

500  
WATTS

# KFH

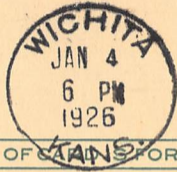
268  
METRES

HOTEL LASSEN, WICHITA, KANSAS  
HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES YOUR  
KIND REPORT CONCERNING  
OUR BROADCASTING

Hotel  
Lassen



4.  
Program each night 9: to 10.  
Midnight Frolic Tues, Thurs.  
and Sat. 12:15 AM to 1:15 AM  
Market & Weather reports  
daily 9: AM to 2: PM



THIS SIDE OF CANAL FOR ADDRESS

David F. Thomas,  
Proctorville, Ohio.



Abilene, Kansas, 5 - 1 - 1924

Dear Friend:

It is a pleasure to receive your acknowledgement of the I. B. S. A. Radio programs from KFKB at Milford, Kas., Sunday, 27<sup>th</sup>. All participants in the program appreciate your thoughtfulness. Your reply seems to indicate an interest in Bible Study and the incoming Kingdom. The International Bible Students Ass'n at 18 Concord st., Brooklyn, N. Y. gives a complete mail course of Bible instruction, "The Harp of God". Kindly address them for further information.

*"Many Thanks,"*

Sincerely  
International Bible Students Ass'n.  
F. K. Southworth, Local Class Sec'y.

16

16



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr David Thomas,  
Proctorville Ohio,

K F K B



*The*  
**BRINKLEY-JONES  
HOSPITAL**

**BROADCASTING STATION**

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# Radio Station K F K B

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**S**TATION K F K B, the Brinkley-Jones Hospital Association, "Home of Gland Transplantation," Milford, Kan., is one of the ten largest in the United States and is the first broadcasting station to be installed by a hospital anywhere in the world.

The idea was conceived by John R. Brinkley, M. D., chief surgeon, who some time ago installed receiving sets in the hospital. Realizing the vast amount of pleasure obtained by the patients through these sets, yet recognizing that the average broadcasting program was ill suited to the psychological needs of the sick or convalescent, he decided to entertain not only his patients but sick-abeds and shut-ins all over the country by means of suitable programs broadcast from his own station.

Accordingly, Station K F K B was installed during the summer of 1923 in its own specially constructed building and began broadcasting of regular programs, many of them arranged for patients and the others for the general public, on October 6 of the same year.

