THE BULLETIN

OF THE TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

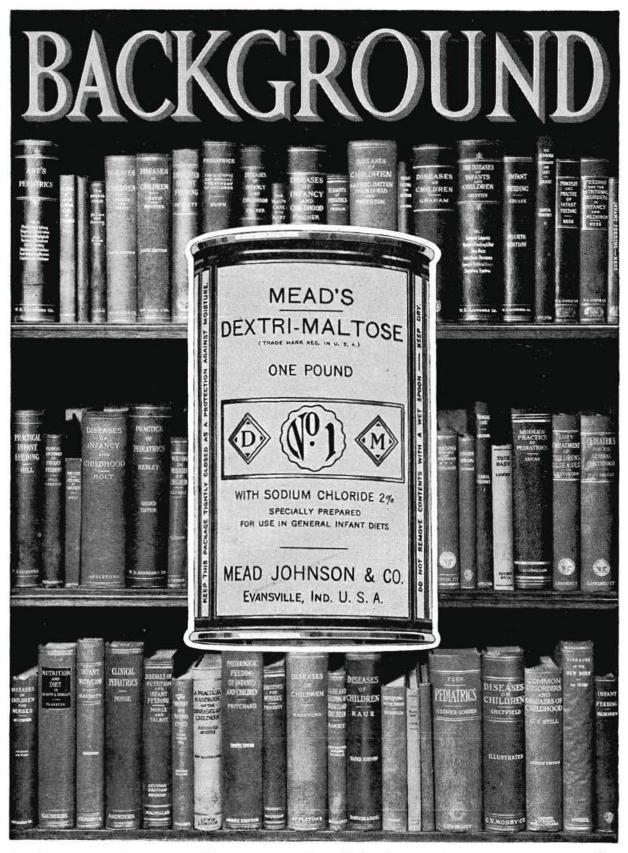
VOL. 4

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, AUGUST, 1938

NO. 8







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CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY, August:

Radio Broadcast at 1:45 p.m. Station KTUL.

WEDNESDAY, August 10:

WEDNESDAY, August 17:

WEDNESDAY, August 24:

WEDNESDAY, August 31:

Radio Broadcast at 1:45 p.m. Station KTUL.

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THE BULLETIN

OF THE

TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

M. J. Searle, M. D., President A. Ray Wiley, M. D., President Elect
P. P. Nesbitt, M. D., Vice-President Roy L. Smith, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer
Lloyd Stone, Executive Secretary

VOL. 4

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, AUGUST, 1938

NO. 8

Health Conference "Only the Begining"

Plan to launch the United States in medicine with expenditure of \$850,000,000; Measure will reach Congress despite medical opposition

The "Health Conference" held in Washington July 19-20-21 is the opening gun in the fight to launch the United States in Medicine with the initial expenditure of \$850,000,000 and an annual cost thereafter beginning at \$200,000,000. This campaign will be carried on until the next session of congress when a measure embodying the recommendations of the administration advisors will be presented and a fight made to force it through both the House and the Senate and enact it into a law.

From that point on the United States will be in the practice of medicine and the future of the government in medicine will be entirely in the hands of politicians.

Approximately 175 leaders in the medical profession and welfare circles, including representatives of the American Medical Association, attended this conference called by President Roosevelt for the purpose of "drafting a comprehensive program for bettering national health conditions."

The most significant thing about the conference was the message from the President which was closely followed by the report from President Roosevelt's Inter-departmental Committee to Coordinace Health and Welfare Activities, and together were seen as the background structure for a measure which willwill be prepared and submitted to

Congress.

The President's message opened the three-day conference, first of its kind in this country. It was read by Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the "Inter-departmental Committee."

"Nothing is more important to a Nation than the health of its people," the President said.

"Medical science has made remarkable strides, and in cooperation with Government and voluntary agencies it has made substantial progress in the control of various diseases. During the last few years we have taken several additional steps forward through the extension of public health and maternal and child welfare services under the Social Security Act, the launching of a special campaign to control syphilis, the establishment of the National Cancer Institute, and the use of Federal Emergency funds for the expansion of hospital and sanitation facilities, the control of malaria, and many related purposes."

