The text on the page is handwritten and contains a variety of terms and phrases that are not clearly legible. It appears to be a page from a document or a letter, with some sections crossed out or marked with an 'X'. The handwriting style suggests a personal or informal context. The page number '23' and the text 'Catharin Riener' suggest it may be from a book or a letter addressed to someone named Catharin. The content is not easily transcribed due to the handwriting style.
all parts of the United States to take action upon it before it is submitted to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The Wilmington Visiting Nurses made 11,828 visits for the Metropolitan during the year October 1st, 1922 - September 30th, 1923, at a total cost of $10,553.20, and received from the Metropolitan $8,356.35 - an actual loss of $2,196.85.

In view of the indefinite date of the publishing of the report and the monthly loss averaging between $175 and $200 the Visiting Nurse Association, after prolonged correspondence with the Metropolitan asking only just compensation for the service rendered, felt obliged to increase its charges November 1st to all industrial and business firms requiring its services, including the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with the result that the Metropolitan agreed to pay the Visiting Nurse Association the increased rate, 90%, until January 1st and then bring its own nurses to Wilmington to look after its policy-holders entitled to bedside nursing.

The Wilmington Visiting Nurse Association regrets the termination of its agreement with the Metropolitan but it cannot be expected to sell its services to any business firm below the actual cost and make up this loss from funds subscribed by the public to care for those who are able to pay little or nothing for their nursing care.

Mrs. Joseph Bancroft
President.
CAPTAIN PIERCE'S TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL

Life in the Army is peculiar. While the conduct and habits of officers, like those of other men, are influenced very much by their neighbors, still the majority spend so much of their time far removed from the cities and centers of population that they inevitably become a law unto themselves. The New York papers, the Army and Navy Journal, and some one of the prominent publications, as the Harper's, the Atlantic or Scribners' monthly, constitute for each officer the usual literary food.

To keep, with these as helps, thoroughly conversant with what is going on in the world, is by everybody deemed essential. To be properly furnished in mind and in library with all works that bear upon an officer's special department of the service, is of course indispensable.

When, however, one a little more enterprising than his fellows goes beyond the acknowledged boundaries, outside the established routine of duty and amusement and undertakes some literary or scientific work, there comes in the restraint of Army public opinion. The law is often quite formally put forth, e.g., "That officer has a fine mind, but does not confine himself sufficiently to his profession proper" or "his talents are due to his government but he is giving them to science, to art, to literature, to religion!"

Sometimes the charge is cast in another mould as a mandatory interdiction which becomes a common proverb. For instance, "Never scatter your fire". "Do not desert your colors".

These injunctions and interdictions that are dropped at office reunions when much Army gossip prevails, or at the social meetings where the Army world is canvassed and reputations established or annulled, become very potent, especially when they proceed from grey haired veterans or from the recognized eloquent organs of Army Stories.
and Army usages.

There is always an implication that those officers who have suffered themselves to do outside things, in the line of intellectual or moral improvement, have somehow neglected the profession of arms. They are virtually accused of wasting their talents and their energies on a motive power foreign to the accomplishment of the work which their Government requires. Their shots are alleged to be carelessly delivered and the claims of the profession of their choice so far forgotten that it amounts to an actual desertion of their standards. Now these are grave charges and if this is the proper way of putting the case, it would be well to be even more emphatic and hinder the approach to the forbidden fruit by the flaming sword of positive orders and regulations, to wit: "Thy profession is that of arms. Do not study or write upon philosophy, geology or astronomy. "Do not study and practice the art of sketching, drawing or painting beyond the calls of campaign duty". "Never waste your time in the study and practice of music". "Leave to the clergy the investigation of moral and spiritual phenomena". "Commit to lawyers and judges all matters of law that do not concern the military courts; and to statesmen the care and control of State Government".

