

BULLETIN

of the

Mahoning County
Medical Society



Organized 1872

November, 1936


Volume 6

Number 11

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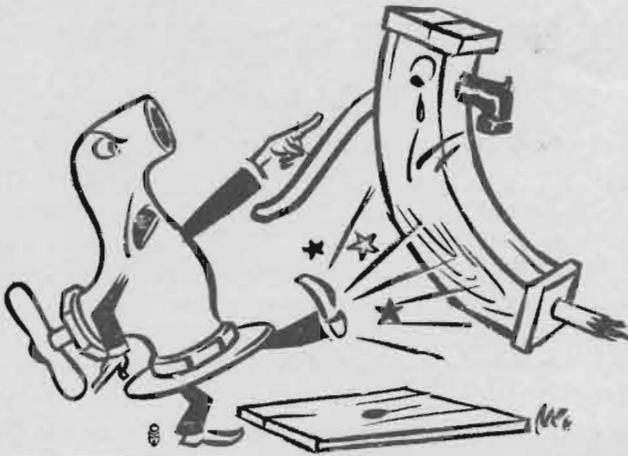
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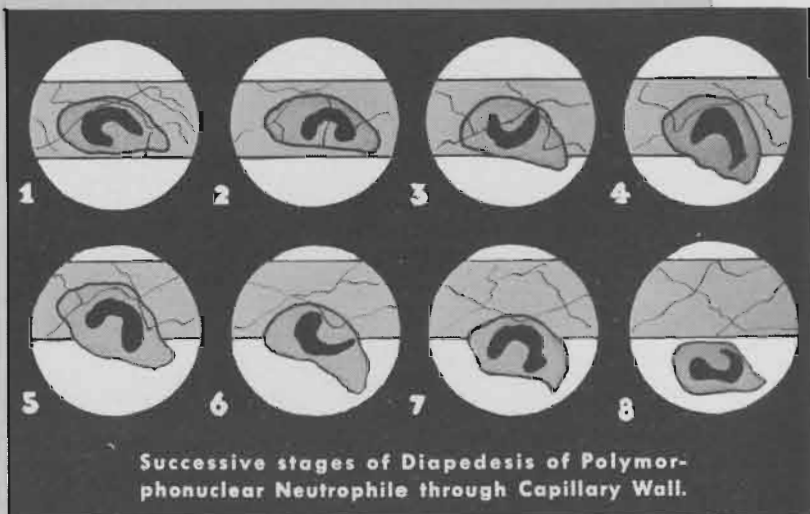
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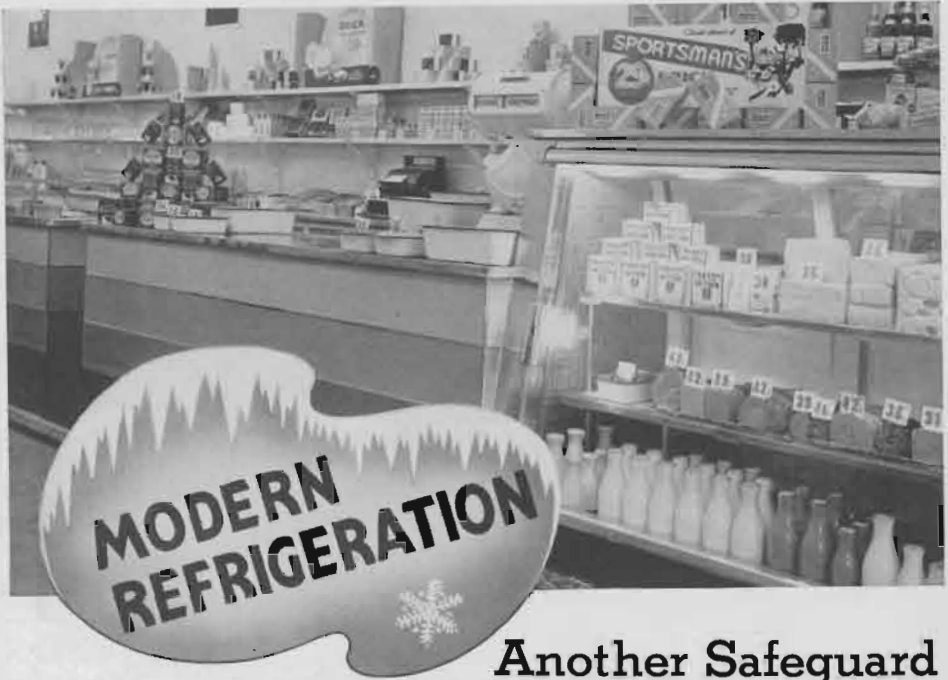
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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

There is a man in town today attempting to purchase samples of medicine from physicians. He will offer you what seems like a nice little check for a drawer full of samples which you think you do not particularly need. Easy money! Therefore beware. Stop and think. It must be a racket. How does he dispose of these varied and diverse products at a profit; will they be handled and dispensed ethically? It is certainly unethical for physicians to sell such samples for it is breaking faith with the manufacturers. The latter furnish these medicines to the physician with the understanding that he, the physician, will personally dispense the product, not for profit, and so observe and determine the merits and value of their preparations. In many instances the physician has signed a card with such an agreement printed upon it, in order to secure the samples. If all physicians would play fair with the manufacturers, be ethical, this man would not long find his business profitable.

* * *

Pay your Medical Society dues now. Why wait? Let us quote from our by-laws—"Dues Payable: The dues of all members shall be due and payable in advance *before the first of December* preceding the calendar year for which such dues are collected. Note: 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."

Evidence your interest in, and support of, organized medicine by your promptness in this matter. "Eventually, why not now."

L. GEO. COE, M. D.



BULLETIN

of the

MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

NOVEMBER 1936

REVIEW OF "AN AMERICAN DOCTOR'S ODYSSEY"

By Victor Heiser, M. D.

To most people a book of travel in foreign lands has a distinct appeal. The more remote the lands, and the stranger the customs of the people, the more fascinating becomes the narrative, if it be well written.

An American Doctor's Odyssey by Doctor Victor Heiser is a remarkable personal story of a distinguished medical man, who for more than 30 years traveled about the world, not pointlessly and not without objective as some writers have done, but with an altruistic motive in mind, the application of his knowledge to the prevention of disease.

The story opens with a vivid description of his experience in the Johnstown flood in 1889. He left his home to remove two horses from the stable when the flood rolled down the valley with a dreadful roar. He climbed to the roof of the barn just before the "dark mass, in which seethed houses, freight cars, trees and animals" . . . struck Washington Street broadside, crushing his boyhood home like an eggshell before his eyes, "and I saw it disappear" . . . "I looked at my watch. It was exactly forty-two." (Note the self possession of

the 16 year old lad.) The barn rolled over and over, spinning in the churning water until it struck a house, and was smashed to pieces. He leaped to the top of the house, the walls of which caved in, and was being submerged when another house spun by to the eaves of which he clung. Losing his hold he was thrown onto the roof of his old barn and went on through a jam of houses, freight cars, trees, was catapulted over and through the debris into clear water by the side of a hill, close to a standing brick house. Jumping to the roof of this house he joined a number of others stranded there. "Not destined yet for the other world I pulled out my watch. It was not yet four-thirty." (More self possession.)

