JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG (1852-1943)

Clippings, ca. 1890-ca. 1965
(undated by topic)
Battle Creek College
DR. KELLOGG IS HONORED TODAY

N. S. P. E. Changes Name to Kellogg School.

DEAN PRESENTS FOLDER

Dr. E. L. Eggleston Gives Laudatory Address, Sanitarium Board Present.

Exercises dedicating the Kellogg School of Physical Education, formerly known as the Normal School of Physical Education, to Dr. J. H. Kellogg, were held in the Sanitarium chapel at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

"To review the educational history of the Battle Creek Sanitarium would be to review the activities of its present superintendent, Dr. J. H. Kellogg," said Dr. E. L. Eggleston, giving the dedicatory address of the afternoon.

Dr. Eggleston traced the educational advances made by Dr. Kellogg in establishing the Nurses Training School in 1876, and the subsequent founding of the American Medical Missionary college, which has since been transferred to the University of Illinois, the Normal School of Physical Education, and the School of Home Economics.

"However the doctor's educational activities are not limited to the organization of these Sanitarium schools," Dr. Eggleston went on, "but through his magazine articles, books, lectures, talks, and contact with the people he meets every day, his life has been one continual effort to promulgate the ideas which will bring about improvement in physical welfare."

SEEKS HONOR FOR SCHOOL

"It is a fitting memorial that this educator's name should in the future be connected with the school he founded as a lifelong reminder of the effort he has bestowed in the interests of education. It is not only a compliment to Dr. Kellogg, but a great honor for the school to be allowed to bear his name," the speaker concluded.

On January 15 the Sanitarium board voted to accept the request of students and alumni of the N. S. P. E. that the first word of the school name be changed to Kellogg in appreciation of his devotion to education and the advancement of the Sanitarium institutions of learning.

"To John Harvey Kellogg, M. D., L. L. D., F. A. C. S.,

On this the fifteenth day of February, 1923, we give this as our token of the pride we feel that our school should bear the name of him whose life has been given to better the race

(Signed)

Students and Alumni of the Kellogg School of Physical Education."

The dedicatory exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Carleton Brooks Miller, which was followed by students and alumni rising to sing their "Alma Mater." Dean Roth introduced the members of the Sanitarium education board and made the presentation address to Dr. Kellogg.

Musical numbers were furnished by the Sanitarium orchestra, conducted by William T. Drevor, and a quartet of N. S. P. E. the following N. S. P. E. freshmen: Jean Thompson, Helen Davis, Ruth Langbrake and Genevieve Caton.

Feb. 16, 1923
Health Lecture Series Planned

Race Betterment Foundation Sponsors Series of Talks.

Under sponsorship of the Race Betterment Foundation a series of lectures and demonstrations will be started on Tuesday afternoon in the recreation room on the second floor of the Sanitarium Library building.

The programs will be held each Tuesday afternoon through February. An invitation has been extended to the general public to attend. Others invited include patients and guests at the Sanitarium and the personnel of the institution.

Dr. Emil Leffler, trustee of the foundation, has explained the purpose of this series of programs:

"Dr. John Harvey Kellogg was truly a humanitarian whose life was dedicated to the welfare of his fellow men. His deepest interests lay in the prevention and retardation of human illness and physical degeneracy through the use of natural means.

"At the core of this program the doctor placed his faith in education. His basic philosophy was to seek truth, for in that truth would be found the liberating freedom that would make for the good life. With this in mind, Kellogg established the Race Betterment Foundation and dedicated it to the dissemination of the life-saving truths of right living.

"In fulfillment of this trust and responsibility the Race Betterment Foundation plans to advance the ideals of Dr. Kellogg. As part of this program this series has been arranged, designed to accomplish this purpose."

The programs each Tuesday afternoon beginning this week will start at 2 o'clock. They will cover a wide variety of subjects all associated with health, as follows:


January 30 — "How to Lower High Blood Pressure," Dr. J. R. Jeffrey; "Diet for High Blood Pressure," Mrs. Horace Bennett; "Free Hand Drill, Marching and Folk Dancing," Mr. MacGreery.

February 6 — "The Itinerary of a Breakfast," Dr. Norman; "Diet for Combating Constipation," Mr. Bennett; "Dumb-bell Drill, Marching and Folk Dancing," Mr. MacGreery.

February 13 — "How to Control Your Emotions," Dr. Leffler; "A Demonstration in the Art of Relaxation," Miss Mathilda Messner; "Hand Drill, Marching and Folk Dancing," Mr. MacGreery.


February 27 — "A Demonstration of Simple Home Treatments," Miss Grace Cohagen; "Club Swing, Marching and Folk Dancing," Mr. MacGreery.

The Work Goes On

The series of weekly public lectures and demonstrations on health and diet which starts tomorrow afternoon at the Sanitarium library building, under the sponsorship of the Race Betterment Foundation, represents more than the fulfillment of a legal trust by the foundation established by the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.

It is also a reminder to the community that while a great pioneer of health education rests from the strenuous labors of a long and remarkable life, "his works do follow him."

Local residents and members of the Sanitarium faculty attending these programs will miss the familiar sight of the white-garbed doctor whose "Question Box" and other health lectures were a tradition of the institution during the more than 65 years he was its active head. But they will understand that Dr. Kellogg is still there in spirit.

The Sanitarium was never just another health institution or hospital. In Dr. Kellogg's mind and in fact it was also a "school of health," dedicated to the propagation of definite principles of physical well-being. And in this role the institution won world-wide renown not only for itself and Dr. Kellogg but for Battle Creek.

The trustees of the Race Betterment Foundation, working in cooperation with the Sanitarium staff, are giving welcome assurance through their health education activities that this role is to be perpetuated.

The Enquirer and News

Battle Creek, Sun., Jan. 21, 1945
He Never Forgets
The Birth Date
Of Dr. Kellogg

There are three birthday dates
Alfred C. Allen never forgets.

His sister's,
his own, and
that of Dr. John
Harvey Kellogg.
Tomorrow,
February 26,
will mark the
118th birthday of
the late Dr. Kel-
logg. Mr. Allen
recalled in a let-
ter written from
Upper Mont-
clair, N.J.,
where the long-time Battle
Creek Sanitarium Employ-
e makes his home with his sister,
Mrs. Gladys Lawrence.

Dr. Kellogg joined the Sanitarium in 1877. In 1897 Mr. Allen
came here from Ellsworth, O.,
to enroll at Battle Creek College
and to work part-time at the
Sanitarium.

Mr. Allen, who will be 88,
April 19, retired in 1963 after 66
years with the San., only one
year less than the number of
years Dr. Kellogg was with the
famed institution.

In a letter to Mrs. Esther
Blakeslee of the Sanitarium
staff, Mr. Allen penned a tribute
for the anniversary of "the most
wonderful man I've ever known,
Dr. Kellogg."

He wrote, in part, "He was a
pioneer in focusing attention on
the problems of the aging,
launching his Three-Quarter
Century Clubs in 1922. His con-
tributions to the science of 'di-
etics' would fill a book. I'm
happy to affirm that the value
and benefit to me of some 40
years of association with this
great humanitarian can be
summed up in one word--price-
less."

'Dean of the San'
dies at age of 93

Alfred Carter Allen, 93, of
Upper Montclair, N.J. and
formerly of Battle Creek
where he was considered the
dean of the "Battle Creek
Sanitarium family," died
Wednesday at Mountain Side
Hospital in Montclair where
he had been a patient since
Dec. 1.

Mr. Allen retired in 1963 as
a desk clerk at the Sanitarium,
where he had been
employed since 1897.

The veteran room and desk
clerk for 60 years had wel-
comed such "greats" to the
facility as President William
Howard Taft, Carrie Nation,
William Jennings Bryan and
Booker T. Washington.

Although Mr. Allen moved
to Upper Montclair where he
made his home with his sister,
Mrs. Gladys Lawrence,
announcing his retirement in
1963, he had returned to
Battle Creek for annual visits
until 1969 when poor health
forced him to cancel the
trips.

Mr. Allen never severed his
ties with Battle Creek and in
1967 and 1968 had the dis-
inction of being the first con-
tributor to the Battle Creek
Area United Torch Drive in
1968. An out-of-state sub-
scriber of the Enquirer and
News since his retirement, he
also sent a Torch Drive dona-
tion in 1967 when he read that
the drive was lagging in its
attempt to reach a $674,000
goal.

Mr. Allen's career at the
San was only one year short
of that of the late Dr. John
Harvey Kellogg. And his
length of service under the
famed physician caused him
to write a tribute in 1966 on the
occasion of the 118th birthday
of the late San director. At
that time, Mr. Allen called

Dr. Kellogg "the most won-
derful man I've ever
known... He was a pioneer
in focusing attention on the
problems of the aging and his
contributions to the science of
dietetics would fill a book."

At his retirement in 1963 at
age 85, Mr. Allen said that he
came here from his native
Ellsworth, Ohio "when I
learned of the opportunities
that Battle Creek had to offer."

A student at Battle Creek
College in 1897, he held vari-
ous jobs at the Sanitarium
until his appointment as a
clerk in 1903.

He was the husband of the
late Saidee Kingon, dining
room matron at the San in
the early 1900's, who died on
March 22, 1947. Following her
death, Mr. Allen made his
home in the main building of
the Sanitarium's Health Cen-
ter.

Services will be held at 11
a.m. Saturday at the Hebble
Chapel.
New Slab Marks Grave Of  
First S. D. A. Convert Here

DAVID HEWITT  
1805-1878  

"He was the Most Honest Man in Town"  

Out in Oak Hill cemetery, in a corner by the fence, the world leaders of the great Seventh-Day Adventist church are baring their heads in reverence these days over a three-foot wooden slab, thus inscribed. Hundreds of these leaders, here for the Autumn Council of the denomination, are visiting for the first time the burial place of the notion peddler who grounded their faith in Battle Creek, now the mother city of Adventism.

The new slab was erected Saturday by Elder Leroy T. Nicola, who has headed many a pilgrimage of Adventist leaders to the grave, and who has led the church to remove over 70 years of neglect of the last resting-place of David Hewitt, the notion peddler, and the first Seventh-Day Adventist in Battle Creek.

The First Convert.

Through his conscientious dealings with his customers, back in the days when there were no 10-cent stores to supply pins and needles to the tiny village, David Hewitt earned his sobriquet. And was it coincidence or a divine force that brought Captain Joseph Bates here from Massachusetts, back in 1852, inquiring of the postmaster for "the most honest man in town"? Captain Bates, a noted temperance worker and already an Adventist, had been converted to the Seventh-Day faith by the Seventh-Day Baptists back in New England, and was visiting friends "down Jackson way" when he turned his face toward the village of Battle Creek and knowing no Adventists here, sought "the most honest man in town" as a stepping-stone by which to approach the work of conversion he intended to undertake here. And Hewitt himself, a Presbyterian, who lived at what is now 238 West Van Buren street, became his first convert.

Eight at First Meeting.

In the Hewitt home they held the first Seventh-Day Adventist meeting in Battle Creek and eight attended - the same number, the older Adventists enjoy pointing out, that were saved in Noah's Ark. Saturday they held the largest gathering of Seventh-Day Adventists ever held here in the W. K. Kellogg Auditorium and there were at least 3,000 there.

David Hewitt died in 1878 and for 57 years his grave was unmarked. Many believed that he had not been buried here. But three years ago the cemetery records revealed the burial place and a wooden marker inscribed with the name and dates was erected for the benefit of those at-
OFFICIALS AT SANITARIUM—C. R. Walgreen of the Walgreen Drug Co. of Chicago, and Alfred P. Thom of Washington, D. C., retired general counsel for railroad executives in the United States, were among the 45 guests and patients registered over the week-end at the Sanitarium. Among the others were Leo M. Geller of 304 Garfield avenue, Battle Creek, and F. D. Bornman of Detroit, a frequent guest at the Sanitarium who has a large circle of friends in Battle Creek. The registration over the week-end was the largest in recent weeks.

PROFIT IS SHOWN FOR SANITARIUM

Income Continues to Drop, but Operating Surplus Is Maintained by Economies.

SHOW 44-WEEK FIGURES

Institution Does Better than in 1932, but Has $214,809 Deficit in Net Totals.

In the face of a continuing drop in income, the Sanitarium receivership has kept step by its reduced expenses, and is still showing an operating profit, the latest report of Dr. Charles E. Stewart, receiver, shows.

October 7 to November 3 is covered in the report, made known today, and figures also are summarized for the first 44 weeks of 1934. Aside from debt service costs and depreciation reserve, the Sanitarium is earning money. After allowances are made, however, for these fixed charges, there is a steady deficit of about $20,000 monthly—$214,809 already this year.

Reserve Trend

For the latest four weeks the operating income has been $75,710.68, compared with $82,874.89 in 1933 under the receivership and $111,638.24 under independent control in 1932. Comparative operating expenses were $71,679.63 for this period in 1934, $72,756.09 in 1933 and $101,909.69 in 1932. Thus net profits in operation were $4,031.22 for this year, as against $10,118.80 for 1933 and $9,735.45 for the 1932 period.

To Sign Checks—An order permitting Dr. Charles E. Stewart, receiver for the Sanitarium, to issue checks totaling approximately $10,000 in back wages to non-professional Sanitarium employees was expected to be signed by Federal Judge Arthur Tuttle in Detroit today. If signed by Judge Tuttle today, the order would permit the issuance of the checks tomorrow or Thursday. Dr. Stewart said today. The order was issued by Judge Tuttle last week after a petition was presented by the receiver. Improvement in the economic condition of the Sanitarium was given as the reason for the petition.

A much more optimistic picture on operation, however, is shown in the 44-week totals for the three years. While in 1932 the Sanitarium was $22,997.42 in the hole on $1,156,880.12 of business, this year it has made $125,845.29, exclusive of fixed charges, on $900,287.51 of business.

Last year at this time the 44-week operating profit was $88,177.30 on $2,450.52 more income, so that the strict watch which is being kept on expenses seems to be growing more effective this year.

There is only one item on the last month's expense list which is higher than $4,150. That is the salary figure, $46,764.18.

Salary Totals Drop

A little more than half a million dollars has gone out in salaries for the first 44 weeks of this year, in 1932 the payroll up to this date was more than eight hundred thousand dollars.

There is a $10,000 improvement in cash on hand and in banks over October 6. On November 3, $392,752.47 was immediately available, as against $528,787.60 on the October date.

The balance sheet, however, shows $1,559,599.76 in current assets, against $1,209,474.34 in current liabilities, with buildings, land and equipment standing against the large funded indebtedness.

After deduction of fixed charges, there was a net loss of $22,632.85 for the four-week period.

Dr. Stewart's report is the one he is required to make to federal court monthly in Detroit.
Dr. John Harvey Kellogg sails for Paris May 21.

1909

Dr. John Kellogg is home from Chautauqua, N. Y., where he lectured on the summer program.

July, 1910

Dr. J. H. Kellogg has just been honored with appointment as a delegate to the first international eugenics congress to be held in July, starting the 20th. Michigan is taking an interest in this phase of public health, largely through the continued work of Dr. Kellogg.

July 4, 1912

First International Eugenics Congress.

Phelps Sanatorium

The Phelps Sanatorium has been transferred from the trusteeship of Charles W. Post to Bernarr Macfadden, the eminent New York physical culturist, and will be reopened in the near future along lines in accord with Professor Macfadden's ideas.

May 14, 1907
THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY—
(As taken from the files of the Morning Enquirer of Jan. 2, 1911.)—
A picture taken in the palm garden in the Sanitarium for the Morning Enquirer showed Dr. John Harvey Kellogg surrounded by four distinguished guests—Sir Horace Plunkett, government forester of England, Scotland, and Ireland and leader of the country life movement in Ireland; Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States; S. S. McClure, editor and publisher of McClure's magazine and noted reformer, and Prof. Irving Fisher, head of the economics department at Yale university.
Decision to build an eleven-story addition to the Battle Creek Sanitarium was reached yesterday at a meeting of the board, held in Dr. J. H. Kellogg's private office and plans submitted by M. J. Morehouse, Chicago architect, were tentatively approved. Construction will require at least a year. The lobby will be two stories high, the second floor to be of the mezzanine type.
REPORT SHOWS
SAN FINANCES
ARE IMPROVING

Net Income For 1934 Exceeds Expenses By $132,460.

Continued improvement in the financial situation at the Sanitarium is revealed in the report of Dr. Charles E. Stewart, receiver, for the four-week period from November 4 to December 1, filed this week with Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle.

For the 12 periods of 1934, the report shows, the Sanitarium's net income exceeded operating expenses, including accrued taxes, by $132,460.885 as compared with $83,060.41 for the corresponding period of 1933 and a loss of $35,911.60 for the same period of 1932. The net profit shown does not take into consideration any of the fixed charges excepting accrued taxes.

The receivership has been in effect since February 4, 1933, since which time the financial situation has continued to show a constant improvement, the reports indicate. On December 1, the Sanitarium had a cash balance of $293,726.71 after payment had been made of $9,010 in preferred claims during the 28-day period.

For the period ending December 1, the Sanitarium's net income was $76,810.37 while the net operating expenses were $69,694.81, leaving a profit of $7,115.56, exclusive of fixed charges. In the same period last year the net income was $61,738.22, or $5,116.89 more than the net operating expenses. The figures compare favorably for the same period in the last year under private operation, 1932, when the operating expenses were $89,743.55, exceeding the net income of $76,829.37 by $12,914.18. It is interesting to note that the net income for the period during 1932 was exactly $19 more than the net income for the same period this year.

Expenses Sharply Cut.

Substitution of a net profit for the first 12 periods of 1933 and 1934 under the receivership, whereas a net loss had existed during the first 12 periods of 1932, has been accomplished by the receiver through curtailments in operating expenses rather than any increases in the net income, the reports reveal. The net income for the first 12 periods of 1934 has been the lowest for any of the three years, yet the net profit of $132,460.85 is considerably higher than that of last year. Operating expenses for the 12 periods were reduced by $426,983.76 as compared with the same periods of 1932 and were $56,779.19 lower than the operating expenses for the first 12 periods of last year.

The net incomes and net operating expenses for the first 12 periods of the last three years were reported as follows: 1932, net income, $1,235,709.49 and net operating expense $1,271,621.09; 1933, net income $984,476.93 and net operating expenses $901,416.52; and 1934, net income $977,098.18 and net operating expenses $844,637.33.

Moon Jl., Dec. 21, 1934
APPRECIATES WORK OF ALL IN BIG CELEBRATION

Dr. J. H. Kellogg Issues Public Testimonial to All Those Who Aided in Golden Jubilee.

Oct. 15, 1916

A letter from Dr. J. H. Kellogg, thanking everyone who helped in making the Sanitarium golden jubilee a success, has been sent to the Enquirer. Dr. Kellogg's letter is as follows:

Editor Enquirer and News: I desire, through your columns, to express, for myself and in behalf of the managers of the Sanitarium, our most hearty thanks for the cooperation of our fellow citizens in our efforts to make our golden jubilee a success. We are especially grateful to the Chamber of Commerce and to the many business men and others who rendered such material aid in organizing the pageant. We are also most deeply indebted to scores of our neighbors who loaned their homes to our guests and old patients who came back to join with us in celebrating our golden jubilee and whom the crowded condition of all our buildings made it impossible for us to accommodate.

We have to thank the Mendelssohn club for providing a delightful musical entertainment on the closing evening.

The entire Sanitarium corps of workers deserve generous thanks for special efforts contributed to make the pageant one of the greatest of the occasion. The addition of several hundred guests to the regular family, already unusually large for the season of the year, produced an additional amount of extra labor upon the workers in every department of the institution, especially the culinary and dining departments.

I must not forget to express our special gratitude to the large body of patients now with us who have endured patiently and uncomplainingly many minor inconveniences because of the use of the Sanitarium and other rooms for the purpose of the celebration.

On behalf of the Sanitarium management particular thanks are due to:

Dr. B. N. Colver and Edwin K. Piper, who, as members of the special committee, were largely responsible for the general plans and the working out of details. Special credit is given Dr. Walter Piper for conceiving and working out with the assistance of Dr. Colver, the pantomime, "Triumph of Truth."

Mr. Wentworth and the business office for general management.

Dr. A. J. Read and Isabel Mackracher for the planning and arrangement of the exhibit.

Elder G. C. Tenney and Roy V. Ashley for work in relation to the speaking program.

Elder Tenney and Robert Walter, assisted by Ivers Tenney and Miss Mary Pape, for superintending and preparing the floats which appeared in the pageant.

William Drever for his highly efficient services as musical director.

Mrs. M. S. Foyle and the whole corps of 285 nurses for their thoroughgoing and efficient co-operation.

Miss Lenna F. Cooper and the 129 members of the School of Home Economics who together with the head dietitian and the large corps of assistant dietitians aided greatly in the entertainment of guests and in the success of the pageant.

Dr. Frank J. Born and the normal school of 130 students for assistance not only in the pageant but for an enormous amount of work done in connection with the masque and the pageant.

The extension department and the social department for efficient social service and assistance in connection with the pageant and the masque.

R. F. Devault and his corps for efficient service in arranging the photographic department.

Henry M. Blooming who made himself generally useful in almost every department.

F. E. Belden for arranging the music for the song, "The Triumph of Truth."

A. L. Cleveland and his department for arranging the electrical display.

Lawrence Kerr and the mechanical department for a special effort in the preparation of the stage and other mechanical details.


Grant Bennett for much valuable advice and service in connection with the pageant.

H. W. Fogg for his efficient services in the grand marshal of the pageant and his capable assistants.


Mr. and Mrs. Harry Heiman, Miss Sallie B. members of the staff of the Sanitarium beauty parlors and the members of the cast whose combined efforts contributed so largely to the success of the masque.

Dr. Frank D. Loomis and E. J. Welsh and their companies of Boy Scouts for assistance in the masque.

Chief W. P. Weeks and members of the fire department for assistance with reference to the pageant.

Battle Creek police department for assistance during the pageant and at our various assemblies.

Strong Barker Hardware company, Guy W. Carey, W. B. Parry and O. J. Davis Coal company, Battle Creek Lumber company, Goodwin Sales company, Advance Rumley company, Herms Mall Wagon company, J. McPeake, E. H. Colvin, and George W. Farrow.

D. Farley undertaking parlor and the Farlin Manufacturing company for material and equipment furnished.

Sheriff's office for assistance during the pageant and at the various assemblies.

For myself, personally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the recognition of our work accorded by the people of Battle Creek, and to express the heartfelt thanks to the good friends who stood by our work during many years, some of which were years beset with trials. I also wish to emphasize the fact that the work of the Sanitarium is not the result of any individual man's efforts. I think our work offers as an example of team work to be found anywhere in the world. I am proud to be associated with a large body of men and women whose aims are altruistic, who are more interested in the welfare of those less fortunate than in their own and who are willing to devote to and to expend their energies and their lives in work for the helping and uplifting of their fellows rather than in the pursuit of wealth or fame or pleasure. Whatever success the Sanitarium has attained is due to the loyalty to truth and to the ideals of life and to the cooperation of the Battle Creek Sanitarium corps of managers, physicians, nurses and workers. Sincerely yours.—J. H. Kellogg.
Big Nursing School Started in 1883

BY FANNIS SPRAGUE TALBOT

With the closing of more and more nurses leaving the country because of the lack of highly trained nurses, the Battle Creek Sanitarium started a school of nursing in 1883, under the supervision of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. The school was established in Battle Creek, Michigan, and in the near future it was to become one of the oldest, largest, and most thoroughly equipped training schools for nurses in the United States.

Staff Numbers 30

The staff of teachers and lecturers numbered 30 and the curriculum covered the ground work required in the best schools of its kind but practical knowledge of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, medical gymnastics, and the application of those principles was taught. The staff included nurses from every state in the United States and District of Columbia, as well as nurses from Canada, England, Australia, South America, Norway, Sweden, Armenia, Jamaica, and the West Indies. Two classes were organized, each meeting on April 1 and the other on October 1.

The course extended over three years and the full twelve months of the year, with two classes a day. A departure from the routine of training in other schools of nursing was the study of the Bible, and the maintenance of a Christian institution was insisted on. Furthermore, the character of each applicant was considered. If a student was found to be unsatisfactory, admission was granted and the young woman was placed in probation class for an interval of three months. This gave the applicant an opportunity to decide whether or not she had a liking for the work and was able to continue her training while in the school, without waiting until the year's end.

Rules and regulations were strict but the students body yielded readily to the prescribed discipline. Considering the huge number of young women enrolled and the various nationalities, the discipline arrangements and tendencies of the students were such that when nurses were dismissed either for disobeying rules or being inattentive to duty, some of the students would come to the assistant and make arrangements through a friend. In 1890, Bernarr Macfadden launched his School of Physical Education in the large stone building diagonally across the way, which is now owned and operated by the Sanitarium since sale of its original building to serve as a gymnasium.

Many of the students at the Sanitarium were among the closest friends of the Rockford girls who lived in the town. They would often invite the Rockford students to their homes and take them on their trips when they were off duty. The students would often stay in Rockford and visit the local girls, who would invite them to their homes and attend their dances.