Tracing increasing activity of Government in the field of health, Mr. Roosevelt termed it "substantial progress," adding:

"But when we see what we know how to do yet have not done, it is clear that there is need for a coordinated national program of action. Such a program necessarily must take account of the fact that millions of citizens lack the individual means to pay for adequate medical care. The economic loss due to sickness is a very serious matter not only for many families with and without incomes, but for the nation as a whole."

Page 6 The Bulletin

Miss Roche, as the first speaker, declared that in the committee report on the health of the nation, "we find that the gross sickness and mortality rates for the poor of our large cities are as high today as they were for the Nation as a whole a half century ago."

Among families on relief, she said, acute illness was found 47 per cent more prevalent, and chronic illness 87 per cent more prevalent than among families with incomes of \$3,000 or over.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, told the conference that "it is not unlikely that public health may be the next great social issue in this country." He attributed to aroused public sentiment the "small beginning" already made in the field outlined by the President.

"It is my firm belief that this conference marks the ridge of the hill between the old indifference to health as a matter of national concern and a new understanding that health is the first and most appropriate object for national action."

Calling for action on eight public health fronts as part of proposed permanent, \$850,000,000 national program, Dr. Clifford E. Waller of the U.S. Public Health Service outlined a 10-year expansion plan for state and local public health departments that would eventually involve a \$200,000,000 outlay annually.

He urged action under provisions in the Social Security Act for general public health and maternal and child health service, on the following fronts:

Strengthening of public health services locally, \$23,000,000 annually; tuberculosis control, \$43,000,000; veneral disease control, \$47,000,000; reduction of pneumonia mortality, \$22,000,000; reduction of cancer mortality, \$25,000,000; malaria control, \$10,000,000; mental hygiene, \$10,000,000; and industrial hygiene, \$20,000,000.

Dr. Joseph W. Mountin of the U.S. Public Health Service, told the National Health Conference that this Nation needs its hospital facilities increased by 360,000 beds if the war on disease is to attain success.

Dr. Mountin presented in detail a portion of a report by President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee to coordinate health and welfare activities, urging the increase and the establishment of 500 health and diagnostic centers in remote areas at a total ultimate cost of \$730,250,000.

Forty million Americans are either recipients of public assistance or have incomes so low they cannot purchase medical care although as a group they have more sickness and receive less medical service than any other, George St. John Perrott of the Public Health Service, said in an address before the conference.

Total expenditures for tax-supported medical care amounts to about \$130,-000,000 annually, he said, "and the inadequacy of this expenditure is emphasized by its comparison with the estimated cost of supplying essential medical services at an emergency level to the medically needy—\$400,000,000 annually."

Coordination and expansion of public health services to save 70,000 mothers and infants annually who die in child-birth was urged by Dr. Martha M. Elliot, assistant chief of the Department of Labor Children's Bureau.

Basing her proposals on a report by President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee to coordinate health and welfare activities recommending a national health program costing \$850,000,000 annually, Dr. Elliot estimated that the maternal and infant phase of the program would require a \$9,500,000 outlay the first year, gradually increasing until the total expenditure would reach \$82,500,000 by the tenth year.

Dr. Elliot told the conference that each year 14,000 women die from causes connected with pregnancy and child-birth; about 75,000 infants are born dead; nearly 70,000 others die in the first month of life, mostly from causes associated with pregnancy and child-birth; and that "at least" 35,000 child-ren are left motherless as a result of

deaths of mothers in maternal cases.

"Physicians estimate," she declared, "on the basis of experience that from one-half to two-thirds of the maternal deaths are preventable; that the still-birth rate can be reduced possibly by two-fifths; and that deaths of new-born infants can be reduced at least one-third and probably one-half. This would mean saving each year more than 70,000 lives."

Out of 2,000,000 childbirths occurring annually in the United States, approximately one-eighth of the mothers do not have physician care at the time of delivery. About half of all births are attended in the home without hospitalization, she said.

Under the ultimate program she outlined, \$47,500,000 would be expended annually for maternity and infant care, \$30,000,000 for medical care of children, and \$5,000,000 for services to crippled children.

