

ANNUAL POST-GRADUATE DAY

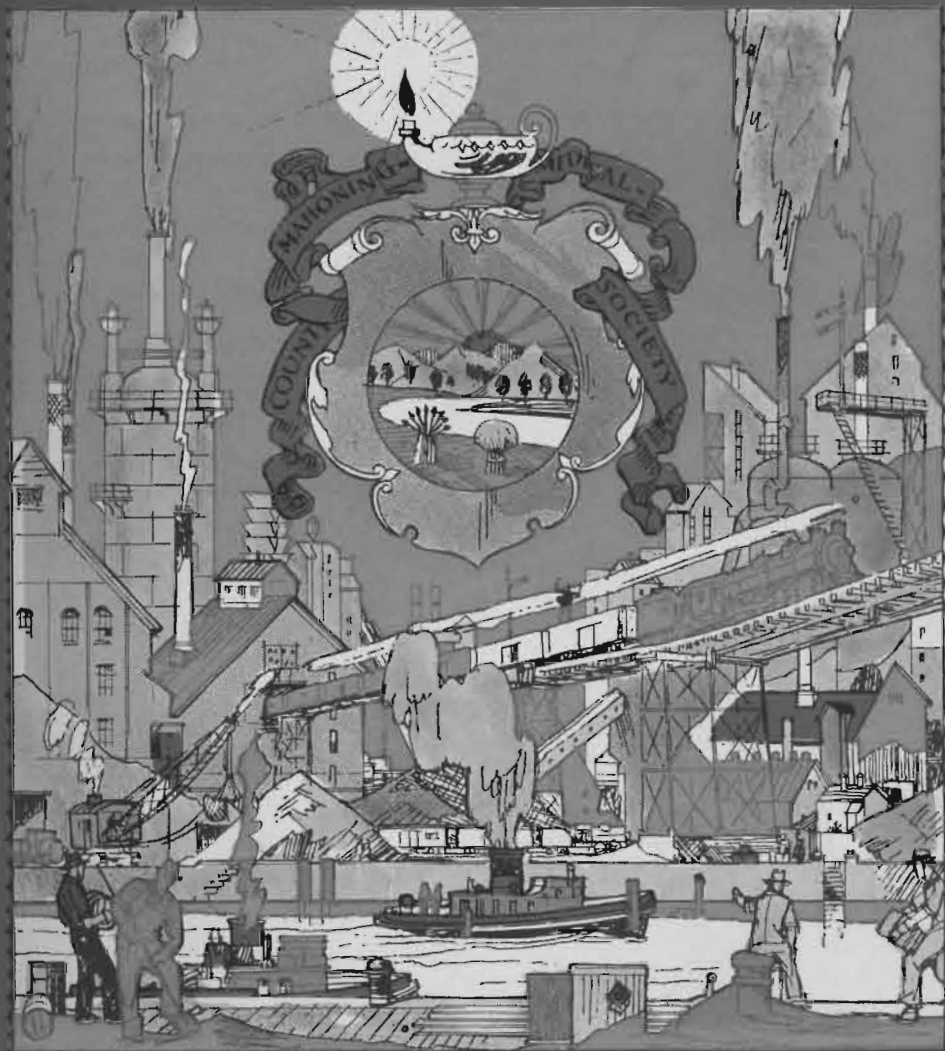
BULLETIN
of the
**MAHONING COUNTY
MEDICAL SOCIETY**

APRIL, 1932

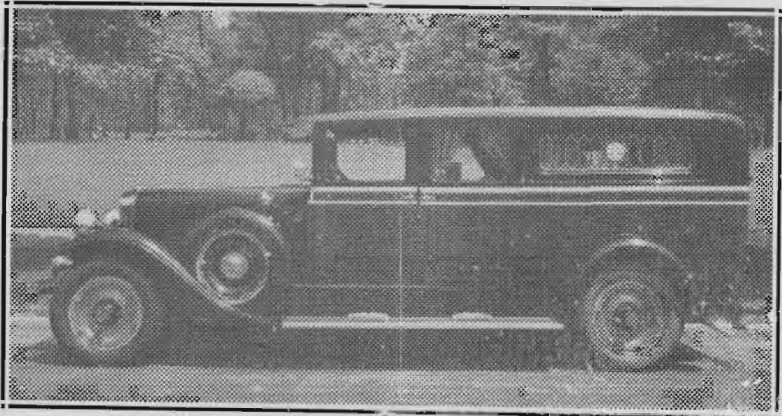
Volume Two

Number Four

"In teaching men what disease is, how it may be prevented, and how it may be cured, a University is fulfilling one of its very noblest functions."—Osler.



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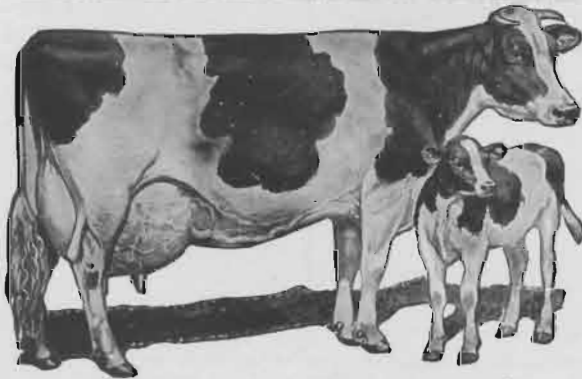
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The President's Page

It is with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that I view the work that is being done by the various committees, and the spirit that is being shown by the whole membership. The job looked tough at first, but your kindness and help are making it easy, and a real pleasure.

The Post Graduate Day arrangements are all completed and we expect a large out of town attendance. The committee also desires close to a 100% Mahoning County representation. In order then to lessen the confusion they are asking as complete a registration of local members as possible before the morning of the meeting. Give them your support—they merit it. Arrange your work so you can at least attend the first hour; better, take the day off and hear all the papers. Also take time to look at the exhibits; you will find them interesting. Our advertisers make possible the *Bulletin*; remember them.