Another popular activity among the students was horseback riding. The students would often take long rides through the countryside, enjoying the fresh air and scenery. They would also participate in various sports, such as tennis and swimming. These activities helped to keep the students healthy and fit, and also provided a welcome break from their studies.

One of the most popular events at the school was the annual Christmas celebration. The students would decorate the dormitories and the classrooms with lights and ornaments, and sing Christmas carols. The students would also prepare a special meal for all the nurses, including the head nurse and the doctors. The evening would end with a special performance by the students, who would sing and dance to entertain the guests.

Many of the students at the school went on to become successful nurses and leaders in their communities. They often returned to the school to visit and speak to the current students, sharing their experiences and offering advice. The school continued to operate until the mid-20th century, when it was closed due to declining enrollment. Today, the school remains a symbol of the pioneers of nursing education, and a testament to the dedication and hard work of the nurses who trained there.

A few of these "angels of mercy" still ministering to the needs of the sick, patient and smiling, well-poised and thoroughly competent, where a few of them would lure away some of the nurses during young women.

Recreation Planned

But there were many pleasures planned within the confines of the Sanitarium, including concerts and recitals, as well as special events and parties. These events were open to all students and faculty, and were a popular way to relax and socialize.

The school continued to be a center for the study and practice of nursing, and played a significant role in the development of the field of nursing in the United States. Today, the legacy of the school lives on in the many nurses who graduated from the Sanitarium and went on to become leaders in the field of nursing. The school remains a symbol of the dedication and hard work of the nurses who trained there, and a testament to the role of nurses in the care of the sick and the well.
Big Nursing School Started in 1883

BY FANNIE SFAEGKE TALBOT

The years brought more and more nurses pouring into the school, and the highly trained professional training from Battle Creek by the hundreds. They were graduates of the Sanitarium and Social School that was established in 1883 by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and in the near 60 years that followed, the number of nurses graduated increased more than 1,000 nurses were graduated there.

While it had long been a recognized fact that the Battle Creek Sanitarium was the largest health institution in the world, another fact outstanding was that connected therewith was one of the oldest, largest, and most well-equipped training schools for nurses in the United States.

Staff Numbers 39

The staff of teachers and lecturers numbered 39 and the curriculum covered almost all the ground work required in the best schools of its kind but practical knowledge of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, medical gymnastics, photography, thermotherapy and medical dietetics.

Applications were being constantly received and this as result of but little effort on the part of admissions, were inserted in six or eight religious newspapers and magazines, also in two leading nurses' journals. Students came from every state in the United States and District of Columbia, also from Canada, England, Australia, South America, Norway, Sweden, Armenia, Jamaica, and the West Indies. Two classes were organized each year, one on April 1 and the other on October 1.

The course extended through three years and the full twelve months of each year, with two classes a day. A departure from the routine of training in other schools of nursing was the study of the Bible as the moral guide of a Christian institution was insisted on. Furthermore, the character of each applicant was considered. If found satisfactory, admission was granted and the young woman was placed in probation class for an interval of three months. This gave the applicant opportunity to decide whether or not she had a liking for the work and cared to continue her training while the management of the school learned if she had proved a desirable student.

Of Many Faiths

In the early days only members of the Seventh-day Adventist faith were admitted to the training school but by 1887, 95 percent of the nurses were members of other churches, included being Seventh-day Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Lutherans, Quakers, Campbellsites. While the seventh day was observed as Sabbath by the members, nurses were on duty but half the day, due consideration was given the observance of Sunday, and on that day no classes were held except a Bible class. On Sunday afternoons, the nurses were always privileged to be off duty to attend their own church services.

Uniforms indicated the rank of the nurses. Superintendents were plain blue dresses, white collars, and white aprons without bibs. And they were capless. Uniform of the student body was white, with a row of blue stripes on the front, a white kerchief, with all-white bib-apron and cap. Those who had completed the course of training were either the stripes, or plain dinen uniforms with stiff round collars and white caps around the edge of which was always a narrow black border.

Graduates of other training schools in the United States or other countries came here for post-graduate work and they always wore the uniform of their alma mater, this according to a long-established custom. Occasionally there could be seen a pink and white striped uniform then again a wider blue and white, or an all-white with apron and cap of another pattern.

Nurse Allowances

Each young woman upon entrance received two uniforms along with the necessary accessories, aprons, caps, kerchiefs, collars and cuffs. Board, room rent and a certain amount of washing and ironing were allowed. Work hours varied according to the department of the Sanitarium in which the nurses were serving. However, eight hours were considered full time. Opportunity was afforded for working over-time, hourly wage increasing with each year's class work.

Student life in this training school for nurses differed but little from that in any well-regulated Christian college or seminary. No students shared a room and these rooms were made attractive with their personal belongings. Dormitories were located in two of the "big buildings" on Sanitarium grounds, West Hall serving prob-

where a bevy of students would gather to enjoy the contents of a box of goodies sent the Impromptu, by the home folks. On the calendar, too, were sleighing and skating parties, while a favorite pastime in winter was tobogganing down Barbour Hill.

Many a romance had its inception during the interval of training for the young women each year to welcome the famed school, that terminated its service in the late 1920's, and many a home is today presided over by nurses from this famous school. They are found doing outstanding work in church, school and fraternal groups, women's clubs and hospital auxiliaries. And Sanitarium patients also find not a few of these "angels of mercy" still ministering to the needs of the sick, patient and smiling, well-poised and thoroughly competent.

Recreation Planned

But there were many pleasures planned within confines of the Sanitarium, including lectures and concerts in the gymnasium on Saturday nights, with low admission to them, while many attractions were entirely free. Too, there were interclass parties and receptions given for pleasure of each class by the superintendent, the late Mrs. Mary Staines Foy, and her staff. Doctor Kellogg and his wife, the well-known writer on home economics and up-bringing of children, opened their own large Manchester street residence, where many parties were given.

staged plays would lure away some of the more daring young women.

BY FANNIE SFAEGKE TALBOT

The years brought more and more nurses pouring into the school, and the highly trained professional training from Battle Creek by the hundreds. They were graduates of the Sanitarium and Social School that was established in 1883 by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and in the near 60 years that followed, the number of nurses graduated increased more than 1,000 nurses were graduated there.

While it had long been a recognized fact that the Battle Creek Sanitarium was the largest health institution in the world, another fact outstanding was that connected therewith was one of the oldest, largest, and most well-equipped training schools for nurses in the United States.

Staff Numbers 39

The staff of teachers and lecturers numbered 39 and the curriculum covered almost all the ground work required in the best schools of its kind but practical knowledge of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, medical gymnastics, photography, thermotherapy and medical dietetics.

Applications were being constantly received and this as result of but little effort on the part of admissions, were inserted in six or eight religious newspapers and magazines, also in two leading nurses' journals. Students came from every state in the United States and District of Columbia, also from Canada, England, Australia, South America, Norway, Sweden, Armenia, Jamaica, and the West Indies. Two classes were organized each year, one on April 1 and the other on October 1.

The course extended through three years and the full twelve months of each year, with two classes a day. A departure from the routine of training in other schools of nursing was the study of the Bible as the moral guide of a Christian institution was insisted on. Furthermore, the character of each applicant was considered. If found satisfactory, admission was granted and the young woman was placed in probation class for an interval of three months. This gave the applicant opportunity to decide whether or not she had a liking for the work and cared to continue her training while the management of the school learned if she had proved a desirable student.

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College Is Founded on Health Ideals

New Library, Nearing Completion,
Nucleus of Institution of Future

For Race Relations
"We are not here merely to lay the cornerstone of a campus..." said one of the foundation stones of the College of St. Paul and30. By the time the cornerstone had been laid, it was clear that the college was to be a "diplomacy of health" institution, with a focus on education and health for the entire student body.

The dedication ceremonies were attended by more than 1,000 students, faculty, and friends, including President John L. Lewis and other prominent leaders.

"The library building is the cornerstone of the College of St. Paul and30. It is the hub of the campus, and it will serve as a focal point for all activities," President Lewis said.

The library building is a modern, state-of-the-art facility, designed to meet the needs of today's students. It features a large collection of books and other resources, as well as a variety of study spaces and technology for effective learning.

The cornerstone ceremony was followed by a tour of the new library, which was open for the first time to the public. The building is a testament to the college's commitment to excellence in education and research.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The school of medicine, located since 1936 in the tower hall, contains 18 classrooms and laboratories. The school is used for clinical programs, and a new building is planned.

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Season's Greetings
MAY 1929 BE A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR FOR ALL.
We are back in the Secondhand business and will be glad to meet our old friends.
C. F. WELLS
18 West Jackson Street

Best Wishes for the New Year
To Our Many Friends and Customers
Meats, Groceries and Provisions
Low Prices and Good Service
Turner & Pooley
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Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year
At this time of the year It is fitting that we express our appreciation of your patronage and our wishes for your success and happiness in the New Year.

Carl C. Badger
Dealer In
New and Used Motor Cars
240 E. Michigan Ave.

Howard's Garage
V. L. HOWARD, Prop.
Special Assistant
Wishes All His Customers a Happy New Year
Will be glad to give you the advantage of his long experience in Electrical Repairs.

AUTO
ELECTRIC
SPECIAL WORK

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE FORGES AHEAD
Assured $250,000 Library and Is Fully Accredited by Association

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SUSPENSE of a fire which destroyed the main building, were taken over by the college, adding to its administrative offices.

Also included in the library are the home departments, including the chemistry department, which have been expanded.

The library now has 900 students, counting the summer school enrollment of 150 last year, and a great number of students are working than ever before. They come from various parts of the country, in union, with one student from Japan.

College Is Four Years Old
Although Battle Creek College was established 48 years ago as a school of nursing, it became a college only four years ago, when Dr. F. A. Voelker was a candidate

GIFTS God does not give us, when our work is not done, for the which we are not prepared.

And if we desires them, the which are not prepared; the door is not prepared, for the which do not prepare, are left empty, and are prepared.

And is not the door prepared, for the which do not prepare, are left empty, and are prepared.

Gifts Nothing will make or the which do not prepare, are left empty, and are prepared.

Daily is called.

Daily is called. Nothing will make or gifts the which do not prepare, are left empty, and are prepared.

As our high thought, no gifts the which do not prepare, are left empty, and are prepared.

Marksmen—Margaret Widmer

The greater and the privileges of Battle Creek College are extended not only to young women as women.

New Battle Creek College has five departments of highest educational merit, and about 14 departments. The Liberal Arts, through the profession of the student, is a liberal education; in the schools of the professional service, the schools of the liberal arts are divided into the following departments: Physics and mathematics; biology and education; English; education; English; and public service.

The work of the college in physical education is divided into the following departments: Physics and mathematics; biology and education; English; education; English; and public service.

The college of liberal arts is divided into the following departments: Physics and mathematics; biology and education; English; education; English; and public service.

On the great competition of the college, the faculty, the students, and the administration of the college.

Students who are ready to study at the University of Western Michigan.

Dedicated to Race Betterment.
Battle Creek College is non-sectarian, and is dedicated to the principles of the Constitution. A fundamental aim of the college is to inculcate in young people a scientific, ethical, and moral education, not only for their own comfort and success, but also to be a benefit to the community.

The college has a large library of books, and many students are interested in race betterment. The college is also a center for the study of the biology of race, and for the study of the social and ethical problems of race.

The college buildings, dormitories, libraries, and laboratory buildings are all well-equipped and well-maintained. A large number of students are interested in the college, and many are graduate students. The college has a large library of books, and many students are interested in race betterment. The college is also a center for the study of the biology of race, and for the study of the social and ethical problems of race.

A gymnastics gymnasium, with its equipment, is provided in the college, and is well-equipped and well-maintained. A large number of students are interested in the college, and many are graduate students. The gymnasium is now used as a recreational center for

To Our Friends and Customers,
We Wish to Extend Greetings for
A Happy New Year
T. E. BROWNING & SON
COAL, COKE & WOOD
Office & Yards, E. Fountain & South Monroe

Howard's Garage
V. L. HOWARD, Prop.
Special Assistant
Wishes All His Customers a Happy New Year
Will be glad to give you the advantage of his long experience in Electrical Repairs.
College Student Body Closely Knit

Number of Organizations Provide Opportunity for Social Contacts

AT THE DOOR
Lord of this earthly scene
Shines in the golden sun
Gladly thy guests have been...
Give me thy thanks; for
The rest were blindness.

Singing Thy King.
I sing earth’s common things
And see thee, my home...
In-flowing moon-lit tides.
And lost Love’s smile that hides
Great gifts in grayer kyn.
Be other’s showing—
Trembling and going.
Give thee good-night, good Lord.
And still thanking
For the heart interfered.
Looking and living.

—William Harvey Woods

Happy New Year

For All
IRON SCRAP PAPER and METAL Call Before You Sell

Happy New Year

from
Wood and Yost

Lubrication Specialists

Car Washing and Polishing Storage Complete Service for Winter Driving Comfort

Auto Laundry Co.

316 W. VanBuren St. Phone 4808

To Our Friends and Patrons
We Wish to Extend Our Sincere Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

GROCERIES, MEATS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES.

Joseph Frapani - 56 Aldrich St.

Forum and History Clubs
In the field of history are two organizations. The Forum, composed of students interested in the study of history and politics, has as its object the study and discussion of international problems. The officers of the Forum are: Lawrence Van Camp, chairman; Amelia De Boer, secretary, and Ralph Bump, treasurer. In addition to this club, there is a History club, greatly

ENGLAND’S FIRST MOTORISTS
A driving into the ancient records of 1806 in London developed the curious fact that the first two licenses taken out to operate motor cars were issued to Americans. The President. The third was taken out by an Englishman named Bundy who, as an engineer on a steam ferry, bureau of the Department of Commerce, the two Americans who preceded him, he said, are both now dead.

Central Iron & Metal Co.

NEW LOCATION
196 East Fourth Street Phone 2-4322
Battle Creek College Is Growing East

Enrollment Now 700, with Work of Institution Broadening in All Ways

HEADS THE COLLEGE

DEAN PAUL F. VOLKMAN

Dr. Volkman, as president of Battle Creek college, has done much building the institution from a small beginning into one of the leaders in the state;

will be assisted by an able corps of instructors:

PROF. J. J. HANESCH, a graduate student of the University of Michigan, has taken the place of Dr. L. O. Reynolds, who accepted a position in the University of Indiana at the beginning of the present academic year;

Miss Alysia Danziger, who has her master's degree from Columbia University, is professor of German in the college;

Miss Leona Aderholt, an assistant professor of English,

Miss Marjorie Dwyer has had college training in large colleges, and has experience in the teaching of English.

Miss Pauline Frederick is a valuable addition to the college of physical education, she is one of the youngest members of the faculty.

"MY LITTLE TOWN"

"My little town, that's not yet attached
The strength of stone and steel, when growing tall,
They have no room for growth
No space to watch the sea;
No room to bear the strain of change
Anne Blackwell Payne.

New Physics Building

The new physics building is one of the biggest improvements on the campus of the college, and is a fitting completion of the educational work being planned throughout.

The Conservatory of Music is also a new feature at the college this year. It was the idea of the late Mr. George A. H. W. East, and Miss Emma Hahn, who have been major benefactors of the college.

The Conservatory of Music is the result of many years of planning and effort.

The new conservatory building is a fine example of modern architecture, and is well adapted to the needs of the college.

The conservatory is equipped with a fine collection of musical instruments, and the faculty is well qualified to meet the needs of the students.

The Conservatory of Music is open to all students, regardless of their major field of study.

The conservatory is a fitting complement to the new physics building, and the entire college is a fitting demonstration of the progress that has been made in the field of education at Battle Creek College.
SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING.

Physicians who have visited the Battle Creek Sanitarium in recent years or their patients whom they had sent there for treatment, as well as many nurses who have done post graduate work at the Sanitarium, return to their homes thoroughly convinced that the teachings of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the eminent food scientist, and superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, was right when he says that auto intoxication can only be cured by changing the intestinal flora. This applies not only to infants, but to adults as well.

Dr. Kellogg, who some years ago was the guest of Dr. Metchnikoff, of Russia, another able observer, agrees with him that there should be a change in the intestinal flora to combat auto intoxication, but that the method of Metchnikoff was wrong because he relied upon the introduction of the Bacillus Bulgaricus, whereas researches of Moro, Torrey, Rettger and others have demonstrated that the Bacillus Acidophilus is the true protective organism of the colon, and the one which is normally the dominant flora of the intestines. In his work "The New Dietetics," a book of nearly one thousand pages of text matter, Dr. Kellog says that one of the most important of all foodstuffs which may be usefully added to milk, in infant feeding, is malt sugar.

It is the only sugar which is native to the body, as it is produced in the body by the digestion of starch.

The free use of lactose sometimes produces digestive disorders, and an infant will assimilate more maltose. But lactose is often useful to change the infant's intestinal flora.

Cane Sugar is irritating to the stomach and should never be used in infant feeding. Candy should never be given to infants or young children. The use of this unwholesome sugar is the cause of much disease and suffering in both children and adults.

**Orange Juice.** The juice of sweet oranges is a most important, almost essential, aid in the artificial feeding of infants. Orange juice is rich in vitamins. When sterilized milk is used, orange juice is necessary to supply the vitamins which boiling destroys in the milk and which are absolutely essential for the healthy development of the infant. The observations of Holt and others show that every bottle-fed child requires daily at least one ounce of orange juice when cow's milk is used. The orange juice should be given in doses of two or three teaspoonsful at intervals during the day. When malt sugar and cereals are used, the amount of orange juice must be increased in proportion to the amount of sugar or cereals added to the milk. The more sugar or starch, the more orange juice is needed. In children who show evidences of securvy, four or five ounces of orange juice must be given daily to supply the needed vitamins. It is now known that in cases in which it was formerly supposed that infants were suffering from an excess of cereals in the food, the real fault was the absence of vitamins in the carbohydrate given. Fine wheat flour and prepared infant foods are lacking in vitamins. This discovery has already been the means of saving thousands of infant lives. Every mother should know that orange juice or tomato juice is indispensable in the artificial feeding of infants of all ages. These highly valuable juices should be used in all cases of artificial feeding. All "baby foods" are deficient in vitamins. The same is true of all cereal prepaartions, and even certified milk is often rather deficient in these essential food principles. It is now known that tomato juice, either fresh or canned, is fully equal to orange juice.

**Purees.** Purees of ripe fruit such as sweet apples, pears, and bananas, prepared by pressing the fresh pulp through a fine collander, are exceedingly wholesome and useful additions to the diet of the bottle-fed infant. Modern physiological experiments have shown the necessity for variety in foodstuffs, especially to insure a full supply of all the different vitamins, salts, and other elements.

Recent studies of infant nutrition have shown that one of the reasons for the poor nutrition of very young bottle-fed children, as shown by failure to grow at the proper rate, is the lack of the growth-promoting vitamin which is found in abundance in mother's milk and in full cow's milk, but is necessarily diminished in proportion when water is added to cow's milk in diluting it. The dilution is necessary, but should be compensated by the addition of the essential vitamin. This may be obtained by adding thin potato soup to the diluted milk or by the use of orange or tomato juice. Yeast extract (Savita, Marmite) is highly useful as a source of vitamins.

(Advantages of Malt Sugar.

Another important point is the use of malt sugar in place of cane sugar. Cane sugar is a pure carbohydrate product. It
B A B Y

contains nothing but sugar and is intensely sweet. Malt sugar is less sweet—an advantage, because in this respect it more nearly resembles lactose, the natural sugar of milk.

Malt sugar has the great advantage of containing water-soluble B. vitamin in considerable amount, as well as iron, lime and other things essential to nutrition. Malt sugar, in other words, is something more than sugar. Purées of dates, prunes and raisins may also be given to infants with great benefit in many cases because of the richness of these fruits in lime and iron.

Malt sugar has also another important advantage which has only recently come to be appreciated: namely, the considerable amount of dextrin which it contains. Pavlov showed the great value of dextrin as a peptogen, that is, a substance which actively promotes the digestive processes. This makes malt sugar of great importance as a source of the feeble digestive powers of the average infant.

Torrey, Retterg and others have recently shown dextrin to be one of the best of all substances for promoting the growth of the protective germs.

Certain acid-forming germs make their appearance in the colon of the breast-fed infant within a few hours after birth, the B. bifidus and B. acidophilus.

When cow's milk is fed, these essential protective germs tend to disappear, their place being taken by putrefactive germs which produce poisons causing dark, foul-smelling stools, fretfulness, restless sleep, lack of appetite, delayed growth, and other symptoms of the chronic poisoning induced by dangerous germs which, unfortunately, are always found in great numbers in commercial cow's milk.

Torrey experimented with white rats, found that by feeding dextrin the protective germs could be restored within three or four days, the putrefactive and colon germs disappearing almost wholly. This is a discovery of very great importance and helps to explain the benefits derived from the feeding of barley gruel, malt soup, potato soup, and other preparations containing more or less dextrin. In malt sugar, dextrin is found in greater abundance than in any other food suitable for young children, a fact which in part doubtless explains the great benefits following the substitution of malt sugar for cane sugar in the diet of bottle-fed infants, an observation which has led modern specialists in the care of children to recommend malt sugar as greatly superior to either cane sugar or milk sugar in infant feeding.

The malt sugar should be added to the milk or milk and water mixture in the proportion of one ounce to the pint. Malt sugar is now obtainable at most drug stores.

Gruels prepared from wheat germs are very rich in vitamins and are advantageously fed in supplementing the dietaries of artificially fed children.

Recent observations show that mother's milk as well as cow's milk is often deficient in vitamins because the food of the mother or of the cow is lacking in these food accessories. The food of cows in winter, when they eat much dry feed, is certain to be deficient in growth stimulating elements, as winter food. This, therefore, is likely to be deficient for a similar reason, unless pains are taken to supplement the usual dietary with liberal quantities or greens, fresh vegetables, tomatoes, and fresh fruits.

The fat of cow's milk is one of the most serious of troubles in the artificial feeding of infants. Many infants are able to digest fats only in small amounts and when the food contains an excess, the undigested portion undergoes decomposition in the intestines, forming irritating and poisonous substances. An excess of fat is one of the common causes of constipation and bowel troubles. This difficulty is overcome by diluting the milk with skimmed milk or with water, or by removing a part of the cream.

The fat of cow's milk consists of globules much larger than those of human milk which is one of the reasons given for the inferior digestibility of cow's milk. The fat of Holstein and Guernsey cattle occurs in smaller globules than that of other breeds of dairy animals.

Beet tea, meat juice, and meat broths are in the highest degree unwholesome for infants. These preparations have practically no food value. They represent the excretory products in the milk and encourage putrefaction in the intestines.

Eggs are also a dangerous food for young infants. Many infants are "sensitized" to eggs so that a single feeding may produce highly poisonous, even fatal, effects.

The infant's common causality of the baby to the table and permitting him to "nibble," all sorts of foods is most pernicious. The infant's stomach is exceedingly delicate and is able to digest only the most simple foods.

Normal growth is impossible in the face of mal-assimilation from any cause. In artificial feeding, it is sometimes necessary to try several different formulas before the right one is found. There are no absolutely fixed rules.

Many infants become anemic soon after the sixth month because of the small amount of iron in cow's milk. This may even occur in the case of breast fed infants, for mother's milk contains little iron. The liver of the child born at full term contains iron enough to last it for eight or nine months, but it is reasonable to suppose that a premature infant born from three to eight weeks before full term must be launched into the world with a deficient store of iron in its liver. Such infants will need a supplementary supply of food iron earlier. Test the blood of the infant for hemoglobin whenever there is any ground for suspicion that its supply of iron may be insufficient.
Malted Nuts may be used in alternate feedings with much advantage.

One teaspoonful of puree of steamed spinach, or steamed carrots may be given daily after the sixth month. Four ounces of malt sugar daily will insure the infant an adequate supply of food iron. Cane sugar and milk sugar supply no food iron.

Oatmeal is a specially wholesome food for all young children who have attained the age of six months, and may often be used earlier with advantage. According to Chalmers Watson, oatmeal and milk constitute a better food than bread and milk because of the stimulating action of oatmeal on the thyroid gland which tends to accelerate growth.

It is better that the oatmeal should not be too long boiled. Just sufficient boiling to render it liquid enough to feed conveniently is quite sufficient. Long boiling imparts unpalatable vitamins. An eminent specialist in the diseases of children records that he found bottle-fed babies did well on a diet consisting of milk with the addition of fifty grams daily of raw starch, which ignorant mothers had administered through failing to follow directions. All the cereal starchy carbohydrates are digestible in small amounts, is the raw state and aid bowel action and combat intestinal toxemia.

**Buttermilk for Infants.** Marfan, an eminent specialist in diseases of children, gives the following directions for the preparation of buttermilk for infants suffering from diarrhea, claiming it to be an almost infallible remedy:

A little sour milk is added to the milk to be prepared. This is set aside for 24 hours and allowed to sour. At the end of this time it is skimmed, then churned for 40 minutes and passed through a fine sieve.

An ounce of malt sugar and a tablespoonful of rice gruel are then added with a little salt and the whole is very slowly heated to boiling while constantly stirred with cream whip. This preparation should be made in the middle of the day until the diarrhea disappears.

