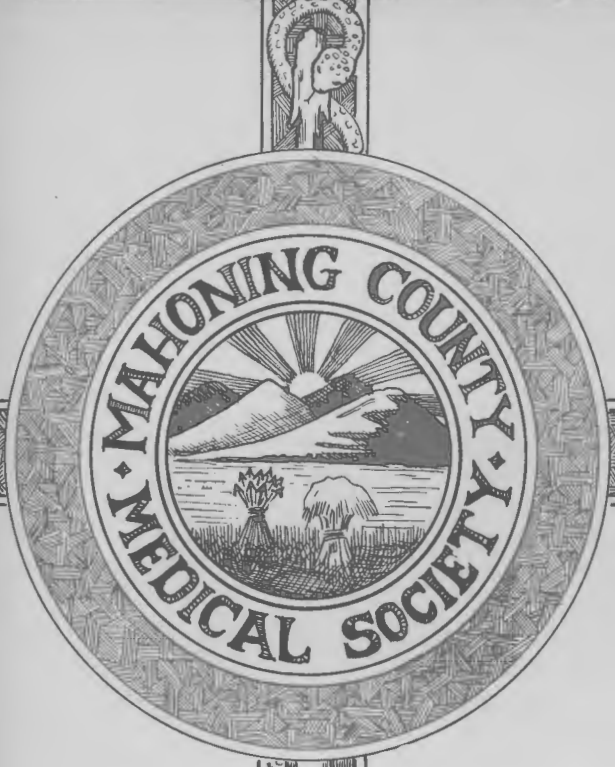

"While rich men sigh and poor men fret,
Dear me! We can't spare Christmas Yet!"
—EDWARD S. MARTIN.

Christmas Bulletin

of the

Mahoning County Medical Society

Vol. X No. 12
December 1940

BULLETIN
THE MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

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Published Monthly at 787 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio
Annual Subscription, $2.00

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—1940

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GORDON NELSON	Public Health	6-6844	138 Lincoln Avenue
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JOHN HEBERDING	Field Army Against Cancer	6-6476	151 W. Rayen Avenue

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★ **PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MENTION THE BULLETIN** ★

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

As president of this Society I have had the active and willing coöperation of each chairman and every group of members who have been assigned duties for the welfare of the Society. In this page it is not possible to single out each one for special attention, but that is the spirit implied. I wish to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to the chairmen of standing committees, members of council and individual members in their efforts for the success of the whole. Rarely did any member fail to respond when invited to do something for the Society.

As the years pass by the management of the affairs of the Society changes hands. Each year new members become officials, and any member in the Society may be an officer in the future. This is a true democratic system. No member should feel that he is not an integral part of his organization, because at some time ahead the guiding of it may become his particular responsibility. Such responsibility is not light—it requires the best that one has to give and the coöperation of all.

As the Society's activities for the year 1940 come to a close, I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to the entire organization for the privilege and honor of being its president. The opportunity has been deeply and sincerely cherished.

The duties of the president are being passed into experienced and capable hands for the year ahead. That year will hold many challenges; affairs move so rapidly that there is no time to relax our vigilance over the organization's welfare. And we must remember that that welfare depends, not alone on the president or council, but on each and every member as well. Let us all do our parts.

Thank you again for your coöperation and good fellowship and may we enjoy, each and every one of us, good health and prosperity in the coming year.

R. B. POLING, M. D., President.

BULLETIN of the Mahoning County Medical Society

DECEMBER 1940

Editorial---

TIME MARCHES ON

Another year, fateful 1940, is about to close.

What this year may mean in terms of the near or distant future is known only to God. We who have survived it know that to many of His children it has brought only sadness, bitterness, and despair.

But in the midst of all the disillusionment, destruction, and death, thanks to Divine support, we of the Medical Profession battled on. We are not heroes, we claim all the weaknesses, all the vanity, all the unlovely vices by which our beloved human fellows are burdened. Still we carried on, we carry on, because we *MUST* carry on.

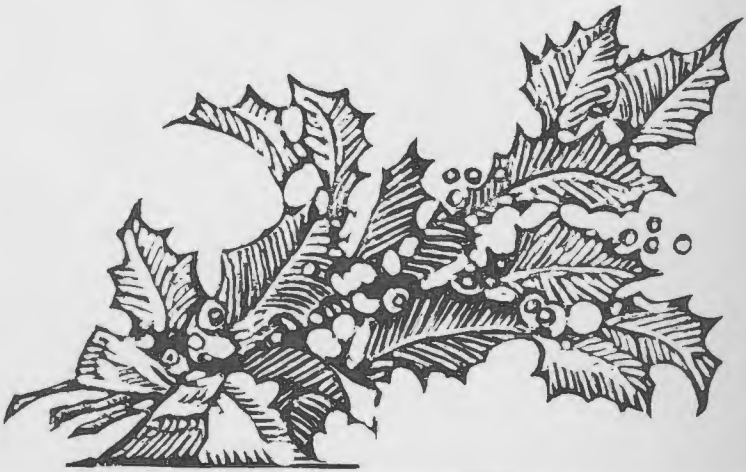
We dare hope that we have set an example for all suffering mankind. Our inventory shows progress—real progress. In many fields the proved and rapidly being proved justify faith and confidence that the Spirit of the Babe of the Manger shines before us and lights our dark and stormy way.

"But the greatest of these is *LOVE,*" we are told. We know that of all the virtues this is the best.

We don't want to hate, we don't hate, we won't hate. Though differences of viewpoint, of opinion, of circumstance, may make for acrimonious discussion, in our hearts we must cherish that admonishment of the apostle—which alone will save us—"Brethren, let us love one another."

In that spirit, Brothers and Sisters of the Mahoning County Medical Society, may the Editor wish for each and all of you

A Merry Christmas



CONFESSIONS OF A CLERIC

By THE REVEREND ROLAND A. LUHMAN
Minister, First Reformed Church, Youngstown, Ohio

The air is everywhere astir with profound premonitions. Change is everywhere disturbing our sense of security, and where this change may lead haunts us. What the outcome may be is impossible at the moment of confident prediction. The greatest victims of this uncertainty are the learned professions in general and the medical profession in particular.

As an individual and as a potential patient, who believes earnestly and firmly in the art of ministering to the physically and the mentally ill by qualified physicians, I am as deeply interested as I am concerned in the future of the practicing physician. For someday I may again be forced to submit myself unto the medico's care. The thought which now troubles my mind is whether that physician then will be an authorized appointee or agent of this government, impersonal in his attitude toward me, or whether he will still be, because of his close relationship to me, the trusted confidant I now know, who will look upon me as a real person and not as just a number.

Were there no patient there could be no physician. It seems but logical therefore, that the patient and the potential patient should be concerned as to what the attitude of the physician shall be toward him in the future, and surely the physician in turn should be equally concerned as to what the attitude of the patient and potential patient will be toward him. So it occurs to me that at this season of the year when we think in terms of gifts and giving that a searching glance into this dilemma may not be amiss and may be most helpful, for it has a great bearing on the future of physician as well as patient.