From all reports of the "conference" there was little accomplished of a constructive nature. Proponents of the plan to put the government into the field of medicine presented their "plan" and representatives of the American Medical Association pointed out the danger of any attempt to toss the control of the medical profession into the laps of the politicians.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the association's Medical Journal, charged that the conference was "an instrument of publicity and propaganda" designed to emphasize the views of those attending the conference.

He inferred his dissatisfaction with representation at the conference, which is composed of spokesmen for labor, industry and agriculture, as well as doctors and social scientists.

"In the protection of medical standards and the maintenance of the quality of medical service the physicians must be master in the house of medicine," he said.

Dr. Olin West, secretary and general manager of the A. M. A. charged that the creation of a large-scale sickness insurance plan would "eventually be a system controlled politically."

Insisting that any public health program must be administered locally, he said that "the safest thing that we can do is to put the brake on some of the thinking that has been done here, or apparently has been done here, and that we do not attempt to turn the world over in a day."

"There is no agency that can do the work of medicine except a qualified, unselfish, devoted and untrammeled profession," he said, "and the regimentation of medicine is sure to ensue upon the operation of any system involving political domination or control or dictation from those wh do not have a full understanding f the values of medicine and of what is involved in the delivery of medical service."

Dr. Irvin Abell, president of the A. M. A., had criticized any centrally-controlled medical program for the whole nation, and urged that medical needs be studied. Dr. Hugh Cabot of Rochester, Minn., leader of a "new deal" committee of physicians openly opposing some policies of the A. M. A., charged that the medical profession is not meeting the problem of providing adequate medical care, and Dr. Olin West, secretary of the medical association, replied that Doctor Cabot was merely ridiculing the profession.

Dr. Arthur W. Booth, chairman of the A. M. A.'s board of trustees, said that the plan would be presented to the association's house of delegates.

"The American Medical association is ready to go along with any reasonable plan," he said, "but I am not authorized to say what will be done until the house of delegates meets."

The Third International Goiter conference has been called to convene in Washington September 12-14, according to word sent out by the American Association for the Study of Goiter. According to the preliminary announcement the program for this conference will be announced in the near future.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Harassed as we are at present by problems of Economics, Socialized Medicine, Hospital and Group Insurance, etc., I wonder if we honestly would feel so oppressed and maltreated if we took stock of ourselves and counted the times that we have been hasty, careless, blunt, selfish, aloof, superior and even downright rude in our relations with our patients and the public.

This hot weather prohibits philosophizing but the above thought came to me at the breakfast table this morning when my little daughter—old enough to think a bit, but certainly with no knowledge of Endocrinology—propounded to me this question: "If a girl is big when she is little, will she be little when she gets big?"

You answer it!!

M. Searle M.D.

President

Reduce Liability Insurance Rates

Special Group Policy will enable members of the Tulsa County Medical Society to save from \$10 to \$60 per year on the cost of their insurance policies, Committee indicates.

A group liability insurance policy which will bring a savings of hundreds of dollars every year to members of the Tulsa County Medical Society, is forecast in the preliminary report of a special committee composed of Dr. J. C. Brogden, Dr. H. D. Murdock and Dr. W. H. Calhoun.

The committee report follows a threemonths study of the insurance field and indicates that a number of the outstanding companies are willing to write such a group coverage at a distinct savings to physicians, surgeons, X-Ray and Radium, professional assistants, etc.

Such a group policy would require 100 Society Members joining in the policy before the full amount of saving would become effective, and for this reason the special committee will start a drive to obtain the full quota of policies immediately after the Society takes formal action approving the program at the first meeting of the organization in September.

On a basis of 100 policies it may be possible to effect a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent on every policy written which will result in an actual saving of from \$10 to \$60 per doctor covered.

Under plans which have been discussed, physicians now carrying policies in the company selected would have their policies included in the group coverage with an automatic reduction in rates. At the expiration of the annual paid-up premium on any insurance policy a member may be carrying, he can then take out his policy under this group and can receive the advantage of the reduced rate. Under the probable rates which may be finally fixed, members can drop their policies under the present premium rates and save money by insuring under the group policy.

