

BULLETIN

of the

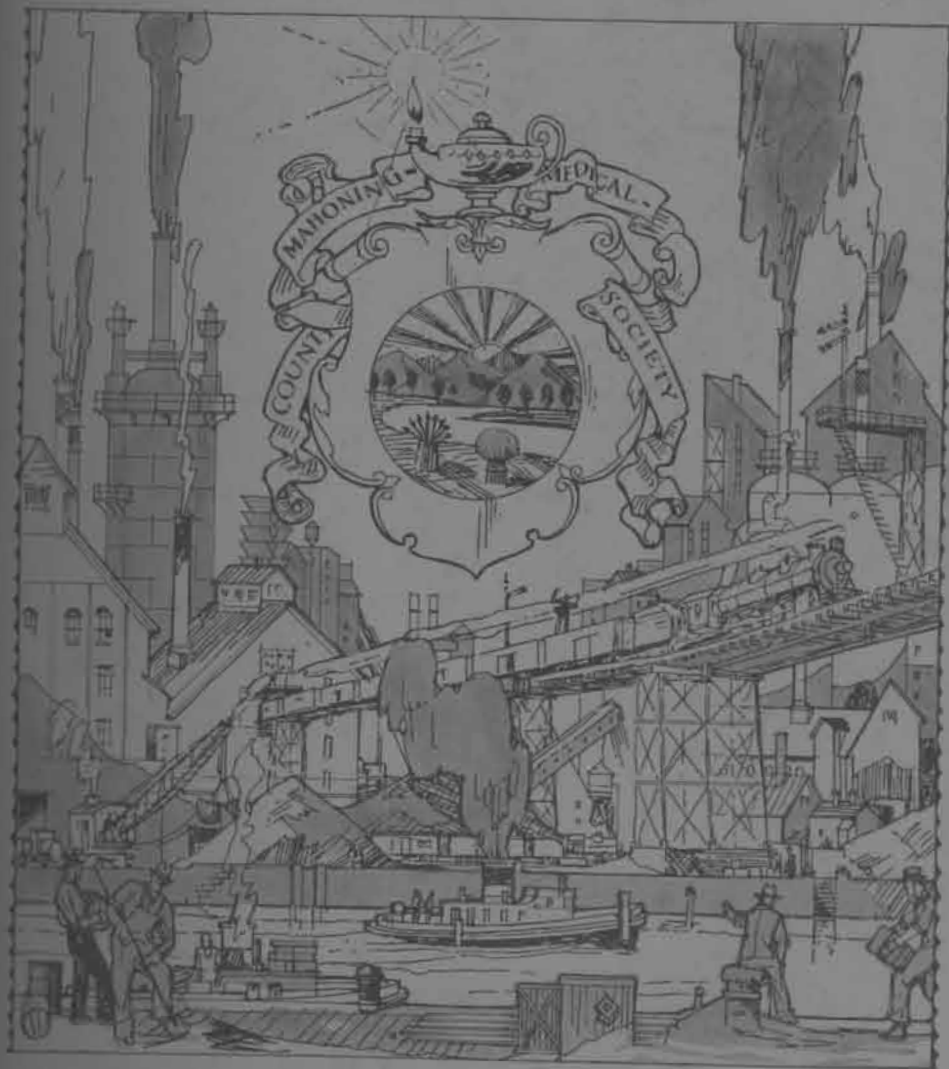
MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

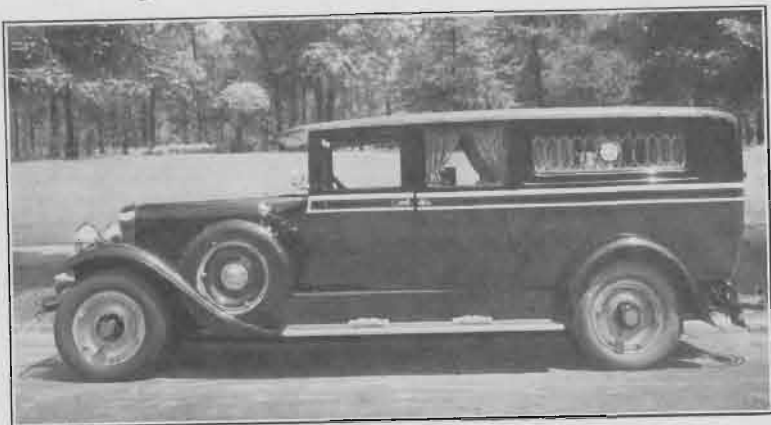
MARCH, 1933

Number Three

*"The future belongs to those who shall have done most for suffering Humanity."
Pasteur.*



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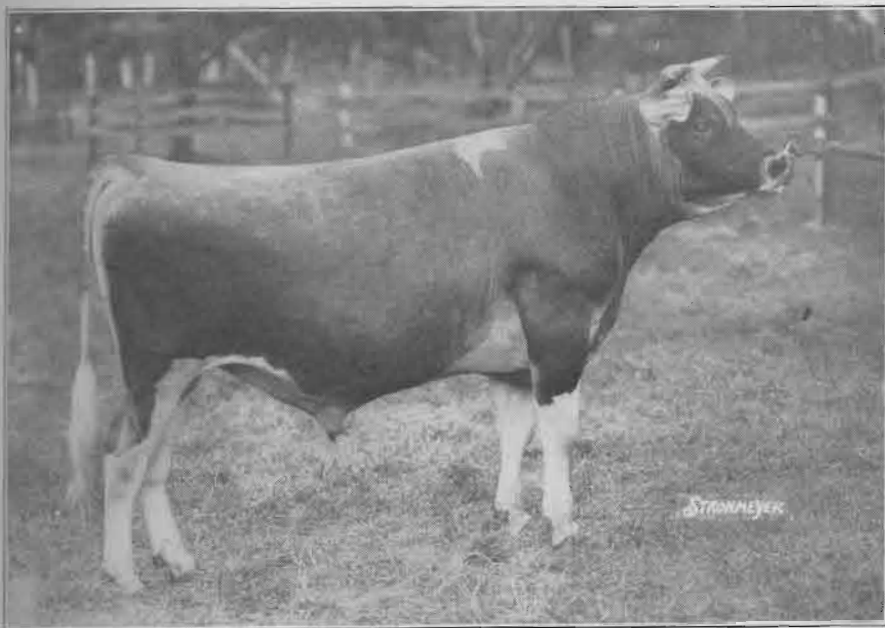


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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Under the title "The Too New-Fashioned Doctor", the Literary Digest of Feb. 25th, 1933, quotes Dr. O. T. Osborne in a challenge to the medical profession. The spot light has been turned again on the doctors in the field of therapy as was done, only recently, on the economic phase.