Buttermilk prepared with **B. acidophilus** is doubtless the best of all buttermilks for the reason that the **B. acidophilus** is the normal protective organism of the intestine. Acidophilus buttermilk should be taken without cooking, as heat will quickly destroy the bacilli which it is designed to plant in the colon.

**Water for Infants.** Infants often suffer from lack of water. The crying of young children is often due to thirst rather than hunger. A child under one year of age should receive for each pound of body weight two ounces of liquid, either in the form of water or liquid food. Children over a year old require not less than one quart of water daily.

**Lime Water.** The extensive use of lime water as a sediment ingredient of modified milk used for bottle-fed children renders important a brief reference to this very useful mineral solution. Lime water differs little from hard water except in fact that it contains more lime. Tibbles says that the value of lime water is disputable. Bunge declares that inorganic lime is not assimilated. At a matter of fact, the amount of lime in lime water is less than that found in cow's milk.

A pint of cow's milk contains 26 grams of lime (CaO), while a pint of lime water contains only 20 grams or less than four-fifths as much. In milk and other foodstuffs the lime is in organic combination with the casein and so is prepared to be utilized by the body, whereas in lime water it is in its native mineral form and needs to be acted upon by the cells of the living plant before it is suitable for human food. It is believed by Tibbles and Bunge that to insure utilization lime "must be organically united to the proteins of the food."

The addition of lime water or soda to milk is an objectionable practice for the reason that these alkalies injure, and may even destroy, the vitamins upon which the development, health and even the life of the infant depend.

**Cane Sugar Poisoning.** According to Fischel, cane sugar, in excess, may in young infants give rise to fever, with rapid breathing, stupor, tendency to collapse, and the occurrence of sugar in the urine. The infant is exceptionally likely to occur from the use of milk preparations containing much sugar, such as the Swiss condensed milk and similar preparations.

Cane sugar should be excluded from the diet of infants.

**Malt Soup and Scurvy.** Experience has shown that malt soup or malt soup extract, when fed to young children, is likely to lead to the development of scurvy. When malt soup or any other artificial food is used in infant feeding, orange juice or tomato juice should be added in proper quantity.

**The Deleterious Effects of Meat Diet for Children.** Professor Sherman of Columbia University, an able physiologist, several years ago called the attention of the profession to the fact that meat is lacking in lime salts. This makes it an unsuitable food for children.

Dr. Winters maintains that one of the many evil consequences of the early use of meat by children "is the loss of relish it creates for the physiological foods of children—milk, cereals and vegetables." Says Dr. Winter, "A child that is allowed a generous meat diet is certain to refuse cereals and vegetables. Meat, by its stimulating effect, produces a habit as surely as does alcohol, tea, or coffee, and a distaste for less satisfying foods. The foods which the meat-eating child dislikes contain in large proportions certain mineral constituents which are essential to bodily nutrition and health, and without which the processes of growth and development are stunted."

Dr. Winters attributes to the use of meat many of the disorders to which children are subject, particularly incontinence of urine, rheumatism, chorea, rheumatic inflammation of the tonsils and tinctillus, night ter-
THE NEW SCIENCE OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

If you want to find a new food, a new fabric, a new way to travel by land, sea, or air, an improved method for breeding pigs, all you have to do is to go to the scientist. “Ask and it shall be given unto you,” is more than fulfilled in modern physics and chemistry. If you need advice on how to bring up children, so that they will become genetic, confident, social, efficient, courageous, you may have to inquire in many quarters before you receive a satisfactory reply. It has taken the world a long time to realize that human behavior is the most important thing in it, and thus far only a few scientific minds have applied themselves to studying the behavior of people just as a chemist studies the behavior of atoms and molecules.

From such students of human activity we are beginning to get new light on the way our children are learning and are not only laying bare the hidden springs of conduct; they are giving us the hope of something approaching a control of conduct. We may expect to learn in time how changes in behavior are brought about and how the undesirable attitudes, moods, and habits can be replaced by reactions more advantageous to the individual and society. In other words, they are promising mental as well as physical health, if we are willing to make the effort. Those of us who have been teaching or rearing children by instinct, precedent or rule of thumb methods will have to shake ourselves free of all our old habits and learn how to deal with fresh eyes—try to see them as interesting, unsolved problems, each child an individual different from every other in the world. What works for Johnny will not necessarily be effective with Mary. Therefore, no short cuts. We have been misled by such rash generalizations as “Spare the rod and spoil the child.” They have come to have an unwarranted power over us through the weight of age and constant repetition. There is no one rule to be followed with all children, and we must free ourselves from any sense of fear or sin when we cut loose from traditional sayings in our efforts to see each child’s behavior as a new problem worthy of our best thinking and experimentation.

NEW VERSUS OLD ATTITUDES IN CHILD PSYCHOLOGY.

In the Health Bulletin of the N. C. State Board of Health, the Health Officer asks: “Now what are some of the fundamental things the scientist in human behavior is telling us about children? Theoretically, they seem rather simple and not so new, yet when we really try to act on them, we may find that they go against deep-seated habits of feeling and thinking. They hit many ancient prejudices and stir up resentment in us because our comfortable, blind ways and selfish interests are disturbed. Let us not, therefore, give too easy and complacent assent to the theories, failing to realize what is implied in their application, but be prepared to think, weigh, and try out, even in the face of personal discomfort and a sense of sin at so outraging time-honored, traditional methods.

Instead of making statements that all might accept easily without realization of their importance, so much is now being done in the new psychology in ways that bring out its opposition to our older methods.

Human beings are not essentially different from animals. It is impossible to understand children without seeing how their
The Turning Point in Life

In the U.S. Registration Area, which represents about 30% of the population, there were reported deaths of men due to heart disease, 1,936,366 deaths. This was an increase of 7%, or about 127,000 deaths, over the previous year.

Although it is probable that 5% of the men in such regions are probable or potential heart cases, they are then far from easy to identify. This is reflected in the rising death rate in the United States, which is the highest in the world, as shown by the latest census figures. In previous years heart disease has been considered as just a term for old age, but it is now realized that it is a disease of middle age. In many cases the cause is a result of unhealthy habits and the wrong sort of food.

The Turning Point

Age forty-five. A turning point in the life of the man, when heart disease affects the patient's career, capabilities and stability begins to give way. All these conditions may be hastened by poor personal habits, lack of exercise, overwork, and other unfavorable circumstances, if not actually caused by them. By the discovery and in a majority of cases it can be avoided by careful examination and proper care for the heart. The man in his forties must be prepared for this crisis. This is a turning point in the life of every young man. The man who would follow a successful career must be prepared for the difficulties of the middle age.

The 16 Important Rules of Health

Following are 16 important rules of health that can be followed to maintain good health and live a longer, healthier life:

1. Drink plenty of water.
2. Eat a balanced diet.
3. Exercise regularly.
4. Get enough sleep.
5. Avoid smoking.
6. Limit alcohol consumption.
7. Avoid unnecessary stress.
8. Keep up a daily routine.
10. Stay socially active.
11. Practice good hygiene.
13. Avoid excessive use of drugs.
14. Live in a safe environment.
15. Seek professional help when needed.
16. Take time for relaxation.

These rules, if followed, can help to ensure a longer, healthier life.
Prevention of Diseases of the Heart, Arteries and Kidneys

Appreciably longer living in this country is increasing the problem of the young and other age groups. At age 40, for example, the chance of dying due to heart disease is one in 50. At age 65, the chance is one in four. By age 85, the chance is one in ten.

In an article in the American Journal of Public Health, Dr. John A. Kline, director of the National Heart Institute, states that the prevention of heart disease is one of the greatest challenges facing public health professionals.

The article notes that heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for more than one million deaths each year. It is also a major cause of disability and morbidity, leading to reduced productivity and increased healthcare costs.

The article recommends several strategies for preventing heart disease:

1. **Healthy diet:** A diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and low in sodium and saturated fat.
2. **Regular physical activity:** At least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity per week.
3. **Healthy weight:** Maintaining a healthy body weight through a combination of healthy eating and physical activity.
4. **No smoking:** Avoiding tobacco use, as smoking is a major risk factor for heart disease.
5. **Blood pressure control:** Keeping blood pressure below 120/80 mm Hg.
6. **Cholesterol management:** Maintaining healthy cholesterol levels through lifestyle changes and, if necessary, medication.

These strategies can help reduce the risk of heart disease and its related complications. By adopting these recommendations, individuals can improve their health and reduce their risk of developing heart disease.

The article also highlights the importance of early detection and treatment of risk factors, such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol, to prevent heart disease.

In conclusion, the prevention of heart disease is a critical public health priority. By adopting healthy lifestyle choices and managing risk factors, individuals can reduce their risk of heart disease and improve their overall health.
GOOD HEALTH
Battle Creek, Michigan

Workmen's Home.
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

WORKING MEN'S HOME

Rug and Carpet Factory.

SILK CURTAINS, TIDIES, LAP ROBES,
and various other
Hand Loom products are
also manufactured.

Save Your Old Carpets

And send them to us, and we will make them into rugs that will be worth more to you than the original new carpet. Call and see us or address

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42 and 44
CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE.

CHICAGO.
INTRODUCTORY.

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Rugs, Carpets, Tidies, Silk Curtains, etc., will obtain the best recommendations from all who come in contact with them either as dealer or user.

Our Factory is Fully Equipped with the Most Modern Machinery, and we have ample facilities for turning out the very best grade of goods in the shortest possible time.

Do Not Throw Away Your Old Carpets, but send them to us, and we will make your old worn-out Ingrain, Brussels, Moquette, and Wilton carpets into new and beautiful rugs that will equal in richness and design many high-priced Oriental rugs, and will last longer and stand harder usage. Worn Smyrna rugs should not be sent to us to make into new rugs, as they are not suitable. Threadbare and ragged portions of carpets should be cut out before sending to us, and thus save freight.

Give Us Your Patronage, and we will do your work equal to the very best at prices that defy competition. Our skilled workmen cannot fail to please you. All work guaranteed.

City Work Called For and Delivered Free of Charge.
... RUGS ...  

We can weave your rugs in one solid piece of any width from a few inches to 12 feet, and as long as desired. We make the rug complete. You furnish the carpet just as it comes from the floor, we clean it, hand ravel and prepare the material, furnish the warp, weave and complete the rug with fringe on both ends ready for the floor for **$1.00 per square yard**. Machine-raveled rugs 75 cents per square yard. No extra charge for borders on the ends, if the material is furnished. Fringe for machine-raveled rugs furnished at cost.

... RAG RUGS ...  

We can weave your rags into rugs of any desired width and length for 30 cents per square yard. The material must be furnished to us evenly cut and well sewed and wound into balls. We furnish the warp and do the weaving.

... RAG CARPETs ...  

If your material is even, and well sewed, we will furnish the warp and weave you a solid, firm Hit-or-miss Carpet for 20 cents per square yard, or Stripe to Match 30 cents per square yard, any width up to 42 inches. We charge 10 cents per square yard extra for carpets over 42 inches wide. Honeycomb and Warp stripes are made without extra charge when the width of stripe suits our convenience.

... SILK CURTAINS ...  

The material for silk curtains should be cut about three fourths of an inch in width, and neatly sewed together with the right side all one way. It would be well to fold the rags with the right side out when winding into balls. Gold, silver, or bronze tinsel woven in will add much to the beauty of the curtain, and will cost about 20 cents extra per curtain. We furnish crocheting silk for warp and do the weaving for 50 cents per square yard up to 43 inches in width.
**INFORMATION.**

It takes about 3½ yards of old carpet for 1 square yard of rug

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Yards per Square Yard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 pounds of Ingrain</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Brussels</td>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ rags</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 of silk material</td>
<td>1/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRICE FOR WEAVING RUGS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand-raveled rugs per square yard with warp and fringe</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-raveled rugs per square yard with warp, no fringe</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rag rugs per square yard including warp</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It adds much to the beauty of large square rugs to have fringe on the sides as well as on the ends. We will put the fringe on the sides at 12 cts. per yard, and on the machine-raveled rugs at the same price. We use only the best all-wool fringe, in colors to suit the rugs.

**PRICE FOR WEAVING RAG CARPETS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hit-or-miss, including warp, plain or honeycombed, per square yard</td>
<td>$.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped to match, including warp, per square yard</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets and rag rugs over 42 inches wide, extra, per square yard</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRICE FOR WEAVING SILK CURTAINs AND TIDIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forty-three inches wide or less, per yard with silk warp</td>
<td>$.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtains over 43 inches wide will cost extra per yard</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRICES OF DIFFERENT SIZED RUGS, HAND-RAVELED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 x 30 inches</td>
<td>$.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 x 36 &quot;</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 x 48 &quot;</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 x 54 &quot;</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 x 60 &quot;</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 x 72 &quot;</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 7 feet</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 8 &quot;</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x 9 &quot;</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 9 &quot;</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 x 13 &quot;</td>
<td>1.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 x 15 &quot;</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>$ 2.35</td>
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<td>3.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.75</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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The difference between hand- and machine-raveled rugs is, that the hand-raveled rugs have a longer nap, and are therefore prettier, and generally give better satisfaction.

Send your old carpets by freight, addressed to Working Men’s Home, 42 Custom House Place. We pay freight charges one way on orders of $10 or more. All orders returned by express C. O. D., if desired, or by freight on receipt of remittance.

Address .

**INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT WORKING MEN’S HOME RUG and CARPET FACTORY,**

42 Custom House Place, CHICAGO, ILL.
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

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INFORMATION.

It takes about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of old carpet for 1 square yard of rug

4 pounds of Ingrain
5 " Brussels
1½ " rags
1 " of silk material

curtain

PRICE FOR WEAVING RUGS.

Hand-raveled rugs per square yard with warp and fringe . $1.00
Machine-raveled rugs per square yard with warp, no fringe . . . 75
Rag rugs per square yard including warp . . . . 30

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PRICE FOR WEAVING RAG CARPETs.

Hit-or-miss, including warp, plain or honeycombed, per square yard $2.20
Striped to match, including warp, per square yard . . . 30
Carpets and rag rugs over 42 inches wide, extra, per square yard . . . 10

PRICE FOR WEAVING SILK CURTAINS AND TIDIES.

Forty-three inches wide or less, per yard with silk warp . . $50
Curtains over 43 inches wide will cost extra per yard . . . . 10

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<tbody>
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and MEDICAL MISSION,
42 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE.

. . . OUR PLAN . .

We are endeavoring to build up a self-supporting Workingmen's Home under Christ-ian influences.

Lodgings furnished at 10 cts. per night. Our penny lunch counter provides food, served in liberal quantities at one cent per dish. Baths and Laundry free.

COUPON BOOKS

Containing 100 one cent tickets are sold at $1.00 each. These books and coupons are numbered in series, the coupons are retained and returned to the owners of the books, and a new supply of coupons furnished for all coupons which have not been used within a reasonable length of time.

The management will be glad to place coupon books in the hands of responsible parties, making monthly collection for coupons which may be hand-ed in.

Any one who desires to do so may send worthy persons desiring food and lodgings to the Home with a card of introduction. Such persons will be given opportunity to pay for their board and lodging in work in the rug factory, or some other branch of our industrial department.

If you desire a book of coupons or further infor-mation, address a postal card to 42 Custom House Place, or apply by telephone, 718 south, and one of our workers will call on you at such time and place as you may appoint.

J. H. KELLOGG,
28 College Place,

And Battle Creek, Mich. CHICAGO, ILL.
There is a shelter for every homeless man.

There is a good, clean bed for every bedless man.

There is wholesome food for every hungry man.

It is the duty of every Christian community to see that the homeless, hungry man is fed.

"Municipal Charity" is not a wise remedy. Individual thoughtfulness, personal attention to the needs of the unfortunate, and co-operation, will solve the problem.
SUSPENDS RING OF METAL IN AIR

B. C. College Physicist Overcomes Gravity.

TELLS OF EINSTEIN LAW

Relativity Simply Illustrated by Dr. W. J. Hooper at Round Table Meeting.

"It is possible that in the future gravitation can be controlled in a measure by electro-magnetic devices," said Dr. W. J. Hooper, professor of physics at Battle Creek College, in a talk to the directors of the Round Table at the Kellogg Inn yesterday on "Some Aspects of Gravitation." And he proceeded to demonstrate that something already had been done in the control of gravitation, by suspending a copper ring, unsupported, in the air.

Counteracts Gravitational Force

That is to say, it was unsupported, except by another force, which, Dr. Hooper himself spoke in operation, counteracting the force of gravity. This new force operating upon the ring, an "invisible magnetic field," was produced by means of a coil, connected with the electric light circuit. Thus the ring remained in the air, with nothing touching it, and with a force of gravity did not enter.

With this illustration, Dr. Hooper was able to convey to his hearers a feeling of the ideas of Einstein law of relativity—a theory that very few even make an attempt to understand. He said that Einstein makes no effort to express the idea of gravitation, but that what he has written attempts to express the ideas of the mind as an artist does by drawing a picture.

So the idea of the relativity of all forces is illustrated, as the idea of gravitation, Dr. Hooper said, by imagining a freely falling elevator, or cage, inside which is a laboratory, with a man inside engaged in scientific research. If this man should move a seat, or any other object, from the laboratory into the air, he said, the objects would remain where they were put and not fall to the floor. As far as this man was concerned there would be no force of gravitation in operation—that is, no such force perceivable.

This is because the same force that was pulling the elevator was also pulling the floor down at an equal rate of speed, and there would be no force operating to pull the seat down to the floor again.

Things Not As Seem.

So, this man had been born in a freely falling elevator, he would not know that there was any such thing as the force of gravitation, except as he might see things outside in motion. And this explains why he thinks of himself as being at rest, or of himself to be moving at all, just as we think of ourselves in regard to ourselves as being to move with the earth, until they look beyond and see the heavenly bodies in motion, and by study come to learn that they are resting.

Similarly, there is the common experience of one who is in a moving train, looking out at another train on the next track that is not moving. The sensation to this man is that the other train is moving by, while his own train is standing still.

Thus the matter of motion seeming to be in a straight or a curved line—about which so much has been heard in connection with Einstein's theory—was simply illustrated, also with the use of the train.

This may be falling in a vertical line, Dr. Hooper said, but seen from a moving train it seems to be falling in an oblique line. All this was given to illustrate...
OLD STUDENTS VISIT COLLEGE

Return to This Campus for Four-Day Reunion.

BANQUET IS A FEATURE

Elaborate Event Is Arranged by Dr. J. H. Kellogg at the Sanitarium.

An elaborate banquet, tendered by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, will feature the four-day reunion of the homesick ex-students, who are returning to Battle Creek College, an affair which, opening Saturday, has drawn nearly 150 former students of the institution to Battle Creek for the reunion.

In addition to an address by Dr. Kellogg, the banquet program will include a presentation by Miss Lena L. Laney, former director of the Dietetic Club of the University of Minnesota and former dean of the local school. The dinner will be accompanied by the roll call of various classes represented by the visiting alumnae.

The first reunion was staged by the Battle Creek Alumnae Association, which was formed in 1917. This year's meeting is a continuation of the tradition.

The reunion will be opened with a picnic at the Lakeview Country Club, where a celebratory banquet will be served on the lawn of Kellogg Hall. An official welcome will be extended by President E. L. Ritchie, head of the school.

The banquet program will include a special treatment in the evening, with a series of speeches and music arranged by the various classes of the college. The program will feature a series of special guest speakers, including Miss Mary Ann Harmon, Miss Butterworth, and several other prominent figures in the dietary field.

Among the returning alumnae are many who have achieved distinction in various fields. Some of these include Miss Mary Anna Harmon, Miss Butterworth, and several other prominent figures in the dietary field. These alumnae include Miss Edna Ellis, Director of the large dining service of the Telephone company in Chicago, Miss Jane McPherson, a well-known cook in Cleveland, and Miss Lila McPherson, a well-known cook in Battle Creek.

Miss Lila McPherson, a consultant dietitian of the Battle Creek College, will be joined by Miss Thelma Wilhelms, who is in charge of the dietary department of the Children's Hospital in Battle Creek.

Mrs. Pauline Purdy, now living in Cleveland, will be present, and who was formerly hostess at the Sanitarium.

The banquet is a feature of the four-day reunion, which is expected to attract a large number of former students to Battle Creek College.
BANQUET OPENS
COLLEGE EVENTS

Dr. Kellogg to Entertain
Graduates Tonight.

150 PUPILS WILL ATTEND

Many Festivities Planned for
Commencement at Bat-
tle Creek College.

A group of 150 students, all of
whom will receive degrees or
diplomas at Battle Creek College
next week, will attend a banquet
at the Sanitarium tonight tended
by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, founder of the college. In accordance with a custom of
several years standing, the ban-
quet marks the opening of commen-
cement week at the local in-
stitution for which plans have now
been completed.

No formal program has been
arranged for tonight's affair but
Dr. Kellogg, as on previous oc-
casions, is expected to address the
students. The student group com-
prises the graduates from the
three-year physical education course, the three-year nurses training course.

Following tonight's affair, many
important functions are sched-
uled for the college leading up to
the formal graduation exercises at
the Union building Tuesday ev-
ing. Important among these are
the baccalaureate sermon at the
Seventh Day Adventist Tabern-
acle Sunday evening the Senior
Class Day program at the Union
building Monday evening, and the
commencement concert in the
parlor of John Harvey Kellogg
hall Tuesday morning.

Two important affairs are also
scheduled for the remainder of
this week. They are the nurses
class day program and the alumni luncheon of the physical education
school, both to be held Saturday
evening. They will be followed
Sunday afternoon by the Student
Government association tea for all
the students, faculty, alumni, and
guests. The baccalaureate sermon,
following this, will be given by
President Paul F. Voelker.

An important change has been
made in the program in that a
dance recital to be given in the
Union building has been substi-
tuted for the Indian festival which
was to have been presented in
Irving Park. The recital, which is
under the direction of Miss Jeanne
Cameron, will be the principal
contribution of the physical educa-
tion school to the commencement
program.

Several hundred alumni and
guests are expected to attend the
college festivities. The largest
group among these will be formed
by former students in the home
economics school, numbering it is
expected about 150, who will re-
turn for an important reunion of
the school. Other groups of
alumni representing the medical
education and nursing schools
will attend.

EXPERIMENTAL
TRAINING GROUND

Dedicated to Teaching or
Principles of Biologic Liv-
ing, Speaker Says.

ALL GRADUATES ATTEND

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg Ad-
dresses Students at Annual
Banquet Last Evening.

"I hope you will recognize this
college as a training ground for
teachers in the needly world of biologic living," declared Dr. John Harvey
Kellogg at the annual banquet for
graduates of all schools of Battle
Creek college held in the Sanita-
rium banquet rooms Wednesday
evening.

Dr. Walter D. Martin acted as
toastmaster and gave a short inspir-
ting talk to the 175 students gath-
ered there, telling them that it is
now that one takes in, that counts,
but what is freely given out. The
program consisted of a duet by Miss
Annette De Beer and Dall Cox, ac-
companied by Miss Thelma Corless,
and speeches by the representative
members of each of the various
schools.

Express Appreciation

Miss Olive Ball expressed the ap-
preciation of the liberal arts group
and introduced the senior class ad-
visor, Dr. Luther S. West. Miss
Berenece Fry represented the school
of nursing, Miss Margaret McGinity
the physical education school and
Miss Martha Purdum the home eco-
nomics group.

This banquet is the harbinger of commencement week activities, and
will be followed by nurses day next
Saturday which many members of
the nurses' association will attend.
Preparations are also under way
for a home economics reunion.
Dietitians who graduated from this
school are coming from over the en-
tire United States and will remain
during commencement week.

Baccalaureate Sunday

Dr. Paul F. Voelker will deliver
the baccalaureate address in the
Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle
Sunday evening. Monday the physi-
cal education students will present
an Indian festival in the Union
building at 4 p.m. Senior class day
will be observed Monday evening at
the Union, after which graduates
will enjoy a lawn party on the
lawns of Kellogg hall.

Tuesday morning will feature the
commencement concert in the par-
lor of Kellogg hall and a sightsee-
ing trip for visitors is being ar-
anged for the afternoon. Regular
commencement exercises will be
held Tuesday evening in the Union
building at 8 p.m. Webster H.
Peavey, state superintendent of pub-
lic instruction, is the commencement
speaker.
"We Must Learn to Live from Chin Down As Well as from Ears Up," Dr. Voeller Says

Executive Committee Now at Work Formulating an Outline of Ideas and Standards Which the Students Should Approximate in Their Lives and Conduct—No Hard and Fast Rules.

The conviction that the coming of Dr. G. V. Voeller to be president of Battle Creek College would work a complete change in the college from a weak and struggling institution to its present high status has been amply justified by the inauguration of an era of broad expansion for this unique college, greatly extending the pioneer work it is doing in the field of education in America, would find itself upon any one who should spend an hour with him. His cordial and affable personality was as far removed as possible from anything like predictions of his aims and ideals. It was this impression produced by his strong faith in the aims of the college—and in the little it had—and the record of accomplishment he brings with him, that made it so clear that he would make some headway in the near future the beginnings of a program of expansion that shall change the college into a prominent institution and a wide influence in the world of education.

