

BULLETIN

of the

Mahoning County
Medical Society



Organized 1872.

March 1937

Volume 7

Number 3



It is not only when accidents occur that our ambulance is valuable; it is the most comfortable way to move invalids or expectant mothers between hospital and home.

In charge of skilled attendants, it is a safe and dependable form of transportation that is not expensive.

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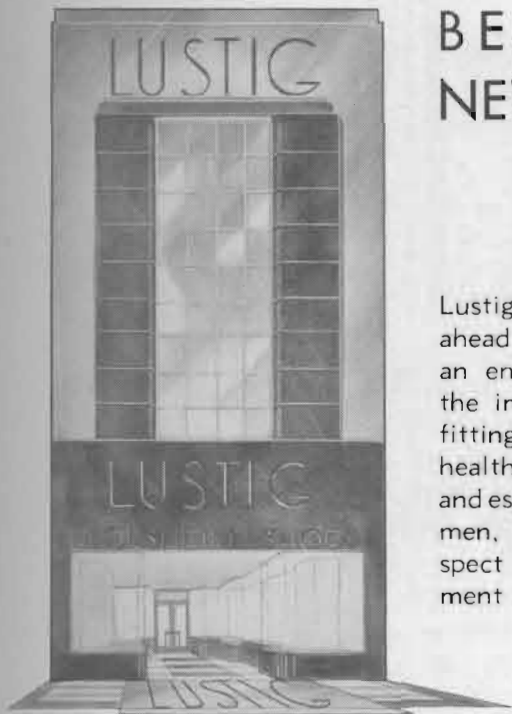
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POSTGRADUATE DAY — APRIL 20TH

POSTGRADUATE DAY
APRIL 20th



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The salespeople in this department are long experienced in fitting this type of footwear and fully competent in filling orthopedic prescriptions. Among the lines carried here are Arch Lock, Miller Health Shoes, Conformo, and other well known makes.

Prices range from \$6.75 to \$10.50.

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Lustig's

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How can I
offset the special
loss which death
by accident might
occasion



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Our Prescription
Department Is Waiting
to Serve You.

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POSTGRADUATE DAY — APRIL 20TH

You Always Win If

You Suggest or Prescribe
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Doctor! Like a ROYAL FLUSH—
it CAN'T BE BEATEN!



PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MENTION THE BULLETIN

YOUR COLOR
YOUR SIZE
YOUR PRICE
IS HERE
\$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$20

*You'll like the
new Spring hats*

The shapes are larger—full
crowned — wider brims — in
soft, beautiful colors for spring.
Step in and try them on.

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POSTGRADUATE DAY — APRIL 20TH

The Nettleton "Dev on"

—THE SHOE THAT
STARTED A LOT
OF IMITATIONS

\$12.50

An excellent example of a
Nettleton shoe, made over
a genuine custom last . . .
for men who want ALL the
distinctive qualities of the
"real thing."

Other Nettletons,
\$10 to \$13.50




Men's Shoes—
Phelps St.
Annex

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THE modern physician knows that patients, today, attach as much importance to a medical man's appearance as they do to his diagnosis and prescriptions. . . Well-dressed men consider Printz-tonian Worsted suits the correct answer to the appearance question \$34.50 with 2 trousers!

The  **MODERN**
PRINTZ'S

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MENTION THE BULLETIN



Arrow Shorts

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Arrow shorts have no rasping center seam to chafe your crotch. And because they're cut fuller, they won't ride when you walk, or bind when you sit down.

These patented *seamless crotch* shorts can't shrink either—they're Sanforized-Shrunk for lasting comfort.

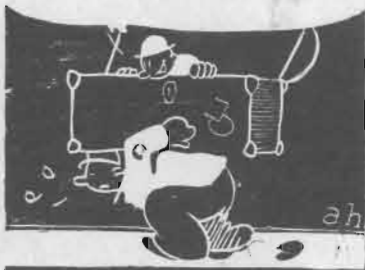
Arrow Shorts, 65c up
Arrow Undershirts, 50c up

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I didn't park at the curb or in a lot—I parked at CENTRAL SQUARE GARAGE.



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Let us — wash — lubricate — change oil and fill your car with gas.

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Miss Neville




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Inc.**

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A 24-hour service
365 days in the year

**Phones
44513**

Miss Flicker

Miss Black

POSTGRADUATE DAY — APRIL 20TH



THE PATIENT

for whom March is the end of a long
winter and a

SUCCESSION OF COLDS

leaving him or her in a badly run-down
condition, with loss of weight and low
vitality, needs

EGGOL

It is not a stimulator, but a natural vitamin reconstructive,
an egg emulsion of pure cod liver oil.

Easy to take	•	Readily assimilated
Digestible	•	We make it fresh

Sig:—Tablespoonful t.i.d.

WHITE'S DRUG STORES

Dependable Prescription Druggists

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MENTION THE BULLETIN

THE MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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Published Monthly at 2218 Market St., Youngstown, Ohio.
Annual Subscription, \$2.00.

Vol. VII—No. 3

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Solicitation of patients by physicians as individuals, or collectively in groups by whatsoever name these be called, or by institutions or organizations, or by personal communications, is unprofessional (From principles of Medical Ethics).

There was a time that newspapers carried many advertisements of "mens specialists," "Cancer cures," "Tuberculosis cures," etc. Today—these are conspicuous by their absence. By this act of deletion these newspapers are serving the public health, for invariably the "cures" were not cures, and the "specialists" were usually incompetent. Any individual, practicing the healing art, who cannot exist or subsist without the aid of printer's ink, has no right to exist in the profession.

The newspapers can still take another step in the right direction in the interest of public health, by deleting all medical advertising.

Our own newspaper, *The Youngstown Vindicator*, carries as high type medical information to its readers as ANY newspaper. The *Vindicator* has co-operated with the Medical Society in the best interests of the public, and I hope this reciprocal relationship will continue to exist. We are both interested in prevention, be that pneumonia, syphilis, typhoid or acne. May the time soon come when those individuals who need printer's ink to subsist, will not exist.

PAUL J. FUZY, M. D.



BULLETIN

of the

MAHONING COUNTY
MEDICAL SOCIETY

M A R C H 1 9 3 7

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

By DR. A. J. BRANDT

I wonder how many men of the Society took the time to look through a reprint from Mr. E. H. Bobst, the president of the Hoffman-LaRoche Company, which recently came in your mail. The subject matter of this pamphlet appeared originally in the *Roche Review* under the titles, "The Oath Versus Self-Preservation," "The Doctor's Income," and "Will Organized Medicine Speak to the People?"

We are all aware of the harmful publicity that the medical profession is getting by means of print, radio and movies. The respect and veneration that placed the physician next to the clergy, no longer exists in these days when some of our patients shop around for medical services much as if they were buying living room furniture.

An example of this type of publicity was brought out recently in the motion picture called "A Doctor's Diary" which some of you may have caught at one of the local theatres. This is a picture of hospital life propounding a question of medical ethics involved in the treatment of a charity patient. I do not believe it would have been possible to portray the doctor in a more unfavorable light, or to put

more unreal and impossible situations in one motion picture. But such is the story flashed on the screen of this great nation.

All new medical and pseudo-medical fads and quackery are widely written up in newspapers and magazines, always with the innuendo that ethical medicine frowns on these methods because they cut down the necessity of surgical procedures and other types of treatment.

Of course, part of the blame for this adverse publicity is our own fault in neglecting to apply the proper prophylactic. What has ethical medicine done to bring the truth to the public? Business methods do have a place in medical practise. Economically I believe much can be done to divert at least a part of the \$350,000,000 that annually flow into the pockets of patent medicine vendors. Organized medicine can and should bring to Mr. John Q. Public the right kind of educational measures that will teach him the proper place and importance of ethical medicine in his daily life. The real truth of socialized medicine could be dramatically driven home, where it will do the most good. It is our hope that American medicine

will remain free from the log-rolling and foot-balling and pork-barrel taint of grasping political systems.

Mr. Bobst suggests a nation wide radio hook-up broadcasting the message of Organized Medicine each week, at a time when it will reach the greatest number of people. He suggests between the hours of 6 and 9 on Sunday evening, and in addition he includes expensive radio talent to gain the proper audience. Perhaps the music of Rudy Vallee or a Symphony orchestra, or the nonsense of Jack Benny could help to bring to millions of people a dramatic medical message in a most pleasant manner. Most people are intensely interested in any form of information regarding hospitals, doctors, operations or questions of public health. I do not believe that any of us can realize the wealth of influence a program such as this could wield for our cause, if it was presented to the people in this manner each week for forty weeks of every year.

To finance the plan Mr. Bobst believes that pharmaceutical companies would readily and willingly raise the \$400,000 required annually. As a starter he pledges his company to give \$20,000 each year for five years under the following conditions:

First, that other pharmaceutical concerns of acceptable ethical standing raise the balance of the \$400,000 required each year.

Second, that the money be given to the A. M. A. without strings or reservations.

Third, that the contributing pharmaceutical houses appoint a committee to meet with a committee of physicians appointed by the A. M. A. for the purpose of coöperation in putting the advertising plans into effect.

Finally, that the names of the contributors to this fund shall never be made known to the public in any form of advertising, either directly or indirectly.

I think the plan has merit and deserves serious consideration. Look it up and read it through. What is your reaction?

We are all in agreement that a program of education for the public is imperative, and this is a workable simple, businesslike manner of campaign.

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. A. E. Brant is able to resume work after a two month's enforced vacation at Philadelphia and Atlantic City. A calculus in Steno's duct seemed to be at the bottom of the trouble.

Drs. W. M. Skipp and Maurice Deitchman found it necessary to avail themselves of the facilities of the North Side Unit during the recent epidemic of colds. Both are recovered now.

The facilities of *The Bulletin* are available to the members of the Society who have medical or surgical equipment for sale. A reasonable number of insertions will be made without cost.

Recent additions to the medical library at the South Side Unit of the Youngstown Hospital Association are the following books:

Tumors of Bone, Geschickter and Copeland.

Fractures, Dislocations and Sprains, Key and Conwell.

Neurology, Grinker.

Infant Nutrition, Marriott.

Abortion — Spontaneous and Induced, Taussig.

Index of Differential Diagnosis, French.

Surgical Diseases of the Chest, Graham-Singer-Ballou.

Infections of the Hand, Kanavel.