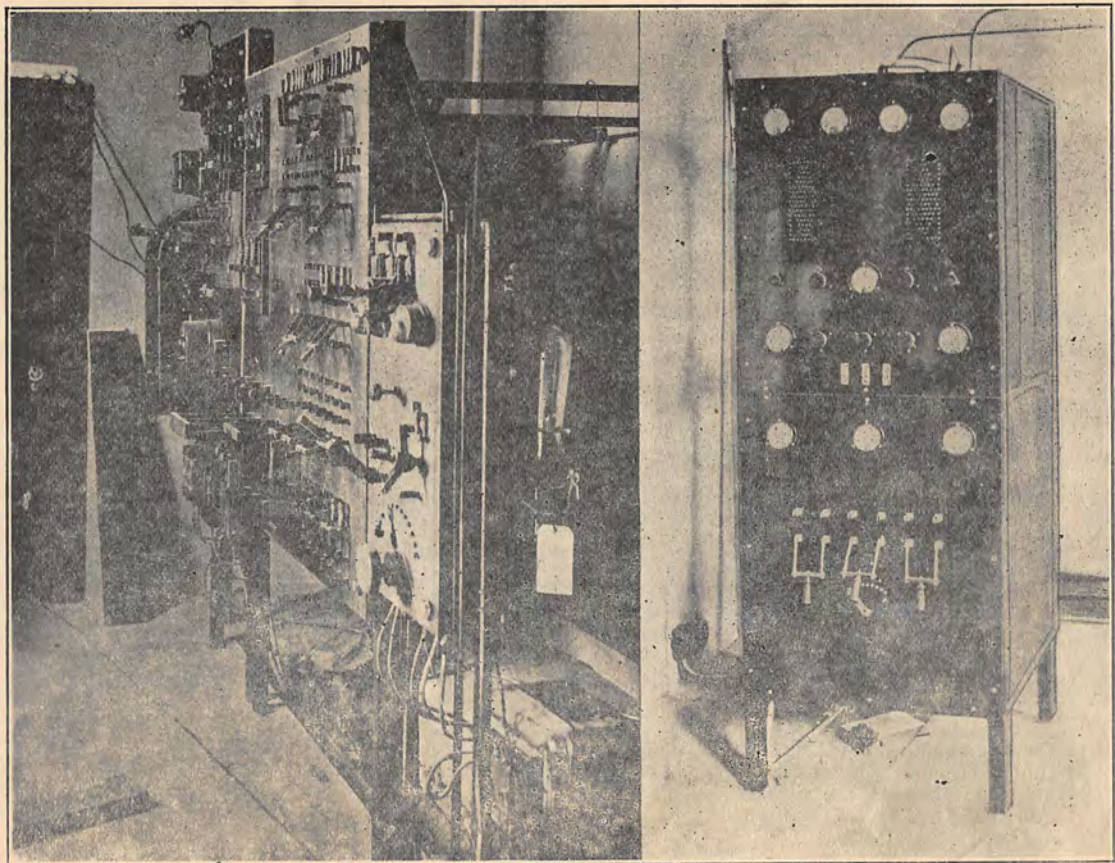
Station K F K B is of the Class B type, 1,000 watts for broadcasting and 50 watts amplification in the tube. The mechanical equipment is of superior type, manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America and installed by the United Electric Co. of Wichita,

Kan. Only one other station in the United States, that of the General Electric at Schenectady, N. Y., uses over 500 watts for broadcasting.

The studio of Station K F K B is likewise one of the largest in the country. Forty feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, and capable of seating a chorus of 300 persons, it occupies more than half of the space of the 60x50 building, the rest of which is given over to dressing rooms and lounging rooms for the artists, the mechanical equipment, etc. The magnificently decorated walls and ceiling of the concert room and its sumptuous furnishings are concealed during concerts by more than 600 yards of silk draperies. These, and the luxurious carpet, eliminate all reverberation of sound waves. Station K F K B cost, complete, more than \$50,000. Although a Class B station, K F K B has voluntarily taken a Class A rating in the belief that the wider broadcasting latitude thus afforded will enable it to serve the public more effectively.

Located within a few miles of the exact geographical center of the United States, Station K F K B during preliminary tests, received messages of acknowledgement from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, from Texas, Florida and Canada, and radio messages from ships at sea, stating that the station had been plainly heard in mid-ocean.

Broad-  
casting  
Mechan-  
ism,  
Station  
K F K B



## The Brinkley-Jones Hospital

**T**HE original Brinkley-Jones hospital was erected witnessed additions to the building in order during 1918, and each succeeding summer has that the rapidly increasing number of patients might be adequately cared for. Six rooms and two baths have been added during the past summer and the structure has now reached a size where further additions are impractical. Plans are being prepared for a new hospital. In type of architecture it will bear a marked resemblance to the White House at Washington, D. C., with replicas of its famous portico and rotunda. The building will be 200 feet front and 50 feet deep. It will be finished and furnished even more luxuriously than the present hospital building.

The operating room of the Brinkley-Jones hospital is one of the finest and most complete in the Middle West, and the adjacent laboratories and sterilizing room are on the same scale.

During the five years of its existence, the Brinkley-Jones hospital has sheltered patients from every state in the Union and from almost every country in the world. Men and women from seven foreign countries, representing every climate and every quarter of the globe, have been gathered there at the same time. Its location, within a few miles of the geographical center of the United States, makes it easily accessible from any part of the country.