What the ultimate outcome of this whole matter will be regarding that haunting phantom, socialized medicine, stalking about in our midst and overshadowing our every apprehensive thought is yet to be determined. *What that outcome will be depends largely upon the attitude of the physician toward his patient. And the final decision will be made neither by the controlling forces of a government nor yet by the defensive maneuvering of the medical profession.*

The largest factor in this whole matter will be an aroused "patientry." In which direction these patients and potential patients will be aroused, for or against socialized medicine, lies largely in the attitudes exercised by the medical profession toward the layman. Actually, therefore, the preventive lies in the hand of the physician.

It is a foregone conclusion that the majority of the medical profession realize that it is not enough merely to "doctor" a patient. Along with this professional treatment the patient must receive something more from the physician, which is as essential as his medicine. He must give to that patient not only of that which he knows, but he must also pour out of himself that which he is. All that he is and ever hopes to be must be as integral a part of his care and treatment as is the medicine he administers. Along with his treatment, the modern physician who is intent on safeguarding and securing the future of his Profession and the well-being of his patient, must above all things first and last, give of himself. He must not only give treatment. He must give loving care. And there is a vast difference in such treatment, which a patient is very soon to discover.

A physician can charge a fee for treatments given his patient, the fee paid and the matter soon forgotten by the patient. But when that same physician gives of that which he is,

pours out himself upon the waste land of human physical and mental need, gives and administers those priceless ingredients of integrity, honor, understanding, sympathy and the host of other attitudes which make of us all human beings, he will find himself unable to render a monthly statement for that. Neither will the patient be able to pay for it, unless in kind, and what is more important—the patient will never forget that part of the service. Herein lies the greatest safeguard against socialized medicine. This needs re-iterating in these hectic times. It needs a greater emphasis in these times when the hour of decision is about to strike.

In plain words, the modern physician, if he is successfully to block the oncoming rush of socialized medicine, must be not only physician to his patient, but in a sense he must be also, priest. Willingly he must give of that which he is. For he who denies, soon dies, dies in esteem, influence and usefulness.

If the physician is willing to do this, he need never be greatly concerned as to what the outcome or decision will be. He will stand as a bulwark against a storm that will spend its fury on the rock of usefulness. He will continue to enjoy the trust and confidence of his patient.

It is still my firm conviction that ultimately the public—the potential patient, and the actual patient—will rather trust in a relationship which is inspired by friendship and understanding, a relationship which is essentially personal and priest-like, than to submit to an impersonal service, adequate in itself, yet stimulated by neither love nor interest, which makes of the patient just another number, and a service and relationship which is essentially pagan.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The year 1940 has seen changes and advances for the Society. During the year many well known speakers have given their time and energy to give the Society scientific programs of the highest type.

This year has brought an organized staff of our membership to serve at the Mahoning County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Though this staff has only functioned a few months we believe it will be well worth while to all concerned.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Society is now well organized and functioning smoothly.

During the year Council has held ten regular monthly meetings and three special meetings.

There have been added to our membership rolls, nine new members. Of these, six are active members, two associate members, and one a non-resident member.

Time has taken its inevitable toll in our membership. The following members lost by death are listed to remind us of our loss and in respect to their memory, Dr. J. E. Hardman, Dr. L. E. Phipps, Dr. A. E. Frye, Dr. H. E. Welch, and Dr. R. D. Gibson.

There are matters not finished and the coming year will probably see some of these accomplished. One of the most important of these is the Medical Service Plan now being studied and discussed in committee.

So there is still work to be done and problems to be solved, which makes our Society worthwhile.

Happy New Year!

JOHN NOLL, M. D., Secretary.

In event you are called to military duty, will you kindly notify Dr. John Noll, Secretary?

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Following are the reports of the Chairmen of the various Committees, as submitted to Dr. R. B. Poling, President:

Program Committee

During the past year the duties of the Program Committee have been lightened considerably due to the coöperation of the members of the Society. Through the efforts of Dr. C. B. Norris, Dr. Harold N. Cole agreed to come to Youngstown and give two talks. The subject of his talk at the dinner meeting was "Syphilis", and at the evening meeting, "Precancerous Dermatoses and Malignancy."

In October of this year Dr. Edgar V. Allen of the Mayo Clinic addressed the Society on the subject of "The Peripheral Circulation." Not only was Dr. W. H. Bunn instrumental in gaining Doctor Allen's consent to come to Youngstown, but it was through him that the Society's invitation was extended to the Wisconsin group who will conduct our Annual Postgraduate Day, April 30, 1941. This group consists of, Dr. Wm. S. Middleton, Dean and Professor of Medicine; Dr. R. M. Waters, Professor of Anesthesia; Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, Associate Professor of Medicine; and Dr. Joseph W. Gale, Associate Professor of Surgery.

In November of this year Dr. H. L. Bockus of Philadelphia gave the Annual Fall Lectures, but due to the competition from the Youngstown Hospital who held an exhibit during the lectures, and the Alumni Association of the Nurses of the St. Elizabeth's Hospital who held a dance on the same night as that of the evening lecture, the attendance was not as good as it should have been. In view of the fact Doctor Bockus is a man of such outstanding reputation and it was only through the close friendship of Dr. Wm. Allsop that we were able to gain his consent to come to Youngstown, these conflicts with the program of the Society appear almost inexcusable, inasmuch as the program had been advertised well in advance.

The final selection of a speaker for our Annual Banquet in January has not been made. Through the coöperation of Dr. J. N. McCann we have obtained two outstanding speakers for February and March. Dr. F. Dennette Adams is coming on Tuesday, February 19, 1941. Dr. Murray M. Copeland, of Baltimore, Maryland, has promised to be with us in March, 1941. It is contemplated to have the usual interne's night in either May or June next year, depending on which month a man of national prominence can arrange to come here.

Due to the uncertainty created by the draft no effort has been made to obtain speakers for the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. EVANS, Chairman.

Public Health Committee

The Public Health Committee has been active along certain lines all year long. During the early part of the year it met with a group of men who made an inspection tour of the old contagious hospital on Indianola Avenue. It was found that certain things were necessary to bring this building up to date and make it a well equipped and staffed hospital for contagious cases. Recommendations are being made, and I believe that we will hear more from this later.

The Public Health Committee has also coöperated with the Mahoning Valley Tuberculosis Association in securing x-ray studies of the chests of children in this county. By a system known as collective fluorography

about eighteen hundred school children so far have been x-rayed, and also have been tuberculin tested. It has been found in this series of cases that some of the children who are tuberculin tested and found negative have shown a positive x-ray of the chest. In this way numerous contacts have been picked up, and I believe that in the future probably only the x-ray of the children will be made. At the present time the same method is being applied to all the school teachers, and as this is to be a yearly project I believe that as time goes on, from a statistical standpoint we will have something of very great value to add to the literature which is already quite extensive.

The Public Health Committee has also coöperated with the Public Health Committee of the Women's Federated Clubs in outlining projects for the next year. I believe it can be readily seen that it is a healthy sign when we see all of the various health groups coöperating with one another, and also coöperating with the Mahoning County Medical Society in furthering projects which are of distinct benefit to the city. The time will soon come I believe when all of the various civic groups in the County will coöperate very closely for the betterment of all that has to do with health and community safety.

Yours very truly,

GORDON G. NELSON, M. D.,
Chairman.