After his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, whilst an interne at Lankenau Hospital, Dr. Heiser passed his examination and was accepted in the Marine Hospital Service. Soon after the United States gained control of the Philippines he was appointed Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippines. At the conclusion of ten years of service he became what he somewhat whimsically called "a globe-

trotting drummer" for the Rockefeller Foundation, and for 20 years "sold" the idea of health to almost every out-of-the-way and forgotten corner of the world.

Upon his advent to the Philippine Islands in 1903, he states, "The population for years had been at a standstill, or even declining as the result of war and devastating disease. The money of the Treasury had to be spent in protecting the loyal people from the bullets of insurgents rather than from disease. Across from my office was smallpox, to the right was plague, and to the left cholera, started long before the American occupation. Plague was creeping through the alleys of Manila. The morgue was piled high with bodies of cholera dead. Thousands died each year of smallpox. Tuberculosis was responsible for fifty thousand deaths annually. The beriberi victims were numbered in the tens of thousands. Every other child died before its first birthday. More than ten thousand men, women and children blighted by the scourge of leprosy, wandered sad and lonely among the uncontaminated. Only a few hundred were cared for by the Church. The insane were chained like dogs underneath the houses. Imitation quinine pills were sold at fabulous prices to the shaking sufferers from malaria. Medical relief had never been extended to the three hundred thousand wild peoples of the mountains. Sections of Manila were so closely crowded that no room for streets, or even alleys was left, and the wretched people who lived there had to creep through human excrement under one another's houses to reach their own. Six to eight human beings packed themselves to sleep in a room hardly large enough for one. With the exception of an antiquated Spanish water system in the Capital, there was not a reservoir, not a pipe line, and not an Artesian well in the Island. No proper inspection of animals was made before slaughter, and

diseased cattle were constantly marketed to the public."

For 11 years Dr. Heiser lived in the Philippines, traveling from the north to the south of its thousand mile extent, contacting many strange tribes, from the Igorrote head hunters in the north to the Mohammedan Sultans of Sulu in the south.

Read this story about the Igorrotes. "When we first went into the mountain country, tribe warred against tribe, all hunting each other's heads. The mutual ferocity and hatred was unbelievable. Almost every house had its head rack, and the number of skulls indicated the social standing and prestige of its owner. . . I made many solitary trips into the Igorrote country, usually forewarned by anxious friends that I would surely be killed because I could not tell when the savage would turn upon me. I was going along one day when my ears were startled by the most stupendous uproar of yelling and shouting. I had to go on. These agile runners could have outdistanced me and cut off any possible escape. The only thing to do was to keep quietly on as unconcernedly as possible.

"The din increased. Suddenly I emerged into a clearing, but instead of spears and bolos my eyes were startled with the sight of bats and balls and the fantastic picture of a savage, naked save for a string around his middle and a great wire catcher's mask before his face. An inter-village baseball game was in progress. Nobody paid any attention to me. The teams were fairly matched, and I was raised to almost the same pitch of excitement. With one man on first base, a young Igorrote came to bat, and with a resounding crack hit the ball into the left field. The man on first started for second, but it seemed almost certain he would be put out. With one accord the cry arose from the throats of the wild men, 'Slide, you son of a bitch, slide!' The Igorrotes had

watched the games of the American soldiers at the Hill station and were perfect in their line."

His description of the country, of the different tribes, many with the lowest grade of human intelligence, his narrative of his adventures, and the difficulties that beset him in the distant oriental lands are interesting. He describes epidemics of small pox, cholera, bubonic plague, tropical dysentery, denque, yaws, and the always present tuberculosis and malaria.

After Dr. Heiser's tour of duty in the Islands, his duties in the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation carried him many times to the most remote parts of the world. He fought yaws in the South Seas, plague in Palestine, hookworm in Ceylon, cholera in India, belharzia in Egypt, and malaria everywhere. He was a diplomat as well as a physician.

His dramatic experience in 45 countries and the story of his wanderings, his contact with kings and tribal chiefs, soldiers and head hunters, physicians and witch doctors, millionaires and the humbles of aborigines forms a delightful story of an adventurous life.

He has the happy faculty of limning persons with a few artfully applied phrases, deft adjectives, or illustrative anecdotes so that they appear to bob up lifelike before one who has known them. The writer of this review can

vouch for this in his recollection of W. H. Taft, General Luke E. Wright (later Secretary of War in the Taft administration), Dean Worcester, and other members of the Philippines Commission with whom he traveled thousands of miles in the tropical waters whilst an officer in the Medical Department of the U. S. Army, on the staff of His Excellency, the Governor of the Philippines. The famous Aguinaldo leader of the Insurrectos, who fought the United States, the Mohammedan Sultan of Sulu, Dr. McCallum of Johns Hopkins University, General Leonard Wood and many others are in the book. One can get a hearty laugh at the story told of McCallum during his pathology study of cholera, and one could go on at length with many other famous men in many lands over the entire world not the least interesting of which would be Ethiopia, Siam, the Malay States, Borneo, Java, China, Japan, and many other names with which to conjure.

The book is not artfully constructed, nor is it very well written. One becomes somewhat confused in attempting to follow serially the jumps from place to place, and from year to year. Nevertheless it is attractive because it gives one more the feeling that one is listening to the author as he would talk over a cocktail in the Army and Navy Club in Manila.

R. E. WHELAN.

ECHOES OF NINETY YEARS AGO

By CLAUDE B. NORRIS, M. D.

Carl Sandburg declares, "The past is a bucket of ashes." Still it is interesting, and furthermore, no matter how modern and forward-looking we may believe ourselves to be, we relive it in no small degree. Someone has said that the past is the most momentous part of the present.

Shortly ago a friend handed me a doctor's account book, containing nu-

merous entries, dated throughout the year 1846. The entries are all written in careful long-hand, revealing the physician as most methodical, orderly, and painstaking.

The doctor practised at Lectonia, a few miles south of Youngstown. We have so far been unable to find out his name.

In this doctor's day, according to

J. Chalmers DaCosta, there were few specialists, no ophthalmoscopes, laryngoscopes, endoscopes, cystoscopes, nor x-rays. Electricity had no scientific basis in therapeutics, ether and chloroform were largely distrusted, there was no nitrous oxide in use. Nobody gave hypodermics; bacteriology was unborn. The infectiousness of puerperal fever was disputed. Venesection, as shown by frequent entries in this old ledger, was usual, as were purgatives. Tetanus was thought to be due to reflex irritation. Digitalis was regarded as a heart depressant and the salicylates were not given in rheumatism.

Saline injections had not been employed. There were no coal tar products. Appendicitis was peritonitis, and the patients were left to die. Catgut ligatures were unknown.