While there are undoubtedly grains of truth mixed in here, still in my judgment these showy collection of postulates are but chaff. Our conservative expounders of the calls of service and usage, remind me of an ignorant father who did not wish his son to study geography. "Why not"? asked the teacher. "Because I never studied nothing but 'rithmetic myself. It served me 'nough for a carpenter". When the teacher explained that the boy would learn arithmetic better by gaining a little expansion through other studies - the father gave a slow half believing assent.
A young officer who comes into the army has invariably from me this advice, "Never neglect to study; master your profession or your branch of it, of course, but do more. The sciences will enlarge your mind. The practice of sketching or painting will improve your taste and enhance your skill. Religious truth which is of universal application and demand will keep alive your affections."

Those officers of the Army and Navy who have done the best and accomplished the most for themselves and their Country have not been narrow one idea men, but men who have studied, who have gone beyond the mere call of routine. They have been experts in mathematics and astronomy. They have opened and revealed the secrets of the earth in chemistry, mineralogy and geology. They have covered the surface of the earth and the shallows of the sea with a network of knowledge and planted their lofty gleaming lights to exhibit their handiwork and protect the seagoers and the commerce of the world. With the microscope, with the surgeon's delicate instruments, with the studies of the libraries of medical and surgical statistics, the whole physical structure of men, animals and things is being unfolded and knowledge arranged in pictorial plainness and consummate order. Our tireless surgeons are bearing their part in these discoveries and the revelation of them.

Each ardent officer chooses his specialty according to his taste. With one the burden and monotony of his daily duties is relieved by a few hours devoted to the culture of instrumental music. How one almost envies him his accomplishment after it has been laboriously attained! Another collects all the bugs, butterflies and insects of his neighborhood. How surprising and beautiful are the results. Another brings from the air the untold variety of birds with plumage which rivals all other combinations of color. Another gathers in the eggs, little and
A young officer was coming into the office, and you instantly from the

sight of the uniform, knew that you had been waiting for you.

The office was empty, except for the young officer, who was standing

behind the desk, looking at the papers on it. The officer was young,

and had a pleasant smile on his face.

He handed you a letter, and said, "I hope you will find this letter

acceptable. It is from Mr. Johnson, and contains some important

information about the case we are working on. He has requested

your assistance in the investigation."

You thanked the officer, and took the letter. You opened it, and

read:

"Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am writing to inform you that we have discovered some

information that could be crucial to our case. I believe that

you have the expertise we need to handle this matter.

Please let me know if you are available to work on this case.

Sincerely,

Mr. Johnson"

You closed the letter, and said to yourself, "This could be a

major breakthrough in the case. I will have to meet with Mr.

Johnson as soon as possible."
big, from high and low, producing for historic record a most curious
election of size, color and description. Another still devotes his
leisure to the study of electricity and shows what it can do. The
telegraph and the telephone are at his command. Why need I multiply
the instances under our daily observation of industrious officers,
whose hearts never allow them to waste their time; who are studying
and practicing those useful arts that so much advance their value
as members of society, and so quicken their intelligence as to make
them masters and not servitors of the common duties of their pro-
Profession.

I am glad indeed that in this country the walls of partition
between the professions are never very thick nor very high. The
good lawyer, who is a true Christian, does make things logical and
plain, when he gives us an Ecce Homo or a Credo. The merchant
with brains, who becomes a minister, retains a business way with him.
The Doctor, comfortably read in the law, does, ceteris paribus, inspire
confidence. The point is not that men shall leave their proper pro-
fessions, lawyers becoming ministers, merchants lawyers and such like,
nor that officers of the Army attempt to transmute themselves in the
line of art, science or literature into some other calling for which
they may be illly fitted; but that they enrich themselves and their
professions as much as they can without encroaching upon the just
demands of the military service which they have chosen; that they
contribute what they can to the general benefit of mankind, from
whose substantial welfare no professional calls can wholly divorce
them. Julius Caesar was a great soldier, yet he adorned his pro-
fession by his writings and added materially to the history of the
world. Jomini was a prime soldier but he has accomplished more
for his profession and his race by his writings.
The function of the above definition is to provide a basis for the assessment of the efficiency of various methods of achieving certain educational objectives. The function is based on the assumption that the efficiency of any educational method can be measured by the extent to which it achieves the desired educational outcomes. The function is therefore useful for evaluating the effectiveness of different teaching methods and for identifying areas where improvements are needed.
But it may be asked, ought not the writings be germane to the profession? We would not mind if an Army engineer invented a railway bridge or suggested improvement in machinery, which would be used beyond his profession in a thousand ways. Neither would such work injure or exhaust his inventive powers, but on the contrary improve them. Similar is the benefit of any fundamental study, in mathematics, in history, in modern languages or in the classics. The mind is kept alive and active, like a cutting instrument sharpened for use; like the horse kept in exercise against the time of drill, parade or battle; like the bird trying and strengthening its wings in short flights preparatory to the long journeys northward in the springtime, or like the prudent husbandman garnering up his stores and preserving them with care for subsequent family consumption.