This policy is limited strictly to members of the Tulsa County Medical Society and will not be extended to others outside this organization upon any consideration. Application forms must be apprved by the County Society before the insurance policy is written.

This move is the first step in procuring liability nsurance on a "costplus" bass and possibly securing a much lower rate eventually. The bae rate for this type of insurance has been reduced to \$20 per year in the state of Kansas, because the loss ratio there justifies such a reduction. This special committee will work with the insuring company to determine the exact cost ratio of this policy covering members of the Tulsa County Medical Society and at the end of the year, the company and the committee will determine the actual cost of this policy and any reduction in the cost ratio will be passed immediately on to the physicians in the form of further reduction in premiums.

This type of "group or fleet" insurance coverage is not entirely new but this is the first time that major insurance companies of the world have made an effort to produce such a group policy for a county medical society. The operation of this insurance in Tulsa will be watched with interest by medical scieties all over the country as it is they all will be interested in securing such a reduction, for their members.

The special committee, appointed by President Searle, has completed the preliminary work in securing proposals from a number of companies that have manifested interest and at present is working out a definite recommendation to be submitted to the Board of Trustees at its next meeting. Upon approval by the Board of Trustees, this committee will present its proposed program at the first membership meeting in September.

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The BULLETIN

Editorial Committee ... Walter Larrabee, M. D., Chairman. Ned R. Smith, M. D. James Brogden, M. D.

Managing Editor ...

LLOYD STONE



Published monthly on the 3rd day of each month, at the executive offices of the Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

VOL. 4

AUGUST, 1938

No. 8

EDITORIALS

The results of the last general primary election will probably prove something or other; principally that it pays to take an interest in things that are going on.

For the first time in history the Tulsa County Medical Society took a part in the political picture. Candidates for every post from that of the governor's post on down recognized the potential influence of this organization and came pledging hnest consideration of the interests of medicine.

The Tulsa County Medical Society wasn't seeking promises or pledges but merely demanded recognition of fundamentals which are more important to the public than to the medical profession itself.

The activity of this organization in the recent primary election has laid the ground-work for one of the most forward steps it has faced and puts this Society in position to do something definite in solving the perplexing problem of adequate medical care for the indigent.

* * *

The State Legislature meets in January. There has been plenty of agitation for a new Medical Practice Act

for Oklahoma. Plenty of physicians have taken time to point out things which are wrong. Now is the time to lay definite plans for introducing a new measure for enactment when the legislature meets. It may or may not be possible to secure the passage of a new bill at this session, but it will be possible to prepare such a measure and tart it on its way. Now is the time to get busy and prepare for the job which lies ahead. There is plenty of work which should be done today, that the measure may be ready when the next session of the legislature opens. The State Legislature meets in January.

* * *

At various times during the past few years, various spokesmen for various groups have complained that the medial profession refused to operate with anyone to find the solution for uor health and sikness prblems. They have hurled charges and smeared everyone opposed to them with the same bucket of tar.

Then came the Health Conference which met at Washington a few days ago. This conference was called for the purpose of "drafting a comprehensive program for bettering national health onditions." Was this a meeting of minds bent on finding a solution or "drafting a program?" It was not.

This meeting was alled for the sole purpose of presenting a program which a particular group had designed before the meeting was ever thought of. This meeting proved merely to be the stage which was set for the launching of this plan. And it was launched in a big way. Nothing was accomplished at this conference; nothing constructive.

This is the beginning of a movement to secure the passage by Congress of a bill calling for the expenditure of \$850,000,000 to put the Government a little further into the actual practice of medicine.

If those parties taking such an interest in spending nearly a billion dollars of the taxpayers money were honest in their attempt to draft a comprehensive program for bettering national health

conditions" they would not have to ask twice to secure the full cooperation of the leaders of organized medicine because there is no group on earth as interested in solving this problem as is the medical profession itself.

* * *

When the Medical Credit Bureau was first formed there may have been some reason to wonder as to its ultimate success. But today, just five months later, the Medical Credit Bureau—the collection department of the Tulsa County Medical Society—is firmly established. This activity of the Society was the first job to be started. It has grown from the day the doors were opened for business. From the first, it has stood on its own feet and since the first month has paid its entire operating expense.