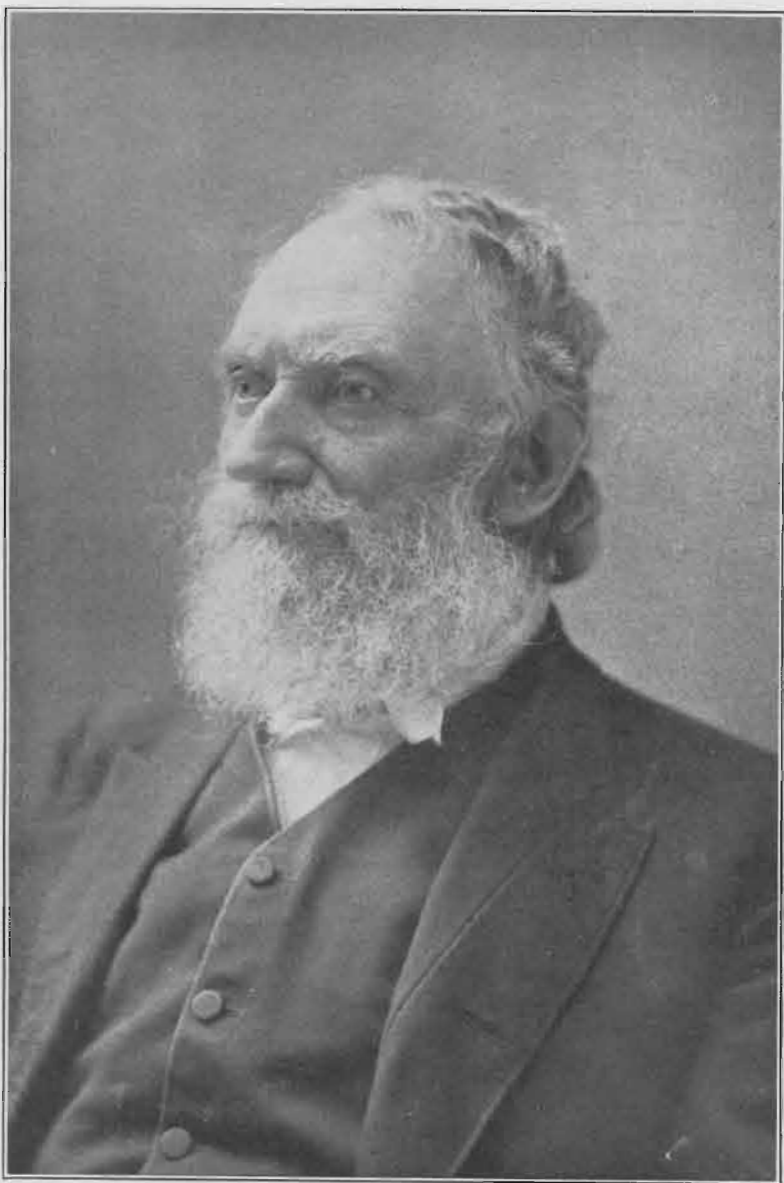
Let me urge you to read the *Bulletin*. It is yours. The editor and his fellows are doing a big job well. They are news hungry; help them out.

It has been my feeling for a number of years, since the Society has been growing and becoming more active, that the monthly meetings might be made more interesting by the elimination of all routine matters, and that occasionally short discussions of questions of a business, social, scientific, or political nature, by some one of authority be held, in addition to the regular program.

The present method of election of new members does not seem to me to be dignified enough, and should be changed, as also the annual election of officers. Every active member should have an opportunity to vote in such a way as will insure him enough time for discussion, consideration, and if he chooses, consultation. In order that your President know in advance that he will have the office, and so give him the time to prepare, or be trained for the same, we should establish the position of President-elect, who would be a member of Council. This would react greatly to the benefit of the Society. That the Delegates to the State Association be better acquainted with local problems and the entire transactions of the Society, they also should be members of the Council. Only in this way can they be our true representatives and able to hold their own in the House of Delegates. We are big enough to have some say-so in the State, if only minority. As in no small degree the *Bulletin* is the voice of the Society, the Editor should be a member of Council, for in no other way can he know all the details of his job. Also this will enable the Society to keep a check on the editorial policy of the *Bulletin*. These changes in the Constitution and By-laws will be another step forward in the consolidation of our organization.

Quite a number of our members have come to me insisting that we enter the field of politics, not to run some particular candidate for office, but that we work and use our influence for better government and obtain the representation in our local government that we are best fitted for, to the end that our people shall receive the benefit of our knowledge, and, keep the relationship to our officials that of Lincoln, to stand with them while they are right, and to part from them when they go wrong. Certainly there is no wrong in supporting that which is good, and if “—the future belongs to those who serve humanity best”, let us do a little more and maybe some day we will get our reward.

A. E. BRANT.



DR. T. WOODBRIDGE

First President of The Mahoning County Medical Society

THE OLD MINUTES

By Dr. Louis Deitchman.

Note: Under this heading will appear, from time to time, articles on the early history of The Mahoning County Medical Society. The material for this will be culled, chiefly, from the early minutes of the proceedings of the Society. We are fortunate to have the complete files of these minutes, and, in an impermanent age, when tall skyscrapers rapidly make way for taller ones, we may be thankful to the successive generations of the Society officers for preserving these records for posterity.

" 'Tis Man's worst deed
To let the things that have been, run to waste,
And in the unmeaning Present sink the Past."

THIS year marks the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of The Mahoning County Medical Society. The beginning was modest, with but eight or nine members, and yet it was the birth of a good healthy infant, who, after a fairly normal childhood, now at sixty, is in our opinion, just attaining adult stature. The records of the Society form a document rich not only in local history, in history of the local medical fraternity, but also history of the development of medicine in general, tracing the ideas, state of knowledge, and fallacies of each generation. Likewise they are chuck full of items of human interest.

The minutes of the first meeting read as follows: "Youngstown, Ohio, November 13th, 1872. We, the physicians of this city, having held a meeting at the offices of Doctors Cunningham and Brooke, (these were located at No. 2 W. Federal Street) the following business was transacted: Doctor Woodbridge in the chair, (there were two doctors Woodbridge, Timothy and J. E., this refers probably to Timothy,) Dr. W. J. Whelan (father of our own Dr. R. E.) secretary. After some conversation, a resolution prevailed that we organize ourselves into an association to be known as Mahoning County Medical Society. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Meeting adjourned." Thus the story begins.

Fully aware of the dangers of trying to reconstruct a period which is in the memory of people who are still living, nevertheless, for a better understanding of the background under which the Society was conceived, we have succumbed to the temptation of attempting a picture of Youngstown in 1872. We find that it was a rapidly growing industrial city with a population of about ten thousand, which included the territory south of Wood Street to Front Street, between Holmes Street and the East End Bridge. The spot now occupied by the branch library on the Public Square was a duck pond. Its muddy waters these birds used as a bathing beach, while on its slimy shores hogs wallowed and otherwise disported themselves. There is a story that during a heavy rainstorm the pond overflowed and flooded the ring of a circus encamped on the spot where the Man On The Monument stands, and put an end to the performance. The story it vouched for by a member of this society who was in that particular audience.