Dietetics for the Clinician, Bridges.

A. J. BRANDT.

March

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL 172 (CHIROPRACTIC BILL)

This proposal should not be enacted for the following sound and logical reasons:

1. *If enacted, it would destroy the present responsible, centralized licensing system for all those who treat the sick.*

The experience of other states which have systems of multiple examining and licensing boards shows a definite lowering of educational standards and inefficiency in regulation. The multiple-board plan permits incompetents and impostors to delude the public and prey upon the sick. The wisdom of the Ohio Legislature in establishing one board to examine, license and regulate all who treat the sick has been proven many times.

House Bill 172 would establish a precedent, and a dangerous one, for the creation of other boards among practitioners of the healing arts. It would disintegrate the state's authority over those who practice medicine and surgery or any of its branches—in other words all who treat the sick and disabled. Your attention is called to the fact that two other proposals to establish separate examining and licensing boards for practitioners of the healing arts have been introduced into this General Assembly. Should this Legislature enact any of these three proposals, it is inevitable that two years from now practitioners of all of the other dozen or more groups of limited practitioners will be here asking for separate licensing boards. You can easily imagine the dangerous and chaotic condition which would result should these requests be granted. I believe this Legislature does not want to take the responsibility for establishing such a precedent. Competent administration, good law enforcement and maintenance of high standards cannot be accomplished if authority and responsibility are scat-

tered. In this connection it is interesting to note that no less than 25 or 30 bills creating separate boards of various kinds have been introduced at this session. It is questionable just how far the state can and should go in this direction. One thing is certain: It is entirely unnecessary to establish multiple boards to regulate individuals engaged in the same field of endeavor, such as persons engaged in the practice of the healing arts.

2. *House Bill 172 would greatly extend the field of practice of chiropractic and in effect would permit chiropractors to treat all kinds of diseases and injuries and permit them to do everything except prescribe drugs included in *Materia Medica* and perform major surgery.*

By implication, this proposal would permit chiropractors to perform minor surgery and to use and prescribe drugs and substances not included in *Materia Medica*, but which would be dangerous to public health unless used on the advice of trained and competent physicians.

This bill, if enacted, would legislate chiropractors into "physicians." It would extend their legal rights and permit them to treat all types of injuries under the Workmen's Compensation Law. It would even be possible, if this bill becomes a law, for chiropractors, in spite of their adverse theories toward communicable diseases and bacterial origin, to be appointed health commissioners and even superintendents of state hospitals for the treatment of mental afflictions; also, to treat other wards of the state by use of their "single method" system of healing.

This bill would be detrimental from the standpoint of public health administration in the quarantine, control and elimination of communicable diseases.

3. *House Bill 172 would permit chiropractors without adequate scientific training to sign death certificates and thus destroy the accuracy of vital statistics, on which much of the value of preventive medicine is based.*

4. *Chiropractors at present can be licensed if they have reasonable qualifications.*

Under the present law they are not permitted to treat infectious, contagious and venereal diseases nor to sign death certificates, and they should not be permitted to do so.

Their present practice now limits them to the "detecting and adjusting by hand only of vertebral subluxations." Even the rather vague definition of chiropractic set forth in this bill indicates quite clearly that chiropractic is a single system theory of treating all kinds of diseases and disabilities.

Records of the State Medical Board show that up to December 1, 1936, 497 chiropractors had been licensed to practice in Ohio, 244 of whom have been licensed since July 1, 1923. During the past 13 years there were 356 individual applicants in the examinations before the State Medical Board for chiropractic licenses, of whom 244 were licensed and 112 failed.

These figures show conclusively that chiropractic graduates with reasonable qualifications and training can pass the examinations given by the Medical Board and obtain licenses.

In order to be eligible for examination and licensure in Ohio, chiropractors must now have a high school education or its equivalent, as a preliminary, and a certificate of a resident attendance at a chiropractic school for 24 months.

Until 1927, a resident course of only 18 months was required, but upon the recommendation of licensed chiropractors the present rules and regulations governing chiropractic were revised at that time to require 24 months of resident training.

There is nothing in the present law and regulations of the State Medical Board to prevent chiropractors from raising their own educational standards or petitioning the State Medical Board to require higher requirements of applicants for chiropractic licenses, if they desire to do so.

Those now applying for licensure must pass the examinations in the fundamental sciences (anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and diagnosis) before the State Medical Board and pass an examination in chiropractic subjects *as given by an examining committee of licensed chiropractors, which committee is appointed by the Board on Recommendations of the Licensed Chiropractic Society of Ohio.*

It is not only logical but advisable that examinations in the fundamental sciences be given by those especially qualified through education and training. There is only one kind of anatomy, one kind of physiology, one kind of chemistry, etc. If a person knows his anatomy, his physiology, his chemistry, he has little difficulty passing an examination in these subjects, no matter who gives the examination. If an examination is to mean anything, however, it should be given by those best qualified to make such examinations.

5. *Are chiropractors qualified at present through education and training to engage in the unlimited practice of medicine? Would they be any better qualified to do so should House Bill 172 be enacted?*

The answer to these questions is NO.

The present law requiring only limited educational qualifications intends, and properly so, that chiropractors shall be limited in their field of practice, and permitted to practice in a limited, not unlimited, field of physical conditions.

The maximum educational requirements exacted at present of applicants for a license to practice chiropractic

March

and other limited branches of medicine are high school graduation or its equivalent and satisfactory completion of a residence course of 24 months at an approved chiropractic school. HOUSE BILL 172 would make no material change in these requirements, in fact its provisions are so vague it is doubtful if even the above modest requirements would be maintained.

This bill states that a chiropractic applicant must have at least 5,000 academic hours of work. Obviously, this is a meaningless provision. Whether a person is qualified to engage in the unrestricted practice of medicine depends not only on the number of hours of academic work he takes, but also on what he is taught while a student. A person probably could go to chiropractic school for 10 years and yet upon graduation would not be any better trained to engage in the general practice of medicine than are present-day chiropractors who have had but 24 months of training. Curriculum, faculty and equipment are more important than the vague term "academic hours."

Contrast for a moment the requirements cited for chiropractors with those exacted of applicants for licenses to practice general medicine and surgery in Ohio who must have at least two years of college in addition to high school before taking a medical course of at least four years. As a matter of fact, many medical schools now are requiring five years as a prerequisite to graduation, in addition to two years of preliminary college education—seven years in all.

Statement in Opposition to Passage of Senate Bill 132 (Osteopathic Bill)

This bill should not be enacted for the following reasons:

1. Its enactment would not serve the best interests of the public in that it would permit persons with inferior training to treat the sick without any restriction on the methods employed.

2. It would create a dual standard of practitioners clothed with equal authority.

3. It would establish a bad legal precedent for the establishment of a multiple board system of examining and licensing persons desiring to practice the healing arts.

4. It would result in lower medical standards in Ohio which at present ranks high in this respect among the various states.

If these measures are to be defeated our representatives should be shown the attitude of the people. Have your patients call them by phone or write them.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU

Feb. 1, McKinley School—Dr. C. A. Gustafson, "Venereals."

Feb. 1, Radio—Dr. J. B. Kupec, "Communicable Diseases in the Home."

Feb. 3, Quota Club, Hubbard—Dr. W. W. Ryall, "Venereals."

Feb. 5, Chaney High School—Dr. C. A. Gustafson, "Venereals."

Feb. 8, Radio—Dr. Morris H. Belinky, "Tuberculosis."

Feb. 15, Harding School—Dr. C. A. Gustafson, "Venereals."

Feb. 15, Radio—Dr. W. K. Golden, "The Cripple Child."

Feb. 16, Elks Club—(Corydon Palmer Dental Society)—Dr. M. H. Bachman, "Use of X-Ray in Infection."

Feb. 18, Butler School—Dr. C. A. Gustafson, "Venereals."

Feb. 18, Taft School—Dr. C. M. Askue, "Venereals."

Feb. 18, Elm St. School—Dr. Henri Schmid, "Venereals."

Feb. 22, Radio—Dr. E. J. Wenaas, "Saving Our Eyesight."

Feb. 25, Jackson School—Dr. M. B. Goldstein, "Venereals."

A SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF BINDING MEDICAL PERIODICALS

By SAMUEL KLATMAN, M. D.

With the establishment of the library at the Youngstown Hospital, a simple and economical method of binding periodicals was devised, thus enabling the preservation of funds to purchase the periodicals and texts. From time to time the procedure was changed and improved to increase durability and to improve appearance so that at the present time it is felt that the bound volumes form a highly durable and neat appearing volume for even the roughest kind of handling.

The following description is the method used at the Youngstown Hospital.

Equipment

- 1 book clamp
- 1 electric drill
- 1 Upholsterer's needle
- 1 screw driver
- 1 pair shears
- 1 pair pliers
- 1 electric stylus
- 1 paste brush
- 1 flat top wooden table
- 1 12-inch paper cutter

Material Used

- Flexible fiber board
- Waxed linen
- Upholsterer's thread
- Green book cloth
- White transfer paper
- Library Paste
- Desk blotters.

An available space in the hospital is used as a work shop and the table is set in this space. The book clamp is screwed to the top of the table so that the edge of the clamp projects over the edge of the table. The rest of the equipment is arranged for convenience.

Preparing Volume for Binding.

The covers and advertising material are ripped from each issue of the periodical. The sections of the periodical are then separated and the glue from the edge scraped off and the

sections placed in their sequence using the page numbers as a guide. The title of the volume and table of contents are placed at the front of the volume and the index allowed to remain at the end. Check the volume to make sure that the sections have been placed in their proper sequence. Next cut two pieces of the flexible fiber board each to correspond to the width and length of the volume. One piece of board is placed at the front of the volume and one piece at the end.

Binding the Volume.

The volume and its covers are placed in the book clamp after making sure that the edges and the back of the volume are lined up properly. Push the volume into the clamp so that the back of the volume is even with the edge of the clamp. The clamp is tightened and holes are drilled through the volume using the holes in the book clamp as a guide. Loosen the clamp and slide the back of the volume out of the clamp for a distance of about two inches and tighten the clamp again.