Lister had not published his article on the prevention of sepsis in compound fractures. Erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and pyemia were usual, and compound fractures yielded a mortality of forty to fifty per cent. Even the haemostatic forceps was not used.

The entries in this old book show repeated prescribing of pills, emetics, sulphur, cream of tartar, camphor, senna, cathartic pills, blue pills, "Tr. ferri" castor oil, oil of wintergreen, nut galls, jalap, plasters, Dover's powder, and simple elixir. They also show cupping and venesection repeatedly.

To quote March 1, 1846:

"Hugh White, Dr. To caut. throat Emet. Cathartic, gargle, etc., 50 cents.

"Sarah Markis, Dr. To 16 Pills, 37½ cents.

"Levi Cushman, Dr. To 1 viz. cutting tongue tie, 25 cents.

"David Koons, Dr. To vaccinating Lorenza, 25 cents.

"William Porter, Dr. To Blue Pill &c., 12½ cents.

"David McConnahay, Dr. To sulph. C. Tartar, Opii & Camphorii 31¼ cents.

By 3 lb. Butter 37½ cents."

On March 6th, he enters 6 visits to all of whom he gave cathartic pills, and in addition he cupped David Clark and gave Jonathan Plummer credit for "15 lb. veal, 45 cents."

On March 7th Joseph Kerr received pink senna & "terpentine," and paid 25 cents for them. Evidently the good doctor was modern in two respects, (a) he must have charged according to ability to pay, for on this day he charged John Leyde 18¾ cents for the same service (or commodities) for which he had charged Kerr 25 cents; and (b) like the modern doctor he took the money when it was at long-last offered to him!

On March 10th, he did a venesection, for which the charge was 25 cents, which service he rendered frequently and received—or at least charged—25 cents.

Many entries for "visit" show the prevailing call to have been from 37½ cents to 50 cents—the latter including "medicine." However, on March 21, he charged William Leyde for "1 vis. to see babe, 12½ cents," and on that same day he visited Albin McCord twice, at 18¾ cents per visit.

On March 30th, Lewis Young, for making a pair of shoes for the doctor, received 75 cents, and Joseph Riggs received 21 cents credit on account for 1¾ pounds of butter. Another entry is a credit of 25 cents to Lewis Young for "howing" corn. Just what is meant by "assumption of Mrs. Booker" someone else will have to explain, but on this date he did "assume" her, and charged \$5.00 for doing it!

On April 16th, William Mayers became a happy father, the doctor being in charge, and the fee was \$2.50. This fee for obstetrics runs throughout.

On June 21st is this entry:

"Mrs. Koons—

To viz. and night attendance 75 cents.

To attendance through day 75c.

To all night &c., \$1.50"—and on July 15, "to operation on horse, 75 cents." On May 8th, the doctor made a trip to New Castle to see Isaac Eaton, charging \$1.00 for a trip that in those days would require a full day of traveling.

How the half and quarter cents were made is explained as follows: A 25-cent coin was halved, making two "bits," one bit being 12½ cents. The "bit" then was halved, making a "fip," worth 6¼ cents. This arrangement was carried out in those

days because of the scarcity of silver, the metal used then, as now, for coins of low value. (This as it has been told to me!)

The practice of medicine in President James K. Polk's Administration—the year of the war with Mexico. Obstetrics \$2.50 per case. A call 50 cents! But with butter at 12½ cents and a day's wage on the farm 25 cents, compared with the price today of 40 cents for butter and \$2.00 a day for farm labor, the charges for medical service seem not to be far out of line.

HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE

On page 263 of the September issue of the *Bulletin*, the Editor analyzed some of the aspects of the Citizens Intelligence League's plan to provide hospitalization for its members. One of the statements therein was that the League was not registered with or under the jurisdiction of the insurance commission of the State of Ohio. This statement immediately evoked the protest of the management, to the effect that they were incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, possessing a charter granted by the Secretary of State. This charter was brought to my office and examined by me, and proved to be just what it was claimed to be.

However, we were curious to know just what privileges such a charter granted and just what supervision a company so incorporated would be under, so we wrote to the Secretary of State, asking him to explain what supervision the Division of Insurance would exercise over such a corporation.

The matter was referred to the Division of Insurance by the Secretary of State, and on Oct. 20, 1936, the following letter together with a syllabus of the Attorney General's opinion, was received.

"Dear Doctor:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 8th regarding the Citizens Intelligence League of Youngstown, organized for the purpose of providing hospitalization for its members.

Under Ohio General Code, Section 669, certain hospitalization associations are exempt from operation under the insurance laws.

We enclose a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General of Ohio on the application of this Section, which shows that they are exempt from the insurance laws under certain conditions.

If any individual, or group of individuals, desires to organize an insurance company for the purpose of furnishing such benefits, there would be no preclusion against him or them.

In fact, in Columbus, there is a mutual insurance company which supplies hospitalization benefits. Such a company is under the supervision of this office and must comply with the investment statutes and all other insurance laws.

Yours truly,

ROBERT L. BOWEN,
Superintendent of Insurance

Signed by L. U. JEFFRIES, Warden."

"SYLLABUS:

By virtue of the provisions of Section 669 of the General Code, none of the laws of this state regulating or pertaining to insurance applies to contracts for the furnishing of hospital service to the general public, individuals or groups, for a certain stipulated charge per year, as long as such contracts are made only with persons for whom such service is to be rendered who are residents of the county where the hospitals or sanatoriums in which such service is to be furnished are located."

It will be noted that paragraphs two and five of this letter are at variance, so a second communication was addressed to the Division of Insurance and the reply thereto clarified the situation.

"Dear Doctor:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 19, regarding the necessity of organizations which issue hospitalization contracts, complying with the insurance laws.

We will endeavor to clarify our letter of October 16th which you, apparently, found confusing.

There are at least two types of organizations which might issue such contracts, and to which we referred in our letter of October 16th.

1. An organization operating by virtue of the provisions of Ohio General Code, Section 669, and the copy of the Attorney General's opinion which we forwarded to you. Such an organization is not under the supervision of the office and is not licensed by this office.

2. A mutual insurance company organized under the provisions of Ohio General Code, Section 9607-2, and following. To repeat, in Columbus, there is a mutual insurance company organized under these Sections which issues contracts providing for hospitalization benefits, and also issues automobile insurance policies. This

type of organization is licensed by this Department and is under the supervision of this office.

Undoubtedly, under the Ohio Statutes, insurance companies could be organized to issue policies calling for such benefits; however, the providing of such hospitalization benefits does not rest exclusively with insurance companies, as indicated by Ohio General Code, Section 699 and the Attorney General's opinion, which we forwarded to you."

Now we had the situation boiled down to its essentials, so a third communication was directed to the Division of Insurance asking specifically whether or not the Division would exercise any control over the Citizens Intelligence League as incorporated by the Secretary of State. Here is the reply:

"Dear Doctor:

In reply to your inquiry of October 21st, please be advised that the Citizens Intelligence League of Youngstown, Ohio, is not licensed by this Division to do insurance business in Ohio. Therefore, it would not be under the supervision of this Department, nor would the reserves required by the insurance laws have to be set up by this organization."