John D. Raney was mayor, and the burning question of the day was whether the county seat would be moved to Youngstown or remain in Canfield. The Grand Opera House on the southwest corner of the Public Square, where The Mahoning Bank Building now stands, was about to be opened, a monument to local enterprise and a community badge of culture. Whiskers were an essential part of every doctor's armamentarium. Dashing young bloods, in tight fitting pants and equally tight fitting jackets with miniature lapels, and in small round bowlers, worn at a rakish angle, were affecting handle bar mustachios and taking up high wheeler bicycles. Local belles, in fur muffs and boas, and wearing gigot sleeves, were taken sleigh or buggy riding, as the season permitted, occasionally venturing as far as Church Hill or even Vienna. Both of these neighboring towns were then at the height of their growth and prosperity, and were mining communities where one could raise, and what is more to the point, quench a thirst. There were thirty saloons in Vienna alone at this time. Youngstown had no electric lights. Barges were plying up and down the Penn-Ohio Canal, which

also carried an occasional excursion boat to Lowellville. Wick's Grove, in East Rayen Avenue, near Walnut, was the meeting place for political gatherings. Near the East End Bridge, on Goose Island, in the Mahoning River, was a lone weather beaten sycamore, a surviving sentinel of bygone days. It stood there shaking its patriarchal head in the wind as though resenting the encroachment of a commercial era, with its gusts of smoke from the steel foundries, and the unsavory odors from the Cedar Street dump. Life had a slower tempo, there was a good deal of charming polite conversation, and the setting in general was still somewhat pastoral and primitive in spots. Looking through the azure mist of six decades, we get an altogether romantic picture of the age, which would make one yearn for "the good old days."



Courtesy of the Arc Engraving Co.

North Side of Public Square in the Early Seventies showing Also Part of East Federal Street. The Pipes Shown Are for the First Water Main. They Are Lying on the Site of the Duck Pond Which Had Recently Been Filled In.

Unfortunately, we are impelled to introduce a harsh note into this idyllic setting. As physicians we have come to know that the quaint rustic town pump is not only rich in romance, but also, frequently, in *B. Typhosus*. That there are no cowpaths without cow dung, no p ancing four in hands without manure piles, and that duck ponds, picturesque as they may seem, are not in the best sanitary interests of a community. Thus we find all local historians unanimous in their verdict that sanitary conditions were abominable. What few sewers we had were merely drains, and puddles of stinking water stagnated in the streets and gutters. There were no paved streets. The water supply came from wells which were frequently polluted by privys, livery stables, hog pens, and manure piles. Garbage was usually thrown in the back yards. Flies swarmed everywhere. There was no control of food, milk, or water supply, (the municipal water works was just under construction.) There was no placarding of houses and the contagious were sent to the pest house. The ideas as to etiology and mode of transmission of disease being hazy, there was no control over isolation of contagious cases, and epidemics were frequent occurrences. Human excreta were disposed of by burying in trenches on outlying farm land, which caused

considerable friction with neighboring farmers. The nocturnal procession of the "gold wagon" with its malodorous load, on the way to its final resting place, was a common sight. Hundreds of outside privys were constantly full and running over. All this contributed largely to the typhoid rate, which was of the highest in the United States.

The political situation was probably as bad as the sanitary conditions. The first board of health was created July 9th, 1870, by ordinance of City Council, and consisted of six members, three of whom McCurdy, Cunningham and Starr were physicians. For some reason, probably political, this was short lived. The new City Council, in April 1871 abolished it, but shortly after it was re-established, with sharply defined powers and only one physician member. With par-



Courtesy of the Arc Engraving Co.
Southwest Corner of Public Square, Late Seventies

donable pride we can say that the medical fraternity has always stood for a better and healthier community, frequently in the face of bigoted and ignorant political machinery, and it is to the glory of the organizers of the County Medical Society that they kept bringing forward and pressing questions of sanitation. They had to wage a bitter fight and win, step by step, grudgingly given concessions. The board of health was not even permitted to regulate milk until 1838 and then only in regards to skimming and watering of milk.

Dr. William Buechner, Sr., who is rightfully called the father of the Youngstown Board of Health, reports as late as 1892: "I advised the City Commissioners to compel everybody living on a street where there is a sewer to connect with it. The proper ordinance was sent to the council, and that august body, with unheard of unanimity, suspended the rules after the first reading and voted it down, for, as I am informed, the sole reason that it was hard on the poor people.

I consider this action hasty and unwise, and can only excuse it by presuming that the members of the city council are not well posted on hygiene and sanitary matters. Time has shown that it is the poor people who suffer most from insanitation." This sounds like a cry in the dark.

But we must return to our minute book. Two weeks after the first meeting we find that the committee on constitution and by-laws reported that the document was ready. The constitution was promptly adopted and the committee was discharged. A paper was read by Doctor Cunningham, the subject of which is, unfortunately, not given. The meeting adjourned.

The first constitution was short and snappy. The preamble reads as follows: "The undersigned physicians, residents of Mahoning County, Ohio, desirous of obtaining still better results (in what respect not stated), and greater usefulness as members of the "healing art," do hereby organize ourselves into a medical association and agree to be governed by the following constitution and by-laws." Not very impressive, to be sure, and if one were inclined to be critical, the "healing art" business could be called an affectation and somewhat hackneyed; still, the right intent is there. This constitution stood until 1882, when it was revised almost in its entirety.

On December 4th 1872 election of officers took place with the following results:

Dr. Timothy Woodbridge, president.

Dr. G. W. Brooke, vice-president.

Dr. W. J. Whelan, secretary.

Dr J. McCurdy, treasurer.

A board of censors consisting of Drs. Fowler, Buechner and Starr was also elected. The organization has, essentially, remained the same.

Our first president was also the first native medical man. Born in Youngstown in 1810, the son of John E. Woodbridge, a tanner, Timothy helped his father in the tannery when young. He was a great grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the famous New England preacher. He first began his medical studies under Dr. Henry Manning and later attended Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1833. He began to practice in North Lima, but after a few months established in Youngstown. In 1847 he accompanied David Tod to Brazil, as personal physician, when the latter was a minister to that country. In 1861 he became surgeon in the U. S. Army and was located on Johnson Island until the close of the Civil War. Resuming here he practiced until 1879, when he became surgeon in the regular army and was stationed at Peck, Montana. For many years he lived in a house where the McKelvey store is now located. He married Miss Isabella McCurdy, daughter of Dr. Robert McCurdy, one of the founders of this society. He died in 1893 at the City Hospital at the age of 83.