A few figures show the gigantic job it can do for the members of the Tulsa County Medical Society. More than \$8,000 in old accounts has been salvaged for members of this organization. For the most part these were old medical bills almost beyond hope. Today regular payments are being made on this huge medical bill. During the month just closed the total collections for the Medical Credit Bureau approached the \$1,000 mark. This is \$1,000 which the Medical Society through its Credit Bureau has returned to its members.

And this is only the start. Seven months from today, when the Medical Credit Bureau completes its first year, it will be returning twice as much money every month to Society members and in addition will be turning back money into the Medical Society treasury for use in still other activites.

The Medcal Credit Bureau Committee has done its job well. The success of the collection department is beyond question. The Medical Credit Bureau Committee has done its job well.

REMOVALS

Dr. W. H. Calhoun has removed his offices from 405 Medical Arts to 1117 Medical Arts Building.

Library Motes

Dermatalology Endowment Fund

Dr. James Stevenson donated five dollars to establish an endowment fund for dermatology. The board of trustees will be the trustees for this fund which has been placed in a government insured account paying four per cent interest. For the time being the interest will be allowed to accumulate. When sufficient donations are received the interest will be applied on the purchase of dermatological journals for the library.

Geissler Memorial Fund

It has been proposed that the Geissler Memorial Fund be applied on the endowment of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences one of the first journals taken by the library and also one of those most frequently read. The fund lacks about \$25 of being sufficient to endow the entire cost of the journal. It is anticipated that by the end of the year the full amount necessary will be donated.

The committee further recommends that donations be received on the basis of voluntary contributions with strict avoidance of any "high pressure" methods. Donations will be received regardless of size and no distinction made between large and small gifts.

The Board of Trustees of the Tulsa County Medical Society, Inc., shall be the trustees of all endowment funds and no interest nor dividends may be spent until authorized by resolution of the Board of Trustees in regular session.

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 appromimately 500 volumes when the cataloging is complete.





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Of Special Interest!

TULSA WORLD BOOSTS MEDICAL FACILITIES

In a full-page ad in its edition of Sunday, July 24, the Tulsa Daily World called attention of this entire section of the southwest to the place of leadership which has been taken by Tulsa's Medical and Hospital facilities which have this city at the head of the profession.

The Tulsa County Medical Society appreciates this friendly jesture on the part of the World and the friendly compliment which was paid this organization and the medical profession representel here.

"Tulsa is never satisfied unless it occupies first place in any activity upon which its citzenship centers interest. This is especially true with respect to Tulsa as a medical center. No city in the southwest has more efficient and complete hospital facilities. The result is that Tulsa has achieved the proud distinction of being the health center of the Magic Empire, with an enviable reputation for scientific treatment of disease that extends far beyond the confines of eastern Oklahoma and into the realms of bordering states.

"Adequate hospitalization in these days constitutes an absolutely necessary asset to any progressive community. The million people residing in Tulsa's Magic Empire regard Tulsa as their own medical center where they can bring their loved ones within a short time, over paved roads, for delivery into the care of world renowned physicians and surgeons attracted here by the city's hospitalization facilities. These hospitalization facilities, therefore, become an asset not only to Tulsa but to the entire district constituting its trade territory.

"Tulsa's seven modern hospitals are equipped with all approved devices and facilities known to medical science for the care of the sick and injured. There are none more efficiently operated in America. The highest quality of medical service is always attracted to the cities with best hospital facilities and Tulsa's reputation in that regard has developed here an army of the finest physicians in the country capable of handling any case intrusted to their care. These physicians and surgeons have dedicated their untiring efforts to the upbuilding of community health. Tulsa's medical and hospital facilities are important to the health and progress of the entire Magic Empire."

Stoneboro, Pa.

Dr. Roy W. Dunlap, Tulsa, Okla., Dear Dr. Dunlap:

I am wondering whether you have heard of the death of my husband, Dr. Winter Brown, which occurred here the 29th of June. He had not been as well as usual since last October but did not go down until the 10th of May.