## John R. Brinkley, M. D.

**D**R. JOHN R. BRINKLEY, chief surgeon of the Brinkley-Jones hospital, the originator of animal-to-human gland transplantation, was born in western North Carolina in 1885. His father, a physician and officer in the Confederate army, died when he was 10 years of age. His mother died when he was 5, leaving him without brothers or sisters, and he was raised by an aunt.

Dr. Brinkley's boyhood ambition was to follow in the footsteps of his father and become a doctor. He directed his education and work to that end. At the age of 16 he became a substitute mail carrier in his home town, working two hours each day at the railroad station. Within eight months he had so familiarized himself with railroad work that he was able to accept an agency, and at the age of 17 he became traveling relief agent for the Southern Railway Co. Going to New York at the age of 18, he was employed successively by the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Central Railway Co. of New Jersey as traveling auditor, and the D. L. & W. as yard agent.

When he was 21 a sad event occurred in the life of Dr. Brinkley. He was called back to North Carolina to attend the funeral of the aunt who had raised him. Now entirely alone in the world, he went to Chicago and entered medical college, attending school during the day and working evenings and nights to defray expenses.



As a student he was greatly impressed by the lectures of Dr. Henry R. Harrower, who had recently returned from England, and who was one of the first members of his profession to realize the importance of the ductless glands, about which little was known at the time.

Convinced of the soundness of Dr. Harrower's doctrine, Dr. Brinkley as early as 1909 began an intensive study of the glands of internal secretion. Graduating in 1911, he practiced for six months in his native state, then returned to Chicago and New York to take post-graduate work.

Returning to the South, he met and married Mrs. Brinkley, who is also a physician and surgeon, and to whose untiring assistance in the pioneer work of gland transplantation he attributes much of his success.

In 1914 Dr. Brinkley accepted a position as plant surgeon with Swift & Co., at Kansas City, where he was afforded an unparalleled opportunity for studying the diseases of animals. He noticed that the federal meat inspectors confined their attention to the glands of the animals slaughtered and that animals possessing healthy glands were passed as free from disease. How he profited by this study of glands will be detailed later.

In 1915 Dr. Brinkley located at Fulton, Kan. When he saw that the entry of the United States into the world war was inevitable, he volunteered as a medical officer in the regular army. Due to the scarcity of army doctors during those hectic days of 1917, it became necessary for him to do the work ordinarily required of ten men, being on duty 20 hours out of the day. As a result, he suffered a

nervous breakdown and in August, 1917, was retired by the surgeon general of the army to the inactive list. He still retains his commission as an officer of the army medical corps.

Seeking rest and quiet, Dr. Brinkley located at Milford, Kan., in October, 1917, expecting to remain in this little village of 300 until peace was declared, then seek a more desirable location. Subsequent developments, however, caused him to change his plans, and the little office of the country doctor has been expanded into a magnificent hospital to which people come from all over the world for treatment.

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## The Brinkley Operation

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**A**LTHOUGH a vast amount of publicity, much of it sensational (and consequently undesirable) has been given to gland transplantation within the past five years, the actual operation has remained more or less shrouded in mystery.

In the human body there are certain ductless glands which exercise a very definite influence upon the mental and physical condition of the individual. The most important of these are the thyroid, the pituitary, the adrenals, the pancreas and last, but not least, the sex glands or gonads.

The thyroid gland is the producer of energy; the pituitary gland diverts this energy into the channels of sustained effort or endurance; the adrenals influence the brain cells, and to a certain extent the sex cells; the pancreas, through the storage and distri-

bution of sugar, determine the quality of muscles and nerves, while the gonads have the double function of external and internal secretion. Their glands of internal secretion, known also as the interstitial glands, are not merely a link in the chain of glands, but dominate them. Implanting of gonads is always followed by a better functioning of the other ductless glands. The secretions of the interstitial glands have been given the name "SEXALIN" by Dr. Brinkley.