From a composite picture based on personal recollections of several older residents, it would seem that he was a gifted man, rough and gruff as to exterior, but underneath good at heart, and second to no physician in his professional skill and devotion to his patients. He was given to a bit of theatricality such as riding along Federal Street, at breakneck speed, astride a mule. When other doctors began to drive horse and buggies he preferred a two wheel gig still using a mule. Doctor H. E. Welch recalls seeing him frequently in this equipage, which looked bedraggled at times, particularly in dry weather, when the tires got loosened. This condition the good doctor remedied by tying the tires to the wheels with iron wire. He was a man of striking personal appearance and was a combination of rare talents and eccentricities. Outside of professional activities he was prominent in civic movements and was a leader in the organization of The Mahoning County Historical Society.

The history of medicine is one of the most fascinating chapters in the general world history. A number of medical schools have recognized this by establishing chairs in the subject. This is a step in the right direction, for we cannot have a proper professional orientation or true understanding of our heritage without due regard to our spiritual progenitors. To the writing of this chap-

(Continued on Page 23)

Secretary's Report

Dr. Wm. M. Skipp

The regular monthly meeting of the Mahoning County Medical Society was held in the Youngstown Club on March 15th, 1932, when Dr. John Tucker, of Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the society on "Newer Viewpoints In the Treatment of Peptic Ulcer".

Mr. Simonton of our City explained the County tax law and attempted to answer questions that were asked by the society.

Dr. E. C. Goldcamp reported that the Program Committee had a full list of speakers for the next year, and that many noted clinicians have accepted invitations to address our society.

Dr. Edward C. Mylott Dr. James B. Birch and Dr. W. Stanley Curtis, were elected members of our society.

The application for membership has been received of Dr. C. A. Haefner.

The Council of the Mahoning County Medical Society met on March 14th, 1932, when Dr. Brant presented the Parent Teachers Association proposition for the Spring round up of pre-school children. This matter has been referred to the Public Health Committee where the details are being worked out. This Committee has been doing excellent work in getting together with the Parent Teachers Association of our City. This Committee also has been working out a menu to determine the caloric value of food that is being served by our soup kitchens. This Committee is to be commended on their excellent work, in fact all the committees are very active and are on their toes.

The Post Graduate Committee has made final arrangements for the meeting on April 28th, 1932, which will be held at the Ohio Hotel and the Youngstown Club. This Committee is urging all of our members to procure tickets for the Post Graduate Day in advance in order to facilitate registration on April 28th, 1932. Also, this Committee feels that it is the duty of every member of our society to secure tickets in advance thus assuring a successful meeting.

A meeting of Council was held on March 21st, 1932, when a plan was presented by the Merchants Credit Bureau. The method was explained in detail as to the benefit derived from it by our members. If any member is interested in the plan and feel that they will be benefited, or if any object to this Bureau kindly communicate with any members of Council.

Dr. Walker explained in detail what the Publicity Committee is doing in regard to Publicity for Post Graduate Day.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Bulletins have volunteered to publish in their April Bulletin the entire schedule and we hereby thank the respective publications for their willing cooperation.

Dr. C. M. Reed who has been confined to the Orthopedic Hospital in New York City, will be home and receiving visitors at an early date. Dr. O. J. Walker is recuperating following an operation.

Dr. Sidney McCurdy has been confined to his home for several weeks but is up and about again. Dr. Harry Fusselman and Dr. D. A. Gross were influenza victims but are now going as strong as ever.

Dr. P. J. Fuzy has been confined to his home for a week but will be on the job in a few days. Dr. W. A. Welsh has been ill, but reports that he is now feeling much better.

The officers of the society and other members take this medium of extending best wishes and a speedy recovery to those ill.

Again, let me as Secretary, impress on the members that we would like to know all those that are ill.

The Society as a whole attempts to sympathize with one of our members. Dr. D. H. Smeltzer, in his recent bereavement the loss of his wife.

The President has appointed the following members to organize a Speaker's Bureau: "Dr. C. R. Clark, Dr. C. D. Hauser and Dr. W. D. Coy.

Dr. Brant has appointed the following committee as advisory to the Visiting Nurses Association: Dr. E. W. Cliffe, Chairman, Dr. H. E. Patrick, Dr. J. B. Birch, Dr. C. H. Beight, and Dr. A. E. Brant.

LET'S STAND BEHIND THE POST GRADUATE DAY COMMITTEE IN THEIR ENDEAVOR TO PUT ACROSS THIS MEETING.

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW!

The Mahoning County Medical Society BULLETIN

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For many years science has established the fact that small-pox and diphtheria are, in most cases, preventable and in every possible manner this has been brought to the attention of the American public.

A campaign has been waged against these diseases in Mahoning County, under the auspices of the Board of Education and the Ohio State Department of Health. Every parent in Youngstown has had at least one printed notification yearly, and for over a year persons have seen placards in the offices of their physicians pleading for inoculations and vaccination. Much has been accomplished by these efforts but the situation is not yet perfect.

The Mahoning County Board of Health reports, for 1931, 46 cases of diphtheria and one death. But in the first two months of 1932, 23 cases and five deaths. In the City of Youngstown, there were, in 1931, 45 cases of diphtheria with five deaths. In other words, ten deaths have occurred and at least nine could have been prevented.

The Medical Profession has extended itself to assure children of protection against these deadly diseases. It can do no more. The responsibility for this situation rests now with the public, who knows that such service is available. We cannot force preventive measures beyond what we have already done nor can we attempt to "educate" persons who refuse to believe. A. W. T.

Your attention is directed to the President's message in this issue which is filled with valuable constructive suggestions and provides much food for thought. The changes in the Constitution and By-Laws have been studied carefully by the Committee and by Council and represent an effort on their part to conduct routine business more smoothly, and to weld the various departments with their varied activities into a coordinated group.

The next improvement of major importance will be, we hope, the establishment of a central office with a full time secretary.

Again we point with pride to our series on "Standardization Technique" which has received favorable comment in other Medical Bulletins. Be sure to read Dr. Vance's excellent article in this issue, and look for the next one by Drs. Elsaesser and Skipp on "The Prevention of Goitre."

