, with benefit not only to the agriculturist, but also to the nation as a whole.

There can be little doubt that, as a general rule, our ordinary diets contain far too great a proportion of carbohydrates, both as starch and sugar, and any wholesome ingredient which reduces the total volume of starch is a definite dietetic advantage. Soybeans, when used in the form of flour, fill this requirement perfectly, as the admixture of it with cereal flours not only reduces the total starch, but it also renders the remaining starch much more readily digestible, and at the same time, adds vitamins, mineral salts, and other essential food elements. It is not the case that the general use of soybean flour will tend to reduce the consumption of wheat flour. In fact it will probably increase it, as there are many people who find that bread, biscuits, pancakes, etc., are not easy to digest, and give rise to acidity and other digestive troubles, and as these are corrected when a proportion of soybean flour is used, the probability is that they will eat more of these foods when the objections are removed.

I wish to emphasize the value of soybean flour in the diets of the young and growing portion of our population, a value which I feel cannot be overestimated. These young people require a much greater proportion of protein, pro rata, than do adults, as they not only have to provide for the repair of tissue waste, but also need an extra supply for growth, and there is no better protein, and no easier way of giving it to them than in the form of soybean flour.

All are well aware of the elemental food values contained in the soybean, the carbohydrates, the fats with their phospholipoids and extreme ease of digestion, the mineral phosphatic values, etc., and I need just merely to mention them, but to many it may not have occurred that here in one single product of nature, we have a composite of vital food elements that could only be obtained otherwise, by the use of milk, meat, eggs and butter.
Just a word about vitamin values as there is some divergence of opinion on certain of these. It has been said that there is no vitamin D in the soybean, and certain assays have tended to confirm this view. I do not want to be controversial on this point, but my own view is that not sufficient attention has been given to the importance of a correct calcium-phosphoric balance, in the treatment and prevention of rickets. In concrete results it appears to be of at least as much importance as vitamin D as such, and in this connection let me quote from "Diseases of China, including Formosa and Korea," by Hamilton Jeffries, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, and James L. Maxwell, M. D., London, 1910. In this report they say (quote) "the most characteristic anomaly of infant disease in China is the rarity of rickets, which if seen at all, appears in its mildest manifestation."

In most parts of China, and particularly in Manchuria, there are no foods in general use that could possibly have any vitamin D values, and the assumption is that the balance of calcium and phosphorus in the soybean renders only a slight potency of vitamin D necessary, and that contained in the soybean oil is sufficient for preventive action.

In the light of the most recent knowledge of nutrition, it would seem definitely advantageous to include a percentage of soybean flour in all cereal flours now used, and this need not be a high one to obtain a satisfactory balance. On the side of flavor, eating qualities, and digestibility there can be no possible objection as all these are decidedly improved by an addition of soybean flour. When we get a little more general acceptance of soybean flour as a food, we shall find it is advisable to make such flour from a blend of soybeans rather than from a single variety, as they vary considerably in the amino-acid derivations of the protein, and maximum nutritional values can only be attained by a careful blending of several varieties.

All cereals have an acid ash, while that of soybean flour is alkaline, a quite important point, and while cereal foods definitely tend to cause constipation, the soybean foods have a gently laxative effect.

Protein may mean something or it may mean nothing, it all depends on the amino-acid values. For instance, wheat flour may contain about 12% of protein, but it is not "complete" protein, by which I mean that certain essential amino-acids are missing, corn being even worse in this respect, while at the other end of the scale is gelatine, an almost pure protein but with practically no food value. It is only by these comparisons that we can realize the real value of soybean protein which is perfect and complete in its amino-acid values and in no way inferior to that of meat, with the added advantage that it does not contain the Purin bodies that are supposed to be the forerunners of uric acid, as meat does.

The value of the soybean to the diabetic has long been accepted, and also to those infants who are unable to digest milk, but it is to the ordinary and every day child and growing young people that the soybean has so much to offer.

Energy foods in the form of cereals, etc., are all very well, but it is misleading and incorrect to say, as many advertisers do, that these foods will make the children strong and robust. They won't do any such thing and will not until these same manufacturers make use of the real growth promoting food values of the soybean.
Soybean Croquettes

Take 2 cups of boiled soybeans and run through a food chopper. Chop 2 onions finely and fry until transparent; mix in the mashed beans, season with salt and pepper. Divide into equal portions, shape into croquettes, dip each into beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat; drain on paper. In place of the chopped onion, grated cheese or boiled rice may be used.

Soybean Chili

1 lb. ground beef or pork  1 lb chili powder
1 chopped small onion  1 c water from beans
2 c tomato puree  3 c cooked soybeans
1 t salt

Brown the meat and onion in fat from the meat. Add all other ingredients except the soybeans and simmer slowly for 3/4 hour. Add beans and continue cooking until they are thoroughly heated. Serves 6 to 8 persons.

Soybean Savory Scallop

3 c cooked soybeans  1/2 t salt
1 chopped small onion  1/6 t pepper
1 c diced celery  1 c water from beans
1/2 c diced green pepper  1/2 c dry crumbs
1/2 c tomato sauce  3 Tb butter or other fat

Place soybeans and seasonings alternately in a baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake slowly at 350° F. for 1 to 1 1/2 hours. Serves 6 persons.

Soybean and Cottage Cheese Salad

1 cup cooked soybeans  1 cup cottage cheese

Put the beans through the food chopper and season well with salt and pepper. Combine with cottage cheese. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with strips of pimento.

Soybean Salad

1 c cooked, drained soybeans  2 Tb chopped celery
2 hard cooked eggs  1/4 t salt
1 Tb chopped green onion  3 Tb mayonnaise
2 Tb chopped green pepper

Blend the ingredients cold and serve either as a salad or as a sandwich filling.

Roasted Soybeans

Soak 2 cupfuls of dried beans for about 12 hours in one quart of water to which has been added one heaping teaspoonful of salt. Cook just below the boiling point for about 1/2 hour in the water in which the beans were soaked; then roast in oven or cornpopper to a light brown color.

Soybean Substitute Coffee

Roast the dried beans to a deep brown color, grind and prepare same as other cereal beverages.

Soybean Substitute Milk

To one cupful of finely ground soybean meal add 5 cupfuls of boiling water. Boil for 10 minutes and strain liquid from bean material. This will give about 1 quart of soybean milk which can be used the same as cow's milk in cooking. In a warm place soybean milk will soon sour and may be employed as the ordinary sour animal milk.
The tendency of late years to make foods cheap and palatable with little regard to nutritional values is to be deplored, but the makers can give the public foods of real merit and enable them to salve their consciences, and make honest advertising claims, if they will only make use of the amazing little soybean, which the Soviet Government has often referred to as “our little Chinese Ally.”

WAYS OF USING SOYBEAN FLOUR

There are several very palatable commercial soybean flours on the market. They consist of the finely ground meal freed from much of the oil originally in the bean. The strong bean flavors have been removed to a large extent also. The absence of starch from soybean flour prevents it from being a thickening agent and it must therefore be used in combination with wheat flour. It can be substituted for wheat flour in amounts as high as one-half the measure of wheat flour ordinarily called for in the recipe. When one-fourth of the white flour is replaced by soybean flour, no important change need be made in the recipe. Soybean flour as well as wheat flour should be well sifted before it is measured. The recipes call for sifted measurements of each flour. One cupful of sifted soybean flour was found to weigh 80 grams, one cupful of hard wheat flour 113 grams, and one cupful of soft wheat flour 100 grams.

**Soybean Yeast Bread**

1 cake compressed yeast
2 Tb sugar
1 c skimmed milk
1⁄2 Tb fat
1⁄4 t salt

3 1⁄2 c soft wheat flour
3 c hard wheat flour
1⁄4 c soybean flour

Soften the yeast and dissolve the sugar in the milk which has been scalded and cooled to lukewarm temperature. Let stand for 1⁄2 hour. Add the melted fat, salt and then the flour, reserving a little of the wheat flour for the board during kneading. Knead for 10 minutes, let rise in a warm place for 1⁄2 hour then knead again for 1 minute. Repeat the rising and kneading twice more. Shape into a loaf and let it rise in a greased pan for about 1 hour or until double in bulk. This amount of dough will fill a pan 4 x 9 x 3 inches and the dough should rise to 3⁄8 inch above the edge of the pan before it is placed in the oven. Bake for 50 minutes in a moderate oven (375°F.).