The success of the Brinkley Compound Operation has given a powerful impetus to the study of ductless glands. Some very important discoveries have been made but space will not be taken in this booklet to describe them.

Summed up it may be stated that a man is as old as his glands and his glands are as old as his sex glands. New sex glands mean new life for the entire system of ductless glands, and new life for the gland system means new life for the patient.

When Dr. Henry R. Harrower, back in 1909, advised Dr. Brinkley to study the ductless glands, he doubtless had in mind the extraction of gland secretions from animals, to be administered to the patient in concentrated form, a field of research in which he, himself, has been conspicuously successful. Dr. Brinkley, however, conceived the idea of transplanting the actual glands, in the conviction that much better and more lasting results would be obtained. It was an unexplored field of scientific endeavor, a course beset with many obstacles. The difficulty of obtaining human glands and their susceptibility to disease precluded their general use. On the other hand, surgeons had always contended that an ani-

mal substance could not be successfully implanted into the human body.

It was eight years from the time that Dr. Brinkley, as a medical student, conceived his theory of animal-to-human gland transplantation that an opportunity presented to put it to the test.

Soon after locating at Milford, Kan., Dr. Brinkley was visited by William Stittsworth, a local business man, who explained that he and his wife desired a baby in their home and that his condition made fulfillment of this desire impossible. Their youngest child was at that time 16 years of age.

To Mr. Stittsworth Dr. Brinkley explained his theory of animal-to-human gland transplantation, emphasizing the fact that it had never been tested in actual practice, and, furthermore, that it was the general contention of the profession that such an operation was foredoomed to failure.

But Mr. Stittsworth decided in favor of the Brinkley theory, and thus it came to pass that on November 22, 1917, at the little town of Milford, Dr. Brinkley performed the first animal-to-human gland transplantation in the history of the world.

Glands of the goat were used. While employed as plant surgeon for Swift & Co., in Kansas City, Dr. Brinkley had learned that the goat was the healthiest of the domestic animals. The federal meat inspectors there informed him that out of 500,000 goats inspected at this packing plant they had yet to find one with any disease communicable to man. Therefore, when the time came to put his theory to the test, Dr. Brinkley used the animal he had long before decided to employ—a goat.

Within a year from the date of this first opera-

tion a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stittsworth. Appropriately he was named "Billy."

The beneficial effects of this initial transplantation manifested themselves within a short time. They included a general "toning up" of the physical and mental systems and the improvement in Mr. Stittsworth was so evident that within a month another business man of Milford, Charles Mellinger, requested the operation. He had been bordering on invalidism for years. He, too, was quick to effect a recovery following the operation, and several months later Mrs. Mellinger became Dr. Brinkley's fourth gland patient. Within a year they became the parents of a baby boy.

The name of Dr. Brinkley's third patient has never been revealed. He was brought to Milford from the insane asylum of another state, suffering from dementia praecox. In this case transplantation was augmented by removal of an infected appendix and an operation for stomach lesions. The patient made a speedy recovery. Today he occupies an executive position in a bank in one of the largest cities of the country.

The fifth patient likewise was of the dementia praecox type. He was taken to Milford from the Kansas state asylum for the insane. In his case, too, a major operation was necessary. The man made a complete recovery and, ashamed of his previous condition, sold his farm and moved to another section of the state to start life anew.

Six years have elapsed since the first transplantation operation was performed by Dr. Brinkley. During this period he has successfully implanted goat glands more than 3,000 times. Each case has been followed up closely and from the data obtained

it is found that gland transplantation is beneficial in treating 27 types of diseases, including diabetes, Bright's disease, nephritis, prostatitis, locomotor ataxia, high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, paralysis agitans, true epilepsy, senility, rheumatism, etc.