An Outline of Ideas

This much President Voeller promised for Mr. Koelk. "The executive committee is now at work formulating an outline of ideas and standards which the students should approximate in their lives and conduct. The students are divided on the basis of what a right thinking and right living person ought to do—to be examples in their own lives, not laying down rules and regulations. For men and women, for example, the rules and standards are as follows:

1. Do not be ashamed to be a student of the college.
2. Do not be afraid of taking the initiative in your own affairs.
3. Do not be afraid to ask questions.
4. Do not be afraid to share your experiences with others.
5. Do not be afraid to learn from others.

The open-air auditorium and sunshine on-the-bare-skin ideas, advocated by Dr. Koelk, are coming to be universally recognized by educators. The college plans to open a schoolhouse, especially for defective children. In Battle Creek Dr. Koelk has held a group of children playing in his garden every day, and one of the games is to get sunlight on the bare skin for a number of minutes each day. The one who develops the finest coat of tan will receive a prize at the end of the summer. The Kolbek School of Physical Education keeps 10 girls in camp. Pothecary's for a sum total of $200, and they developed not only a coat of tan, but muscles of the legs and those that can stand hard climbing. The sociology class in the summer school of Battle Creek college will send some workers to help the Salvation Army children at Sherman lake to play and swim.

Social Living

"Battle Creek college is teaching its students how to live."—Frank Vanderlip, said in a famous address given at Ann Arbor not long ago, that the most difficult task of education at the present time, and an increasingly difficult task for the future, is to make people live together. If we could incorporate the spirit of Christian living into all living, and eliminate crime, and social and economic and social and political and all of the vices which are growing at the rate of a thousand per cent, we would be helping the human family to live together.

Mental Living

"Education is the process of teaching the student to think for himself.

The effects of thinking are important because they do not eat, the right kind of food. This college will teach them. Most foods do not get enough sunlight. When God made man he made him without clothes. Man has covered himself with clothes since, but cut out the sunlight of the sun. These rays are necessary for the achievement of the highest grade physical and mental activity. Hence, let us give ourselves to things and breaths and carbon dioxide.

When man made man he expected him to work for a living. Now we have to use the motor car pull us around and the elevator lift us up the stairs. When men made man he expected him to clean himself in the air, water, and the sunshine. Many people keep on dirty clothing, keeping the pores and preventing evaporation. Battle Creek college is a group of 100 students to live healthily, and motivating them with the social service motivation to go into the world and teach others to live healthily.

The open-air auditorium and sunshine on-the-bare-skin ideas, advocated by Dr. Koelk, are coming to be universally recognized by educators. The college plans to open a schoolhouse, especially for defective children. In Battle Creek Dr. Koelk has held a group of children playing in his garden every day, and one of the games is to get sunlight on the bare skin for a number of minutes each day. The one who develops the finest coat of tan will receive a prize at the end of the summer. The Kolbek School of Physical Education keeps 10 girls in camp. Pothecary's for a sum total of $200, and they developed not only a coat of tan, but muscles of the legs and those that can stand hard climbing. The sociology class in the summer school of Battle Creek college will send some workers to help the Salvation Army children at Sherman lake to play and swim.

"Battle Creek College, Most Unique Educational Institution in America, Promises to Expand Greatly under Leadership of New President Who Has Fine Record of Accomplishment.

MISS COOPER TO GIVE ADDRESS

Former Local Professor to Address Alumni.

SPARKS LIST IS GIVEN

Plans Are Completed for Big Gathering of Home Eco-

nomics Graduates.

Miss Lenna F. Cooper, professor of dairymatics at the University of Michigan and president of the Michigan Dairymen's association, will be one of the principal speakers at the four-year reunion of the home economics school at Battle Creek College. It was announced by Miss Katherine Freyman, chairman of the program committee of the local alumni chapter of the school.

The program planned for the reunion, the first to be held by the school since 1923, have been completed and arrangements are being made for entertaining about 150 former students of the school. Opening Saturday, the meeting will extend through the college commencement exercises, culminating in the graduation exercises Tuesday evening.

Subjects of professional interest to the alumni will be considered at two two-hour sessions held Monday and Tuesday mornings of next week, according to plans. College officials and members of the Sanitary medical staff have been selected as speakers. The Monday morning program, held in the parlors of Kellogg Hall, will include addresses by Dr. M. J. Capron on "In Pernicious Anemia and Nephritis," Dr. Lewis V. Heseman on "The Relation of Health to the Relation of the Alumni Association to the College," Dr. W. B. Lewis on "The Relation of Health to the Relation of the Potters," and Dr. Walter F. MacLean on "Diet in Diseases of the Skin.

The program, in addition to many special meetings, calls for the attendance of the returned alumni at several commencement functions of the college. Besides the commencement graduation ceremony, the visitors will attend the dance recital of the physical education school, the Sunday evening program, and the barbecue dinner. The program will open with a picnic at noon at Gull lake given by the local alumni association. On Sunday morning morning Mr. Capron will address the alumni. The program will have included an outdoor breakfast setting the returned alumni as the home economics school when an official welcome will be extended by Miss Marguerite Richman, dean of the school.

THE BATTLE CREEK (MICHIGAN) ENQUIRER MONDAY, JULY 18, 1927
The members of the Woman's League were highly entertained Wednesday afternoon by another of Battle Creek's talented musical families when the Cronk quartet provided a musical program given under the direction of Mrs. C. A. Cronk, of the Battle Creek college conservatory. The personnel of the quartet included C. A. Cronk, bass viol, Mrs. C. A. Cronk, pianist, their daughter, Dorothy, violin and son, Wynn, cello; in all an instrumentation which was unusual and effective. The program was opened with a lovely number, Told at Twilight (Charles Huerter), played by the quartet.

Miss Dorothy Cronk gave two violins solos, Andante Religioso (Francis Tame) with cello obligato by Wynn Cronk and Murzurka (Wieniawski). Miss Cronk, while among the young violinists, possesses unusual talent, she has a full, round sustained tone and fine technique. She is a pupil of Mrs. Hope Hardie, head of the Battle Creek conservatory.

Assisting the quartet was Miss Charlotte Tucker, piano soloist, who played three lovely MacDowell numbers: From an Indian Lodge, Op. 51; To a Water Lily, Op. 51 and From Uncle Remus, Op. 51. Miss Tucker is a pupil of Mrs. Cronk, who gave a pleasing explanation of each number, which she said were excellent. Illustrations of MacDowell's ability in producing tone picturesque. Miss Tucker plays with a beautifully clean, clear touch and unusual artistic ability.

Wynn Cronk, cellist, gave To the Evening Star from Tannahauer and La Cinquantaine (Gabriel-Marie). He not only possesses a beautiful tone, artistic ability but also a fine musical interpretation. He is now studying with Paul C. Beebe of the Shepherd School of Music, formerly a teacher in the Stern Conservatory in Berlin, Germany.

All of these talented young artists expect to follow music as their vocation. Their accomplishments were most artistically played by Mrs. Cronk, who is one of Battle Creek's best known pianists. Mr. Cronk is also among the city's best known musicians. The musical program was closed with an especially strong number, Adagio Pathetique (Godard) played by the quartet. In all the musical program provided an appropriate background for the splendid address given by the Rev. Carlton Brooks Miller. He gave a Bible character study, discussing in particular Peter, the Man Jesus Made.
The members of the Woman's League were highly entertained Wednesday afternoon by another of the Battle Creek's talented musical families, when the Cronk quartet provided an local program given under the direction of Mrs. C. A. Cronk, of the Battle Creek college conservatory. The personnel of the quartet included C. A. Cronk, bass viol, Mrs. C. A. Cronk, piano and their daughter, Dorothy, vihola and viol, and Mrs. Wynn, tenor on instrument which was most unusual and effective. The program was opened with a lovely number, "Told at Twilight" (Charles Horsley), played by the quartet.

Miss Dorothy Cronk gave two violin solos, Andante Religion (Franck) with accompaniment by Wynn Cronk and Murrurka (Wieniawski). Miss Cronk, while among the young group of students, has a full, round sustained tone and fine technique. She is a pupil of Mrs. Hope Gable, Silver Lake, who is a past member of the Battle Creek Conservatory.

Assisting the quartet was Miss Charlotte Tucker, piano soloist who played three lovely MacDowell numbers, "Gondolier" (Arthur) with accompaniment by Wynn Cronk and "Indian Lodge" (Op. 51) To a Water Lily, Op. 61, and From Uncle Remus, Op. 62. Miss Tucker, a pupil of Miss Cronk, who gave a pleasing explanation of each number, which she said were excellent. Illustrations of MacDowell's ability to produce great tonal beauty and artistic ability but also a fine musical interpretation. He is now studying with Paul C. Bech of the Shenandoah School of Music, formerly a teacher in the Stern Conservatory in Berlin, Germany.

All of the talented young artists expect to follow music as their vocation. Their accomplishments were most artistically played by Mrs. Cronk, who is one of Battle Creek's best known pianists. Mr. Cronk is also among the city's best known musicians. The musical program was closed to great applause by Adagio Patheistique (Gioachino) played by the quartet. In all the program provided a most appropriate background for the splendid address given by the Rev. Charles Brooks Miller. He gave his Bible Character study, discussing in part, Peter the Man Jesus Mode.
CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

presented by

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE

Department of Physical Education

©

Under direction of

JESSIE B. CAMERON

Assisted by

DREVER'S ORCHESTRA

SANITARIUM UNION

December 13, 1927  8.15 P.M.
Community Singing

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

Directed by

MR. DALE COX

Assisted by

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE GLEE CLUBS
Dance Pantomine

Adapted from

"THE NUTCRACKER SUITE"

of

Tschaikowsky
EPISODE I

The Christmas Story (Miniature Overture)
A Christmas tree, and children ecstatically beholding the many toys—drums, horses the most military of soldiers, hobby horses, and most interesting of all a Nutcracker. Bedtime comes for the children but Marie returns to see that her beloved Nutcracker has come to no harm. A queer rustling commences and Marie is suddenly attacked by a horde of mice. The Nutcracker valiantly defends her and calls forth the army of Toyland. Marie, fearing for the safety of her gallant defender and his army, kills the King of the Mice with her slipper, whereupon mice and army disappear and in place of the Nutcracker stands a handsome prince. He and Marie go on a wondrous journey through Toyland: Sugar plums, Arab maidens, merry Russians, and a Chinese household entertain them, and finally they enter the Magic Garden.

INTERLUDE—Vocal Solo . . . . Mr. Cox
A Christmas Legend (French) . Tschaikowsky

EPISODE II

In the Land of the Candy Fairies. (Dance of the Candy Fairy)

EPISODE III

Arabian Scene (The Arab Dance)
The princess' slave dances for her entertainment. The prince, attracted by the music, enters and generously applauds. The princess, jealous of his admiration, dances for him herself and he joins her in a Love Dance.

INTERLUDE—Violin Solo . . Mrs. B. L. Birkbeck
Hymn to the Sun . . . Rimsky-Korzakov

EPISODE IV

Dance of the Russian Dolls (Russian Dance—Trepak)

EPISODE V

Chinese Scene. (The Chinese Dance)
The Ningpos serve tea to the master of the house.

INTERLUDE—Piano Solo . . Miss C. Willard
A Fair Maid Polka Caprice . . . Rachmaninoff Polka Caprice . . . Satie

EPISODE VI

Harlequin and Columbine (Dance of the Reed Flutes)

EPISODE VII

The Life of a Rose (Waltz of the Flowers)
As the rose unfolds, its heart is disclosed, but such beauty is of mere seconds and the heart of the rose is found just before its death.

EPILOGUE
Cast of Characters

EPISODE I—THE CHRISTMAS STORY
Marie.....................Cornelia Nieuwenhuyse
The Nutcracker............Helen Spicher
Drummers..................E. Johnston, R. Oram, C. Key
Trumpeters..............F. Kern, T. Wiles, H. Brownell
Ball Players..............E. Jacobson, L. Kinsel
Hobbyhorse Riders......Children's Dancing Class
                        M. Paige, I Rutzen, M. V. Sellers, L. Suechting
Dolls.ing................M. Schertel, R. Johnson, T. Komo
                        M. Adams Baker
                        M. Creed, C. Class, H. Frichtel, S. McGregor, M. Spacht, M. Poulteny, G.
Soldiers............Winkler, M. Blake, F. Swank, D. Horn, E. Kirkland, L. Estergreen, J. Twitchell,
                        E. Crossman, H. Bloomer, L. Wilson
Mice....................K.S.P.E. Freshman Class

EPISODE II—IN THE LAND OF THE CANDY FAIRIES

CANDY STICKS
J. Brauns
R. Case
F. Dunlap
E. Johnston
M. Page
L. Patterson
J. Weiss
L. Suechting

SUGAR PLUMS
Betty Hamilton
Janet Inell
Virginia White
Margaret Chambers
Juanita Chyanoweth
Caroline Smith
Betty Peffer
Jane Peffer
Ruth Capron
Helen J. Bloomer
Luanne Bloomer

EPISODE III—ARABIAN
Princess.....................Ethel Jacobson
Prince.....................Helen Coniglio
Slave Acrobat...............Mary Adams
Attendants...............M. Smith, L. Cooper, R. Oram

EPISODE IV—DANCE OF THE RUSSIAN DOLLS
E. Briesmeister, M. Creed, D. Calhoun, C. Class, E. Smith, H. Frichtel, I. Stockham, S. McGregor, M.
Spacht, E. Curl, M. Gough, M. Steffner, I. Stieler, M. Hoover, E. Crossman, Ester Briesmeister, E. Mc-
Farland
EPISODE V—CHINESE SCENE

Master of the House ...................... Irene Rutzen
His Wife ............................... Helen Hall
Dancers .................................. J. Johnson, A. Bonstein, G. Witter,
                                      L. Patterson, H. Brownell, F. Dunlap

EPISODE VI—HARLEQUIN AND COLUMBINE


EPISODE VII—LIFE OF A ROSE

Heart of a Rose ............. Miss Jessie B. Cameron
Rose Petals ...................... Dancing Club

Acknowledgments

The Fair
Michigan Electric R. R.
The Bijou Theatre
Wayne D. Marsh—Wall Paper Store
Lantern Garden
Fou Ling Yoo
DINNER TONIGHT OPENS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Seniors Will Be Guests Of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg At Sanitarium.

The initial major function of Battle Creek College Commencement Week will be given this evening when Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, president emeritus, is host at his annual banquet for the senior class at 7 o'clock in the main dining room of the Sanitarium. This will be preceded by a reception at 6:30 o'clock on the mezzanine floor at the health institute. The principal address will be given by Dr. Kellogg with two-minute talks by representatives of the School of Home Economics, the School of Physical Education, School of Liberal Arts and School of Nursing. Dr. David D. Henry, senior class faculty advisor, will preside as toastmaster.

Commencement Week opened Tuesday night with the Eta Chi Sigma banquet at the Sanitarium. The freshman class banquet scheduled for last evening, was postponed until 7 o'clock Saturday evening at the Sanitarium.

The Friday program includes two events, the School of Home Economics Alumni dinner for Home Economic Seniors, at six o'clock in the evening at The Manse tea room. At 7:45 there will be a concert by the Battle Creek College Men's Glee club in the college auditorium.

The faculty members will hold their annual picnic all day Saturday at the cottage of Drs. Paul and Linda Gage Roth, on Lake Michigan, this and the freshman banquet comprising Saturday's program.

Dr. Paul F. Voelker, president, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at 8 o'clock Sunday night in the college auditorium. The Rev. Corwin B. Westfall, pastor of the First Evangelical church, will give the invocation, Scripture reading and benediction. There will be a vocal solo, "Lord God Abraham," from "Elijah," by Mendelssohn, sung by Lawrence Mayer, and music by the college orchestra, under the direction of William T. Drever. The congregation will sing the hymn, "Faith of Our Fathers."

Commencement week will come to a close next Thursday night with the graduation exercises in the auditorium, at which time the speaker will be Dr. Chauncey S. Boucher, dean of the University of Chicago School of Literature, Arts and Sciences.
COLLEGE OPENS WITH ADDRESSES

Freshmen Week Is Arranged At Battle Creek with Special Program.

BUSY SCHEDULE OUTLINED

Heads of Various Departments Will Address Students For First Time.

Freshmen entering Battle Creek college Monday, September 16, will not be given opportunity for loneliness, for Freshmen week has been organized so that nearly every hour in the day will be eventful.

Program Outlined

On the first day, from 8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m., the newcomers will register on the second floor of the college building. Dr. Paul E. Voelker will give an informal address of welcome to the students Monday evening in the assembly room of the college building, and Dean Linda Gage Roth will speak on the Physical Inventory.

Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, all physical examinations and tests will be given. Tests and examinations will be by appointment only. From 2 to 4 p.m. Tuesday, men's shadowgraphs and identification photographs will be taken. Dr. J. H. Kellogg will address the students in the assembly room at 8 p.m.

Identifications Made

Wednesday, the girls' shadowgraphs and identification photographs will be taken from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Dr. W. F. Martin will speak on Privileges and Responsibilities in Battle Creek college, in the assembly room of the college building.

Thursday, Dr. E. Y. Meek and Will L. Wells will conduct the social hour of the Freshmen, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The hour will be one of social intercourse, such as conferences with students.

RELIEF FROM CURSE OF CONSTIPATION

A Battle Creek physician says that constipation is responsible for more misery than any other cause. Immediate relief has been found in the use of a tablet called Rexall Ordealis. It has been discovered that this tablet puts water into the system into the bladder, where it produces a desire to void. This desire then fills the dry food waste and causes a gentle, thorough, natural movement without causing a hurry or ever increasing the dose.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Payne, dean of men; Dr. Linda Gage Roth, dean of women; Mrs. Mary Slaine Foy, director of the school of nursing; Miss Margaret Ritchie, director of the school of home economics; Miss Jessie Camron, director of the school of physical education; Dall Cox, director of the school of music and Dean Benjamin L. Burkhead, director of the school of liberal arts. Social hour with the faculty and new students will be held in the parlors if Kellogg hall from 4:30 to 6 p.m. on Thursday. Prep and Pep, a moving picture will be given at the Sanitarium Union building Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Voelker Talks

Friday morning at 9 o'clock, Dr. Voelker will address the freshmen in Kellogg hall parlors and all physical examinations will be completed between 10 and 12 a.m. A trip through the Sanitarium will be featured at 3 o'clock in the afteroon. A general freshmen get-together will be held at 8 p.m. in the assembly room of the college building.

All freshmen who would like to go on a picnic are requested to meet Saturday at 2 p.m. in front of Kellogg hall. Church attendance is requested for Sunday's program.

Monday, September 18, sopho-
STUDENTS WORK OUT RESTRICTED DIET SCHEDULE

Computes For ERA Weekly Amount Of Food Necessary For Various Ages.

Working out a restricted diet for the ERA, the ERIA in fixing budgets, the nutrition classes of Battle Creek College have computed the approximate weekly quantities for different age, sex and activity.

The amounts listed in the various groups are as follows:

Child 4-6 years or girl 4-7 years — Flour and cereals, .76 pounds; and bread, .76 pounds; or flour and cereals 1.1 pounds; milk, .75 quarts; potatoes, 1.9 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .57 pounds; dried fruits, .55 pounds; other vegetables, and nuts, .25 pounds; fats, .19 pounds; sugars, .15 pounds; eggs, 2.5 pounds.

Boy 4-6 years or girl 5-10 years — Flour and bread, 1.5 pounds; or flour, cereals and bread, 1.5 pounds; milk, 1.5 quarts; potatoes, 2.1 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, .15 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .57 pounds; dried fruits, .55 pounds; other vegetables and nuts, .35 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .99 pounds; sugars, .35 pounds; eggs, 2 pounds.

Boy 7-10 years or girl 8-10 years — Flour and cereals, 1.5 pounds and bread, 1.5 pounds, or flour and cereals, 2.0 pounds; milk, 2.5 quarts; potatoes, 2.4 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, .34 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .85 pounds; dried fruits, .11 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, .57 pounds; fats and oils, .57 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .42 pounds; sugars, .76 pounds; eggs, 2 pounds.

Boy 11-12 years, girl over 13 years or moderately active women — Flour and cereals, 1.7 pounds and bread, 1.7 pounds, or flour and cereals, 2.5 pounds; milk, 2.5 quarts; potatoes, 2.5 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, .85 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .85 pounds; dried fruits, .19 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, .56 pounds; fats and oils, 1.0 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .57 pounds; sugars, 1.2 pounds; eggs, 1.75 pounds.

Boy 12-15 years or very active women — Flour and cereals, 2.5 pounds and bread, 2.5 pounds, or flour and cereals, 3.7 pounds; milk, 1.75-2.5 pounds; potatoes, 3 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, .57 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .76 pounds; dried fruits, .26 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, 1 pound; fats and oils, 1.0 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .57 pounds; sugars, 1.3 pounds; eggs, 1.75 pounds.

Active boy over 15 — Flour and cereals, 3.3 pounds and bread 2.3 pounds, or flour and cereals, 4.9 pounds; milk, 3.5 quarts; potatoes, 4.3 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, .57 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .48 pounds; dried fruits, .19 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, .96 pounds; fats and oils, 1.2 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .57 pounds; sugars, 1.3 pounds; eggs, 1.3 pounds.

Moderately active men — Flour and cereals, 2.5 pounds and bread, 2.5 pounds, or flour and cereals, 3.7 pounds; milk, 1.75 quarts; potatoes, 3 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, .75 pounds; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .76 pounds; dried fruits, .25 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, .96 pounds; fats and oils, 1.0 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .57 pounds; sugars, 1.3 pounds; eggs, 1.3 pounds.

Very active men — Flour and cereals, 4.2 pounds and bread, 4 pounds or flour and cereals, 6 pounds; milk, 1.75 quarts; potatoes, 3.5 pounds; dried beans, peas and nuts, 1 pound; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 1 pound; leafy and yellow vegetables, .57 pounds; dried fruits, .25 pounds; other vegetables and fruits, 1 pound; fats and oils, 1.5 pounds; lean meat, fish, etc., .56 pounds; sugars, 1.5 pounds; eggs, 1.3 pounds.

In footnotes on the report the students have explained that 11 ounces of flour makes one equal-sized and one-half pound of bread. The approximate equivalent food value of one quart of milk is 17 ounces of evaporated milk, one quart of fluid skim milk, one and one-half ounces of butter, five ounces American Cheddar cheese, one-half pound of dried whole milk and three and one-half ounces of dried skim milk.

The item on leafy and yellow vegetables refers to cabbage, carrots, squash and greens. Other vegetables and fruits include onions, beets, turnips, apples and other fruits in season. With reference to sugar, it is explained that one ounce of molasses equals in fuel value one pound of sugar; that refined molasses or syrup also are valuable for calcium and iron. One pound of dried fruit equals 4 to 5 pounds of fresh fruit.

MUSIC FACULTY TOTALS SEVEN

Donna Fieeder and Mrs. Charles A. Cronk Are Now With School of Music.

Contracts have been signed by Mrs. Donna Fieeder, of Coldwater, and Mrs. Charles Allen Cronk, of Chicago, to act as instructors in the pianoforte in the Battle Creek College Conservatory of Music which will begin its career with the opening of the fall term on September 26.

With Miss Carolyn Willard, of Chicago, as head of the piano department, the new school will be well equipped to take care of all student-comers in this branch. The conservatory faculty now numbers seven artists of high rank: Harlan W. Clearland, violin; Hope Hardle, Birckbeck, violin; Wm. Drevor, band instruments; Cora Hoppough, musical theory; and the three instructors in piano.

Donna Fieeder is a pupil of Charles Tracy, of New York City, one of the foremost teachers in his line in this country. More recently she has studied under Carolyn Willard, of Chicago. For some little time past Mrs. Fieeder has conducted a private studio in Coldwater with marked success.

Mrs. Charles Allen Cronk, 112 North Union street, received her bachelor of arts degree from Olivet college. For two years she conducted a studio in Saginaw. After coming to Battle Creek, she played at the Post theatre for 12 years, and was member of her husband's orchestra.

Mrs. Cronk is at present extension chairman of the Kalamazoo District of the Michigan Federation of Music Clubs. Her capacity has been active in organizing and federating musical clubs and orchestras throughout the United States as well as to the Boys' Junior Musical Club and the Junior A Club, both Battle Creek organizations, and the only exclusive boys' music clubs in Michigan.

Her musical affiliations, as well as her unquestioned ability, will make her a valued member of the new conservatory.

Locusts Invade Honduras.

While locusts as pests have been
COLLEGE GIFTS
REACH $600,000

Will Try to Raise $10,000,-
000 Endowment Fund.

PLAN LIBRARY DRIVE

Campaign to Finance College
Library Building Will Be
Held Next Spring.

Gifts aggregating about $600,000,
toward a proposed endowment fund of
ten million dollars, for the new
library building to be erected at the
corner of Manchester street and
Washington avenue, and to cost
$350,000, and a substantial increase
in the membership of both student
body and faculty, are principal rea-
sons for thankfulness on the part
of Battle Creek College, this city’s
thriving educational institution.