To sew the volume take sufficient thread to sew the volume with a double thread. For sewing, a singer stitch is used. Tie a knot in the end of the thread leaving about three inches of thread free. Start in the first hole to the right and bring the needle and thread back through the second hole. Thread the needle through the two strands of thread to catch the knot and pull the knot into the second hole. Sew back and forth to the left through the holes and then back and forth to the right to the second hole and tie the thread to the free end left. The thread should be pulled just tight enough to be firm without putting any tension on it. If this is done, when the volume is

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removed from the clamp, it will expand sufficiently to hold it firmly together and still open easily. Remove the volume from the clamp.

Making the Back.

A piece of book cloth is cut two inches wider and two inches longer than the thickness and length of the volume. Fold the book cloth so that the folded cloth corresponds to the thickness and length of the volume with one inch overlapping at each end and each side. From each overlapping end cut out a triangular piece and fold book cloth along solid lines.

Labeling.

For the purpose of labeling the volume, white transfer paper and an electric stylus are used. The stylus is plugged into the electric circuit and when it becomes hot, the printing is done on the transfer paper which is held flatly against the book cloth thereby transferring the white paint to the book cloth. The lettering should be centered on the book cloth and should be uniformly the same distance from the top and bottom of the volume. At our library the title is placed two inches from the top and the volume number and year three inches from the bottom of the volume. The type of lettering used depends upon the skill and preference of the printer. We use a block type of letter since it is simpler and more easily made uniform.

Placing the Book Cloth on the Volume.

A strip of desk blotter is cut to correspond to the length and thickness of the volume. Desk blotter makes a good back because it is sufficiently firm and yet pliable to insure strength and at the same time allow for the easy opening of the volume. This strip of blotter is pasted into the inside of the book cloth within the lines denoting the length and thickness of the volume and then the middle tabs on the end of the book cloth are folded over and pasted onto

the blotter. The entire inside of the book cloth is then covered with a thin coating of the paste and the back of the volume also coated with the paste. The book cloth is then pasted onto the back of the volume, the projecting sides onto the volume covers and the projecting tabs on the end of the book cloth are folded under the covers in the four corners. The paste is allowed to dry before the volume is placed on the shelf.

It is hoped that the description of the above method of binding volumes will be an aid to hospitals, whose funds are limited, in the maintenance of their libraries. The average cost of binding by this method is approximately 10 cents per volume. There is usually someone about the hospital who would enjoy the work as a hobby.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Ohio State Medical Association has deemed necessary that it should have a new Constitution. This has been written and is now in effect.

The Mahoning County Medical Society has re-written its Constitution. This document was read to the Council of the Society February 5, 1937, in its entirety. On February 16, 1937, it was read to the general Medical Society meeting by title only. Its entire wording is in this number of the *Bulletin* for your study. At a future general meeting the membership may voice its approval or disapproval. It is urged therefore that a personal study be made by each of the members of the Society.

In addition to the reading of the Constitution the routine business of the Society was cared for at the last Council meeting.

One outstanding problem discussed was how to deal with surgical cases occurring during the course of a contagious disease. This really constitutes a serious measure. The Municipal Hospital is not kept in sufficiently

good condition to utilize it for operative cases. It seems that some of these cases must be operated in the homes. We realize full well that in present day accomplishments it is quite undesirable to be handicapped in this manner. Neither private hospitals in the city have set apart a department for contagious diseases. Therefore the only chance for hospitalization for these cases is the municipal hospital. It is high time for some one in authority to see that space and equipment be furnished to care for these cases that develop surgical complications. This problem has been referred to the Public Health Committee.

When one sees the subject of "Pneumonia" used for a topic of discussion at a Medical meeting, one wonders what can be said that is of real value. It is true that stagnation may overcome one to the point that the real values are being overlooked. It may be that in this disease Dr. W. W. G. Maclachlan, who spoke on "Some Chemical Problems of Pneumococcic Pneumonia" at the Youngstown Club February 16, 1937, offered some hope that the curtain may be lifted to the view of better days for those afflicted with this disease. It may be that the captain of the men of death will find a conqueror. This is a great problem to solve but so were others that have been victorious. New hope is in the offing.

It is quite necessary that the Legislative Committee of our Society receive our support when called for. Many new bills have been introduced in the State Legislature that touch upon the interests of the Medical Profession. Many of the proposals should be killed in committee before reaching the floor of the Legislative body. This can be done best by personal contact and by letter to key men.

It will be but a short time until the local Society will salute the Post-

graduate Day, the big event of the year. It is not only notable but it is a definite compliment to this County unit to be able to attract the great medical minds of the United States and Canada. From the inception of the Postgraduate Day we have been successful. We are favored this year by another outstanding group of medical authorities and a valuable day is expected. The local members are hosts to a large number of physicians who are given an opportunity to hear and see great leaders in the various fields of medicine. All physicians who are able to attend this event are welcome and will profit.

ROBERT B. POLING,
Secretary.

THE ECONOMIC FORUM

In 1935 the American Foundation Studies in Government sent out a letter to a group of physicians who had been in practice for twenty years asking their fair opinion as to the best method of obtaining adequate medical service for all classes of people. The membership of the American Foundation are men of such standing that one should heed the request for information, especially when the problem is stated so clearly.

The roster of the American Foundation Studies in Government includes such men as Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan and Co.; Robert A. Millikan, Director, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology; James D. Mooney, President, General Motors Export Co.; Roscoe Pound, Dean, Harvard School of Law; Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Truman G. Schnabel, M. D., Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire.

The editors of the *Bulletin* feel that it would be interesting and in-

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structive to publish this letter and to give opportunity for the members of the Society who are so minded to write replies limited to two hundred and fifty words. Through the year several replies presenting various viewpoints will be published in the *Bulletin*.

To date the Foundation has received replies from eminent men in our profession, such as Doctors Charles and William Mayo, a joint reply; James S. McLester, Birmingham, President American Medical Association; J. H. Musser, New Orleans, former president A. C. P.; Russell L. Cecil, Professor of Medicine, Cornell University; William Pepper, Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore; Francis M. Pottenger, Monrovia, former president A. C. P.; Walter W. Hamburger, attending physician, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Paul Dudley White, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard—Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital; Frank H. Lahey, the Lahey Clinic, Boston.

There need be no hesitation on the part of our members in expressing their thoughtful opinion to the Bulletin editors. Letters must be signed to receive attention but will be published without signature if so designated.

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION STUDIES
IN GOVERNMENT
505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Dear Dr. Bunn:

The American Foundation would like to profit by whatever informal and confidential reply you feel able to make to our present inquiry. Briefly, we wish to make a genuinely impartial presentation of the present organization of medical service throughout the country and of the various projects proposed during recent years for revising the organization of that service in various respects.

Let me say at once that The American Foundation has nothing to advocate. We have no preconceived objective—as, for instance, state medicine, group insurance, voluntary or compulsory, etc. Our studies are not even based upon a conviction that any essential change in the present studies of the organization of medical care, the allocation of medical costs, etc., etc. While certain interesting facts or observations have been turned up by some of these surveys, our general feeling is that perhaps more heat than light may have been developed and that the essential factors are still very much in need of clarification and of comprehensive and impartial presentation.

In making such a presentation, we believe the first step is to summarize and present fairly the views of experienced men in the medical profession, because they are the persons whose judgment should control. In asking your cooperation we are aware that for approximately twenty years past you have probably been more concerned with the exacting problems of medical science than with social theories of any nature. We know also, however, that twenty years of medical practice in a community must have resulted in certain impressions, if not conclusions, and we think a crystallization of the experience of the qualified medical men of the country is the most likely source of illumination in any fair attempt to clarify a question that has become unprofitably controversial.

Will you help us by now giving us your views informally, with our assurance that no public use will be made of them? We should like to summarize the replies we receive from the selected men to whom this letter is now going and then issue the summary *confidentially to the persons that contributed to it*. Even this limited use of your reply we shall not make if you prefer to write us in entire confidence; and if you like we shall

be glad to refer to you any quotation we might make from your letter for your approval to make sure that it adequately covers your view. In case wider use of the confidential summary should seem advisable later we should certainly return to you for your explicit consent to the inclusion of your comment.

We are not presenting to you any formal inquiries or any "questionnaire," since we somewhat distrust the usefulness of such a method. What we should really like to have is your free expression as to whether your years of experience in the community or communities in which you have practiced have led you to feel that *any* essential change in the present organization of medical service is needed.

If you do think some essential change is needed, in what direction do you think it should be—in any form of insurance, voluntary or compulsory? In the greater participation by the state in the provision of medical service to the people? In government subsidies without government administration? In the extension of the public health services—and which of them—federal, state, local or all of these? In an extension of community hospitalization, group clinics, public health nursing? In a more direct relation between medical science as represented by the leading physicians of the country and public health administration? If you consider it desirable or imperative that the medical profession through the medical societies should control standards, public health appointments, etc., how do you think that this end could best be achieved?

If we can collect and summarize the experience and thought of medical leaders throughout the country on questions like these, the result should clarify the situation and at least bring to the fore the main issues that must

be taken into account in any profound and profitable attempt to arrive at solutions for the present problems of medical progress and medical care.

The names of our governing Committee will, I hope, reassure you as to our method, our ability to respect confidence, and as to the general character of our activities. Obviously, we do not solicit members or funds. Our study of public health is part of a comprehensive study of the functions of government in various fields. Our general objective is to investigate the degree to which government may wisely serve its citizens within the limits of the parliamentary system.

In the field of public health our governing assumption is presumably your own—that the maintenance of the highest scientific quality in medical care must always be a primary consideration. All social schemes must be submitted to this test and no scheme or plan that involves compromise in this respect can furnish the reply to present medical and social problems. In the interest of preserving this principle there is obvious need for crystallizing the competent medical judgment of the country and bringing it to bear upon public thinking at the present time. This letter and any reply you may make are directed toward this end.

We hope our letter explains our purposes and procedure sufficiently to make you feel that your coöperation is warranted. We realize that you may not wish to reply hurriedly, but we shall appreciate your replying as soon as you have a fit opportunity.

With appreciation of your courtesy and the coöperation we hope you will give, believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE,
Member in charge.

Dr. William H. Bunn
603 Home Savings & Loan Bldg.,
Youngstown, Ohio.

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THE POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Members of All County Medical Societies Invited

"Diseases of the Chest and Upper Respiratory Tract" will be discussed at the Second Annual Session of the Postgraduate Institute of The Philadelphia County Medical Society, April 12th to 16th, 1937, in Philadelphia.