His trouble was a recurrence of the tumor of the brain. His throat and right side became paralyzed. He was not able to talk after the day he went down, nor could be take nourishment by mouth with the exception of a very small amount of water or fruit juices. He was unconscious almost all of the time.

I want to express to you how much we always appreciated the kindness of the Doctors of Tulsa at the time of Dr. Brown's first illness. We often spoke of it and he longed to return some time to see you all.

His life was a great disappointment to him but he was brave about it and never complained. Our daughters, two of whom are young ladies, and the other one almost thirteen, are a great comfort to me.

Again, after all these years, accept my thanks for everything you did.

Very sincerely Mrs. Laura E. Brown. A service bureau for the collection of delinquent accounts for physicians and for providing credit information to member doctors. It is maintained for the advancement of medical practice and for assisting patients in paying bills incurred in sickness.

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THE TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
1202 Medical Arts Building

A Special and Exclusive Service for the Collection of Physicians' and Dentists Accounts

MEDICAL CREDIT BUREAU

a unit of

The Tulsa County Medical Society

Telephone 4-3323

1202 Medical Arts Bldg.

\$8,000 in Old Bills Brought to Life

Medical Credit Bureau continues record growth with 60 per cent increase in July over June; collections are rapidly approaching \$1,000 each month.

Established just five months ago, the Medical Credit Bureau, which started off with a rush and is continuing its record growth with monthly collections rapidly approaching the \$1,000 mark and more than \$8,000 in old delinquent doctors' bills have been brought back to life and actually made to pay. Dr. Paul Grosshart, chairman of the Credit Bureau Committee, reported at the close of business July 31.

July 31 marked the close of the fifth month of operation and was the fifth time that this Bureau finished business showing an actual operating profit for the month. Starting from scratch the Medical Credit Bureau is not only paying its way and not calling on the Society for an operating subsidy but it is starting to build up a small cash balance which will enable the Bureau to operate to a better advantage and inaugurate new collection plans which will produce still finer results.

At the prsent rate of growth, the Medical Credit Bureau will be in position within a few months to show a regular margin of profit for the Society and to return a substantial amount to the Medical Society for use in other activities, Dr. Grosshart pointed out.

When the Medical Credit Bureau was established by vote of the Society, a sum of \$500 was ear-marked for the use of this Bureau in purchasing supplies, filing cases, printed forms, new typewriter, desks and other office equipment necessary in the operation of the dpartment.

Word of the success of this Credit Bureau has brought back inquiries and visitors from other societies interested in collection work.

* * *

The Credit Files of charged off accounts is increasing rapidly and will be worthwhile to members wishing to check up on any doubtful accounts. We can furnish members with complete credit reports from the Retail Merchants Association at a fixed rate. This extra credit-reporting is offered to the membership at the same rate as charged by the Retail Merchants at no added charge for this service.

* * *

Following is a list of bankruptcies filed during the months of June and July:

June: Harvey, Harry Franklin: Mason, Heman; Humphreys, Maurice; Dunlap, Forrest Burgess; Ramsey, Roy; Fowler, Logan; Jacobson, Abraham C. and Bertha; Hitchcock, James Calvin; Durham, Geneva; Hollingsworth, Raymond Ross; Young, John Fritz Roy; Childress, Eddie Monroe; Daugherty, Earl Hustion; Martindale, James Sylvester; Choate, William Louis; Ross, Raymond Boyd; Archer, Jack; Meehan, Lalah; Parker, Walter Belbern; Merrill, Thomas Bradley; Herndon, Eva M., Claremore, Okla.; Wood, Clarence William; Chapman, Roy Raymond; Bingley, Chester Harold; Conner, James Marion; Norfleet, Gerald Donivan; Gregory, Graden Murrell; Mike, Alexander; Ponder, Ellis Ray; McCarroll, James R.; Weeks, Herman Leslie; Marshall, Ilaff.