Mrs. Mary B. Henderson, of
Washington, D. C., was the donor
of a cash gift of $500, and a gift of
a farm conservatively valued at $400,-
000, toward the endowment fund.
Both gifts were presented to the city
this fall, by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, president
of the board of trustees of the col-
lege, who announced at the same
place plans for a $10,000,000 endow-
ment fund drive.

A local drive for the financing of the
library building is to be held
next spring, to be followed immedi-
ately by the erection of this build-
ing, which will house, besides the
library, an auditorium, museum, and
laboratories.

Plans for extension of the chem-
istry laboratories, to occupy the
old used by the Sanitarium business
offices were announced during the
year, was as was the proposal to estab-
lish a college museum at the local
institution.

Enrollment at the college during
the present year is larger than last,
the registrar’s office reports. There
are now 663 regular students at the
college, as compared with 637 regu-
lar students last year. The largest
increase has been in the liberal arts
courses, according to Dr. Paul F.
Yoakley, president of the college.

Enrollment at the summer school
session past summer was also
the largest in history, with a total of
217 students.

The college now has five main
departments, and a faculty of 62
members.

Recent statistics show that Bat-
tle Creek College ranks fifth among
the leading industries of the city in
its addition to the buying power of
Battle Creek population. Only the
Grand Trunk College employees, the
Sanitarium employees, the Co-op
Long and Postum employees rank
ahead of the college.

Battle Creek College celebrates the
Thanksgiving holidays with a
five-day vacation, school closing
Wednesday noon, and sessions re-
opening Monday morning.

Many of the students who have
homes nearby will return to their
homes for the holidays, while num-
erous permits have been issued oth-
er students to spend the weekend
outside of Battle Creek.
Commencement Activities at Peak This Week

Commencement Week activities at Battle Creek College will be resumed today with the baccalaureate services at 3 p.m. in the auditorium, followed at 4:15 p.m. by the annual Student Government association tea for all students, faculty, trustees, alumni and guests at Kellogg hall parlors.

Dr. William G. Anderson, of Yale University, will be the baccalaureate speaker and will take as the subject of his address: "The Ethical Element in the Training of the Body, Mind and Soul." The Rev. Dr. Henry N. Jordan, Sanitarium chaplain, will give the invocation, scripture reading and benediction.

As the principal Commencement event for Monday, the School of Home Economics will hold its annual Capping Ceremony at 8 p.m. in the parlors of Kellogg Hall with Miss Margaret Ritchie, director, in charge.

Tuesday will be one of the busiest days of graduation week, the program for the day including: Mother-Daughter breakfast at 9 a.m. in the Battle Creek Country club; Parents' College from 2 to 5 p.m. at Kellogg Hall parlors; College Alumni association meeting at 7:30 p.m. in Kellogg Hall parlors; College Alumni association meeting at 7:30 p.m. in Kellogg Hall parlors; and the annual School of Physical Education dance recital at 8 p.m. in the auditorium.

As the climax of Commencement week, of course, the graduation exercises will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday in the auditorium with Dr. Merton C. Rice, of Detroit, as the Commencement speaker.

Commencement Week will close with the Nurses' Alumni association dinner at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Sanitarium.

Moon, June 7, 1936

Two On College Faculty Given Leaves of Year

Two members of the Battle Creek College faculty, Dr. William A. Telfer, head of the English department, and Miss Marcia Loomis, instructor in English and mathematics, have been granted a year's leave of absence, starting at the close of the present school year, it was announced Saturday from the office of President Emil Leffler.

Dr. Telfer, who joined the Battle Creek College faculty in 1933, will spend the year studying at Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany. Miss Loomis will take one year of medical study, but as yet has not decided upon the university she will attend. She has been a member of the faculty since 1933.

The College has not yet engaged the instructors who will replace these two faculty members on the staff next fall.

Moon, June 7, 1936

Parents' College Is Inaugurated At Commencement

An event designed particularly for visiting adults has been arranged in connection with Commencement Week at Battle Creek College and will be held from 2 to 5 p.m. Tuesday in Kellogg hall.

To be known as "Parents' College," this meeting will be held to show parents and visitors what is being done at Battle Creek College to prepare the students for healthful living as well as their work in the health field, carrying out the ideals and purposes of the institution. The "Parents' College" will consist of a series of exhibits, demonstrations and lectures, all of course, featuring the health phase of work at the school.

College officials decided on this plan as the best method of carrying to the parents and visitors at Commencement an idea of the objects on which the institution was founded. Dr. Thelma Porter, head of the nutrition department, is in charge of arrangements.

The principal lecture will be an address at 4 p.m. by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, president emeritus, on biologic living. Miss Ivoclare Sprow Howland, of the School of Physical Education, will hold classes in the four foods, advising adults as to the proper shoes to wear and how to correct foot defects. Dr. Linda Gage Roth will be in her examination rooms to explain the health supervision given to students.

A demonstration of the preparation and use of soy acidophilus milk will be given by Miss Angie Estill.

Exhibits and demonstrations by the various departments of the college will include: Department of Biology, a clinical laboratory; Department of Chemistry, films on tobacco, alcohol and the itinerary of a breakfast; Department of Physicals, radio activity; Department of Nutrition and Physiology, feeding children, and the vitamins; School of Home Economics, table service.

There will also be an exhibit of Battle Creek Food company products with Mrs. Betty Neufeld and Miss Lucille Gotham, dietitians, in charge.

Moon, June 7, 1936

OPENING OF PLAYGROUND WILL BE JUNE 22

Eight Recreation Centers in Battle Creek to Be Chosen Shortly

Eight civic playgrounds will open for the summer June 22, it was decided Friday by members of the Playground association in their meeting at the Athelstan club.

Altho not yet definitely decided, the playgrounds selected will probably be W. K. Kellogg, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Nichols, Jefferson school, Southwestern, Lakeview, Central high, Verona and Urbandale playgrounds. Arch Flannery will be in charge of all the play spots, although directors have not been chosen as yet. They will be open for a period of eight weeks.

Civic Playground association officers elected Friday are: Ogle C. Wilson, president; Earl A. Anderson, vice president; and Don Stillson, secretary-treasurer. Other members present at the meeting were Frank Stowe, W. O. Williams, James H. W. Conklin, Floyd M. Hazel and Arnold Brown. R. S. Poole and E. C. Geyer were not present.

Eighty dollars, the proceeds of a minstrel show given by the Beta Phi chapter of Delta Sigma Upsilon, has been presented to the playground association through Loyd Lockwood, president of the chapter, it was announced.

Moon, June 7, 1936

Eunice, June 7, 1936
2 COLLEGE PROFESSORS GET LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Dr. William A. Telfer to Study at University of Heidelberg in Germany.

Two members of the Battle Creek college faculty have been granted leave of absences for next year to continue their studies in universities.

Dr. William A. Telfer, professor of English, and a member of the faculty since 1933, will study at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, next year. Dr. Telfer already has his A.B. and LL.B., from Indiana university, his M.A. from Indiana university, and his A.B. (Honours) and M.A., from Oxford university, England. He will do further study in German literature and language at Heidelberg.

Miss Marcia Loomis, instructor in English and mathematics at the college since 1933, will begin a medical course at some university next year. Miss Loomis has a B.S. from Battle Creek college and M.A. from Ohio State university.

43 B.C. Students Receiving Help From Government

Forty-three graduate and undergraduate students in Battle Creek College and High school are able to continue their education because of small salaries received from the National Youth Administration. Albion College and High school has 101 NYA workers.

Throughout the state there are 14,584 students employed by the government agency, according to Aubrey Williams, executive director.

The college students, numbering 4,141, receive an average wage of $15 a month, and the graduate students, totalling 347, are earning an average of $25 to $30 a month. High school students, 10,096, earn a wage of $6 a month for incidental expenses.

These wages are drawn from the $1,261,256 allotted to Michigan.

The largest enrollment of NYA college students is in the University of Michigan, which has 1,184; next in size is the Michigan State College with 472, then Wayne University with 365 and Western State with 287 students.

Central State Teachers College has an enrollment of 100; Adrian, 23; Alma, 29; Ferris Institute, 54; Hope, 83; Michigan College of Mines, 76; Northern State, 117; Olivet, 24; Pontiac Junior, 8; and St. Joseph, 19 students.

Graduate students at Ann Arbor total 310 and at Michigan State 17 students.

High school students earn their remuneration in various ways, principally by secretarial work. Many college aid students work in the college library or serve as laboratory and research assistants. Graduate students are usually engaged in research studies. Many here are employed on recreation projects.

S.D.A. Missionary Gives New Angle On Bounty Mutiny

Inhabitants of Pitcairn Island still are equally divided in placing the blame for the mutiny on the "Bounty," E. H. Gates, field worker for the Seventh Day Adventists, told the World Conference of the denomination at San Francisco Friday.

"Forty years ago," he said, "we first went to the island to spread the doctrine of Adventism and heard discussions as to whether Fletcher Christian or Captain Bligh was the most cruel. Feeling is still divided."

Pitcairn, he said, contrary to public opinion, is a fertile and beautiful island, and despite its isolation its people are contented and happy.

"Jazz," he said, "has not been brought to Pitcairn yet. There is only one radio and that receives messages in code, being used principally to apprise the islanders of ship arrivals."
Lecturer

Dr. William G. Anderson
Dr. Anderson, director of the Yale Gymnasium and a nationally known lecturer, will give the commencement address at Battle Creek college next Wednesday evening.

Dinner will be given at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

Dr. Anderson is a native of St. Joseph, Mich. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from Western Reserve University in 1888. In subsequent years he received his A.B., A.M., and M.S. degrees from Yale university, his Ph.D. degree from Harvard university, and his master of physical education degree from Springfield Training School in 1925, after which he studied at the Royal Institute of Stockholm, Sweden, the University of Berlin, Germany, Oxford University, England, and the University of California.

Dr. Anderson was a teacher in country schools in 1881; taught at Adelphia Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., from 1883 to 1892; was president of Brooklyn Normal school of Physical Education from 1885 to 1892; associate director of the gymnasium at Yale from 1892 to 1894, and has been director since. He was also a lecturer at Yale Forestry school; dean of the Chautauqua Schools of Physical Education during the summers of 1885 to 1904; chairman of the Connecticut state board of social hygiene for four years; a trustee of New York School of Gymnastics; and a medical examiner R. O. T. C., with the rank of first lieutenant in the World war. Dr. Anderson is a member of several national physical education societies and the author of several books on physical education.

Dr. Rice is a graduate of the student law department of the University of Michigan, of Albion college, and Ohio Northern university. He was a delegate to the general conference of Methodist churches five times, and is the author of Dust and Destiny, The Expected Church, Preachographs, The Advantage of a Handicap, To Know Him, William Alfred Quayle, A Discontented Optimist, and Diagnosing Today.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE SUNDAY

Dr. William G. Anderson of Yale University Gymnasium, Is the Speaker.

"The Ethical Elements in the Training of the Soul, Mind and Body" will be the subject of the address Dr. William G. Anderson, director of Yale university gymnasium, will give at baccalaureate services for Battle Creek college students Sunday at 3 p.m. in the college auditorium.

The baccalaureate program will open with the procession march played by Misses Grace and Pearl Fairchild. Dr. Henry N. Jordan will give the invocation and Scripture reading, and the audience will sing Faith of Our Fathers.

Following the address, Miss Pearl Fairchild will sing a solo, Open the Gates of the Temple (Knapp). Dr. Jordan will give the benediction, and Misses Grace and Pearl Fairchild will play the recessional.

There will be a student government association tea for all students, the faculty, trustees, alumni and guests at 4:15 p.m. Sunday in the parlors of Kellogg hall.

Graduation events will follow Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday at 10 a.m. the commencement exercises will take place in the auditorium.

The Battle Creek college general alumni association will elect officers at a meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Kellogg hall parlors. Miss Agnes S. Andersen, director of the school of physical education, is president of the association.
COLLEGE PLANS AWAIT MEETING

Expansion of Facilities, Made Possible by Gift, Are Discussed.

ENROLLMENT INCREASES

Removal of Sanitarium Laboratories Will Provide Needed Space.

Expansion of Battle Creek college facilities, which will be possible through the gift of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of buildings and property on North Washington avenue between Sanitarium avenue and Manchester street, probably will not be discussed until the board of trustees meets in June, Dr. Paul F. Voelker president of the college, said this morning.

Changes Are Discussed

Dr. Kellogg's gift, made through the Race Betterment Foundation, was announced Tuesday. It goes to the college the building known as the old college building, erected about 1875 in which some classes are now held, and West hall, at present used as a home for Sanitarium nurses.

Laboratories of the present Battle Creek college are now in the old college building as are a part of the Sanitarium's laboratories. Dr. C. E. Stewart of the Sanitarium states that when that institution's laboratories are moved from the old college they probably will be located in East hall in rooms formerly used for a nurses' cafeteria and kitchen. The Sanitarium's photographic department now in the old college also will be moved to Sanitarium property across the street in order that the college may take full possession of its new property.

Enrollment Increases

B. C. Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the college, states that the possible enlargement of laboratory facilities for the college which can be accomplished through additional room in the old building will become essential soon if enrollment of scientific students increases as it did last fall. While most colleges in Michigan showed a decrease in enrollment in 1931 Battle Creek college had more students than ever before and now has about 600 students. The increase in the number of chemistry students was nearly 100 percent.

One hundred and nine of the Battle Creek college students are residents of the city. It is probably the only college in the United States where a complete health training is given free of charge. The training is founded on principles advocated by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. It costs about $550 a year to educate each student. The student pays $180 of this and Dr. Kellogg and other donors supply $370 of the cost to educate each student.

STATE AUTHORS TO MEET HERE

City To Be Host Saturday For Spring Meeting.

Battle Creek will be host next Saturday evening to combined winter and spring meetings of the Michigan Authors association, to be held at the Post Tavern following the annual banquet at 1 o'clock in the evening. This will mark the second time since the association was organized in 1910 that the meeting has been held here, the authors gathering five years ago at the Sanitarium.

The meeting here Saturday is being sponsored by Battle Creek College, with Dr. David D. Henry, director of the School of Liberal Arts, as general chairman in charge of arrangements. Dr. Charles McKenney, Michigan State Normal College proxy president of the association, will preside while the address of welcome will be delivered by Dr. Paul F. Voelker, president of Battle Creek College.

As the speaker of the evening the association has secured Dr. Arnold Mulder, professor of English at Kalamazoo College and formerly president of the state organization. He will discuss an appropriate topic: "Birthplaces of Great Books," covering the interesting experiences of a tour which he and Mrs. Mulder made last summer to famous places in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The principal matter of business to be taken up at the combined meeting will be the annual election of officers. This will be the last gathering of the state association until the fall meeting in October.
Nichols Nurses To Hear Leffler At Commencement

President Emil Leffler, of Battle Creek College, will deliver the commencement address for the graduating class of the Nichols Hospital School of Nursing at exercises in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium the evening of May 28.

Dr. Joseph E. Rosenfeld will give the charge to the class, and Fred W. Gage, a member of the hospital board of trustees, will present the diplomas to the 10 candidates for graduation. Dr. A. M. Giddings will be chairman. Miss Betty Stowitts will sing two groups, the first including “The Maiden’s Wish,” by Chopin and “Welcome, Sweet Wind,” by Cadow, and the second including “Song of Spring,” Neidlinger and “Summer,” by Chaminade. The procession will be played by the Loretta Jones Longwell orchestra.

A reception and dancing will follow the graduation ceremonies, with music furnished by the same group of musicians.

Baccalaureate services will be held Sunday morning at the First Congregational church, the Rev. A. E. Johansen delivering the sermon at the regular 10:45 service hour.

A number of social events have been planned in honor of the graduating class. The Junior nurses will entertain at a theater party at the Recent Sunday evening and Monday evening the Nichols Hospital Alumni will be hostesses at dinner to the seniors.

Tuesday evening the auxiliary to the Calhoun County Medical Association will give a dinner for both Nichols and Lella hospital seniors at Marywood Country club. Wednesday evening the Nichols school seniors will be guests of their own supervisors at an evening’s entertainment at the Sky Club.

The class roll includes Mabel Brown, of Bay City; Miss Hazel Drinkwater, of Mishawaka, Ind.; Miss LaVerne Gear, of Homer; Miss Florence Hollister, of Sherwood; Miss Mabel Hitchins, of Jonesville; Miss Ella Plum, of East LeRoy; Miss Ennice Pitch, of Coldwater; Miss Helen Ann Stamp, of Plainwell; Miss Adele VanderYeen, of Middleville and Miss Rachel Walters, of Coldwater.

B.C. COLLEGE
TO GRADUATE
49 JUNE 10

Candidates For Degrees Are Listed; Commencement Week Activities.

Battle Creek College will graduate a class of 49 at commencement exercises June 10. It was announced today from the office of President Emil Leffler. Forty students will receive Bachelor of Science degrees and nine will be awarded Bachelor of Arts degrees. Eight of the nine receiving Bachelor of Arts degrees are residents of Battle Creek, while six of the 40 to receive Bachelor of Science degrees reside in this city.

Thirty-three states and one foreign country are represented in the 1936 graduating class. The foreign country is Hawaii while the 33 states are Michigan, Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Ohio, Mississippi, Georgia, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Burgettstown, Pa.: Gertrude Jeanette Cadogan, Peoria, Ill.; Sara Sue Cassell, Burke’s Garden, Va.; Mabel Chapman, Haywood, III.; Margaret Louise Cleaver, Avon, N. Y.; Margaret Columbus, Columbus, Ohio; Adele Corey, Jackson, Mich.; Florence C. Cowles, Detroit; Volna Curry, Johnston City, Ill.; A. G. Ealy, Vincennes, Ind.; Cecilia Mitsuko Enomoto, Kauai, Maui, Hawaii; Mary Louise Glanton, Granville, Ga.; Lula Elizabeth Hanifen, Ottawa, III.; Martha Ruth Harrold, New York City; Helen G. Hunt, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Madeline Frances Hutchins, Marshall; Albertha M. Knudson, Douglas, N. D.; Ruth Bernice Laidig, Sterling, Ill.; Bess Wisner Lewis, Pemberton, W. Va.; Jeanette Long, Aurora, Ill.; Florence Charlotte Madison, Mishicot, Wis.; Helen M. Muffe, Danville, Ill.; Arlene Louise Metzger, Allentown, Pa.; Frieda Louise Meyer, La Porte, Ind.; Dorothy Jane Needle, Xenia, Ohio; Guili Olson, Cleveland; Alice J. Reif, Overpeck, Ohio; Margaret Jane Scheurman, Saginaw; Mary K. Timm, Jones, Mich.; Esther M. Welch, Prescot, Wis.; and Alice Virginia Willard, Rossville, Ill.
58 B. C. COLLEGE SENIORS ARE TO GET SHEEPSKINS

Graduation Exercises Are To Be Held June 11
At Auditorium.

Fifty-eight Seniors at Battle Creek College will receive their diplomas at the graduation exercises to be held at 10 a.m. Tuesday, June 11, in the College auditorium, according to the list of graduates announced Saturday from the office of President Emil Leffler. The number of graduates for 1935 is just one lower than last year, when 59 received their sheepskins from Battle Creek College.

Of the 58 members of the graduating class, 15 are residents of Battle Creek while nine others are from other cities in Michigan. Three foreign countries, Hawaii, Cuba and Canada, and nine states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California, Iowa, Indiana, North Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia, are also represented in the 1935 Senior class.

Half of Class Home Ecs.

The largest group from any single division of the College to receive diplomas will be the students in the School of Home Economics. Twenty-nine, or exactly half of the graduating class, will receive the degree of bachelor of science from this school. Fourteen will be given degrees of bachelor of science in physical education, eight will receive bachelor of science degrees and seven will be presented with the bachelor of arts degree.

The list of graduates was announced as follows:

Bachelor of Arts: William J. Blacker, Roy W. Jarvis, Richard L. Burdick and William C. Burke, all of Battle Creek; Helene Estelle Ketzel, of State College, Pa.; Eugene D. McKeown, of Leavittsburg, Ohio, and Ora Wilson, of Croswell, Mich.

Bachelor of Science: Ruth Ellen Clarke, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Darel J. Dean, T. 11., Louise K. Hilter, Woodland, Dora M. Joost, DeKalb, Ill.; Martha M. Marsh, Battle Creek; Walter Menaker, New York City; David A. Neufeld, Lodi, Calif.; and John L. Sheldon, Battle Creek.

Bachelor of Science in Physical Education: Catherine Bowen, Cherokee, Iowa; Thelis M. Bucklin, Princeton, Ind.; Hazelgene Criley, Ottumwa, Iowa; Priscilla Dean, Owego, N. Y.; Helen F. Dempster, Chicago; Juanita M. Harvey, Beckley, W. Va.; and D. McHale, Cornell, N. Y.; Elfrieda E. Oevermann, South Bend, Ind.; Jeanne M. Peasavento, Iron Mountain; Helen I. Ruhlin, Waueson, Ohio; Julia L. Smith, Wabash, Ind.; L. Spence, Alps; E. Lillian Sundstrom, Isle of Pines, Cuba; and Harriet F. Woodward, Minot, N. D.

Bachelor of Science in Home Economics: Esther Baldwin, Erie, Pa.; Alice June Bricker, Lemooyne, Pa.; Elizabeth Burgett, Town, Pa.; Helen Hope Brown, Paia, Maui, Hawaii; Elizabeth R. Collins, Dunmore, Pa.; Lillian A. Daggert, Chadwick, Ill.; Margaret M. Dickens, Rockford, Ill.; Mary I. Goodman, Afton; Marian Henderson, Massillon, Ohio; Elizabeth S. Johnston, Lorraine, Ohio; Marian E. Jones, Sharon, Pa.; Dorothy May Levy, Derby, Conn.; Helen M. McLaughlin, Rossford, Ohio; Ruth P. Pellston, Mich.; Margaret B. Hoover, Lansing; Ruth E. Mulleney, Sandusky, Ohio; Lena Mae Newman, Morristown, Tenn.; Mary E. Opperman, Junction, Va.; and Katherine H. Gordon, Dolores R. Engelhard, Cleo Frances Haley, Esther H. Kysy, Kathryn B. Larrea, Betty Jane Meister, Ethel Morrison, Zena Shapiro, Sammy Steele and E. Vander Voo, all of Battle Creek.

Fisher of the Be Speaker.

Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, noted political economist and instructor, will be the commencement speaker for the graduation exercises at Battle Creek College, to be held at 10 a.m. Tuesday, June 11, in the College auditorium, it was announced Saturday from the office of President Emil Leffler.

Commencement Week will open at Battle Creek College on Thursday, June 6, continuing through Tuesday, June 11, according to the tentative schedule announced Saturday.

Because of Dr. Fisher's unusual interest in public health and race betterment the administrative board at Battle Creek College rec-
B. C. COLLEGE STUDENTS TO GO ON TOUR

Six Michigan Cities Will Be Visited Late This Month.

A four-day inspection tour for Battle Creek College students, which will take them to Ann Arbor, Plymouth, Dearborn, Detroit, Rochester and Pontiac, is being sponsored by the chemistry and biology departments of the institution, and will be held April 22, 23, 24 and 25, it was announced this morning. The trip is to be made in the Battle Creek College bus at a minimum cost to each student, but will probably be limited to about 20 persons, there being accommodations for only this number in the bus.

Dr. Irving A. Koten, head of the chemistry department, and Prof. Stanley B. Hartsell, of the biology, will supervise the inspection tour.

The bus will leave Battle Creek at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, April 22, arriving in Ann Arbor for dinner at noon. The afternoon of the first day, from 1 to 4 o'clock, will be devoted to an inspection tour of the University of Michigan campus and the Michigan Bowl, while from 4 to 6 o'clock the group will inspect the University library, medical school, Union and other points of interest. The evening will be devoted to attending university performances, with the overnight stop at Ann Arbor.

Thursday, the second day of the trip, the party will spend half an hour in Plymouth, arriving there at 11 o'clock. At Dearborn there will be an inspection of the waterworks and a trip through Ford museum, occupying the entire afternoon. Arriving in Detroit at 6 o'clock in the evening, the students will inspect the Hotel Statler cafeteria, Hudson lunch room and WJR radio station, remaining overnight at the Hotel Tuller.

Friday morning's activities will open with a trip at 8:30 o'clock through the Parke-Davis & Co. plant, lasting until lunch time. Places to be visited in the afternoon of the same day are the Fred Stearns company and the city waterworks on Jefferson avenue. Friday night's program includes only an inspection for Home Economics students.

The return trip will be started from Detroit at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, with the first stop at the serum farm at Rochester, Mich. After lunch in Rochester the group will continue to Pontiac for an inspection of the Pontiac sewage disposal plant during the afternoon, leaving that city at 4 o'clock and continuing directly to Battle Creek.
DR. KELLOGG'S BANQUET OPENS GRADUATES WEEK

Total of 125 Seniors at Battle Creek College, About the Same Number As in 1931. 

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg's banquet for seniors three weeks from tonight will be the first event on the Battle Creek college commencement program. One hundred and 25 seniors, including those who graduate in June and at the close of summer school, will participate in the graduation activities. This number is about the same as that for 1931.