It is very evident, then, that the Citizens Intelligence League, by virtue of its charter, and the opinion of the Attorney General, are at liberty to sell hospitalization insurance to any one within Mahoning County, without establishing a paid-in capital fund as a guarantee for the performance of contract.

Please do not infer that we are imputing any ulterior motives regarding the League; but it would seem that such a fund should be established to safeguard the interests of the insured in the face of an epidemic, that might, for a time, put a severe strain upon the resources of the League.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE POSTGRADUATE ASSEMBLY

By DR. H. E. PATRICK

On returning from the meeting of the Interstate Postgraduate Assembly in St. Paul, your editor, Dr. H. E. Patrick, asked for a report of the meeting for our *Bulletin*.

Meetings of this type are generally good but this one in particular seemed to clique. An impression that I will always carry with me was obtained from the speakers at the banquet. At the speakers' table were, Drs. Wm. J. and Charles Mayo, who were the recipients of the societies' highest honors; Surgeon Generals Reynolds, Rossiter, and Parran of the Army, Navy and Public Health respectively. Drs. David Riesman, George Crile, Charles Heyd, and John F. Erdmann.

The high motives of the profession were emphasized. One was inspired to try and do better work and to especially treat your patient as a human being. Surgeon General Reynolds had a strong message urging doctors to join the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

I am poor at expressing the intense reaction this inspiring evening produced.

Before reporting a line here and there from an interesting paper, I would like to mention the scientific exhibits. To me these exhibits were especially fine and instructive. The first place must be given to the Mayo Exhibit.

Dr. Walters and associates' exhibit of common duct treatment was very instructive. It explained why so many failures have been secured after gall bladder surgery. They drain the common duct with a T tube in a large percentage of cases. This tube is not removed until the x-ray picture of the duct, filled with dye put through the tube, shows the duct to be normal in contour. They frequently drain the duct for as long as six months. Their results have been very gratifying.

The exhibit of peripheral vascular disturbance was both artistic and instructive.

The Will's' ophthalmological exhibit took much of my spare time and I am sure that I gained much information concerning eye grounds.

A very convincing exhibit was the one concerning undulant fever. An exhaustive study of 100 cases seemed to give vaccine a very important place in the treatment of this disease.

An exhibit on empyema emphasized the following: Frequent aspirations of pleural fluid until fluid becomes thick and creamy. In case it becomes so, two ribs are resected, leaving the periosteum.

The cavity is thoroughly mopped out, gently removing all thick fibrous clumps. Then the cavity is packed with large, long wide strips of gauze. This is redressed in two days. They claim the following advantages: Period of fever, morbidity and mortality markedly reduced, and in due time regeneration of the ribs.

The exhibits on Endocrine disturbance was very instructive and practical.

As to the papers, I will only attempt to bring a few of the most pertinent ones: Dr. Walters stressed the following in jaundice:

1. Very early operation in all cases except catarrhal jaundice.
2. Since jaundice definitely decreases oxygen carrying capacity of the red blood cells, early oxygen administration by the nasal catheter method is recommended, as is also early and repeated transfusions.

Dr. Wilders' summation of what is "NEW" this year is as follows:

1. Mandelic Acid, in treating urinary infections, especially Bacilli Coli Pyelo Nephritis.
2. Hyperprexia treatment of Undulant Fever. The number of cases

reported were not large but the results seem very sensational.

3. Protomain Zinc Insulin is a marked improvement over protomain insulin in stability and in slow action. He stressed the necessity of watching for reactions. These are different than with ordinary insulin. They are:

1. Headaches.
2. Sensations of heat.
3. Dizziness.
4. No sweating.

To combat, one must give orange juice repeatedly as the insulin works much longer than the old insulin. He also stressed that increases in dosage must be carefully and slowly made, because the insulin given 24 hours before will continue to work for another 24 hours at least.

Dr. Adson and associates brought a very instructive message on proper classification of hypertension. Out of 3000 cases of hypertension, 38 were operated on. Those to be operated on were selected by the following criteria:

1. Age: The young cases did better than those 50 or over.
2. The moderately severe cases with little or no kidney damage are to be selected.

3. Only those cases whose mean blood pressure over 24-hour periods approached normal were operated on. The following method was used. Patient was put to bed, blood pressure readings were taken every one or two hours, a mean was thus established. Then the patient was given three grains of Sodii Amytal and this was repeated in two hours. Blood pressures were again taken as before, if the mean pressure approaches normal, the case is suitable for operation. Finally an intravenous injection of Pentothal Sodium is given very slowly. As sleep is produced the blood pressure is taken and if it approaches normal the case is suitable for operation. If these precautions are followed, good results will be obtained. He also stressed the point of recognizing those cases who will be essential hypertensives early. He claims

this can be done by doing routine blood pressures on all children and young patients you see. In addition immerse one hand and forearm in a bucket of ice water, in those cases who will be hypertensives you will find the blood pressure will go up higher and remain higher longer than in the normal individuals.

Dr. Frank Lahey gave a very interesting resume on peptic ulcers. He reported on 2250 cases of duodenal ulcer and 208 cases of gastric ulcer. His conclusions were as follows:

1. That recurrences occur whether at the stoma original site or new area in all types of operation.
2. That all ulcers, unless cancer is strongly suspected, and there is no repeated hemorrhage or tendency to perforation are medical.
3. If cases prove to be a medical failure and operation must be done, that case becomes a medical case following the surgery. In this manner his results have greatly improved. He stresses diet always, psychology and medicine.

Dr. Plummer's observation that exophthalmic goitre came in cycles of severity and number. When the greatest number of cases are seen, the most severe types are also seen. At present we are in a very low cycle, very few cases and they are not nearly so severe.

Dr. Newberg gave a very excellent exposé on handling edema:

1. The Na-ion is the culprit in edema. This combated by
2. Acidifying the serum and this is done as follows:
 - (1) By dil. acid hydrochloric.
 - (2) By ammonium chloride, given up to 100 grains a day in gelatine capsules, preferably followed by milk. This averts stomach upset.
3. By an acid ash or neutral ash diet. It was also stressed that potassium salts, especially K Chloride are good and safe diuretics.

Great stress was laid on the following:

November Meeting



DR. A. J. LANZA

Asst. Medical Director,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

SUBJECT:

Trends in Medicine

Tuesday, November 17th, 8:30 P. M.

YOUNGSTOWN CLUB

Annual Dues



Due and Payable On or Before
December 31, 1936

\$12.00

Mail Checks to Dr. R. B. Poling
2218 Market Street

1. That small doses of morphine increase the spasticity of the sphincter of ODI and therefore should not be used in gall bladder colic, instead an

inhalation of amylnitrate or nitroglycerine under the tongue, would relieve the spasm and therefore relieve the pain.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The regular scientific meeting was held at the Youngstown Club, October 20, 1936. This was followed by a business meeting.