July: Hendricks, Alto Barnard: Gains, Albert Roy; Curry, Ethel; Young, Earl; Payne, Herbert Ashley; Richardson, John F.; Peck, Reb; Kough. Lawrence Gilbert; Ladadie, Joseph and Josephine; Edmondson, Virgil; Johnson, Carrie Morris; Cochran, James; Kramer, Elizabeth Erie; Groff, Elmer Clayton; Williams, George; Hutchison, Ora Ellis; Anderson, Edwin Scott; Lambert, Dee Willis; Nelson, John F.; Hawks, Werner Jeffrey; Neece, Charles Jack; Gordon, Burward Gene and Betty Clark Stephan; Corbett, Elizabeth.

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OAKWOOD SANITARIUM

Oakwood Sanitarium is prepared to receive and care for any type of problem in the entire range of Neuro-psychiatic 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.

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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

Our Clipping Department

News of Activities and Views by our Contemporaries

ARE WE CONSERVATIVE?

It is to be expected that in a period of uncertainty there should be numerous theories and panaceas offered to cure social ills. This being true it is inevitable, also, that the views one holds will determine in the minds of many whether he is "conservative," "liberall," "radical," or one of the many shades in between these political beliefs.

In my opinion labels of this sort are often too applied. This is particularly true as it concerns medicine. For example, social theorists accuse us of being "conservatives." Some go much further and say we are "obstructionists." Others of course, believe we are "liberals."

Are we any of these? I offer for the consideration of our members what I believe most of us think we are. That is—"liberals" in the truest sense, scientifically and socially. To anyone disagreeing with this statement I suggest that the facts be investigated. They will disclose that the medical profession always has been willing to experiment, so long as it does not endanger the health and well-being of our citizens; furthermore, that endorsement is readily given an experiment when it has been proved. Evidence that these statements are true is easily produced.

Scientific investigators are continually working on new frontiers in medicine. However, new discoveries are never applied generally until their value has been definitely ascertained. This is equally true of medicine in relation to social problems. Hundreds of experiments in providing medical care are being conducted by units of organized medicine in an effort to find some method superior to the present one. When one has been found and has proved its real value it will receive wide medical support.

I am certain that but a small portion of the public appreciates what medicine is doing. It is our business to see to it that the public does understand that we are not "conservatives" who wish to obstruct progress but that it is our sincere purpose, as it ever has been, to accelerate it.—Milwaukee Medical Times.

THE HALL OF HEALTH

During 10 days in May, Wichita furnished 27,000 paid admissions to see the "Hall of Health," sponsored by the Sedgwick County Medical Society. In this period, the medical profession gained much favorable publicity, not only through the press and radio, but by word of mouth. Much highly favorable comment was heard in public discussions throughout the city. The Forum was packed most of the time with people who were intensely interested in the educational exhibits presented there. It may honestly be said, that this unique exhibit was eminently satisfactory to both the public and the profession. As physicians, many of us were surprised at the intense interest of the layman in his body and its ailments. They literally "ate it up."

Exhibits showing the dangers of patent medicines and certain cosmetics particularly attracted attention. The lesson to be learned is simply this: the public wants to know, and is willing to learn and follow intelligent medical leadership. But the approach to them, must be right. "The Hall of Health" served this purpose. It was another demonstration of the ability of our county medical society to complete a project of value to bth the public and the profession. The committee in charge backed by the membership at large deserves great credit for this accomplishment.—

Wichita Medical Bulletin.

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A. M. A. Faces Important Problems

By Dr. W. Albert Cook

The first session of the American Medical Association I attended as a delegate was in San Francisco in 1915, at which time I went as an alternate and I attended the 1923 session at the same place as a regular delegate and have been in constant attendance ever since.

While this years meeting had a registration of slightly over 6,000, it was one of the most important meetings that has ever been held.

Your representative was placed on the Reference Committee of Public Relations and Legislation and had to bear the brunt of the majority of the problems presented to the House of Delegates. This Committee was appointed at the first session Monday morning and we worked practically continuously until we made our final report, Thursday afternoon.

Many important things were considered but we will barely mention them here as we will have a complete report in the next issue of our State Journal, but it was apparent to every one that socialized medicine backed by the new deal has got to be considered very seriously and if we cannot supoprt organized medicine and keep our organization intact, we will be regimented, in which case we might as well be a member of a CCC camp.