**Soybean and Whole Wheat Bread**

Use 1⁄2 c soybean flour, 1 1⁄8 c whole wheat flour and 1 1⁄4 c white flour and other ingredients the same as for Soybean Yeast Bread. The method of handling is the same also.

**Soybean Yeast Raised Coffee Cake**

1 cup scalded milk (cooled)
1 tablespoon sugar
1⁄2 teaspoon salt
1⁄2 cake yeast dissolved in 1⁄4 cup luke warm water

1 cup soybean flour
3 cups wheat flour
1⁄2 cup sugar
1 egg or 1 teaspoon egg substitute
1⁄4 cup shortening

Make a sponge of the milk, sugar, salt, bean flour and one cup of wheat flour. Add the dissolved yeast and let the mixture stand over night. Then add the other two cups of flour and the shortening, sugar and egg. Place in shallow pans and let rise until very light. When ready to bake, rub the tops with sugar dissolved in milk and sprinkle with dry sugar and cinnamon. Bake about 25 minutes. A few raisins may be added to the dough if desired.
All Soybean Flour Muffins

2 eggs
1½ cups milk
1 cup soybean flour
½ teaspoon salt

Sift dry ingredients, add milk gradually, beat eggs thoroughly, add melted fat and put in greased muffin tins. Bake in hot oven.

Soybean Muffins

½ c soybean flour
1½ c white flour
4 t baking powder
4 Tb sugar
½ t salt
1 egg
4 Tb melted fat
1 c milk

Sift all dry ingredients together. Combine the beaten egg, fat and milk and stir these quickly into the dry mixture. Bake in deep, greased muffin pans for 8 to 10 minutes in a hot oven (450° F.). This amount makes 9 to 12 muffins.

Soybean Nut Bread

1½ cups soy flour
1½ cups white flour
¼ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
6 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg—beaten
½ cup melted fat
1½ cups milk
1 cup nuts

To the sifted ingredients add a mixture of the egg, fat and milk. Stir in nuts last and bake in greased loaf pan for one hour in a moderate oven (375° F.).

Soybean Drop Cookies

1¼ c soybean flour
1¼ c white flour
½ t cinnamon
½ t ginger
1 t soda
½ t salt
½ c fat
½ c brown sugar
½ c molasses
½ c sour milk
½ t vinegar

Sift together the flours, spice, salt and soda. Cream the fat and sugar; combine the molasses, sour milk and vinegar. Add the liquids and flour alternately to the creamed fat and sugar. Chill in the refrigerator for 3 to 4 hours. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake 15 minutes in a moderately slow oven (350° F.). This amount makes 2 dozen cookies.

Soybean Sugar Cookies

1 c sugar
½ c fat
1 egg, beaten
½ c milk
½ t vanilla
2 c white flour
½ c soybean flour
3 t baking powder
½ t nutmeg
½ t salt

Cream the sugar and fat; add the beaten egg, then add alternately the milk and other ingredients sifted together. Roll to ¼ inch thickness on a floured board, sprinkle with sugar and cut into cookies. Bake on greased sheets for 8 minutes in a moderately hot oven (400° F.). This amount makes 4 dozen cookies.

Soybean Applesauce Cake

1 c fat
2 c sugar
2 eggs
1½ c thick applesauce (unsweetened)
1 c soybean flour
2½ white flour
1 t salt
2½ t baking powder
3½ t soda
½ t nutmeg

Cream fat and sugar; add beaten egg and applesauce to which the nutmeg has been added. Stir in the flour with which the remaining ingredients have been sifted. Bake as a shallow loaf or deep layer cake for 40 to 50 minutes in a moderately slow oven (350° F.). Serves 20 to 24 persons.
Soybean Cottage Pudding

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{4} \text{ c fat} & \quad 1 \text{ c soybean flour} \\
\frac{3}{4} \text{ c sugar} & \quad 1 \text{ c white flour} \\
1 \text{ egg} & \quad 4 \text{ t baking powder} \\
1 \text{ c milk} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ t salt} \\
\frac{1}{2} \text{ t vanilla} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ c sugar} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Cream the fat and sugar and mix as for any cake. Bake as a deep layer cake in a moderately slow oven (350° F.) for 40 minutes. Cut into squares and serve while hot with a lemon sauce made by cooking together in a double boiler:

\[
\begin{align*}
1\frac{1}{2} \text{ Tb cornstarch} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ t grated lemon peel} \\
1 \text{ c boiling water} & \quad 1 \text{ t butter} \\
3 \text{ Tb lemon juice} & \quad \\
\end{align*}
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Serves 8 to 12 persons.

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**SOYBEAN RECIPES**

Recipes reported below for use of soybeans and soybean flour for human food are taken from recipes distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Purdue University, and University of Illinois.

**Cooking Dried Soybeans**

Light colored soybeans are very palatable when cooked, three varieties, the Illini, Dunfield, and Manchu, having been used with equal success at the University of Illinois.

Soak the washed beans over night, using 3 quarts of water and 1 teaspoon of soda to each quart of beans. Next morning, drain, add 5 quarts of fresh water and 1 tablespoon of salt; boil the beans slowly for about 2½ hours. Less time will be required if they are to be baked later. Or the soaked beans can be cooked in a pressure cooker in 1 quart of fresh water and 1 tablespoon of salt. Cook for 1 to 1½ hours at 10 lbs. pressure.

If they are to be used as boiled beans, add \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb. of salt pork or 4 strips of bacon when they are partly cooked. A small piece of onion improves their flavor, too. One quart of beans will yield about 2 quarts when cooked.

**Baked Soybeans**

Soybeans may be baked the same as navy beans, boiling the beans as suggested under "Boiled Soybeans" and baking slowly three or four hours.

**Puree of Soybean Soup**

\[
\begin{align*}
1 \text{ c soybean pulp} & \quad 1 \text{ Tb flour} \\
1 \text{ Tb finely chopped celery leaves} & \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ c milk} \\
2 \text{ Tb chopped onion} & \quad 1 \text{ Tb butter} \\
\frac{3}{4} \text{ c meat stock} & \quad 1 \text{ t salt} \\
& \quad \frac{1}{8} \text{ t pepper} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Cook the soybean pulp which has been put through a coarse sieve, with the celery, onion and meat stock. Add it to a sauce which has been made of the other ingredients. Serve hot with crackers or toast. Serves 6 persons.

**Soybean Loaf**

One pint of cold boiled beans, egg beaten, 1 cupful bread crumbs, salt and pepper, 1 tablespoonful finely chopped onion, and 2 tablespoonfuls tomato catsup. Combine the ingredients and shape the mixture into a roll or loaf. Bake for about 1 hour.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
John Burton,
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H. J. Hayden,
Chairman.

TRANSPORTATION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES ACCOUNT CENTRAL CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Managers have adopted the following:

Resolved, That, responsive to the request of the Central Cuban Relief Committee appointed by the President of the United States and acting under the direction of the Department of State, it shall be permissible for the railway companies parties to the Joint Traffic Association to forward, free of transportation charges, from points subject to its jurisdiction to or toward New York, N.Y., New Orleans, La., Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., shipments of food, clothing, medicines and other necessary supplies intended for the use and relief of the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba who are suffering from sickness and famine, subject to the conditions hereinafter provided, and under such additional rules and regulations as the several railway companies may establish in order to prevent the abuse of such privilege.

1. Each and every package containing such supplies must be plainly marked: "CUBAN RELIEF," and the precise contents and the value thereof, also the gross weight of each package, must be marked thereon.

2. All such supplies to be forwarded via New York must be consigned to; and packages must be marked:

"CENTRAL CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE,
Care of and notify L. P. Roosa, U. S. Gov't Despatch Agent,
Care of Ward Line Steamship Co., Pier 16, East River, New York."