Two of the most common diseases that it will not cure are tuberculosis and cancer. In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Brinkley has obtained very favorable results in the treatment of cancer by the injection of pregnant animal blood. The results of these experiments have been recently printed in one of the leading medical journals of the country in order that physicians in general may avail themselves of Dr. Brinkley's findings. It is not practical, however, to accept cancer cases at the Milford hospital, and Dr. Brinkley does not do so.

Dr. Brinkley's best and most satisfied patients are members of the medical profession who have taken the operation for breakdown or for relief from some so-called incurable diseases. Lawyers, also, accustomed as they are to weighing evidence and acting on their own judgment and initiative, are very numerous in the self-satisfied patient class. They have the requisite power of self-analysis to determine when and where benefit begins and to watch its progress and continuance. The operation is least suited to the stupid type.

In the case of a dementia praecox an examination is made with special reference to infection in the teeth, gall bladder, stomach, intestines, appendix, urinary tract, etc. The importance of this examination has been attested by numerous cases. Dr. Brinkley removed 14 gallstones from one female patient and also found her appendix containing a

large quantity of pus. Many physicians had previously examined this woman and reported that they could discover nothing wrong except that her mind was unhinged. On the sixth day after the operation she began to show signs of marked improvement.

In another insanity case the appendix contained pus, peritonitis had developed, adhesions were found throughout the intestinal tract, the lower lobe of the liver was almost obliterated by an injury of some years' standing and in addition the patient had hemorrhoids.

Miss Marian Hatter, brought from the Arkansas asylum for the insane to Milford, had an appendix containing a large amount of pus and enough other diseased and special pathological conditions to make any woman insane. She was completely cured and her physical condition has improved steadily during the three years since her operation.

Similar conditions were found to exist in the case of Caroline Lincoln, so violently insane that it was necessary to force feed her through the nose with rubber tubes. She was restored to normal and has since married.

For transplantation purposes the highest type of goat obtainable is utilized. They are of the Toggenburg variety, odorless and hornless. Only very young goats are selected, in order that the glands may grow to maturity within the patient.

From the above it will be seen that transplantation is the insertion into the human body of young and active glands to take over the duties and functions of the old and worn out gonads. The latter are not removed. The operation is performed under a local anaesthetic and the patient is privileged to watch it if he so desires. He remains in the hos-

pital only seven days, during the last four of which he is up and around.

## Books by John R. Brinkley, M. D., Sc. D.

Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science; Member American Congress of Internal Medicine; Member National Institute of Social Sciences; Member National Geographical Society; Member The Association for the Study of Internal Secretions; Member American Hospital Association.

SINCE Dr. John R. Brinkley originated animal-to-human gland transplantation some six years ago, he has received hundreds of thousands of letters of inquiry regarding the operation. To answer these questions, and to present to the general public a clear, concise and undistorted explanation of the operation, Dr. Brinkley had written two books on the subject:

The first, "The Brinkley Operation," presents in plain language a history of Dr. Brinkley's research into the realms of transplantation, a description of the operation, and by means of case records indicates the various diseases and conditions which can be cured thereby.

Dr. Brinkley's most recent book, "Shadows and Sunshine," was compiled by him from the correspondence of patients, and used with their permission. A letter written before the operation, detailing the patient's sufferings in his own words, is followed by one written after the patient has recovered. One hundred cases are thus dealt with, and the letters enable the reader to make an accurate self-diagnosis, determining whether he can benefit by the operation.

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# Order Blank

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The Brinkley-Jones Hospital Association,  
Milford, Geary County, Kansas, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find one dollar for which please send me a copy of Dr. Brinkley's book entitled "THE BRINKLEY OPERATION." If upon receipt of this book I am not satisfied with it I will return it to you, postage prepaid, and you are to return the dollar to me.

Name -----

Street -----

City and State -----

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The Brinkley-Jones Hospital Association,  
Milford, Geary County, Kansas, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find one dollar for which please send me a copy of Dr. Brinkley's book entitled "SHADOWS AND SUNSHINE." If upon receipt of this book I am not satisfied with it I will return it to you, postage prepaid, and you are to return the dollar to me.

