

THE BULLETIN

OF THE TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 4

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, JULY 1938

NO. 7

DR. HENRY LEWIS HILLE



Possibly twenty-five hundred people were present at the Collinsville High School auditorium, Thursday June 2, to pay their respects to their old friend and doctor, Dr. Henry Lewis Hille, deceased.

Dr. Hille came to Oklahoma in 1905 and established his practice in Collinsville. He was graduated from the School of Medicine and Surgery and also the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. He was 55 years old at the time of his death and is survived by his wife and four sons.

A TRIBUTE

The community was inexpressibly shocked Tuesday morning, May 31, at the news of the death of Dr. Henry Lewis Hille.

There is probably no citizen of Collinsville whose loss would be more acutely and widely felt, whose going would leave a greater void than his has done.

His was a liberal and generous nature. He gave freely of himself, his time and means to every worthy cause.

He never sought to make evasions and excuses, but gave his best whole heartedly and without reservation. The community never will cease to miss him.

The keynote of his life was service—service to his fellowman, and to his family. We know that his ministrations will meet with favor and reward from Him who said, "In as much as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Dr. Hille was endowed with the simplicity, the sincerity of greatness. He served others; himself he could not serve.

We shall miss his smile and his pleasant words,

His hearty hand clasp too,
And his comforting voice on the telephone
When he said, "Dr. Hille for you."

But we're glad to have known this worthy man,

The years have richer been
Because we could call him neighbor,
Because we could call him friend.

—A Friend.



Are the Neuritic Symptoms of Pregnancy *due to a deficiency* *of vitamins B₁ and G?*

SUCH common neuritic symptoms of pregnancy as pains in arms and legs, muscle weakness, and (less frequent but more serious) paralysis of the extremities may result from a shortage of antineuritic vitamins, recent investigations appear to show. Although neuronitis of pregnancy has long been considered a toxemia, no toxins have ever been identified.

Clinical observations of Strauss and McDonald lead to the conclusion that the condition is a dietary deficiency disorder similar to beriberi, caused by lack of vitamin B₁, complicated by symptoms which may be traced to shortage of vitamin G. They report recovery in their cases receiving this therapy, including dried brewers' yeast.

Hyperemesis as Cause of Avitaminosis

Wechsler observes that all cases of polyneuritis of pregnancy recorded in the literature were preceded by long periods of severe vomiting. "It would seem," he adds, "that because of actual starvation these patients suffered from avitaminosis and consequent neuritis," a view likewise held by Hirst, Luikart, and Gustafson. Plass and Mengert observe that the practice of giving high carbohydrate feedings for hyperemesis gravidarum is still more likely to cause avitaminoses B and G.

Dried brewers' yeast, as it is far richer than any other food in vitamins B₁ and G, is being used with benefit both in the prevention and treatment of polyneuritic symptoms of pregnancy. Lewy found that additions of yeast to the diet reduced electric irritability of the peripheral nerves and brought clinical improvement. Vorhaus states that he and his associates, after administering large amounts of vitamin B₁ to 250 patients having various types of neuritis, including that of pregnancy, observed in about 90% of cases "varying degrees of improvement, i.e., from partial relief of pain to complete disappearance of all symptoms."

Need for Vitamins B and G in Lactation

Evans and Burr, Hartwell, Sure and co-workers, and Macy *et al* are among numerous authorities who find that the nursing mother also needs supplements of vitamins B₁ and G, from 3 to 5 times the normal requirement. Tarr and McNeile report that the physical, mental, and emotional status of 120 pregnant and lactating women receiving Mead's Brewers Yeast and other foods high in vitamin B was superior to that of a control group of 116 women.



Since the management of polyneuritis of pregnancy is difficult at best, it would appear logical to supply those dietary substances which may safeguard against it. One of the richest and most convenient sources of the anti-neuritic factors, vitamins B₁ and G, is Mead's Brewers Yeast Tablets. Consisting of nonviable yeast, they offer not less than 25 International vitamin B₁ units and 42 Sherman vitamin G units per gram.

Supplied in bottles of 250 and 1,000 tablets, also in 6-oz. bottles of powder.

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

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ALLERGY

A new term for an old malady has come into use. Allergy is the word used to signify an abnormal sensitiveness to various substances. It is manifested by a certain type of hay fever, asthma, hives, some forms of eczema and about three per cent of common colds.

Doctors recognize that this condition cannot be communicated.

A competent physician can diagnose an allergic condition from more serious forms of these maladies. He can determine what causes it, and prescribe for its relief.

Take his prescription to a reliable druggist and follow it exactly for relief and cure.