Doctor Osborne sees the new physician as a product of schools few of which have chairs of therapeutics. According to him the new doctors know how to give transfusions, antitoxins, vaccines, subcutaneous injections, hypos, and cathartics. They know how to treat ulcer of the stomach, Bright's disease, diabetes, syphilis, pneumonia and typhoid fever, but they know little about increasing the appetite; little about milder laxatives or about modifying a diet to suit the idiosyncrasies of a private patient. They rarely know the harm of too much sun bathing. Least of all they know how to write a simple prescription as is offered by the Pharmacopoeia. They are adept pupils for the detail salesmen of pharmaceutical firms, who teach the lines of expensive drugs and biological products. This article closes with the line "These are defects in the therapeutic education of medical students for which the patients pay."

Were there any truth in this article, it would not be of any educational value to the laity, it merely adds to the confusion in the public mind concerning scientific medicine.

The advancements of the past 20 years make it imperative that the physician be familiar with the more intricate phases of therapy common to hospital practice. Many of the medical schools now have a part of the curriculum devoted to practical work with physicians as understudies or assistants. During this period he sees diseases in the incipient stages, learns treatment at the bedside, in the home and in the office.

While the largest percentage of patients are those not hospitalized in private practice, the young physician, with ordinary application, can treat the minor ailments with accuracy. The present trend of medicine does not leave him in the dark for long with a patient, as the aid of a confrere is soon demanded, if not offered, in this restless age. With the aid of physicians who are interested in particular systems of the body, the recent graduate is well able to cope with the situations as they arise.

One grain of truth in the above mentioned article is the trend away from the National Formulary and the Pharmacopoeia. This applies to a good many practitioners. Locally, at the February meeting of the County Medical Society, copies of the U. S. P. and the N. F. preparations were distributed to the members. We trust that they will be used so that our minds may be refreshed on the simple therapy, where possible. The Board of Health and the drug-gist have requested that these preparations be used exclusively in writing M. D. C. prescriptions and it is obligatory that we follow their request.

The "Too New Fashioned Doctor," if he exists at all today, is a product of the demand of the public on the profession. That there is a place for standard Therapeutics no one can deny. There is however, an equally important place for the newer methods such as diathermy, organo-therapy and other recent developments in the field of therapy. One does not preclude the use of the other, and a judicious combination of the two is the aim of the best teachers and doctors. On the whole the Medical Schools are producing a crop of Doctors as competent as ever. Medical literature is filled with names of those who have contributed all we know about medicine—yet these same men are the product of less capable teachers and curricula than exist today.

The Young Doctor today is undoubtedly more capable in relation to his patients. Besides the medical education and hospital training, he has all the scientific advancement of the succeeding years brought to him by current medical literature and scientific meetings, which keep him constantly informed on the older methods as well as the new.

J Paul Harvey

THE MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
BULLETIN

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THE SIXTH ANNUAL POST-GRADUATE DAY

Another Post Graduate Day is just around the corner. It is an annual event to which we all look forward with pleasure and in which The Society can take just pride. It is a day on which we are privileged to listen to some of the best minds in the medical world. The essence of many texts and lifetimes of study and work of the men who are on the program are concentrated into this day.

This year we are especially fortunate to have the services of the Memorial Hospital of New York. It is fortunate from many angles: The problem of neoplastic diseases is becoming more important with each year. The mortality from cancer has been steadily mounting until it now stands second on the list. Dr. Burton J. Lee, expressed the opinion that the major health problem facing civilization is a more effective control of cancer. We know that the reason for the mounting of the cancer statistics are due chiefly to two factors. First, by extending the average life span more people are carried into the cancer age. Second, improved diagnostic methods, particularly X-Ray and endoscopic equipment, have made hitherto undiagnosed visceral tumors diagnosable.

Whatever the cause of the alarming rise in figures, it is conceded by all authorities that the earlier the diagnosis of cancer is made, the better the patient's chances for a complete cure. With the exception of a few areas where cancer, by its anatomical position, is inoperable, there are few which cannot be cured by early operation or irradiation. Early diagnosis and treatment is the patient's only salvation. It is obvious, therefore, that anything which we can learn of the best and latest methods of combating this disease is of the utmost importance.

No group of doctors is better qualified to present the problems of neoplastic diseases than Dr. Ewing, Dr. Lee and their associates. They are among the deepest students of the scientific aspect of the question. They have been stressing it to the medical profession, and have also done much toward the education of the public on the control of cancer. The Program Committee has made a wise choice for the Post Graduate Day for 1933.

CANCER CONTROL WEEK

Cancer is an insidious disease. It frequently produces no symptoms until it is too late for treatment or cure. Often it begins as an apparently innocent growth or with some mild symptom which is neglected for a long time. The physician is called, only too often, when the disease begins to produce marked symptoms and, unfortunately, at this stage it is frequently incurable. To do the patient any good we must see him in the earliest stages of cancer.

The important problem of cancer cannot be solved by the physician alone. The public must be informed as to the precancerous states and the earliest manifestations of this disease, and in the cooperation of the patient and the doctor can we only hope to control it. Most people think that cancer is incurable in all of its stages, and anyone with cancer is doomed. To them a proper understanding of this disease will hold out a ray of hope. For these reasons it is essential that the public be educated on this subject.

This year the Society has plans under way for a CANCER CONTROL WEEK which will culminate in our own POST GRADUATE DAY. During this period a concerted drive will be made to bring into the open, to the gen-

erai-public, the problems of cancer and the methods for its control. The American Society For The Control of Cancer has furnished us with a complete set up for this drive. Numerous agencies are being enlisted to help us in the dissemination of this educational material. The press, radio, and many lay organizations will be invited to cooperate with us in this good work. It is desired to reach as many people as possible. This will require the work of a large number of our members and a readiness to help the Committee which will be in charge.

Members of The Mahoning County Medical Society will be called on to deliver talks at various meetings and will be assigned other tasks in connection with this undertaking. Every member of the Society is asked to give this fine altruistic work his enthusiastic and wholehearted support.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The work of the secretary's office has been lightened considerably by the addition of an addressograph, cardograph, and all other necessary equipment to do the work that is required of his office. With this addition of equipment it is one step forward to our long anticipated central office.

A meeting of the committee chairmen was held on February 10th, 1933, when the arrangements for Post Graduate Day were formulated. A Cancer Prevention Week was discussed in conjunction with our own Post Graduate Day. The Public Health Committee has made considerable progress in arranging this program.