Every doctor should find interest and inspiration in reading medical history. Dr. Deitchman presents a very choice bit of local medical history in his article, "The Old Minutes", which will continue each month as a column. This article required considerable research which the author did with much enthusiasm. Dr. Deitchman is well equipped for such a task, as he is historically-minded. His hobby is collecting old books, his extravagance is buying them and his dissipation is reading them.

Our pages are now enriched by the efforts of two "colymists", the other one being a modest son of Apollo who prefers to be known only as S. Q. Laypius. — J. L. F.

STANDARDIZATION TECHNIQUE

Technique of Periodic Health Examinations

Doctor Horace Bengé Dobell wrote a paper on "Germs and Vestiges of Disease" which was published in 1861. This is recorded as the first attempt to bring before the Medical World the value and importance of periodic health examinations.

For 40 years it was entirely ignored by all concerned with the safeguarding of human lives. Since that time there have been many attempts to interest the Medical Profession in the ideals of what we have learned lately to call "Preventive Medicine." However, these attempts have failed at some length, to achieve the results hoped for in a movement of reform that was inaugurated by a Physician 71 years ago.

Two elements of major importance in the consideration of this problem are,—what do the doctors think of—and are they interested in—a periodic health examination. In August 1931, there was sent to 3105 members of the A. M. A., a questionnaire asking for their viewpoint on periodic health examination as against two other methods commonly used in the development of better health. These questionnaires were sent only to men in "General Practice," and who had practiced 10 years or more. In the replies of these Physicians, over 40% gave periodic health examinations as their first choice. The remainder all favored other points embracing preventive medicine. If these figures might serve as an index to the general trend of opinion of progressive medical men and societies, it behooves us to next consider the means by which such a system of health improvement may be put into effect.

Of foremost importance is the serious consideration of the Physician, singularly and in group, in the advancement of this educational measure. It can not be considered merely as an education for the layman alone, but for the Physician as well. We must believe in it, and to believe we must act. Four years ago, Doctor Maynard, of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, presented a paper before the Mahoning County Medical Society on Periodic Health Examinations. However, we have not progressed as yet beyond the stage of listening to the articles of other workers, while Life Insurance Companies and Industries now go steadily forward with this same health policy which we juggle about as something to be avoided.

It has come to my attention on numerous occasions, that there are Physicians who treat requests for a complete physical examination as a matter of little or no importance. Others of you, I am sure, have had the same experience from some patient, who informed you that when they appeared for such an examination it was merely a hurried inspection of the heart (often through the patients' clothes)—a look in the mouth, a few percussions of the abdomen, and the patient was assured of his or her perfect health and all in five or ten minutes. Naturally the layman so abused seeks another Physician, insisting upon the completeness of the examination which they had been refused by the busy Doctor who had not time to make a separate appointment. That such an example has occurred in the office of any Medical Society member is beyond question, but it is, nevertheless, the result of thoughtlessness and perchance a little lack of the necessary ambition.

Assuming that we are strongly in favor of health examinations how shall we proceed? It is not the purpose of this article to cover the field of Physical Examination in all of its details, but rather to emphasize a few points by way of outline, which might easily be overlooked or forgotten.

In the beginning, an appointment must be made with the patient at a definite time, outside of office hours, when thoroughness and deliberation may be used. Secondly, a standard form must be adopted and used. A form is essential because we all know how easily we may forget some important item and also, it gives us a better understanding of how to proceed because we know in the beginning what we are trying to find out.

When the patient presents himself for examination, the Physician will be alert to observe his every characteristic and to constantly remember that the subject is apparently well and not complaining of any symptom or disease. It is well to begin the interrogations with the name, age, occupation, address and the marital standing. Then follows a complete and thorough history of the case, which may be divided into the family, the personal, (health, habits, exercise, foods, use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., occupational hazards and change of climates.)

The second phase of the examination is the physical. In this, one observes first of all the patient's general state. This includes the condition of nutrition, state of the skin, the general expression, the posture, and the mode of dress (not rich or poor.) When all observations are recorded, the examination continues from above downward.

The shape of the cranium is noted, the ears are examined for topi, condition of canals and tympanic membranes. The eyes should be tested for general vision, scars, opacities, reaction to light and accommodation, condition of eyelids such as puffiness or pouching. The nose is examined for freedom of air passage, condition of septum and turbinates, ulceration of mucous membranes or evidence of closed ducts leading into the nasal chamber. The mouth should disclose the color of the lips, condition of teeth and gums, size, shape, moisture, color, any tremor and the presence or absence of fur on the tongue.

The throat examination includes the size, shape and condition of the tonsil and fauces, the pharynx and the presence or absence of a lingual tonsil. The presence or absence of adenoids should be determined. Also, by this time the nature of the patient's breath has been observed. If it is offensive, breathing through the nose, then later through the mouth will disclose whether the cause lies in the nose, the mouth, or whether it is lower down than either.

The neck is observed for pulsations, enlarged cervical or thyroid glands and tension of the muscles.

The chest is noted for its form and shape, the depth or degree of the respiratory excursions, their rate and rhythm, any limitation of movement, symmetry and presence of emphysema. Every patient is anxious to know the condition of his heart and lungs. Accordingly, a careful examination of the chest should be made, keeping in mind the orderly procedure which all Doctors were early taught and should long remember, Inspection, Palpation, Percussion, and Auscultation. The manner of conduct of this examination should reflect satisfaction in the expression of the patient. The axillary lymph glands should not be overlooked at this point, nor should the female breast be passed without examining.

The abdominal inspection looks first to the general contour for any fullness or retraction, evidence of any new growth and size and position of all viscera. It should not be forgotten that the kidneys may be found during the examination of the abdomen, also, examination of the external rings of the inguinal canals for evidence of hernia should be made at this time as well as the examination of inguinal lymph glands. Abdominal reflexes should be taken. It must also be remembered that the female abdomen contains a uterus, ovaries and ovarian tubes from which emanate many of the causes of impaired health in women of all ages.

The importance of pelvic examination, especially in women who have borne children, may be emphasized in no better way than to recall the many fatal results of those neglected whose conditions have passed beyond the help of surgical assistance. Probably the one most common need discovered is the repair of the pelvic floor, still not forgetting the many pelvic conditions from which malignant tumors develop.

The extremities sometimes seem to be of meagre import but many leading clues may be gained from them which disclose some disease in another part of the body. The extremities may be considered from two points of view. First the bony and secondly the nervous function. Consideration of the bony structure includes the investigation of the shaft and the ends of the long bones, the joints, (arches of the feet, etc.)