The subject to be considered is of great interest to general practitioners and its various ramifications will be ably discussed by fifty Philadelphia physicians, each one a qualified teacher, who will speak with authority. A scientific exhibit and clinical demonstrations will add to the value of the program. The Second Annual Session of the Postgraduate Institute undoubtedly will constitute the year's

outstanding sectional scientific medical meeting in the East.

Members of all County Medical Societies are cordially invited to register as Annual Members of the Institute and to attend its scientific sessions. A Philadelphia welcome awaits them.

Further information will be furnished by the Secretary of your Society or upon application to the Executive Office of The Philadelphia County Medical Society, 21st and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Place of meeting: Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Registration fee, \$5.00.

Imposing List of Speakers at Second Annual Postgraduate Institute Philadelphia, Pa., April 12-16, 1937

The Second Annual Postgraduate Institute of the Philadelphia County Medical Society to be held in Philadelphia April 12-16 has a most imposing list of speakers among whom are:

Dr. David Riesman, Dr. Chevalier Jackson, Dr. Gabriel Tucker, Dr. Louis H. Clerf, Dr. William D. Stroud, Dr. Richard A. Kern, Dr. Harry P. Schenck, Dr. J. Alexander Clarke, Jr., Dr. Edward L. Bortz, Dr. Robert G. Torrey, Dr. Hobart A. Reimann, Dr. Howard Childs Carpenter, Dr. Leon H. Collins, Jr., Dr. Eugene P. Pendergrass, Dr. Karl Kornblum, Dr. William Edward Chamberlain, Dr. George E. Pfahler, Dr. Bernard P. Widmann, Dr. John T. Farrell, Jr., Dr. Isadore Kaufman, Dr. Martin J. Sokoloff, Dr. George Willauer, Dr. Charles A. Heiken, Dr. Stuart Mudd, Dr. George P. Muller, Dr. John B. Flick, Dr. Walter E. Lee, Dr. Richard H. Meade, Dr. Moses Behrend, Dr. W. Emory Burnett, Dr. Ralph S. Bromer, Dr. Isaac Starr, Dr. Jo-

seph C. Yaskin, Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., Dr. Karl M. Houser, Dr. J. Donald Zulick, Dr. Balduin Lucké, Dr. Carl J. Bucher, Dr. George Morris Piersol, Dr. Esmond R. Long, Dr. Frederic Maurice McPherdan, Dr. C. E. G. Shannon, Dr. James A. Babbitt, Dr. Charles C. Wolfert, Dr. Curtis C. Eves, Dr. Howard H. Bradshaw, Dr. Nathan Blumberg, Dr. Herman W. Ostrum, Dr. Hugh Robertson, Dr. John A. Sweeney, Dr. Bernard J. Alpers, Dr. Robert F. Ridpath, Dr. Louis Tuft, Dr. A. M. Ornsteen, Dr. Frederic H. Leavitt.

At the dinner which will be held on Wednesday evening, April 14th, Dr. J. Shelton Horsley of Richmond, Va., will deliver the Dr. J. Chalmers DaCosta Oration on "Peritonitis."

The subject of this year's meeting, "Diseases of the Chest and Upper Respiratory Tract," is one of widespread interest and a large attendance of physicians from the entire East is expected.



DR. J. SHELTON HORSLEY

Graduate of the University of Virginia and member of the faculty of his Alma Mater. Chief Surgeon to Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Richmond, Va. Member and Fellow of the American Medical Association and other important scientific societies. Formerly chairman of the Council on Scientific Assembly; Ex-President of the Medical Society of Virginia; Ex-President of the Southern Medical Association; Associate Editor of Lewis Practice of Surgery. Has made outstanding contributions to the Surgery of Blood Vessels and Gastro-Intestinal tract.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS

By M. W. NEIDUS, M. D.

A. Grollman in his Monograph on the Adrenals states:

"The rate of secretion of epinephrine is increased by the stimulation of the splanchnic nerves. Sectioning of the nerves abolishes the secretion. The blood pressure rise on stimulating the splanchnics is only partly due to the liberation of epinephrine for the pressure effect is in part obtainable after occlusion of the adrenal veins. Anesthesia markedly decreases the rate of secretion of epinephrine while in hemorrhage there is a marked increase in secretion. Heat causes an increase in secretion. Exclusion by ligation of the carotid sinus causes an increased secretion of epinephrine. Moderate doses of strychnine cause an increase in secretion. It is probable that nicotine not only releases epinephrine from the medulla of the adrenal glands but also the epinephrine store of the extra adrenal chromophil tissue. Choline and acetylcholine do not manifest any appreciable effect on epinephrine secretion. Atrophine, quinine and physostigmine increase epinephrine secretion. Morphine increases the secretion in dogs while the secretion is reduced in cats. Histamine, irradiation with x-ray, infections and burns increase the secretion. Starvation and diphtheria toxin reduce the epinephrine contents of the adrenals."

As to the function of epinephrine he concludes that it is linked with cortical physiology. An increased secretion of epinephrine will assure a better secretion of the cortical hormone. It is the failure of cortical tissue and not the medullary which is responsible for the symptoms of Addison's disease. Animals dying of chronic adrenal insufficiency show a striking hypertrophy of the thymus and lymphatic tissues generally. There is a decrease in sodium and chloride concentration of the blood while potassium is increased. The use of so-

dium chloride in adrenal insufficiency is to be highly recommended in all acute cases and in chronic cases where the cost of the cortical hormone makes it necessary to economize on its use. Where the cortical hormone is available the addition of the extra salt is unnecessary. In Addison's disease there is a loss of tolerance to infections and toxins, and hence a minor ailment may precipitate a crisis.

Tuberculosis is found in about 90% of all cases of Addison's disease. It is doubtful whether it is ever primary in the adrenals.

Failure to recognize Addison's disease may often occur particularly in those cases in which there is no marked pigmentation. In some cases, patients dying suddenly under anesthetic were found to have extensive adrenal disease in a latent state prior to the operation. The reaction of patients suffering from Addison's disease to a sudden deprivation of salt has recently been suggested as a diagnostic aid in doubtful cases. Subjecting these patients to a salt free diet may throw them into an acute crisis.

The use of epinephrine in the treatment is of no benefit. There can be no doubt that the symptoms of Addison's disease are due to an absence of the vital adrenal cortical hormone. Hence the first requirement of successful therapy must consist in supplying an amount of the hormone adequate for relieving the patient.

Concerning traumatic neurosis, Ross says: "If the legal profession, bench, bar and solicitors, could grasp the conception of neurosis, and if it were possible that legislators could become capable of being educated to see not trauma, but advantage to be gained by a history of trauma, was what made these people ill, this form of illness would disappear."—Ross, T. A.: *An Enquiry Into Prognosis in the Neurosis*. London, Cambridge University Press, 1936.

TENTATIVE POSTGRADUATE DAY PROGRAM

APRIL 20, 1937

DR. A. C. FURSTENBERG, Professor of Otolaryngology, and
Dean of the Medical School—

1. A clinical and anatomical study of inflammatory processes in the mouth and pharynx.

DR. FRANK N. WILSON, Professor of Internal Medicine—

1. Coronary occlusion.
2. Cardiac failure. Its recognition and management.

DR. FRED'K. A. COLLER, Professor of Surgery—

1. The administration of fluids to the sick patient.
2. The surgical aspects of gall bladder disease.

DR. CAMERON HAIGHT, Assistant Professor of Surgery—

1. Treatment of empyema.
2. Surgical management of pulmonary tuberculosis.

DR. JOHN SHELDON, Instructor in Internal Medicine—

1. Skin hypersensitiveness.
2. A consideration of the diagnostic criteria and specific management for allergic disease.

POSTGRADUATE DAY

The Mahoning County Medical Society will hold its Tenth Annual Postgraduate Day on April 20th this year. A group from the University of Michigan will present the papers.

The committee in charge of Postgraduate Day looks forward to having a large crowd. Special efforts are being made to have more displays and also a few scientific displays will be added.

The meeting will be held in the Ohio Hotel, because it is more centrally located than any other place. Arrangements are being made to take care of parking of cars, and a reduced rate will be given to those who attend the assembly.

A dinner will be served as before, at the Youngstown Club. Cards are being sent out very shortly by the Publicity Committee, and these are to be followed by a descriptive folder, containing a self-addressed postcard to be returned for reservation. It is hoped that all the men who possibly can will take care of this reservation promptly, so that we can estimate with some accuracy about how many will attend.

We know that the program will be very much worth while, and the committee on arrangements is looking forward to a large attendance.

Postgraduate Day Committee.

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CONSTITUTION

Proposed for The Mahoning County Medical Society.

ARTICLE I .

Name of the Society

The name and title of this organization shall be "The Mahoning County Medical Society."

ARTICLE II

Purposes of the Society

The purposes of this Society shall be:
1. (a) To bring into one organization all worthy physicians of Mahoning County; (b) to promote the science and art of medicine and the protection of the public health; (c) to secure, by frequent meetings and full and frank interchange of views, intelligent unity and understanding in dealing with the problems of the Medical Profession, and thus to elevate and make effective the opinions of the Profession in all scientific, legislative, material, and social affairs affecting the profession of medicine and the public health. And

2. With the other county societies of this State to constitute the Ohio State Medical Association, and through the latter, with other state associations, to constitute the American Medical Association.

* * *

The new contains slight changes in sentence structure and statement but is essentially the same as the old.

ARTICLE III

Membership

This Society shall consist of Active, Associate, Non-Resident, and Honorary Members.

ARTICLE IV

Officers—Council

The officers of this Society shall consist of the President, the President-Elect, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Board of three Censors, and the allotted number of Delegates and Alternate Delegates allowed under the By-Laws of the State Association. The above mentioned officers and the Editor of *The Bulletin* shall constitute the Council of the Society.

* * *

The new Article would change the old constitution by dropping the office of Vice President. The new Article includes the alternate delegates as officers and voting members of the Council, which the old did not do. The Editor of *The Bulletin*, while a member of the Council, is not an officer of the Society.

ARTICLE V

Quorum

Twenty-five per cent. of the Active Members shall constitute a quorum of the Society.

* * *

The old used the word "voting" instead of "active," the latter word being used in the new to comply with Article III.

ARTICLE VI

Funds and Expenses

Funds for meetings and expenses of the Society shall be raised by annual dues, special assessments, and voluntary contributions. Funds may be appropriated for such purposes as, in the opinion of the Society, and as provided in the By-Laws, will promote its welfare and that of the Profession.