A concert by the Men's Glee club in the college auditorium is on the Friday program at 8:30 p.m. Dr. Paul F. Voelker, college president, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening, June 5, in the auditorium for seniors and their friends. Sunday afternoon, the annual Student Government association tea will be given in Kellogg hall for students, faculty, alumni and guests.

The annual dance pageant by physical education students and the home economics capping ceremony will both be held on Monday evening. The pageant will be given in the auditorium at 8:15 and the capping ceremony is to take place in Kellogg hall at 9:45.

Class day comes on Tuesday. Miss Betty Stout, Marshall, president of the class, will preside. A Battle Creek student, Laurence Roth, son of Doctors Paul and Linda Roth, will give the salutatory. Miss Betty Brocker, Alpena, took first honors in her class and will deliver the valedictory.

Alumni activities are scheduled Tuesday afternoon and the fore part of the evening. At 4:45 p.m., the faculty will hold a reception for seniors, alumni and guests at Kellogg hall. The senior play, You and I, will be given Wednesday evening.

The graduation exercises at 8 o'clock Thursday evening bring the 1932 commencement week program to a close. Dr. C. A. Boucher, dean of the school of liberal arts at Chicago University, will deliver the commencement address.

CHICAGO DEAN WILL DELIVER COMMENCEMENT

Dr. Boucher To Address B.C. College Graduates June 9.

Dr. Chauncey S. Boucher, dean of the University of Chicago College of arts, literature and science, will be the speaker at the commencement exercises for the Battle Creek College graduating class of 1932, to be held Thursday evening, June 9, in the auditorium of the college library building. It was announced today by Dr. Paul F. Voelker, president.

Announcement of the commencement date was made today following a completion of the tentative program for Commencement Week, which will be June 5 to 9, inclusive. The commencement program will formally open Sunday evening, June 5, with the baccalaureate address by Dr. Voelker. The annual dance festival by the School of Physical Education, will be presented on the afternoon of Monday, June 6. Activities for Tuesday, June 7, include the capping ceremony for the School of Nursing Alumni parties and the faculty reunion. The senior class play will be given on the night of Wednesday, June 8, the week's program closing with the exercises Thursday night. There will also be a number of other events, both formal and informal, on the Commencement Week schedule, and these will be announced when the program has been definitely com-
B. C. College Grads Include Twenty-Six From This City

Twenty-six residents of Battle Creek are listed this year among the 125 who will be graduated in June by Battle Creek College, the other 99 coming from every section of the United States and from Palestine, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Of the 125 who will participate in the graduation exercises at the College Auditorium on the night of Thursday, June 9, 58 are candidates for the degree of bachelor of science, 24 for the degree of bachelor of arts, 41 for the three-year diploma in the School of Nursing, one for the three-year diploma in physical education and one for the two-year diploma in institutional administration.

Those who will be graduated by the college this year, with the exception of the 41 in the School of Nursing whose names were announced in Monday's issue of The Moon-Journal, are:

Bachelor of Science degrees:
- Lillian Ball, Tiffin, Ohio; Kathryn Barrett, Almond, N. Y.; Edna Bauer Lorain, Ohio; Whinfield Bensley, Traverse City, Mich.; Isabel Betz, Marion, Ohio; Gladys Beyer, McPherson, Kan.; Adabelle Brickley, Ionia; Lois Brinkman, Rolfe, Iowa; Elizabeth Brocker, Alpena; Ilah Case, Portland; Una Cassell, Eau Claire, Wis.; Christine Bennett, Theodore Cook, Angie Estill and Gertrude Estill, of Battle Creek; Opal A. Fender, Farina, Ill.; Jessie I. Fischer, Nortonville, Kan.; Catherine T. Flynn, Addison, N. Y.; Margaret Greenland, Cady, Wyo.; Mary Lee Griffith, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Marjorie R. Hall, East Liverpool, Ohio; Doris S. Haller, Erie, Pa.; Donna Mae Harris, Elva A. Hiscock, Caryl Hoffman, Alleen Johnson and Lottie Garret Johnson, Battle Creek; Phyllis A. Hoisington, Chicago; Louelva Hoopes, Salem, Ohio; Madge Jewell, Olean, N. Y.; Grace R. Jones, Ionia; Lula W. King, Otter, Mont.; Louise Katherine Laine, Battle Creek; Bernadine Lehman, Central City, Pa.; Ethel Lewis, Rochester, N. Y.; Dale Baldwin MacLeod, Port Huron; Mildred H. McCarr, Lapeer; Louise McDaniel, Laurel, Miss.; Doris Emily McLaughlin, Shippenville, Pa.; Helen K. Newman, Elk horn, W. Va.; Martha M. Nothstine, Ashville, Ohio; Martha J. Nowak, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jewell Elizabeth Ovitt, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Dorothy Perry, Hart, Harrisburg, Pa.; Lucille Roys, Russellville, Ark.; Lorene M. Shoemaker, Mifflinburg, Pa.; Eleanor Ralston Smith, Pomeroy, Ohio; Betty Jane Stout, Marshall; Elizabeth Stringer and Catherine Swanston, Battle Creek; Elizabeth Tillapaugh, Lawrence; Ruth V. Thomas, Greenfield, Ohio; Corda Wertz, Spencer, Ohio; Lila Wertz and Madge Wilson, Battle Creek; Martha E. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Isabel Louis, Wood, Hampton, Iowa.

Bachelor of Arts degrees:
- Wayne H. Ackley, Stuart Brown, Roland O. Burt, Charlotte Kellogg Butler, Wayne A. Rosenbaum, Laurence W. Roth, Gertrude Anna Sabin, Myra Cupholm, Richard Struvin, Preston Blackford Wills and William P. Jamieson, all of Battle Creek; Carl Christy, Olive Dobbs, Margaret Grant, Arthur Harrington, Rhea Richardson and Bess Wiser, of Detroit; Florence Cathcart, Davison; Arno Hulet, Pontiac; Richard Gardner Kellogg, Green Bay; Raymond J. Lindenberg, Lincoln Park; Nora K. Martin, Highland Park; Francisco Ramos Munoz, Juam Diaz, Porto Rico; Mamie Belle Olson, Kane, Penna.

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Three-year P. E. Diploma:
- Lydabelle Beanblossom, Versailles, Ohio.

Two-year Institutional Administration Diploma:
- Jennie Korengold, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Nearly 40,000 men are employed in agricultural implement plants in France.

There were 230,387 telephone calls from Norway to Sweden in 1931.

SANITARIUM VACATES OLD COLLEGE BUILDING

Equipment Moved; Space to Be Used for College Nutrition Department.

Removal of equipment from the five Sanitarium laboratories in the old college building is nearing completion and the college is making plans to take over the space left vacant. The pathology, bacteriology and serology laboratories already have been moved to East hall.

The rooms they formerly occupied in the old college building will be used as physiology and anatomy laboratories by the college and as offices for the physiology and nutrition department heads. Dr. Helen Mitchell, Miss Lola Schmidt and Miss Joan Fleming of the physiology and nutrition departments may occupy their offices during summer school, but the new laboratories probably will not be used until next fall.

Some of the Sanitarium's chemistry laboratory equipment remains in the college building, but will be removed soon.
Cows Give More Milk

"Domestic animals have been made more useful. Cows now give more milk than they ever did. A hen lays more eggs and plants are being developed to yield more fruit. We must apply the same principles to human life which I believe can be accomplished only by an aristocracy of human life."

"I have followed this principal during my life because it is the truth. About 50 years ago an effort was made to push me out of the medical profession. At that time my belief was included in what was known as rational medicine."

Now that type is the most popular form."

In the surprise event of the evening, a noble tribute was paid the accomplishments of Dr. Kellogg in a talk by Dr. Harry Knapp, former Sanitarium physician. Dr. Knapp explained that Dr. Kellogg had established an all-time record in performing more than 100,000 operations, at times as many as 20 a day. How many men he had to work all day until late at night in the operating room and then spent the early hours of the morning in research and other work, was related.

Special Calling Education

"However, surgery was just a sideline for Dr. Kellogg," Dr. Knapp explained. "His special calling was education and as an educator he exceeded many of those who have spent their whole life at the work. He established one of the first schools for nurses, started the American Medical college, Battle Creek college, founded the Sanitarium, which has made Battle Creek the health Mecca of the world, is the author of a score or more of books and has been editor of health magazine for more than 15 years."

Oscar H. Rogers, former chief medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and a friend of Dr. Kellogg gave a brief talk on their acquaintance. Dr. Paul Voeler, president of Battle Creek college also gave a short address at the banquet. Talks were given by representatives of each of the four schools at the college. Elizabeth Brocker represented the school of physical education, Marjorie Hall, the school of home economics; Roland Burt, school of liberal arts and Audrey Shoemaker, school of nursing. Dr. David D. Henry, faculty advisor of the senior class, presided as toastmaster. The tables were decorated with the class and college colors and various garden flowers. Music was furnished by William T. Drever's Sanitarium ensemble.
DEATH ACCIDENT; CORONER'S JURY RULES ON SWIFT

Chairman of Great Packing House Killed in Six-Story Plunge at Chicago

Chicago, May 28—(AP)—Edward F. Swift, head of one of the first families of Chicago and chairman of the great packing house his father built, dropped six stories to instant death today from a window of his Gold coast apartment house. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

He was 68, second son of the late Gustavus Franklin Swift, the Massachusetts packer who came west to make Chicago the capital of the meat packing industry. He had been in good health. Daily he had busied himself with the affairs of Swift & Co, whose chairman he assumed only last January upon his father's retirement of his elder brother, Louis.

Chausseur Witnesses Plunge

Only the family chauffeur, seated at the rear of the North State-street apartment building where a number of the leading families of the city live, witnessed the headlong plunge. Only a wide-open window in the living room the curtain thrown up and urged, told whence he had fallen. Executives of the packing company shocked, went into conference immediately and Charles H. Swift, a brother and vice-chairman of the board of directors, issued the following statement:

"Edward F. Swift had been in his usual good health and spirits. He had been attending to business as usual. His affairs are in excellent condition."

Attendant rumors of financial worries were dismissed by one bank officer of La Salle street, intimate with the Swifts: "In our opinion, his personal financial affairs have no connection with the tragedy."

Theodore Philip Swift, one of the packer's two sons, hurried to his father's apartment. He found the window of the upstairs room open and Mr. Swift's lounging robe draped over a chair. The body had been clad only in pajamas.

"He was always insisting on fresh air," said Philip. "None of the windows in the room had been open." He thought his father, thrusting up the sash, had leaned over the eight-inch brass guard rail and fallen.

There was no screen on the window.

Securities React Nervously

Swift securities reacted nervously on the Chicago Stock exchange. Swift & Co stock dropped 2 points to $7 and recovering to $9 while Swift International, the South American affiliate, of which Edward Swift was president, dropped 5 points to $3.25 and closed at $11.73. Some reaction however, had been anticipated because of the news of Swift & Co's dividend by the directors yesterday, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis.

Edwin inextricably entangled with the war story Swift, like the Armour's and McCormicks and Palmer's, has become a part of the pattern of the midwestern metropolis.

Edward, educated at grammar school, took lessons from Old Gustavus, his father, at buying cattle and sheep in the Chicago yards back in 1875. He was 12 then. Gustavus, the old tough butcher, sold cattle and sheep, got out west from Barnstable, Mass., where Edward was born in 1863.

Edward became the first manager of his father's Kansas City (Mo.) plant in 1893. Successively he became director, vice president, and then when Louis F. Swift retired January 3, chairman.

Swits Retained Reins

Other Chicago pioneer families, like the Armour's, have slowly relinquished the Swifts' high place in the food industry, but not the Swifts. The five sons of Gustavus—Louis, 71; Edward, 68; Charles, 60; Gustavus F., Jr., 51 and Harold, 47, all had carried on the Swift packing house dynasty. Harold is in London. He is chairman of the trustees of the University of Chicago.

Edward F. Swift was married to Hortense Newcomer in 1888. She was dressing in a room when the chauffeur hurried in with word of the tragedy. The maid who had served Mr. Swift breakfast had seen him last. She had handed him the newspaper he took into the living room.

The Swifts had two sons and one daughter, Edward F. Jr., who is in California; Philip and Mrs. Annie May Swift Henry.

A close associate in business recalled his characteristic sympathy with suffering. During the World war, he said, Mr. Swift had read of 200 soldiers freezing in training at Camp Grant, Rockford. He had sent an employee to the camp, with orders to "spend as much money as you want and to keep your mouth shut about it." The emissary spent $5,000 for Swift in relieving the condition at Camp Grant.
VOELKER CHECKS DEMOCRAT MOVE

Battle Creek College Head Declines to Be Party's Congressional Candidate.

REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED

Calhoun County Convention Raps Opposition; State Meet Delegates Picked.

Republican stand was charged with many sins before the bar in circuit rooms in Marshall Thursday afternoon and the jurors, delegates to the Calhoun county democratic convention, brought in a verdict of guilty on the first ballot.

It was a real occasion for Calhoun democrats. Old feuds had been forgotten and the delegates had voted a resolution to commend to the voters of Calhoun county the candidacy of Claude S. Carney of Kalamazoo for congress from the third Michigan district.

Was Harmony Plan

The motion was one intended to guarantee district harmony and was so accepted when it was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. Paul F. Voelker, president of Battle Creek college, was the prosecutor in a severe arraignment of republicanism as responsible for the majorills within the section. His address was the climax of what was declared to be the best convention in the history of the democratic party in Calhoun county.

Fifteen delegates and a like number of alternates were chosen to attend the state democratic convention in Saginaw April 14 and 15; Howard W. Cavanagh, chairman of the county committee, and Mrs. John W. Bailey were endorsed as delegate and delegate-at-large to the national convention as representatives from the third district and a motion was made from the floor in the closing minutes of the session to endorse Dr. Voelker as a congressional candidate.

Goring on Lecture Tour

Dr. Voelker was quick to check the movement in his behalf. He explained that the college has granted him a two-month leave of absence during October and November and that he already has commissioned for a lecture tour through the east. However, he volunteered his services to party in whatever capacity he could be used during the month of September.

Dr. Voelker's unwillingness to become a candidate is believed motivated by his long friendship with Congressman Joseph L. Hooper who is known to have been of material assistance to him as president of Battle Creek college.

Mr. Cavanagh yesterday afternoon opened the meeting as temporary chairman and C. E. Gauss of Marshall was elected chairman with Miss Marie Fahey of Marshall as secretary. Tom Randall of Tekonsha and Francis B. Kulp as tellers.

Allison Man First

First nomination of a delegate made Dan McAuliffe of Allison unanimous choice as delegate at large from the county and chairman of the delegation to the state convention. Seven delegates from the western section of the county and seven from the eastern section were elected. They were for the western section: Mr. Cavanagh, Mrs. Bailey, Edward Austin, John B. Conroy, Harold G. McLeod, John B. Mac Gregor and Walter B. Kulp; for the eastern section: Frank Moe, Mr. Gauss, Jay Fahey and Miss Jessie Porter of Marshall, Mr. Randall, Charles Standsford of Athens and Charles Voorhees of Clarence township.

Alternates for the western section of the county are: Dr. Voelker, John Phillips of Bedford township, Harold J. Fuller of Battle Creek township, Mrs. Howard W. Cavanagh, Miss Edna Cook, W. C. Phelps and J. E. Stiles of Battle Creek; for the eastern section James P. Lyden, Frank Mason, Miss Fahey and Charles English of Marshall, Vern Voorhees of Clarence township, Seymour Eliow of Homer and John Arntson of Tekonsha.

Members of the committee which submitted two resolutions, both adopted, were Mr. Kulp as chairman, Dr. Voelker and Mr. McAuliffe. The first read:

"Be it resolved by the democratic party of Calhoun county assembled in convention that during the last 12 years governmental expenses have been increased by leaps and bounds and that the cost of government have increased until taxes take one-fifth of the wealth produced."

Reduce Expenses, Kentucky

"By the process of consecutive reduction to the point where we have no more labor and unemployment, employment has reached numbers never before known in our country while political jobs have been increased until every person out of every 11 persons 21 years of age in Michigan has a political job; the cost of government have increased until taxes take one-fifth of the wealth produced."

OR VOELKER TO OCCUPY PULPIT

"Voelker, president of the Battle Creek College, who has been in hospital, will occupy the pulpit of the First Congregational church this morning and to further complete his lecture tour.

The church begins at 10:30 and tickets are available at the door. "
COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Battle Creek College Activities Begin June 11, Continuing Through June 16.

PROGRAM DATED 9-9-30

Plains have been completed for the 1930 commencement week of Battle Creek college, which will begin on June 11 and continue through June 16. The physical education school is planning a reunion, and alumni of other schools are expected to be back for the ceremonies.

The program opens Wednesday evening, June 11, when Dr. J. H. Kellogg will be honored at a banquet for all of the graduating students. On the following evening, nurses class day will be held in the new college auditorium in the library building, which is expected to be ready by that time.

The annual faculty breakfast for seniors will be held on Friday, June 13, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the school of physical education will present a pageant in Irving park.

That night, at 10:30 o'clock, a lawn party and reception will be held on the Kellogg hall lawn, and Sunday afternoon, June 15, from 3 to 5 o'clock, the Student Government association will hold a tea for all students, faculty, alumni, and guests in the parlor of Kellogg hall.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday evening at 7:30 in the new auditorium by President Paul F. Voecker. The commencement concert will be given Monday, June 16, at 10:30 in the morning.

President Dimitt of Hope college will deliver the commencement address in the auditorium Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930

DR. KELLOGG WILL BE HOST TO GRADUATES

Annual Banquet to be Held at San Wednesday Evening.

Plains for Dr. John Harvey Kellogg's annual banquet for graduates of Battle Creek College, which will be held at 7 o'clock next Wednesday evening in the banquet room at the Sanitarium were virtually complete this morning, according to Linda M. Roth, dean of women, who is in charge of the program.

The banquet is the opening affair on the Commencement Week program at the college and will be attended by the 164 graduates of all of the schools of the college, the college board of trustees, the Sanitarium board of trustees, officers of the college administration, the executive committee, and Prof. Emil Leffler, senior class advisor. Dr. Luther S. West, professor of biology, will preside as toastmaster. There will be four students among the speakers in addition to Dr. Kellogg, who will give his annual address, the subject of which has not yet been announced. Ray Norsworthy, president of the senior class, will speak for the graduates. Edna Seybert will represent the nurses, Evna Moore will respond for the Home Economics students and Gertrude Brower will speak for the members of the K. S. P. E.

Music during the banquet will be furnished by William T. Druever's Sanitarium orchestra. Several other musical features are also planned, but arrangements for these have not been completed. They will probably be given by students in the Battle Creek College School of Music.

LIBRARY AUDITORIUM COMPLETION DELAYED

Slight Changes in Battle Creek College Commencement Program Result.

Definite announcement that the Battle Creek college library auditorium will not be ready in time for commencement activities which begin on Wednesday, June 11, will occasion slight changes in the program. Baccalaureate exercises and the commencement ceremony on June 15 and 16, which were to have been held in the auditorium, may be given in either the Adventist Tabernacle or the Sanitarium Union building.

The schedule of events remains the same. On Wednesday June 11, Dr. Kellogg will give a banquet for all graduates at 7 o'clock in the evening. The following evening, nurses class exercises will take place. Friday, June 13, is the day of faculty breakfast for seniors.

The annual physical education school recital will occur on Saturday afternoon, June 14, in Irving park, and will be open to the public. At 10:30 o'clock that evening, a lawn party and reception will be given on the lawn of Kellogg hall. The student Government Association tea will be given Sunday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock in the Kellogg hall parlors.

Nurses school examinations will begin Friday and last for a week. Examination schedules for other departments have not been finally prepared.
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afternoon, June 14, in Irving park,
and will be open to the public.

At 10:30 o’clock that evening, a
lawn party and reception will be
given on the lawn of Kellogg hall. The
student Government association’s
tea will be given Sunday afternoon
from 3 to 5 o’clock in the Kellogg hall
parlors.

Nurses school examinations will
begin Friday and last for a week.
Examination schedules for other de-
partments have not been finally
prepared.

To Wear Gowns—Faculty and
seniors of Battle Creek college will
wear the cap and gown, the regular
academic garb, at commencement
and baccalaureate exercises. For the
commencement Monday evening at
the Tabernacle, nurses and home
economic students will also appear
in uniform and physical education
students and certificate candidates
will wear white sport clothes.
Underclassmen will wear street
clothes. For the baccalaureate, all but
nurses, who will wear uniforms, and
those in caps and gowns, will wear
street clothes. All groups are to
meet on the green at 7:30 o’clock
each night to march together to the
Tabernacle.
THERE IS POWER IN THE BLOOD

All branches of science have made wonderful progress in the last generation. This is true in practically all branches of human interest, but no branch of research can compare with the triumphs of medical science in its battle against the enemies of the human body. Even the middle-aged man can remember when small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, typhoid fever, and many other epidemics were periodic plagues, devastating whole communities or states. Such scourges today are practically unknown in all civilized countries.

Yellow fever is practically unknown. No community gets alarmed over a case of smallpox. It is a disgrace to a community to have even a mild epidemic of typhoid fever. Epidemic diseases are prevented or readily controlled.

One of the greatest of medical discoveries is the preparation and use of the various serums, both for prevention and for cure. The preparation of these is a very interesting process. For illustration we will take the preparation of diphtheria serum. The most common animal used for this purpose is the horse. A perfectly healthy, normal animal is selected and a small dose of virulent diphtheria germs is injected into the blood of the animal with a hypodermic needle. This produces a slight fever in the horse which indicates that nature is making an attack on the intruding poison, and in a few days the temperature of the animal becomes normal. Another larger dose is injected, which again raises the temperature for a short period. As soon as the temperature returns to normal, another increased dose is injected. This process is continued until the horse can receive a dose, a very small fraction of which would have produced death if given as a first dose.

The explanation is simple. When the poison is first introduced into the blood of the animal, nature immediately develops a resistance to the intruder. As the doses are increased the resistance is increased in proportion. This resistance becomes so strong in the blood of the horse that it will destroy practically any amount of diphtheria germs introduced into its blood.

A large percentage of the blood of the horse is then extracted, and this blood is allowed to coagulate. The watery portion is drained off and tested for its efficiency. It is then bottled and labeled ready for use. A small portion of this fluid, if injected into the patient suffering with diphtheria, at once attacks the diphtheria germs, and its potency is so great that it quickly destroys them.

The preparation and use of these serums has been reduced to such an exact science that no case of diphtheria proves fatal if the serum is used in the early stages of the disease.

Serums are not only prepared to cure diseases already contracted, but they are also effectively developed to prevent contracting the disease.

This process affords a beautiful illustration of the power of the blood of Christ, in the plan of redemption. Paul tells us in Eph. 1:7 that “We have redemption thru his blood,” and the Rev- elator tells us that Christ “washed us from our sins in his own blood.” 1:5. It is expressed in slightly different language in Heb. 9:14, “How much more shall the blood of Christ, who thru the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God.”

Every gospel worker can testify to the power of the promise made in 1 John 1:9 in leading men to have confidence in God’s power to cleanse and to keep. “If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.” And the seventh verse explains the process by which this cleansing is effected. “The blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth us from all sin.”

Certainly there is “power in the blood,” and this blood is not, as in the case of many of the serums, effective for one disease only, but it is a universal serum equally powerful with all the disease germs of sin.

The Son of God came to this world.
and took upon Himself the form of humanity. For thirty-three years He mingled among all kinds of sinful men. He was seen with every form of sin known to the human body. He developed a resistance equal to every emergency. In figure His blood, which He shed on the cross, is effective wherever applied. No one need perish either from inherited or cultivated sin. The blood of Jesus Christ is effective in destroying sin, and also is equally effective in keeping one from sin.

May we who profess His name experience the effectiveness of the spiritual serum of the Lord Jesus Christ so that we can effectively recommend it to those who are not acquainted with this never-failing remedy.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES

No. 8
By M. C. Whitmarsh

11. The Church of Smyrna
(A Persecuted Church)

Rev. 2:8-11

1. The Salutation—"And unto the angel of the church in Smyrna write; These things saith the first and the last, which was dead, and is alive."  

2. The Persecution—"I know thy works, and tribulation, and poverty, (but thou art rich) and I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are of the synagogue of Satan."  

3. The Exhortation—"Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation ten days: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."  

4. The Promise—"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death."  

We now pass to the church at Smyrna, and here we find what is admitted by all to be a perfect representation of the Church in its early persecutions under the pagan emperors. The very name "Smyrna" speaks of this. It means "smyrh," the bitter but fragrant perfume with which they embalmed the dead. The meaning of the word is in itself a prophecy of the persecution and death which was to befall the members of the Smyrna church.

The Speaker, our Lord Jesus Christ, introduces Himself to the Smyrna church with sympathetic encouragement as "the First and the Last," the One beyond all human changes. The description here selected is calculated to encourage the suffering church at Smyrna by presenting to its view the Risen Lord in all the power of His endless life. He is the One who has been in death and come out of it. They have but to follow Him to find how fully the way is prepared for them through death itself, and that truest life which is beyond the grave, Smyrna is the church of the Catacombs.