Dr. L. C. Kress of Buffalo, New York, Assistant Director, Division of Cancer Control, Department of Health, State of New York, was the essayist of the evening. He spoke on the subject of "Cancer and Its Treatment." Examples of malignancies in many systems of the body were embodied in his discourse. He showed the lesion before therapy, during and after the therapeutic measures had been accomplished. The many cases of apparent cure caused one to have some feeling of security in some types of this dreaded disease. Early diagnosis, early and profound treatment, coöperation and equipment are all essential to secure the greatest measure of success. The meeting was well attended and the audience interested by a dynamic speaker.

Immediately following the scientific meeting a business meeting was conducted to attempt to arrive at a solution for the care of venereal diseases among the indigent class. The president called for the reading of the Special Report of the Medical Economics Committee on this subject. A discussion followed and carried with it some differences of opinion relative to the plan whereby adequate treatment of these cases might be assured. The importance of this problem is rather preponderant. During the course of the discussion one of the members made a motion to have this report tabled for a month to give time for more consideration and thought. Motion was passed.

Dr. Johnson of the State Health

Department made some timely remarks at the close of the meeting. He explained the importance of treating venereal cases adequately and the determined interest of the state and national health officials in trying to execute it. In addition he aroused interest in some legal aspects in the proper management of some civic features of these patients.

A meeting of Council was held on October 23, 1936. The routine business of the previous month was attended to in the usual manner. Many points on medical ethics were discussed. Those physicians who are in the "limelight" of the unethical and some that show evidence by their conduct not to be in line with other regulars of the profession were considered.

A continuance of ways and means for management of venereal cases held sway for a portion of the time during Council meeting. This will be furthered in order to crystalize a plan which will be feasible in all respects.

It seems important that each member of this Society give attention to the report of the Legislative Committee on proper candidates to vote for in the coming election.

ROBERT B. POLING,
Secretary.

RADIO TALKS

Oct. 12, 1936—Dr. C. A. Gustafson; Title, "Fall Health Hazards."

Oct. 19, 1936—Dr. Lawrence Segal; Title, "Focal Infections."

Oct. 26, 1936—Dr. Morris Deitchman; Title, "New Diabetics for Old."

Nov. 2, 1936—Dr. Sam Tamarkin; Title, "The Art of Visiting the Sick."

November

**Introducing Our November
Speaker: A. J. Lanza, M. D.**

(Asst. Medical Director, Metropolitan
Life Insurance Company)

Born in New York City in 1884. Received preliminary education in St. Johns College, Washington, D. C., and then entered the George Washington University Medical School, graduating in 1906.

Served a year as resident physician of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital in Washington, then entered the U. S. Public Health Service. Was in the Service for 13 years, doing field investigative work. While in the Public Health Service was detailed for five years as Chief Surgeon of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and was head of the office of Industrial Hygiene for three years.

During his connection with the Bureau of Mines, Dr. Lanza initiated the first investigative work in this country on the subject of silicosis, with special reference to the mining industry and made a number of studies of hygienic conditions in mines. During the War, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Surgeon (Lieut. Col.) and established 10 branch offices in leading American cities for the purpose of studying and preventing occupational disorders from the explosives, chemicals, and other essential industries.

In 1920, Dr. Lanza became Medical Director of the Hydraulic Steel Company of Cleveland.

In July, 1921, he joined the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation as special staff member and was detailed as adviser in industrial hygiene to the Commonwealth Government of Australia. While in Australia, he inaugurated an industrial hygiene division in the Federal Health Department.

From March, 1924, to December, 1925, he was executive officer of the National Health Council, New York City. In January, 1926, he became Assistant Medical Director of the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with duties restricted to industrial hygiene.

At the present time, Dr. Lanza is chairman of the Medical Committee of the Air Hygiene Foundation; member of the Committee on Health and Safety in Mines; member of the Committee on Pneumoconiosis of the American Public Health Association; chairman of Sub-Committee on Rock Drilling of the American Standards Association; member of Committee on Industrial Hygiene, New York City Department of Health; member of Advisory Committee on the Control of Silica Dust in Rock Drilling; member of Board of Directors of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Compensation for Occupational Diseases; member of the Committee on the Prevention of Silicosis through Medical Control of the United States Department of Labor.

**Forty-Sixth Annual Session
of Ohio Welfare Conference,
Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 6-9, 1936**

(This "impression" is written by a Social Worker who is, quite evidently, not completely Hopkinized. For which we are thankful.—*Editor.*)

What did I bring home from the Conference? Not much that was concrete—a strong sensing of politics in the air, with all of the main speech makers exclaiming that politics must be kept out of social work. The chief topic running throughout the Conference was the Social Security Act, with both Federal and State speakers. None of them gave me the impression that they themselves know exactly what it is all about.

The proposed County Welfare Board bill backed by the Ohio Institute and to be brought up at the next meeting of the General Assembly in the State of Ohio, came in for its share of prominence. This was almost like a refrain through the entire

Conference. This bill would centralize all welfare work in each county under a Welfare Board consisting of not less than five, nor more than nine members. The real responsibility of the program would rest upon one person—a Director of Welfare, appointed by the County Commissioners with the approval of the Welfare Board. This measure is being pushed as an Emergency Bill and evidently from the tone of the speeches of the State workers, they are wholeheartedly in favor of it. If this bill should pass, within 60 days thereafter, all of the individual boards who through the years have given of their time and service, will pass out of existence, and the whole program come under this new Board.

So far as I was personally concerned, the high light of the whole Conference was a most entertaining talk by Mrs. Gertrude Springer, who writes the "Miss Bailey Says" for the *Survey*.

Mr. Minderman, a newspaper man, in a paper on "What the Average Newspaper Man Thinks of the Social Worker" gave some plain truths that social workers should give careful consideration to. In some of the smaller group meetings, stress was laid upon the fact that by Social workers there are still services to be rendered that do not come under the head of financial aid.

I came away from the Conference with a feeling, that as Social workers, we should be on our guard lest, in all this change, we lose that for which Social workers have always stood, and become merely dispensers of public money.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

The Fall Round-up

The Public Health Committee of your Society, desirous of the promotion of health activities have noted with extreme satisfaction, the number of diphtheria immunizations that have been given to children of this com-

munity, especially to those of the pre-school age.

In furtherance of these activities we are initiating "The Fall Round-up." This short, intensive campaign will be instituted November 9 and will continue until November 16, inclusive.

This campaign is a continuance of the diphtheria campaign conducted earlier in the year so that the same conditions, rules and regulations applying in the May campaign, will also apply in the November Round-up, to-wit:

1. The Board of Health will furnish toxoid free to all physicians in all cases. They will also furnish cards to be filled in and returned to them for each immunization given.

2. In all indigent cases have the parent sign the card and you will be paid 50c per immunization out of the immunization fund. Indigent cases are designated by having the parents sign the card.