3. All such supplies to be forwarded via New Orleans must be consigned to; and packages must be marked:

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE,
Havana, Cuba,
Care of Morgan Line Steamships, New Orleans, La.

4. All such supplies to be forwarded via either Mobile, Montgomery or Tampa must be consigned to; and packages must be marked:

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE,
Havana, Cuba,
Care of Plant System Steamships (either) Mobile, or Montgomery, or Tampa.
(5) Bills of lading will be issued only to the seaport points named, and not through to Havana, and the supplies must be delivered to the railway companies parties to this Association, free of advance charges.

The following circular issued by the Central Cuban Relief Committee is published for the information of the railway companies parties to the Association. It is requested that Agents be instructed to call the attention of forwarders of such supplies to the directions and requirements contained therein.

**THE CENTRAL CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE**

Appointed by the President of the United States

And acting under the direction of the Department of State.

Headquarters: Temple Court, New York City.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

"AS TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF CUBAN RELIEF SUPPLIES TO NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, OR TAMPA, TO BE SHIPPED THENCE TO HAVANA.

Through the generosity of the Joint Traffic Association, composed of the principal railways east of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and north of the Ohio River and the C.

& O. Railway south of that river, the Central Cuban Relief Committee is permitted to announce that it is permissible for those railroads to transport, free of charge, all food, clothing and medical supplies that may be contributed in response to the sympathetic appeal made by the President of the United States to relieve the distress of famine and sickness in the Island of Cuba.

"Free transportation will be given for such relief goods from New York to Havana, by the Ward Line of Steamships; from Montgomery Mobile and Tampa to Havana, by the Plant System of Railways and Steamships; and from New Orleans to Havana, by the Morgan Line of Steamships; also from Washington, D.C. to Tampa, by the Southern Railway, and from Louisville, Ky. to New Orleans, Mobile or Montgomery, by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

"Committees and individuals desiring to make shipments are requested to communicate as early as possible with this Committee, giving full particulars as to kind and quantity of donations, in order that more specific information may immediately be given them.

"All articles of relief intended to go via New York should be marked as follows:
CENTRAL CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE,
Care of and notify I. P. Roosa, U. S. Gov't Despatch Agent,

"Articles intended to go via New Orleans should be marked:

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE,
Havana, Cuba,
Care of Morgan Line Steamships, New Orleans, La.

"And, in like manner, goods intended to go via Mobile,
Montgomery or Tampa, should be marked as follows:

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE,
Havana, Cuba,
Care of Plant System Steamships (either) Mobile, Montgomery
or Tampa.

"Each and every package must be plainly marked "CUBAN
RELIEF," and the precise contents and the value thereof, also the
gross weight of each package, must be marked thereon.

"Prompt advice to the Central Cuban Relief Committee, New
York, embodying all particulars as to character and quantity of
articles ready for shipment, will enable the Committee to communi-
cate with the railroad companies, transfer agents, etc., and thus
obviate delays and annoyances.

"It is the Committee's desire to avoid any unnecessary labor
or inconvenience to the transportation companies, who have so kindly
placed their facilities at our disposal, and to guard against any
possible imposition upon them.

"A statement of each shipment, giving in detail the number
of packages, also the contents, value and weight thereof, must be
sent to this Committee, as such information is demanded by the
Spanish Government and must be furnished to the steamship companies.

"If further or more specific information is required, please
correspond freely with this Committee.

"THE CENTRAL CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE,

(Signed,) Stephen E. Barton,
Chairman.

G.R.BLANCHARD,
COMMISSIONER.
The Central Cuban Relief Committee

Appointed by the President of the United States
AND ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Headquarters: 401 Temple Court, New York City
Corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets

INSTRUCTIONS
as to the Transportation of "Cuban Relief Supplies" to New York, New Orleans,
Mobile, Montgomery, or Tampa, to be Shipped thence to Havana.

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HABANA, CUBA,

Care of Morgan Line Steamships, New Orleans, La.

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THE CENTRAL CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE,

Steven E. Barton
Chairman.

Kellogg Heraldry.

Greer Seats and Arms.

For Private Circulation.

1914
JEROME A. RINGROSE,
London, N.W.

Kellogg Heraldry.

Greer Seats and Arms.
MITCHELL.

Arms: (To the ancient Scottish family of Mitchell of Tilley-greig in Aberdeenshire, of Landath, Wester and Westshore.) Sable, a fesse wavy between three mascles or.

Crest: Three ears of barley on one stalk.

Motto: “Secura frugalitas,” (Frugality is secure.) Another motto sometimes used: “Sapiens qui assiduus,” (He is wise who is assiduous.)

KELLOGG.

Arms: (To the ancient Scottish family of Kellogg of Perth and Aberdeen, sometimes termed the “Family of the Lake Country.” Their ancient appellation “Kellogg” is considered by some to originate from an old home place adjoining a cemetery (or “Kill”) on the shores of one of the small lakes (or “Loch”) in Perth, Nicholas Kellogg, who was buried at Dedham, Essex County, England, is accepted by the American historians as being the ancestor of Philip Kellogg (of Bocking, Essex County), first of the name to settle in the American Colonies, and as being a scion of the ancient Scottish family from Perth. Gules, a bar between two fleurs-de-lis, stalked and leaved in chief or, and in base an annulet of the last.

Crest: A heart between two wings or. (In commemoration of the famed expedition which attempted the placing of King Robert Bruce’s heart in holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. This Crest is identical to that of “The Douglas” who headed the expedition.)

Motto: “Gloria in Excelsis Deo,” (Glory to God on high.)
BELLOWS.

Arms: (To Bellows of Lancashire, Devonshire and Ireland, descendants of the Norman "de Belleseaux.") Sable, fretty or, on a chevron azure, three lions' heads erased or.

Crest: A lady's arm embowed, habited ppr., turning water from a cup into a low dish, all proper.

Motto: "Tout Deo haut," (All from God on high.)

There was also used anciently in County Lancaster a similar emblem, less the chevron, and showing the lions' heads "in chief," but no Crest. This work is technically given in the records as follows: "Sable, fretty or, on a chief azure three lions' heads erased of the first."

Banjamin Bellows, who is said to have come out of Devonshire about 1635, founded this family and name in Walpole, New Hampshire.

DYKE.

Arms: (To Sir William Dyke, of Horeham, County of Sussex.) Or, three cinquefoils sable.

Crest: A cubit arm in armour, the hand in a gauntlet sable, garnished or, holding a cinquefoil slipped also sable.

Motto: "Prins frangit tur quam flecitur," (Is sooner broken than bent.)

(The ancient tournament Crest of the house is given as a "lobster vert."")

HORNBY.

Arms: (To Hornby of Ribby Hall, County Lancaster.) Argent, a chevron vert, in base a bugle horn stringed sable, on a chief of the second two bugle horns of the field.

Crest: A bugle horn stringed sable and passing through the knot in fesse an arrow point towards the sinister or.

Motto: "Crede cornu," (Trust in the Cross.)
Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, 7th Earl of Lisburne, Viscount Lisburne and Lord Vaughan, Baron of Fethard, born Feb. 8th, 1892, the representative member of his family, bears for Arms those originally granted to Viscount John Vaughan (Chief Justice, 1668, buried at the historic Temple Church, London, 1674), namely:—

Arms:—Sable a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent. (Being originally the ensigns of Collyn ap Tangno, Lord of Efionydd.)

Crest:—An armed arm embowed ppr., holding a fleur-de-lis argent.

Supporters:—Dexter a dragon reguardant, wings endorsed vert, gorged with a collar sable, edged argent and charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the last, thereto a chain or; Sinister, a unicorn reguardant argent, armed, maned, tufted and unguled or. collared and chained as the dexter.

Motto:—“Non revertar insultus.” (I will not return unavenged.)