Legislative Committee

Your Legislative Committee has been quite active during the pre-election weeks with the usual interviews of candidates for local, state and national offices, working in conjunction with the Public Health Committee of the Allied Professions and the Legislative Committee of the State Association. The most thorough inquiry into the candidate's attitude on health and medical matters ever attempted was accomplished and we believe a friendly relationship was established with all candidates. In addition to the election activity, the Legislative Committee in conjunction with the Public Health and Public Relations Committee studied, planned and finally accomplished the staffing of the Mahoning County Tuberculosis Sanitorium. We feel proud of our part in this progressive contribution to the health of the community.

Last but not least, we have joined with the Sub-Committee on Voluntary Health Plans in their educational program to pass during the coming session of the Ohio General Assembly, an enabling act to make possible the legal operation of some form of voluntary health insurance for the lower income group.

Respectfully submitted,

O. J. WALKER, M. D., Chairman.

Postgraduate Day Committee

The Thirteenth Annual Postgraduate Assembly was held at the Hotel Ohio, Wednesday, April 24th, 1940.

The program was conducted by a group from Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Warfield M. Firor, Chief of Surgery.

Dr. Richard W. TeLinde, Professor of Gynecology.

Dr. Benjamin M. Baker, Associate in Medicine.

Dr. Lloyd G. Lewis, Chief of Genito-Surgery.

The program was excellent and well presented. We appreciated having such fine speakers on our Postgraduate program.

The attendance was perfect and the Committee wishes to thank all co-workers who helped to make this a successful event.

A. MARINELLI, M. D., Chairman.

Sub-Committee On Indigent Relief

	Cost	Home Calls	Total Patients	Office Calls	X-Rays	Venereal	Obstetrical	Free Cases
January	$ 2,517.67	245	661	394	6	101	6	7
February	2,345.55	278	640	339	5	98	1	2
March	2,425.76	186	602	368	6	96	4	8
April	2,507.71	226	647	369	3	92	9	3
May	2,145.08	167	566	350	2	91	3	3
June	2,144.18	127	542	358	2	76	5	10
July	2,160.69	139	514	330	4	96	2	5
August	2,073.63	126	531	351	7	75	2	1
September	1,999.12	136	521	343	2	89	5	7
October	2,104.94	168	561	361	1	92	5	4
	$22,424.33	1798	5765	3563	38	905	41	50
1939	$25,901.98	2108	6433	3887	52	767	101	165

The above chart is a tabulation of relief costs for the first ten months of 1940. The total expenditure is considerably decreased as is the total number of patients. This can be interpreted either as a normal decline or a lack of service to the patient. If the latter is true it is the fault of the doctor and the patient in failure to direct complaints to one of the committee whose services have been too much concerned with controversial matters. In the several years that the plan has been in operation there should now be a very occasional question as to the amount and kind of service to be rendered. It is suggested for the coming year that each doctor direct more of his inquiries to the committee so that they can investigate just why a case is refused service.

The committee wish to thank the relief organization and members of the Society for their very fine work and coöperation throughout the year.

JOSEPH C. HALL, M. D., Chairman.

The Social Committee

Our committee wishes to express its thanks to the membership who turned out so well to support its functions. We especially mention the Program and Postgraduate Day Committees for their splendid coöperation. We feel that the annual Banquet and the Dinner Dance were eminently successful and enjoyable affairs. The Dinner Dance was the first one in which we were aided by a Committee from the Women's Auxiliary of whom we expect much in the future. The Golf Day and annual Picnic were well attended and we hope the other members enjoyed them as much as we did.

This committee had the rare privilege of promoting a dinner in honor of the State President, Dr. William Skipp. It is to be hoped that such opportunities will present themselves again in the near future.

We had in mind the introduction of a new feature in the form of a hockey game trip to Cleveland but did not get to follow it through. Those who are interested in that sport should express themselves to the new committee and if there is enough support it might be done.

With more than a little feeling of relief we pass on our job to our successors and promise to attend their affairs and enjoy ourselves as guests.

JAMES L. FISHER, M. D., Chairman.

Subcommittee on Voluntary Health Insurance

After considerable correspondence in order to collect information on voluntary health insurance plans, a meeting was called October 4, 1940, to decide upon a plan for presentation to Council. It was the consensus

of opinion of the committee that since the Toledo Academy of Medicine had made a much more extensive study than would be possible on our part, we would be wise to adopt the fundamentals of the Toledo plan and change it sufficiently to meet local conditions. We, therefore, drew a tentative plan based upon the Toledo plan and presented it to the October meeting of the Council.

Here it was discussed and many changes suggested. The revised plan will again be submitted to the Council after which it is planned to submit the plan to the Society at large.

Respectfully,

IVAN C. SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

Temporary Executive Committee of Tbc. Hospital Staff

This would seem to be the proper occasion to report to you and to the Society, the events leading up to and the formation of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium Staff.

The idea of a complete medical staff for the County Sanitarium originated several years ago, in the minds of several men. As the institution grew in size from less than one hundred to nearly three hundred patients, this need became more evident. During Dr. Skipp's tenure of office as President, a committee of the Society was appointed to formulate a working plan in conjunction with Dr. Kirkwood and the Board of Trustees.

Because of the hearty coöperation of Dr. Kirkwood and the Board of Trustees, composed of Mr. Hoobler, Mr. Parilla and Mr. Williamson, the organization and appointment of such staff was quickly accomplished, and put into operation on August first, 1940.

The medical staff in no way encroaches upon the duties of the Superintendent, but rather is an adjunct body, available for the diagnosis and treatment of any complication that may arise amongst a group of three hundred odd people, primarily afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis. Every phase and specialty of medicine is staffed and makes rounds at least once a week, and some member of each division is at Dr. Kirkwood's beck and call twenty-four hours per day. This, with no cost to the tax payers of Mahoning County, is a contribution of the members of the Mahoning County Medical Society to the problem of community health.

With proper humility and yet with great pride in our achievement, we of the temporary executive committee, surrender control to the duly elected officers of the Staff.

The Temporary Executive Committee:

J. R. Buchanan	C. B. Norris
D. A. Nesbit	S. H. Weaver
W. H. Evans	E. R. Thomas
P. J. Fuzy	R. G. Mossman
P. R. McConnell	John Heberding
W. J. Tims	

H. E. PATRICK, M. D., Chairman.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium

The first regular meeting of the Medical Staff of the Mahoning County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was called to order at 8:00 P. M., Nov. 26th, 1940, Dr. H. E. Patrick, chairman pro tem, presiding.

The following permanent officers were elected:

President, Dr. John Heberding;
Vice President, Dr. Jos. Keough;
Sec.-Treas., Dr. Louis S. Deitchman.

Board of Trustees:

For term of three years: Dr. J. M. Ranz, Dr. F. W. McNamara, Dr. C. H. Campbell;

For term of two years: Dr. G. G. Nelson, Dr. Stanley Myers;

For term of one year: Dr. Paul Harvey, Dr. Morris Deitchman.

Dr. John Heberding, president, assumed the chair and introduced Dr. J. Keough who gave an interesting illustrated lecture in which he described the various surgical procedures used in pulmonary tuberculosis at the Sanatorium. A lively discussion followed this lecture, and there being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

L. S. DEITCHMAN, M. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer, Tbc. Staff.

Annual Business Meeting

Tuesday, December 17th

8:30 P. M.