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CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY, July 6:	
Radio Broadcast at 1:45 p.m. Station	
KTUL.	
WEDNESDAY, July 13:	
Radio Broadcast at 1:45 p.m. Station	
KTUL.	
WEDNESDAY, July 20:	
Radio Broadcast at 1:45 p.m. Station	
KTUL.	
WEDNESDAY, July 27:	
Radio Broadcast at 1:45 p.m. Station	
KTUL.	

Life Depends Upon Preparedness

A plumber may leave tools at home; a boy can always be despatched for them. No harm is done.

Prescription druggists must anticipate, be ready to supply the doctor's urgent call *at once*.

Maintaining of efficient and distinguished service must depend upon the recognition of its value. Special stock or extra skill may be the factor which determines life or death. To those who sacrifice all else to this *should go your whole support*.

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The Medical Squabble

An editorial from the Tulsa Tribune of June 25, reprinted here because it discussed a subject which affects the medical profession and is in the public print nearly every day.

The medical profession at San Francisco last week again declared its opposition to "Socialism and Communism" in its profession. We think they exaggerate. But daily there is evidence to support their fears. Public health is public wealth. But health is not and never should be permitted to become a political question. One doesn't hire a doctor because he is a Democrat or a Republican. Neither should charity be political. But look at it! Socialized medicine is subject to different interpretations: the medical profession sees the government taking it over; the public health branch of the profession and many laymen see the need of bringing the doctor's bill and the family budget within speaking distance of each other. The stumbling block to the consummation of a plan whereby we do not get state medicine and yet expand medical care, is the fear of "Socialism and Communism" in medicine: in which the state is the doctor.

"The present controversy over medical care," writes Howard Stephenson, writer on medical and drug topics, in *Current History*, "is not a family quarrel among physicians. It affects all of us personally and deeply. For a peculiar characteristic of this contest is that all the combatants are primarily after the same thing—better means of keeping us well and treating us when we are ill. Scratch a physician" he says "and you will find an idealist."

We face an immediate problem, says Mr. Stephenson, we need a national plan and here is one, announces the committee of 430 physicians, a forthright and vigorous group within the American Medical Association which numbers many of the "big names" in medicine among its membership. The roster, incidentally, now contains 711 names.

The following resume of our medical problem is provided by the Julius

Rosenwald Fund, not as argument, but as a factual basis:

"There are about 100,000,000 cases of sickness among the people of the United States every year. Some cases are serious; some are trivial.

"Altogether, they cause not only suffering, but also a billion-dollar loss of wages, and require about three and a half billion dollars for the costs of care.

"Concerned with furnishing medical care and medicines are 150,000 physicians, 70,000 dentists, 200,000 nurses, 7,500 hospitals, 6,000 clinics and 60,000 drug stores. Five billion dollars are invested in hospitals, clinics, laboratories and in the private offices of physicians and dentists."

In 1927, at the instance of social workers and medical men, a distinguished Committee on the Costs of Medical Care was formed, supported by grants from eight large foundations. Ray Lyman Wilbur, later to become Secretary of the Interior in the Hoover cabinet, was chairman.

This committee brought forth a large body of factual data—and a number of conflicting reports. The majority report advocated a fuller planning and organization of medical practice and an extensive use of the principle of insurance against sickness. The minority reports differed in degree rather than in principle.

Dr. Fishbein, as spokesman for the American Medical Association, warned that the majority report was "Socialism and Communism—inciting to revolution." The association, at its 1934 convention, adopted the principal minority report as its platform.

Dr. Davis, spokesman for the medical economists, set forth the five essentials which in his opinion "the intelligent American consumer demands in the care and protection of his health:

(Continued on page 15)

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

PRIMARILY SPEAKING

One of the most caustic criticizers of the "New Deal" in Washington credits it with at least one praiseworthy result—i.e. it has made the populace "government minded." Without a doubt more people are giving earnest thought to their elected representatives and their actions than for many years in the past.

We all had become lethargic and smug during the lush years in the "20's"—but lately we have been jolted into the realization that whether we wish it or not, we have to give some real attention to politics for our own self-preservation.

The Primary Election is on July 12th; the number of offices and names which confront a voter on the ballot is bewildering: but I think we should inform ourselves as to the qualifications of those most pertinent to us as Doctors, such as the Governor, Attorney General, the Legislators and County Commissioners.

Not because the Tulsa County Medical Society has any particular axe to grind, nor because we are supporting or condemning any candidate, but solely for your own information your Legislative Committee, and your Executive Secretary have contacted a number of candidates who have expressed their aims and viewpoints. If you desire any information in this respect call the Executive Offices and what knowledge is available will be given you.

At least hie yourself and the good wife to the polls on Election day, and don't forget to include the Mother-in-law and even the maid.