The family is stated by many writers to have descended from Adda Vaughn or Vaughan, who married Dido, daughter and heir of Evan Coch ap Griffith, and through her became possessed of Crosswood, Aberystwith, the ancient and present seat of the titled line. Another historic seat is that of “Over Court,” Gloucestershire. A mansion of brick, and of the Elizabethan period, it stands in the Vale of Berkeley, Parish of Almondsbury, eight miles north of Bristol, being situated in the midst of a pleasant and well wooded park, in which the traces of a large round camp of Danish or Roman construction are visible. The view here of the river Severn, studded with sails and winding through a most beautiful country, with the distant mountains of Wales rising beyond it, has often been admired, and certainly constitutes one of the most interesting prospects anywhere to be found.
THE SEATS (RESIDENCES and CASTLES)

OF THE

GREER and HORNBY families, 1914.

GREER.
Lowood, Ascot. Frederick Arthur Greer.
Sea Park, Carrickfergus. Margaret Greer.
Tullylagan, Dungannon, Tyrone. Frederick Arthur Greer.

HORNBY.

GREER ARMORIAL BEARINGS.
Arms: (To Greer of Lagg, Scotland; Greer of Ireland.)
Gules, a saltire argent, on a chief of the last three cushions of the first.

Crest: A fetterlock azure.

Motto: "Hoc securior," (More securely by this).

(The house of Greer founded at County Tyrone, Ireland, are a direct branch of the Macgregors and bear the Arms of that clan.)
Scotland's First Families.

MONTGOMERY.

French antiquarians tell us that over forty different incursions were made into that country by various bands of Northmen, the most important of which, under the command of Rollo the Dane, resulted in the permanent occupation of a large province which was subsequently called Normandy. There sprang from these warring people one Robert de Mundegumbri, ancestor of the noble House of Montgomerie (1160). The Montgomeries bore for arms: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, or., as appears by the family seals affixed to various charters and deeds of date circa 1176. Previous to that period the de Mundegumbri used a single fleur-de-lis, not, however, placed upon a shield. About four centuries after that period (1542) the first
Scottish armorial in existence was prepared under the superintendence of Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount.

The Manor of Eaglesham (Renfrewshire) was originally granted by David I. to the first of the Stewarts. Robert de Mundegumbri, who had accompanied him into Scotland, subsequently became possessed of these estates, his first possession, and for two centuries the chief seat of the family of Montgomerie. It was not until the reign of James II. that the family obtained the Peerage by the title of Lord Montgomery, and the higher dignity of Earl of Eglintoun in 1507. Eaglesham acquired its name from the village where the church now stands, and the appellation of the village is derived from the Celtic eaglis, signifying a church, to which has been added the Saxon term for a hamlet. Thus Eglis-ham signifies the church hamlet. The chief messuage of the Barony was the Castle of Polnoon, which stood on the bank of a rivulet of the same name, about three-quarters of a mile south-east from the church. It has long been a complete ruin, and only part of the walls remain standing.

Campbell:

The Campbells ever were the most powerful of the Highland Clans, and formerly their chiefs mustered many thousands of fighting men, who were generally arrayed against the Stuart Family. By the Highlanders the "Clan Campbell" is
called "CLAN DUINE." Their Chiefs have always been styled "MACCALEAN-MOHN," that is "SON OF COLIN THE GREAT." No one can deny that the family rank among the bravest, most numerous and most ancient of all Scotland. It was toward the end of the thirteenth century that Colin the Great flourished. Colin was one of the Barons who were summoned to Norham Castle by Edward I. of England in the competition between BRUCE and BALOIL. History represents him to have been a very renowned and warlike chieftain, and that he was slain in a conflict with the Lord of Lorn. This fact kindled such a flame between the two families of Lochow and Lorn, as was not extinguished for many years thereafter, nor indeed so long as the male line of Lorn existed. Mr. Alexander Colvil, ("Senesiones" or genealogist of the family) states that the name was ancienly ODUIBHNE, from Mervie Moir or Merwin the Great.

ODUIBHNE, during his early life, is recorded as having taken up a residence in Ireland where he was Captain or Chief of a body of fighting men, and settled in Scotland during the reign of King Goranus (A.D. 512).

Their chief seat, Cawdor Castle, in the County of Nairne, enjoys the reputation of being the oldest habitable castle in Scotland, and its locality possesses peculiar interest, as being connected with one of the most stirring events of ancient Scottish history. The situation of this fabric,
six miles from the town of Nairne, is extremely romantic, as it stands on a height overlooking the river Calder, and commands a wide tract of woodland country, to the north of which lies the Moray Firth. No mansion has the stamp of hoary antiquity more clearly impressed upon it. Its architecture is rude and simple, but strong and substantial; a portion of it, which is without date, shows the traces of very great age. The most modern part bears the inscription "A.D. 1510."

Its origin is involved in mystery and connected with a strange legend, for the truth of which a substantial witness still remains. Tradition says that the builder of Cawdor Castle was desired by a seer to load a donkey with the gold which he proposed to expend on the work—to follow where the animal should lead—and to commence the edifice where it should stop. The spot where the animal stopped was at a hawthorne tree in a remote part of the forest, and close to the banks of the Calder river. Here, accordingly, were the foundations of the castle laid; and in order to make sure of whatever mysterious advantage the hawthorne might possess, it was carefully built into the central chamber of the lower story of the castle. There it still stands with its roots in the earth, and its stem rising through the flooring, and now worn away, to be as a slender wooden pillar in the midst of the antique apartment. It is regarded as the Palladium of the
family of Campbell, standing, as it does, beside
the coffer which is said to have contained the
gold.

It is claimed as the scene of the murder
of Duncan by Macbeth, being situated in the
latter's own country; and though it is highly
improbable that any portion of the building
existed in the time of Duncan, the tragedy must
have taken place in an older mansion on the
same site.

At the western extremity of the town of
Forres, there is an eminence commanding the
river, the level country to the coast of Moray
and the town. On this strong site stood the
ruins of an ancient castle, the walls of which
are very massive, and the architecture early Nor-
man. Before this castle was built there stood
a fort where a still earlier Scottish King, Duffis,
was murdered in 965. This, we are told, was
a residence of both Duncan and Macbeth. It
is, however, very doubtful if any buildings now
exist which can be said to belong to this ancient
period, except the Roman remains which are of
course many centuries older, and the vitrified
forts, which are of unknown antiquity. These
vitrified forts are supposed by some to have been
burnt into their present fused and solid consist-
ency, on purpose to render them hard and im-
pregnable; while others suppose that they were
ancient watch-towers, of which the beacon-fires
gradually vitrified the stones.
Admitting the venerable antiquity of Cawdor, it is hardly possible of belief that the halls now existing can have witnessed the train of Duncan mingling in revel with the household of Macbeth, or the revengeful Maormer, excited by the keen sense of deadly injury, stealing, dagger in hand, to the couch of his victim. However, supposing, as it is very probable, that the murder did take place in a castle at Cawdor, of still earlier date than the present, the abode might well answer Shakespeare’s description of being “a pleasant seat.” The castle stands high over the river which runs past the mound at its base, and commands a fine view of the surrounding lowlands to the sea and distant mountains. It may well be imagined, that as the Castle of Cawdor possesses so good a claim to Duncan’s murder, and as the castle is of such unquestioned high antiquity, tradition has been confident in pointing out the most minute particulars of the transaction. Accordingly, a portion of Duncan’s Coat-of-mail is shown here and also the chamber in which he was murdered, with the recess cut out of the thickness of the wall in which the King’s servant hid himself during the perpetration of the act.

The researches of more modern times have thrown some doubt upon the fact of Duncan’s murder; and altogether both Macbeth and his Queen are likely to be better appreciated by our posterity than they have been at least since Shakespeare’s tragedy was published. If Duncan
was slain, as some suppose, in battle, Macbeth's character will be relieved of all stain, for he was, in right of his wife, better entitled to the Scottish crown than Duncan. He himself was the head of a great rival family, and ruled over a province which had never fully submitted to the yoke of the Scottish monarchs. The park at Cawdor abounds in fine trees, chiefly beech and oak, many of which are of an enormous size, and have attained a great age. Under their broad arches the famous outlaw, Robin Hood, either from necessity or choice, is said to have retired for some time and

"The merry pracks he played, would ask an age to tell,

"And the adventures strange that Robin Hood, befell."