* * *

Neither the old Constitution nor the By-Laws provides the machinery for special appropriations of funds. The only changes here are (a) to add the words "in the opinion of the Society," in order to make clear who is to determine whether an appropriation will affect the purposes stated; and (b) to provide later, in the By-Laws for the procedure of such appropriations.

ARTICLE VII

Approval

The Society in conformity with the By-Laws of the State Association, shall apply to the Council of the State Association for approval of this Constitution and the By-Laws made thereunder, and of any amendments thereof.

* * *

This is to comply with the State By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII

Incorporation

The Society, by a majority vote at any regular meeting, and in the manner provided in the By-Laws, shall have authority to direct the Council to arrange for articles of incorporation.

* * *

The old constitution granted the power to incorporate but provided for no specific agency to carry out its mandate. The Article is not otherwise essentially changed.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

The Society may amend any article of this Constitution by a two-thirds vote of its active members at any regular meeting; provided, that such amendment or

amendments are not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the State Association; provided, also, that each of such amendments shall have been read in open session at one of the two previous regular meetings, except that, by unanimous consent, the reading by title of any such amendments shall be sufficient; and provided, also, that a copy of each of such amendments shall be published in the next issue of *The Bulletin* following such reading, and shall be acted upon by the Society at the next regular meeting held not less than 30 days after such publication.

The old article provides that amendments shall not be in conflict with the "laws and regulations" of the State Association. The new one is worded to conform to the "letter" of the By-Laws of the State Association.

The new article makes it mandatory that the will of the Society shall be expressed within the limited period of not more than three regular meetings, and thus prevents delay, whether by negligence or design. The old article simply provided 10 days notice, which could be interpreted to mean anytime more than 10 days—perhaps 10 months.

ARTICLE X

All officers whose terms have not expired at the time this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve as such during the remainder of their unexpired terms.

ARTICLE XI Mutual Obligation

Each member hereby agrees and binds himself to accept as final, all decisions of this Society or its Council, in any matter brought before it except that the right to appeal to the Council of the Ohio State Medical Association shall not be abrogated. All legal provisions to the contrary are hereby waived.

ARTICLE XII

Repeal

Upon adoption of this Constitution and its approval by the Council of the State Association, all previous Constitutions are hereby repealed.

This is a new article, the purpose of which is obvious.

BY-LAWS

Proposed for The Mahoning County
Medical Society.

CHAPTER I

Classification of Membership

SECTION 1. This Society shall consist of Active, Associate, Non-Resident, and Honorary Members.

Active Members

SECTION 2. Any legally qualified reputable physician, a Doctor of Medicine, and a resident of this County, whose license to practice medicine has been registered with the County Clerk of Mahoning County, and who has been engaged in active practice, not including hospital internship, for at least one year in this County; and any reputable retired physician, a Doctor of Medicine, and a resident of this County, whose license to practice medicine has been registered with the County Clerk of Mahoning County, and who has previously engaged in active practice for at least one year in this County, are eligible for active membership; provided, such physicians must be citizens of the United States or have indicated their intention to become citizens by filing their first naturalization papers; and provided, also, that they do not practice nor profess to practice sectarian medicine and are not affiliated with any group or organization which aims to foster any exclusive dogma in medicine.

The new differs from the old in dropping: (a) "any graduate in medicine and resident for at least one year in Mahoning County." This clause of the old lifts in behalf of this group the probation period of active practice, as required in the preceding clause. Further, it does not provide for legal licensure, simply saying that "any graduate in medicine and resident for at least one year" (whether he practises or not) shall be eligible for membership. And dropping (b) all that part of the old section following the words, "eligible to active membership," providing for active membership of non-residents who reside in immediately adjoining counties. The reason for such omission is that provision for non-resident membership is included further on in these By-Laws; and the further fact that the provision for one year of active practice required of physicians residing in this County, was abated, as the old was written, in behalf of physicians not living in this County.

In other particulars the essential provision of the old will be found in the new.

Associate Members

SECTION 3. (a) Any physician not a citizen of the United States, but otherwise eligible to membership, may be received as an Associate Member of the Society; (b) any physician, a member of any other County Medical Society, who has become an actual resident of this County, and who presents his letter of recommendation to this Society, may be accorded the privi-

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leges of associate membership, and after one year may present his application for active membership; (c) any person, a graduate of a reputable school of medicine, or of public health, a resident of Mahoning County for one year, and engaged respectively in full-time service in an accredited hospital in this County or as a full-time public health officer in this County, may be accepted as an Associate Member. The dues for associate membership as defined under (a), (b), and (c), shall be the same as the dues of an active member; (d) interns in accredited hospitals in Mahoning County, or any physician engaged in private practice in Mahoning County during the year following accredited hospital internship, may be received as an Associate Member; but no dues shall be required of them during that year, after which such associate membership shall cease.

* * *

For clearness Section 4 of the old Chapter II is made a part of the new Section 3 of Chapter I, as it constitutes a part of the definition of Associate Membership. The sections of Chapter I pertaining to the Classification of Members are rearranged to follow serially with listing under Section I. Associate membership under group (c) is provided so as to include full-time medical workers who, although holders of M. D. degrees are not licensed to practice medicine—a pathologist in a hospital may be so situated. Until such physician has secured a license to practice medicine Active Membership is not accorded him. Likewise, the Public Health Officer may not be an M. D., but it is desirable that he be affiliated with the County Society. The policy of the Society is to admit to Active Membership only holders of the degree, "Doctor of Medicine," who are licensed to practice in this State, their licenses registered with the County Clerk, who have engaged in the active practice of medicine in this County for one year or more, and who are citizens of the United States, or have indicated their intention to become citizens by filing their first naturalization papers. Otherwise there are no changes.

* * *

Non-Resident

SECTION 4. Any physician, not a resident of Mahoning County, of good professional standing, and a member of his County Medical Society, if such a Society exists, shall be eligible to Non-Resident Membership in the Society. Dues for such membership shall be \$2.00 per year.

Honorary Members

SECTION 5. Any person who has risen to eminence in Medicine or the Allied Sciences or who has performed some notable service to the Medical Profession or to the Society, or who by years of practice is deemed worthy of the honor, shall be eligible to Honorary Membership. Proposals for Honorary Membership may be submitted to the Society at any regular meeting and then referred to the Board of Censors and balloted upon in the same manner as active members. They shall not be required to pay any dues, except for the cost of the State Journal.

Leadership

SECTION 6. This Society shall endeavor to educate its members to the belief that the physician should be a leader in his community, in character, in learning, in dignified and manly bearing, and in courteous and open treatment of his brother physicians, to the end that the Profession may occupy that place in its own and the public estimation to which it is entitled.

Privileges of Members

SECTION 7. All members shall be entitled to participate in the scientific deliberations of the Society. The privileges of voting and holding office shall be restricted to the Active Members in good standing, and whose dues and assessments are paid in full. No member shall hold two offices simultaneously.

CHAPTER II

Election of Members

SECTION 1. Application for membership, either Active, Associate or Non-Resident, must be made in writing upon a form provided by this Society and the application must be accompanied by dues to cover the remainder of the current year, and filed with the Secretary. Such application shall state the applicant's age, his citizenship, his college and medical school, his literary and medical degrees, and dates of graduation, the places in which he has practised, and the dates of licensure in this State and registration in this County, and shall be endorsed by two members of this Society. The Secretary shall read such application at the next regular meeting of the Society, and the President shall refer it promptly to the Board of Censors, with any information concerning the eligibility of the applicant that may be in the possession of the President or the Secretary.

The Board of Censors shall, after due consideration of the eligibility of the applicant, report within one month its findings to the Council of the Society. The Council shall review these findings and

proceed to ballot, and if a majority of the Council membership present at that meeting cast their vote in the affirmative the applicant shall be provisionally elected. If such majority of the Council cast their vote in the negative, the applicant shall be provisionally rejected, but the Council may reconsider such application at any subsequent regular Council meeting. If and when the Council shall have voted affirmatively, the Secretary shall publish the same in *The Bulletin*, and after 15 days should there be no written objection received by the Secretary, the election shall be considered final and the applicant notified by the Secretary who will have him acknowledge in writing his allegiance to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society. If, within the 15 day period, a written objection is received by the Secretary the application shall go to the Council for its final acceptance or rejection; a favorable vote of two-thirds of the total Council membership shall constitute acceptance, and failure to receive a vote of acceptance shall constitute rejection of such applicant. Acceptance by two-thirds of the Council membership shall be final and the Secretary shall immediately notify the candidate of his election to this Society, and shall have him acknowledge in writing his allegiance to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society.

* * *

SECTION 2. Grounds for refusing membership in this Society: In addition to the lack of qualifications for membership set out in Chapter I, Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, any applicant for membership in this Society who is believed by the Board of Censors or by the Council to be guilty of actions which under Section 6 of this Chapter, were he a member, would call for disciplinary proceedings, shall be refused membership.

* * *

For clearness the new Section 1 defines the situation of an applicant who is rejected by Council at its first vote, and also at its final vote. This has needed clarifying on different occasions in the past. More specific provisions for application for membership are set out.

* * *

SECTION 3. Applicants who have been rejected shall not have their names again presented within 12 months.

SECTION 4. A member of this Society if in good standing, removing to any other nationally recognized medical jurisdiction, shall, upon request therefor be given by the Secretary a letter of recommendation to the Society of the jurisdiction into which he removes. Pending his accept-

ance or rejection by the Society in the county to which he removes such member shall be considered to be in good standing in this Society to the end of the period for which his dues have been paid.

Discipline of Members

SECTION 5. Members may be censured, suspended or expelled from membership in this Society.

A member shall be deemed to have been censured if, in accordance with these By-Laws, he shall be adjudged guilty of any of the offenses set out under Section 5.

By suspension all the rights and privileges of membership shall be temporarily withdrawn from the member suspended; but such member may be fully reinstated as provided by Section 9 of this Chapter; except that the provision of the By-Laws for suspension for non-payment of dues shall be lifted only as provided in Chapter III, Sections 4 and 5 of these By-Laws.

By expulsion is meant the total severance of a member who shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of membership. Restoration of such expelled member shall follow the processes as provided in Section 9, of this Chapter.