The political influence and power of the Doctor has long been minimized because of his lassitude, timidity and belief in the futility of his own efforts; we may surprise even ourselves if we rid our systems of this *chronic skepticaemia*.



President

The BULLETIN

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LLOYD STONE



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VOL. 4

JULY, 1938

No. 7

Your Society Dues Are Due!

●

If you haven't paid your Society Dues for the second half of 1938 they are due now.

It is very important that every member pay this last half at once.

●

Send Your Check

Library Notes

The Endowment Committee feels that the endowment for the Tulsa County Medical Library is a very important part of the library activities and should be supported by all members of the society who feel able to do so.

The committee recommends that the sectional funds for medicine, surgery, pediatrics, etc., be continued since a person is thus given an opportunity to donate sums toward a special interest instead of merely to general expense.

The committee recommends that members of the society specializing in or interested in the various branches assist the committee in securing funds for these various funds. In this way the surgeons will be expected to assist in promoting the surgical endowment fund, the pediatricians the fund for pediatrics, etc.

All books donated to or purchased by the library will be catalogued and cards made out for Title and Author respectively. These will be in the library index file and it will not be necessary to go through the shelves to find the books wanted. Cross-indexing will be provided as necessary. There will be approximately 500 volumes when the cataloging is complete.

Books will be kept until all the space is filled. Then when it becomes necessary to discard old books to make room for new ones the library committee will pick out a list of books for discard. Notice will be made at meetings and in the bulletin and the books held for not less than 30 days subject to protest. If no protest is received at the end of this period the books will be sold, presented to a "library exchange" or given to members applying for them. In this way no hasty disposal of books will be made and a person donating a volume to the library will have the assurance that his donation will be safeguarded.

Court Outlines Society's Powers

By M. O. Hart

The Broad Power and authority of a County Medical Society over its members and affecting the public was recently set out by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in a decision which affects directly every Medical Society and which is of utmost importance to the medical profession as a whole. This is a continuation of an article started in the June Bulletin.

About two years ago the respondents entered upon a definite, concerted campaign to destroy such contract practice, and began to harass all of said clinics on the ground that such practice was unethical. The respondents demanded that Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon and other physicians engaged in such practice abandon same. In September, 1934, Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon and the other physicians engaged in such practice were forced to abandon the same as the direct result of a conspiracy by the respondents, "all as particularly hereinafter set forth."

In order to accomplish their purpose, the King County Medical Society and the other respondents proceeded as follows:

(1) The King County Medical Society organized its own group Clinic on April 7, 1933, under the corporate name of the King County Medical Service Corporation. This clinic was in all respects identical in its plan and operation with that of the Associated Physicians Clinic and the other independent clinics.

(2) The respondents employed and took away from appellants their oldest and most experienced assistant, who was familiar with all of appellants' records and with all of the then existing contracts which appellant husband had secured for the Associated Physicians Clinic pursuant to his agreement with that clinic. This assistant, in the employ of the respondent King County Medical Service Corporation, with such knowledge of the business of the Associated Physicians Clinic, solicited the firms and companies which appellant Porter had placed under contract with the Asso-

ciated Physicians Clinic and succeeded in inducing many of such contract holders to withdraw from their contracts and take new and similar contracts with the King County Medical Service Corporation.

(3) On August 7, 1933, the respondents procured the adoption by the King County Medical Society of an amendment to the by-laws which amendment is marked Exhibit A and attached to the complaint. The amendment provides that all charges against a member of the King County Medical Society shall be made in writing to the board of trustees. The charges shall be investigated by the board at its discretion. The accused shall be given the privilege of a hearing before the board, and if the charges are found to be of sufficient moment, the charges shall, at the discretion of the board, be reported to the society with a recommendation for action.

(5) On March 19, 1934, respondent, Arthur C. Crookall, a leading member of the King County Medical Society, filed written charges, signed by thirty members of the medical society, "charging said Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon with unethical conduct under said by-law's amendment, on account of their continuing to engage in a medical service contract practice not authorized by the Board of Trustees of said Society, in defiance of the said by-law amendment, and which resolution demanded that the Board of Trustees of the society carry out the necessary action to deprive Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon of membership in the society and urgently requesting said trustees to take prompt and drastic action against said physicians Sweet and MacKinnon without compromise; a true copy of which resolution is herewith attached, marked Exhibit B and made a part of this complaint. That said resolution was adopted and approved by said society, and thereupon

the defendants served upon Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon notice of the charges against them and the terms of said resolution, and then cited said physicians to appear before the society to show cause, if any they had, why they should not be expelled from membership in said society."

By reason of the filing of the charges and because of the action it was known the respondent medical society would take against them, Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon, on September 1, 1934, abandoned their contract with appellant Porter.