YOUNGSTOWN CLUB

First:

Lt. Colonel H. E. Boucher, M. C.

State Medical Officer, Selective Service

Columbus, Ohio

Subject:

"Problems of the Examining Physician"

Second:

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

To be elected:

President-Elect
Secretary
Treasurer
One Delegate to State Association
Three Alternate Delegates

WHO MAY VOTE AT DECEMBER ELECTION?

We quote from Chapter 1, Section 8a of the By-Laws:

"The privileges of voting and holding office shall be restricted to the ACTIVE MEMBERS in good standing, and whose dues and assessments are paid in full."

Annual Banquet

Tuesday, January 21st, 1941, 8:30 P. M.

Youngstown Club

February Meeting

Tuesday, February 18th, 1941

DR. F. DENNETTE ADAMS

Boston, Mass.

"Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital; Instructor in Medicine, Courses for Graduates, Harvard Medical School. Co-author of the Recent edition of "Physical Diagnosis" by Cabot and Adams."

Subject:

"The Chronic Functional Gastro-Intestinal Invalid"

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

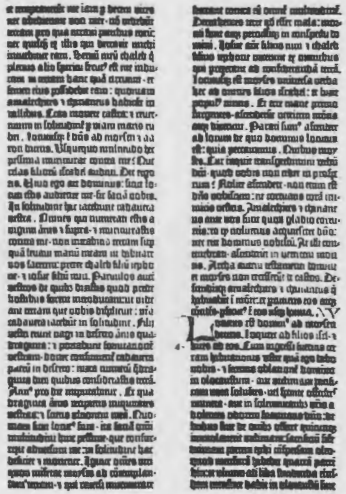
By L. S. Deitchman, M. D.

(Continued from our November issue)

And now for the celebrated Bible.

As stated before, this book commonly named "The Gutenberg Bible" is generally regarded as the first book printed in Europe. There is nothing in the book indicating the identity of the printer or the date or place of printing.

Scientific workers are shatterers of many illusions. By proving that there was a period of ten to twenty years of experimental printing, they disposed of the romantic notion that the invention of printing came to Gutenberg as a flash of inspiration from heaven, so that he might print the "book of books." This also proves that the Bible was not the first product of the Gutenberg press. Moreover, many bibliographers doubt that the book in its entirety was produced by Gutenberg. They are however agreed on this important point, that the plan of the book and its technique of manufacture are undoubtedly Gutenberg's.



And while shattering illusions there is another one to be disposed of. The admirers of Gutenberg regard the 42 line Bible as his "Magnum Opus" and the masterpiece of his press. Well, the book with its clear Gothic type, the jet black ink and ample margins, is indeed extremely beautiful. To me there is something dignified and stately in its sturdy pages. The straight double columns of Gothic letters make me think of medieval Cathedrals and Knights in Armour. And there are millions of others who, like myself, cannot approach the book without a deep feeling of reverence and admiration. Yet one look at a page from the Fust and Schoeffer Psalter, printed about one year later, and probably planned and designed by Gutenberg, will convince anyone that the Bible is much the inferior book, from the standpoint of typography.

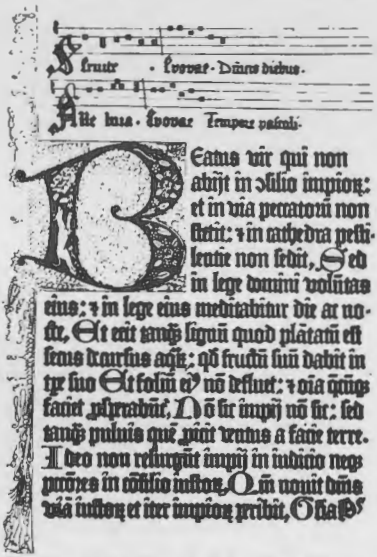
There are some important bibliographers who consider the 42 line Bible as merely a piece of commercial printing and an experimental job for a greater and more important project, the production of a Missal. This was a gigantic undertaking of a large and beautifully ornamented book to be used in churches for the services of the Mass. Missals were books which were prized for their beauty and on which lavish expenditures were made. In other words, the Missal was the aim, and the Bible, published in an edition of 200 copies, was merely incidental, and may have been printed in order to raise money for printing the Missal. Although the entire project of the Missal never materialized, for reasons into which we cannot here enter, a part of it, "The Psalter," was published in 1457. It was the crowning glory of the Gutenberg press. It is a book which makes the year 1457 stand out as a most important landmark in the history of typography, and with good reason.

The "Psalter" is a book which, as McMurtrie so aptly puts it, "is a never failing source of amazement and an object of almost idolatrous

admiration of all book lovers." And, indeed, it is a book that in beauty has never been surpassed. The facsimile of a page printed here—and a facsimile never reproduces the entire beauty of the original—will show more than can be told in words, the arresting beauty of the book. Remember, printing was only a few years old. No wonder that it has been the joy and despair of all printers and book makers from the day it was published.

Besides its distinction for its beauty, the Psalter is also the first dated and signed book. On its last page appears the following colophon in Latin:

"The present copy of the Psalms, adorned with beauty of capital letters, and sufficiently marked out with rubrics, has thus been fashioned by an ingenious invention of printing and stamping, without any driving of the pen, and to the worship of God has been diligently brought to completion by Johann Fust, a citizen of Maintz, and Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim, in the year of our Lord, 1457, on the vigil of the Feast of the Assumption."


Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum: et in via peccatorum non stetit: et in cathedra pestilentie non sedit, Sed in lege domini voluntas eius: et in lege eius meditabitur die ac nocte. Et erit tanquam lignum quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum: qui fructum suum dabit in tempore suo Et folium eius non defluet: et omnia quecunque fecerit prosperabuntur. Non sic impii non sic: sed tanquam pulvis quem proicit ventus a facie terre. Ideo non resurgunt impii in iudicio neque peccatores in consilio iustorum. Quoniam novit dominus viam iustorum et iter impiorum peribit.

A page from Fust & Schoeffer's Psalter.

This is where at last, printing emerges from its anonymity.

The Psalter also shows that by 1457, the leadership in the new art of printing passed into the hands of the firm Fust and Schoeffer. Incidentally, the Psalter is not only the much more beautiful, but also a much rarer book. There are only ten more or less complete copies known, while of the 42 line Bible there are about forty-five copies of which about fifteen are in this country.

Two other books from the early Maintz press must be mentioned in passing. They are the 36 line Bible and the "Catholicon"; both are ascribed to the Gutenberg press. Until a few years ago the 36 line Bible was given priority over the 42 line book, but recent studies have shown that the 42 line book is the older. There are only eight approximately complete copies of the 36 line Bible, and only one copy in the hands of a private collector. Should it ever come up for sale, it will bring a rather impressive figure.

There is now a good deal of evidence that the 36 line Bible was printed about 1460, after Gutenberg left the partnership, and it may well be that this is the real Gutenberg Bible.

So much for the bibliographical evidence.

While the documentary and bibliographical evidences are sufficient to make definite deductions in support of the claim that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing, the most reliable support to the claim is the testimony of a number of his contemporaries, and to them we now briefly turn our attention.