3. Cards for all cases must be mailed to the Board of Health. To get on the payroll, mail these cards promptly.

The number of immunizations given by physicians in their offices as compared to the number given by physicians in lay organizations thus far this year has not been sufficient to indicate the ability of our Society to cope with this immunization problem without the help of lay organizations. May this impression be changed before the end of the present year.

It is hoped that you, as physicians, will take this campaign seriously, so that in the final analysis we can refer to this particular function of our County Society with satisfaction, in that a multitude of children have been so treated that more than 99% of them have been free of diphtheria.

Again, we solicit the coöperation of the physicians in this campaign to rid Mahoning County of diphtheria.

E. H. NAGEL, M. D.,
Chairman of Public
Health Committee.

November

PATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCES

By C. A. GUSTAFSON, M. D.

Pathological conferences are being held at the South Side Unit of City Hospital every Friday from 11:30 to 12:30. Attendance at these conferences has been very satisfactory. If you are not attending these conferences you are missing something really good. This year, ante-mortem, as well as post-mortem cases are being presented. If you have a puzzling diagnostic problem perhaps we could all benefit if you would present the case at one of our conferences.

One of the recent cases presented was that of acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis. The sudden dramatic onset with severe abdominal pain should always suggest the possibility of acute pancreatitis. Perforation of the stomach or bowel, mesenteric thrombosis, and intestinal obstruction give features very similar, also the rupture of an aneurism. Acute pancreatitis is to be suspected when a previously healthy person or a sufferer from occasional attacks of indigestion is suddenly seized with a violent pain in the epigastrium followed by vomiting and collapse, and in the course of 24 hours by a circumscribed epigastric swelling, with slight elevation of temperature. Circumscribed tenderness in the portion of the pancreas and tender spots throughout the abdomen are valuable diagnostic signs. The mild forms are more difficult to recognize and are usually mistaken for cholecystitis. The presence of a tumor mass is of the greatest moment. Consideration of the possibility of acute pancreatitis is the best safeguard against error.

This patient complained of moderate to severe generalized abdominal cramps. For the past 5 years he had recurring attacks of "indigestion" which were not painful and had no relation to the intake of food. There had been no change in weight in the past six months. Present attack began

seven days before patient was hospitalized. There were generalized not severe abdominal cramps, with no diarrhea. Some bismuth preparation gave him relief. Cramps continued for about 24 hours, then he vomited his breakfast. Cramps became more marked so he called his physician. The abdomen was slightly distended and soft with some tenderness in the lower right quadrant of the epigastrium, there was no rigidity. On deeper palpation the tenderness seemed to be generalized. The patient did not seem acutely ill. An enema returned clear and after 4 hours the cramps returned. Two more enemas were given with the same results. The distention became more marked and cramps somewhat more severe. The next morning there was a mass the size of a small orange with indefinite border at the extreme right side of the abdomen just above the iliac crest. This mass seemed smooth, firm, and was not tender. X-ray showed no evidence of intestinal obstruction. The second day in the hospital the patient seemed to improve, some slight cramps were present, but the distention was relieved following an enema. Mass in the lower right quadrant continued to be present. Patient stated that he felt much better and wanted to go home. At about 9:30 a. m. he went to the lavatory and had a very good bowel movement. An hour later he was suddenly seized with intestinal pain across the lower abdomen. He cried aloud, became restless, rolling from side to side, perspired very freely and became very pale. Temperature at this time was 98.6, pulse 92 good volume, respirations 30. He vomited 4 ounces of fluid which had the appearance of old blood, and one hour later vomited 4 ounces of coffee-colored fluid. He ructated considerable gas, and within the next half hour vomited again. He was acutely

ill, suffering considerable generalized abdominal pain of very severe character. He was somewhat pale, skin cool and moist, slightly cyanotic. The abdomen was now very much distended and generally tender and resistant, but not really rigid. Definite shifting dullness was present, indicative of a fairly large amount of free fluid in

the peritoneal cavity. There was no obliteration of the hepatic dullness. Morphine was given, warmth applied, and after he had reacted from the initial shock, his abdomen was opened. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis was found. Following operation he made an excellent operative recovery.

REMINISCENCES

Dr. A. M. Clark died about 1920, after nearly 40 years of medical practice in Youngstown. It was largely due to his efforts and influence that the South Side Unit became a reality.

Dr. Geo. S. Peck was chief surgeon for the Carnegie Plant for many years. Dr. Peck was a pioneer in surgery in this Valley, and because of this fact, paid the price of pioneering. In those days, appendicitis meant abscess and peritonitis. Mortality was inevitably high. To submit to operation was but one step removed from death's door. The surgeon who had the courage to proceed in the face of popular disapproval of operations was subject to severe criticism. All this was the fate of Dr. Peck, yet he did have the courage to proceed, and lay the ground work of modern surgical practice in Youngstown.

Dr. H. A. Zimmerman was a contemporary and one time associate of Dr. A. M. Clark. His brother, Wm. Zimmerman, is still active in the practice of law.

Dr. Carlos C. Booth was one of the most colorful characters to have practiced medicine in Youngstown. In many ways he was an inventive genius. He conceived and supervised the building of one of the earliest known horseless carriages in America. It is probable, too, that he was the first to conceive of a differential gear and had one constructed and installed in his car.

Someone has said that genius is an infinite capacity for detail. Dr.

Booth's attention to detail was remarkable, especially in the care of injuries. As surgeon for the Republic Steel Co. for many years, he had unlimited opportunity to develop it. Those were the days before "Safety First," and many and severe were the injuries to the men in the mills. Many fractures, that at first glance would seem to necessitate amputation would be tinkered along with, with good and useful results. He always had some new idea as to splinting and bandaging.

Dr. Booth was always young in mind, and any innovation received his consideration. The first nitrous oxid anaesthetics were given upon his patients, and he was the first in Youngstown to use the dry or iodine method of preparation for laparotomy. His interests later turned to radio, and he constructed one of the earliest sets in town. Later he turned to Astronomy, which wasn't so good for his friends, as the enthusiastic doctor might call you up some cold, starlit night, to come out and view the beauties of the sky. There was no denying him.

The name of Buechner stands out preeminently in the Medical annuals of Youngstown. The elder Buechner was a product of the Germany we knew of old. His son, Wm. H. Buechner, was born in Youngstown, a contemporary of Dr. Harry E. Welch. Together they attended Western Reserve Medical School and then fared forth to Philadelphia and abroad for postgraduate work. Dr. Buechner

remained in Halle for a year as surgical assistant and upon his return to Youngstown became actively engaged in the practice of surgery.

Surgeons of those days were specialists in the whole field of surgical practice. Their field embraced everything from scalp to toe nail, and Dr. Buechner was as much at home on one end as on the other. Furthermore, every operation could be performed in two ways—the right way and the wrong way. Woe unto the Junior who elected the wrong way. An assistant was either in the way or he wasn't. Again, woe to the knuckles of the luckless neophyte whose hand tarried too long while sponging. There was but one anaesthetic—chloroform, but since it could not be given properly, he compromised on ether. But don't fool yourself! There was no drop method then, and if, when the patient was presented as ready for operation, the belly wall couldn't be lifted up like a loose sheet, the anaesthetist was in for a calling.