The Indiana State Medical Society introduced what they called an antidote for State Medicine, the purpose of which are:

To promote aggressive leadership by organized medicine in prevention of disease and early detection of defects.

To incorporate practice and of county medical activity.

To promote a national health program with emphasis on prevention of disease sponsored by the American Medical Association with due regard for local situations.

Our modern age demands cooperative

efforts by organized medicine to distribute modern medicine.

Dividend or Results

- Create good will and public approval.
- Raise general standard of medical practice.
- Prevent many deaths and much suffering.
- 4. Give a better ordered life for a doctor.
- 5. Give a steadier income for the doctor.
- Intelligent defense against disease is our best defense against government encroachment.

The Association voted to oppose all legislation which would restrict animal experimentation and urged all state associations to assist in an educational campaign emphasizing the humane use of animal experimentation in research and saving human life.

The House approved in principle the establishment of the Rockefeller Cancer Control Fund on condition that a majority of the members of the advisory council be members of the American Medical Association.

A resolution to prohibit the sale of sulfanilamide over the counter without a physician's prescription was approved.

The resolution was also adopted to the effect that no alien be granted a license to practice medicine in the United States unless he first become a naturalized citizen.

The report of the Bureau of Medical Economics was adopted including two proposals as a solution to the problem of medical service in group hopitalization contracts, as follows: (1) Restrict the benefits of the contract exclusively to the use of hospital facilities such as bed and board, operating room, medicine, surgical dressings and general nursing care; and (2) PAY CASH BENEFITS DIRECTLY TO TH EINSURED FOR ALL MEDICAL SERVICES.

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This and That

MODERN BURYING GROUND

Agent Slick: Well, what do you think of our little town?

Prospective Buyer Tyte: Frankly, this is the first cemetery I ever saw with street lights and fireplugs.

OFFER ACCEPTED

Girl Friend: "I'm getting so thin you can count my ribs."

Boy Friend: "Gee! Thanks!"

ARTISTS AND MODELS

Artist: "I'll sell you that picture for fifty dollars."

Playboy: "No you won't. But I'll give you ten for the address of the model."

WHAT'S IN A NAME

"Judge, I'd like to change my name."
"All right, my man; what is your name?"

"Toe Stinks."

"I don't blame you; what would you like to change it to?"

"Charlie."

FAULTY MECHANICS

Jimmy: Too bad about Alford wrecking his car last night, especially with his girl along.

Norman: Did something go wrong with his car?

Jimmy: Yes, too much play at the wheel.

GRANNY BECAME SHOCKED

Molly had just arrived back from her outing.

"How did you enjoy yourself, Molly?" asked her grandma.

"Oh, it was all very beautiful, but you should just see the 'Devil's Gorge'."

"My dear," reproved the shocked old lady, "you shouldn't speak like that of your friends. I expect the ride and the fresh air gave them an appetite." Some die from Typhoid Fever,
Some die from drinking wine;
Some die from Tularemia,
Some from cancer of the spine.
But the slimp individual
I'd fain chuck in boiling brine
Is the guy that owes me anoutlawed bill
And drives a better car than mine.

Page Mae West

Recent Bride: I want to buy some apples for my husband.

Grocer: What kind does he like,

lady?

R. B.: Do you happen to know what kind it was that Eve used?

WRONG OUTLOOK

The householder was awakened by someone apparently trying to fit a key into the front door of the house. Looking out f the window he saw that it was his neighbr, apparently about $2\frac{1}{2}$ sheets to the wind.

"Go away, you fool," cried the householder. "You're trying to get into the wrong house."

"Shay," m u m b l e d the neighbor, "whaddaya mean, wrong house? You're lookin' out o' the wrong window."

YOUR MOVE!

Title of this month's ditty: They Call Her Checkers Because She Jumps When You Make a Bad Move.

REPETITION

He: "Are you going to work overtime again tonight?"

She: "Yes, I made a mistake last night and the boss wants me to do it over again."

INCURABLE OPTIMIST

"What did your wife do to you when you got home so late last night?"

"Oh, nothing to speak of. I was going to have those two front teeth pulled anyway."

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