In the Western Division of our Army we can furnish several examples in point. Without their permission I will not venture to mention their names. From one I have heard several discourses, which show clearness of conviction and conciseness of statement, and which never fail to be ornamental with the graces of illustrative imagery.

A second has stored his mind with historic knowledge and has our English classics at his command. His writings already well known in literary circles have pungency and epigrammatic strength.

A third, even more prominent than the others, possessing a war record that an aspiring heart might envy, devotes his leisure hours to study and writing. He gathers honey from every field and is rich in reproduction.
Part of the work of the administration is to prevent and control the spread of disease. The work of the Prevention Division is to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to control the spread of disease. The Division is responsible for conducting epidemiological investigations, investigating and controlling outbreaks of disease, and providing advice and guidance to other agencies. It is also responsible for the development and implementation of policies and strategies to prevent and control disease. The Division works closely with other agencies and organizations to ensure effective collaboration and coordinated action to control the spread of disease.
CHAPTER E.

THE INDIGENT, AND ORPHANS.—THE SCHOOLS.

It was not possible to speak of land, labor, or justice connected with the destitute refugees and freedmen, without more or less mentioning the indigent, helpless and pauper classes. It will be recalled that in the outset I found that from all parts at least 144,000 people had been receiving daily rations and other help. This was about the middle of May, 1865. At the end of the following August the number, though considerably changing, and increased to 148,120. Before the end of the year I had made a reduction of 73,169 by furnishing compensated labor, by finding places for work and giving transportation and relief to refugees and freedmen acting effectually for themselves and not to ask for help, leaving 74,951.

The 148,120 were made up of refugees, freedmen, the well and the orphan children, the sick; citizen employees, also officers and citizens laboring voluntarily for the freedmen; these received rations only by purchase.

For a few days I was at a loss how I could feed my new, much disorganized forces. June 20th General Balloch and myself saw the Commissary General, A. B. Eaton, and we pleaded before him our case. Here was an army of over 140,000 dependents; there was no appropriation; the law had a clause for "provisions needful for the immediate and temporary supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children under such rules and regulations as he (The Secretary of War) may direct";—the Hon. Secretary leaves this matter to you and to the Commissary. We submitted our proposed commissary circular which he, with inconsiderable alterations, approved. This important instrument defined the ration in all its parts, fixed the half ration for children under fourteen years, and showed who...
CHAPTER X

THE IMMIGRATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

At any rate, I am not prepared to speak of immigration as the only factor in the educational development of the community. It will be recognized that in the course of the past few years, the number of American-born people has increased greatly, and that the number of foreign-born people has also increased. At the end of the following year, the number of young people attending school will be over 150,000, according to the latest statistics.

The Miss 150 were made up of American-born, foreign-born, and other children, the latter being enrolled in the public school system.

For a few reasons, it is to be regretted that our young people are not more interested in our schools.

A report of the Board of Education, a copy of which is attached, gives the following facts:

The Board of Education has been in existence for the past five years, and has been operating under the supervision of the Department of Education.

The Board of Education has been conducting the schools in a most efficient manner, and has been successful in maintaining the highest standard of educational work.

The Board of Education has been able to secure the cooperation of the various groups of parents and teachers, and has been able to secure the support of the community.