SECTION 6. Grounds for censure, suspension, or expulsion, shall include: gross negligence by a member in the performance of his duties as an ethical physician; inexcusable bad taste in professional conduct or disregard for that proper personal deportment in his professional relationships that should characterize a physician who is loyal to the spirit of ethical medical practice; the securing of a patent for a remedy or for an instrument used in the practice of medicine or surgery and reaping pecuniary reward therefrom; selling or being financially interested in the sale of patent medicines or nostrums or giving a certificate in favor of a patented or proprietary remedy or patented instrument; entering into an agreement to receive pecuniary compensation or patronage for sending prescriptions to any apothecary, or so writing prescriptions as to be intelligible only to certain apothecaries; being a party to the buying or selling of patients by fee-splitting, or doing lodge, society, club, or contract practice in a manner injurious to the Profession; violating the Principles of Ethics of the American Medical Association; or being guilty of any conduct which is offensive to the moral and ethical conceptions of the Profession of this community.

Further grounds for censure, suspension, or expulsion shall include the violation by any member or members, of the following provisions, to wit: In the event that any lay organization wishes to contract with

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a member or a group of members of the Society to render medical service to one or more indigent patients, the member or members of the Society concerned shall refer such lay organization to the Council. The Council shall require: (a) a thorough investigation of each of such patients to determine if charity service is deserved; (b) that each patient or person responsible in the case, shall be referred to the physician of his own choice; (c) that no officer, member, or employee of such lay organization shall in any way attempt to influence the patient or anyone else in the free choice of the physician to do the required service; and (d) that the fee for such medical service shall be paid directly to the physician rendering the service, by the lay organization promoting the particular philanthropy. No member or group of members of the Society shall perform medical services of any kind under any contract with any lay organization failing to comply with the above requirements.

* * *

The provisions relating to contract practice with a charitable lay organization contains the provisions of the special resolution of the Society passed some two years ago.

* * *

SECTION 7. Criminal charges:

(a) In event a member shall be indicted for a felony on a charge directly involving his practice of medicine such member, after paragraph (c) shall have been complied with, shall be automatically suspended, as provided in said paragraph (c), from membership in this Society, such suspension to terminate upon nolle prosequi or the acquittal of such member by a court of law; provided, that such suspension may be lifted, without nolle prosequi, or acquittal, in accordance with the processes set out in Section 9 of this Chapter;

(b) in event that any member shall be convicted of a felony, on a charge directly involving his practice of medicine, such member, after paragraph (c) shall have been complied with, shall be automatically expelled, as provided in said paragraph (c), from membership in this Society; provided, restoration of such member to membership shall follow the processes set out in Section 9 of this Chapter;

(c) immediately after such indictment or conviction the Board of Censors shall notify the accused by registered letter that the Society will take official cognizance of such indictment or conviction, at the next regular meeting to be held not less than 10 days after the date of such notification. Such notice shall proffer to the accused an opportunity to be heard in his own defense; to show cause to the Society against

suspension or expulsion. At the same time they shall notify the members of the Society by mail of such impending action. If, as provided in Section 9 of this Chapter, two-thirds of the members present so decree suspension or expulsion shall not be invoked. Otherwise, such suspension or expulsion shall take immediate effect, without further action. A member whose license has been revoked shall be dropped from membership automatically as of the date of revocation.

* * *

Paragraph (c) added to comply with Chapter XI, Section 4, of the By-Laws of the State Association. Automatic dropping of a member whose license is revoked is required by Section 1, Chapter XI, of the State By-Laws.

* * *

SECTION 8. Charges against a member for violation of the Principles of Ethics of the American Medical Association or of the Constitution and the By-Laws of this Society, as specified in Section 6 of this Chapter, shall be presented in writing to the Censors who shall at the earliest possible time notify the accused member of such charges in writing. The Censors will then proceed to make a careful and impartial investigation and if they consider the charges to be sustained they shall report their findings, with specific recommendations as to censure, suspension, or expulsion, to this Society for action at its next regular meeting, having, at least 10 days previously, notified this Society through a notice as provided in Section 3, Chapter VII, and the accused by registered letter, of the date on which their report is to be made. Notice to the accused shall include a written copy of the charges against him, and he shall be afforded the opportunity of a hearing before the Society. If the accused fails to appear before this Society, or appearing, is adjudged guilty by two-thirds of the members voting, he shall thereby be censured, unless by subsequent balloting two-thirds of the members voting shall decree that the accused shall be suspended or expelled. All such voting shall be by secret ballot. The Censors may of their own accord, or upon request of the Council, take cognizance of any violation of the Principles of Ethics or unprofessional conduct and proceed as directed above.

SECTION 9. Except for delinquency in the payment of dues, any censure may be expunged, any suspension lifted, and any expelled member may be restored to full membership, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting; provided, that the Secretary shall notify the members of the So-

ciety by mail at least 10 days and not more than 20 days prior to such regular meeting that a vote on such particular censure, suspension or expulsion will be taken; and provided, further, that such vote shall be by secret ballot. Suspension for a limited time shall terminate at the expiration thereof. Suspensions designated to terminate upon the performance of specified acts shall be lifted upon the performance of those acts if approved by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Council. Members suspended for non-payment of dues, or whose membership shall have lapsed for non-payment of dues, may have such suspension lifted or membership restored only as provided in Chapter III, Sections 4 and 5.

SECTION 10. Any member who may feel aggrieved by the action of the Society, in censuring, suspending, or expelling him, may appeal his case to the Council of the State Association as provided in Chapter II, Section 5, of the By-Laws of the State Association.

* * *

Sections 4 to 10, inclusive, of Chapter II of the new By-Laws, while including all of the essentials of Sections 5 and 6 of Chapter II of the old By-Laws, go much further in defining the grounds and nature of disciplinary actions. It is believed that these new provisions will greatly add to the power of the Society to protect itself against those who would abuse membership, while at the same time protecting the rights of such members and making affirmative disciplinary action much more certain and easy. These provisions remove such problems from the realm of individual and personal action, and establishes them as functions of the entire Society against whom the individual appears to have transgressed.

Resignations

SECTION 11. Resignations of members must be in writing and sent to the Secretary. No member may resign who is in arrears for dues or against whom charges have been preferred and are still pending.

Deaths

SECTION 12. At the regular meetings of this Society the President shall announce the death of any member which may have taken place since the last meeting of this Society.

CHAPTER III

Dues—Assessments

SECTION 1. The dues of the different classes of membership shall be such as the Society from time to time shall decide, and which for the time being are established as follows: Active, \$20.00 per year; Associate members (a), (b), and (c),

\$20.00 per year; Non-resident, \$2.00 per year; and Honorary, none, except the subscription cost of the State Journal.

SECTION 2. Dues payable: The dues of all members shall be due and payable on or before the first of December preceding the calendar year for which such dues are collected. Delinquency of dues after January first forfeits the right of the individual to Medical Defense furnished by the State Medical Society, during the period of delinquency.

SECTION 3. Pro-rating of dues: The dues of any member elected during the year shall be equal to as many fourths of the annual dues as there are remaining quarters in that year.

SECTION 4. A member delinquent three months in the payment of his dues shall be automatically suspended for non-payment of dues; but he shall be automatically restored to membership on the payment of all indebtedness to the Society, provided such payment is made within 12 months of delinquency. Members who have been more than one year in arrears shall be automatically dropped from the membership roll, and can be re-instated only through regular application for membership as is required of new members; provided, except as specified in Section 5 of this Chapter, such application shall not be considered unless it is accompanied by an amount equal to the dues for the first year of such delinquency, plus the dues required by Section 3 of this Chapter, for new members. A member shall be deemed delinquent and in arrears from January first of the current year until his dues and assessments have been paid.

SECTION 5. Remission of dues: In the event of a member of this Society being unable to pay current dues, or the dues of the immediately preceding year, or special assessments of the current or preceding year, the Council is empowered to act upon its own volition or upon petition presented by said member directly or through friends, for the remission of such dues and/or assessments. The Council in its discretion may remit delinquent current dues, or assessments, or the dues and/or assessments of the immediately preceding year, but shall not relieve a member of earlier dues or assessments nor of dues or assessments not yet payable. The Council shall communicate its decision to the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be governed thereby.

SECTION 6. Special Assessments: Extraordinary expenses may be met by assessments upon the Active Members and those Associate Members of the Society designated in Chapter I, Section 3, as (a), (b), and (c). Such assessments may be levied

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by the Society upon recommendation of the Council. Notification of the assessments shall be in the form of a bill from the Treasurer, upon receipt of which the assessment shall be due and payable. Members delinquent in the payment of special assessments shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections 4 and 5 as provided for delinquency in the payment of dues.

SECTION 7. In accordance with Article VI of the Constitution of this Society, the Society, by a majority vote of its Active Members present at a regular meeting, may authorize the special appropriation of any sum not otherwise segregated; provided, motion calling for such appropriation shall be made and laid on the table at a regular meeting of the Society and shall be called for final vote at the next regular meeting; and provided further, that such appropriation shall be out of funds available over and above the year's operating requirements as shown by the Budget Committee.

* * *

Sections 4, 5, and 6, of the new By-Laws are rewritten so as to make clear the authority of the Council in the matter of finances. Section 7 is new, and is intended to safe-guard the funds of the Society, from the standpoint of current and prospective operating expenses. A new clause in Section 4 requires one who has been carried on the Society's roll for a year after delinquency in the payment of dues shall pay the dues of that year as a pre-requisite to be elected again as a member. Section 5 is included because of the "human element" of our Society. In worthy instances the Society will be happy that authority exists to enable us to help one another.

* * *

CHAPTER IV

Election of Officers—Terms

SECTION 1. All nominations and elections of officers shall be by ballot at the regular December meeting. The two receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be the nominees, unless one of them shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, in which event such member shall be declared elected without further balloting. In event of a tie between two members second from the highest vote, all three names shall be balloted upon. The two thus receiving the highest number of votes shall then be the nominees. A ballot for election shall then be taken. In event of a final tie vote between two nominees, the election shall be immediately decided by lot.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the President-Elect shall be successively one

year as President-Elect, one year as President, and three years as Censor. The term of office of the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and installed. The term of office of each of the Delegates to the Ohio State Medical Association shall be for as many years as the allotted number of Delegates, except that in the event that the Society shall in the future be allotted one or more additional Delegates the length of tenure of the Delegates shall be so adjusted that the term of only one delegate shall expire at each annual meeting thereafter. The term of office of the Alternate Delegates shall be for one year.