These things but reflected the Prussian training. At heart he was congenial and magnanimous. No Xmas went by without presents to the internes and nurses, and he loved to take the boys on trips. He was an ardent sportsman, and with his means, kept several cars at one time. But, strange to say, he could pick a lemon if there was one. Horse racing was his favorite sport, and he owned at least one famous horse.

The war was a sad experience to Dr. Buechner. Because of his heritage and training, his sympathies were with Germany. And yet many and long were the hours he spent as surgical consultant for the draft boards of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Pneumonia ended his career shortly after the war. The Buechner money made possible the North Unit.

NEWS ITEMS

Drs. Boyle, J. B. Nelson and Reilly presented the program for the Gynecological Department at the October meeting of the Staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Our congratulations and best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Odom who were married October 17, 1936. Mrs. Odom was the former Miss Ann Moore of New York City.

Dr. A. M. Rosenblum attended the recent meeting of the Interstate Postgraduate Society at St. Paul, Minn. While there he visited with his daughter who is a student at the University of Minnesota.

Drs. L. G. Coe, Collier, Marinelli and Szucs presented a series of papers on gall bladder disease at the September meeting of the Staff of St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Dr. J. G. Brody, who recently underwent a serious kidney operation in St. Louis, is convalescing very nicely. Mrs. Brody, ill in the St. Elizabeth Hospital for a number of weeks, is also improved and has been removed to her home. We wish them both a speedy recovery.

Drs. Baker, Bachman, Heberding, Heely and Saul Tamarkin, attended the annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society in Cleveland.

Dr. Samuel Goldberg announces the opening of his office in the Central Tower Bldg. He is engaged in general practice.

Dr. J. E. Hardman is still on the sick list. However, he is up and about and is able to see his friends.

Drs. Allsop, Boyle, Buchanan, Eissaesser, Fisher, Gross, C. D. Hauser, McClenahan, McElhanty, McNamara, Sedwitz, Turner and Vance, attended the recent meeting of the American College of Surgeons in Philadelphia.

ENDOCRINOLOGY OUTLINE**Lecture of November 4, 1936****Title: Diabetes Mellitus and Hyperinsulinism**

The assimilation and utilization of carbohydrates.

Insulin—its mode of action.

Pituitary and experimental diabetes.

The nature of diabetic acidosis.

Fat and the diabetic.

A method of handling the average diabetic.

Higher carbohydrate diets.

Comments on Protamine Insulin.

Dietary management of hypoglycemia.

Lecture of November 11, 1936**Title: Obesity and Certain Disorders of Fat Metabolism**

Digestive and absorption of fats.

Transportation and utilization of fats.

Fat metabolism hormone.

Synthesis of fat in the body.

The pathogenesis of obesity: Over-nutrition, water balance, specific dynamic action, other metabolic abnormalities.

Clinical types of obesity.

Lipodystrophy.

Clinical management of obesity.

Primary disorders of lipid metabolism.

Lecture of November 18, 1936**Title: Pituitary Deficiency**

Hormonal activities of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

The results of pituitary ablation.

The effect of injection of gonadotropic, thyrotropic and lactogenic hormones.

Evidence supporting the view that other pituitary hormones exist.

Pituitary-like gonadotropic hormones of the placenta and pregnancy urine.

Hypothalamic relationship to pituitary disease—water balance and carbohydrate metabolism.

Pituitary cachexia.

Dwarfism.

The clinical use of pituitary hor-

mones; growth, gonadotropic, lactogenic, thyrotropic.

Lecture of November 25, 1936**Hyperpituitarism**

Nervous and humoral control of pituitary activity.

Methods of assay for thyrotropic and gonadotropic hormones.

Clinical hyperpituitarism; gigantism, acromegaly, Cushing's syndrome.

The question of posterior lobe hyperfunction.

The relationship of the pituitary to hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus.

NOTE THIS, PLEASE!

In a letter to me, as a member of the Committee on Scientific Work of the State Medical Association, I am requested by the sub-chairman on Scientific Exhibits, Dr. Albert F. Kuhl, of Dayton, to call your attention to our plans for Scientific Exhibits for the next annual meeting. Dr. Kuhl is extremely anxious that the Scientific Exhibits shall equal and if possible excel our best of the past.

We of Mahoning County had good reason to be proud of the fine exhibit by Dr. J. S. Lewis and Dr. E. C. Baker, shown at the A. M. A. meeting 2 years ago. We know, also, that a great deal of valuable work is being done in St. Elizabeth's and the Youngstown Hospitals. By coöperative effort of the Pathology Departments, Medicine, Surgery and the various specialties, it ought to be possible for us to take to the Dayton meeting next spring one or more highly creditable exhibits.

The meeting next year will be held at Dayton, April 28th and 29th, so the time is rather short.

The Committee wishes that the program shall have these attributes: first, excellence; secondly, shall be well-balanced; thirdly, that the profession shall be as well-represented as possible.

Do you have something good in your "hopper"?

CLAUDE B. NORRIS, M. D.

November

BREETUS

Thanks for delivering that electric razor, Ralph. Incidentally, Ralph White is one of the original *Bulletin* advertisers, let's remember that.

Mead's percomorphum-oil or capsules, is just what growing children need, now especially since they can't get out in the sun. They need it for growth as well as for resistance!

We see where Frank Lyons still prefers to take his full page in two half-pages.

Either L. C. Smith or Dr. Fuzy pulled a fast one last month. We called the number and were we surprised to hear "Police!" You win the first round. May the Bureau prosper nevertheless.

Opportunity knocks but once, says L. C. Smith when he beat someone to the punch last month.

Merrellman Jerry Traub has been complimented by Wm. S. Merrell Company for the splendid Merrell sales in this section. Congratulations, Jerry. Keep up the good work on the Diothane procaine Donald Merrell!

Another "oldtime" advertiser is Irwin's Idora Pharmacy on Glenwood Avenue. Greetings!

Evidently Ralph White is a better *Bulletin* reader than you are, Lee King. He read this column last month. You had better refer to your October issue! Regards to Geo. Hoffman.

If you think the Youngstown Printing Company can't print, you have another guess coming. Their attention to details is gratifying.

Sorry we didn't get to see you when you went through here, A. G. Got your letter, and thanks for all the nice things. How is the vitamin tester coming along? Or don't you "caritol", as A. W. Thomas once said?

Arthur Lane is quite well known to the profession. He is with Thornton Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company. He likes it better than indoors at the Dollar Bank.

We haven't seen Bill Hayford of Zemmer Company, for quite a few weeks. Bill is a walking advertisement for Postgraduate Day.

For Renner's we will say that next to their "old German" brew, we like "old oxford" best.

Clifford Thompson is the most accommodating individual. A call at any time or anywhere makes no difference in his smile.