The Board of Education has been able to secure the cooperation of the various groups of parents and teachers, and has been able to secure the support of the community.
might have coffee or tea and some other luxuries. It named the ration returns (a requisition for rations) and required them to be approved and signed by the Commanding officer of a post or station, and when practicable by an Assistant Commander or one of his agents for the State or District. A seven days' supply could be given at one time. In cases where the destitute could partly supply themselves, then only such parts of the ration as were actually needed would be given. Thus the feeding was provided for.

The general authority for all supplies was contained in orders from Mr. Stanton. They required me to make quarterly estimates of provisions and clothing; they allowed rations to teachers and other persons laboring for refugees and freedmen who were formally authorized by Assistant Commissioners within their states; but the privilege was only by purchase. They gave a limited transportation to teachers, i.e. on government transports and railways, there were many in those days; and they allowed public buildings and those seized from disloyal owners to be used for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives and refugees.

A few months later (the 10th of October, 1865) we received some more positive relief. The Quartermaster's Department was directed by Mr. Stanton to turn over to my officers on their requisitions, out of their abundance, quartermasters' stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage such as were unfit for issue to troops, to enable them to provide for the immediate necessities of destitute refugees and freedmen.

Only one more War Department order was essential to my full equipment. It was that of the Surgeon General. The medical work had hitherto been done in some way; but on August 3rd, 1865, Surgeon General Barnes directed medical purveyors to issue medical and hospital supplies upon requisitions to the medical officers of my Bureau. All
the temporary clauses in the Bureau law were given by the War Department an extension at least for one year after the close of the war.

By Nov. 30, 1865, the total number of refugees transported from distant places to their own or to new homes, which had been found for them under our provisions reached 1778. There had been from May to this date a steady diminution of that class to be moved, so that in Nov. there were but 16 persons sent. Correspondingly for the freedmen there were 1946. The employees, teachers and agents of benevolent associations who received transportation were 307, making the grand aggregate 4,031. Besides this many boxes or bales of stores were forwarded free of charge from benevolent people for the benefit of the destitute.

The 16th of June, Surgeon Caleb W. Horner became my medical director. He at once entered upon his duties and extended the operations of his medical division throughout the states where the Bureau was operating, especially to the colonies, camps, hospitals and orphan asylums. He made to the Surgeon General of successful application from time to time for medical officers, as he found he needed them. By the middle of August he had 17, covering the whole territory from Maryland to Louisiana. The last of November he wrote to me: "Although the Bureau has not yet reached the remote sections of the South, there are already 42 hospitals with accommodations for 4,500 patients, and facilities are offered for the treatment of 5,000 sick in 24 asylums and colonies, established by the Bureau."

Besides the surgeons named, over 80 physicians and 180 male and 177 female attendants were employed by contract.

With regard to the work of this great Division, it may be said
The case of Mr. J. H. Gage, of Woodstock, Vt., is an excellent illustration of the difficulty of securing a Vydo robusta at a moderate price. This gentleman, who is a prominent native of Woodstock, has long been known for his interest in the local affairs of the town. He has been a valuable contributor to the local newspaper, and his opinions are highly regarded by the residents.

It is known that Mr. Gage has been a great advocate for the Vydo robusta, and has written extensively on the subject. His book, "The Vydo Robusta: A Study of Its Characteristics and Cultivation," has been highly praised by critics and has sold well.

It is also known that Mr. Gage has been a keen observer of the local market for the Vydo robusta. He has been able to secure a Vydo robusta at a moderate price, and his acquisition has been the subject of much discussion among the local farmers.

It is clear that Mr. Gage has a good understanding of the market for the Vydo robusta, and his ability to secure a Vydo robusta at a moderate price is an excellent illustration of his knowledge and experience.
that at the close of the year 2,531 white refugees had been under medical treatment, and 45,898 freedmen had received medical aid; but there remained in all hospitals at the close of the year only 238 refugees and 6,645 freedmen. The percentage of death during the year, owing to the previous hardships, was very great; for the refugees 9 per cent had died; and for the freedmen the loss was 13 per cent.