At the commencement of appellant Porter's services with Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon, the volume of their contract practice was relatively small. During the ensuing six years, the appellant Porter, through his services, industry, and organization, increased and built up the contract practice of the Associated Physicians Clinic to large proportions.

"* * * That at the beginning of the wrongful attacks upon said clinic by the defendants, as aforesaid, he had increased its practice to the extent of having approximately one hundred firms or companies under contract therewith and was servicing in excess of two thousand of their employees yielding a gross sum or revenue of over two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per month, one-fourth of which being received by the plaintiff under and by virtue of his said contract; that by reason thereof and a result of his own labor and industry, as aforesaid he had created in and given to his said contract a high and lasting value, as well as making same correspondingly valuable to Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon, and which, but for the wrongful acts of the defendants, as hereinafter stated would have become increasingly valuable to plaintiff for many years to come."

(1) We do not understand that appellants seriously contend that the organization of the King County Medical Service Corporation by the King County Medical Society as a competitor of the

Associated Physicians Clinic would constitute a cause of action against the respondent corporations and the other respondents who are officers and members of the two corporations. An employee has no right of action against an individual or a group of individuals who organize to compete with his employer and to engage in the same business by the use of the same means which his employer uses.

(2) We agree with counsel for respondents that the only ones (if any one may) who may complain of the competition of respondents with the business of Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon are the doctors named. Appellants have no cause of action against respondents because the latter employed appellants' best solicitor. Appellants' solicitor was employed under a terminable contract. That being so, the employment of that solicitor by respondents does not constitute a cause of action in favor of appellants. *J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company v. Fisher & Aney*, 144 Iowa 45, 122 N.W. 575.

(3-6) It is unnecessary to discuss the question of whether the character of the medical contract service is ethical or unethical. Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon were members of the medical society twelve years ago and have been continuously members ever since that time. The constitution, charter, and by-laws of the medical society constitute a contract between the members of the society which the courts will enforce if not immoral or contrary to public policy or the law of the land. 16 R.C.L. 422. That is to say, Doctors Sweet and MacKinnon, under their contract with the medical society, were required to obey the by-laws of the society or by breach thereof subject themselves to the penalty of suspension or expulsion from the society. It is not at all material how selfish or unselfish the objects of the medical society are if same are legitimate. It cannot be successfully contended that the medical society did not have the right to adopt the by-law in question. Whether such by-law or rule

was just, reasonable, or wise is a question of policy which concerns only the medical society, in the enforcement of its by-laws for the direct purpose which concerns only the medical society and its members. The medical society, in the enforcement of its by-laws for the direct purpose of benefit to itself and to its members is not answerable for damage incidentally resulting to a third person. So long as one remains a member of the medical society, such member can be compelled under his contract with the society to obey the laws, rules and regulations of the society or suffer the penalty of fine, suspension, or expulsion. The rule that the enforcement of a by-law such as the one involved in the case at bar does not constitute coercion is sustained in *Seymour Ruff & Sons, Inc., v. Bricklayers', etc., Union*, 163 Md. 687, 164 A. 752, 757.

The facts in this case have their prototype in the State of Oklahoma. The remedy invoked was effective and sustained by the supreme court. This case should be read and studied by every member of the medical profession in the State of Oklahoma including its president.

DEPLORES SOCIALIZED MEDICINE IN U. S.

Socialized medicine loomed as the big question mark of the seventy-ninth annual convention of Kansas Medical Society after it had been denounced by Dr. J. H. J. Upham, Columbus, Ohio, president of the American Medical Association, at Wichita, Kansas, May 9-12.

Dr. Upham asserted that socialization of medicine in Europe had resulted in "more chicanery and quackery" than ever before in the history of medicine.

"Germany," he pointed out, "used to lead the world in medicine. Today, as the result of restrictions, Germany has fallen far behind in medicine, to our great regret."

England, he said, is not so bad off,

but France is "in a pitiable condition—a chaotic condition. The system there is not satisfactory to the doctor nor the patient. It is satisfactory to no one but the bureaucrats."

He said the French law had been amended beyond reason, and asserted that "we do not wish to put ourselves in that predicament. If politicians could do that in France, they could do the same thing in America."

Dr. Upham, dean of medicine at Ohio State University, told the 600 doctors who were assembled at the Forum for the first general session of the convention that the AMA opposed any set plan which politicians "might try to impose upon us." Different conditions in various parts of the country, he pointed out, should be met with a variety of plans. That is what the American Medical Association is seeking to do—"offering various plans for various parts of the country for meeting the different economic conditions which exist at the present time."

This problem must be worked out "by evolution, not revolution," he said.

He told the doctors that the medical profession is more united at present than ever before in its history, and announced that 10,000 new members had been added in a year, bringing the total membership to 110,000.