1. The first reference is in a manuscript record of the French Royal mint. It is to the effect that on Oct. 4th, 1458, the King of France, having heard of Gutenberg's invention, ordered a man sent to Maintz to learn the new art. The man selected was Nicholas Jenson, himself, a few years later, one of the most famous printers.

2. The next reference is in the colophon of a volume printed by Pe-

ter Schoeffer, the last surviving partner of the probable firm, Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer. This book, "The Institutes of Justinian," published in 1468, contains a poem which extols the new art of printing and mentions "two Johns" (Gutenberg and Fust) as the first printers of books.

3. Two years later, Fichet, the man who introduced printing into France, published the following in a letter: "It is said that there (in Germany) not far from the city of Maintz, a certain John, surnamed Gutenberg, first of all men thought out the art of printing." This letter is considered by many students of the subject as the most weighty document in Gutenberg's support.

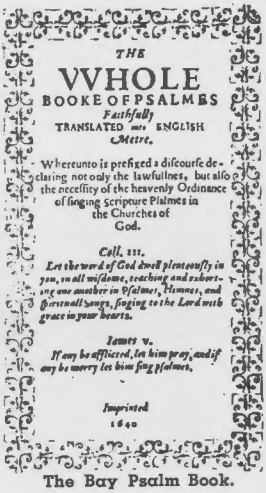
There are a number of other 15th century printed and written testimonials to the same effect, which need not be detailed here, and the reason that we dwelt on it at all is because there is still a rather important following of those who claim that Laurens Coster was the inventor of printing.

To summarize then—from the above evidence, and on the basis of our present knowledge, we can conclude that printing with movable metal types, in the modern sense, was invented at Straussbourg and Maintz about 1440 and that Johann Gutenberg was the inventor.

Still, a good deal of light needs to be shed on the whole subject. We certainly know very little about the man. Even the commonly accepted pictures of Gutenberg, wearing a long beard, are wrong, according to recent researchers, because it has been established that men of the Rhenish aristocracy, of the fifteenth century, did not wear beards.

The last few years of Gutenberg's life and activities are shrouded in obscurity and as they do not add anything important to our story, we will not follow them. It is surmised that he tried to reestablish himself in the printing business several times. He died about 1468, and the whereabouts of his remains is unknown.

Gutenberg's invention shortly began to spread like wildfire throughout Europe. It is estimated that some twenty million volumes of *incunabula* were printed. Incunabula, by the way, is the name given to books printed in the fifteenth century. The name derives from the Latin word "incunabulum"—cradle. Therefore, books printed during the cradle period of printing are called incunabula.


THE
VVHOLE
BOOKE OF PSALMES
Faithfully
TRANSLATED into ENGLISH
Metre.

Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfulnes, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God.

Coll. III.
Let the word of God dwell plenteously in you, in all wisdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Psalmes, Hymnes, and spirituall songs, singing to the Lord with grace in your hearts.

Iames V.
If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him sing psalmes.

Imprinted
1640

The Bay Psalm Book.

Twenty million volumes seems like a staggering figure when we consider the slow methods of the fifteenth century printers. The figures surprised me when I first read them and will probably also surprise you, because we all think of incunabula books as rarities. Well, they are indeed rare, especially those of a non-religious nature (most of the early books were religious). The reason that so few of them have survived is that they were literally read to shreds—so great was the demand for books.

It is surprising that so many have survived the ravages of time and use, but they were made of more durable material than present day books. They were printed on stout, parchment-like, linen rag paper. The pulp paper of modern books will crumble to dust long before the pages of the venerable incunabula volumes will even turn yellow.

To us doctors it may be of interest to know that the earliest known piece of medical printing came from the Gutenberg press. It is a frag-

ment of a "laxieren kalendar," or purgation calendar, printed in the 36 line Bible type and estimated by authorities to have been printed in 1457.

Anniversary Number Two—The Beginning of Printing in the Americas

The first printer to exercise his trade in America came to Mexico in 1534. His name was Esteban Martin. He brought with him the first press and a modest supply of type. Whatever printing he did has been destroyed, but it is presumed that his printing was all of a religious nature.

In 1539 Juan Cromberger, owner of a well known printing house in Seville, despatched Juan Pablos, an Italian printer, to Mexico, to establish a branch of the firm. Cromberger agreed to furnish Pablos the necessary type and equipment, transportation and maintenance, and one-fifth of the net profits from the venture. Cromberger obtained from the King a ten-year monopoly in the printing business, as well as in the sale of all books imported from Spain. Hence all the books printed in Mexico up to 1548 bear the imprint "En Casa de Juan Cromberger."

Si pauc⁹ pnosse cup⁹: ueneradę sacerdos:
Ut baptizari quilibet indus habet:
Qu^ꝫ qp⁹ ōbēt ccu parua clemēta doceri:
Quicqd adultus iners scire tenetur ire:
Quaeqꝫ sient pscis pnib⁹ sancita: porbem
Ut foret ad ritū nuct⁹ adultus aqua:
Ut ne ōspiciat fors tā sublime Charisma
Indulus ignarus terqꝫ quaterqꝫ miser:
Hūc mānib⁹ vsa: tere: plege: diligclib: um:
Nam⁹ obscurū: nil magis est nitidum.
Si licet docteqꝫ ōdit modo Vasc⁹ acut⁹
Addo Quiroga me⁹ psul abundę pius.
Sigula ppēdens nihil ide regere possis:
Si placet oēlegas ordine dispositum.
Ne vidcare caue sacris ignauus abuti:
Sis decet ad uigilās: mittito desidiam.
Nēpe bonū nihil nūqꝫ fecerit oscitabūdus.
Difficile est pulchrū: dictitat Antiquus.
Sed tat⁹ c: qd me remorar⁹ plurib⁹? inqs.
Sit satis: ꝛ sacias quod precor: atqꝫ uale.

A page from Manuel de Adultos.

The first production of the Cromberger press was a book with the long name "Breve e mas Compendiosa Doctrina Christiana en Lengua Mexicana y Castellana." There is a definite record of this production, but, unfortunately, of the book itself no trace can be found.

The second piece from this press was the "Manual de Adultos," printed in 1540. Of this only three pages are known and they were discovered in the binding of a later volume. They are now in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid.

After 1540 the development of printing in Mexico was rapid, and by the end of the century nine different presses were in operation and they produced some 254 different items of printing. Most of these productions, like those of the Gutenberg press, were of a religious nature, although later in the century several books on science were printed.

The first book of science produced in America was printed in 1557. It was a book on Physics—"Phisica Speculatio."

The first book on medicine to be published in America was "Opera Medicinalis" written by doctor Francisco Bravo and published in 1570. Only one complete and one incomplete copies of this book are known.

Eight years later Dr. Alonzo Lopez de Hinajoso published the first book on surgery entitled "Summa y Recopilacion de Chirugia." Of this there is only one copy, and that is in the Huntington Library, at San Marino, Cal.

Anniversary Number Three—The Beginning of Printing in the Colonies

There is a bit of tragedy and romance in connection with the beginning of printing in North America.

The Rev. Joseph Glover, a dissenting minister of Sutton, Surrey, England, tendered his resignation in 1638 and decided to emigrate to America for the purpose of establishing a printing press. He provided a

font of type at his own expense, and with the donations from friends was able to buy a press and other necessary equipment. Not being a printer he engaged Stephen Daye to take charge of the press.