(This worthy met his death in Kirkless Abbey, Yorkshire, where, broken down by the infirmities of age, and suffering from severe illness, he applied for relief. Here it was that his kinswoman, the Prioress of Kirkless, celebrated for her skill in medicine resided but his confidence was misplaced. The holy lady opened a vein and treacherously allowed Robin Hood to bleed to death; an event that occurred on the 18th of November, 1247, during the eighty-seventh year of the outlaw's age. He was buried under some trees but a short distance from the Abbey, where the stone which covers his grave is still shown).
FORBES:

That the noble family of Forbes flourished in Scotland many centuries back appears both from our histories and records. Martin, of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, says that one Solvathius Forbes, married Maravilla, daughter of King Gregory the Great, about the year 870—founding the family. It is alleged by others with more probability, that Forbes is a local surname, and was first taken up by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Forbes soon after the reign of King Malcolm Canmore and about which time many men in Scotland assumed their surnames from the lands they possessed.

FRASER:

 Tradition carries the ancient race of Fraser up to a very remote period. Undoubtedly the source of origin of the family is from France. The author of "POLYCHRONICON"—the best authority on the origin of this family—states that "JULIUS DE BERRY, gentleman of Lyons, Normandy (Carolius II.) at the time of the Treaty of Burgundy (April 29th, 916) entertained that monarch at a dinner, the chief course of which was large, ripe strawberries. De Berry so pleased the King, that for his courtesy and other talents, he knighted him, changing the surname of 'De Berry' to 'Fraise' ('strawberry')."

"JULIUS was a descendant of the Bitureges of Old Gaul, by the Emperor Constantine. Not
only he, but his two brothers also changed their surnames, and the King gave them THREE FRAISES, or STALKED STRAWBERRIES, for their ARMS. From these issued a most numerous offspring, all over the Kingdom."

Many accounts of their COAT-OF-ARMS, blazoned both in Britain and Normandy, are to be met with in the books. Fraser, the antiquarian, also wrote of their being "blazoned in Leongovil, Normandy, in an oval shield over the Palace gate."

Oliver Fraser, builder of Oliver Castle, in Tweedale (about 1180), which became famous in after years as the principal seat of the Frasers. The family are mentioned among the Magnate Scotiæ in the great transaction of settling the crown after the death of the young Queen, called the "Maid of Norway." In 1282, Symon Fraser was one of the Magnates Scotiæ who engaged to support the daughter of Alexander III. on the throne of Scotland. A few years later he died, leaving a son, Symon, the heir to his virtues, his property and his powers; one of the most distinguished statesmen and gallant soldiers during an ardent struggle, when it required all the wisdom and all the valour of Scotland to maintain her independence against such a prince as Edward I. Historians mention that with a handful of brave, resolute Scotchmen, he defeated three several bodies of the English, far surpassing him in number, in different battles in one day, and
for which they extol him to the very skies as the greatest patriot of his country, next to the famous Sir William Wallace; and indeed he had the same fate as Sir William, for in the course of the war he was taken prisoner and executed in the very same manner as Sir William Wallace, his faithful friend, was, for no other crime but resolutely persisting in the liberties and independency of his country. Edward had felt his sword, and employed the axe to revenge the sensation.

GRAHAM:

The ancient surname of Graham (originally "Graeme"), according to Buchanan and other antiquaries, is Fulgentius (a nobleman lineally descended from the ancient British Kings), who, in the beginning of the third century, with an army of his countrymen fought against Roman servitude and finally sought refuge with Donald I. King of the Scots. Descendant of Fulgentius was one whose proper name was "Graeme" a stalwart warrior and historically known as the destroyer of the great wall built by the Emperor Severus between the Forth and Clyde, and which is known to-day as "Graeme's Dyke."

DOUGLAS:

If a long line of illustrious ancestors, distinguished by the highest title, the greatest achievements, and connected with the most august and noble families in Europe, can make any name
remarkable and great, none can be more so than that of the family of Douglas. This family which has been honoured with alliances by marriage with the first rank of nobility in Scotland, England and France, even with crowned heads, having intermarried eleven times with the Royal House of Scotland and once with that of England. Besides the honours conferred on them by their own sovereigns, they have been Dukes of Turenne, Counts of Longueville, and Marshals of France. They were also highly distinguished by their virtue and merit as well as their titles and opulence. Hence we see them leading the van of the armies in Scotland; supporting, by their valour, the kingdom and crown of France, tottering on the head of Charles VII.; raising the seige of Dantzic, for which they had the highest honours conferred on them; conquering the Saracens in Spain, with many other acts of military glory that have made this family renowned throughout the world.

About the year 770, in the reign of Salvathius, King of the Scots, Donald Bane, of the Western Isles, having invaded Scotland and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came seasonably with his followers to the King's assistance. He renewed the battle and obtained a complete victory over the invader. The King being anxious to see the man who had done him such signal service, he was pointed out to him by his colour or complexion, in Gælic lan-
guage "sholto du-glash," which signifies, behold that black or swarthy coloured man; from which he obtained the name of Sholto the Douglas. The King rewarded his great services and gave him grants of large possessions in the Counties of Lanark, which were called Douglas.

James, Lord Douglas, called "The Good," was one of the most eminent heroes of his time, and laid the foundation of the future greatness of the House of Douglas. The Saxon families who fled from the exterminating sword of the Conqueror, with many of the Normans themselves, whom discontent and intestine broils had driven into exile, began to rise into eminence on the Scottish Borders. They brought with them the arts both of peace and war, unknown in Scotland, and among their descendants were soon numbered the most powerful border chiefs; such during the reign of Alexander were Patrick, Earl of March, and Lord Souhs; and such were also the powerful Comyns, who early acquired the principal sway upon the Scottish Marches in the civil wars between Bruce and Baliol. All these chieftains having espoused the cause of Baliol their lands were forfeited and themselves exiled; and upon their ruins was founded the formidable House of Douglas. The Borders from sea to sea were then at the devotion of a succession of mighty chiefs whose exorbitant power threatened to put a new dynasty upon the Scottish throne. This James undertook a journey to
Jerusalem with King Robert's heart in conformity to a vow made by that monarch, in which service he fell; for after having deposited the heart at the Holy Sepulchre, he joined the King of Arragon against the Infidels and was killed in Andulusia (1331) after having been thirteen times victorious against the Turks and Saracens. For his services he had added to his armorial bearings a man's heart (gules) ensigned with an imperial coronet (proper). His was the original grant and the first appearance of the heart and crown on the insignia of the Douglas family.

The sixth Earl, Archibald, called "Archibald Bell, the cat," made a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland. He was at once Warden of the East and Middle Marches, Lord of Leddendale and Tedwood Forests, and possessed of the strong castles of Douglas, Hermitage, and Tantallon. In 1514, Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV., suddenly married the Earl, to the surprise and astonishment of the royal houses of Europe. This precipitate step was ruinous to her ambition, as, of itself, by the royal will, and by the law of the country, it terminated her regency. In the progress of time, however, various incidents contributed to restore her power, and she continued to attract great attention by the splendour of her birth and former station, by the art of her intrigues, and by the boldness of her talents. The nobility of Scotland were, at this period, little remarkable for those abilities
that depend on learning, and the Earl was, perhaps, the most uninformed and unfit for his dangerous elevation; for his royal marriage prompted him to assume much of the vacant government, and the Queen's fondness seconded his ambition. Experience and mature years displayed him in a different light, but at this time his years and his instruction partook of puerility. A birth distinguished by an ancestry of heroes, opulent possessions and potent vassalry, above all a person blooming with youth and elegance, transported the woman, while they ruined the Queen; and bitter and speedy was the repentance, for history has surrounded them both with notorious amours, and after seven years of inquietude a divorce was at length to divide the union.