The investigation of the nervous function includes the nervous reflexes, as the cremasteric, the patellar, Babinski and ankle clonus. Beginning varicosities or ulcers of the legs should be looked for.

The vertebral column should be examined for any evidence of disease, the presence or absence of the normal spinal curves or of any abnormal curvatures beginning or present.

FIFTH ANNUAL POST-GRADUATE DAY

Thursday, April 28, 1932

Complete Program on the Next Page

REGISTER NOW—In order to avoid delay in registering on meeting day, send in your check now to the Committee. Make all checks payable to the Mahoning County Medical Society. Tickets will be forwarded to you by mail.

REGISTRATION FEE—\$5.00. This includes morning and afternoon scientific sessions, banquet and conference in the evening. This meeting is well worth taking the day off to attend.

Out-of-town visitors are especially invited. The local membership is expected to be present 100 per cent. There will be ample facilities to care for all. The loud-speaker equipment has been thoroughly renovated and put in excellent working order. There will be a few innovations not seen at most conventions.

ATTEND THE EXHIBITS—Advertisers in the Bulletin will be there to meet you and many attractive exhibits have been arranged.

POST-GRADUATE DAY COMMITTEE

Dr. Paul J. Fuzy, *Chairman*
 Dr. J. D. Brown
 Dr. M. H. Bachman
 Dr. R. B. Poling

Dr. G. G. Nelson, *Vice-Chairman*
 Dr. Julia March Baird
 Dr. Louisa S. Cervone
 Dr. W. X. Taylor

FIFTH ANNUAL PO

Youngstown, Ohio — Thursday, April 28, 1932

Morning Program

HOTEL OHIO

9:00 A. M.—Varieties of Bright's Disease and Their Management.

DR. HENRY A. CHRISTIAN—Hersey Professor, Theory and Practice of Physic, Harvard University. Physician in Chief to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.

10:00 A. M.—A Clinical Conception of Rheumatic Heart Disease.

DR. SAMUEL A. LEVINE—Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard University. Senior Associate in Medicine, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

11:00 A. M.—Cardio-Renal Balance After Operations.

DR. WILLIAM C. QUINBY—Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Harvard University. Urologic Surgeon, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

Afternoon Program

1:00 P. M.—Through the Alimentary Canal with the Fluoroscope.

DR. MERRILL C. SOSMAN—Roentgenologist, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Associate Roentgenologist Children's Hospital.

POST-GRADUATE DAY

Afternoon Program (Continued)

2:00 P. M.—The Bedside Recognition and Treatment of Cardiac Irregularities.

DR. SAMUEL A. LEVINE

3:00 P. M.—Some Clinical Aspects of Urinary Calculi and Their Treatment

DR. WILLIAM C. QUINBY

4:00 P. M.—Diuretics and Their Uses.

DR. HENRY A. CHRISTIAN

Evening Program

YOUNGSTOWN CLUB

6:30 P. M.—Post-Graduate Day Dinner.

8:00 P. M.—A Clinico-Roentgenological Conference by Doctors Christian, Levine, Quinby and Sosman.

Bring This Program With You.

Out-Of-Town PROGRAMS of INTEREST

—Cleveland—

Industrial Medicine and Orthopedic Section

Lakeside Hospital, Wed., April 20, 1932; 8:15 P. M.

Program

Rupture of the Aorta—Report of 2 Cases
(10 min.) ALAN R. MORITZ, M. D.

Fractures of the Neck of the Femur
(15 min.) C. H. HEYMAN, M. D.

Pyogenic Infections of the Spine
(15 min.) MAXWELL HARBIN, M. D.

Tumors of the Spine
(15 min.) J. C. PICKETT, M. D.

Combined Meeting

Ophthalmological, Otolaryngological and Pediatric Sections

Cleveland Club — Friday April 22, 1932; 6:00 P. M.

Program

Otolaryngological Affections in Infancy and Childhood:

(a) From the Viewpoint of the Pediatrician.
C. W. WYCKOFF, M. D., and O. L. GOEHLE, M. D.

(b) From the Viewpoint of the Otolaryngologist.
C. E. PITKIN, M. D. and I. F. WEIDLEIN, M. D.

Ophthalmological Affections in Infancy and Childhood.
R. B. METZ, M. D.

—Dayton—

Ohio State Medical Association Annual Meeting—

May 3rd and 4th

For Program and Details See Ohio State Medical Association
Journal

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Every Baby Born in Youngstown is Entitled to Registration

The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health is anxious to have the birth of every child born in the City of Youngstown registered. The interest of the State as well as of the individual child demand it.

Any child has a right to demand that he can establish his date of birth in order that he may avail himself of his legal right of inheritance; of his right to work; of his right to marry; of his right to protection by law; of his right to make contracts; of his right of citizenship; of his right to vote; of his right to hold public office; of his right to obtain passports; of his right to enter the service of his country.

Sec. 12704 General Code reads as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH TO BE FILED. Whoever, being a physician or midwife, in attendance upon a case of confinement, or other person charged by law with responsibility for reporting births, neglects or refuses to file a proper certificate of birth with the local registrar within the time required by law, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 218 provides that such certificate shall be filed within ten days.

Sec. 12897 makes it compulsory that the local registrar enforce these provisions or be liable.

Prompt registration insures complete reporting and more accurate reports. The responsibility for this rests on the physician in attendance. He owes this as a civic duty to his city and state, and the individual child is dependent upon him for his rights of protection which a properly filed birth certificate gives.

The records of the department for the year 1931 are as follows:

1931	Births Total	Births Late		
January	181	August	392 232
February	266	121	September	351 181
March	342	150	October	277 127
April	310	137	November	308 191
May	237	114	December	520 209
June	317	146		
July	314	153		
			3815	1761

From this record you can see that 46.16% of all births reported in this registration district for the year 1931 were reported late.

This is an unfortunate condition and the medical profession have it in their power to correct it. The Department of Health and Welfare of the City of Youngstown earnestly solicit the co-operation of the medical society in correcting this condition.—C. H. Beight.

Hospital News

Official word has been received from the A. M. A. that St. Elizabeth's Hospital has been approved and reinstated as an institution for the training of interns.

Cubicles have recently been installed in the children's ward at St. Elizabeth's which will accommodate fifteen children—ages up to eight years. This feature was donated by Mr. Thomas Farrell in memory of his son who was killed last August.

The Youngstown Hospital has established a department of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy with Dr. E. C. Goldcamp chief. Associated in the department are Dr. O. J. Walker, Dr. H. J. Beard, Dr. F. J. Bierkamp and Dr. F. F. Piercy.