A special committee of Council met with the Mahoning Drug Club in the interest of the M. D. C. prescriptions, due to the City administration and the druggists having a misunderstanding on the amount to be charged on these prescriptions. This committee in conjunction with the druggists attempted to iron out the differences, and came to the following agreement: That the druggists would fill the M. D. C. prescriptions at ten percent over the cost of the drugs, no overhead to be charged. Through the generosity of the Mahoning Drug Club a pocket edition of important U. S. P. and N. F. preparations has been supplied to the members of our society. It is the desire of the druggists of the City that all proprietary drugs be discontinued on M. D. C. prescriptions, and that U. S. P. and N. F. preparations be used exclusively.

On February 23rd, 1933, an excellent clinic was presented by Dr. E. Starr Judd, at the South Side Unit of the Youngstown Hospital, where 125 local and visiting physicians were present. Dr. Judd presented three cases of different phases of cholecystitis with advice as to treatment and proper post-operative management. At 6:00 P. M., at the Youngstown Club, 100 doctors enjoyed a delicious dinner with our guest of the day. At 8:00 P. M., in the Youngstown Club, we had the largest monthly medical meeting that has ever been held, to our knowledge, in Youngstown, there being present 275 doctors from Youngstown and territories surrounding for 100 miles. Dr. Judd gave a very interesting address on Acute Cholecystitis and Its Management.

On February 27th, 1933, Council sanctioned the work of the Public Health Committee, which is planning the Cancer Control Week in conjunction with Post Graduate Day. This will be a huge undertaking and will require the cooperation of every member of our society.

On February 28th, 1933, several of the committee chairmen, who are directly interested in the Cancer Control Week, met with Dr. Frank L. Rector, of Evanston, Ill., representing the American Society For the Control of Cancer. The men present were very enthusiastic about the work and were encouraged by Dr. Rector who is giving us all the aid possible to put this program over.

The following committee has been appointed for the ensuing year:

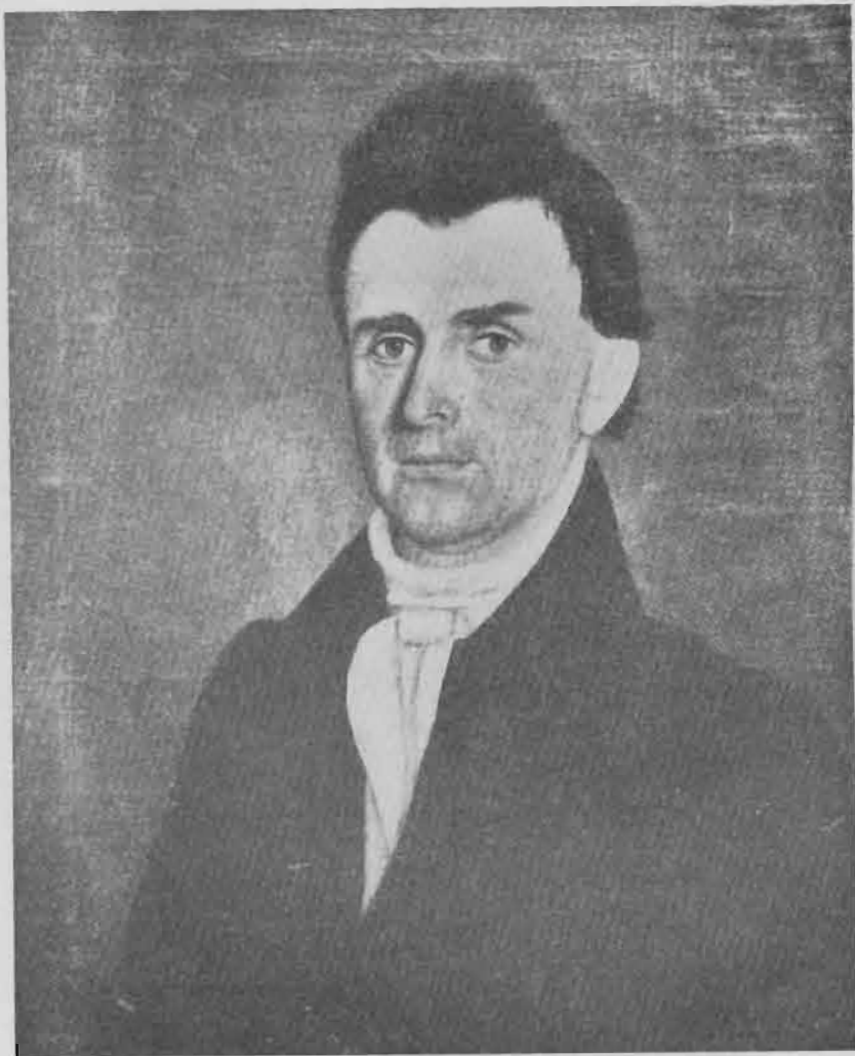
Constitution and By-laws.

Dr. W. H. Bennett, Chairman

Dr. F. W. McNamara

Dr. P. H. Kennedy

(DUES—DUES—DUES—DUES—DUES—Fellows we need the money.)



DR. HENRY MANNING

By Sidney McCurdy, M. D.

It is with great temerity that I attempt to write a short testimonial to a great man and a great Physician and Surgeon. When I think of the influence that Dr. Manning had upon the progress of Youngstown, both commercially and medically, I am amazed. The high ethical standards that he inaugurated, in 1811, when he arrived here, he maintained until his death. He was a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford of Massachusetts, who came to this country on the Mayflower, as a Pilgrim in 1620. Upon Dr. Manning's professional integrity was founded the enviable reputation that we, as medical men, today enjoy.

History records that Dr. Dutton was Youngstown's first physician and that he arrived in 1801 when there were only three hundred inhabitants. He purchased land in West Federal Street, just east of Spring Common and, in

1802, erected a log building for his office and residence. Apparently there was not much medical work at the time for Dr. Dutton was a man of varied pursuits. He was Postmaster for fifteen years, directed his attention to farming and was part owner of a Grist Mill.

Our second pioneer physician was Dr. Manning, who became permanently located here in 1811. He settled in Youngstown after a visit in Ellsworth, coming here on horseback from Cherry Valley, Connecticut. As he mentions in his letters, he came to the Western Reserve because he saw little opportunity to make a decent living in Connecticut. Youngstown, at that time, had a population of 773 people and was larger than Cleveland but somewhat smaller than Poland. Jared Potter Kirtland, in describing Youngstown in 1810, says that it was "a sparsely settled village of one street, the houses mostly log structures, a few frame buildings excepted; of the latter character was the dwelling house and store of Colonel Rayen." Dr. Henry Manning describes "Col. Rayen's Tavern" in that year as a "two-story white house, shingled on the sides instead of weather-boarding. There was a log house attached to it on the north and a kitchen at the back built of round logs. Between the log and frame part was a wide hall, open at both ends, and wooden benches on the side for loungers." This building was so much superior to the average one in Youngstown that it attracted instant attention and patronage. Here the pioneers met after the day's work to discuss crops and politics and debate the current problems of the nation.