Rev. Glover, his young and attractive wife, and the Daye family, consisting of the father and two sons, Stephen Jr. and Matthew, set sail for America. The Rev. Glover took sick shortly after the ship sailed and died before reaching his destination, leaving his wife to carry out the enterprise.

Their press was set up in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a part of the house of Henry Dunster, President of the recently opened Harvard College. President Dunster apparently took a keen interest in the printing press, because he wasted no time in placing the press under the directorship of the college. Not only that, but he married the business, including widow Glover. Eventually the press passed into the ownership of Harvard College.

The press was set up about October, 1638, and in the first year and a half it was not very active for it produced only two small pieces of printed matter. One was a small single sheet broadside "The Freeman's Oath," the other "Pierce's Almanack," a booklet of a few pages. No copies of either work are known to exist.

In 1640 "The Bay Psalm Book" appeared from this press. Of this book there are eleven copies of which six are imperfect. This is the earliest printed book that we have in what we now call the United States.

"The Bay Psalm Book," judged by the standards of Gutenberg and other early continental printers, is a poor specimen of book making. But we must remember that this, our first book, was printed in a country where forests had to be cleared, homes built and other primal needs had to be satisfied. Naturally the early settlers had no time for artistic accomplishments. So, while the book is typographically and artistically insignificant, it, nevertheless, represents to us a most important landmark, and is on a par with the Gutenberg Bible.

As elsewhere, once started printing spread rapidly in the colonies, in spite of the fact that the mother country did not encourage its progress. As a matter of fact, in many instances it exerted a restraining influence on the development of printing here.

There is now an interesting controversy in progress as to who actually printed the "Bay Psalm Book." Until recently all historians credited Stephen Daye with its production, and they have many records to corroborate this. However, John Oswald has brought forward very convincing proof that the credit for the printing of this first book in North America should go to his son Matthew Daye.

But no matter who the first printers were, here as elsewhere, we should unite in paying a fervent tribute to these pioneers who brought to us the blessings of the printed word. And in commemorating this multiple anniversary, let us, in this country, remember that we have one more and perhaps most important reason for celebrating. For we are fortunate to be able to reap the full benefits of the invention, because we have not perverted the printed word into a thing of evil. Alas, it is distressing to see printing, the instrument which liberated the mind, now being used, in many countries, for its enslavement.

As Douglass McMurtrie so aptly puts it: "The mighty power of the printed word to influence human thought for good or ill has seldom been more clearly shown than in our own day and age, when we see the governments of great nations enforcing a rigorous control or even suppression of the press as a necessary means for controlling the opinions and activities of their peoples."

Let us hope that here it will continue to be a free instrument of a free people.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

By MRS. O. W. HAULMAN

A meeting to organize "The Woman's Auxiliary of the Mahoning County Medical Society" was called on September 23, 1940, by Dr. R. B. Poling.

Dr. Poling called this meeting to order and introduced Mrs. Purdy of Canton, Ohio, who explained the purpose and possibilities of an Auxiliary Society.

After Mrs. Purdy's talk and some discussion by those present a motion was made to organize an Auxiliary. This motion was carried.

A nominating committee was elected, consisting of Mrs. Claude Norris, Mrs. L. G. Coe, Mrs. Orrin Haulman, and Mrs. R. B. Poling. This committee presented the following slate for executive offices:

President, Mrs. Robert M. Morrison
President Elect, Mrs. Charles D. Hauser
Vice President, Mrs. John Heberding
Treasurer, Mrs. John McDonough
Secretary, Mrs. John Noll

This slate was unanimously elected and the meeting adjourned.

At the first regular meeting held at the Butler Art Institute, October 21, 1940, of the Woman's Auxiliary, the proposed constitution was read by Mrs. Walter K. Stewart. A few minor changes were incorporated and the Constitution was accepted as read, subject to the approval of the State Advisory Committee.

The majority of members present felt it advisable to withhold our organization from that of the State until January 1, 1941. In doing so our fiscal and administrative years would start at the same time saving much confusion, also the payment of dues twice in the same year.

Mrs. Poling spoke about her attendance at the State Meeting in Columbus. She said that thirty-eight states were now organized. Some of these were organized as early as 1917. The total membership of the National organization is 23,000 members.

The next meeting was held at the Nurse's Home, N. Side Unit of the Youngstown Hospital, on November 25, 1940.

At this meeting Mrs. Morrisson appointed Committees for the year.

The committees are as follows:

Program Committee, Mrs. Claude Norris and Mrs. L. G. Coe.

Public Relations, Mrs. Walter Stewart and Mrs. Ivan Smith.

Annual Meeting Committee, Mrs. A. M. Rosenblum and Mrs. Mermis.

Legislative, Mrs. W. D. Coy and Mrs. O. J. Walker.

Hygeia, Mrs. Peter McOwen and Mrs. J. B. Dreiling.

Publicity, Mrs. Orrin Haulman, Mrs. J. M. Ranz, and Mrs. Samuel Weaver.

Social, Mrs. J. L. Fisher and Mrs. MacNamara.

Telephone, Mrs. Elmer Nagle and Mrs. Rothrock.

Finance, Mrs. McDonough.

Historian, Mrs. Dean Nesbit.

At the present moment we have no definite project. That will have to develop as our organization does.

However, we are ready to coöperate with the Mahoning County Medical Society at any time that we can be of help.

Our next meeting will be held at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and will be of a purely social nature. The date is January 20th, 1941.

WISCONSIN, WE WAIT!

We have PRIDE—but we're not "fall" guys—this is not the sort of pride which "goeth before a fall."

Wisconsin's Dean of the Medical School, Dr. Wm. S. Middleton is bringing with him for our Postgraduate Day, April 30, 1941—

Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, Endocrinologist;

Dr. Joseph W. Gale, Professor of Surgery; and

Dr. Ralph M. Waters, Professor of Anesthesia.

Thanks to Dr. Evans' Committee we are justifiably very "prideful"!

BUREAU ANNOUNCES NEW SERVICE

By JAMES L. FISHER, M. D., President Medical-Dental Bureau

An enthusiastic crowd of physicians and dentists gathered at the Lincoln Hotel recently to hear about the new Budget Plan of the Medical-Dental Bureau. This new plan is introduced to assist patients to pay their doctor bills in full at once when service is rendered. The occasion was the monthly luncheon meeting of the Bureau. Mr. Stanley Mauck, the Manager of the Columbus Medical Bureau was the main speaker and outlined the workings of the plan. Probably the most attractive feature it contains is the fact that it supplies ready cash for necessary treatment without recourse to the doctor.

Mr. Mauck said that his experience in Columbus with a similar setup had been very gratifying but that they had been hampered by lack of capital. He stated that the chief benefits were not only in having the doctor paid at once but also in keeping the patient out of the hands of expensive loan and finance companies. There has been a crying need for a long time for a dignified and ethical means of financing charges for professional services without burdening the patient with excessive costs. It has been possible to purchase most all of our expensive necessities and luxuries on the installment plan. Payments for these material things could be secured by chattel mortgages but the idea of purchasing health service on the monthly payment plan has never before been put on a business-like basis.