"The American Medical Association is standing firm for a high plane of medical practice between the individual doctor and his patient."

He said it was the duty of the doctors to see that "we give good medical practice. We must do the best we can."

The eminent speaker ridiculed over-specialized practice, and said that the public has caused medical costs to increase because of their demand for specialized physicians. Even in minor ailments, he said, the public feels it must run to a specialist instead of a general practitioner.



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Of Special Interest!

4-8161

The needs of the Executive Offices have grown to such an extent within the past six months that it has been necessary to install an additional telephone line into our offices. To secure this additional line, it has been necessary to change the office number.

Just dial 4-8161 and your call will come in on either line.

SOCIETY DUES FOR "LAST HALF" ARE DUE

Dues of the Tulsa County Medical Society for the last half of the year are now due and payable at the Society's offices. Approximately 60 members rushed their checks in during the past three weeks ahead of the date the last half becomes due—July 1st.

The secretary-treasurer, Dr. Roy Smith is anxious that these checks for the dues for July-December of 1938 be sent in as rapidly as possible so that his collecting job be finished up and not hang over his head all summer.

So the only thing that remains to be done in the matter is for the other 142 members to send in their checks and wind the matter up until next year.

"FAMILY DOCTOR" TALKS GATHERING MOMENTUM

The "Family Doctor" series of weekly talks every Wednesday over radio station KTUL is gaining momentum, if the number of telephone inquiries received by station KTUL and the Medical Society are any measure.

These talks, prepared and given by members of the Tulsa County Medical Society, are a part of the public educational program sponsored by the Society through the direction of the Publicity Committee, and have been heard by

thousands of people in this section every week.

Among the physicians who have prepared and delivered talks during the month of June are: Dr. Walters, dentist; Dr. E. Rankin Denny, Dr. Marvin Hensley; Dr. John Perry and Dr. Gifford Henry.

DENTAL SOCIETY SENDS LETTER OF APPRECIATION

June 9, 1938

Tulsa County Medical Society
Tulsa, Okla.

Gentlemen:

The Tulsa County Dental Society desires to express its sincerest appreciation for the time allotted it on your broadcasting program, the invitation and the opportunity given us to merge our library with yours, the use of your collection department and the helpful cooperative spirit expressed by your actions and words as a society and individuals.

A formal resolution to this effect was adopted at our meeting of June 7th and the undersigned committee was appointed to apprise you of this fact.

Fraternally yours,

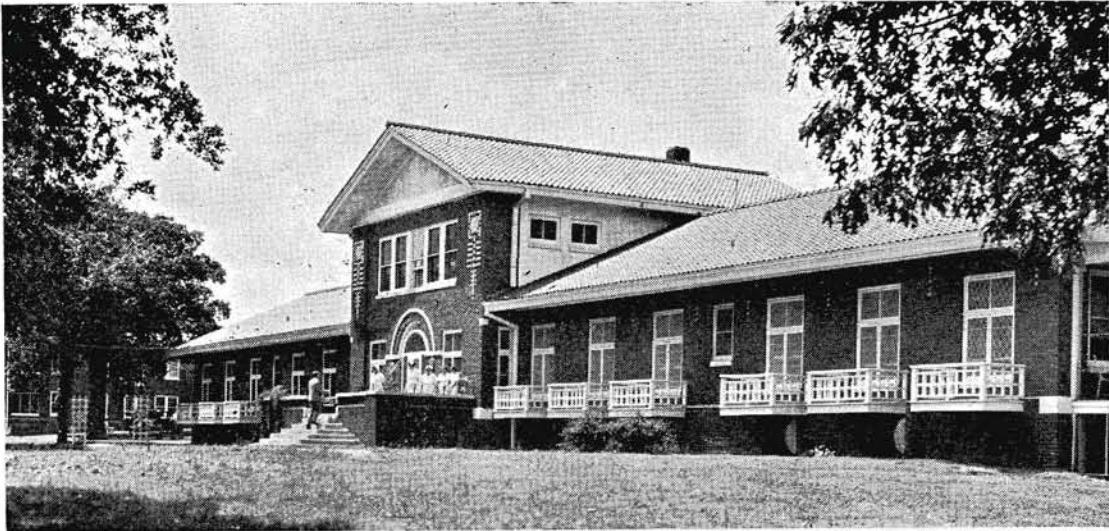
Tulsa County Dental Society,
W. D. Rush,
A. L. Walters.

DR. GRAHAM HEAD OF SCHOOL BOARD

Dr. Hugh C. Graham was named president of the Tulsa board of education early in June, succeeding Everett Pope. He has been a member five years.