Name -----

Street -----

City and State -----

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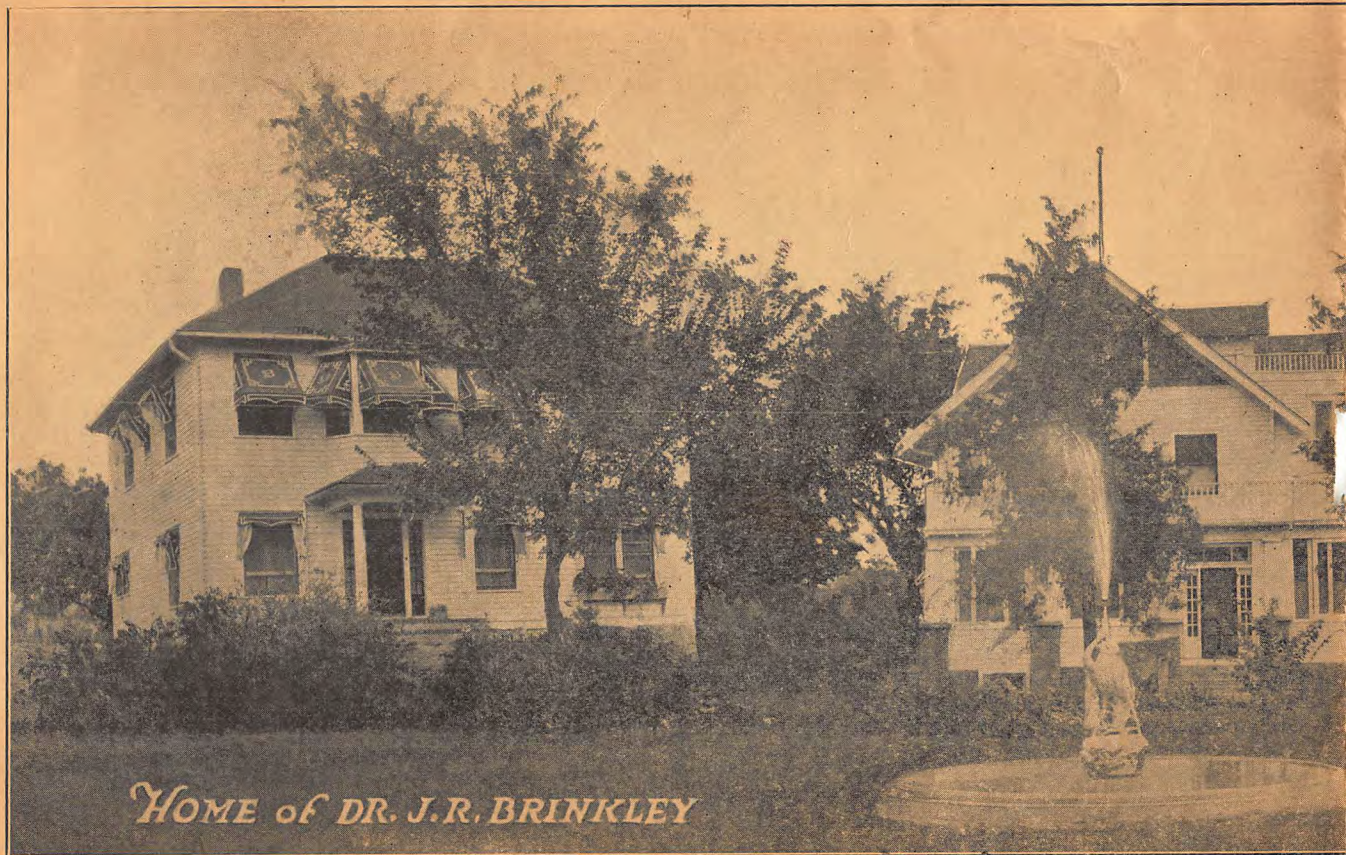
The Brinkley-Jones Hospital Association,  
Milford, Geary County, Kansas, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—I expect to have Dr. Brinkley operate upon me at some future time and ask that you place my name upon your mailing list so that I may be kept informed of your progress.