Then, as now, woman was the home-maker. She was expected to provide not only the atmosphere of the home but to bear and rear the children. She was obliged to do many things that the men of today now do. She helped her husband in the field, cultivated the garden, took care of the live stock, and made the clothes and prepared the food. Cooking was mostly done over the open fireplace; bread was baked in crude ovens and, while this was going on, she made butter with a hand churn, manufactured soap, cut wood and kept the home fires burning. Labor, hard and incessant, was not the only trials of these pioneer women. Their husbands were much given to drinking at raisings, log-rolling contests and like gatherings, and this was a cause of much unhappiness. The men were rough and hardy and had little tenderness in their natures. Woman's attitude in that day toward her husband was humble and it was her part to obey and the man gloried in maintaining the discipline in his home.

In Dr. Manning's letters, he speaks of taking care of people in Warren, Salem, Canfield, Poland, Boardman, Kinsman and other adjacent localities which added to his practice and somewhat to his income.

This man must have been very patriotic, since he entered the war of 1812 as Regimental Surgeon under Col. William Rayen. He was mustered out in 1813 to resume his practice at Youngstown.

Evidently there was great difficulty in procuring medicines for, in 1815, he built an addition to his house, on the location which is now the corner of Federal and Walnut streets. Here he founded, in partnership with Colonel Caleb Wick, the first Drug Store that Youngstown had. The war had demoralized industry and had put a stop to pioneer manufacturing. Money was scarce even after hostilities had ceased in 1815 and "shin-plasters" or common barter had to suffice. Actual "hard-money" was unknown to many of the villagers. In spite of this condition that existed in 1815, Dr. Manning had the courage to engage in the drug business.

A desire to help the community, which Dr. Manning had selected to live in, caused him to represent it in the State Legislature in 1819-1820 and again in 1843-1844. Between these terms he served in the State Senate in 1825-1826. While in the Senate, he must have been interested in securing a charter for the Ohio Canal. The charter was obtained in 1827 and the canal was completed from its southern terminus to Warren in 1839. The delay was caused by political uncertainty and by the panic of 1836. He also served as Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1830 to 1843. Do not forget that, during these periods, he found time to practice medicine, riding horseback or driving for hours at a time, over miles of muddy roads. In addition, he instructed Dr. Fowler and (in 1833) Dr. Timothy Woodbridge in the science and practice of medicine and surgery. Both men became eminent physicians.

Youngstown citizens recognized his integrity and sterling honesty and therefore, in 1854, appointed him the second president of The Mahoning County Bank. Years of faithful banking service were recognized when, in 1863, he was selected as the first president of the newly-formed First National Bank.

Dr. Manning was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, on Jan. 15, 1787. He lived in this community fifty-eight years, enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens with ever increasing honor and respect. We can say that when he laid down his mantle, at the age of eighty-two, he was entitled to join the society of the best of immortals. He died on Jan. 11th, 1861.

Dr. Sidney McCurdy.

Ed. Note. In the April issue will be published excerpts from Dr. Manning's correspondence. This was made possible through the kindness of Judge Frank L. Baldwin, his grandson. Dr. Manning was so prominent in his other activities that local historians have practically overlooked his high standing as a medical man. These excerpts, which tell of his medical life, are most interesting. This Society is grateful to Judge Baldwin for the permission to use them.

FROM THE POST GRADUATE DAY COMMITTEE

The next annual Post Graduate Day assembly falls on the 20th of April, a little over one month away.

The group of men coming here on that date are masters in their respective fields, and it is up to each member of our Society to see to it that the standard of excellence handed down from our previous assemblies is upheld. We want the speakers of that day to leave Youngstown with a real appreciation of what the Society means to our community.

To do this we must have the loyalty and co-operation of every member. In the next few weeks you will be approached, individually, by some member of the committee in charge of arrangements, who will place in your hands a ticket in exchange for \$5.00. That will automatically register you for the Post Graduate Day.

Yours for a bigger and better Post Graduate Day.

COMMITTEE—G. G. Nelson, Chairman; J. D. Brown, P. J. Fuzy, Saul Tamarkin, L. H. Getty, P. H. Kennedy.

A TRIP TO EUROPE FOR THE UNBORN

From the Educational Division of the Public Health Committee

Just suppose that you were planning a trip to Europe. Every detail had been talked over, and the date and ship decided upon. You apply for a passport and, much to your surprise, you find that, legally you have never been born. Thru just a careless slip-up of the old family doctor, no birth certificate has been filed, and, as far as the law is concerned, you are then confronted with the task of proving your own birth. Your feelings toward the old family friend would probably be precipitated in one voluminous volley of cussing. Include yourself in this category if you have been indifferent to the matter of birth recording and carelessly allowed yourself to become lethargic in immediately reporting each birth, with the management of which you have been entrusted.

Perhaps this reminder seems superfluous, but our health commissioner deems it very urgent—so many birth certificates are being reported past due. We are to be reminded also of our duty in reporting communicable diseases. How else can we be warned of a potential epidemic? Suppose we all neglected to report our cases of communicable diseases, and these cases were not quarantined? We would find ourselves going back to the old pestilence days of barbaric medicine. The health commissioner and board of health maintain their effectiveness as guardians of public health only by continually surveying our combined experiences in all parts of the community. If we do not report our experiences, we cannot expect this commission to be successful.

H. E. K.

AWAY FROM THE FREE CLINIC

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Public Health Committee of this Society is concentrating its attention, this year, on the promotion of the individual practice of preventive methods by the individual physicians who compose our membership. We do not intend to be mysterious by using the term "individual practice of preventive methods." It simply means the doing of health examinations (including pre-school), smallpox vaccination, diphtheria immunization, typhoid inoculation and prenatal care. We believe that the proper place for this work to be done is in the doctor's office, whether free case or private.

This is a part of the practice of Public Health in which the Board of Health is vitally interested and yet cannot participate. It would not be proper for the Board of Health to conduct examinations and perform immunizations except in time of emergency. It is up to the individual physician to perform these duties and it is the part of the Board of Health to cooperate to the limit of its means.