In addition to serving as vice president for the past year, Dr. Graham was chairman of the important personnel committee, and a member of the health, cafeteria and building and sites committees.

Pope just finished his tenth consecutive year as a board member, has served as president three years. He will



OAKWOOD SANITARIUM

Oakwood Sanitarium is prepared to receive and care for any type of problem in the entire range of Neuro-psychiatric cases. Alcoholics and drug addicts are accepted. A completely equipped hydro-therapeutic department is maintained. Patients properly segregated for their best interests.

Inquiries cheerfully answered—Interested visitors are welcome.

Oakwood Sanitarium is maintained and operated solely under the resident managership of Dr. Ned R. Smith for his private Neuro-psychiatric practice.

Tulsa City office, 703 Medical Arts Bldg.

Hours, 1 to 4 by appointment.

TULSA X-RAY AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Basement, Medical Arts Building

Announces the installation of a new KELLEY-KOETT 500 KV Constant Potential Machine for treatment of deep seated malignancies.

MORRIS B. LHEVINE, M.D., F.A.C.R.

Medical Director

continue to function on several committees.

Doctor Graham, a Tulsan since 1916, has an A.B. degree from the University of Tulsa, and B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago.

DR. CHARLES PIGFORD NAMED BY CITY

Dr. Charles Pigford, joined the staff of the city health department this June, under an appointment by S. R. Smith, commissioner of streets and public property.

Doctor Pigford, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, was stationed with the United States army at Hot Springs for a time before coming here.

This appointment was announced by Commissioner Smith, and Doctor Pigford has taken over part of the present work of Dr. James H. Neal, acting city health superintendent.

During the hot weather, when fat tolerance is lowest, many physicians have found it a successful practice to transfer cod liver oil patients to Mead's Oleum Percomorphum, Mead Johnson Company reports.

Due to its negligible oil content and its small dosage, this product does not upset the digestion, so that even the most squeamish patient can "stomach" it without protest.

There are at least two facts that strongly indicate the reasonableness of the above suggestion: (1) In premature, to whom cod liver oil cannot be given in sufficient dosage without serious digestive upset, Mead's Oleum Percomorphum is the antiricketic agent of choice. (2) In Florida, Arizona and New Mexico, where an unusually high percentage of sunshine prevails at all seasons, Mead's Oleum Percomorphum continues increasingly in demand, as physicians realize that sunshine alone does not always prevent or cure rickets.

Mead Johnson & Company, Evansville, Indiana, invite you to send for samples of Mead's Oleum Percomorphum for clinical use during the summer months to replace cod liver oil.

THE MEDICAL SQUABBLE

(Continued from Page 6)

"1. Medical service, not as a charity, but paid for on a basis consistent with the self-respect of American citizens.

"2. Medical service so organized as to furnish him with continuous contact with a personally interested physician and which does not confuse and subdivide him among a number of independent, competing specialists.

"3. A system of paying for medical service which will develop the maximum paying power from his income, and remove the hazard of unexpected sickness bills occurring at the time when his paying power is usually least.

"4. A system of payment which will stimulate the prevention rather than the care of sickness.

"5. Good hospitals which are available to him geographically and financially."

The argument may be resolved within the medical profession. But it is certain to burst forth again in public. Better and cheaper medical care for the average American family looms as one of the liveliest political topics of the immediate future.

So medical care has been added to the list of demands made upon government. Adequate medical care is greatly to be desired in every household. But it does look at times as though the incompetent, the indigent and the thriftless were allowed to ride on the backs of the competent and frugal who earn and save against that sick day which comes to all.

Many wise and humane impulses are being converted into a glorification of a get-something-for-nothing racket.

Funeral services for Miss Catherine Ruth McCarthy, 43 years old, 1611 West Newton, night supervisor at Morningside hospital who died suddenly June 12, were held at 2 o'clock from the chapel of the Moores Funeral Home, with the Rev. W. H. Murphy, jr., officiating. Interment was in Memorial Park.

**DO ANY OF YOUR PATIENTS SUFFER FROM—
AMNESIA**

(CONVENIENTIA PATIENTIS)

•

The **DIAGNOSIS** is: Loss of memory, usually following medical treatment and particularly with reference to the doctor's or dentist's bill.

The **STANDARD SYMPTOMS** are: Avoidance of the doctor; leaving no forwarding address; disregardance of statements, bills and letters; discovery that treatment was unnecessary, ineffective, or both; got more for less from another doctor or dentist or cannot afford to pay as must make payments on the new car.

The **PROGNOSIS** is: Most cases are curable in early stages; neglect tends to make the case progressive and to become chronic and incurable.

The **PRESCRIPTION** is: Refer the case to **THE MEDICAL CREDIT BUREAU** promptly.