Name -----

Street -----

City and State -----



*HOME of DR. J. R. BRINKLEY*

RETURN TO  
RADIO STATION K F K B  
MILFORD  
GEARY COUNTY KANSAS



David Thomas  
Proctorville  
Ohio.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS  
LAWRENCE

**RADIO STATION  
KFKU**

OFFICE OF THE  
PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Dear Listener:

The University wishes to thank you for your recent letter acknowledging reception of its radio station, KFKU. We are glad to know you have heard our station, and we hope you will continue to be a regular listener to both our educational programs and the special features.

The University plans to broadcast regular programs twice a week, on Monday and Thursday nights, in addition to special periods of broadcasting which will be announced at irregular intervals. A schedule of KFKU's weekly broadcasting hours, with a tentative program for the near future is enclosed for your examination, in order that you may know when to listen for our station. You will note that our programs start promptly at 6:50 o'clock and, with the exceptions announced, continue until 8:00 o'clock.

The regular programs will consist of educational lecture series by members of the faculty of the University, and of musical numbers arranged and presented by the School of Fine Arts. The University will make announcement in advance of the broadcasting of special events such as athletic contests, student rallies, commencement exercises, concerts and dramatics, and the like.

We hope you will find it profitable to listen regularly to KFKU, whether with the purpose of pursuing courses for University credit or of securing first-hand information on educational topics. If you desire to enroll in one of the correspondence study courses, supplementing your work with the radio lectures, a special announcement will be sent you on request. Lecture series will be offered by members of the faculty of the various schools and departments and we hope to have every department represented during the year. If you desire further information on the lecture series, write me at any time.

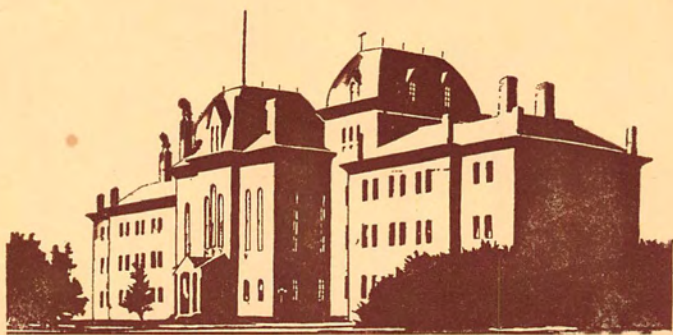
Station KFKU is a 500-watt transmitter, a Class B station operating on a temporary wave length of 275 meters. We shall be interested in hearing from you often as to how our programs are received, with respect to both the music and the type of speeches and speakers you like; also in regard to the audibility and modulation of the reception.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, and trusting to hear from you again, we remain,

Very sincerely yours,

*Asst. John F. Patt*  
Program Director





*Announcement*

# Radio Program

University of Kansas

Lawrence



**STATION KFKU**

Wave Length 275 Meters

After 5 days, return to  
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,  
University Extension Division,  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

35



223.



Mr. David F. Thomas,

Proctorville, Ohio.



SENATOR  
ARTHUR CAPPER

*The W.I.B.W. Staff*



BEN LUDY  
GEN'L. MANAGER



CROSS  
ROLL CALL  
JOHN



SOUVENIR  
of  
DEDICATION  
NEW  
WIBW  
TRANSMITTING  
PLANT  
APRIL 2ND, 1939

David F. Thomas  
Proctorville, Ohio

This will verify your reception of  
WIBW on Monday, November 18, 1940

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

RADIO STATION WIBW