In commendation He recognizes, then, the tribulation and poverty which for His sake they suffered—poverty in a worldly sense well suited to a state of spiritual riches.

The one whose "eyes are as a flame of fire," walking in the midst of the seven churches, finds nothing to reprove in Smyrna. The persecutions of Pagan Rome purified the Church during the period here outlined. This condition is duplicated in Philadelphia, the church of Reformation times, under papal persecution. There is no complaint against either church, but there is against all the others. They must cover similar periods in the Church's experience.

Smyrna is told that the author of her suffering would be the devil, and that its duration would be "ten days." As this message is prophetic, the time mentioned must also be prophetic. Therefore, the time of this phase of the Church's experience is definitely suggested by the statement, "Ye shall have tribulation ten days." This refers to the ten years persecution, the last and fiercest, which took place in the reigns of Diocletian, and was ended by the Edict of Milan, issued Marech. A.D. 313. Smyrna (smyrhn) yielded its sweet perfume in being bruised to death. The date of the Smyrna church would be about A.D. 125-313.

Pollyearp, of Smyrna fame (A.D. 166), refusing to recant said, "Four-score and six years have I served the Lord, and He has never wronged me; how can I blaspheme my King and my Saviour."  

III. The Church at Pergamos
(A Licentious Church)

Rev. 2:12-17

1. The Salutation—"And to the angel of the church in Pergamos write; These things saith he which hath the sharp sword with two edges."  

2. The Commendation—"I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is: and thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you, where Satan dwelleth."  

3. The Complaint—"But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balak to cast a stumbling block before the Children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed unto idols, and to commit fornication. So hast thou also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes, which thing I also hate."  

4. The Warning—"Repent; or else I will come upon thee quickly, and will fight against thee with the sword of my mouth."  

5. The Promise—"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; to him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and I will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it."  

As we enter the third stage we find that the threatening evil had become a positive fact. The Church had more openly slipped away from Christ, and had formed an unholy alliance with the unholy Roman State. In the message to the church at Pergamos we find two stages of decline. In the first they are dwelling where Satan's seat is; but a second stage follows, in which a more pretentious form appears. The Church was now settled in the world, and there follows as a matter of course that it should now have in it those who hold the doctrine of Balaam—prophet of God, yet loving the "wages of unrighteousness."  

We cling to the shadow long after the substance is gone. A church may be thoroughly ecclesiastical and in no wise spiritual. It may throw the mantle of piety over its nakedness, but it does not indicate a change for the better. "The friendship of the world is enmity with God." James 4:4.

The text would seem to indicate that the "dwelling where Satan's seat is," was rather an accident than something that would characterize the Church during the period here outlined. In these addresses there is, however, a marked order of development, and it is plainly manifest that we here come to that which, in a most significant way characterizes the period which follows the pagan persecutions. It was Constantine who put an end to the persecution of Christians, and thus the imperial throne became the recognized protector of the delivered Church. The time had arrived when Satan, in impious ministration of God's heavenly throne, set up his earthly throne. During this period Satan was laying the foundation of the papacy.

The name of this church period is thoroughly significant. If divided in two, the latter part of the word "Pergamos," is "games," a marriage. The other part is "though"—"a marriage though." It was equivalent to saying, in spite of all that had so recently manifested the spirit of the world against Christ, here now was the Church united to it in permanent relationship. The promise of Christ had given itself to another.

As the result of this union two false doctrines crept into the Church. The first was the "doctrine of Balaam," and
the second the “doctrine of the Nieo-

laitanes.” The latter has already been con-
dered under the letter to the church at Ephesus. The foothold it had sec-
cured in the Church was seen in the first
great council which was held at Nicea,
A. D. 325. The “doctrine of Balaam” is
disclosed in the story of Balaam found in
the book of Numbers, chapters 22 to
25 inclusive. The point of comparison
lies in the method recommended by
Balaam to Balak in order to seduce the
Israelites from their allegiance to Je-

hovah, namely, by tempting them to li-
centiousness.

Now the word “Pergamos” has the
meaning of marriage in it, and when the
Church entered into a union with the State it embarked on a union of
spiritual formation or Balaamism.

The Balaam method that Constantine
employed was to give to the bishops of
the Church temples dedicated to the
queen of heaven, so the substitution of
Mary for Astarte made but little dif-
ference. He also supplied superb vest-
mants for the clergy, and soon the
bishop found himself clad in costly vest-
mants, seated on a lofty throne in the
apse of the Basilica, with a marble altar,
adorned with gold and gems. The
form of worship was changed, the great
pagan festivals were adopted, with but
little ado, to attract pagan mem-
bers to the church. A “teaching minis-
try” had degenerated into a “sacrific-
ing priesthood.”

The period covered by the church of
Pergamos extends from the Edict of
Milan, A. D. 313, to the full establish-
ment of the papacy, A. D. 606, when
Boniface III was crowned “Universal
Bishop.”

The close of the sixth century and the
dawn of the seventh marked a new era
in the history of the Church and the
world. The “men of sin” had taken
their seat in the Church of God (2 Thess. 2:3,
4). The spiritual supremacy had been
achieved. The Pope was now supreme
over peoples and bishops. He had
attained the highest degree of power and
authority in the Church and the world, and his authority was unchallenged.

The historian of Christianity is ar-
rested by certain characters and certain
epochs, which stand as landmarks be-
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A Policeman’s Experience With An Adventist Pastor

The following writeup of Brother Pruitt’s experience with the pastor of the
Cincinnati Seventh-day Adventist church was forwarded to us last July,
but so much material had accumulated that we could not find space for it
earlier. We also wished to take time to correspond with Pastor Schwartz regard-
ings his misrepresentations of the Editor of the Gathering Call.

Someone has said, that “truth is pre-
cious,” and we hasten to confess this to
be good philosophy; but as a criterion,
this saying is a very dangerous one when
applied to the many astute sys-
tems, doctrines, and lurid fables spun in
the gawps of pulpits oratory.

Question. How many of us really love
the TRUTH?

I cannot give a positive answer to this
question, as statistics are not available;
but would it be rash or absurd to say
one in a thousand? I believe not.

Reader, let us be careful, lest our dis-
cernment of Bible truths be caught in
the shackles of sanguine dupes and
blind interpreters of Holy Scriptures.
Now as never before, the Christian
world is experiencing an overflow of contra-
testamentary doctrine; soothed to every
type of ear—these sublime deects— sugared
fibs, have spun a specious veil about
us with such quiet pretense, that many
are being rapturously assimilated by its
subtle influence.

In submitting this letter to the Gath-
ering Call, I would have it understood
that I am in no way delighted with the
facts herein mentioned: neither do I
seek to heap abasement upon any par-
ticular people, or alienate the affections
of any of my brethren from the church,
or to enlarge upon or exaggerate the
many and monstrous tyrannies against
TRUTH by the SELF-PACED guardi-
ans of TRUTH. Furthermore, I am not
asking for either apology or excuse from
those of my brethren who have slighted
me and abused my confidence in them
and in the faith we once held with such
mutual, mellow rejoicing. Lastly, I antici-

pate no enmity, either in the
curch or out of the church for this
humble effort at piecing together some
facts as I remember them, concerning
my experience with the first Seventh-
day Adventist Church, at 1018 Loewet
Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In July 1929, there appeared a short
article in one of the Cincinnati dailies
from my pen, on the Sabbath question.
The Cincinnati Post has a very wide
circulation, and naturally, my articleell into the hands of all classes of peo-
ple, in several states.

I received a number of letters from
people in five different states compli-
menting my article on the Sabbath, and
it was then this curious style of fate (or
fortune) that I came into possession of
a copy of the Gathering Call, and an-
other tract from Battle Creek Michigan
on the “Three Days and Three Nights.”
The Gathering Call impressed me, so
did the tract from Battle Creek; and
after giving each a fair study, I felt
compelled to order a quantity of back
numbers of the Gathering Call along
with a year’s subscription. I perused
the contents of a large collection of
Gathering Calls and became fully con-
vinced that certain doctrines taught by
my church rightly belonged in the
doubtful column, right where I had felt
disposed to put them for some time.
Notwithstanding, I was astonished to
find that our teachings on other points
of doctrine were not only pitiable, but
were imperiled by the quick-sands of
erro.

It was in the late summer or early fall
of 1929 that I slipped a few tracts and
some copies of the Gathering Call in my
pocket one Sabbath morning and set
face toward church; and, tho my wife
protested this course, I insisted that it
was my duty to circulate the Gathering
Call and other publications of its kind
and let it stand or fall on its own meri-

In the meantime, I had secured the
addresses of many of the members, and
began to mail out Gathering Calls and
booklets and leaflets from the same
press. In short, I flooded the church
with this literature, and it was this
course of affairs that put a fly in the
ointment, and consequently, caused so
many nauseous groans from the laity,
that pastor W. F. Schwartz was kept
quite busy for several weeks adminis-
tering the old familiar antidote to his
ailing and terrified flock with true,
veheement zeal.

Evidently the situation had become
so troublesome among the membership,
that Elder Schwartz, together with the
church school teacher, called at my home
one Wednesday afternoon (it was in the
month of October or November) for the
purpose of persuading me to cease cir-
culating the Gathering Call. Of course,
I knew the primary object of their visit,
in spite of Brother Schwartz’s puny ef-
fort at an alibi.

Elder Schwartz’s nervous condition
was evidenced as he sat with his
eyes fastened on my desk which was
piled with Gathering Call literature
ready for mailing. He knelt his
fingers, and shifted in his chair as
he struggled for a word of approach
to the subject. Finally, in a voice which
was almost tragic, Elder Schwartz be-
gan with these words:

Brother Pruitt, at one of our board
meetings recently, your name was men-
tioned in some way, and it was revealed by some one that you work on Friday night, and so I felt that as your pastor, it was my duty to call you and talk over the matter with you. Now, is it true brother Pruitt, that you do work on Friday night?"

"Yes, Elder, it is true that I work on Friday night, and it has been no secret. I supposed everyone in the church knew of this long before you ever took the pastorate of the Cincinnati church, and I do not understand why an inquiry of this nature should be made at this time."

Elder Schwartz opened his Bible at this point and began to read scriptures on Sabbath keeping with which, of course, I was thoroly acquainted, until at last I took the stand in my own defense with quite a lengthy speech, presenting some scripture and other facts and reasoning to defend myself.

"Now Elder, the very fact that you have called upon me on this matter of working on Friday night, presupposes my guilt of Sabbath desecration. Isn't that correct?" He nodded in the affirmative.

"Now Elder," I continued, "let me ask you some questions, and I want the truth in this matter; first, let me ask you, is it not a fact that the Review and Herald publishing association at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., has a night watchman seven nights a week to look after the safety of that plant?"

"Yes, brother Pruitt, they do. They just have to have some one there all the time, even on the Sabbath, to keep the place warm in winter and to keep fires going." "Alright, Elder, isn't it also true that our other publishing houses throughout the land have men working on Friday night and Sabbath for the same purpose?"

"Yes, Brother Schwartz, I understand that this is true."

"Now Elder, answer me this; suppose a city policeman was to come to you and tell you that he believed this Advent message and wanted to be baptized, but that he would have to work occasionally on Friday night and on the Sabbath. Would you baptize him? No, evidently you wouldn't. But suppose that the very next day some fiend were to creep into your home and outrage the honor of your wife or daughter, and perhaps kill them, and it happened to be on the Sabbath day. Tell me, Elder, wouldn't the sight of a policeman be a welcome thing to you in a case like that? Or suppose some bright Sabbath morning we were to come to our nice stone church at 1018 Loor Street for worship, and alas, we found it a mass of smoking, smoldering ruins, and we found upon inquiry that it had burned during the night, on the Sabbath hours. What would be our first thought, Elder? Would we not ask, where were the police that they did not see this, or where was the fire department that they did not save our church that we have struggled so long and hard to pay for? But suppose we were told by the city administration that this church was burned during the Sabbath hours, and that there therefore were no fire or police protection during those hours, as they were all keeping the Sabbath. Now Elder, don't you think the Lord Jesus had emergencies of this nature in mind when He said, 'It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day?'

"If my understanding of this scripture is correct, the Savior meant that the man who was necessarily engaged in any act of mercy or for the general safety, or who prevented a house from burning down on the Sabbath, was doing a greater service than the man who put it out after it caught fire. Or the man who prevented a murder on the Sabbath, had done a far greater service for mankind, than the fellow who took him to the door and he was killed. Again, may I remind you of the Savior's words: 'Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good or to do evil? to SAVE life, or DESTROY it?"

"Now Elder, I am not going to embarrass you by asking you if my argument is right or not, for I know your sense of justice and reasoning is not so dull as to disagree with me on this.

"But let me tell you one thing more. Several months ago, a man in our Cincinnati church dropped dead at work as night watchman in the Jergens Soap Factory, out on Spring Grove Avenue. This brother was truly a good man; he was an old member of the church, and was a pillar of the church. His entire family are in this message. He has one daughter in China at this hour engaged in this great cause. He was a good man. He worked seven nights a week, a fact well known by every member of the church, and he was looked up to by all who knew him. Yet, it so happens that I never heard one word about this man, questioning his act of Sabbath desecration. He was engaged in protecting one piece of property, just as our GOOD Adventists at Takoma Park and elsewhere are doing on the Sabbath.

"And this is not all, Elder. We have another brother in our church who is at this very hour employed as a janitor of a large worldly church in the very shabby part of town. (One of Satan's Temples, according to Mrs. White.) He keeps this church in order, keeps it warm, etc., and you know what that means. This brother holds the very reins over all the affairs in this church building, but no one has ever yet pulled him on the carpet for Sabbath desecration. Why is this?

"There is one more fact which should be presented in connection with this subject. Several months ago, I wrote a long letter to Elder Spicer, President of the General Conference, upon this very subject and laid the whole case before him just as I have to you, and especially requested that my question be answered thru the columns of the Review and Herald. In about three weeks, I received a letter from Elder Wilcox, telling me that Elder Spicer was abroad, and would return in several months, and that my letter had been referred to him for reply. Elder Wilcox assured me that he would answer my question thoroughly thru the questions and answers column of the church paper.

"I waited eight months for my answer, but there was none. So I wrote again to Elder Wilcox, and repeated my question, sending him my letter which he had written me eight months previously, promising me an answer. But thus far, there has been no answer to my letter, much less to my question."

When I had finished, Elder Schwartz gasped at me wide-eyed, and said, "Brother Pruitt, you don't mean to tell me that you put this subject to Elder Wilcox as you have to me, and that he has ignored you?"

"Yes, Elder Schwartz, I mean to tell you that very thing."

"Well, I had never thought of this question in that light—in fact I had never thought upon it that far. But you seem to have a very good argument," he said.

"Now listen, Elder," I continued, "When you came into my house awhile ago, I was of the opinion that you came for an altogether different purpose than this, and I have not yet changed my mind. The thing you really came for, was not to tell me of my wrong in working as a police officer on Friday night. Oh no! It was because of my activity in circulating the Gathering Call among the members at church—that is what you came to see me about."

At this point Elder Schwartz took the floor, and began to tell me of his long acquaintance with Mr. Ballenger, the Editor of the Gathering Call, and pretende to be quite familiar with all the facts connected with Brother Ballenger's history and activities with the denomination. Finally, he expressed himself that "no true, well instructed, loyal Seventh-day Adventist would read this vile and libelous literature, or any other publication made in the name of S. D. A. cause." It was "nothing more than the crude product of an apostatized, disgruntled child of the Devil." The Editor of the Gathering Call had "brot disgrace and grief to the church" as well as to himself. "He had sunk into ill repute, and had besmirched the fair name of the denomination." He was "guilty of un-
faithful and unchristian acts, both against God and his fellow-men.” He had “swindled the denomination out of a fabulous sum of money some years ago at Battle Creek, Michigan, with Dr. Kellogg, while holding a position of honor and trust,” and, as an apology for his crime, he went to California and set up a press against the denomination, and attacked the foundations of the church in the most merciless manner.

The above quotations, while not exactly word for word, jot for jot, or title for title, yet are, the sum and substance (without exaggeration) of what Elder W. F. Schwartz repeated to me in my home against Brother Ballenger, editor of the Gathering Call.

After Elder Schwartz had continued at some length in laying bare the history of Brother Ballenger, and had given me the impression that it was common knowledge by all old Adventists that his charges were true, I informed him that I knew nothing whatever about Mr. Ballenger and that if Mr. Schwartz would not lechn to me the matter, but that I was not the least concerned as to whether Mr. Ballenger was a plain thief, a rogue, an embosier, or a safe-blower; but instead, I was only concerned as to whether what he was publishing was true or not.

Elder Schwartz was not at all anxious to discuss this phase of the question, and was much relieved in making a similar answer when I pressed him for one. He showed very plainly from the beginning that he was seeking to dodge the cardinal point by holding up Mr. Ballenger’s criminal record before me. This of course had just the opposite effect upon me from what it was intended, and I told him so.

“Now see here Elder,” I said, as I walked over to my desk and picked up several booklets and some Gathering Calls, “I want to know first of all, if what the other person is printing is TRUE or not. He may be a rogue as far as I know, but I don’t care anything about that. What I want you to tell me most of all is whether this stuff is truth or falsehood!”

Did I get an answer? No! Positively not! Try as I would, I could never get Elder Schwartz to give me either an affirmative or a negative answer to my questions. But he did go so far as to say that it was not Seventh-day Adventist literature, and that it was not becoming to me as a Seventh-day Adventist to circulate it, and that I ought to be engaged in circulating something good—Present Truth, Signs, etc., and that he did not believe I was aware of the evil of my doings, else I would surely not be engaged in it. I asked him if he could call my attention to a single instance where it was right to circulate a lie, or a single instance where it would be wrong to circulate the truth, regardless of whom it hurt! Needless to say, he was anxious for a truce on the matter, and he and the church school teacher went away leaving behind them the spoils of their defeat.

But my victory was short lived. It was the following Sabbath when Elder Schwartz mounted the rostrum armed to the teeth to win the greatest verbal battle of his life. Everyone knows that a minister has the exclusive advantage in any argument. Even if he suffers a complete defeat out of the rostrum, he can always strike back with deadly effect when he gets into the pulpit, and Mr. Schwartz made good use of this advantage.

On this occasion he came out with an arm full of books, and among the collection, a Bible. He read just about everything that could be found in the Scripture that could be applied to Mr. Ballenger, fair or unfair. Then of course, Sister White had prophesied of these very men Ballenger and Pruitt, and he read it to them. Between times, he would make mention of such names as Kellogg, Bower, Ballenger and some others which I do not remember.

Brother Schwartz held his composure quite well until he glanced at Mrs. Pruitt and myself, and saw us taking notes. At this point he stopped abruptly and dropped his voice and said, “Well, there are a lot of things I might tell you but I won’t just now.” Then his enthusiasm waxed hot. He fairly pranced back and forth on the rostrum. It was truly embarrassing to watch the poor man. Not more than half of the audience really understood what it was all about, and many were asking after the services what the sermon meant.

I have been told that Elder Schwartz was kept quite busy for several weeks making visits to the members’ homes, patching up the injury that the G. C. had inflicted, and no doubt, it behooved him to try to daze the minds of all whom he could not convince.

From that very Sabbath I became an outcast among my brethren and sisters of the church, the Mrs. Pruitt and I had hitherto been in high standing with the members and had given liberally to every cause. We were shunned by many.

I sought out many of my brethren from time to time, and tried to study with them, but they would not discuss these questions with me. I wrote to many of the members and asked them to call at my home to show me wherein I was wrong, but I never even as much as received a reply, much less an interview. I then wrote a letter to the church board and challenged them on certain things, and even offered to give the church $500.00 cash to do as they pleased with, if they would show me wherein I was wrong on certain points, but this did not draw a word from them. I even wrote to the Ohio Conference and to the General Conference making them an offer of $500.00 if they could prove by the Bible their stand on certain points of doctrine, but all I got in return was contemptuous silence.

Now reader, who ever heard of a Seventh-day Adventist keeping silence on any point of doctrine when he knows or even thinks he is right? NO ONE. There never has been such a thing as a silent Adventist when it came to defending his belief. At least, I never heard of one.

Several months ago, I wrote a letter to the church board asking that the names of Mrs. Pruitt and myself be dropped from the church record, and in this letter, I stated my reasons for having the church, setting forth certain doctrines which I no longer believed, and one of these was the inspiration of Sister White’s writings. I emphatically denied all faith in her writings as being inspired, tho I admitted she was a good writer.

In a few weeks, four of the brethren called to see Mrs. Pruitt and myself, and asked that we withdraw our request to be dropped from the church, but I again reiterated my stand, and inveighed sharply against certain doctrines and particularly the so-called “spirit of prophecy.” But notwithstanding all this, they still refused to consent to my request, and not one of the four made any attempt to defend the inspiration of Sister White’s writings; neither did they dispute my stand on any other issue, but avoided discussing them, and insisted on my returning to church in spite of what I believed.

MAXWELL PRUITT,
46 W 5th St., Covington, Ky.

Pastor W. F. Schwartz Refuses to Be Honest

When it was reported to me that Elder W. F. Schwartz, pastor of the First S. D. A. church of Cincinnati, Ohio, had publicly accused me of both sinful and criminal conduct, I at once wrote him requesting him to give me the details of the charges he made against me, and his authority for his public denunciation of my conduct. To this request I received no reply.

On Jan. 16, 1930, I addressed a second communication to him in which I said in part: “I am trying to follow out the injunction of the Saviour in dealing with an offending brother as recorded in Matt. 8. If you have made inquiries regarding the charges made against me since my last letter to you, you have found that they are entirely untrue."
"Now, my brother, you have done me a great injustice; not only privately, but publicly. Every charge of sin that you made against me was entirely untrue, without even the shadow of foundation. It would seem to me that you should have asked me to correct the misstatements you made regarding my character, not only to deny them, but to confess the sin in publicly making false statements. I come to you as a brother and I trust you will treat me as a brother. I have good reason to expect an answer to this letter within a limited time."

To this letter I received no reply.

March 4, 1930, I wrote him a third letter, as follows:

Eld. W. F. Schwartz,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Brother:

"Twice before this I have written you regarding a matter which is more vital to you than to me. From neither of these letters have I received any reply or acknowledgment. It has been reported to me that you publicly stated that I was guilty with others, in defrauding the denomination of thousands of dollars. As the news came to me you accused me of being associated with Dr. Kellogg in an unlawful and unrighteous scheme to defraud the denomination. First asked you for your proof. In my second letter I emphatically denied every charge that you made. Now Brother Schwartz, I wish to reaffirm to you that I was in no way connected with Dr. Kellogg or the Sanitarium in any of the disputes over the ownership of the Sanitarium or in regard to any moneys entrusted to them or claimed by the denomination from them. I had no more to do with the proposition than did Paul the great Apostle.

Brother Schwartz, you have done me a great injustice and sinned against me. You have not only violated the law of God and wronged a brother, but you have committed a criminal offense. As a Christian brother, I ask you to do as you would like to be done by, and correct the misstatements regarding me. I am doing with you as the Bible tells me to do. I have appealed to you as a brother in Christ to deal justly with your fellowmen. I ask you to correct the falsehood you told to your church, and to send me a copy of your acknowledgment to the church. You have had time since I first called your attention to this injustice, to make investigation to see whether these things were so. If you are a Christian, to say nothing of a gospel minister, you will cheerfully correct this wrong. How can you stand before the judgment seat of God with this wrong standing against you? Again I appeal to you for your own soul's good that you make this matter right. And the only way you can make it right is to confess it as publicly as you made the charges.

Trusting that the Spirit of the Lord will lead you to this simple justice, I remain

Your brother,

E. S. Ballenger.

It has been over eleven months since this letter was forwarded, and I have received no reply. Evidently he intends to ignore all of my requests. As far as I am able, I have carried out the instructions of the Lord in dealing with Brother Schwartz. Had I the privilege of calling on him personally I would take another brother or two with me, and personally labor with him.

The next step in the Master's instruction is "tell it to the church." It is now up to the church to do their duty. The church has a responsibility in this matter, which they cannot afford to neglect. The conference from which he holds credentials, also has a duty to perform. If both church and conference either refuse or neglect to take action in this matter, they will become a sharer of Brother Schwartz's sin and guilt. They will testify to the world by their silence, that they condone sin in high places, whenever such sins contribute to their own interests.

It is unfortunate for any individual or society to deliberately choose to resort to blackmailing and falsification as the only means of meeting disagreeable facts.

Pastor Schwartz is the creature of an unfortunate condition. His creed is faulty at the foundation. To acknowledge these faults would be disastrous to the creed. He and many other leaders have adopted the Jesuit method; and they try to make themselves believe that any method is justifiable if it saves the creed. Such methods will bring satisfactory results for a time, but they are sure to produce disastrous results in the end. How can those who claim to be candidates for translation continue to use such unchristian and unchristian methods in defense of their creed, is an astonishment both to angels and men. There is a judgment for Seventh-day Adventists as well as for "outside sinners."