Vacancies

SECTION 3. A vacancy in any office, except that of President or President-Elect, by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the Council; such officers to serve for the unexpired term. In event of a vacancy in the office of President, the President-Elect shall serve as President for the unexpired term. At the expiration of that term he shall continue as President for the period of time for which originally he had been elected to serve as President. In event of a vacancy in the office of President-Elect the Society at its next Annual Meeting shall elect both a President, who shall serve as President during the immediately ensuing year and thereafter shall be a member of the Board of Censors for three years; and a President-Elect, who, as prescribed in Section 2, after one year shall automatically become President, and thereafter shall be a member of the Board of Censors for three years.

* * *

The new Chapter IV provides specifically for the terms of delegates and for filling vacancies in the offices of President and President-Elect. There are no such definite provisions in the old.

* * *

CHAPTER V

Duties of the Officers

President

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Council, and shall appoint all committees except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws or ordered by the Society, and shall perform such other duties pertaining to that office as are assigned to him by the Constitution and these By-Laws, and by parliamentary usage. He shall be ex-officio, a member of all committees.

President-Elect

SECTION 2. The President-Elect, in the absence or disability of the President,

shall perform the prescribed duties of the President; and he shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Constitution and these By-Laws.

Secretary

SECTION 3. The Secretary shall notify all members of regular or special meetings and of all elections of the Society, and shall send such other notices and attend to such business as the Society or the Council may direct. He shall keep a correct list of the members of the Society, noting the School of Medicine and date of graduation of each, the date of the certificate entitling him to practice medicine in this County; and separately he shall keep the same facts in regard to each legally qualified physician in this County not a member of this Society.

He shall transmit to the State Association the annual State Association dues of all paid-up members of the Society at such a time as will reach the proper officer before the first day of January of the year for which such dues or assessments are levied. He shall be required to accept membership dues properly tendered by any member who is in good standing at the time such tender is made. He shall transmit State Association dues and assessments to the State Association for all new members and delinquent members immediately on their payment.

He shall keep a special bound record book containing a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws together with all amendments, the date of adoption and a notation of their ratification by the Council of the State Association. Such record book shall also contain the signature of each member of the Society who is entitled to membership in The Ohio State Medical Association, the date of his election to membership, and the date of his decease, resignation or expulsion.

He shall take the minutes of the proceedings of this Society, and of the Council, and transcribe them in a book to be kept for that purpose. He shall be the custodian of the Charter of the Society, and shall have charge of all papers belonging to this Society except those pertaining to the Treasurer, or to special committees. He shall promptly notify all officers and newly-elected members of their election, and the Chairman and members of each special committee of their appointment, and of the names of their associates on the committees, and of any resolution under which the committee was created; he shall furnish credentials to members elected Delegates to other organizations; he shall certify to the Executive Secretary of the Ohio State Medical Association the names of the

Delegates to the Ohio State Medical Association, when elected, and the Alternate Delegates, as provided by Chapter X, Section 10, of the By-Laws of the State Association. He shall notify the President of the death of any member and enter the fact upon the minutes and have resolutions prepared and sent to the family and a copy of them sent to *The Bulletin* of the County Society, and shall notify the Journal of the State Association.

Within two weeks after the December business meeting he shall forward to the Executive Secretary of the Ohio State Medical Association a list of the newly-elected officers and committee chairmen of this Society. He shall furnish to said Executive Secretary a notice of any changes in membership, and shall submit to him for the approval of the State Council any amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society that may have been made. He shall send a copy of the program of each Society meeting to his District Councilor, and to the State Executive Secretary.

He shall keep the accounts of this Society, issue bills, notify members in arrears and collect all dues, and assessments. He shall pay at least once each month to the Treasurer all money received specifying the sources and shall take the receipt of the Treasurer for the same; he shall keep his accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Council, to which he shall at the end of the year submit the same for audit, and shall present a yearly summary of the activities of his office to this Society at the business meeting in December. Publication of this report in the current December issue of *The Bulletin* shall be equivalent to a report to the Society. He shall conduct the correspondence of this Society and perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may from time to time be required. He shall each month cause to be published in *The Bulletin* the proceedings of the Council, and shall identify under special heading any proceedings of the Council in its capacity as Trustees or a Board of Control.

Upon the election and qualification of his successor, the Secretary shall turn over to him, or to the Council, all of the Society records and property in his possession. He shall receive such honorarium as shall be allowed by the Council.

Treasurer

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Society. He shall deposit all money, or any other securities, that may come into his possession in the name of The Mahoning County Medical Society in banks or trust companies designated or authorized by

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the Council of this Society. He shall establish a "current account" which shall not exceed \$500.00 to be used for the payment of current expenses; and, subject to the direction of the Council, other accounts, each not exceeding in any one institution the amount protected by deposit insurance, to be known as a "permanent account." With the approval of the Council funds may be transferred from the "permanent account" to the "current account." The current expenses shall be paid by warrants authorized by the Council, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President and the Secretary. All the above warrants, he, the Treasurer, shall file and preserve as vouchers. A copy of this section shall be deposited with each depository bank or trust company. On the expiration of his term of office he shall turn over to his successor or to the Council all money or other property of the Society in his hands. At the end of the year he shall submit his books and records as Treasurer to the Council for audit.

Censors

SECTION 5. The Board of Censors shall consist of the three members who had served as President within the three years next preceding any current year. The terms of each shall be three years, and the Senior Censor shall be Chairman of the Board.

Duties of the Censors

SECTION 6. The Censors shall inquire into the character and standing of each applicant for membership, and they shall report within one month from the time of receipt of the application from the Secretary, in writing to the Council. If such report is not favorable the Secretary shall return the dues to the applicant. At the request of this Society, or the Council, they shall investigate any charge against a member for any alleged violation of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society or of the Principles of Ethics. The Censors are authorized to summon any member of this Society to appear before them and having been summoned and failing to appear, such members shall be held in contempt and may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of this Society. In the absence of the President and the President-Elect, the Censors, in the order of their years of service, shall preside at any meeting. The Board of Censors shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere assigned to them by the Constitution and these By-Laws.

* * *

Other duties of the Board of Censors are set out under Chapter II, Sections 1,

6, and 8; and Chapter V, Sections 2 and 7 of these By-Laws.

* * *

The Council

SECTION 7. The Council shall consist of the President, the President-Elect, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Board of Censors, the Delegates, the Alternate Delegates, and the Editor of *The Bulletin*. Each member shall have one vote, except in event that the Editor of *The Bulletin* shall, as a member of the Council in some other capacity, have a vote, then as Editor he shall not have a vote. The President and the Secretary of the Society shall be respectively President and Secretary of the Council.

Duties of the Council

SECTION 8. The Council shall hold monthly meetings, except during the summer recess. The Council may, at its discretion, bring such matters as it may deem advisable to the attention and vote of the Society, together with its recommendations.

The Council by a majority vote of its members present at any regular meeting may request the Board of Censors to investigate alleged violations by members of this Constitution and these By-Laws or of the Principles of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

The Council shall constitute the Trustees and the Board of Control of all real estate, personal property, and money of which the Society now has or may acquire the ownership; and, at its discretion, may invest the funds of the permanent accounts in securities of the United States Government. The Council shall likewise be the Trustees and the Board of Control of the Society when incorporated, and of all of its incorporated agencies.

It shall be mandatory upon the Council to secure at the end of each year a complete audit by a certified public accountant of all financial transactions of the Society, covering the immediately preceding year.

A petition of protest may be filed with the Secretary by any six members of the Society against the Council, as Trustees or a Board of Control, but such protest shall be limited to the alienation of title to real estate and the expenditure of more than \$200.00, whether in money or securities, for purposes not specifically authorized by the Society and not a part of operating expenses. The matter shall then be brought to a vote of the Society at one of the next two regular meetings thereafter, and the Secretary shall mail to each member notice of such protest and contemplated action not less than 10 days nor more than 20 days prior to the regular meeting at which action is taken,

and such protest shall be of no effect unless sustained by two-thirds of the votes cast thereon.

The Council shall consider and report upon any matter referred to it by the Society. It shall authorize the payment of all financial obligations of the Society. In addition, the Council shall have such other powers and shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere delegated to it by the Constitution and these By-Laws. The President shall call a meeting of the Council at any time upon the request of three or more of its members. A majority of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

* * *

(For other duties of the Council see Chapter II, Sections 1, 2, 8, and 9; Chapter III, Sections 5 and 6; Chapter IV, Section 3; Chapter V, Sections 3, 4, and 6; Chapter VI, Sections 1, 6, and 7; and Chapter VII, Sections 1, 2, and 8.)

The new Chapter V contains all the provisions of the old Chapter V, but adds new provisions. It drops the office of Vice-President, which office is regarded as no longer necessary, since the President-Elect should properly perform the duties formerly delegated to the Vice-President. The new Sections, 5 and 6, define the Board of Censors, provide for filling vacancies thereof, and more fully define their duties. The new Section 7 defines the Council and gives to the Alternate Delegates, as members of the Council the right to a vote, in as much as they are elected by the Society. A provision relative to the Editor of *The Bulletin*, who may be a member of Council in some other capacity, clarifies his status as to his voting capacity. The new Section 8 defines Council's powers and duties as Trustees and as the Board of Control of any agency or of the Society if incorporated.

* * *

CHAPTER VI Committees

SECTION 1. The President shall appoint all committees unless otherwise provided by these By-Laws, except such special committees as the Society may from time to time create, the members of which shall be selected as the Society may designate. The standing committees shall be: Legislative, Public Health, Housing and Library, Program, Editorial, Public Relations and Economics, Publicity, Membership and Attendance, Medico-Legal, Social, Budget, State Correspondent, and Lay-Education. Special committees shall be such as the President, the Council, or the Society may create. The duties of the committees, except as elsewhere de-

finied in these By-Laws, shall be such as are suggested or covered by their respective names, or such duties as may be specifically assigned to them by the President, the Council, or the Society. The President shall appoint each year a member of the Society to serve as a member of the Auxiliary Committee on Medical Defense, as provided for in Chapter IX, Section 6, of the By-Laws of the Ohio State Medical Association; and the President shall appoint each year a member of the Society to serve as a member of the Auxiliary Committee on Public Relations and Economics as provided for in Chapter X, Section 11, of the By-Laws of the Ohio State Medical Association.