I will simply allude to a few orphan asylums by way of illustration. In the District of Columbia one was established under the auspices of a benevolent society, named "National Association for the relief of destitute Colored Women and Children". As other provisions were in time made for adults at the Freedmen's Hospital of the District, that is, after I came to Washington, the society confined its attention and resources mainly to the orphan children. They cared for between one and two hundred during the year 1865. At first they occupied the "abandoned property" of Mr. R. S. Cox, near Georgetown, and greatly hoped to retain the same; but on the 17th of August I informed the society that the President requested me to provide some other place for the orphans as he had pardoned Mr. Cox, the former owner, who was thereby entitled to a restoration of his estate. The society, after some delay, purchased several lots near 7th St. road, and I had a fairly commodious building erected for its use. The orphans under its care were always properly provided for, my Bureau aiding them with rations and medical attendance. Mr. Cox claimed a little retributive justice against this society by suing it for damages to his property to the amount of $10,000. I do not believe that he received anything from the suit.

Three orphan asylums were maintained the same year in New Orleans. One of them on Dryades St. was mainly in charge of the National Freedmen's Relief Association; the Bureau, as in Washington, aided with
H. S. HOWARD,
Sole Agent
Spelterine Hoof Stuffing.
Washington Red Cedar Shingles.
General Agent
Burke Patent Flexible Stamps.
166 College Street.
Burlington, Vt.

I will simply state to a few of our members of my own institution, the Directors of Comptons' and our association under the auspices of the Permanent Society, named "National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Girls." As an officer of this body, I have been made to feel how truly the President's Hospital of the Directors was in its time, and in the days of the President, a Hospital of the Directors. That is, after I came to Washington, the society continued, excelling in any resources and service to the orphaned, orphans. There was a bond between one and two prominent names that were less known, the name of R. S. Cox, near Georgetown, and his property on R. H. Cox Avenue, where I visited the society, and on the 19th of August, I informed the society that the President requested me to procure some other place for the children to be housed in, and a purchase was made at the property of Cox, the former owner, who was anxious to a restoration of the estate. The society after some delay, purchased a tract of land at once, and had a factory constructed by the ownership, which was ready for the use of the children. The property belonging to the President, which was turned to the society, was sold for the sum of $10,000.

I do not believe that any receiving any.

The property remaining was mortgaged the same year to Washington's Relief Association, the President, as in Washington, signed with

Three of them, no Data. St. new member of Data of no reason and

Spelterine, Hoof Stuffing. The President, as in Washington, signed with
food, medicine and medical attendance. Their numbers were nearly 100 children. Madame Louise de Morée, an educated and philanthropic lady, opened another asylum in the Scule mansion for orphan girls. This building was assigned to her by the Bureau. The Madame provided for girls, requiring but little help from the Assistant Commissioner.

At first there were two others, one that had been in existence before 1865 and was supported wholly by the government; the other was opened by the colored people themselves. The Assistant Commissioner united these two and put them under the management of the National Freedmen's Association, the Bureau furnishing building, fuel, rations and medical attendance. This asylum did excellent service, having the care of about 150 orphan children.

The colored people themselves here in New Orleans took into their families the orphans of their former friends and thus saved great expense to the Bureau.
Spelterine Hoof Stuffing.

Washington Red Cedar Shingles.

Burlington, Vt.

H. S. Howard,

188 College Street.

Burke Patent Flexible Stamps.

General Agent

(Wood Plate 6)

S. G. Coonley

Publishers.

The necessity for proper care and feeding of horses has never been more apparent than it is today. The use of Spelterine Hoof Stuffing has become more and more popular among horse owners throughout the country. It is a simple and effective way to keep your horse's hooves healthy and strong.

At last there were true pure horses, one that had been in existence before 1860 and was supported wholly by the government. The other was decided by the colored people themselves. The American Colonial one, under whose care the horses were kept under the management of the Colonel, was the only one that had been sold to the government. The American Association, the free African American, kept the

and military attendance. Their service and excellent service, private life, and family, were at the

The colored people promised here in New Orleans look into

their families the advantages of girls for more intense and still more great

exchange to the President.