It is not our purpose to furnish a brief in defense of Dr. Kellogg. He is abundantly able to defend himself as many of the leaders have found by experience. A personal experience may cast some light on the charges against Dr. Kellogg's honesty. A high official in the denomination, during the controversy between Elder A. G. Daniels and Dr. Kellogg, wrote me a strong condemnation of Dr. Kellogg's course, going into detail regarding his alleged dishonest deal. The charges were new to me. I was not prepared to answer them. In reply I stated to the brother that the charges against the Doctor seemed to be serious, but I did not feel free to express an opinion before hearing both sides. I asked the brother if I might send his letter to Dr. K. with a request that he might furnish me his version of the deal. In reply he most emphatically refused to allow me to send his letter to Dr. Kellogg. He declared it would be a breach of Christian ethics for me to betray his confidence.

I need not enlarge upon the effect this correspondence had upon me regarding the truthfulness of his charges.

But regardless of Dr. Kellogg's guilt or innocence, I had nothing whatever to do with the transaction on either side. I was a worker in California during this period, and had nothing whatever to do in any way with the transaction between the Sanitarium and the denomination. I did not even have a knowledge of the difficulty until it was practically settled.

God knows my sins are many and I am thankfully aware of the fact that I am a sinner saved by grace, and my sins have all been blotted out with the blood of the slain Lamb; and I am glad and thankful that I will never have to meet these sins. But my reputation for honesty will bear any kind of investigation. Is it not fair for me to demand of my accusers that they take the time to look into my record, and become conversant with the facts or quit trying to answer the things which I publish by maligning my character?

It is reported to me that Brother Schwartz claims to have known me for many years. This may be true though I do not remember of ever having met him. If he did know any of the family he knows that none of the charges made against any of the name is correct so far as his knowledge goes.

We are sending a copy of this paper to all of the conference officials and ministers in the Ohio conference so far as we are able to get their addresses. We are also supplying a sufficient number to place one in each family connected with the church of which Brother Schwartz is pastor. We stand ready to publish any statement furnished us by any official of the Ohio conference, or of the Cincinnati church bearing on this question.

This is no trifling matter, either in the eyes of heaven or among honest men. It cannot be satisfactorily answered by silence. We rest our case in the hands of those whose duty it is to act. We will keep our readers posted. But we confidently predict that the only report that we will be able to make will be "still QUITED on the Ohio."
The Heavenly Sanctuary

In our last study we showed that the tabernacle and its furniture which were constructed at Mt. Sinai, were not dupli-
cicates of things in heaven. They were instituted as kindergarten illustrations of the plan of salvation.

We also showed the inconsistency of the old position in trying to make the earthly service an exact pattern of things transpiring in heaven. If the earthly service were an exact duplicate of the heavenly service, then blood must be shed in heaven every day. And the odor of burning flesh filled heaven continually.

Again we showed that if the two were alike, then Christ should have been slain in front of the temple of God in heaven, and not in the suburbs of Jerusalem. We further showed that the old position would not bear examination, for in the earthly service the slaying of the Lord's goat on the day of atonement marked the close of the sanctuary service; whereas the denominational position makes the closing scene of Christ's ministry his very first act, and then sends Him back to the first apartment to complete the service. Thus reversing the plan as taught by the earthly sanctuary.

We wish to suggest a few additional thought for study along this line. The den-
nomination teaches that God moved His throne from the most holy place to the holy apartment of the heavenly sanctua-
ry at Christ's ascension, and that His throne continued in the first apartment until 1844 at which time He and the Father moved into the most holy apartment.

What, we ask, is the most holy place in all God's universe? What was it that made a little spot in the Arabian Desert so holy that Moses was instructed to remove his shoes, and was certainly holy because of the presence of Moses? The holiness of the place is due to the presence of God in the desert. The presence of God always makes a place holy. If God moved His throne from the second apartment to the first apartment of the heavenly sanctuary, which was the most holy place, is there anything in God's universe that can make a place more holy than the place where God Himself dwells? In the earthly tabernacle, it was the presence of God which made the second apartment the most holy. If the ark above which was manifested the presence of God, had been moved into the first apartment, would the second apartment have been more holy than the first?

After the death of Uzzah, David instructed the ark to be taken into the house of Obed-edom, the Gittite. Here it remained three months. Was there any place in Israel more holy than the house of Obed-edom during those three months? Unquestionably the presence of God makes any place the most holy place so long as God is in that place. If God moved His throne from the most holy place into the holy place of the heavenly tabernacle, what was left in the most holy place to make it most holy? Can anyone fail to see that it is a contradiction of terms to call a place most holy which is without the presence of God? God could not move from the holy to the most holy, for the most holy place in all the universe always accompanies His presence.

We will now turn to a study of the veil. In the earthly tabernacle the veil was the dividing curtain between the holy and most holy place. Any of the service priests were privileged to go into the first apartment any and every day of the year; but no one was ever allowed to enter the most holy place for 364 days of the year. But one day in the year was anyone allowed to enter the most holy apartment, and only one person in all Israel was allowed this privilege; and that was the high priest. Let the reader get this well fixed in mind. No one was ever allowed, not even the high priest, to enter the most holy place for all but one day of the year. It was a sealed apartment.

All agree that the high priest was a type of Christ, and that the assisting priests were types of those angels or heavenly beings. With this picture in mind let us turn to the heavenly sanctuary. If the earthly service was an exact model of the heavenly service, then Christ Himself, according to the denominational position, should never have been privileged to come into the presence of His Father until the day of atonement which began in 1844. And inasmuch as the high priest was the only one who was allowed to go into the most holy place, therefore none of the heavenly angels were ever privileged to come into the presence of God at any time, not even on the day of atonement. Such a position is not only unreasonable, but is out of harmony with the teachings of the Bible.

It is inconsistency carried to absurdity to attempt to make the heavenly service conform to the earthly service.

In the earthly service the high priest went immediately into the most holy place with the first blood of the Lord's goat on the day of atonement. But the denominational position puts Christ in the awkward position of waiting for over 1800 years after He shed His blood before going into the most holy place.

If a correct understanding of the service in the heavenly sanctuary as illustrated in the earthly sanctuary, as we were taught, was so essential to salvation, then how about the condition of the people from Adam to Moses? For twenty-five centuries the people of God repented of their sins and received forgiveness and had the witness that they were accepted of God, yet they had no instruction whatever in regard to a heavenly sanctuary. There never was a day of atonement from Adam until Sinai; and yet people were saved during all that period.

God instituted types in the Old Testament to point forward to a future event, and these types continued in use until the event transpired. The day of atonement was a service which pointed forward to an event in the work of Christ for the salvation of fallen man. If the day of atonement did not begin until 1844, then why should the annual service cease to be carried on 1800 years before the event to which it pointed forward began? If the day of atonement did not begin until Oct. 22, 1844, then Paul and all the other apostles, and all the Christian church this side of apostolic days, should have continued to celebrate the day of atonement on the tenth day of the seventh month each year.

Again we say, every attempt to make the heavenly service comport with the earthly service, only belittles and obscures God's plan for the salvation of man.

No, the sanctuary question as taught by the denomination does not need revising, it needs to be abandoned, in order to make place for the simple gospel.

We are publishing in this issue, the obituary of brother Ralph Wood. We never met Brother Wood but we have had some pleasant correspondence with him. We have been very intimately acquainted with other members of the family, both while we were with the denomination, and since our separation.

Roseburg has been the center of more than ordinary interest for the past year, and it is still the center of very important developments. We will have occasion to say more about the Roseburg situation in future issues. It's a fair to make a most interesting chapter.

We are requested by R. R. Wood, a brother of the deceased, to send Gathering Call readers who may be traveling thru Oregon, an invitation to stop and worship with them as they are holding independent Sabbath services. We refrain from further comment on the Roseburg situation at this time.

A series of eight Bible readings on The Church. A very thorough presentation of The Church from a Bible standpoint. These lessons were compiled by a member of the Kansas City church just after the Conference officials disbanded the church in order to disfellowship certain members whose Bible teachings they could not answer. Price ten cents.
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A call to all men and women to seek salvation through Christ alone, the only source of human needs.

A call to become living members of the living and divinely organized body of Christ, His church, instead of being church-tire members of a humbly organized substitute and counterfeit.

A call to accept as authority, in all matters of faith and practice, the Book of Martyrs and Reformers, the Bible, and the Bible only, instead of the Bible and something else.

A call to accept the Holy Spirit as the only crucifier of the carnal man, the only infallible interpreter of the Word of God, and the only power for witnessing to an apostate church and fallen world.

A call to accept salvation as the free gift of God's grace, as the blood of Jesus, as the blood of Jesus.

A call to the keeping of all God's commandments as they are binding in the heart and thrilled with love for God, who hath saved us and called us with an holy calling, not after the carnal mind, but according to His own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began.

A call to men to join the remnant seed of the witnessing martyrs and testify the final testimony of Jesus to the once offered blood of His covenant, the blood of the covenant of God, to the lawless and faithful bride; to testify against the final and soon coming crooked kindness of the beast and his tormentors, blood-drunkened mistress and murderers, the mother of harlots.

A Pioneer at Rest

Ralph Mason Wood, who died at Roseburg, Oregon, Sunday evening, Dec. 14, 1930, was born at Walla Walla, Washington, July 23, 1860. He was the eldest of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wood, pioneer of the Northwest, who crossed the plains by ox team in 1857. With five children, these people moved from Walla Walla to near Healdsburg, California. That year Elders Loughborough and Bordeau pitched a tent at Healdsburg and began a series of meetings as missionaries to the West. J. F. and Mrs. Wood went to the meetings of the month and the faith of Jesus as truth. In the spring of 1869, they returned to Walla Walla, and there they introduced the advent message, and soon had a small church in operation. That was the beginning of S. D. A. work in the Northwest. Ralph M. Wood, the eldest, with the other children, was brought up to obey the Commandments of God. He taught to the fundamentals of the Advent message as taught, the Commandments and the faith of Jesus all his life. Adherence to those fundamentals caused him and a dozen others to be disbarred from the Roseburg, Oregon, S. D. A. church in April, 1930, when he refused to sign a written creed, presented by the president of the Southern Oregon Conference, that he did not desire to pay tribute to the organization, personal participation in all drives for money, obedience to teachings of the leadership, to attend all services and other requirements. Standing upon the Bible requirement only, Brother Wood was disfellowshiped by the disbanding of the church. However, taking comfort in Isa. 66:5 and Luke 6:22, Brother Wood continued to serve God, and with the little group of about twenty-five, met regularly in Sabbath worship. The Sabbath before his death, caused by heart failure, the service was marked by the presence of the Holy Spirit, and only love was expressed for all of the former brethren. Helpfulness, appreciation of the problems and trials of others, always kindly considerate, Brother Wood lived, expressing confidence in the soon coming of Jesus, and that whenever the Lord willed he was ready to go, he laid down the burden and sleeps until the Life Giver comes.

Can We Love God?

An eight-page leaflet dealing with the question of eternal torment from the standpoint of the original Greeks. It contain in tabular form the meanings of sixteen Greek words used in the New Testament to define the outcome of sin. This table appeared in the Gathering Call some months ago. The leaflet was prepared by the author of the series of articles on "The Outcome of Sin," which appeared in the Gathering Call about a year ago. Two for five cents; fifty cents per hundred.

No honest Bible teacher who has availed himself of the privilege of reading the sixteen different translations of Acts 3:19 as published in the January, "Ministry," will ever again use that scripture in support of the investigative judgment.

An unfortunate translation of this verse in the Authorized version, led the brethren to make a wrong application of this scripture. It reads as follows: "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." The brethren took this to mean that no sins would be blotted out until the "times of refreshing," and this they interpreted as the second coming of Christ. Had they read any other translation, they would have seen their mistake. We have consulted fully twenty various translations of this verse, and they all agree in sentiment with the American Standard Version and the Revised Version which could have been added to the sixteen versions published in the January, "Ministry." It reads, "Repent ye therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out, that so there may come seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The blotting out immediately follows repentance, and the seasons of refreshing come in connection with repentance and the blotting out of sin. The denomination has used this verse to prove that sins were not blotted out until the second coming of Christ, which is entirely out of harmony with the gospel. The "Ministry" has done a good service in publishing these sixteen different translations of Acts 3:19.

GOSPEL LITERATURE

No. 1. Proclamation of Liberty and the Unpardonable Sin. A most fascinating presentation of the work of Christ as our sin offering and high priest. The old story in a new setting. It makes the Christian reader weep joyful tears of gratitude and removes the doubts of the honest doubter. The best anti-infidel literature in print; logical and appealing. 266 pages, $1.00.

No. 3. Before Armageddon. This book on the battle visualizes the symbols of Rev. 13 and 17 in a most convincing manner. Current events are shown to be meeting the closing predictions of the Seer of Revelation in a most convincing manner. If you are interested in prophecy you cannot afford to be without this document. 180 pages, 30 cents.

No. 9. How Shall We Search the Scriptures? A most striking rebuke from the pen of Mrs. E. G. White to the S. D. A. leaders who are so sure they have the truth. It is so stoutly condemned present preachers that it is the second edition of Gospel Workers, published in 1915. Republished without comment. 8 pages, 2 for 5 cents.


No. 11. Serving in Newness of Spirit. A most interesting presentation of the place that works occupies in the life of a Christian. Free in any quantity.

No. 16. A Word to the Little Flock. An exact reproduction of the oldest publication of the denomination together with 12 pages from other documents which have been suppressed by the denomination. The portions that have been suppressed are printed in bold-faced type, so they can be readily recognized. 36 pages, 15 cents.

No. 19. When It Was Right to Be Wrong and Wrong to Be Right. This reprint from The Gathering Call is an unanswerable array of evidences which show that S. D. A.'s teach that they were favored of God for teaching error while all other Christians were rebuking them for this error. Strange as it may seem to thinking people, they still hold this unreasonable position. This leaflet should go to every S. D. A. and if they refuse to read it and reform, then it should go to the world. 12 pages, 5c, $1.00 per 100.

No. 30. The Jones Letter to Mrs. E. G. White. An unanswerable and unanswerable array of most important facts written to Mrs. White in a private letter in 1909 by Eld. Alonso T. Jones. This letter was never published in pamphlet form. It was published in The Gathering Call in 1928. The demand for the letter was so great that we published it in pamphlet form. 32 pages, 10 cents.
College Will Offer Unique Courses During Summer For Teachers, Professional Folk

As a special feature of its regular summer session, Battle Creek College this year will offer a series of six special survey courses, designed to appeal particularly to teachers and other adults not interested in the full six-week schedule, but who wish to avail themselves of college instruction in these professional fields, it was announced Saturday from the office of President Emil Leffler.

The summer session will open July 22 and continue through July 31 with Dean Benjamin L. Birkbeck again serving as director.

Each of the special survey courses will be divided into three units with the work in any one unit requiring two weeks of attendance, complete in itself. The six courses are Nutrition and Home Economics in the School of Home Economics and Body Mechanics, Methods of Teaching Body Mechanics, Physical Therapy and Massage and Hydrotherapy in the School of Physical Education. In Nutrition the three units to be offered are Elementary Principles of Nutrition; Meal Planning and Child Nutrition. The units of the survey course in Home Economics will be Marketing; Food Marketing; and Textiles and Clothing.

For the survey course in Body Mechanics the three units listed are The Fundamental Principles of Body Alignment and Posture; Introduction to Physical Therapy; and Rhythmic Activities. Units of the special course in Methods of Teaching Body Mechanics will be The Place of Body Mechanics in the Health and Physical Program; Activities in the Body Mechanics Program; and Unit Discussion of Body Mechanics. Pathology, Neuropsychiatry and Ethics are the three units for the course in Physical Therapy with Massage and Hydrotherapy as the units comprising the course in Massage and Hydrotherapy.

The regular student courses listed for the six weeks of the summer session were listed as follows:

**Anatomy:** Human anatomy; general biology; anthropology; general entomology; bacteriology for dietitians; eugenics; laboratory methods in heredity; and history of biology.

**Economics:** Principles of economics.

**Education:** Educational psychology; and history of education in the United States.

**English:** English composition; fundamentals of speech; elements of journalism; modern poetry; the English essay; and Shakespeare.

**French:** Usual courses in elementary and Intermediate French.

**History:** History of the United States since 1865; and Pre-War Europe.

**Mathematics:** Trigonometry.

**Physical Education:** Kinesiology.

**Physics:** Astronomy; general physics; and laboratory physics.

**Political Science:** International relations.

**Psychology:** General psychology; child psychology; and educational psychology.

**Sociology:** Social problems and ethics.

**Spanish:** Usual courses in elementary and intermediate Spanish.

Another feature of the College summer activity will be the three-week councilor’s training camp at Camp Potterwottomie, Gull lake, under the supervision of the School of Physical Education, from August 26 to September 16.

PROFESSOR CITES COLLEGE GROWTH

Dr. Luther West. Head of Biology Department, Addresses Convocation.

HELD IN NEW LIBRARY

Battle Creek Institution's Students Also Hear Dr. Paul Voelker, President.

Battle Creek College's growth during the last five years was cited by Dr. Luther West, head of the biology department at the college, at the first convocation for new and old students in the new library building auditorium Tuesday afternoon. "The progress of this college," he said, "has been marked by its accrediting, the addition of a liberal arts school, its change to a coeducational institution, and the construction of this fine new building, which includes administrative offices, recreational space, auditorium and library." This was the first time the entire student body has met in the new building.

**Why Go to College?**

Dr. Paul F. Voelker, president of the college, after the introduction by Dr. West, addressed the students on the topic, Why Go to College? When students are asked the question, "Why do you walk?" there are five answers usually given," said Dr. Voelker. "They are: to get away from something, to get somewhere, for pleasure, for exercise, and because we have legs. So it is when we come to college. We are either trying to get away from some situation, failure or mediocrity, to get somewhere, because we lack something, for a good time, or because we have brains, hearts and personality to develop."

"It is our aim this year to instill in you the experimental spirit, the scientific attitude, and put into your hands the methods of research," concluded Dr. Voelker. "These things will enrich your entire life, for they can be never-ending."

**Describes Life in Island**

Miss Frances Seibert, a graduate of Battle Creek college in the class of 1914 and later supervisor of physical education in the Battle Creek public schools, now in charge of girl scout work in the Hawaiian Islands, told the college students of her there. She is visiting friends in Battle Creek prior to attending Columbia University, where she intends to earn her M. A. degree.

Dean Benjamin Birkbeck also talked to the students, and the Rev. H. N. Jordan gave the Invocation.

Professor Paul M. Riley, director of the college conservatory of music.
The Haskell Home, that ceased to function as such about a year ago, children now being cared for in other ways, was a gift to the Sanitarium more than 30 years ago, the donor being Mrs. S. M. Haskell who presented it as a memorial to her late husband, one of the Haskells interested in the great car industry at Michigan City. She did not make the request that it bear the name Haskell but this was given to the home by Dr. Kellogg in courtesy to the donor, he greatly appreciating the gift.

Stipulation was made that the institution be converted to the care of children and education of mothers, so whatever is done with the property, procedure must be in harmony with the aim and ideals of the donor.

The Haskell Home, that for years has cared for little children on Hubbard street, has been transferred to Battle Creek College, deeds being just filed with Register of Deeds Eddy in the court house at Marshall. What future plans are is not to be announced until the return of Dr. J. H. Kellogg from his European tour, it was stated by Dr. B. N. Colver, who is secretary of the college board, this morning.

Haskell Home property is L-shaped, the greatest area fronting on Hubbard street, and 10 or 12 lots have been sold already for building purposes by the institution. The tract surrounding the home, this covering about 40 additional lots, had been rented to the Sanitarium several years ago and planted to choice fruit.

Providing the remaining tract is retained there is a likelihood that dormitories for Battle Creek college might be erected thereon. If the property is sold, however, there would be no dormitories. All is conjecture pending the arrival home of Dr. Kellogg, who at the present time is in Vienna.

The big venture is that the property will be disposed of and the proceeds diverted to a fund that would be utilized to finance fundamental features of college work in Battle Creek. For instance, the School of Home Economics students have for some time been serving nourishing, well-balanced warm lunches to pupils in the public schools. This activity could be carried still further and the Kellogg School of Physical Education could send students to the schools to aid in recreational activities, especially on the playgrounds. The School of Nursing for years has carried on field work in the city. All these lines of endeavor might be enlarged to special advantage both of the college and the city itself.
FIVE members of the Battle Creek College women's field hockey squad have been named on the All-College honor team by the Great Lakes Field Hockey Association as a result of their showing in a recent tournament at Ann Arbor. Members of the squad pictured here are: Back row, left to right—Wilhelmina Maytag, Pontiac (honor team goalie); Helen Meida, Flint; Grace Gaarde, Armstrong, Iowa (honor half); Eileen McEown, Minot, N. D.; Margaret McKay, Zenia, O.; Mary Neumesiter, Sandusky, O. Front row, left to right—Marjorie Johnson, Battle Creek (honor center-forward); Maxine Moon, Battle Creek; Josephine Lafer, Warsaw, Ind. (honor team right-inner); Jane Krowzyk, Burnham, Ill.; Catherine Batschelet, Renova, Pa.; Katherine Stoker, Vandergrift, Pa.; Ruth Ormistan, Flint; Charlotte Talbot, Edmeston, N. Y. (honor team left wing).

Chinning strength with strength of pectoral muscles
Chinning strength with strength of deltoid muscles
Chinning strength with strength of latissimus muscles
Dipping strength with strength of shoulder retractors
Dipping strength with strength of latissimus muscles
Emotional status with P.F.I.
Menstrual status with P.F.I.
Health status with P.F.I.
Hours work with P.F.I.
Hours study with P.F.I.
Hours exercise with P.F.I.
Chinning and Dipping strength with weight
Weight with P.F.I.

The coefficients of correlation will indicate to what degree these various items are correlated and whether or not the test battery as used in this supplementary test is justified.

Further knowledge regarding "drains" on the present physical
Physical Fitness Tests of all College Women:

Physical Fitness Tests consisting of strength test items have just been completed. These tests indicate the "present physical condition" of each individual and through the health status questionnaire accompanying them, certain "drains" and "strains" may be evidenced.

Four subsequent physical fitness tests are to be conducted throughout the year as a supplementary testing program to the regular Kellogg Strength Test given twice per year. Tests in January, March, and May shall follow the present tests in November. By means of these repeated tests, each student may see objectively the gains or losses in her own health status and estimate where slack or release in her program of living should be made.

Results of the tests are now being given to the students and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I can report reactions and interests in their own "present physical condition". Not one student has demonstrated the slightest indifference. On the contrary, I have never been so swamped with requests for self-health analyses and profound concern over each P.F.I. (physical fitness index). At an early date I shall compile the temper of the interests exhibited to substantiate my statement that these tests have served as a very important health project here.

Some statistical manipulation is to be used with the data. The average or mean of the P.F.I.'s of all the women is to be ascertained and from which each student may estimate her rating with the entire group. At the close of the series of four tests, a norm or standard for each classified (age, height, weight) group will be estimated. This may serve as a direct indicator for each girl's P.F.I. in respect to a normal.

The following relationships between the various items of the test are being computed in statistical form:

1. Chinning strength with strength of pectoral muscles
2. Chinning strength with strength of deltoid muscles
3. Chinning strength with strength of latissimus muscles
4. Dipping strength with strength of shoulder retractors
5. Dipping strength with strength of latissimus muscles
6. Emotional status with P.F.I.
7. Menstrual status with P.F.I.
8. Health status with P.F.I.
9. Hours work with P.F.I.
10. Hours study with P.F.I.
11. Hours exercise with P.F.I.
12. Chinning and Dipping strength with weight
13. Weight with P.F.I.

The coefficients of correlation will indicate to what degree these various items are correlated and whether or not the test battery as used in this supplementary test is justified.

Further knowledge regarding "drains" on the present physical
fitness of students may be expected to be shown through these many relationships.

The Physical Fitness Test battery and the health questionnaire as constructed here are as follows:

- Strength of back, legs, hand grip; chinning strength, dipping strength.
- Number of hours per week used in study, work, and exercise.
- Emotional, menstrual, and general health status.
- Height, weight, age.

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Library Display of Health Projects during American Education Week:

A display of the strength testing program, shadowgraph method of measuring posture, body mechanics examinations of feet and spine, held a prominent place in the recognition of American Education Week at Battle Creek College Library.

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Course in the Theory of Posture and Body Mechanics is being given to the upper classwomen students in Home Economics and Liberal Arts. These students repeatedly express their appreciation of such a course and feel that through this source they shall be better prepared as teachers of Health Education.

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Individual Corrective work for weak and handicapped students:

Special classes are being conducted for individual students who have definite and specific physical handicaps. Two orthopedic cases are receiving muscle reconstruction work in the swimming pool two hours per week. Fifteen women students receive individual instruction in corrective exercise in addition to their regular three hour physical education periods. Such cases include spinal curvatures, foot troubles, and menstrual disorders. Much emphasis is being placed upon rest and relaxation as an important phase of the corrective program.

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Health Education Projects at the Ann J. Kellogg School:

Three Physical Education Senior women students are conducting individual health projects at the Ann J. Kellogg school. One girl is working with a group of five non-readers while the other two assist the classroom teacher in health instruction and studies in class groups.