We are opposed to the wholesale, mass production method of making examinations and performing immunization in free clinics and schools. Physicians doing this work should not be forced to compete with organizations doing charity work and financed by taxation or popular subscription. In Detroit ALL diphtheria prevention is done in the physician's offices and the indigent are paid for by the city on proper certification. It would pay us in Youngstown, to render this service free to any one and use the material furnished by the city, in order to keep patients away from the clinic line. Moreover, we must use the same methods as some of the free agencies—personal solicitation. Patients should be shown the benefits of preventive methods, told where they are available and asked to come and partake. It is then taken for granted that every physician is well versed in the performance of these simple measures. In the Bulletin last year a series of articles on Standardization Technique gave in detail the manner of performing each procedure. Medical literature is replete with articles of this kind. The article on Health Examinations by Dr. V. C. Rowland in the Ohio State Medical Journal in February 1933 was excellent and took up the special considerations for each age group.

It is necessary that the individual physician become preventive minded, that he be interested in the physical status of the members of his families before they have demonstrable pathology, in other words, before they become patients. It is his duty to make his office a depot for preventive as well as curative medicine and he should feel that it is his responsibility to let his people know when it is time for them to come in for preventive care, before preventable organic or infectious diseases attack them. This is not improper advertising, it is ethical practice. With this condition existing, it is improper for other agencies to try to do this work. Administration of biologicals for the prevention of disease constitutes treatment and as such has no place in schools nor in prophylactic stations. The giving of toxin-antitoxin in public schools has long passed the educational stage and should cease. Members of this Society have been employed in giving wholesale immunizations in prophylactic stations without regard to the financial status of those treated. This is manifestly unfair competition and must be stopped. Members of this Society have agreed to the City Administration's request to see patients in their offices with the idea of rendering treatment, if possible, without referring them to free clinics. This is perfectly proper and we should see that the plan is followed when the present economic crisis has eased. Every dispensary admission should be through a physician.

Some of our members think that this is not the time to push any project of this kind, that people cannot afford preventive measures—scarcely even treatment of actual sickness. On the contrary, it is the proper time. Patronage of clinics was greatly on the increase during the good years of 1928 and 1929. Now philanthropy has almost broken down, the current is reversed and the physician is being asked to help with the load. It is his opportunity to make the price fit the purse and keep the patient under private care where he belongs. It is now the physician's place to claim for his own the practice of personal preventive medicine and insist that it be done in the privacy of his office where thorough methods and the best technique prevail.

J. L. F.

The Costs of Medical Care and Other Matters

These rambling remarks are made particularly from a physician's viewpoint and are not intended to more than touch on such a wide field as is partially covered by the recently published report entitled, "Medical Care For The American People." This report may do good by stimulating thought and discussion, but the rapid follow up could only create suspicion. Are not slow "evolutionary" changes in long established methods more desirable rather than those of a radical nature? The writer still believes so.

The cost of medical care cannot be considered of and by itself. For a fair understanding and appreciation of such costs, detailed consideration must be given to the costs of living in general. This means that attention must be directed to the cost of food, clothing, shelter, heat, light, etc.; that is what are ordinarily spoken of as the necessities of life. A sufficient amount of these things and their proper use are as essential to health as medical care.

Attention must also be directed to the cost of near luxuries, such as reasonable amusements and diversions, including radios, movies, the pleasure automobile, tobacco, tea, coffee, a moderate amount of cosmetics, etc. Anything that promotes or increases human happiness is scarcely a luxury.

Serious consideration must also be given to the high cost of non-essentials; that is money in many instances wasted and actual injury done to health by the improper use of the wide variety of candies and other sweets and soft drinks. Consideration should be given to the high cost of religion and pseudo-religion (and do we not have much pseudo-scientific medicine?). The latter, that is pseudo-religion, not only being a total financial loss, but a cause of many neuroses and psychoses. This could be carried on indefinitely, but mention is made only of wasteful, misleading and expensive advertising; of usury by banking, loan and credit companies; of the high cost of lawyers; of the extremely high charges made by the public utility companies; of money expended on impractical educational methods, which are not only impractical, but have no cultural value; and of high governmental costs enough has been already written. Indeed, the high cost, and perhaps, the futility of commissions and committees might be mentioned. Some one pays.

In fact, the high cost of dying must be taken into account; that is the cost of funerals and burials. The amount of money wasted, the word is used advisedly, in this way by people of moderate or little means, as well as those in better financial circumstances, is certainly excessive.

Why all the words about the high cost of this and that? Just this: People get what they pay for and many prefer to spend their entire income without thought or appreciation of medical care. Will education and publicity correct this? One doubts.

In considering the high cost of medical care, it must be generally agreed that the only reason for such services is the patient. His needs come first and foremost, and we must not overlook the fact that frequently the cost is low—that is nothing paid by the recipient. Of course, again, some one pays, but often too little.

Under our present state of society, that is capitalism, a nearly ideal condition would exist if each individual or wage earner received sufficient compensation to pay a reasonable sum (for those to whom he owed or assumed responsibility) for the necessities and a fair share of so-called luxuries, the former to include proper medical care. No attempt is made in this brief paper to define necessities or luxuries.

How may this proper medical care best be obtained under this system? Surely by the attention and services of a good physician beginning prenatally and continuing throughout life. He should teach and practice preventive medicine. He should be familiar with modern health practices. He should be a good diagnostician and therapist. He will, if advisable, refer to surgical or other "specialists", patients who should be so referred. Such referred patients should not have extensive treatments or operations unless the family physician is consulted. Patients should not be referred by one specialist to another. The family physician, only, should do so, as he has a definite plan in view and is probably in a better position to make such decisions. In short, the care of patients should be better coordinated, and in no case should

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

MARCH MEETING OF
The Mahoning County Medical Society

DR. LOUIS J. KARNOSH
Assistant Clinical Professor of Neurology,
Western Reserve University

Subject:

“HIGH LIGHTS OF BRAIN FUNCTION”

Tuesday, March 21st, 8:30 P. M.

At The Youngstown Club

Special Meeting of Clinical Demonstrations

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th, YOUNGSTOWN CLUB—8:30 P. M.

Papers and Demonstrations by local doctors as follows:

1. PATHOLOGY OF THE FUNDUS OCULI. Illustrated by slides in color;
Dr. J. E. L. Keyes, Time Limit, 12 minutes.
2. A CASE OF HEALING TUBERCULOSIS, Serial Film Study,
Dr. E. E. Kirkwood, Time Limit 5 minutes.
3. AN UNUSUAL CASE OF FILLING OF BILE DUCTS DURING GASTRO
INTESTINAL EXAMINATION,
Dr. John Heberding, Time Limit, 10 minutes.
4. SARCOMA OF HUMERUS, Demonstration of Case,
Dr. R. R. Morrall, Time limit 5 minutes.
5. CASE OF LYMPHOMATOSIS STRUMA,
Dr. F. W. McNamara, Time limit 10 minutes.
6. TUMOR OF COLON
Dr. Saul Tamarkin, Time Limit 10 minutes.
7. CARCINOMA OF THE BRONCHIAL TREE.
Dr. E. C. Goldcamp, Time limit 20 minutes.