James, the ninth Earl, appears neither to have possessed the abilities nor the ambition of his ancestors; he drew indeed, against his prince, the formidable sword of Douglas, but with a timid and hesitating hand. Procrastination ruined his cause, and he was deserted at Abercorn by the knight of Cadgow, Chief of the Hamiltons and by his most active adherents, after they had ineffectually exhorted him to commit his fate to the issue of battle. The border chiefs, who longed for independence, showed little inclination to follow the declining fortunes of Douglas; on the contrary, the most powerful clans engaged and defeated him at Arkinholme, in Annandale, when after a short residence in England he again
endeavoured to gain a footing in his native country. The spoil of Douglas were liberally distributed amongst the conquerors and royal grants of his forfeited domains effectually interested them in excluding his return. An attempt on the East Borders, Percy and Douglas together was equally unsuccessful. The Earl, grown old in exile, longed once more to see his native country, and vowed that on St. Margaret's Day he would deposit his offering on the high altar at Lochnaben. Accompanied by the banished Earl of Albany, with his usual ill fortune, he entered Scotland. The borders assembled to oppose him, and he suffered a final defeat at Barnswork, in Dumfriesshire. The aged Earl was taken in the fight by a son of Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, one of his old vassals. A grant of land had been offered for his person. "Carry me to the King," said Douglas to Kirkpatrick, "thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortunes, for thou wast true to me whilst I was true to myself." The young man wept bitterly and offered to fly with the Earl into England; but Douglas, weary of exile, refused his proffered liberty and only requested that Kirkpatrick would not deliver him to the King till he had secured his own reward. Kirkpatrick did more, he stipulated for the personal safety of his old master; his generous intercession prevailed, and the last of the Douglas was permitted to die in monastic seclusion in the Abbey of Lindores. After the
fall of the House of Douglas, no one chieftain appears to have enjoyed the same extensive supremacy over the Scottish Borders.

As to Ireland, there is perhaps no country in the world where the remains of antiquity are more abundant and interesting, and certainly no other country are the less cared for or appreciated. So little indeed were the remains of the old abbeys and castles valued by the populace of the country that many of them are now only known by their sites, and too often not one stone is left to mark either their beauty or their strength. They have been despoiled and pulled down by the local peasantry to build walls and cottages, or to repair roads. Notwithstanding, however, this devastation, many an old fortress and monastery has as yet survived the work of destruction simply from the strength of the masonry and the strong adhesive power of the mortar, which renders it almost a matter of impossibility to sever the vast masses of which many of these buildings are composed. The County of Clare exceeds in the number and interest of its antiquities, any other County in Ireland. It contains the ancient Abbeys of Ennis, Kilfenora, Clare, Kilmacduagh, and Quin, and the more fertile baronies show that they were held by the strong hand, from the numerous remains of castles which are seen to occupy almost every desirable position.

Notwithstanding the innovations of cotton lords and iron kings, the real ancient aristocracy of
England, Ireland and Scotland, are still to be found lords of the soil. The Peerage may be taken as a fair type of the highest class of nobility, yet it is a singular fact that in the whole catalogue of the Irish Peerage there are not above ten families who can be traced as of real Irish extraction.

To-day the different races in England and Scotland have been so much fused together by time, territorial neighbourhood, and matrimonial alliance, that to trace out the difference of national origin is a matter of difficult antiquarian research.

It is true that in Scotland the Highlander can be easily distinguished from the Lowlander; but it is of no practical importance to prove any given family to be of Pictish, Danish, Saxon or Norman origin. There is now no question of conqueror or of conquered. No Caledonial Clan can point to the territories of which they were dispossessed by the Norwegian sea-king; and no Saxon-Franklin is plotting to oust a Norman invader from his ancestor's broad acres.

The case is unfortunately, widely different in Ireland. An Irish Peerage or a History of the Irish Gentry, would give but an inadequate account of the royal and noble blood of that Island, for, as before stated, few of this ancient race have found their way, or remained in the Peerage, though some are still in the possession of the estates of their ancestors. We must look for the representatives of the real ancient Hiber-
nian nobility in the service of Austria and Spain, or in the mud-walled cabins and peat bogs of their native country.
Some Historic Grants of Arms.

The many charges we see in some shields have not always their origin from the actions of one person, for frequently the achievement of the son added new lustre to that of the sire, and those shields bearing lions, crosses, stars, a crown, sword, flag, lance, fret, inescutcheon, Saracen’s head and canton, generally represent a considerable acquisition, of which we have numerous instances.

At the Battle of Solway Moss, Scot, of Napier, came to the assistance of James the Fifth, with a large body of lancers, for which service the King ordered him to bear as a crest, a bundle of lances, with the Motto “Ready, ay ready.”

“Or, a fret gules,” originally the arms of Lord Audley, were given by him to four prominent families immediately after the Battle of Poictiers (Lord Delves, Dutton, Hawkeston, and Foulthurst), and when Edward, the Black Prince, found how Audley had rewarded the gallant warriors of these several families, he settled on each of the Knights a pension with personal confirmations of their arms.
Sir John Bromley, Knight, distinguished himself in the wars in France, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, particularly in recovering the standard of Guyen, in the Battle of Le Corby, for which he was knighted, and as a perpetual memorial of his gallantry, the standard of Guyen was given him for a Crest, viz: "Out of a mural crown or, a demi lion rampant sable, holding a standard vert, charged with a griffin passant or, the staff proper, headed argent."

Likewise we have ancient notice of what may be termed family arms, in use before the first Crusade, and which have since been confirmed or granted to divers families, namely:

In 1090, "Alan the Red," Earl of Richmond and anecestor of the noble family of Crawford, bore an ermine escutcheon.

The family of Keith take their Arms from one "Robert," a Chieftain among the Catti, who, with his followers, is recorded as having joined Malcolm the Second at the Battle of Panbridge in 1006. He is said to have been very instrumental in gaining a victory over the Danes, defeating and killing in a personal encounter their General, Camus. The historians tell us that King Malcolm dipped his finger in the blood of Camus, and drew strokes with it along the top of Robert's shield—ever since which time the family of Keith have used this figure.

Another Keith coat, that belonging to the titled line (Keith-Falconer) now the Earldom
of Kintore, gives Keith arms with an inescutcheon "gules, a septre and sword in saltire with an imperial crown in chief, the whole within an orle of eight thistles, slipped or." This is one of many coats of augmentation and was given for preserving the regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwell. The saving of the life of another Scottish monarch from being gored to death by a wounded stag gave rise to the arms and Baronetage of the name of Scot.

We have an example of very ancient arms taken from a circumstance which happened long before the Crusades in the shield of Sir Hugh Williams, of Nant, in Carnarvonshire. The writers tell us his ancestors made three Saxon princes prisoners in the wars of the Welsh and Saxons, and that he "continued to use the family coat of gules, a chevron ermine between three Saxons' heads proper."

The Lockharts are an ancient and knightly family in Scotland, where they have greatly distinguished themselves by their attachment to their country and sovereigns. Originally, the name was "Locard," but Sir Simeon or Simon Locard, having been deputed with the Earl of Douglas to carry over the heart of King Robert Bruce to the Holy Land, did, to perpetuate the memory of so honorable an employment, change the spelling of his name to "Lockhart," to intimate that he was entrusted with one of the keys of the great lock fixed to the box containing the
heart of Bruce; and at the same time he made the addition of a human heart within the bow of a padlock, to his armorial bearings with the motto "Corda serata fero" (I open locked hearts, —a motto now used as "Corda serrata pando" over the Crest of this house). The Lockharts are equally famous for their stone, "The Lee Penny," which Sir Simon had from the wife of a Saracen chieftain in ramson for her husband, and which was supposed to possess such healing virtues for man and beast, as to cause many thousands to journey from both sides of the Tweed in seeking its benefits.

The family of Newton, of Bars Court, in Gloucestershire, bear for their Crest "a king of the Moors, armed in mail, crowned or, kneeling and delivering up his sword" in allusion to their maternal ancestor, Sir Ancel Gorney's taking a Moorish King prisoner at the surrender of Ptolemais.

Leopold, Duke of Austria, also fought the assault of this City, and with such fury that his armour was covered in blood, except for the single place where a belt went about him. After the conflict he laid aside his arms of "six golden larks" and had duly assigned "gules, a fess argent."