Now that the election is over and sanity rules again, look up in *American Journal of Surgery*, May, 1936, an editorial, title, "Citizens only." It is a treat, to which we say, "Atta boy!"

NEWS FLASHES

Dr. Gabriel Bernard Kramer is the greatest football enthusiast in town. He suggests that St. Elizabeth's Staff, and Youngstown Hospital Staff organize a football team and compete with each other. Dr. Kramer prefers playing center himself.

Dr. Wendell Bennett is back at work after quite a long illness.

Dr. J. S. Zimmerman is confined to his home because of illness.

Quite a few of our doctors attended the Notre Dame-Pitt game.

Dr. George M. McKelvey has moved into his new home at 164 Upland Ave.

Dr. J. F. Lindsay who retired from practice about eight months ago is resting at home and feeling better.

Dr. R. G. Mossman will spend the evening of November 3 with his cousin, Mr. Alf Landon of Topeka, Kansas, listening to election returns.

Among those attending the convention of American College of Surgeons

at Philadelphia were Doctors W. B. Turner, S. W. Sedwitz, William Allsop, and Dick Gross.

Dr. F. Piercy attended the convention at Philadelphia, and then was a delegate to the district convention of the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. John Rogers, resident at Youngstown Hospital, and Miss Blodwyn James, a recent graduate nurse, were united in Holy Matrimony on July 27 of this year.

Dr. O. M. Lawton was a recent visitor in Cuba.

Mrs. H. E. Welsh

The passing of Mrs. Welsh, wife of Dr. Harry E. Welsh, for over 35 years Health Officer of the City of Youngstown, removes one of our best known and highly regarded women. Mrs. Welsh was in every way the ideal doctor's helpmate and from her early marriage, shared with her husband in directing the health of the city.

To the physicians of early days, her memory is hallowed with service and devotion to her husband's art. The joy of helping to preserve health was ever pulsating in her busy everyday round.

During the epidemics the city passed through, of influenza, small pox and diseases of childhood, she kept a day and night vigil at her phone and her answering the call was an assurance to the doctor that his message would be taken care of.

She was well informed regarding health and quarantine regulations. She was always courteous and painstaking in giving information to enquirers.

The writer of this little tribute, through all the years, knew Mrs. Welsh and of the innumerable acts of charity from her hands, always given with a generosity and kindness that remains to praise her at "The Gates."

THOMAS J. ARUNDEL, M. D.

HARD WORK AHEAD— NO BREATHING SPELL

Now that the election is over, all legislative committeemen must get ready for what promises to be one of the most important—perhaps most dangerous—sessions ever held by the Ohio General Assembly, starting in January.

Two things should be done immediately—this week:

1. *See those from your county and district elected to the State Legislature and congratulate them.*

2. *Tell them that they can depend on you, their family physician and the State Headquarters Office for accurate information and sound advice on medical and public health questions which may be involved in legislative proposals.*

It is vital that all members of the Legislature (also Congress) be stimulated into forming the habit of looking to their physician constituents for advice on medical and public health matters.

Now is the time to lay the groundwork.

*

Don't be misled by the propaganda disseminated before the election by the osteopaths, chiropractors, and other anti-medical groups.

We have checked with a number of candidates who were said to have had the support of the cults. *We learned that they had made no commitments, had not altered their sound views on medical matters, and in most instances had never even talked with a representative of the cults.*

At the same time, *don't underestimate the seriousness of the situation which confronts us.* The cults will be on deck with their destructive proposals. The usual tricks and maneuvering will be used by their lobbyists if for no other reason than to make trouble for the medical profession.

If the pre-election tactics used by the cults are samples of the activities

which will be resorted to by them after the General Assembly convenes, we can anticipate a bitter fight from start to finish.

*

The important thing at present is: *See your Legislators immediately* and maintain a relationship with them which will insure early death and destruction of all anti-medical and cult bills.

The real work must be done locally. Can we count on you?

Whenever we can help, let us know; and *don't forget to keep your members posted on activities and developments.*

*

Incidentally, the present Legislature is not through with its work. In all probability it will be in special session before the end of the year to consider taxation and poor relief questions.

Therefore, keep in touch constantly with members of the 91st General Assembly, some of whom will not be

members of the 92nd which meets in January.

In other words, see your legislators—present and future—**TODAY** and let them know the medical profession is on the job and ready to act as their counselor on legislative questions affecting scientific medicine and public health.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. Invites Members to Lunch

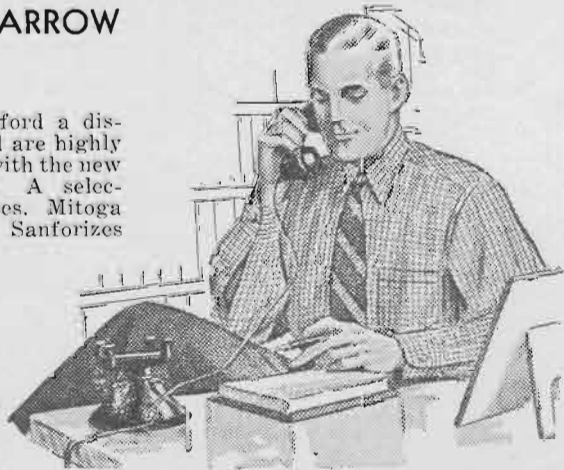
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company invites the members of the Mahoning County Medical Society to be guests for lunch at the Plant Dining Room, Poland Avenue Entrance, at 12:00 noon, Thursday, Nov. 19th. Following the lunch there will be afforded the members an opportunity to inspect the new Continuous Strip Mill. Mr. Roy M. Welch, vice president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., wishes all to be present.

MARGIN CHECK SHIRTS

by ARROW

Margin checks afford a distinctive design and are highly favored for wear with the new season's suitings. A selection of collar styles. Mitoga tailored - to - fit. Sanforizes Shrunk.

\$2



McKelvey's Men's Store

As Others See Us

There appears in the October issue of the *Bulletin of the Columbus Academy of Medicine* an editorial by Mr. Stanley R. Mauck, which is very complimentary to the Mahoning County Profession and the Medical-Dental Bureau in particular. The

Columbus Academy is organizing a bureau to function with the Academy and Mr. Mauck inspected the workings of the local bureau as an aid in establishing theirs. He felt, as we all do, that to the untiring efforts of Mr. L. C. Smith, a great measure of our success was due.

DOCTOR—

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Baltimore	1800	
Pittsburgh	1031	
Salt Lake City	349	
Cleveland	780	
Washington	291	

It is noteworthy that even a nonindustrial city such as Washington has so high an atmospheric pollution, due mainly to smoke from residences and office buildings.

This vast amount of soot and dust cuts off light. Shrader, Coblenz, and Korff, for instance, found that the amount of ultraviolet light in Baltimore was half that 10 miles from the center of the city.² Under such circumstances, to rely on winter sunbaths for the treatment of rickets may prove ineffective.

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*U.S.P. Minimum Standard. ²U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 224.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31			

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