"Just Like Getting Into My Own Room at Home – It's Great!"

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Physicians realize the psychological benefit of a cheerful color scheme. For that very reason the KING Invalid Coach is resplendently finished in a glowing, cheery, wine color. A color that will impress your patient and buoy up his spirit.

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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

The Governing of School Health in Youngstown

(From the Schools Division of the Public Health Committee)

At the Board of Education there is an organization known as the Health Department, whose duties are concerned with health education and physical education of school children. It has been the plan primarily to teach health education so that the child will form habits following fundamental health rules, which are taught by a classroom teacher from a text book prepared from facts given by the medical profession and edited in the proper form to be taught by educators. Health education begins in the first grade. The children are taught the simple forms of hygiene, cleanliness care of teeth diet and health habits. The teachers form competitive groups, giving merits for good results. In the lower grades, habit formation is especially stressed. The doing, acting out, and following of health rules is graded more than simply knowing them. Children in lower grades are taught health and hygiene in novel and interesting methods that have kept step with advancement of educational progress. This health education in the schools reaches 25,000 pupils through central supervision of the Health Department. There is no place in the curriculum where treatment is taught, with the exception that children are advised to see their family doctor when ill.

If a child consistently practices a habit for 12 years, it is safe to assume that he will continue to practice it for the rest of his life. It is upon this premise that our Health educational work is founded. If we can guide and inspire our children to practice good health habits during their school life, our work will carry over and we will have accomplished our purpose of benefiting the entire life of the individual. An illustration of how this works out is found in the 100% Club. This club was formed two years ago for the purpose of encouraging the children to make periodic visits to the dentists, and to keep their teeth in good condition. The plan was so successful that the dentists complained that they were unable to take care of the great number of children coming to their offices. 10,458 children visited their family dentists. 60% of those examined needed corrective work and 20.8 per cent of those needing dental work had that work done. Last year 13,320 children visited their dentists. 54% of those examined needed corrective work, and 24% of those needing corrective work had it done. Two years ago there were only two teachers who succeeded in having all of their pupils to have their teeth put in sound condition. Last year there were twenty. As the years go by there should be a decreasing amount of corrective work needed; and an increasing per cent of children who need corrective work, having such work done.

There is a definite course in physical education which is graded and progressive, beginning with singing games and dances in the first and second grades; and calisthenics, rhythmic games and dances and competitive games from the third grade up to the Junior High, where basketball is played. However the Junior and Senior High schools have no supervision. The Health education here remains to the individual principal, and there is no definitely outlined course to follow.

The Health Department is composed of a Director of School Health, Assistant Director, School Doctor, School Dentist and eight school nurses.

The duties of the Director of School Health are administrative, executive and supervisory concerning physical and health education and health problems with reference to public schools.

(Continued on Page 21)

TECHNIQUE OF HEALTH EXAMINATIONS
(Continued from Page 12)

Examination of the rectum should be made in all cases. The presence of hemorrhoids, fissures, ulcers, enlarged lymph glands in the sacrum or any new growth of the lower intestine should be noted, as well as the condition of the prostate and seminal vesicles.

The blood pressure is taken, blood is taken for a complete count and differential, the urine is examined both chemically and microscopically and the patient is fully aware that he has had a complete and thorough physical examination for which he is willing to pay for the services he has received. He realizes as well as the Physician that it was not just an "office call" and he does not expect this service for the same fee.

When the public learns to rely on health examinations for longevity and useful lives and the Doctors learn to insist upon the patient being so examined, it seems to me that all of us may live longer and enjoy happier lives.

J. C. VANCE, M. D.

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GOVERNING OF SCHOOL HEALTH

(Continued from Page 19)

The Assistant Director supervises the teaching of definite courses in physical education in person, and contacts regularly teachers and pupils, and helps in their individual educational problems.

Duties of the School Doctor are:

- a. Examining individual children where necessary and possible to protect the mass of school children from exposure to communicable diseases.
- b. Consultant and medical advisor to Director of the department, pertaining to medical problems.
- c. Examining school children who are working and judging their physical ability to do so.
- d. Vaccinating indigent children.
- e. Examining children who are doing poor work in school to discover if the reasons may be physical.
- f. Assisting state doctor in Shick testing and administering Toxin-Antitoxin.
- g. Physical examination of certain school children to excuse the physically defective ones from physical education.

School Dentist. Duties of the school dentist are:

- a. Examining and correcting teeth of indigent children where necessary and possible.
- b. Consultant and dental advisor to Director of the department pertaining to dental problems.

The duties of the school nurses are:

- a. To contact the child in the schoolroom and home and refer him or her to family doctor or dentist, or school doctor or dentist when necessary, pertaining to health of the individual child and the school mass, where contagion is suspected. The nurses do not attempt to diagnose, nor do they recommend specific treatment; but when they find a child who is apparently in need of medical attention, they advise the parents to consult their family physician about the case.—Dr. H. E. Hathorn

Dr. R. H. Middleton

Report of Communicable Diseases March, 1932

DISEASES	Mahoning County	Youngstown Cases	Campbell Cases	Struthers Cases	Total Cases
Chickenpox	18	53	4	1	76
Diphtheria.....	2	15			17
Influenza	3	36	11		50
Measles	307	397	60	69	833
Pneumonia	4	4	6	10	24
Scarlet Fever	12	111	7	2	132
Tuberculosis	7	17			24
Syphilis	1	8			9
Erysipelas.....	2	1		1	4
C. S. Meningitis		5			5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1			1
Septic Sore Throat.....		1			1
Smallpox		11			11
Mumps		1	3		4

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Prescriptions

Medical Gleanings

At the Annual Dinner Meeting of the Youngstown Medical Arts Club on March twenty-third, members and guests to the number of thirty-two were present. Dr. Blankenhorn of Cleveland gave as the paper of the evening, "Our Changing Ethics." The Club entertained Dr. Harry E. Welch as its honor guest. As a token of respect and affection, Dr. W. H. Bunn presented Dr. Welch with an illuminated parchment booklet commemorating the occasion, and having inscribed in it each member's signature. Dr. Claude B. Norris presided.

Dr. A. E. Brant addressed the local Post of the American Legion recently on "The Shoulders Plan of Hospitalization for Veterans."

Make arrangements now to attend the meeting of the Ohio State Medical Association at Dayton May 3rd and 4th.

There will be a complete roster of Society members published in the May number. If your dues are not paid, please attend to it at once so that your name will appear.