A BUFFET LUNCHEON AND RECREATIONAL HOUR WILL FOLLOW
THE MEETING

MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL
SOCIETY

ANNOUNCES ITS
SIXTH ANNUAL
POST GRADUATE DAY

THURSDAY, APRIL 20th, 1933

The entire day and evening will be devoted to lectures and demonstrations
by a group of men from the
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF N. Y.

SPEAKERS:

DR. JAMES EWING, Director, Memorial Hospital, New York
City, Professor Oncology, Cornell Uni-
versity Medical School, New York City.

DR. BURTON J. LEE, Clinical Director, Memorial Hospital,
New York City, Clinical Professor
of Surgery, Cornell University Med-
ical School, New York City.

DR. LLOYD F. CRAVER, Attending Physician, Memorial
Hospital, New York City.

DR. BENJ. S. BARRINGER, Attending Urologist, Memorial
Hospital, New York City.

Morning and Afternoon Sessions at Hotel Ohio
Dinner and Evening Sessions at Youngstown Club
Registration Fee, Including Dinner, Five Dollars
VISITING PHYSICIANS CORDIALLY INVITED

PROGRAM FOR POST GRADUATE DAY

MORNING SESSION:

- 9:00 a. m. Refinements in Tumor Diagnosis, Dr. James Ewing.
10:00 a. m. Diagnosis and Treatment of Hodgkins Disease, Leukemia and Lymphosarcoma. Dr. Lloyd F. Craver.
11:00 a. m. The Past and the Present in the Treatment of Genito-Urinary Carcinoma. Dr. Benjamin S. Barringer.

AFTERNOON SESSION:

- 1:00 p. m. Melanoma. Dr. James Ewing.
2:00 p. m. Medical Problems in the Treatment and Diagnosis of Cancer. Dr. Lloyd F. Craver.
3:00 p. m. Radium Treatment of Cancer of the Bladder.
Dr. Benjamin S. Barringer
4:00 p. m. Cancer of the Breast. Dr. Burton J. Lee.

DINNER YOUNGSTOWN CLUB, 6:00 P. M.

EVENING SESSION:

- 8:00 p. m. Specializing in Cancer. Dr. James Ewing.
9:00 p. m. The Role of Surgery and the Role of Irradiation in the Treatment of Cancer. Dr. Burton J. Lee.
The Recreational Facilities of The Youngstown Club May Be Enjoyed Following the Evening Session.

VISITORS ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE THEIR RESERVATIONS EARLY

POST GRADUATE COMMITTEE:

G. G. Nelson, Chairman

L. H. Getty, P. J. Fuzy, J. D. Brown, Saul Tamarkin, P. H. Kennedy

Address all communications to Dr. G. G. Nelson, 138 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio

OUT OF TOWN MEETINGS

The Pittsburgh Urological Association

Presents

DR. HUGH H. YOUNG

Professor of Urology, Johns Hopkins Medical School
 Director, Brady Urological Institute, John Hopkins

MONDAY, APRIL 10th, 8:30 P. M.

AT THE PITTSBURGH ATHLETIC CLUB

Subject: "PROSTATIC OBSTRUCTION"

Dinner at 6:30, Same Place at TWO DOLLARS

Make Reservations Through Dr. R. C. Hibbs, Jenkins Arcade

THE UNION MEDICAL SOCIETY

of the

Sixth Councillar District of the Ohio State Medical Association

Will Meet on April 12th, at Wooster, Ohio.

Program and Details To Be Announced Later

CLEVELAND ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

Programs for March

Regular Academy Meeting

Medical Library Auditorium—Friday, March 17, 1933, 8:15 P. M.

The Treatment of Pneumonia — Russell L. Cecil, M. D., New York

(Discussion opened by Gerald L. Shibley, M. D.)

Dr. Cecil is Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine in Cornell Medical School, New York, and editor of Cecil's Practice of Medicine. He is widely known for his clinical and experimental work in pneumonia. His discussion of "The Treatment of Pneumonia" will be a clinical lecture of great interest and importance to every practitioner of medicine.

Obstetrical and Gynecological Section

Herrick Room—Wednesday, March 29, 1933, 8:15 P. M.

1. Modern Obstetric Practice in the Home and at the Hospital (30 min.) — A. J. Skeel, M. D.
2. Maternal Mortality in Cleveland for 1931 (30 min.) — R. A. Bolt, M. D.
 (Discussion by Theodore Miller, M. D.; J. J. Thomas, M. D.; H. J. Knapp, M. D.)

(Continued From Page Ten)

a specialist retain a patient as his own except for the particular care he needed on reference. The old G. P. understands not only something of the physical condition of his patients, but knows many of their mental angles as well; and the patients usually know and trust him. Also he has to "tough it out" with them later following many "successful" operations. The family physician should protect his patient in regard to unnecessary operations and against the unwarranted removal of viscera.

The cost to the patient of such attention and treatment should be not out of proportion to his means, and the price set should be by agreement of the whole "group" who have seen him, and should be equitably allocated among that group with the knowledge of the patient.

In this manner as good or better medical care can be given right here in Mahoning County as anywhere else. This would call for real cooperation and coordination. With the splendid spirit existing in our Society something on this order could be done.

Our so-called middle class group is the one on whom the expense of medical care rests most heavily. The real "poor" are cared for at little or no expense to themselves.

The writer believes that some form of insurance might well be worked out to care for a good portion of our population—to include most "working" men and women and many of our lower middle class. Perhaps with insurance many people would avail themselves of care they otherwise avoid. Such insurance should care for preventive measures. He also believes that they should actively participate in this by paying a fair amount of their earnings. Is it not almost absurd that a man should receive compensation and medical care for an injury while working and not for disabling illness?

The writer is not in sympathy with the views of many of our profession, including several recent ex-presidents of the Ohio State Medical Association, in regard to some phases of state or social medicine. Anyone receiving a regular salary (salary includes railroad passes) for medical, surgical or health work, whether from governmental or private sources, is practicing, to an extent, such types of medicine. Reliable sources state that most, if not all, of our ex-presidents receive or did receive such compensation.

