

and the wives and families of the conventioners will have no dull moments in Memphis.

Our Northern members particularly should enjoy a short vacation in Memphis after the long winter months. With the A.O.C.S. Convention as the high spot, such a vacation should prove interesting, profitable and long remembered.

Mr. Agee has obtained the following rates at the Peabody Hotel, convention headquarters:

\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00, single

\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per person, double
\$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per person, double
with twin beds.

Other hotels in Memphis quote rates as follows:

Claridge\$2.00 per day and up
Chisca\$1.50 per day and up
Gayoso\$1.50 per day and up
William Len.....\$2.00 per day and up
Tennessee\$1.50 per day and up
DeVoy\$2.00 per day and up

It is suggested that members who expect to attend the A.O.C.S. Convention should make their reservations in advance. The Local Committee will be glad to make reserva-

tions. Address G. Worthen Agee, % Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn., with particulars regarding accommodations desired.

The National Cottonseed Products' Convention will be held May 26 to 29 inclusive, in Memphis. If you wish reservations to carry you over both conventions, it is important to notify the committee to that effect.

Visit Memphis! Attend the A.O.C.S. Spring Meeting, May 23 and 24!

FACTS ABOUT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

A. O. C. S. Spring Convention, May 23-24

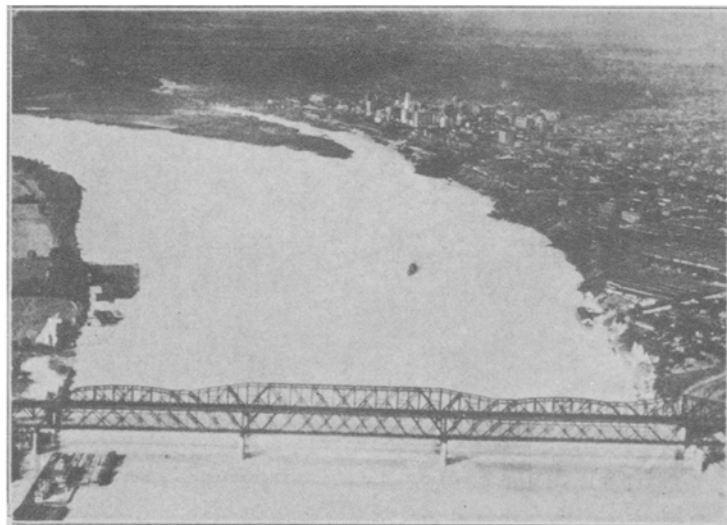
Memphis, outstanding center in southern cotton and hardwood production (population 264,281), dates its beginning from May, 1541, when Hernando DeSoto, Spanish explorer, first discovered the Mississippi River from the Chickasaw Bluffs on which Memphis is built.

The site remained, however, only an Indian village and an occasional site for temporary Spanish or French fortification for more than two centuries or until after the American Revolution. The city itself was established in 1819 when Andrew Jackson, later president of the United States, James Winchester and John Overton came from Nashville to lay out the streets of the town on land which they had recently acquired. Incorporated in 1819, the young city grew as a

cotton market and as a center of distribution by virtue of its position on the Mississippi in the days when sidewheel steamboats were in the heyday of their usefulness. Yellow fever epidemic in the late seventies, following Civil War and reconstruction trouble, created a pause in the city's progress, but recovery after 1890 was rapid as the city began its transition from a market place for a vast agricultural area to its present position in manufacturing and distribution. Memphis in 1930 still remained the world's largest inland cotton market, handling annually approximately 2,000,000 bales through the Memphis Cotton Exchange. It likewise continued in its position of world's largest hardwood lumber market and an outstanding center of woodworking industry, including

not only lumber but hardwood flooring, furniture, wooden parts for automobile bodies, automobile wheels, golf shafts and blocks, shuttle blocks, tool handles and a wide variety of allied products.

Memphis' position in the center of Arkansas and Mississippi delta cotton production has made it an important manufacturing center in the by-products of cotton and the world's largest producer of cottonseed products as well as one of the nation's largest producers of mixed feeds which have cottonseed and cottonseed meal as one of their most important raw materials. Cottonseed products manufactured in Memphis include not only feeds but cooking oils, oils for soap production, vegetable lard, blotting paper used as a raw material for the



A VIEW OF THE BEAUTIFUL
SKYLINE AT MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE

manufacture of viscose rayon and a wide variety of chemical derivatives.