Dr. A. W. Thomas has removed his office to 138 Lincoln Ave.

Dr. C. M. Askue has removed his office to 2714 Market St.

Dr. Arthur P. Smyth, although confined to his home for several weeks on account of illness, continues to greet his many solicitous friends and colleagues in his characteristically cheerful manner. The Bulletin carries greetings to Dr. Smyth from his fellows in the Mahoning County Medical Society.

Drs. E. W. Coe and W. E. Ranz spent part of February and March at Palm Beach and Miami, Fla.; each brought back evidence of having imbibed at the fountain of perpetual youth.

We are all greatly pleased to see our jovial Secretary on the job again following his incarceration in the hospital.

Pioneer Medicine in the Western Reserve

The Cleveland Academy of Medicine announces the publication of a brochure compiled from historical articles originally printed in the Academy's Bulletin. The volume contains fourteen sketches of early Cleveland physicians, druggists and dentists. Both the writing and illustrating have been done by Cleveland doctors. Such a volume should have great historical interest to all physicians in his section of the country, especially when the subject matter is so well handled. The book may be secured through the Academy office at 2009 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, at \$1.00 per copy.

The Old Minutes

(Continued from Page 8)

ter each community, each individual physician contributes, however small the contribution may be. An amoeba contains all the elements of the highest living organism, an atom is a minute solar system, and our society is a medical microcosm which is an integral part of world medicine. Regarded from this standpoint our society and the records of its proceedings assume a new meaning and importance. We will therefore close with an appeal to future secretaries to keep accurate and complete records of our meetings.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the staff of the public library for kind assistance with historical material, and to the Youngstown Arc Engraving Co., and the Youngstown Hospital for the use of photographs reproduced in this article.

505 Central Tower.

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VIOSTEROL SAFE IN PREGNANCY

USE OF VIOSTEROL DURING PREGNANCY

To the Editor.—Please advise me whether administration of irradiated ergosterol to pregnant women could cause a premature calcification of the fetal head, resulting in dystocia, with possibly damage later to the child.

J. A. M. A.,

Dec. 19, 1931,

p. 1914

M. D., Waco, Texas.

ANSWER.—There is no danger to mother or child from therapeutic doses of viosterol (irradiated ergosterol) given during pregnancy. In fact, such medication probably would be of advantage, owing to the excessive drain of calcium and phosphorus that takes place during this period. This medication is especially indicated in cases in which the intake of calcium compounds has been insufficient.

MEAD'S VIOSTEROL IN OIL 250 D, because of its well-known effect upon calcium absorption, is attracting increased interest among obstetricians for use during pregnancy, especially in connection with foods rich in calcium, such as Mead's Cereal (220 mgm. Calcium per oz.). Aside from its mineral nutritional aspect, Mead's Viosterol in Oil 250 D has a marked effect in lowering blood coagulation time. Samples and literature on request. Mead Johnson & Company, Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A. Pioneers in Vitamin Research.

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Contemporary Review

Dr. Heyd reported on the Home Relief plans for the City of New York. He stated that about a dozen meetings were held within the last two weeks to settle two things: (1) arrangements to provide medical service for families temporarily destitute, and (2) prescribe rules and regulations for this plan. The State has appropriated \$20,000,000, which allows for the payment of rent, food, heat, light, clothes, medical supplies and medical services. Forty per cent of the amount spent by municipalities in giving home relief within the meaning of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Act will be reimbursed from the State appropriations.

A letter has been mailed to all physicians in the Greater City of New York asking the following questions:

- (a) Will you take care of your former patients—at present destitute—under this plan?
- (b) Will you take care of additional destitute patients in your district when convenient?

The question of remuneration of physicians arose. The City administration felt that the physicians should contribute their services without cost, but it was made very clear that physicians as a group were in a position to do nothing of the sort. The plan allows that the physician charge \$3.00 for each call, of which \$1.00 is to be returned as the physician's contribution to charity. The basic cost of each call was fixed at \$2.00.—Medical Society of County of Queens (N. Y.).

Dr. Royal S. Copeland in his radio health talks, broadcast from Washington, tears himself away from his pressing senatorial duties long enough to advise his listeners how to become their own diagnostician.

Incidentally, these broadcasts are paid for by a proprietary medicine concern, and while Dr. Copeland's information to the sick or well of voting age is exceptionally valuable, it is not entirely new. The same advice can be found in the scientific section of almost every patent medicine almanac.—Bulletin of Medical Society of County of Erie and Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

40 YEARS AGO

Doctors of the city plan to organize a new medical society to include all members of the profession. Of more than 50 doctors in the city only 29 are members of the Mahoning County Medical Society.

At the meeting of the hospital trustees Miss Sadie Sims, the matron reported 11 patients received the past month.

Dr. W. L. Buechner, health officer of this city is receiving many favorable comments on a paper read at the last meeting of the State Board of Health.—Youngstown Vindicator.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A DOCTOR FRIEND

No stately shaft of granite will attest
Humanity's esteem. No burst of shell
Nor muffled drum will eloquently tell
A mourning populace he is at rest.

Not as the soldier-hero whose behest
Did end the lives of thousands, may he
dwell

Intoned from sea to sea. . . But then, 'tis
best;

For our beloved brother would insist
That it were otherwise. His gentle
mien
Did ever shun ovation and display.
And when the gods our heroes crown,
the list
Will show him first; for laurel, ever
green
Becomes him who would rather
heal than slay.



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S. Q. Laypius Observes:

We are happy to announce that we have received a private tip that prosperity is just around the corner.

You'd think that one who drank enough of that radium water would look awful spooky at night.

Bootleggers now confess to dealing in gasoline. It's taken a good many years to get them to admit it.

Pretty near time to begin shopping around for a new golf-ball.

Why do they only tax things that we own or that we'd like to own? I propose a tax on linen dusters, oil lamps, croquet-sets, zithers, clay-pipes, rubber collars, tin-types, magic-lanterns, cruppers and swords.

The increase in postal rates will now be used as an excuse for failure to send checks in payment of doctor's accounts.

The State of Ohio does not hesitate to practice medicine by giving free inoculations. But what a howl would be raised among legislators if the medical profession should demand to be relieved of the gasoline tax, for instance.

Some of our radio lecturers are anticipated in the New Testament. I refer you to second Book of Peter, second chapter and sixteenth verse.

We speak much of preventive medicine. Why not consider preventive poverty and, when we get a new account, investigate the financial responsibility of this client BEFORE we give unlimited credit?

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