The **TREATMENT** is: Courteous, tactful approach; firm and effective argument; increase and repeat as is necessary.

The **RESULT** is: Patient's return to mental normalcy; restored high regard for doctor and prompt payment of future medical services.

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IF THE ABOVE PRESCRIPTION IS NOT
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Collector Hears all the Stories

By Virgil D. Curry in the Tulsa Tribune

All Tulsa county's medical service "deadbeats" don't live along the tracks, figuratively speaking. Some barricade themselves behind a squad of liveried domestics or gum-chewing secretaries and declare intention "to pay when I get—good and ready."

Most people would like to pay their bills if a plan in keeping with their earnings could be found. The percentage of collections would be very high if "the other guy" who was supposed to pay could be found. Even an ornate envelope with three colorful Nicaraguan stamps that would dazzle any philatelic eye can contain the discouraging message that "that bill was incurred by my wife after we were divorced. So, I don't owe it."

These and numerous other bits of knowledge, tinged alternately with tragedy, humor and contempt, have become the heritage of Lloyd Stone, executive secretary of the Tulsa County Medical society, since he opened the Medical Credit bureau three months ago.

The bureau, Stone said, paid expenses the first month and has shown a profit each month since in addition to providing a livelihood for three office girls and a collector.

Two chief problems of the bureau are created by those who incur bills and then disappear and those who go from doctor to doctor for treatment, now revealing this fact and making little or no effort to pay. In the latter instance, however, it is usually some person down on his luck using his last weapon in the fight for life.

Champion "customer" of the bureau so far is a man whose picture has appeared in public print as holder of a prominent commercial post.

After check of bills submitted by doctors had revealed his name in several instances he admitted he owed 10 doctors and a nationally known clinic and intended to make immediate arrangements to settle. The bills totaled over \$300.

"I believe he'll do it, too," said Stone. "We'll work out some plan. There are two people now paying us 25 cents a month, another 25 cents a week and any number on the 50-cents-a-month plan."

There are about 35 others in the "six-doctor class." Another trick has been unearthed, too. One waitress was found to have given different names to two doctors and was finally located under a third. Another girl gave one name and when found working under a second left immediately for the west coast.

Only one person has slammed the receiver in the collector's ear so far—that was a woman.

Pathos marched through the office door one day in the form of a 12-year-old boy, small for his age, neatly dressed and well-washed behind the ears.

"Mister, you wrote us a letter about our bill?" he queried bravely. "I had to come up here to see you about it."

"I had some trouble with my eyes and went to the doctor," he explained. "He looked at them and told me not to worry. My eyes got all right and I thought nothing about it. Then we got this letter."

"What does your daddy say about this?" Stone pressed.

"I don't have any daddy," was the wistful answer.

"Mamma's sick in bed," he added.

"Grandmother's taking care of us but she is working down at the sewing room."


"But why did you stay out of school, not come up here after classes?" insisted Stone.

"I couldn't come then," said the lad, "I work in a grocery store."

The doctor immediately cancelled the \$5.00 "examination" bill.

Names of socially prominent persons appear not infrequently on the "poor pay" accounts turned over to the agency. Two business men of prominence owing around \$100 each refuse even to answer letter of inquiry.

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Cancer Society Hears of Roentgen

Dr. Otto Glasser, of the Cleveland Clinic, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Tulsa Cancer Society June 3. Dr. Glasser was a student of Roentgen and one of the greatest living X-Ray authorities, and extracts from his paper, which was illustrated with slides, follow.

Over forty years have passed since Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Wurzburg, (in 1895) saw the effect of a strange and unusual phenomenon while he was performing some experiments in his laboratory. This was the bright fluorescence of some barium platino cyanide crystals near an excited Hittorf tube. He pursued the study of this effect in a most masterly and thorough manner, and discovered it to be due to "a new kind of rays." He called these rays "x-rays." This famous discovery, in addition to his other brilliant researches, placed Roentgen in the ranks of the world's "great men."

November the eighth, 1895, will ever be memorable in the history of science. On that day a light which, so far as human observation goes, never was on land or sea, was first observed. The observer, Prof. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen. The place, the Institute of Physics in the University of Wurzburg in Bavaria. What he saw with his own eyes, a faint flickering greenish illumination upon a bit of cardboard, painted over with a fluorescent chemical preparation. Upon the faintly luminous surface a line of dark shadow. All this in a carefully darkened room, from which every known kind of ray had been scrupulously excluded. In that room a Crooke's tube, stimulated internally by sparks from an induction coil, but carefully covered by a shield of black cardboard, impervious to every known kind of light, even the most intense. Yet in the darkness, expressly arranged so as to allow the eye to watch for luminous phenomena, nothing visible until the hitherto unrecognized rays, emanating from the Crooke's tube and penetrating the cardboard shield, fell upon the luminescent screen, thus revealing their existence and making darkness visible.