Considering briefly the history of the human race and especially of the Caucasian peoples, one is certainly struck by the rise, slow often, but steady, in every-way, of the so called lower classes. The commoner may now even address the king or (in the U. S.) the financial nabob. Even so, the great mass of people of the U. S. and of the rest of the world is largely exploited for the benefit of the "privileged" few. The writer will never believe it right that one man should starve or beg and another have too much of everything. To be sure, human selfishness is the basic cause of most of the world's troubles including the depression. He believes that this exploitation can and will be greatly lessened; that to this end utilities and many other types of business should carry an added burden of taxation, or markedly cut their rates.

The wisdom of forcing care of many kinds is to be questioned. The prohibition amendment was a lesson on this as it was also in radical changes. Time is the answer to many questions. What is time—Oh, well. If the reason, or excuse, for human beings having been born is that they may render service, surely the medical profession can look unashamed at their professional conduct in recent years. They, only, have risen to the occasion and stood by their people with such few exceptions as to only prove the rule.

Looking briefly at conditions in our community, some things call for attention and correction. There are not enough moderately priced rooms in our hospitals. The building splurge of some years ago d'd not correct this. The writer believes that many rooms now not used might well be priced considerably lower and thus put in service. He believes also that hospital equipment should be so located as to be of the most use to the most people.

The full time use of nurses, in either hospital, without pay, needs to be mentioned only to be condemned. Physicians (including the writer) who received fees from patients on such wards surely must feel somewhat smaller when they think of this fairly.

Physicians (most of them) are poor publicity men. Should not more pub-

lic emphasis be placed on the free work done by physicians at our hospitals, clinics, etc? Such publicity could only have a good effect and would correct some mistaken ideas. Many people believe that physicians receive financial remuneration for such work.

Some other matters might well be commented on here. Rather recent events show that our Society cannot thus far control its members in the exploitation of their patients; and certainly the out and out cultist and quack have never been controlled. How to correct this? The writer "wouldn't know".

The writer believes that the medical profession should take a positive stand on birth control. To his knowledge the recent report on medical care does not even mention it. By what divine right do practically all physicians possess this knowledge, but do not pass it on to others? The day is passing when superstitions, taboos and fetishes should influence the practice of medicine.

All the things mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs have a real bearing, directly or otherwise, on the "High and Low Costs of Medical Care", and no apology is made for mentioning them.

If our country is to "march forward (Ah yes, forward) on the feet of little children", the pre-school group must receive more attention. Each child should have a real examination before entering school and corrections made and defects remedied. Our Medical Society should have initiated this rather than have had it thrust on them. Who to pay? Immaterial. The writer intends to bring this about in the community in which he has some authority.

Finally, our County Medical Society might well, at least, attempt to take a leadership on such of these things as concern the profession as a whole. Also the staffs of each hospital could take more active leadership in those matters pertaining to each of our hospitals. Unless the profession assumes to itself the leadership it should, it will find itself being led or driven. Perhaps this is already the case.

Charles Scofield, M. D.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE A. C. P. MEETING

This was the seventeenth annual meeting of the American College of Physicians and the first one held in Canada. For that and other reasons there was the largest attendance of any meeting except the one at Baltimore, two years ago.

Many were attracted by the opportunity to revel in Osleriana, and this was a rare treat in itself justifying the journey. Others wished to see Canadian medicine at its best and these were greatly impressed by the fine traditions, the almost perfect material equipment at McGill, and the high standard of research and clinical medicine practiced at The Royal Victoria and The Montreal General Hospitals. The French Hospitals, Hotel Dieu and Notre Dame were favored in having Professor Rist, the noted chest specialist from the Laennec Hospital in Paris, conduct their clinics. His demonstration of the disturbed physiology in pneumo-thorax with fluid clarified this important subject. His perfect command of the English language in clinic and his formal paper on bronchiectasis was inspiring.

Wilder Penfield presented some clinical and experimental studies on epilepsy which promise relief by operative procedure in some cases. He removes the entire top of the cranium hinging the flaps, exposing a large portion of the brain surface, which he painstakingly searches under magnifying glasses for fibrosis or circulatory disturbances.

Roland Christie's presentation of the disturbed physiology of respiration in cardiac failure was a neat piece of experimental work.

Roger Morris of Cincinnati presented his important observations on the use of Addison, a concentrate of swine gastric juice, in the treatment of pernicious anemia. His conclusions were somewhat at variance with those of William B. Castle of Boston as to the necessity of an extrinsic factor in any successful treatment of this disease.

George Pfahler of Philadelphia brought his series of x-ray treated hyperthyroids up to date by reporting 533 treated cases. He claims about the same results as with surgery.

Maude Abbot's exhibit of fifty different congenital heart specimens was the one shown in London last year at the British Medical Centenary and is the best collection in the world.

Osler's original pathological specimens prepared by his hand attracted much attention.

Joslin had a real diabetic clinic showing the first human to have insulin (Dr. Jos. Gilchrist, who you will remember, addressed our society in 1923), the first woman and the first boy who had insulin in the States.

The weather was fifteen degrees below zero, so, aside from seeing the McGill students practice high ski jumping, we confined our recreational activities to indoor sports, lunching at Drury's, an English restaurant, and dining at Chez Martins, a small French cafe. The annual smoker and the banquet with Stephen Leacock as speaker completed a week of profit and pleasure.

W. H. Bunn, M. D.

DR. JAMES EWING—An Appreciation

On the twentieth of April, 1933, the medical profession of Youngstown and surrounding territory will have the rare opportunity of hearing Dr. James Ewing, peer of pathologists, discuss various problems of Malignancies.

After receiving his A. B. degree from Amherst College in 1888, and Doctor of Medicine from Columbia University in 1891, Dr. Ewing enjoyed, for eight years, extensive training and wide experience in pathology in Dr. Prudden's laboratory at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he held the successive positions, as Tutor, Fellow and Instructor. In 1899 he was called to accept the Professorship of Pathology at the Medical School of Cornell University which chair he filled for thirty-two years; years made by him fruitful in research and rich with contributions to the entire field of pathology. In 1932 he became Professor of Oncology at Cornell and Director of the Cancer Memorial Hospital of New York. His success as

a teacher, investigator and writer is of international fame. One Hundred and Fifty-two papers dealing with problems in Pathology and Radiation appeared under his name in various Medical Journals here and abroad. He is also the author of eleven Text Books and Monographs. His book on Neoplastic Diseases enjoys great popularity and is considered as the Pathologist's Bible on Malignant Tumors. In 1931 on his 64th birthday, a volume on Cancer was published by his Colleagues and admirers as a tribute to his untiring efforts as an eminent trainer of scholars and as an international leader in pathology, especially in the realm of Cancer.