Legislative

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Committee to study proposed legislation affecting the Medical Profession, to recommend legislation on these subjects, and to cooperate with the Legislative Committee of the Ohio State Medical Association in the furtherance of legislation affecting the medical profession of the State; to keep the local profession informed of such matters pending and to inform our local representatives and senators of the attitude of the Medical Society with respect to such proposed legislation.

Public Health

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Public Health Committee to advise with and recommend to the local, state and national health authorities, such action as they may deem best suited to further the health and sanitation of the community; to further the proper instruction of school children in matters of public health; and in case of war, epidemic or catastrophe to cooperate with the local and national Red Cross in providing proper and adequate medical services.

Housing and Library

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Housing and Library Committee to secure suitable quarters for all meetings of the Society, its library and exhibits; and to secure such furnishings and assistance as are required to maintain these quarters in proper condition, and to facilitate the meetings of the Society.

Program

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Program Committee to arrange for the presentation before the Society of scientific and other papers, and in general to set up all scientific and other programs, both regular and special, for the Society. It shall also provide for such clinics, lectures, and demonstrations as it may deem advisable or which shall be ordered by the Society, or the Council.

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Editorial

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Editorial Committee to arrange for the publication of such monthly Bulletin as they may deem appropriate for this Society. Such Bulletin shall be the official organ of the Society, and except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, notices to members, if published therein within the prescribed time limits, shall be sufficient. The Editor, who shall be the Chairman, shall appoint a Business Manager, who shall keep records of the business of the Bulletin (Income and Disbursements), and pay all money received to the Treasurer of this Society who shall in turn pay all the bills upon approval of the Council as provided in Chapter V, Section 4. To the aggregate amount of \$2,500.00, the annual net profits from *The Bulletin* shall be segregated into a special fund to be designated as "The Bulletin Reserve Fund"; Provided, such "Bulletin Reserve Fund" shall not at any time exceed \$2,500.00 and shall be replenished from said source when reduced below that amount. This fund shall be used only to defray expenses of *The Bulletin*, except that by two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Council, and confirmed by a majority of the Society in a regular meeting, said fund may be diverted to other purposes. The Business Manager shall submit to the Council for audit at the end of the year all financial books and records covering his business transactions as Business Manager for that year.

* * *

The first part of this is as the old By-Laws had it, substantially. That setting up a reserve fund for *The Bulletin*, from funds earned by *The Bulletin*, is new. Provision is made, also, for financial accounting by the Business Manager of the Bulletin.

* * *

Budget

SECTION 7. The Budget Committee shall consist of the President, as Chairman, the President-Elect, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Chairman of the Program Committee, and the Editor of *The Bulletin*. It shall be the duty of this Committee to set up an itemized general estimate of the probable income and probable disbursements for each current year, and to perform such other functions pertaining to the finances of the Society as may be delegated to it by these By-Laws, the President, the Council, or the Society. The budget thus set up shall not be regarded as providing mandatory limits as to any item thereof, but shall serve as a

guide in determining the financial operations of the Society.

* * *

The new Chapter VI more specifically states the powers and authority of Committees, provides for a member of the Auxiliary Committee on Medical Defense, and of the Auxiliary Committee on Public Relations and Economics, respectively, and provides for a Budget Committee and its membership, with definition of their powers.

* * *

CHAPTER VII Society Meetings

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of each month from September to June inclusive. The Council may postpone or omit meetings should it be deemed necessary. The regular meeting in December shall be the annual meeting for the election of officers and other business.

SECTION 2. Special meetings shall be called at any time by the President at the direction of the Council or upon the written request of 10 active members of the Society. At such meetings any program of literary exercises may be offered, but in the absence of a quorum no other business shall be transacted. Such business only, in any event, shall be transacted as has been specified in the notice calling the meeting.

SECTION 3. The term "notice" as used in these By-Laws, except as otherwise provided, shall mean a written or printed communication sent by mail to the last address of a member as given by the member to the Secretary.

SECTION 4. Order of Business—Regular meeting: (a) Call to order by the President; Scientific Program of the evening; (b) If a business meeting follows, then the Secretary shall read the minutes pertaining to the business thereof; reports of officers and committees pertaining to the business to be dealt with; discussion and disposition of matters under consideration; new business; reading of applications for membership; announcements; adjournment.

Annual Meeting: Call to order; announcement by the President of the purposes of the meeting; annual reports of the Council, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditing Committee, and standing committees; publication of these reports in the current December issue of *The Bulletin* shall be sufficient to meet the foregoing requirement; election of officers; miscellaneous business; adjournment.

SECTION 5. Rules of Order: With respect to all matters for which no provision is contained in the Constitution or

By-Laws, the conduct of this Society shall be governed by the customary rules of procedure as are set forth in "Roberts' Rules of Order."

Amendments

SECTION 6. Proposals for amending these By-Laws must be in writing signed by at least twelve members, or by a legally appointed Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. They shall be read at any regular meeting of this Society and shall be published in the next issue of *The Bulletin*. By unanimous consent the reading by title of any such amendments shall be sufficient. They shall be acted upon by the Society at the next regular meeting held not less than 30 days after such publication. No amendment shall be voted upon unless due notice thereof, including the printing of the amendment in full, shall have been given as above provided. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Active members present shall be requisite to enact an amendment. Whenever any additions, deletions, or amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society are adopted, such additions, deletions, or amendments shall be promptly submitted to the Council of The Ohio State Medical Association for approval and shall not become effective until such approval shall have been given. It shall also be incumbent upon this Society, as a component unit of The Ohio State Medical Association, to make such changes in its Constitution and By-Laws as shall bring them into conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws of the State Association, and such conformity shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws of the State Association.

Medical Ethics

SECTION 7. The Principles of Medical Ethics: The Principles of Medical Ethics of The American Medical Association and the rules, regulations, and interpretations of The Ohio State Medical Association shall govern this Society.

Incorporation

SECTION 8. The Society, by majority vote of the Active Members, at any regular meeting shall have authority to direct the Council to arrange for Articles of Incorporation whenever the Society may deem incorporation desirable; provided, any motion to take such action shall be made only in a regular meeting, shall be published in the next issue of *The Bulletin*, and shall be acted on at the next regular meeting held not less than 30 days after such publication; and provided, further, that the Council of the Society shall at all times constitute the Board of Trustees of such corporation.

Repeal

SECTION 9. All rules of the chair and standing resolutions and decisions adopted or rendered previous to the adoption of these By-Laws, and all previous By-Laws are hereby repealed and declared to be terminated.

SECTION 10. Upon adoption of these By-Laws, and their approval by the Council of the State Association, all previous By-Laws are hereby repealed.

* * *

The new Chapter VII provides for the processes of incorporation of the Society as contemplated in Article VIII of the Constitution. There is slight alteration in Section 3 pertaining to addresses of members, and in Section 6 providing time limitations and methods of notice and action on amendments. These Sections also provide that publication in *The Bulletin* shall constitute the required legal notice.

* * *

Final action will be taken by the Society at the March meeting. Please bring with you this copy of *The Bulletin*. The entire Constitution and By-Laws, as proposed, are printed in full in the foregoing.

BY THE COMMITTEE

Claude B. Norris, Chairman
 Colin R. Clark
 F. W. McNamara
 O. J. Walker
 Paul J. Fuzy, President.

HOW MUCH IS YOUR DOLLAR WORTH?

Comptroller J. R. T. O'Connor's report that there was not a single failure of a national bank in the year ended October 31, 1936—a 55-year record—seems matter for jubilation.

At any rate, the lack of failures is at least negative evidence on the credit side; it shows that there is nothing seriously wrong at present. Other statistics in Mr. O'Connor's report are less assuring. Deposits in national banks, the report says, rose 16 percent to \$26,200,453,000 as of June 30, 1936.

There was a time when such an increase in deposits would have justified the optimism Mr. O'Connor expresses over it. The fact that banks are refusing deposits shows that this is no longer true. The increase in

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the banks' credit base has been due only in part to business recovery; the greatest portion of it is due to the increase in government securities and deposits to finance the Treasury deficit.

About 72 percent of the entire government debt, or 24 billions, now is held by the banks. To this amount their assets are the securities of an organization which has had an annual deficit since 1930, and which in spite of the business recovery will have deficits this year and the next year.

Insuring bank deposits was a good step, but it did not insure a sound banking system.

DR. BROWN—UPSTAIRS

By LARRY FLINT

Since my first recollection it has hung
Above that door, and daily, yearly swung
Through wintry gale, 'neath suave and
summer sky.
And generations, glibly passing by,
Have viewed the words that weathered
shingle bears
In uncouth letters: Doctor Brown—Up-
stairs.

The old pass by, the chic and haughty
dame,
The young man coy and spry, the aged,
lame,
The carefree, and the grave, in varied
gangs,
Stroll past the corner where that shingle
hangs,
Each little thinking that he owes—nor
cares—
His being there to: Doctor Brown—
Upstairs.

The neighbors of the avenue will tell
Of how an old man, bent and aged well,
When fever wrought its havoc and its
woe,
Trudged here and there, through wintry
gale and snow,
To save, as only one heroic dares.
For such a man was: Doctor Brown—
Upstairs.

And all too often, when his work was
done,
His only pay was love that he has won.
And while in state the city surgeon rode,
He, moved by his old, tattered horse
that strode
Before a shattered shay, dispensed the
wares—

The priceless wares—of: Doctor Brown
—Upstairs.

Today a molded tombstone marks his bed,
And myrtle vines profusely o'er their dead
Climb here and there, and find his spirit
gone

To some new plane. Yet that same sign
waves on.

And we who knew him know that now
it bears

A truth undoubted: Doctor Brown—
Upstairs.

“We often think that when we
make a study of *one* we know all
about *two* because two is *one* and *one*;
we forget that we have still to make
a study of *and*—that is to say of or-
ganization.”—Eddington.

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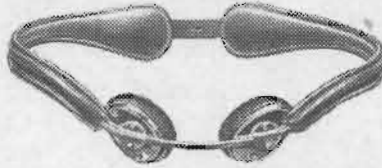
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*Frazer, J. G.: *The Golden Bough*, vol. 1, New York, Macmillan & Co., 1923



It is ironical that the practice of attempting to cure rickets by holding the child in the cleft of an ash tree was associated with the rising of the sun, the light of which we now know is in itself one of Nature's specifics.

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