From seeing the illumination by the invisible rays of a fluorescent screen, and the line of shadow across it, the work of tracing back that shadow to the object which caused it, and of verifying the source of the rays to be the Crooke's tube, was to the practiced investigator but the work of a few minutes. The invisible rays—for they were invisible save when they fell upon the chemically painted screen—were found to have a penetrative power hitherto unimagined. They penetrated cardboard, wood, and cloth with ease. They would even go through a thick plank, or a book of 2,000 pages, lighting up the screen placed on the other side. But metals such as copper, iron, lead, silver, and gold were less penetrable, the densest of them being practically opaque. Strangest of all, while flesh was very transparent, bones were fairly opaque. And so the discoverer, interposing his hand between the source of the rays and his bit of luminescent cardboard, saw the bones of his living hand projected in silhouette upon the screen. The great discovery was made.

Prof. Roentgen once placed an experimental electric tube upon a book beneath which was a photographic plate holder, loaded. Some time later he used the plate in his camera and was puzzled, upon developing it, to find the outline of a key on the plate. He investigated and discovered a key between the pages of the book on which the experimental lamp had rested. The strange "light" from the electrical discharge in the glass tube had penetrated the covers and pages of the book and the shield of the plate holder. Thus the x-ray was discovered.

One of the few persons who know about the discovery before the announcement was made was Roentgen's wife, Bertha. One evening in Novem-

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ber, 1895, she became very angry with her absent-minded husband because he did not comment upon the excellent dinner she had prepared for him, and he not even notice that she was angry until she asked him what was the matter. He finally took her downstairs to his laboratory, which was in the same building, and for the first time presented to her astonished eyes the wonders of the x-ray. We have in our museum a letter which Mrs. Roentgen wrote in March, 1896, to Prof. Roentgen's cousin, Mrs. L. R. Grauel of Indianapolis, in which she relates how her husband told her of the discovery for the first time in November, 1895. This statement is, therefore, of great significance as it fixes the date of the discovery.

He began to experiment with cathode cathode rays in October, 1896, because he was interested in many riddles which still existed in spite of valuable contributions to the subject which had been made by other investigators. Like all research scientists he was on the lookout for new phenomena, and was following in the path of all of his illustrious predecessors from von Guericke to Lenard when he discovered "a new kind of ray." Roentgen's discovery was the final step in a brilliant and logical correlation of a multitude of facts which had been disclosed by many scientists. His glance at the fluorescent screen may be said to be the only accidental incident connected with the discovery.

After the first observation of the fluorescent effects of the unknown rays, Roentgen feverishly followed the clue and in the next few weeks performed an astonishing number of carefully planned experiments. We know from his wife's story that Roentgen seldom emerged from his laboratory during these weeks, that he had his meals there, and that he even slept there part of the time in order to be undisturbed and to be ready day or night to try out any new ideas that might come to him in the course of his work. Such new ideas certainly must have been numerous. Today it is difficult to imagine the multitude of unknown and complicated

phenomena with which the scientist had to wrestle during those first days. The replacing of the fluorescent screen by the recording photographic plate was one of his first important successful steps. Many of his first pictures which show the varying absorbability of many materials were produced in this way. His first roentgenograms of the hand of his wife, a compass, metal weights in a wooden box, and so forth, have come to have historic significance. At first the photographic plate became more popular as a method of demonstrating the effects of the new rays, and for a time this method overshadowed the use of the fluorescent screen to such a degree that the latter almost faded into oblivion, reappearing, however, many months later under the name of the Edison fluoroscope, Salvioni cryptoscope, and so forth, when it was hailed enthusiastically as another new discovery which made the rays visible to the eye.

By means of his screen and plates Roentgen made all of the fundamental observations which he reported in his first two classical communications with such accuracy and thoroughness that other physicists and investigators could add nothing new to the master's original work until many years later. Roentgen showed the propagation of the rays in straight lines. He observe that they were not reflected or refracted or deviated by the influence of magnetic fields. He investigated the penetration of the rays through different materials which are entirely opaque to ordinary light. He made observations on the hardening of the rays by absorption, the creation of secondary radiation and the conductivity of air when traversed by the rays, and recorded many other properties.

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen was born on March 27, 1845, in Lennep, a little town on the Lower Rhine in the heart of the industrial section of that part of Germany. His father, Friedrich Conrad Roentgen, a manufacturer and cloth chant, had also been born in Lennep on January 11, 1801. The Roentgens came from an old Rhenish merchant family which can be traced back to the seventeenth century.

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