How the Plan Works

The Youngstown Medical-Dental Bureau now proposes to assist people who are without immediate funds to pay for necessary medical or dental service. It is intended to apply to honest, industrious people who have a good record of employment and past credit. Through its connection with a strong local financial institution, the Bureau is able to provide such people with immediate cash to pay for their treatment, the loan to be paid back in convenient monthly payments. All the doctor needs to do is to send the patient to the Bureau with an introduction card stating the amount of his bill. The Budget consultant at the Bureau then goes over with the patient his income, his expense load and finds his credit potential. If the case is one which merits a character loan the application is forwarded to the bank where the money is issued. The doctor is immediately paid in full, less 10 per cent. The patient takes care of his obligation in monthly installments suited to his pocket book.

Advantages to the Public

The Bureau Directors intend to give the Budget Plan full publicity. Thousands of folders will be distributed explaining to patients how they can secure cash to pay for their health care rather than neglect themselves. Those who meet the simple requirements necessary to secure a loan will have the advantage of the standing accorded to cash patients. They will know just how long it will take to finish their payments. They will not fall into habits of procrastination until they find themselves embarrassed and fallen into debt. They will also be told how they can clear up their old accounts which through lack of proper budgeting they have permitted to accumulate.

No Interference With Prepayment Plans

The Medical Society now has a Committee at work on a plan of prepaid medical care for patients in the low income bracket. This plan works on the insurance principle and is intended to be put in effect as soon as enabling legislation is passed by the State Legislature. The Bureau Budget Plan will in no way conflict with this plan. Patients covered by the prepayment plan will have their medical care arranged for in advance.

The Bureau plan is offered to help pay for the unusually large expenses often met by patients financially unprepared and to whom the cost may appear staggering.

The Bureau management has already sent out introduction cards for the use of its members. It is their intention to select cases carefully at first until experience is gained, and gradually increase the volume of accounts handled. The Bureau facilities are already well organized to handle a considerable number and applications are even now reported to be coming in rapidly.

The Program Committee of the Bureau announces that the Thursday luncheon meetings will be continued each month through the winter, with the members and their friends as its guests. These meetings are for the purpose of free discussion of economic problems common to the practice of medicine and dentistry and have proved very popular, judging by the attendance. The small club room at the Lincoln Hotel was so well filled at the November meeting that the orchestra was crowded out. Much credit is due to Mr. Price, the Bureau manager, for his untiring activity in working for the benefit of the two professions.

MR. MAUCK ADDRESSES MED.-DENT.

On November 14, The Medical-Dental Bureau, Inc., held its regular monthly luncheon meeting and the large crowd attending were privileged to hear Mr. Stanley Mauck, Executive Secretary of the Columbus Academy of Medicine and Executive Director of the Columbus Bureau of Medical Economics.

Mr. Mauck stressed the valuable public relation activities as one phase of an affiliated business unit and the good will it is possible to create. He furthermore pointed out that the benefits derived from such a unit are not limited to Bureau members for unconsciously all professional men stand under the same umbrella that is being held by the regular supporters.

The Budget Plan recently introduced by our own Bureau was endorsed very highly by the speaker. Columbus physicians and dentists have considered that this plan is logical, proper and necessary thereby modernizing business relations with their patients. Mr. Mauck's theory is one of prevention—in medicine and on the economic side as well.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

The odds are against your having ever heard of "Alcoholics Anonymous," probably two or three to one. Still that is a going organization.

It is more than just another "Constitution and By-Laws," with officers to brag and strut. It has a philosophy, and its members think it is psychologically sound.

They don't crow; they work—but not showily. They get the poor devil whose trend is to mess up his own and other people's lives by the misuse of booze. Such unfortunate people not one in forty are just plain bad. They've simply let booze boss them—lose their grip on themselves.

They don't want to waste their lives, lose their business and social positions, nor break and humiliate innocent hearts. There are always recurrences of "grim" determination to stop it or know why. They usually don't stop and don't know very well why.

Then "A. A." comes in on the scene. By constant encouragement, by a lot of use of that intangible thing possessed by nearly everybody—maybe it is psychology, but they don't call it that—they get the fellow, and they stay with him until they have got him for keeps.

Anyway, that's the claim, and it looks sound and is obviously sincerely believed by those who feel that they have been "born again" through its influence.

FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD

Public Health and the National Defense

(Public Health Reports, Sept. 27, 1940)

The immediate problems which you have been called to consider are listed in the program for detailed discussion. I shall refer to them briefly.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 contemplates the registration of about 16,500,000 men, the immediate physical examination of 2 to 4 million, and the induction into military training of several hundred thousand.

Among the 16,500,000 registrants, there will be found countless physical defects and many cases of communicable diseases. For example, a large proportion of the acute syphilis is among this age group. Here will be 300,000 foci of infection going into the registration booths. Have we the energy and the vision to offer a blood test to these men? It is a major opportunity to mobilize all of our public health and medical effort to find and stamp out perhaps the larger portion of this menace to national fitness.

We shall have much to do in providing isolation and care for the many active cases of tuberculosis which will be found on draft examinations. We should do it for trachoma.

Industrial mobilization and expansion coincides with military mobilization and expansion. Although we have made progress, we still are far from solving all the long-time problems associated with occupational accidents, disease, and physical impairment among workers in ordinary times. Defense preparations have greatly augmented these problems, and created acute new ones.

History of Helium

(Public Health Report, Sept. 27, 1940)

Helium was discovered in the atmosphere surrounding the sun by Lockyer and Janssen in 1868. It was discovered as a constituent of the earth's substance in the mineral cleveite by Ramsey in 1895.

At present, the United States Bureau of Mines Amarillo Helium Plant, under the immediate direction of C. W. Seibel, is capable of producing 24,000,000 cubic feet of helium per year of better than 98 percent purity at a cost of approximately one cent per cubic foot.

Prior to 1937 helium was available only to Government agencies, but a Congressional enactment approved September 1 of that year (50 Stat. 885) authorized sale by the Bureau of Mines of helium not needed for Government use, upon payment in advance and under regulations approved by the President, for medical, scientific, and commercial use.

Although the helium produced by the Bureau of Mines was originally intended for use in floating balloons and airships, other uses have developed as more has been learned of the properties and adaptability of the gas and as greater quantities of low-cost helium have become available. In, 1920, Elihu Thomson and others suggested the use of helium-oxygen mixtures in deep-sea diving, and in 1922, Sayers, Yant, and Hildebrand, in their investigation of the controlled oxygen content and greater diffusibility of certain gases in artificial respiratory atmospheres, used helium in making up such atmospheres.

Roentgen Therapy - Thyroid

Summary

(Cleveland Clinic Quarterly, Oct., 1940)

1. Roentgen therapy is of value in the preoperative treatment of bad risk patients with severe hyperthyroidism.
2. I do not recommend roentgen therapy for the treatment of uncomplicated hyperthyroidism.
3. Roentgen therapy has taken the place of pole ligation as a preliminary

measure in preparing bad risk cases for thyroidectomy.

4. By combining roentgen therapy with stage operations, the mortality rate of thyroid surgery may be reduced and the operability rate increased.

—GEORGE W. CRILE, JR.

The Pathologist
(Detroit Medical Week)

So much of disease is invasion—so much, structural failure. The battle between the host and the enemy goes on and there are definite laws which control the attack, the defense and the recovery. Before completely understanding any disease, we must know certain basic principles of action and counteraction in the intricate changes in living tissue. Here is where the pathologist finds his field.