The origin of the Hay Arms and Supposters is of a date antecedent to the crusades. When the Scots fled from the Danes at a place called "Long Cortey," the ancester of this family was
at his plow with several sons and relations immediately near the battle line. His little circle was said to have suddenly appeared at the rear of the victorious invaders, upon which the Danes were beaten back. Kenneth the Third, who then reigned over Scotland, did not let this valour pass unrewarded, but gave the husbandman so much land as a falcon flew over at one flight, before it took a stand.

At a village called Hawkstone, is still to be found a large stone said to have been that on which the hawk settled, and from this circumstance arose the Hay Crest and Supporters, as first adopted. The actual and interesting grant relates to the three shields (argent, three escutcheons gules) granted by Kenneth to commemorate the condition of these defensive weapons of the Hays after the battle.

Like Forbes, this house dates to-day from a posthumous ancestor, for in a fight at Dupliclin Castle, the whole house of Hay would have been finally extirpated had it not happened that the chief left his wife at home with child, by whom the name was perpetuated.

Among other ancient ensigns of an heraldic nature, other than personal armorials, stands first and foremost that of Oxford, which claims "arms" as far back as the year 885, when it is said to have been given as "azure, a bible with seven seals pendant, opened at the beginning of St. John's gospel, between three crowns or." Legendary
heralds are no less kind to Glastonbury Abbey, which bore “vert, a cross bottonee argent, in the first quarter a woman with a child in her arms.” This ancient pile was granted by Edward the Sixth to the Seymours, and is now a splendid ruin.
DEDICATION
of the Portrait of
ANN J. KELLOGG

AUDITORIUM, THE ANN J. KELLOGG SCHOOL
7 MARCH 1941
Printed upon the occasion of the dedication of the Salisbury portrait of Ann J. Kellogg at the Ann J. Kellogg School, Battle Creek, Michigan. The portrait of Mrs. Kellogg is the gift of her son, Will Keith Kellogg.
The Portrait of Ann J. Kellogg (1824-1893)
By Frank O. Salisbury
DEDICATION CEREMONIES

ANN J. KELLOGG AUDITORIUM  FRIDAY, 7 MARCH 1941: 2 P.M.

ORCHESTRA .................................. ANN J. KELLOGG SCHOOL
Directed by Mr. Lowell Reed

SEXTET ..................................... BOYS' GLEE CLUB
Directed by Mr. George Perry
Accompanist, Miss Jane Judd

OUR SCHOOL — A TRIBUTE ............. BARBARA BRIDENSTINE

THE LIFE AND INFLUENCE OF ANN J. KELLOGG

Narrative ..................................... GLORIA KETCHUM

Living Pictures . . . PIONEER TEACHER
PIONEER WIFE AND HOMEMAKER
PIONEER LEADER IN COMMUNITY LIFE
PIONEER SPIRIT: ANN J. KELLOGG SCHOOL,
1930-1941

PIANO SOLO ............................... PAUL MELEKIAN

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT .......... DR. HENRY J. OTTO
W. K. Kellogg Foundation

ACCEPTANCE ............................... MR. GEORGE FARLEY, President
Board of Education
MRS. DORIS KLAUSSEN, Principal
Ann J. Kellogg School
BEVERLY BRADLEY, Co-President
Student Association

INTRODUCTION OF ALUMNI .... ROBERT OLIAN, Co-President
Student Association

GIRLS' GLEE CLUB ......................... JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Directed by Miss Jane Judd

PRAYER ................................. PATSY JEAN BARNARD
NOTES ON THE PORTRAIT

In the early summer of 1940 Mr. W. K. Kellogg commissioned Frank O. Salisbury, Painter to the Court of Great Britain, to do a three-quarter-length portrait of his mother, Ann J. Kellogg. Even though his country was at war and London not the safest place in the world, Salisbury undertook the task. He worked from two photographs of Ann J., one taken when she was a young school-teacher and the other when she had passed middle age. The painter’s wife reconstructed Mrs. Kellogg’s dress, making an actual copy of it for her husband to go by. The accessories in the painting are typical of the American pioneer period spanned by Ann J.’s life. Several times Salisbury, working on the painting in his London sky-studio, was forced by visits of enemy bombers to board up his skylights and retire to the bomb shelter. In his own words he had to “play hide-and-seek with the bomb boys.” Withal the portrait came through unscathed to be dedicated today to the cherished memory of Mr. Kellogg’s mother. Art critics will recognize in the faithful likeness and the skillful handling of the brush a masterpiece worthy of Salisbury at his best.
The LIFE and INFLUENCE
of ANN J. KELLOGG

JOHN PRESTON KELLOGG (father of W. K. Kellogg and husband of Ann J. Kellogg) was born February 14, 1807, in Hadley, Massachusetts. The Kellogg family had resided in Hadley and environs for nearly two hundred years, having originally come to the New World from Essex County in England.

In July, 1834, Mr. Kellogg, with his first wife (Mary Ann Call) and their two infant sons, Merritt and Smith, left Hadley and started for Michigan. They travelled first by horse and wagon to Albany, then to Buffalo by canal boat pulled by a mule, thence by steamboat to Detroit. They took along their own beds and Mrs. Kellogg did the family cooking on the boats.

Upon reaching Detroit, they purchased a span of horses, a wagon, a few tools and farming implements, groceries, and a little furniture. Then they set out for Dickinson Settlement, 60 miles northwest of Detroit. The Dickinsons, first settlers in the Saginaw Valley, were also from Hadley.
Pioneer Kellogg selected a half-section (320 acres) of Government land about two miles north of Flint, then a small hamlet, and the family occupied a one-room log cabin left by another settler. He cleared, plowed and sowed to wheat three acres and dug a well that first autumn.

Neighbors of the Kelloggs, besides fifteen or so white settlers, were many families of Chippewa Indians who insisted on camping in their tepees on the Kellogg property. Deer were plentiful and wolves, foxes and other wild animals caused the settlers no little trouble. Indians inhabited the densely wooded country, and the older children grew up amid pioneer surroundings and were well acquainted with all the hardships of frontier life.

The settlers worked from early morning until late at night clearing land and raising grains and vegetables. The cooking was done on a campfire outside the log cabin. By the time winter had set in that first year in Michigan (1834) a large log house had been completed. Although it had an open fireplace, there was no stove and the cooking was done over an open fire.

The Kelloggs lived in this log house over five years and two of their children were born here — Albert and Julia. Another daughter, Martha, their fifth child, was born February 18, 1840.

Among the Kellogg's white neighbors at Dickinson Settlement was the family of Flavius Josephus Stanley, a blacksmith living in Threadville, a nearby settlement consisting of a few log
houses, a store or two and a mill and a tavern, besides the village smithy. Settlers for miles around went to Threadville and patronized the blacksmith — J. P. Kellogg among the rest.

Mrs. Kellogg occasionally accompanied her husband on his frequent trips to Threadville, and it was here that she met and took a liking to the eldest daughter of blacksmith Stanley and his wife. The daughter’s name was Ann Janette.

**Blacksmith’s Daughter and School-teacher**

Ann, the eldest of the five Stanley girls, was born March 20, 1824, in the country near Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. After coming to Michigan with her family and obtaining what education she could, she began teaching school at the tender age of sixteen in Shiawassee, a new settlement about twenty miles from her home. Unaccompanied and on horseback she rode from home to school, passing through dense forests, where only blazed trees marked the trail.

During school vacations, however, Ann Stanley upon several occasions helped Mrs. Kellogg take care of the house and children, sometimes for months at a time. It is recorded that Mrs. Kellogg was “well pleased with her.” Of her own accord the young girl took full responsibility when Mrs. Kellogg was ill and proved “kind, respectful and efficient.”

In the fall of 1839 Mr. Kellogg traded farms. It was soon after this that his first wife was taken seriously ill. The first Mrs. Kellogg did not recover from this illness, and Mr. Kellogg
was left with the new farm to care for, besides the five young children: Merritt Gardner, Smith Moses, Albert, Julia Elvira and Martha P.

Ann J. Becomes Mrs. Kellogg

A pioneer family could hardly exist without both father and mother, however, and it was necessary for a widower in those days to seek a new wife to care for his household.

And so it came to be that — in 1842, on her eighteenth birthday — Ann Janette Stanley became the wife and life partner of J. P. Kellogg.