Automobile bodies and parts produced in Memphis are valued at \$12,000,000 annually, furniture and mattresses at \$10,000,000, chemicals other than cottonseed products at \$8,000,000, mixed feeds at \$25,000,000, hardwood lumber products at \$27,000,000, and cottonseed products at \$29,000,000, according to latest compilation of the Research Bureau of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

The latest phenomenon of industry in Memphis is its rise in 1925 as a distributing center for steel to the mid-continent oil country of Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. More than 300,000 tons of steel were shipped from Memphis in 1930, virtually all of it coming into Memphis from Pittsburgh via the Ohio and Mississippi waterways.

Transportation facilities which have been influential in Memphis' growth include nine railroad systems with 17 separate radiating lines converging at Memphis; four barge lines connecting Memphis with New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis and St. Paul;

airline connection with New Orleans and St. Louis; a two-acre municipal airport and nine major highway routes, which converge in Memphis to cross the Mississippi on the Harahan bridge, southernmost highway bridge crossing the river with one exception. Five major bus line systems likewise aid transportation in Memphis. Memphis' business district is concentrated in an area close to the Mississippi River and approximately half way between Wolf River and Nonconnah Creek, its two subsidiaries on the north and the south extremities of the Chickasaw Bluffs. Traffic moves to the residential section which is concentrated in the east over Union Avenue and other minor arteries. A landscape parkway skirts the northern, eastern and southern sides of the central portion of the city, connecting at its western end with the now partially completed Riverside Boulevard which will overlook the Mississippi from an embankment now under construction approximately half way between the top of the Bluffs and the waterline. On the parkway are located Riverside Park, a scenic area of more than 600 acres overlooking the river; Overton Park which includes

one of the city's three public golf courses, the Overton Park Zoo, one of the five largest zoological gardens in America, and the Brooks Memorial Art Gallery, as well as the Doughboy Memorial.

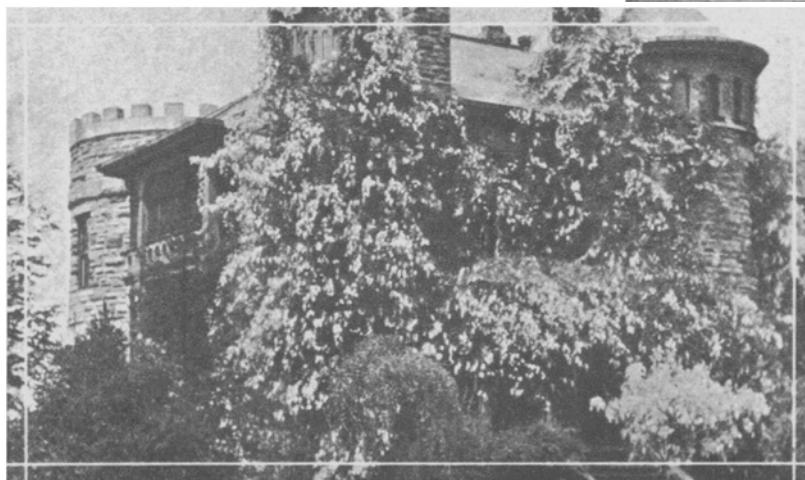
Educational Memphis includes the Medical, Dental and Pharmal School of the University of Tennessee, whose Liberal Arts College and other units are located at Knoxville; Southwestern, the college of the Mississippi Valley; and State Teachers College, one of three such institutions in the State.

Supplied by artesian wells, Memphis has the largest water system of its kind in the world. It is likewise a center of medical science with hospitals which serve a large area outside of the city proper.

Memphis is the South's largest convention city because of location, transportation and convenient, comfortable, modern hotel and convention facilities.

Plan to attend the American Oil Chemists' Society Convention in May and visit this delightful, historical city at the time of year when its climate is most pleasing.

AT RIGHT: INDIAN MOUND—DE SOTO PARK, FROM WHICH DE SOTO FIRST VIEWED THE FATHER OF WATERS, THE MISSISSIPPI, AT MEMPHIS, TENN.



AT LEFT: AN OLD HOME DURING WISTERIA TIME IN MEMPHIS, TENN.