The Mahoning County Medical Society should welcome Dr. James Ewing and his associates with great pride and pleasure. G. B. Kramer, M. D.

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS

It is a common human trait
To delve into the past
On olden days to ruminate
And make old mem'ries last.

The birds of old sang a sweet tune
Much sweeter than the new,
The roses were more bright in June,
More jewellike the dew.

More leisurely the trend of life,
More charm in conversation,
More loyalty and less of strife
Than in this generation.

Take doctors of bygone days
As a concrete example:
They were so good in all their ways
Their virtues were so ample.

They had a fine urbanity
And kindness in their mien,
They knew much of humanity,
Their observation keen.

Their work commanded high respect,
Their service was not dear,
And even when they did collect
Sent bills but once a year.

They did not have much overhead,
Their remedies were simple,
For people did not rush to bed
With corns or a pimple.

They rushed about both near and far
Though at a slower tempo,
Because they had no motor cars
When they took care of grandpa.

They worked all day with all their
might,
You'd think them made of stone,
Well, chances are they slept at night,
Because they had no phone.

Them oft calamities would hit
As from Pandora's box;
They never saw the half of it!
They did not fool with stocks.

Their savings were far more secure,
They did not feed the broker,
If gambling had for them a lure
They just played plain stud poker.

Relations were more intimate
And people were much closer,
But that was true, we here might state
Of the butcher and the grocer.

There was more loyalty and trust,
More kindness, moral aid, (just)
And people knew when debts were
Perforce they must be paid.

Seriously, please don't suspect
That we intend to scoff,
The early doctors we respect
To them our hats we doff.

But frequently we're made to feel
When oldsters reminisce,
That we got off an even keel
And 've gone far amiss.

Our natures have not changed one
whit
We're just less sentimental
'T is true we're modernized a bit
But the change's not fundamental.

There is less ostentatiousness,
We're apt to be more artless,
There is a bit less graciousness,
And yet, we're not quite heartless.

If we have lost in minor grace
We've gained in self reliance
For now we must uphold our place
By stressing more on science.

So when our critics criticize
In voices emphatic
We ask them this to realize:
The world is not static.

Each era will new doctors bring
Which will befit their time,
We change like any other thing
And this concludes our rhyme.

Theophrastus Bombastus, M. D.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS

The following doctors furnished cases for presentation at the E. Starr Judd clinic at the South Side Unit of the Youngstown Hospital, February 23rd, 1933: Dr. Wm. Allsop, Dr. F. W. McNamara, Dr. Wm. M. Skipp.

The following doctors have given addresses to lay organizations and medical groups:

Dr. Julia March Baird, in January, spoke to the Comoquine Club on "Perils of Middle Life", and to the Washington P. T. A. Education Class, on "Sex Education in the Home".

Dr. M. H. Bachman, January 30th, 1933, spoke to the men's St. Paul's Society, of the German Lutheran Church, on "Modern Uses of X-ray".

Dr. W. A. Welsh in January, spoke in Middletown, Ohio, on "Acute Infectious Diseases."

Dr. W. H. Evans, on February 21st, 1933, spoke at the Academy of Medicine in Cleveland, on "Lateral Sinus Thrombosis".

Dr. O. J. Walker, February 14th, 1933, spoke to the members of the staff of the South Side Unit, on "Present Status of Paranasal Sinuses".

Dr. J. D. Brown, February 23rd, 1933, spoke to the Taft School Mothers Club, on "Rheumatic Infection of Children and Its Relation to Later Development in Cardiac Disease".

Dr. Morris Deitchman, February 24th, 1933, spoke to the Chaney High School students on "Health Hints".

Dr. R. D. Gibson is confined at home with the "Grippe".

Dr. L. L. Hall is confined to bed at home.

Dr. Wm. H. Taylor is at the North Side Unit.

Dr. W. J. Colbert has returned to practice.

Dr. Vern Neel's address is 1017 Park Avenue N., Tuscon, Ariz.

The following doctors started in practice forty or more years ago and are still active: Dr. H. E. Welch, 1885; Dr. H. E. Blott, 1888; Dr. F. S. Merwin, 1893; Dr. H. A. Zimmerman, 1883.

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Report of Communicable Diseases for February, 1933

	Yngst.	Cc.	Camp.	Struth.	Mun. Hos.
Chicken Pox	61	99	1	20	
Diphtheria	7		1	1	
Measles	3	2		1	
Scarlet Fever	46	22	1		2
Smallpox	5	3			1
Whooping Cough	13	4			
Gonorrhoea	15	2	1	1	
Syphilis	3			1	3
Tuberculosis	27	4		1	
La Grippe	3	1	1		
Septic Sore Throat	1				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2				1
Impetigo					
Pneumonia		1	1		
Erysipelas		1			
Mumps		1	1		

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The Ad Man's Nightmare

The Man was sick—some said 'twas "Flu".
He asked His doctor what to do
The doctor gave him ZEMMER'S pills
It's known to fix up many ills.
But RALPH WHITE made a mental note
That he'd prescribe his PINUSOTE
This could be done without stinting
On blanks by the UNITED PRINTING.
McCREADY, LAERI, JONES & HOGUE
Agreed that that was not the vogue
While IRWIN said to GOODMAN—See?
They're not prescribing U. S. P.
'Twas here the DRUGGISTS, one and all
Saw the doctor ride for a fall.
Then Doctor Richardson said, "Come
To MERCER SANITARIUM."
How to get there was next thing
That's why he called on FRED B. KING.
Good friends soon made a point of it,
To send him flowers from PAUL SCHMIDT.
The Man was prone to be ironic
But—thanks to LYONS-LAERT'S tonic
He soon was up in spite of howls
And washed and dried on YOUNGSTOWN TOWELS
Bring in the milk, he now did sing
Bring me my milk from HEBERDING
My suit is cleaned and pressed by BLAIR
DeCICCO'S SHOES—why need I care?
(The wifie thinks I'm getting denser,
Because I make her wear a SPENCER.)
But just the same—the children's needs,
Are more than aptly, met by MEAD'S.
I'm going home to get my car
I've got to ride—the walk's too far.
He's told his car has an old rale
It's in the AUTO HOSPITAL.
But I've recovered—I've won my race
SHRIVER-ALLISON lost a case.
This may end badly for you, "CURT"
It's meant in fun and not to hurt.
EARL HUFFMAN got a bill marked "Due"
The doctor got a check—THANK YOU.
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MORAL: PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS

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APRIL 20, 1933