Young Mrs. Ann J. Kellogg was not long in demonstrating her unusual ability as household manager. She first made a business-like inspection of the new farm at Dickinson Settlement — the house, barn, cows and young cattle, the pigs and chickens, farm tools, the horses and the orchard. She recommended that the Kelloggs raise sheep and grow clover hay, neither of which important things was being done by other farmers of the Settlement. She proposed to spin stocking yarn and flax for clothing.

Mr. Kellogg agreed to this and was fortunate in securing 50 fine sheep from the East. Soon the other farmers were buying sheep from the Kellogg's increased flock. The Kellogg cows fared better on clover than did the other farmers' cows on redtop or timothy, and clover seed was in demand.

It was in December of 1842 that J. P. Kellogg made a second trade in farms, moving to
Tyrone, a township six miles square about 20 miles west of the small center at Flint. The new farm contained 160 acres, 80 of which were in timber and 60 under cultivation, 20 acres remaining uncleared. The frame house, the largest in the township, had four rooms and two fireplaces on the ground floor and two large rooms upstairs. The well, handy to the backdoor, was all of 77 feet deep. There was ample barn space, 20 bearing peach trees, and a hundred apple trees. The sheep were driven to the new home and 16 new acres were immediately sown with clover seed.

Pioneer Wife

Mrs. Kellogg made butter (which she sold at $12.50 per pound), cheese, soap, candles, matches and the hundred other items necessary to everyday life, then as now. She made hats of straw, and spun stocking yarn, which she dyed blue with indigo. She wove cloth, which she dyed red with logwood chips, brown with butternut bark and yellow with yellow-oak bark — enough for suitings for all the men of the family, and for frocks and petticoats for herself and the girls.

As the result of good management the Kelloggs had several harvests every year: clover seed in winter, wool and a band of mutton sheep in July, wheat from August through October, fat porkers in November and December. Then there was the extra hay and the apples to sell.
The sheep and the clover proved to be profitable (just as Ann had said they would) — paying for the plastering of the house throughout and a large addition for kitchen and woodshed, besides a two-seated spring wagon, a double bobsledge and two strings of sleighbells for winter riding.

Mrs. Kellogg continually demonstrated the bigness of her heart and the warmth she felt for her fellow men. She gave her loom away to a poor widow. When she needed help on the sewing she chose a young woman who was crippled, teaching her the art, although in Tyrone there were accomplished seamstresses. She persuaded her husband to give their best young cow, a spotted heifer, to a family which had no milk for the children.

Uncomplaining, Patient, Noble

In a book recently published about the Kellogg Family, one of her sons says that he never heard her complain of having a hard lot, a hard row to hoe or of being tired, or sick of the job she had undertaken; nor of ever seeing her manifest anger or impatience toward one of the children or her husband. She was "a noble woman, a kind and loving mother, an earnest Christian, and a genuine heroine."

One of Mrs. Kellogg's most prominent traits of character was her firm adherence to whatever she deemed right. In the days of slavery, she aided her husband in maintaining a station on the "underground railroad," by which so many
deserving colored people were assisted in getting North in their search for freedom. In fact, her entire life was devoted to unselfish and intelligent labor for others.

There was no doubt that Mrs. Kellogg was a brave woman, but there was one thing which for several years was a terror to her . . . and that was the 77-foot well. The well was stone curbed, and two buckets hung at each end of the long rope. Frequently the rope broke, plummeting the buckets to the dark and mysterious depths of the well far below. The first time the rope broke Mr. Kellogg essayed to retrieve it by climbing down, stone by stone, with only a clothesline around his waist to protect him from a fall. As his head disappeared below the surface, Mrs. Kellogg was sick from terror for fear the stones might fall in on him, and she ran to her room and prayed for his safety until he returned to the surface with the buckets and rope.

Four of Mrs. Kellogg’s children were born on the farm near Tyrone. Her great desire was that her children should become honorable and useful citizens, and she spared herself no effort to instill in them right principles of living. She possessed great fortitude and stability, combined with a gentle, dignified manner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Preston Kellogg became charter members of the Congregational Church at Hartland Center, Michigan, in 1843. There were only seven members, all told. Hartland
Township adjoined Tyrone on the south and was about four miles distant.

In 1854 Mr. Kellogg decided to discontinue farming and moved to Jackson, where he engaged in broom making. Two years later the family removed to Battle Creek, where they lived first in the house that formerly stood at the southeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Cass, and later in the house that stood on the site of the present Inn, near the corner of North Washington Ave. and Champion Street. It was here that Mr. J. P. Kellogg died in 1881.

**Mother of Eleven**

During all this arduous period of homemaking in an unsettled country Mrs. Kellogg bore eleven children: Mary A., Laura Evelyn, Emma Frances, Emma, John Harvey, Preston, Ella, Preston Stanley, Will Keith, Clara Belle and Hester Ann.

To her five stepchildren Ann J. Kellogg gave her most earnest care and devotion throughout those rugged years of their struggle for existence. To the seven of her own eleven children who lived beyond middle age, she was likewise a wonderful mother.

**Her Life an Inspiration**

Ann J. Kellogg, for whom this school is named, lived a most interesting, full and useful life...one which may well be an inspiration to the children who will pass and repass, in years
to come, beneath her portrait. She typified the "pioneer spirit": No handicap was too great for her to try to overcome.

Mrs. Kellogg lived until March 30, 1893, when she died peacefully in her sleep at her Battle Creek home.

**The Fourth Son**

Will Keith Kellogg, ninth child of Ann J., was born in Battle Creek on April 7, 1860. Together with four other members of the family, he attended the old No. 3 School, on the site of this very school. He was 46 years of age when he started the present Kellogg Company.

In 1930 Mr. Kellogg established the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to promote the health, happiness and well-being of children regardless of race, creed or location.

Today the Kellogg Foundation is one of the half-dozen largest foundations in the United States. In its work is seen the influence of the founder's mother.

The portrait of Ann J. Kellogg dedicated today is the gift of her ninth child and fourth son.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Kellogg had five children of their own — four boys and a girl, three of whom are now living: Dr. Karl H. Kellogg of Chula Vista, California; Mr. John L. Kellogg of Chicago; and Mrs. Beth Williamson of Pomona, California.

They have eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren (three boys and two girls).
The Thirteen Suggestions

The following are thirteen “suggestions” that Mr. Kellogg offered one of his grandchildren:

1. First of all, get plenty of sleep and adequate recreation so that your nerves will be in such condition that you will not be working under a strain.

2. Don’t act hurried at any time, even if you are in a deuce of a hurry — the impression is bad.

3. Don’t scatter your ammunition. Concentrate and you will get your bird.

4. Finish one job as far as possible before starting another.

5. Try to lead the other fellow, don’t push him.

6. Don’t dominate your elders. Age gives much experience to people.

7. In conversation with other people, don’t use “I” too much.

8. Have plenty of patience with people. If things go wrong, remember that time cures many ills.

9. Consider the other fellow’s feelings — remember to do as you would be done by.

10. Keep your feet on the ground and don’t let your head be among the clouds too much.

11. Be friendly with people, but choose your friends carefully.

12. Remember, it took Jehovah six days to create the earth. We should not try to reconstruct it in any less time.

The School: Pioneer

The Ann J. Kellogg School has been described by educators as one of the most outstanding contributions in recent years to the development of the American system of education. It is thoroughly democratic, since it strives to create an equal opportunity for all children who may come under a single school roof — whether they be physically handicapped, unusually gifted, or "average" pupils.

In this and other ways the school is pioneering today.

In 1931 Herbert Hoover, then President of the United States, wrote to the Superintendent of Schools as follows:

"I am happy to congratulate you upon the dedication of the Ann J. Kellogg School with its program for special training for handicapped children along with normal children, and as a part of the public school system. . . . It can, and I trust will, set an example in the handling of these children who need more than the usual amount of care and attention."

Living on in The Ann J. Kellogg School today is the pioneering spirit of a beloved schoolteacher, wife, homemaker, mother, and friend of all people . . . Ann J. Kellogg.