To his eyes disease is what happens microscopically — the infinite details. The pathologist is the modern seer whose understanding penetrates beyond symptoms, pain and physiological impairment. He searches for cause and effect. Like the aviator who surveys the countryside—rivers, railroads and the checkerboard of fields, the pathologist with his microscope, in another dimension, surveys the tissue, its channels of transportation, the rivers of the circulation, the blocks of cells—each a human laboratory—mirabile dictu. In his mind's eye he sees the living physiological activity and notes how much the tissue differs from the normal. It is he who pronounces judgment on the malignant cell, the parasitic foreign intruder. He is often the director of destiny. Should the battle be lost, it is his task to discover why, and from his observations and study, to plan for the future the best method of preventing the recurrence of the same chain of events. He is close to the Pulse of Life—to Life itself, though the ultimate nature of its reality eludes him.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Pathologist. He is the Columbus who charts tomorrow's microscopic physiology. Upon his basic work we build the pyramid of our scientific knowledge, the structure of modern medicine.

—B. McD.

(No doubt about it—these pathologists are good!)

FROM THE SECRETARY

The November Council meeting was held at the office of the Secretary on the eighteenth of the month.

Council has approved the following application.

For Active Membership:
Dr. Harold Jacob Reese

Unless objection in writing to this applicant is filed with the Secretary within 15 days, he becomes a member of the Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was given over to the series of five postgraduate lectures by Dr. Harry L. Bockus of Philadelphia.

MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

The Medical Preparedness Committee has completed its list of recommendations for the three separate Examining Boards requested by the Ohio State Medical Association.

The Medical men assigned as local members for the various Draft Boards have already examined a large number of Draft Registrants. There has been little demand as yet for the services of those specialists serving on Medical Advisory Board No. 17 which comprises Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana and Portage Counties with its headquarters in Youngstown.

The names of a number of physicians who have volunteered to serve on the Induction Boards have been forwarded to Columbus for confirmation. This Board will examine all applicants who have passed the original Draft Board examination and are prepared to enter the Army. The local Committee has followed, in so far as possible, the recommendations of the American Medical Association in recommending examiners. Namely, that older men should be chosen, particularly those who, due to personal obligations or physical impairment, would not be available for active service.

The Committee has received a list of delinquents in Mahoning County who up to the middle of October had failed to send in the A. M. A. questionnaire. An effort has been made to expedite the return of these schedules. There were ninety-seven delinquents in the County, and of these all but fifteen resided in the City of Youngstown. Undoubtedly this large number of defections has been more a matter of carelessness than unwillingness. Nevertheless it is nothing to which the County Society can point with pride. The local Committee urges those who have not submitted the questionnaire to do so immediately.

It has been very gratifying to note the fine spirit in which the local examiners are fulfilling their duties. The Medical Preparedness Committee takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to all those doctors who have volunteered their services for the various Examining Boards.

F. W. McNAMARA, M. D., Chairman.

THE HOSPITAL EXHIBITS

If crowds and crowds of interested spectators may be accepted as proof, the exhibits staged by the Staff of the Youngstown Hospital, at the North Side Unit, November 11th through the 14th, was a huge success.

The managers, Drs. Earl Brant and E. C. Baker, worked tirelessly, and the many comments showed that the public had approved their work. The plan at first was to show only through Wednesday evening, but to meet the demand, it was decided to continue Thursday evening.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Paul J. Fuzy spoke to the Columbiana Medical Society on Tuesday evening, November 12th, his subject, "Some Proctological Problems as they affect the General Practitioner."

Dr. Cukerbaum addressed the College Club of New Castle, November 12th, subject, "The Care of the Skin."

Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Smeltzer spent a few days in Durham, N. C., also attended the Duke-Pitt game Saturday the 29th.

Dr. and Mrs. P. R. McConnell attended Ohio State-Michigan game.

Dr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Fisher have returned after a motor trip to Columbia, Mo., visiting Margaret Fisher, student at Stephens College, also stopped at Culver, Ind., to see Geo. B. Pugh, Jr., cadet at Culver Military Academy.

The School-Child's Breakfast

Many a child is scolded for dullness when he should be treated for undernourishment. In hundreds of homes a "continental" breakfast of a roll and coffee is the rule. If, day after day, a child breaks the night's fast of twelve hours on this scant fare, small wonder that he is listless, nervous, or stupid at school. A happy solution to the problem is Pablum (Mead's Cereal cooked and dried). Six times richer than fluid milk in calcium, ten times higher than spinach in iron, containing vitamins B_1 and G, Pablum furnishes protective factors especially needed by the school-child. The ease with which Pablum can be prepared enlists the mother's co-operation in serving a nutritious breakfast. This palatable cereal requires no further cooking and can be prepared simply by adding milk or water of any desired temperature.

Mead Johnson & Company, Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.

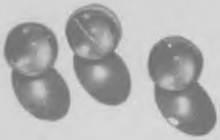
OLEUM PERCOMORPHUM (Liquid)

10 and 50 cc. brown bottles in light-proof cartons. Not less than 60,000 vitamin A units, 8,500 vitamin D units (U.S.P.) per gram.

FOR GREATER ECONOMY, the 50 cc. size of Oleum Percomorphum is now supplied with Mead's patented Vacap-Dropper. It keeps out dust and light, is spill-proof, unbreakable, and delivers a uniform drop. The 10 cc. size of Oleum Percomorphum is still offered with the regulation type dropper.

OLEUM PERCOMORPHUM (Capsules)

Especially convenient when prescribing vitamins A and D for older children and adults. As pregnancy and lactation increase the need for vitamin D but may be accompanied by aversion to large amounts of fats, Mead's Capsules of Oleum Percomorphum offer maximum vitamin content without overtaxing the digestive system. 25 and 100 10-drop soluble gelatin capsules in cardboard box. Not less than 13,300 vitamin A units, 1,850 vitamin D units (U.S.P.) per capsule. Capsules have a vitamin content greater than minimum requirements for prophylactic use, in order to allow a margin of safety for exceptional cases.



Uses: For the prevention and treatment of rickets, tetany, and selected cases of osteomalacia; to prevent poor dentition due to vitamin D deficiency; for pregnant and lactating women; to aid in the control of calcium-phosphorus metabolism; to promote growth in infants and children; to aid in building general resistance lowered by vitamin A deficiency; for invalids, convalescents, and persons on restricted diets; for the prevention and treatment of vitamin A deficiency states including xerophthalmia; and wherever cod liver oil is indicated.

MEAD JOHNSON & COMPANY
Evansville, Indiana, U.S.A.

ETHICALLY MARKETED

We purposefully selected for these products classic names which are unfamiliar to the laity, or at least not easy to popularize. No effort is made by us to "merchandise" them by means of public displays, or over the counter. They are advertised only to the medical profession and are supplied without dosage directions on labels or package inserts. Samples are furnished only upon request of physicians.

***If You Approve This Policy Specify* MEAD'S**

OLEUM PERCOMORPHUM

Ethically Marketed — Not Advertised to the Public

Please enclose professional card when requesting samples of Mead Johnson products to cooperate in preventing their reaching unauthorized persons.